

IX

Parks, Recreation & Culture

9-1 Introduction

One of the primary reasons for the incorporation of West Valley City was the desire of residents for more parks and recreational activities. Prior to the City's incorporation, there were only three parks in what became West Valley City – Granger, Hunter and Hillsdale Parks. Since that time, the City has constructed 26 parks and acquired ground for more, totaling nearly 202 acres. The City has also developed or purchased a number of recreational facilities, including The Ridge Golf Club, Stonebridge Golf Club and the Family Fitness Center located in Centennial Park.

9-2 Background

The City created the Parks and Recreation department in 1995 in response to citizen desires for more parks, better quality parks, and more recreation programming. The new department would oversee the growth of new parks and recreation programming. A Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee was formed to counsel the City about parks and recreation issues.

Parks and Recreation started with two main goals - to provide residents with parks and recreational space to a greater degree than was existing and to provide additional recreational programming for youth and adults. The Department started developing one or more parks every year, hired a recreation programmer and provided a framework to take advantage of Salt Lake County recreation programming. As the number of parks grew, a couple of opportunities allowed the City to do some larger parks and recreation projects. In the mid-90s, land for Centennial Park was secured and construction started. The Family Fitness Center was opened in October of 1999. The addition of Centennial Park and the opening of the Family Fitness Center represented the achievement of the two major goals set in 1995.



In the summer of 2012, the Discovery Research Group conducted a City commissioned survey of 502 City residents on a variety of issues, including recreation opportunities and parks and open space. The survey indicated that the vast majority of residents (86%) were “very satisfied” or “probably satisfied” with the recreational opportunities available in West Valley City. This percentage has

improved significantly from 1990 when only 65% of residents were satisfied with the recreational opportunities available in the City.

Also in 2012, Salt Lake County sponsored a County Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment Survey conducted by Stanley M. Guy of Utah State University Extension. Twenty thousand surveys were mailed out and 2,535 were returned and tabulated for the report. Responses from the West Planning District of the survey found that open unprogrammed lawn areas, traditional children’s playgrounds, and group pavilions/picnic areas in parks are important to households. Trails for walking, running and biking received a 96% priority level. Learn-to-swim programs, senior fitness, and farmers markets were also high priorities.

Another question from the County Needs Assessment Survey explored the benefits of having parks and recreation facilities and programs. The following are the benefit statements of respondents who strongly agreed or agreed with the statements: makes the area a better place to live (93%), improves physical health and wellness (89%), improves mental health and reduces stress (85%), preserves open space (85%), increases cultural and community interaction (80%), increases property values in surrounding areas (79%), protects the environment (75%), helps reduce neighborhood crime (68%), attracts new residents (66%), protects historical assets (63%), attracts new business (54%) and promotes tourism (51%).



Parks and Trails

Table 9-1 below lists all public parks within the City. This table includes the area, type and ownership of each park. Map 9.1 shows the locations of the parks from Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Park, Trail and Open Space Properties within West Valley City

Park/Trail/Open Space Property	Acres	Type of Park	Ownership	Location
Centennial	77.6	Community	City	5405 W 3100 S
Decker Lake	51.8	Community	County & UDOT	2300 W Parkway Blvd.
Hunter	28.4	Community	County & RMP	3600 S 6000 W
Parkway	7.0	Community	City	3405 W Parkway Blvd.
Promenade/Plaza	4.1	Community	City and UTA	2905 W Lehman Ave.
Redwood Recreation Center	23.7	Community	County	3060 S Lester St.
Utah Cultural Center	2.1	Community	City	1355 W 3100 S
West Valley City	25.1	Community	City & County	4500 W 3500 S
Total Community Parks	219.8			
Back Nine	0.2	Neighborhood	City	4105 W 3010 S
Bridle Farms	1.1	Neighborhood	City	6690 W Bridal Farms Rd.
Country Meadows	1.7	Neighborhood	City	4175 W 3980 S
Falconcrest	1.5	Neighborhood	City	4055 S 7060 W
Fassio Farm	2.7	Neighborhood	City	3720 S 5200 W
Fox Tail	1.7	Neighborhood	City	6880 W 3045 S
Hillsdale	7.6	Neighborhood	County	3275 S 3200 W
Hunter Ridge	1.1	Neighborhood	City	4383 S 5710 W
Hunter Village Trailhead Park	1.0	Neighborhood	City	Hunter Village Subdivision
Hunter Village	5.6	Neighborhood	City	6985 W Hunter Valley Dr..
Ironwood	0.9	Neighborhood	City	4565 S Early Duke St.
Jordan River Trailhead	7.1	Neighborhood	County	2320 S 1000 W
Kingspointe	4.5	Neighborhood	City & RMP	1330 W Rothchild Dr.
Maple Meadows	1.4	Neighborhood	City	2520 W 3380 S
Meadowlands	2.3	Neighborhood	City	3350 S 5800 W
Peachwood	2.2	Neighborhood	City	3510 W 3965 S
Scottsdale	2.5	Neighborhood	City	3755 W 3100 S
Sugar Plum	1.2	Neighborhood	City	6800 W 2900 S
Terrace Ridge	2.7	Neighborhood	City	6260 W Terrace Ridge Dr.
Trailblazer	1.5	Neighborhood	City	3164 S Trailblazer Cove
West View	5.0	Neighborhood	City	6050 W 4100 S
Wheatland	1.0	Neighborhood	City	4266 S 3680 W
Woodledge	6.6	Neighborhood	City	5210 W 4310 S
Total Neighborhood Parks	63.1			

Park/Trail/Open Space Property	Acres	Type of Park	Ownership	Location
Redwood Nature Area	66.5	Special Use	County	2660 S 1160 W
Wetland Properties	79.1	Special Use	City	6600 W Parkway Blvd.
Total Special Use Areas	110.3			
Hunter Village Trails	10.1	Trails	City	Hunter Village Subdivision
Sugar Plum Trails	14.1	Trails	City	Sugar Plum Subdivision
Total Trail Property	24.2			



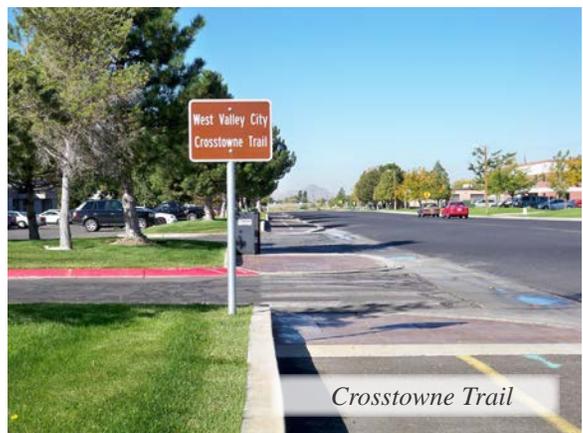
In addition to the existing parks listed in Table 9-1, the City has acquired land for future parks and trails to primarily serve new development. These properties are outlined in Table 9-2. In addition to these City properties, Salt Lake County has acquired over 50 acres at 6252 West 6200 South to develop Lodestone Park. A copy of the Lodestone Park Master Plan is included with this plan as Appendix E.

Table 9-2: City Owned Property for Future Parks and Trails

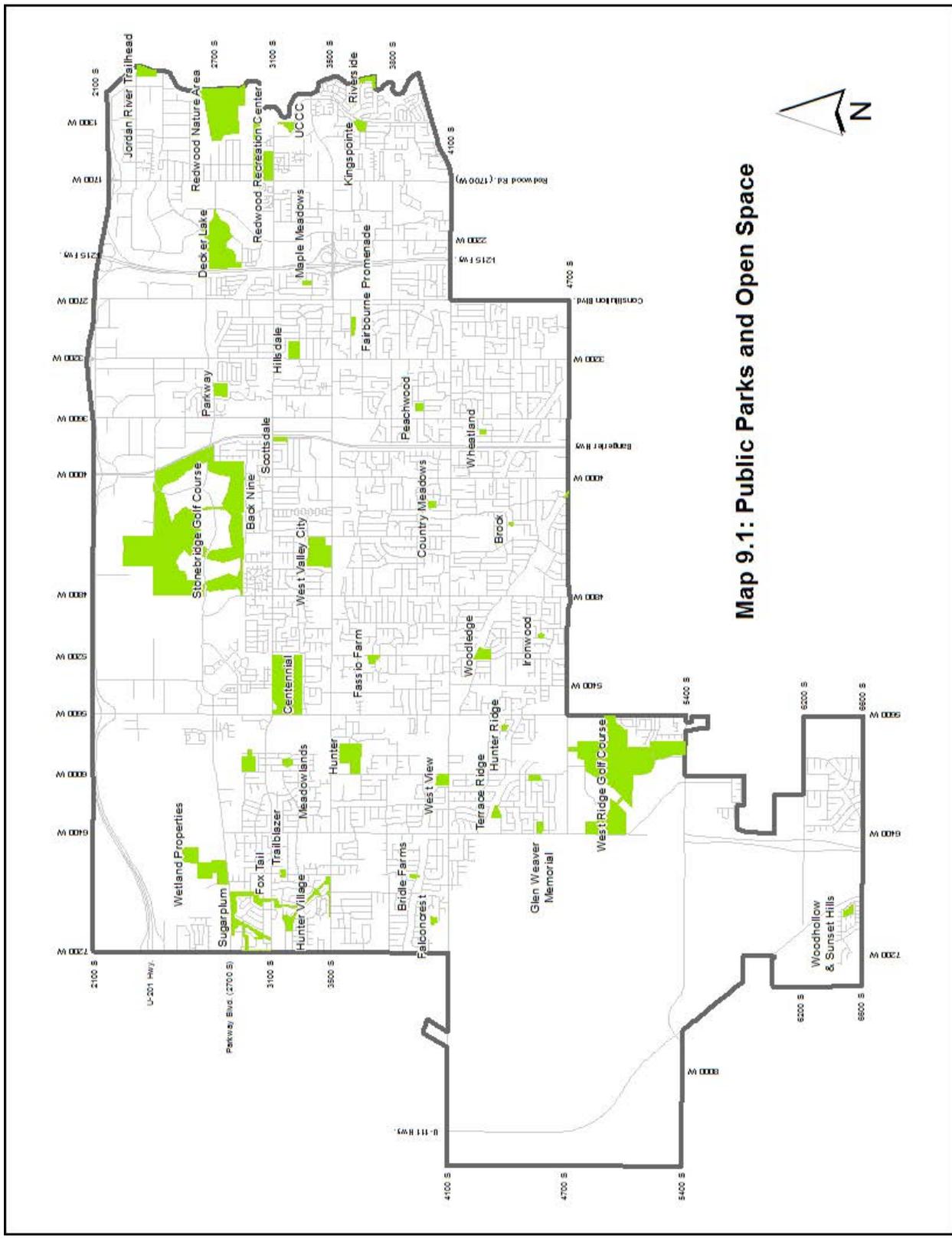
Property	Acres	Location
Arlington Park	0.6	4623 S 4725 W
Beagley Subdivision Trail	1.0	South side of Beagley Lane
Brock	0.15	4316 W Paskay Dr.
Mountain View Corridor Access	0.19	6482 S Mount Adams Dr.
Pleasant Valley	0.52	6124 W Brud Dr.
Riverside	3.56	1115 River Bank Rd.
Sunset Hills	2	6414 S Oquirrh Dr.
Truong	0.75	3876 S Grasmere Lane
Vistas West	2.8	6370 W Cape Ridge Lane
Vistas East	2.8	4530 S 6000 W
Westridge Estates	0.6	5271 S Rocky Ridge Rd.
Total Undeveloped Property	15.0	

There are several public trails in the City, some of which have yet to be completed. Below is description of each trail and its status.

- **Centennial Park:** Centennial Park includes a 1.3 mile paved jogging path around the perimeter of the Park.
- **Crosstowne:** This east/west running trail, on the City’s Park Master Plan, will soon link the Jordan River Trail to 7200 West, a distance of approximately 7.5 miles. It is developed between the Jordan River and 2700 West and between Bangerter Highway and Anna Caroline Drive (5700 W). The Crosstowne Trail is a regional trail included in Salt Lake County’s Regional Trail Plan that extends from Magna to Millcreek Canyon.
- **Decker Lake:** A 1.3 mile walkway/jogging path around Decker Lake. This trail connects with the Crosstown Trail.
- **Jordan River:** The Blueprint Jordan River document includes the goal of a Great Salt Lake to Utah Lake paved trail. West Valley City’s portion of the trail, which is approximately 3 miles in length, is paved; however, not all of the trail falls on the west side of the River.
- **Hunter Village/Sugar Plum:** The Hunter Village and Sugar Plum Subdivisions located between Parkway Blvd. and 3500 South and east of 7200 West include just under 2 miles of paved trails built generally within utility corridors that were dedicated to the City. Trail gaps exist at 7100



Crosstowne Trail



Map 9.1: Public Parks and Open Space





West between 3100 South and about 3160 South and along Parkway Blvd. between 6800 West and about 6930 West.

- **Mountain View Corridor:** As of 2015, UDOT has constructed the Mountain View Corridor along with a trail from the south end of the valley to 5400 South. As the Mountain View Corridor is extended to the north, the trail will also be extended to the Crosstown Trail. Once completed, the West Valley portion of the trail will be approximately 6 miles long.
- **Redwood Nature Area:** The Redwood Nature Area includes a 1.1 mile trail loop that connects with the Jordan River Trail, Crosstown Trail and the Redwood Recreation Center.
- **Sunset Hills/Woodhollow:** Back in 2005 and 2006, the City entered into development agreements on the land west of SR-111 and between 6200 South and 6600 South where two large planned unit developments, Sunset Hills and Woodhollow, were planned. Both of these developments contemplate trails being developed within existing utility corridors. The decision as to who will own and maintain these trails once they are constructed has yet to be made.
- **Utah Salt Lake Canal:** The Canal right-of-way is identified by West Valley Parks and Recreation as a major East West Trail Corridor. Parks and Recreation has coordinated with Salt Lake County to complete the trail. Salt Lake County has the lead role and reached an agreement with the Utah Salt Lake Canal Company to allow construction of a trail along the canal right-of-way. As of 2014, the trail has been completed between 4100 West and 5600 West with funding help from West Valley Parks and Recreation. Additional sections of the trail will be completed as funding allows. Salt Lake County’s Regional Trail Plan also includes the trail along the Utah Salt Lake Canal which extends from Magna eastward to Taylorsville and then south to the County line.

Public schools within the City also include recreation space. Table 9-3 lists all public schools within West Valley including the size and type of the school. Map 9.2 shows the locations of the schools from Table 9-3. For the purpose of a parks inventory, school acreage was reduced by 75 percent to account for schools buildings, parking areas, and for school hours when the school grounds are not available to the public.

Table 9-3: Public Schools within West Valley City

School	Acres	Type	75% Reduction	Location
Academy Park	12.5	Elementary	3.1	4580 W Westpoint Dr.
American Preparatory Academy	5.8	Charter K-12	1.5	1255 Crystal Avenue
American Preparatory Academy	10	Charter K-12	2.5	3636 W 3100 S
Armstrong Academy	10.0	Elementary	2.5	5194 W Highbury Park Way
Carl Sandburg	12.1	Elementary	3.0	3900 S 5325 W
East Hollywood High	3.9	Charter 9-12	1.0	2185 S 3600 W
Endeavor Hall	3.2	Charter K-8	0.8	2614 S Decker Lake Dr.
Farnsworth	12.5	Elementary	3.1	3751 S 4225 W
Granger	39.8	High	10.0	3580 S 3600 W
Granger	9.5	Elementary	2.4	3700 S 1950 W
Hillsdale	13.1	Elementary	3.3	3275 W 3100 S
Hillside	10.7	Elementary	2.7	4283 S 6000 W

School	Acres	Type	75% Reduction	Location
Hunter	22.7	Junior High	5.7	6131 W 3785 S
Hunter	46.3	High	11.6	4200 S 5600 W
Hunter	9.9	Elementary	2.5	4351 S 5400 W
Jackling	13.8	Elementary	3.5	3760 S 4610 W
Kennedy	23.2	Junior High	5.8	4495 S 4800 W
Monroe	13.8	Elementary	3.5	4450 W 3100 S
Monticello Academy	6.2	Charter K-9	1.6	2782 Corporate Park Dr.
Orchard	9.8	Elementary	2.5	6744 W 3800 S
Pioneer	10.3	Elementary	2.6	3860 S 3380 W
Redwood	12.4	Elementary	3.1	2650 S Redwood Rd.
Robert Frost	11.6	Elementary	2.9	3444 W 4400 S
Rolling Meadows	10.0	Elementary	2.5	2950 W Whitehall Dr.
Silver Hills	10.5	Elementary	2.6	5770 W 5100 S
Stansbury	12.4	Elementary	3.1	3050 S 2700 W
Truman	15.2	Elementary	3.8	4636 S 3200 W
Valley	20.5	Junior High	5.1	4195 S 3200 W
Valley Crest	10.3	Elementary	2.6	5240 W 3100 S
West Lake	19.6	Junior High	4.9	3400 S 3450 W
West Valley	10.5	Elementary	2.6	6049 W Brud Dr.
Whittier	9.0	Elementary	2.3	3585 S 6000 W
Wright	11.6	Elementary	2.9	6760 W 3100 S
Young Parent	4.3	Junior High/ High	1.1	5300 W Cherrywood Lane
Totals	457.0		114.4	

Recreation

One of the roles of the City is to provide places for people to recreate as well as opportunities for organized activities such as sports and gatherings. Over the last decade West Valley City has actively worked to provide a variety of spaces that can be used for recreation and an assortment of recreational programs. Many public parks contain fields and play structures, and there are a number of City facilities that provide recreational opportunities.

The largest developed park and recreation area in West Valley City is the 77 acre Centennial Park, which consists of eight outdoor softball fields, eight tennis courts, eight outdoor basketball courts, two pavilions, two restrooms, five youth soccer fields, an outdoor swimming pool, the Acord Ice Rink and the Family Fitness Center. The 96,000 square foot Family Fitness Center opened in October of 1999. It includes an



Family Fitness Center

8-lane lap pool, a zero-depth leisure pool with waterslide, water toys and counter-current channel, a climbing wall, an indoor track, fitness area with over 60 pieces of equipment, dance studio, aerobic activity room, racquetball courts, snack bar and three meeting rooms. There is a day care on site for patrons and a children's play center that provides an educational focus. Fitness Center memberships and daily-drop-in fees are charged in order to recover costs. In partnership with West Valley Parks and Recreation, the outdoor pool and ice rink were developed and operated by Salt Lake County, which also charges user fees. West Valley Parks and Recreation has plans for an outdoor skateboard park on the same site. Construction drawings are complete and funding is about half way identified.

The David and Grace Harman Senior Center is a recreational facility for residents over the age of 55. Pete Harman, the founder of Kentucky Fried Chicken, donated his childhood home to the City. Over the years it was enlarged and remodeled, and now provides a location where seniors can gather to socialize and receive legal, health, and social services. Funded by the Older Americans Act, the Harmon Home provides free services for those 65 years of age and older, and persons 55 to 64 may participate for a fee. The Center provides a wide variety of age appropriate activities and performances, including crafts, games, choirs, clubs, exercise, computer training and field trips. Operation of the Center is funded by West Valley City and the Pete Harman Trust.



West Ridge Golf Course opened in May of 1991 as West Valley City's first golf course. Construction of the Mountain View Corridor necessitated a complete redesign and reconstruction of the course that began in 2011. The new course opened in June of 2013 as The Ridge with 110 formal maintained acres, 18 holes, a driving range, and a club house.

Stonebridge Golf Course was acquired by West Valley City in 2001. Stonebridge is a 27 hole course with a driving range occupying 340 acres, laid out between corporate properties and waterways in the Lake Park Corporate Center and Highbury developments.

Stonebridge is a favorite for corporate tournaments because of its 27 holes and large clubhouse that can accommodate hundreds of people for golf and meals.

The Redwood Recreation Center on the corner of 3100 South and Redwood Road is a Salt Lake County owned and operated recreational facility with a gym, racquetball courts, a fitness area, and meeting rooms. The facility sponsors adult and youth basketball, volleyball and soccer leagues. The Center also offers child care, educational programs, and a computer lab in partnership with the City. The Redwood Center is open to all County residents.

Financing Parks and Recreation

Funding is a major part of building the City's Parks and Recreation infrastructure. Although some recreational programs are able to pay for themselves, parks and recreational programs generally do not have cost recovery systems and require funding for land, improvements, maintenance, and staffing. City parks and recreational programs may be funded in a variety of ways. Federal, State, and County funding programs may be available at different times. Nonprofits and Community

Development Block Grants (CDBG) may also be a source of funding for specific projects. Impact fees have been the primary funding source for building new parks. While Centennial Park was funded by City bonds, impact fees pay for most new parks.

The available funding sources are listed below. Because each funding source is independent of the others, it may be necessary to combine money from as many sources as possible.

City Funding Sources

Recreation bonds

Bonds are most effective for large construction projects such as buying and/or building a recreation facility. Bonds are usually made by a special investment company and sold to the public at current market prices with a guaranteed rate of interest. The City then has to repay the bond at a prescribed interest rate over a predetermined period of time.

Park impact fees or dedications

Impact fees on new residential development in the City are the main source of funding for new parks. They cannot be used for maintenance, remodeling, or recreation programs. New residential development generates a need for park facilities and therefore contributes to those facilities. Sometimes, a developer will dedicate land to the City in exchange for increased density or some other benefit to the development.



Mill levy increases

While this tax can generate a substantial amount of money for parks and recreation over a long period of time, it is often difficult to get public consensus on increases in any tax.

Assessment Areas

These areas are assessed additional taxes above the regular mill levy expressly for the development and maintenance of public facilities and recreation projects in a specific area of the City. The idea is to have local users pay more for services that directly affect them. While the City has used assessment areas (formerly known as special improvement districts or SIDs) in the past for the construction of public improvements like roads and storm water improvements, they have not been used for parks.

Donations

Fund raising can provide donations of land or cash for parks, but often at a heavy cost of staff time.

User fees

User fees can generate small to large amounts of revenue depending on the activity. Most of the facilities that charge user fees are special use recreation facilities such as golf courses, swimming pools and recreation centers.

Special Service District

A special service district for parks and recreation could be established to provide services within all or part of the City. The special service district would be funded by a property tax that is separate from the property tax collected by the City. A 2008 Discovery Research Group survey report notes that:

There is a consensus among 64% of respondents that they definitely or probably would be willing to pay \$1-\$2 per month to create and fund a special district to develop and maintain parks, trails, and other open spaces in West Valley City. On the other hand, one-third of residents polled (35%) profess that they definitely or probably would not be willing to pay the extra \$1-\$2 per month to create the special district.

Federal Funding Sources

Community Development Block Grants - West Valley Housing Authority

Intended to improve low to moderate income neighborhoods, CDBG funds can be used for projects such as purchasing and building parks; constructing curb, gutter and sidewalk; or building fire stations and bridges. These funds are made available as an entitlement grant to the City and require no match.

State Funding Sources

Land and Water Conservation Fund - State Parks and Recreation

These funds are administered by the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation. They come from the National Parks Service/Department of the Interior directly to the State to be used exclusively for outdoor recreation. These funds require a 50/50 match and are not always available.

Recreational Trails Program - State Parks and Recreation

Recreational Trails Program (RTP) funds are intended for non-motorized and motorized trail projects. Funding may be used for the construction and maintenance of trails and trail related facilities. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) administers the RTP and appropriates funds to individual states. The RTP requires a 50/50 match.

LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund - Quality Growth Commission

This fund was created to preserve and restore critical open lands and agricultural lands throughout the State. The application process is competitive and a minimum of 50/50 match is required. As of 2014, the State was working to secure additional funding for this program.

County Funding Sources

Partnership

The County is willing to partner with the City on park projects. They can provide land or funding, depending on the project.

Open Space Trust Fund

Salt Lake County administers the Open Space Trust Fund for the fee title purchase of land or conservation easement for open space. The Trust Fund has not been accepting applications since 2009.

Arts and Culture

West Valley City, a community of 135,000 people, is made up of a multitude of different ethnic groups related to each other through culture, language and religion. We recognize and respect the presence of all diverse groups, acknowledge the validity of different cultural expressions and contributions, and celebrate by encouraging our citizens to share their own common experiences with one another. The staff of West Valley City's Division of Arts and Culture is committed to building a sense of community by creating a forum to celebrate the wealth of artistic talent within our community. The Division of Arts Culture is physically located at the Utah Cultural Celebration Center, a unique gathering place in our community where the spirit of diversity is celebrated. The Utah Cultural Celebration Center (UCCC) is located at 1355 West 3100 South and was completed in 2003. The UCCC is a City owned venue.



Utah Cultural Celebration Center

Under the Direction of the City Manager, the Division of Arts and Culture provides free outreach programs and services tailored to reach our City's youth, senior citizens, low-income residents, youth at risk and other target populations. They create and sponsor programs and events, concerts, and community plays and manage rental space where individuals, groups, guilds, civic groups, non-profit organizations as well as public, private or governmental agencies, can utilize the venue for their events and seminars. The Division's other objectives include creating a mechanism for teaching, learning, growth, and understanding by providing traditional cultural events and programming that use the arts, music, and education as the vehicles for synergy and connectivity throughout the community. Thus, the Division provides opportunities for our citizens to enrich their lives through participation and interaction and providing opportunities for professional artists to share their skills and passion with exhibits, workshops and lectures.

The UCCC Foundation, a non-profit organization was created to assist in fundraising efforts to ensure sustainability and viability of the venue and programming. UCCC is also home to the Cultural Arts Board made up of several volunteer organizations such as the West Valley City Arts Council, Historical Society, and Sister City organizations, and volunteers assisting other volunteers in their pursuit of performance and presentation of the arts, culture and humanities through all mediums and for all ages. These organizations and others rely on City and Community support to achieve their goals.

In summary, The Utah Cultural Celebration Center provides a place where people from all walks of life can come together to share ideas; inspire, nurture, and learn from one another; enjoy arts and culture; concerts and performing arts; and a place for businesses, individuals and other groups to gather for conferences, seminars and other special events.

The City also owns and maintains other cultural/entertainment venues which are listed below:

- **The Maverik Center** is a multi-purpose arena located at 3200 South Decker Lake Drive completed in 1997. Seating for the arena ranges from about 10,000 to over 12,000 depending on the type of event. The Maverik Center is home to the Utah Grizzlies ice hockey team.
- **The Hale Centre Theatre** is a theatre in the round located at 3333 South Decker Lake Drive built in 1997. The Theatre welcomes well over 250,000 patrons every year and has a season ticket base of nearly 24,000, and offers seven productions per year including dramas, comedies, and musicals. For the most part, local artists serve as the production cast and crew. This historic West Valley City theatrical operation has been generously supported by a variety of individuals, corporations, and foundations.
- **The USANA Amphitheater** is a 20,000-seat outdoor concert amphitheater located at 5150 South 6055 West. The facility was completed in 2003. The City owns the parking areas that support USANA Amphitheater while the Amphitheater itself is privately owned.

9-3 Vision

West Valley City should promote the health and well-being of its residents through a variety of social, recreational, cultural and artistic opportunities, including a system of well-maintained parks and trails, active recreation and entertainment programs and venues, as well as support for cultural expression through art, performance and concerts. The City should make these features accessible to all citizens in the community.

9-4 Issues, Goals and Actions

Issue: Maintaining the Park Level of Service

Maintaining the current park level of service is important to the City. New development will occur in the City which will dilute the current level of service unless new parks are built. Developing new parks as residential development occurs will help maintain recreational opportunities for all residents.

Based on the recently completed Impact Fee Facilities Plan for Parks, the current level of service of developed, City owned park acreage is 1.41 acres/1,000 residents. As West Valley City's estimated build-out population is 155,000, the City will need approximately 28 acres of additional parks to

maintain its level of service for developed, City owned park acreage.

9.1 Goal: Develop 28 acres of new developed park land to maintain current level of service.

9.1.1 Action: Use five year work plans to identify, prioritize and develop new open space.

9.1.2 Action: Secure property in the locations indicated on the General Plan Map.

9.1.3 Action: Within new parks, incorporate features desired by residents as indicated in recent surveys.

Issue: Park Maintenance

The growth in the number of parks and park acreage has created a maintenance challenge. Maintenance levels have been tracked over the years using a 1-4 scale with 4 being the highest level and 1 the lowest level. Maintenance levels have been steadily falling over the last 5 or 6 years as the facilities age and more properties are added. As of 2014, most parks are at a level 2.

9.2 Goal: Maintain all parks at a level 3 or better.

9.2.1 Action: Allocate sufficient funds and staffing for park maintenance.

Issue: Expanding the Trail Network Throughout the City

Residents have an increasing interest in trails and have requested a comprehensive City trail system for both transportation and recreation. These trails should include paved multi-use trails for walkers and bicyclists that are separate from vehicle roadways. Such trails are known as Class 1 trails and are shown on the West Valley City Bike Plan in the Transportation Chapter.

9.3 Goal: Develop a City-wide trail system.

9.3.1 Action: Complete the Crosstown trail and provide safe connections to it.

9.3.2 Action: Develop all Class 1 routes on the bike plan.

9.3.3 Action: Explore opportunities to incorporate trails into new housing developments.

Issue: Natural Open Space

There are three large natural open space areas within the City: south of the Riter Canal in the northwest portion of the City, along the Oquirrh Mountain foothills in the southwest corner of the City, and along the Jordan River. The City has acquired nearly 80 acres for storm water detention and open space on the south side of the Riter Canal between 6400 West and 6700 West. Some of the ground in the southwest corner of the City is likely too steep to develop but presents an opportunity for a unique type of open space. Most of the remaining undeveloped ground along the west side of the Jordan River is owned by the County, the City, or utilities like Rocky Mountain Power and Granger Hunter Improvement District.

The Blueprint Jordan River document was completed in 2008 as an effort to develop a publicly supported vision of the entire Jordan River corridor. This effort was facilitated by Envision Utah and included the participation of 15 cities and 3 counties through which the Jordan River flows. For the public outreach component of Blueprint Jordan River, Envision Utah conducted a survey through workshops, focus groups, and online input. Nearly 1,300 persons participated in the survey. The majority of survey participants wanted the Jordan River to be preserved as a natural area with generous buffers from development. Trails and natural areas for wildlife viewing were identified as the most important recreational activities. Water quality and ecosystem health were identified as the top environmental concerns for the Jordan River.

In 2013, the Jordan River Commission produced the Best Practices for Riverfront Communities document to help cities and counties implement the goals identified in Blueprint Jordan River and “provide a set of tools and guidelines, or best practices to enable communities to create consistent, but flexible, management of the Jordan River corridor.”

9.4 Goal: Preserve the 80 acre natural open space/storm water detention area in the northwest portion of the City.

9.4.1 Action: Maintain this area as interactive open space and storm water detention.

9.4.2 Action: Install trails, boardwalks and interpretive stations throughout the property to educate the public. Connect this area to the Crosstowne Trail and the trails in the Sugar Plum Subdivision to the south.

9.5 Goal: Preserve open space along the Jordan River and in other unique natural areas.

9.5.1 Action: Preserve the Redwood Nature Area as a natural open space.

9.5.2 Action: Work with Salt Lake County to develop and preserve the existing natural setting through the open space plan for Pioneer Crossing Park. Pioneer Crossing Park Master Plan (Appendix F) includes paved and several natural trails within this area to increase recreational opportunities and encourage preservation of the ground.



Jordan River

9.5.3 Action: Update applicable ordinances to address the recommendations in Best Practices for Riverfront Communities.

9.5.4 Action: Connect trails and open space within Sunset Hills and Wood Hollow to other foothill areas outside the City.

Issue: The need for recreational opportunities

The City plays a role in providing organized recreation activities for resident participation. Because people have different interests, there should be a wide variety of options available, with the potential for new activities to be added. For outdoor sports, existing facilities are maxed out and demand exists for additional playing fields.

9.6 Goal: Increased and diversified recreational programs and opportunities.

9.6.1 Action: Increase and improve the selection of recreation programs for youth and seniors throughout the community. Add adaptive recreation opportunities for those with disabilities.

9.6.2 Action: Provide personalized consultation about recreational benefits to educate and increase the health and wellness of the community.

9.6.3 Action: Explore the possibility of acquiring up to 100 acres for an outdoor sports complex.

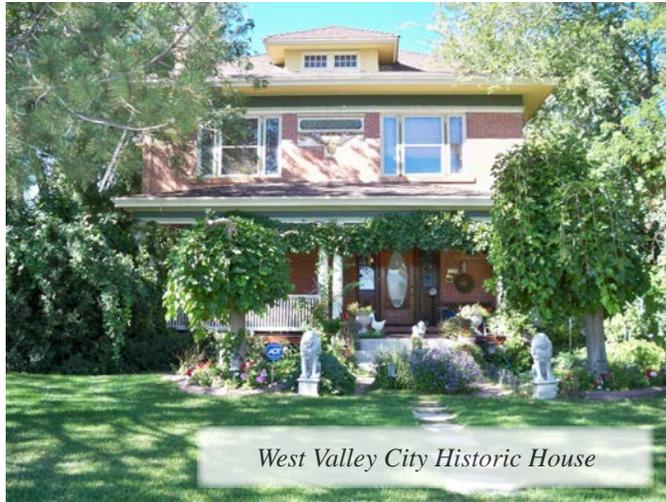
9.6.4 Action: Explore opportunities to partner with other governmental entities to provide a greater variety of recreational opportunities.

Issue: Cultural and Historic Resources

Aside from the cultural assets identified in this Chapter, there are likely other culturally significant or historic structures or sites in the City that should be protected.

9.7 Goal: Recognize historic and cultural structures and features within the City.

9.7.1 Action: Apply for State and/or Federal grant funds to study and inventory the existing culturally significant or historic structures or sites within the City and document. Use inventory to determine if additional design guidelines or land management code protections should be added or enhanced for identified structures or sites.



West Valley City Historic House