

WEST JORDAN PARKS, RECREATION, TRAILS & OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

Adopted November 4, 2019



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1 INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE, USE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

West Jordan is becoming one of the fastest growing communities in the region. The rapidly expanding population is putting great demand on parks, recreation, trails and open space. In order to ensure facilities and programs keep pace with demand, a comprehensive *Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan* is required.

The existing *West Jordan Comprehensive General Plan 2012* recommends that an update should take place every five years, and that a survey should be conducted to gauge resident needs on a similar schedule. The last update occurred 2012 as part of the *General Plan* update with the subsequent development of the *West Jordan Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Handbook 2012*. However, that effort did not include a needs and preference survey.

The timing of this plan helps to ensure that West Jordan parks, recreation, trails and open space remain current and up to date. This effort is particularly meaningful in light of the new and approved development of the west side and major expansions of the system anticipated in the upcoming years.

The purpose of the *West Jordan Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan (2018-2028)* is to provide a comprehensive update to information and recommendations along with a clear vision and priorities related to parks, recreation, trails and open space for the next 10 years and beyond.



Organization of the Plan

The *West Jordan Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan (2018-2028)* is organized into seven chapters, as follows:

Chapter 1 – Introduction describes the purpose of the plan, provides a summary of the coordination with other plan documents and the planning process and concludes with background, baseline data, and demographic projections.

Chapter 2 – Parks addresses existing and future parks. It begins with an analysis of the existing levels of service (LOS) and distribution of facilities to meet projected population needs in ten years (2028) and at buildout. The chapter concludes with a discussion of future needs and standards.

Chapter 3 – Recreation, Community Arts and Events addresses existing and future recreation and community arts facilities and events. The chapter begins with documentation and analysis of existing facilities and programs and concludes with strategies to meet future needs and priorities.

Chapter 4 – Trails addresses current trail needs and issues and concludes with ideas to meet needs in the future. The chapter builds upon the findings and assessments undertaken in the *West Jordan Transportation Master Plan 2013*.

Chapter 5 – Open Space examines the current inventory of City-owned open space and other natural lands within the community, building upon ideas contained in the *General Plan* and *Handbook* for providing additional strategies for acquiring open space.

Chapter 6 – Priorities and Acquisition and Construction Costs estimates and prioritizes probable costs to acquire, upgrade and construct new park, recreation, open space and trails amenities in West Jordan.

Chapter 7 – Goals and Policies provides specific goals, policies and implementation strategies to help ensure parks, recreation, trails and open space needs are met as the City continues to grow and expand.

While the plan addresses each of these elements separately, they often overlap, requiring a unified understanding of systemic needs in order to achieve a comprehensive recreation system that meets the needs of the community and contributes to the overall quality of life of City residents.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLAN DOCUMENTS

West Jordan Comprehensive General Plan 2012

The *General Plan 2012* provides strong support for parks, recreation, trails and open space, highlighting their contribution to the quality of life for

residents of the community. This is summarized by the eight General Goals in Chapter 6: Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Lands, which follow.

General Plan 2012 Parks, Recreation, Trails & Open Lands Goals

1. Provide an integrated, connected, and diverse system of parks, recreation programs and trails that are physically and economically accessible to community members.
2. Provide recreation opportunities to City residents equitably by basing them on adopted guidelines or community preferences. Maintain communications between administration, public officials and residents to ensure that recreation facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of the community.
3. Design and construct park and recreation facilities that conserve natural resources such as water, and set an example for the community.
4. Provide a connected system of trails to serve recreational needs, as well as the needs of bicycle commuters and pedestrians.
5. Balance out the distribution of parks and recreational facilities between the east and west sides of the City.
6. Encourage the most efficient use of lands and resources in order to provide citizens with the greatest benefit.
7. Keep critical areas available for farming, active and passive parks, wetlands, wildlife habitat and other open land uses.
8. Keep the Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Handbook and associated maps updated to reflect current conditions and changes that have occurred.

Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space Handbook 2012

Serving as an update to the *Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan 2003* in conjunction with the Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Lands chapter of the *General Plan 2012*, the handbook provides detailed information on existing parks, recreation facilities, trails and open spaces, in addition to information on park deficiencies and recommendations for future park standards, locations, and maintenance requirements.

West Jordan Transportation Master Plan 2013

The *Transportation Plan 2013* evaluates the City's existing transportation system and includes a comprehensive list of improvements that are required to meet needs to the year 2040. The plan addresses alternative modes of transportation, with specific recommendations for bicycles and pedestrians.

These are coordinated with the similar principles contained in the *General Plan 2012* and the *2012 Handbook*.

The *Transportation Plan* emphasizes the importance of providing a complete trail system that is connected to key destinations and facilities as well as surrounding community. Accordingly, the trail system should serve the widest range of users and be feasibly constructed by the City, phased over time and implemented in a manner that avoids undesirable impacts to on-street parking and traffic lanes on critical roadways. The plan also provides guidelines for planning and constructing additional trails, including recommendations on the types of street crossings with specific criteria for crossing locations.

PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



Figure 1.1 – Public Involvement in the Planning Process

A comprehensive public involvement plan was implemented as part of developing this plan, providing opportunities for resident and stakeholder input and involvement throughout the planning process. A summary of the public involvement process is illustrated in Figure 1.1. The key public involvement tasks are described in the following text.

A – Plan Advisory Committee

A Plan Advisory Committee, composed of City staff, West Jordan Parks and Open Lands Committee members, and Planning Commission and City Council representatives, was assembled for this project. The Advisory Committee met with the planning team at key stages during the planning process, providing valuable guidance, oversight and

direction as the plan was developed. Summary notes from each meeting are contained in Appendix A: Public Involvement.

B – Project Web Page and Social Media Outreach

The project web page served as a central clearinghouse for information related to the project. Meeting announcements, agendas, notes and materials were posted on the web page, as were updates to the planning progress and schedule. The web page also provided access to mapping, concepts and versions of the draft plan. Perhaps most significantly, the web page served as the primary digital avenue for public comments and feedback throughout the planning process, and was the platform where members of the public could access an informal survey regarding parks, recreation, trails and opens space.

The City’s public information officer reached out to residents through the City’s website and social media to help advertise the planning process and public involvement opportunities, which resulted in numerous comments and input. Similar efforts were also applied to encourage members of the public to take part in a voluntary on-line survey, a companion tool to the statistically-valid Needs and Preference Survey described in the next section.

A summary of the comments received via the project web page and email follows. Detailed information is available in *Appendix A: Public Involvement*.

Parks Comments

Residents expressed disappointment with Ron Wood Park, particularly the simple splash pad design. It was felt that the splash pad needs more shade, the hours should be extended, and the days of operation expanded to include Sundays.

They also said parks in general need more shade and more seating, particularly around playgrounds. More restrooms are needed and they should remain open longer during the year, especially at larger and more popular sites such as the Sierra Newbold playground.

Park safety was a concern. Existing parks should be updated and new parks designed to maximize visibility and safety while still meeting functional and aesthetic needs.

Current Projects

West Jordan Parks Recreation and Trails Master Plan



As one of the fastest growing communities in the region, an up-to-date and comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan is an essential tool to for ensuring facilities keep pace with demand in West Jordan. The new plan will reflect the current vision and needs of the community while providing policy guidance for allocating resources during the next 10 years and beyond.

The city has hired Landmark Design, a planning and landscape architecture firm, to develop the master plan. Major elements of the project scope include Interpreting community needs and desires, gathering public input, completing needs analysis, evaluating level of service, determining future needs and their costs, and compiling a funding toolbox that will assist the city now and in the future.



CLIENT INFO

West Jordan City

- Website
- Facebook
- Twitter

DOCUMENTS

Public Meetings

- Public Scoping Meetings (May 14 and May 22, 2018) - Notes

Focus Group Meetings

- Focus Group Meetings - Notes

Survey Results

- Survey Results - Charts for All Questions
- Survey Results - Summary by Topic

Advisory Committee

- Advisory Committee Meeting #1 (April 5, 2018) - Notes
- Advisory Committee Meeting #2 (November 5, 2018) - Notes

West Jordan Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan web page

Accessibility to features within parks and to the parks themselves from surrounding neighborhoods was indicated to be an issue for the elderly, the disabled, and for parents with strollers. It was noted that many areas lack sidewalks, and that challenging and unsafe crossings of major roads prevent people from walking to the parks that are nearest their homes. Loop pathways in parks are desirable for people of all ages.

Residents said several playgrounds need to be updated for safety reasons since they have become out-of-date and uninteresting. Parks should have themed designs, perhaps playing upon the names of each park.

Recreation Comments

There was support for an affordable recreation center on the west side of the City. Recreation programs are popular. Program Scheduling should be adjusted to meet the needs of families with children on both traditional and year-round school schedules.

Trails Comments

Safe, complete connections to parks and other destinations, such as the City Center, are needed. Trees should be planted along trails to provide shade, making the trail experience more enjoyable and less monotonous. More dog waste stations are needed on the trail system.

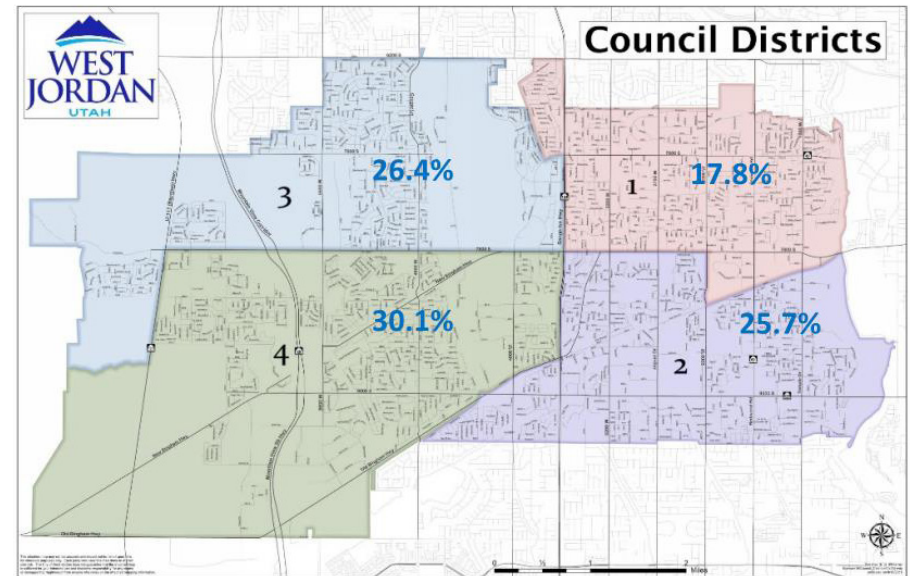
General Comments

Parking is inadequate at numerous park and recreation destinations throughout the City. More parking should be added at existing facilities, and parking needs for new facilities should be carefully incorporated into the design of each as they are developed.

C – Community Needs and Preference Survey

The planning team and West Jordan City staff worked closely together to develop a statistically-valid Community Needs and Preference Survey. In order to reach a response rate that was representative of the community, the survey was conducted door-to-door using the services of a polling sub-consultant. Responses were collected on a random-basis from 300 residents, resulting in a confidence level of 92% and a margin of error of 5%. In other words, the survey results come very close to representing those of the community as a whole.

Detailed survey results are provided in subsequent chapters and in *Appendix A: Public Involvement*. **To summarize the results of the survey**, public parks, trails and open space are the main source for residents to meet their household leisure and recreation needs. A large majority of residents feel the City does a good job providing parks, recreation and trails opportunities. The top priority is to improve maintenance of existing parks, trails and facilities, with the upgrading of existing parks and playgrounds and preserving more open space next in support.



Survey Respondents by Council District

The primary reason residents utilize the park they visit most often is its proximity to home. A large majority of residents feel it is important to have parks within walking distance of home. The most desired improvements to the park residents use most often are restrooms and improved maintenance and cleanliness.

A majority of residents agree that the overall aesthetics and visual appearance of the City are important and that West Jordan's appearance is good. Similar numbers also feel it is important for the City to provide public cemeteries with burial plots available for purchase.

D – Focus Group Meetings

In order to better understand the desires and perceived needs of special interest groups in the City, members of the planning team and City staff met with eleven focus groups in late May/early June 2018. These meetings provided an additional layer of understanding of the needs and preferences of stakeholders. **A summary of the input received at the focus group meetings follows**, with detailed information and comments provided in *Appendix A: Public Involvement*.

City Staff Comments

City staff felt that staffing levels are the biggest issue. The City is surviving on part-time/temporary staff which presents a host of challenges. Some divisions could use their own dedicated staff to ensure better management of the City's assets (i.e. irrigation, trails, and cemetery).

Much of the City's irrigation infrastructure is old and needs to be upgraded. The splash pad at Ron Wood Park needs major renovations - providing adequate maintenance here is a big challenge.

Veterans Memorial Park is the crown jewel of the City's park system. It also needs to be updated and maintained in a manner that reflects the park's stature. Large events here take a heavy toll on the park. There is untapped potential in the southwest corner of the park for additional development of park and recreation facilities, which could help ease the strain of these events. The park needs more trees and parking.

The City needs more multi-use fields and small ball fields and should consider using artificial turf fields to help expand playing seasons. In order to ensure the City does not get further behind on sports field demand, it is necessary to determine how the future needs for multi-purpose fields will be met if the lease on the current soccer complex is not renewed.

Communication with the public should be improved. New communication systems should be considered that function better for staff and the public. Complaints need to be verified, and communication routines and procedures between City departments and divisions enhanced.

Sports Organizations Comments

The various sports groups agreed that the lack of adequate fields is the biggest issue. There is a need to review the design of existing parks to determine if multi-purpose fields can be added, particularly at parks that are not used to their full capacity. There is also an opportunity to provide fields close to large-scale industrial areas, capitalizing on parking that is vacant in evenings and on weekends.

Replacement fields will be necessary if the existing soccer complex is shut down as is currently planned. Club soccer is a major program, and some clubs have offered to partner with the City to provide fields in exchange for priority in programming. Smaller parks do not serve needs well, as their size

limits the full-range of active uses desired. New parks should require larger facilities, restrooms, and parking. Poor field drainage is also an issue.

Make complexes that are friendly for tournaments and the users/families attending them. It would great if amenities included restrooms, trees, shade, safety netting, electricity/charging stations, lighting, Wi-Fi, bleachers, water fountains in dugouts, equipment storage and large concessions, which are biggest money makers and amenities for non-participating children.

Need to provide opportunities for smaller organizations to start up and get established. Bigger clubs have more influence right now.

Jordan River Commission Comments

The commission can help identify opportunities to assist and work with the City to manage the Jordan River, which can be very expensive. This group can help fill the role of public education, which can help get the public excited about river stewardship. Water quality is a major concern, and the Jordan River Commission is tapping into a list of funding sources to help implement needed enhancements. Other funding sources are also available which are included in Chapter six of this plan.

E – Public Scoping Meetings

Two public scoping meetings were held on Monday, May 14th, 2018 at West Jordan City Hall and Tuesday, May 22nd, 2018 at Fire Station #54. The



meetings were held at two locations on different dates in order to capture as many participants as possible. Despite those efforts, only fourteen people signed in for the two meetings combined, in addition to a handful of others who did not sign-in. **A summary of comments that were received follows**, with detailed notes provided in Appendix A: Public Involvement.

Parks Comments

Participants indicated that a wider range of park designs should be provided to meet the needs of people of all ages, including children, teens and the elderly. Residents of the Maple Hills neighborhood want the 10-acre park that was planned for the area. Some of the park amenities that are important for meeting needs include a skate park, pickleball courts, disc golf sites, community gardens, and a place for events such as races that will utilize City resources better and minimize law enforcement demands. There was also discussion of the need for grassy open lawn areas that are not programmed.

It was indicated that West Jordan has too many small parks and those in attendance would like to see the City focus on providing bigger parks. This should be balanced with the need for good distribution and consideration of the unintended traffic impacts that larger parks can generate.

It was expressed that there is not enough parking at existing parks. Other improvements that were requested include higher-quality equipment in parks, picnic tables that are not located under structures, and improved safety and lighting. All park designs should be reviewed for emergency access by fire and police.

There was a call for re-examining the City's policy on dogs in parks, as even leashed dogs can present issues around athletic fields and other high-use areas. It was also requested to update current policy to allow hammocks and slack lines in parks. Make the best use of existing City-owned land or by upgrading detention basins where possible and consider using utility easements for linear parks.

Recreation Comments

Comments stressed the need for a recreation center on the west side of the City, in addition to an indoor/outdoor swimming pool. Participants would

like City leadership to consider partnering with Salt Lake County and other groups to provide these and other big-ticket uses and services. Ron Wood Park is a possible location for a recreation center; the park is planned to become the primary regional park for west side residents.

Consider enclosing the Rodeo Arena to provide a space for indoor events and year-round use and find an alternative site for the fields that will be lost when the existing Soccer Complex is shuttered.

Trails Comments

Provide separate trails for different users (i.e. pedestrians and bicyclists) and unpaved trails for running and biking. Improve trail maintenance, particularly the management of goat-head weeds and other invasives.

Work with the canal companies to provide trails along north-south canal corridors. Creek corridors can provide great opportunities for trails, improving connectivity. Look at whether piping the waterways or keeping them open is a better approach.

Add more dog waste stations, trail mileage markers, safety features and lighting to the trail system. Provide some accessible trails for people of all abilities – not all trails need to be asphalt or concrete surfacing.

Enhance connectivity between parks and open spaces through the use of trails and urban pathways and improve east/west connectivity, which is a particularly important issue. Prioritize the needs of recreational cyclists who may not feel comfortable riding on roads. Many of the existing bicycle paths and lanes are disconnected and feel unsafe, the major roads acting as barriers to safe crossings.

Clearly mark trails and pathways. Examine and establish a series of trail standards.

Open Space Comments

Provide natural play opportunities (such as hammocks and natural playgrounds) and less formal activities in open space areas (such as camping, fire pits and duck feeding stations). Open space serves a major role in meeting recreational needs, especially the Jordan River Trail corridor.

General Comments

Recreation can serve as an economic development tool, and the City should explore this as it proceeds to improve and expand the system. West Jordan should apply for ZAP tax funds in the next application period, keeping in mind that part of the City is in the Kearns Oquirrh Park tax district and other smaller Special Assessment Areas (SAAs), meaning that some residents already pay some taxes that others do not.

Other suggestions include establishing community standards for sustainability, accommodating more year-round uses, and providing wayfinding and signage for the parks, recreation, trails and open space.

The appearance of the City is important, especially along major roadways like Bangerter Highway and Mountain View Corridor.

The cemetery is filling up and the City should investigate partnering opportunities to provide access to additional land and facilities to meet future needs.

F – Public Open House

A Draft Plan Open House was held on July 15th, 2019 at West Jordan City Hall prior to commencement of the adoption process. The purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for members of the public to review the draft plan, ask questions and provide comments to the planning team and City staff prior to public hearings. Twelve members of the public signed in, providing comments on-site and later through the web page, comment forms and by email. Copies of the Draft Plan were also available for download and review on the project web page. A summary of comments and input received at this stage follows. Detailed results are provided in Appendix A: Public Involvement.

Draft Plan Open House Comments

Residents asked about the status of Maple Hills Park, the possibility of establishing some community gardens in the City and the plans for the City's trail system. There was also concern about the lack of snow removal on the Mountain View Corridor Trail in winter, and other trails in general, and the lack of maintenance in some City parks.

G – City Leadership Briefing and Plan Adoption

The planning team briefed the City Council on February 13, 2019, providing a summary of the planning process to date, and an update on the remaining tasks and schedule.

The final draft of the *West Jordan Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan (2018-2028)* was presented to the West Jordan Planning Commission on October 1st, 2019, and was forwarded to the City Council with a recommendation for approval. The plan was presented to the West Jordan City Council and adopted on November 19th, 2019.



PLANNING VISION

When updating a plan, it is essential to establish a clear vision of what the City and its residents envision for the future. The following vision statement is in the current *General Plan* and captures the essence of what is hoped to be achieved as the park, recreation, trail and open space system is implemented and matures:

City of West Jordan Growth & Development Vision Statement

“The City of West Jordan is a family-friendly, vibrant, growing city dedicated to improving the quality of life and opportunities of the community while honoring the legacy of our past through:

- *Vibrant economic development providing diverse work, business, educational and recreational opportunities;*
- *Efficient transportation and convenient connectivity to other cities;*
- *Logical and sustainable growth ensuring key services, safety, infrastructure and quality design;*
- *Responsive, transparent and trusted communication with community stakeholders.*

This vision specifically supports recreational opportunities, economic development, transportation, sustainable growth, key services, infrastructure and quality design, all of which are essential elements of this planning effort. In other words, this master plan reflects and is aligned with the general City vision.

WEST JORDAN CITY PROFILE

Physical and Social Structure

As illustrated in Figure 1.2, West Jordan City is located in the center of the Salt Lake Valley, west of the Jordan River. It is the thirteenth largest city in Utah (in land mass), encompassing more than 32 square miles of land. The City extends westward from the Jordan River toward the Oquirrh Mountains, where slopes increase significantly, gaining more than 1,000 feet in elevation at its higher points.

West Jordan began as a pioneer settlement. The City was established in 1849 as a conglomeration of farmsteads concentrated near the eastern portion of the current boundary by the Jordan River. Several of the original and older homes and structures are still in existence. As the City grew, development moved westward, gradually replacing large swaths of agricultural land with single-family residential neighborhoods with other supporting land uses. Some of the key non-residential developments that were established include a large industrial area south of New Bingham Highway and a relatively well-distributed network of parks and open spaces.

The population nearly doubled in the 1990's, and the pace of growth and development has continued steady and fast, in large part due to the City's large tracts of undeveloped land. The number of parks has nearly doubled since 2000, primarily as part of residential subdivisions. There is little indication that growth is slowing, as the City continues to expand steadily toward the western boundary.

Demographic Profile and Projections

A clear understanding of the City's current population and household characteristics is necessary to accurately determine the need for public parks, recreation facilities, trails and open space. Demographic information was provided by the West Jordan Planning and Zoning Division, supplemented with information from the U.S. Census bureau as needed. Population, age and household size and composition are the most important

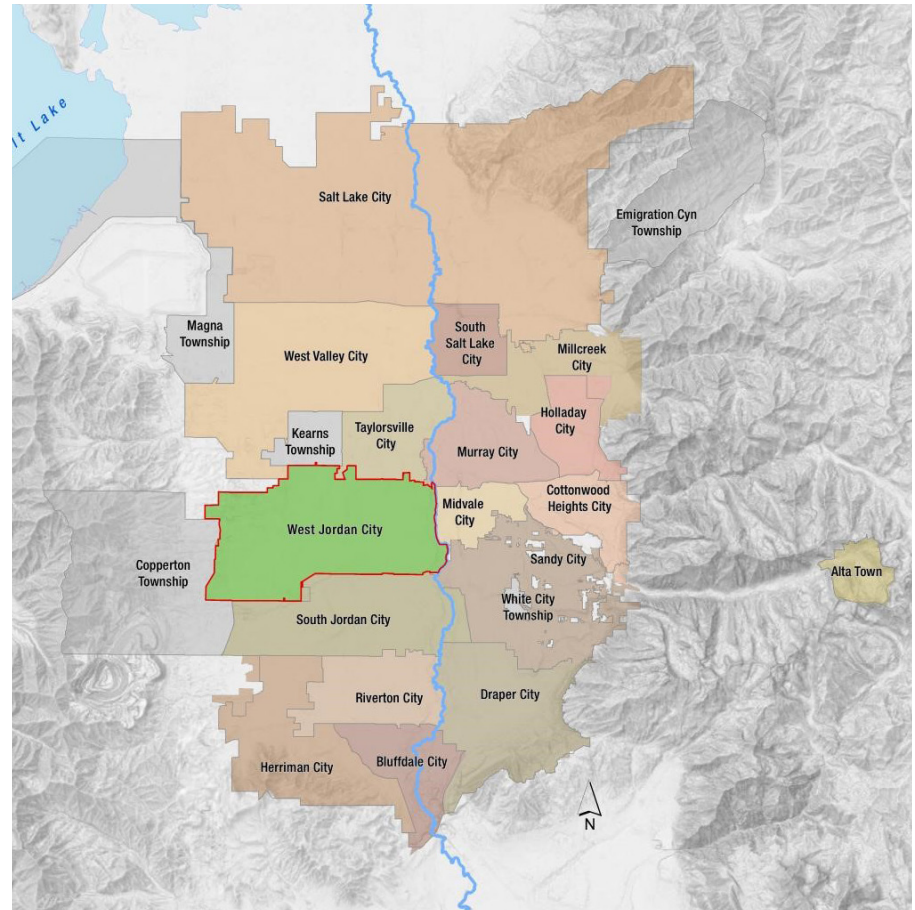


Figure 1.2 - West Jordan City Context Map

characteristics for understanding future demands, helping to paint a clear picture of the City as it grows and ages over time.

Population

As illustrated in Figure 1.3 and Table 1.1, the 2018 population in West Jordan was 113,056, ranking it as the fourth largest population center in the state behind Salt Lake City, West Valley City and Provo. Population is expected to increase by more than 17,000 in the next ten years, reaching 131,978 by 2028. For planning purposes, buildout is estimated to be around 2060, at which stage the population is projected to reach 180,050, bringing more than 65,000 additional residents to the City.

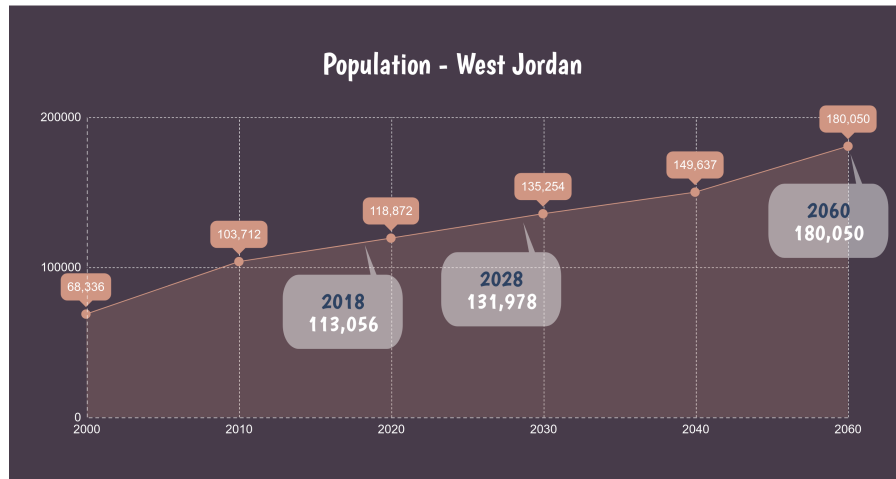


Figure 1.3 - West Jordan City's Population

Table 1.1: West Jordan City Population

Current Population	Projected Population	Project Buildout Population
2018	2028	2060
114,332	131,978	180,050

Age

As illustrated in Figure 1.4 and Table 1.2, West Jordan's population is significantly younger than the nation, slightly older than the county, and only slightly younger than the state average. The 2017 median age in West Jordan was 30.7, up significantly from 28.2 in 2010. This indicates that the community is aging and maturing, even as it continues to grow and expand. This trend is typical for other communities along the Wasatch Front, as well as the county, state and nation.

The breakdown of population by age in 2000, 2010, and 2017 is illustrated in Figure 1.5. This results illustrate that younger age groups have decreased while older age groups have increased.

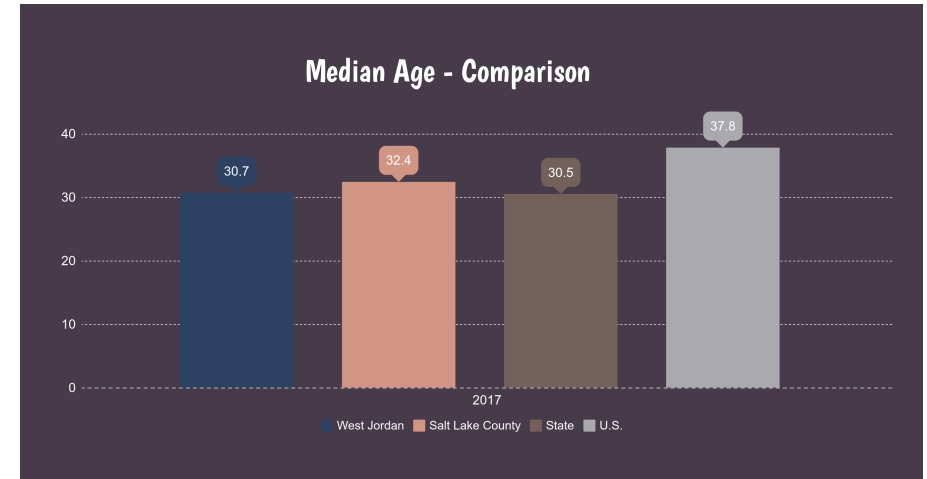


Figure 1.4 - West Jordan City's 2017 Median Age

Table 1.2: West Jordan City Median Age Over Time

Median Age	
2010	2017
28.2	30.7

Household Composition

Figure 1.6 illustrates the household composition of West Jordan as compared to Salt Lake County, the state and the nation. In 2017, more than one-third of West Jordan households had children under 18, with 8.5-percent of households having children age five-years or younger. Those averages are higher than those of the county, state and nation, indicating that accommodating youth needs should remain as a priority for West Jordan.

In contrast, only seven-percent of West Jordan households included persons age 65 or older, which is lower than comparable trends for Salt Lake County, the state and the nation. The community is nevertheless aging and maturing, with older cohorts anticipated to compose a growing proportion of the City's households in the future.

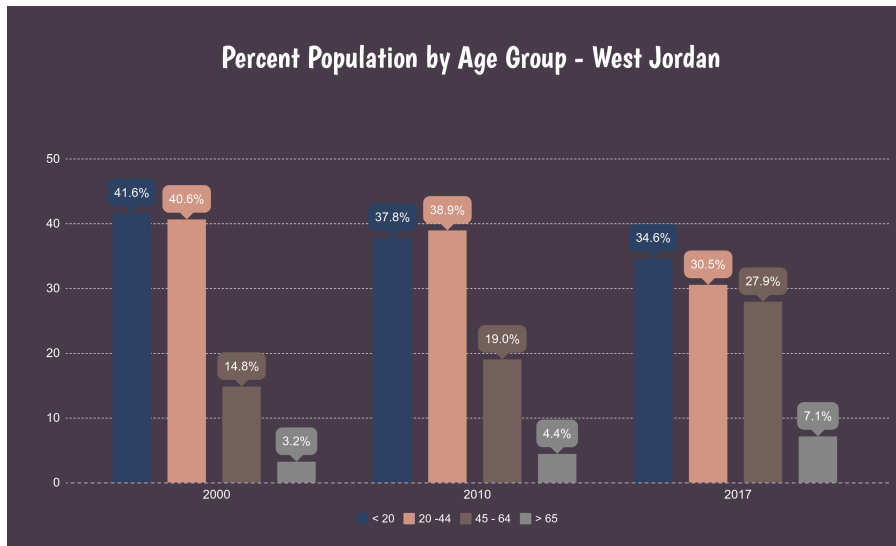


Figure 1.5 - West Jordan City Percent Population by Age Group



Average Household Size 2017



Average Household Size 2010

Household Size

The average household size of West Jordan in 2017 was 3.42 persons per household, which is down slightly from 3.46 persons per household in 2010. The City's average household size is significantly larger than that of Salt Lake County at 3.01, Utah at 3.14 and the nation at 2.63 persons per household. (US Census Bureau QuickFacts), indicating that even though the City is starting to mature, households in West Jordan remain comparably large. The needs of children and youth will remain a primary concern through the next ten years and beyond.

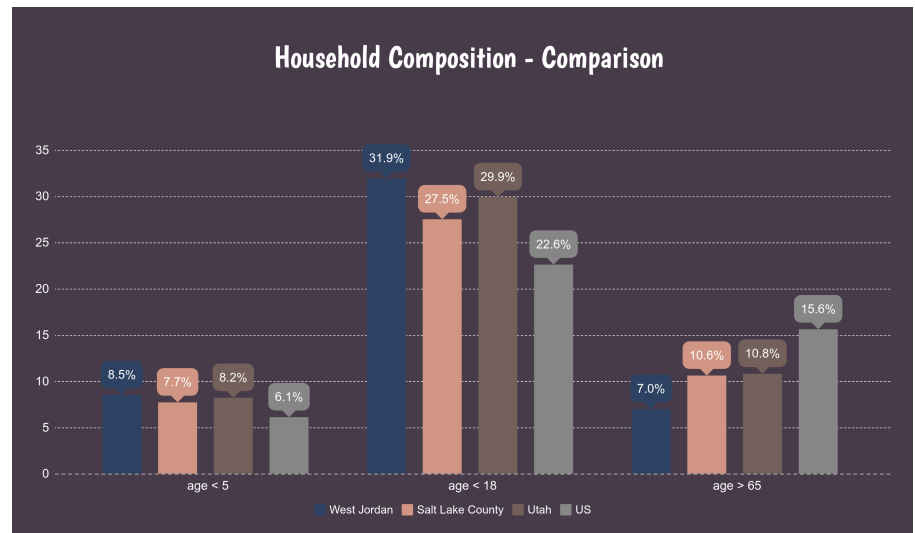


Figure 1.6 - West Jordan City Household Composition Comparison



Median Household Income 2017



Median Household Income 2010

Summary

The City's population is projected to increase by 57-percent at buildout in 2060. At the same time, West Jordan's population will continue to mature and age, tempering the current young family focus with the understanding that priorities will need to shift in the upcoming years to meet the needs of an older populous.

While currently only slightly older than the rest of the state, the City nevertheless has a younger population than Salt Lake County and the nation. The needs of a young population must be taken into consideration. While the large household sizes are shrinking with time, more than one-third of households in the community have children living at home and only seven-percent include people 65 or older, meaning that current demand is skewed toward meeting the needs of younger people and their families.

2 PARKS



West Jordan's parks are a vital component of the City, enhancing the quality of life in the community, providing a welcome respite from the hectic flow of daily life, and creating a complete city and environment. Parks are places to play, relax and reconnect with ourselves, our families and friends, and our community.

As summarized in Chapter 1, West Jordan City recognizes the critical role parks play in the well-being of residents through existing policy expressed in the *General Plan* and other official directives, which support the equitable provision of high quality parks to meet the needs of the community.

This chapter examines the state of the existing parks in the City, including the number, area, amenities and quality of parks that serve the current population, and the distribution of and access to parks within the community today. We also peer into the future, projecting population growth, to help determine short and long-term needs and distribution requirements to meet needs now and into the future.

SURVEY RESULTS: PARKS

As summarized below and detailed in Appendix A: Public Involvement, the statistically-valid survey asked numerous questions focused on

understanding the park-related needs and desires of the public. The following is a summary of the key findings.

Key Results: Community Needs & Preference Survey

- The top park priority is better maintenance of existing parks, trails and facilities (25.6%), followed by upgrading existing parks and playgrounds (13.0%), and preserving more open space (10.9%).
- The number one reason for using a park is proximity of the park to home (39.5%). The majority of residents (80.4%) believe it is important to have public parks within walking distance of their home.
- The most desired improvements at the parks residents use most often were restrooms (18.7%), followed by improved maintenance and cleanliness (15.6%).
- Most residents meet their recreation needs with public parks, trails and open space (38.5%). Most residents visit parks a few times a month or more (40.1%).
- Veterans Memorial Park is by far the most frequently used park in the City (45.5%).
- Neighborhood Parks (24.3%) and Community Parks (24.0%) are the most desired park types.

Overall, the large majority of residents polled use public parks and recreation facilities to meet their recreation needs. This places great importance on the quality of the City’s park system. Residents would rather see existing parks better maintained and upgraded over the development of additional new parks. Furthermore, there is great support for providing parks within walking distance of residential areas. Larger parks with more amenities are desired over smaller parks with less space and fewer amenities. This coincides with the results of the focus interview with City staff, which indicated that Mini Parks place a significant burden on maintenance staff due to the more challenging maintenance routines required for small parks, and the sheer number and wide distribution of the smaller parks. Residents believe such parks do not contribute as significantly as larger parks for meeting their needs.

EXISTING PARKS

The City’s first park master plan was developed in the early 1950s, focusing on the development of West Jordan Main Park, now called Veterans Memorial Park. Since that time, the City has developed or acquired an impressive inventory of 46 parks, with over half having been developed since 2000. Map 1 illustrates existing parks and open space that contribute to the City’s system. Table 2.1 is a detailed inventory of each of those facilities, describing the various amenities provided in each. The table and map also provide information on parks, open spaces, and other recreational facilities that contribute to the recreation system.

To summarize, there are approximately 967 acres of parks, open space and other facilities that serve the community. Key characteristics used to determine park types include acreage, amenities, ownership and accessibility.

SYSTEM AT-A-GLANCE: PARKS



Total Park Acres
(Parks, Open Space, County Parks, SLC Owned Youth Soccer Complex, Other Recreational Facilities)



Total Park Land Used for Level-of-Service (LOS)
(Community, Neighborhood and Mini Parks)

*Includes SLC-owned soccer fields



Total Number of Parks



Total Acres Open Space



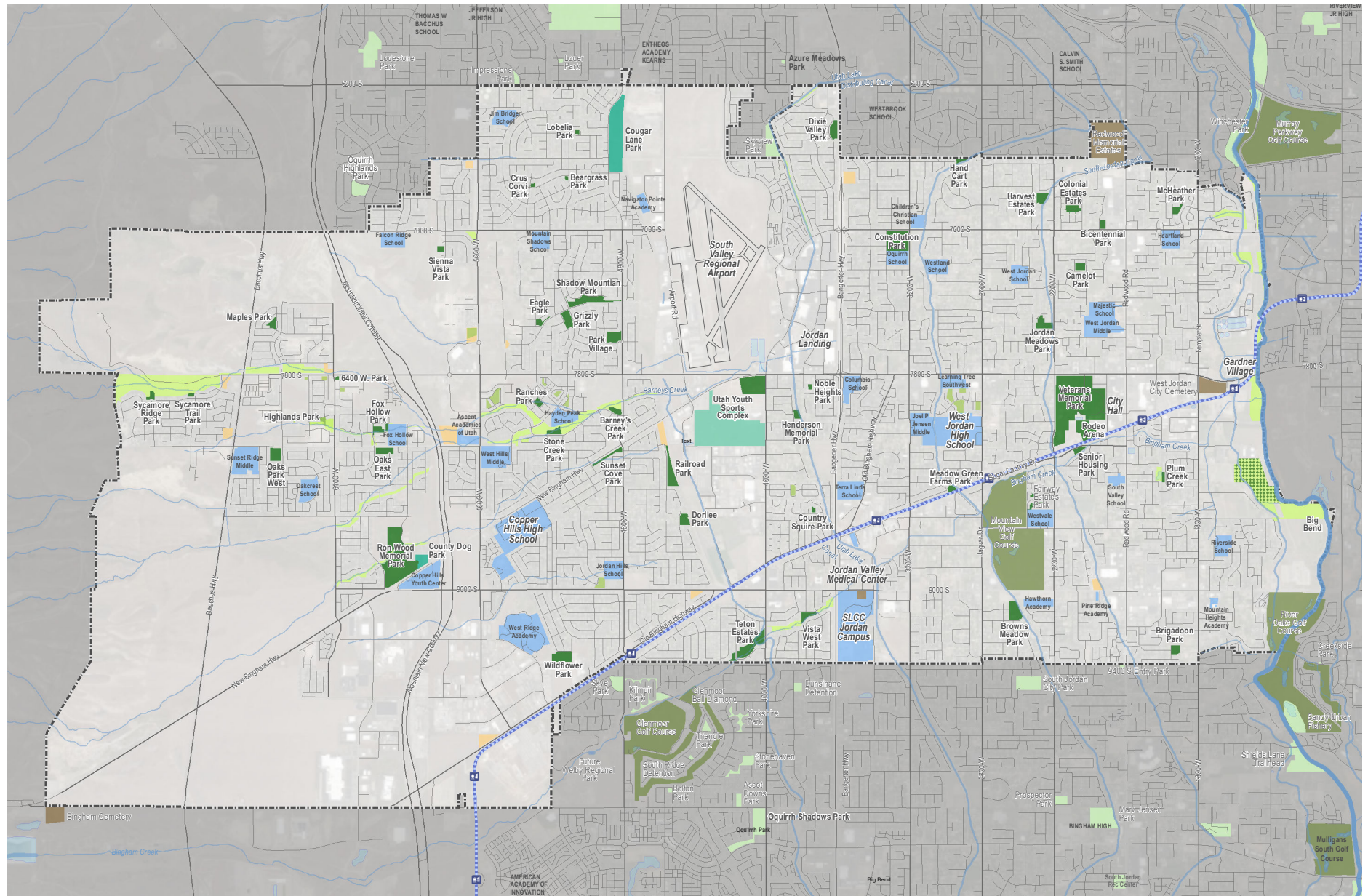
Acres Salt Lake County-Owned Parks



Acres SLC-Owned Parks
(Youth Soccer Complex)



Acres Other Recreational Facilities
(Golf Courses & Rodeo Arena)



West Jordan Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan

Map 1: Existing Parks and Open Space

Table 2.1: Park Amenities Inventory

Property	Address	Acres	Reservable Pavilion	Pavilion (Total)	Picnic Tables	Restrooms	Benches	Water Fountain/ Hook-up	Playgrounds	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Pickleball Courts	Softball fields	Soccer fields	Baseball Fields	Sand Volleyball Courts	Parking Lots	Spash Pad	Walking Path/Trail Access	Notes
Regional Parks																				
Ron Wood Memorial Park	5900 W New Bingham Hwy	30.4	0	6	17	2	15	6	2	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	Y	Sierra Newbold Playground, Baseball Complex
Veterans Memorial Park	8000 S 1900 W	69.0	2	4	26	3	16	5	5	2	2	0	1	0	5	1	1	0	Y	Gene Fullmer Recreation Center, Veterans Memorial, Outdoor Pool, Museum, Field of Dreams
Subtotal Regional Parks		99.4	2	10	43	5	31	11	7	4	4	0	1	0	10	1	4	1		
Community Parks																				
Utah Youth Soccer Complex Phase I	7965 S 4000 W	13.5	0	3	11	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	Y	
Constitution Park	7000 W 3200 W	14.1	2	2	8	1	4	2	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	N	
Subtotal Community Parks		27.6	2	5	19	2	4	4	2	0	4	0	2	3	0	0	3	0		
Neighborhood Parks																				
Browns Meadow Park	9160 S 2490 W	6.0	0	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y	
Dixie Valley Park	6420 W 3620 W	4.1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	
Grizzly Park	7400 S Grizzly Way	4.5	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Jordan Meadows Park	7480 S 2290 W	4.2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	Tennis/Pickleball Multi-Court
Oaks Park West	8200 S 6700 W	4.4	0	2	4	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Park Village Park	7630 S 4800 W	5.2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Railroad Park	8418 S 4580 W	7.3	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y	
Shadow Mountain Park	7360 S 5000 W	7.0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Stone Creek Park	5058 W Amethyst Dr	6.1	0	1	4	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	Y	
Teton Estates Park	9380 S 4170 W	12.0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y	Tennis/Pickleball Multi-Court
Wildflower Park	9200 S 5200 W	5.7	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Subtotal Neighborhood Parks		66.5	0	12	27	1	23	4	11	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	0		
Mini Parks																				
6400 West Mini Park	6400 W 7800 S	0.4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Special Service Area (SSA)
Barney's Creek Park	4800 W 8030 S	1.8	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y	
Beargrass Park	5113 W Cruz Corvi Rd	0.5	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Bicentennial Park	7000 S 1890 W	1.7	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Brigadoon Park	9300 S 1400 W	2.4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Camelot Park	7230 S 1975 W	2.4	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	
Colonial Estates Park	6890 S 2040 W	2.8	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	
Country Squire Park	8570 S 3740 W	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Cruz Corvi Park	5294 W Cruz Corvi Rd	0.4	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Dorilee Park	8615 S 4480 W	3.1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Eagle Park	7530 S 5200 W	1.7	0	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Fairway Estates Park	2355 W 8450 S	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Fox Hollow Park	9000 S Fall Oak Drive	2.6	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Handcart Park	6620 S 2850 W	1.5	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	N	
Harvest Estates Park	6855 S 2300 W	3.0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Henderson Memorial Park	8000 S 3850 W	1.7	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	Use to be Lindsey Park
Highlands Park	6300 W Lonebellow Drive	1.0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Special Service Area (SSA)
Lobelia Park	6466 S Lobelia Dr	0.5	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Maples Park	7540 S 6730 W	2.1	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
McHeather Park	6940 S 1440 W	1.7	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Meadow Green Farms Park	8400 W 3000 S	1.6	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	

Table 2.1: Park Amenities Inventory Continued

Property	Address	Acres	Reservable Pavilion	Pavilion (Total)	Picnic Tables	Restrooms	Benches	Water Fountain/ Hook-up	Playgrounds	Basketball Courts	Tennis Courts	Pickleball Courts	Softball fields	Soccer fields	Baseball Fields	Sand Volleyball Courts	Parking Lots	Spash Pad	Walking Path/Trail Access	Notes
Noble Heights Park	7910 S 3700 W	0.3	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Oaks Park East	8235 S Fall Oak Dr	2.4	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Plum Creek Park	8390 S 1520 W	3.9	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Pond
Ranches Park	7950 S 5300 W	1.8	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Senior Housing Park	2200 W Sugar Factory	1.8	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Sienna Vista Park	7094 S Manatova Way	1.1	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Sunset Cove Park	4800 W New Bingham	3.3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	
Sycamore Ridge Park	7950 S 7200 W	1.3	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y	
Sycamore Trail Park	7950 S 7400 W	0.6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N	
Vista West	9120 S 3730 W	2.2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	
Subtotal Mini Parks		53.5	0	23	49	0	53	4	28	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0		
Total City-Owned Park Land (Community, Neighborhood, & Mini Parks)		247.0	4	50	138	8	111	23	48	18	11	0	3	3	10	4	18	1		
Total Park Land Used for LOS (Community, Neighborhood, & Mini Parks plus Utah Youth Soccer Complex Phase II)		322.6																		
Open Space																				
Open Space		285.8																		
Subtotal Open Space		285.8																		
Salt Lake County Owned Parks																				
Cougar Lane	6400 S 4800 W	30.1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Y	Nature Preserve, Horseshoes
Salt Lake County Dog Park	5900 W New Bingham Hwy	3.8	0	7	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Y	
Subtotal Salt Lake County Parks		33.9	0	8	0	1	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		
Salt Lake City Owned Parks																				
Utah Youth Soccer Complex Phase II	7965 S 4000 W	75.6	0	1	9	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	2	0	Y	
Subtotal Salt Lake City Parks		75.6	0	1	9	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	2	0		
Other Recreational Facilities																				
Mountain View Golf Course		153.3																		
River Oaks Golf Course		162.8																		
Rodeo Arena	8350 S 2200 W	8.8																		
Subtotal Other Recreational Facilities		324.8																		
Total Park Land (All Public Parks, Open Space, and Other Recreational Facilities)		464.9	4	59	147	10	123	25	50	18	11	0	3	19	10	5	21	1		
Total Amenities (Community, Neighborhood, & Mini Parks plus Utah Youth Soccer Complex Phase II)			4	51	147	9	111	25	49	18	11	0	3	19	10	4	20	1		
Other Land Maintained by Parks Dept.																				
Detention Basins (outside of city parks and open space)		40.3																		Detention basins shown on map
Cemeteries (Main City Cemetery and Wight's Fort Cem.)		12.1																		
Administration Properties		24.4																		Senior Center, Pool & Rec Center included in Veteran's Memorial Park acreage above
Other Manicured Properties		5.5																		Facet Way, Pocket Park, Meadows B & C
Subtotal Other Land Maintained by Parks Dept.		82.2																		



Regional Parks

The largest parks are **Regional Parks**. These serve the City and region with multiple large specialty features that have a regional draw, such as a sports complex, aquatics facility or splash pad. These parks are generally quite large, encompassing sports fields or courts, pavilions, perimeter walking trails, restrooms, trees, large open grassy areas, picnic areas, and seating.

Regional Parks are typically **30 acres in size or larger**. As described below, West Jordan has two regional parks.

Veterans Memorial Park is the 69 acre crown jewel of the West Jordan park system and home to the local rodeo known as the West Jordan Stampede. This park is located adjacent to the West Jordan Civic Center on Redwood Road and is located in close proximity to City Hall, the West Jordan City Library and other civic buildings. The park houses the Gene Fullmer Fitness and Recreation Center, the West Jordan Senior Center and the Historical Society Museum, an outdoor swimming pool, a five-field baseball complex, softball field, sports courts, an accessible Field of Dreams ball field, multiple playgrounds, and a memorial to the City's military veterans.

The Rodeo Arena is located at the south end of the park. Since it serves a less traditional role in meeting recreation needs, it is included in the "Other Recreation Facilities" section that follows.

Ron Wood Park is a 30.4 acre park named after former West Jordan City police officer Ronald Manfred Wood, who was killed in the line of duty in 2002. The park is located on the west side of the City, serving the needs of residents in that district as well as the community at large. The park features a complex of five baseball fields, a splash pad/plaza, numerous sports courts, and the Sierra Newbold Playground, an all-abilities, fully-accessible playground honoring a West Jordan child who was tragically killed in 2012.

Together, these two City-owned **Regional Parks** encompass **99.4 acres**. It should be noted that the City owns an additional **42.1 acres** at Ron Wood Park, which is slated for Phase III park development in the near future following the completion of a new master plan. A fourth and final phase of the park is proposed for development in the long-term.



Community Parks

Community Parks serve the City and, to a lesser degree, the region. These parks typically include a large specialty feature such as a sports complex, aquatics facility or skate park that has a community-wide draw. These parks also include features such as sports fields or courts, pavilions, perimeter walking trails, restrooms, trees, large open grassy areas, picnic areas and seating.

Community Parks are typically **between 10 and 30 acres in size**. As described below, West Jordan currently has two parks that fall within this category – **Utah Youth Soccer Complex Phase I** and **Constitution Park**.

Utah Youth Soccer Complex Phase I is a 13.5 acre complex featuring three soccer/multi-purpose fields, a restroom, small playground and pavilions. The park is City-owned. The initial extent of Phase I was larger than presently implemented, as some acreage at the south end of the facility was recently transferred to the City's Public Works Department for use as a service yard. Phase II of the Soccer Complex is owned by Salt Lake City, and is described later in this section.

Constitution Park is a 14.1 acre park focused on active recreation with softball fields, tennis courts, a playground, restroom and reservable pavilions.

Together, Community Parks total **27.6 acres** with an average size of 13.8 acres.



Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks are smaller than Community Parks, typically four to ten acres in size. These parks provide amenities that are focused on meeting the needs of the surrounding neighborhoods. They typically feature sports courts and/or fields, perimeter walking paths, along with trees, open grassy areas, a playground and pavilion, picnic areas and seating and usually a restroom.

Neighborhood Parks in West Jordan include Browns Meadow Park, Dixie Valley Park, Grizzly Park, Jordan Meadows Park, Oaks Park West, Park Village Park, Railroad Park, Shadow Mountain Park, Stone Creek Park, Teton Estates Park and Wildflower Park. These eleven **Neighborhood Parks** comprise **66.5 acres** of land, ranging in size from 4.1 acres to 12.0 acres with an average of 6.04 acres. One park in this category, Teton Estates Park (12.0 acres), exceeds the typical size range for the Neighborhood Park category. It has been included in this category because it does not meet the standards for the higher-level Community Parks, lacking special recreation features or similar community draws.



Mini Parks

Mini Parks are typically **less than four acres in size** and usually have minimal improved amenities such as open lawn areas, picnic tables, benches and trees. This type of park usually serves the immediate residential neighborhood, helping to meet local park needs where a larger Neighborhood or Community Park may not be within walking distance of home. There are 31 parks in this category at present, including 6400 West Park, Barney's Creek Park, Beargrass Park, Bicentennial Park, Brigadoon Park, Camelot Park, Colonial Estates Park, County Squire Park, Cruz Corvi Park, Dorilee Park, Eagle Park, Fairway Estates Park, Fox Hollow Park, Handcart Park, Harvest Estates Park, Henderson Memorial Park, Highlands Park, Lobelia Park, Maples Park, McHeather Park, Meadow Green Farms Park, Noble Heights Park, Oaks Park East, Plum Creek Park, Ranches Park, Senior Housing Park, Sienna Vista Park, Sunset Cove Park, Sycamores Ridge Park, Sycamore Trail Park and Vista West Park.

Mini Parks are the most common park type in the City, with **53.5 acres**. The average size for mini parks is 1.73 acres.

Open Space

West Jordan has a total of **285.8 acres** of open space, most of which is affiliated with riparian corridors, dry washes, and utility or transportation corridors. Open space is discussed in detail in Chapter five.

Salt Lake County Owned Parks

In addition to the parks listed above, West Jordan is also home to two parks owned, operated and maintained by Salt Lake County – **Cougar Lane Park and the Salt Lake County Dog Park**.

Cougar Lane Park (30.1 acres) is located at the north end of the City just west of South Valley Regional Airport. The park features a playground,



pavilion, restroom, volleyball court, horseshoe pits, a nature preserve and a large detention basin at the north end. The Salt Lake County Dog Park (3.8 acres) is adjacent to the West Jordan Animal Shelter just east of Ron Wood Park. The park features separate enclosed grassy areas for small and large dogs, and a larger fenced area for all dogs with crushed stone surfacing. The park includes a few small shade structures and benches.

These parks provide **33.9 acres** that serve local and regional residents, but are controlled and managed by Salt Lake County. There has been discussion with the County in the past of transferring Cougar Park to West Jordan City but an agreement was never struck.

Salt Lake City Owned Parks

As mentioned above, **Salt Lake City Airport Authority** owns Phase II of the Youth Soccer Complex, which features sixteen soccer fields located on **75.6 acres** of land. Part of the facility improvements and maintenance for these fields have been paid for by West Jordan City, which leases the land from Salt Lake City. This lease is set to expire in 2025, putting a significant number of fields that residents and the region depend upon for the bulk of their games at risk. One of the primary concerns and challenges with the renewal of the Phase II lease is that the park is located within the Runway Protection Zone of South Valley Regional Airport. According to recent assessments, the fields are located in a crash-risk zone. Since the fields experience high visitation on a regular basis, the Salt Lake City Airport Authority has indicated that the fields should be removed. West Jordan recently received a seat on the Salt Lake City Airport Authority Board, providing a local voice as final decisions are made. However, use of the sixteen fields beyond 2025 is undetermined, pending a final decision.

In a proactive effort to mitigate the potential loss of these fields, West Jordan has begun to explore alternative locations to develop City-owned fields. Unfortunately, the City does not currently own any parcels of land that are large enough for full replacement of the fields at a single location. Ron Wood Park (Phase III and IV) and a 29-acre parcel of land located west of the airport are being considered as potential sites for meeting as much of the demand as possible.

Other Recreational Facilities

Other recreational facilities that help meet community park needs include Mountain View Golf Course, River Oaks Golf Course and the Rodeo Arena at Veterans Memorial Park.

Mountain View Golf Course is a 153.3 acre, 18-hole public golf course located in southeast corner of the City that is owned and operated by Salt Lake County.

River Oaks Golf Course (162.8 acres) is an 18-hole public golf course owned and operated by Sandy City, about a third of which is located in the southeast corner of West Jordan City.

The **West Jordan Rodeo Arena** (8.8 acres) serves as the home of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) Rodeo - the centerpiece of the West Jordan Stampede, which is part of the City's Independence Day Festival.

While these facilities play an important role in the City's recreation services, comprising a total of **324.8 acres**, they do not provide traditional park functions. Furthermore, they are pay-to-play facilities. Therefore, they are not classified as contributory to meeting City park needs.



Summary of Existing Park Acreage

West Jordan currently has 967 acres of land to meet a broad spectrum of recreation needs. The various Regional Parks, Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks and Mini Parks described above are completely within the City's ownership and control, totaling 247 acres. In addition, West Jordan City programs and maintains the portion of the Utah Youth Soccer Complex that is owned by the Salt Lake Airport Authority, adding another 75.6 acres. When combined, **there are a total of 322.6 acres of existing park land in West Jordan that directly contribute to meeting the City's park needs.** The Other Recreational Facilities described above, in addition to private parks have not been included in this calculation since they are not controlled by the City and require participants to pay in order to play.

EXISTING PARKS NEEDS AND SERVICE LEVELS

To determine whether existing parks in West Jordan meet public needs at present, two different analyses were undertaken. The first is a **Level of Service (LOS) Analysis**, which examines park acreage in relation to population. The second is a **Distribution/Service Area Analysis**, which evaluates the distribution of parks in the City, determining where service gaps in residential areas exist.

Existing Level of Service Analysis

The Level of Service (LOS) analysis was developed by the National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA) to assist communities in evaluating sufficient numbers of parks. In the past it was the standard benchmark for determining park needs, allowing each community to compare its performance to other communities. While helping to evaluate a minimum standard of parks, it has fallen out of favor in recent years, in large part because open comparisons do not necessarily reflect the unique conditions and expectations of individual communities. This is especially true in the west, where communities often have access to significant amounts of state and federal public lands to help meet recreation needs, and where

recreation patterns and requirements are significantly different than other parts of the nation. LOS analysis nevertheless remains an important tool, especially for the initial assessment of whether park acreage meets existing demand, in addition to determining future park acreage needed in order to establish park goals and benchmarks.

Existing Level of Service



The park acreage used for calculating the existing LOS is 322.6 acres, which includes City-owned Regional Parks, Community Parks, Neighborhood Parks and Mini Parks and the Salt Lake City-owned Youth Soccer Complex Phase II. As mentioned above, other parks that are not owned by the City and are therefore not under City control were excluded, with the exception of the Utah Youth Soccer Complex. Since the City leases this facility from Salt Lake City and it plays a critical role in meeting the recreation demands of the community, Phase II of the Youth Soccer Complex was included to establish the existing LOS.

LOS is determined by dividing the acreage of existing City Parks (322.6) by the 2018 population (133,056), and multiplying by 1,000 to get the number of park acres per 1,000 residents. This resulted in an **existing LOS of 2.85 acres per 1,000 residents** ($322.6 / 133,056 \times 1,000 = 2.85$).

Once the existing LOS is known, determining the future LOS is the next step. This is critical, as it utilizes the existing service level to help determine future needs. While comparing the LOS in West Jordan to those found in other communities is not necessarily the best method for establishing the desired LOS, it can be helpful to get a general sense of where the City stands in relation to nearby communities with similar conditions and assets. Table 2.2 illustrates the LOS for West Jordan compared to other communities in Salt Lake County and along the Wasatch Front. As can be noted, the LOS in West Jordan is at the low-end of the scale, with a similar LOS as Orem. There are many factors that contribute to the divergence of LOS, not least of which is the age of the community. Older and more mature communities tend to have much lower levels of service when compared to newer growing communities. To complicate such comparisons even further, it is important

A Note About Level of Service (LOS) and Impact Fees

The LOS discussion in this document is related specifically to planning for future parks. The intent is to understand the level of service currently existing in the community, and to determine the means for maintaining that level of service or establishing a more appropriate level of service for the future. LOS is based on a quantity (acres, miles, numbers) per a determined number of persons (population), and results in a ratio of facilities to population. For example, the parks ratio is typically expressed as the number of acres of park land per 1,000 persons.

It is important to distinguish this discussion of LOS for planning purposes from the LOS typically used in determining impact fees. Impact fees are a means of charging new development its proportionate share of the cost of providing essential public services. While a LOS for planning is used to establish a standard or guideline for future facility development, an impact fee is used to assess new development for the actual cost of providing the service. For example, if there are five-acres of parks in West Jordan for each 1,000 residents at present, new development cannot be charged at a rate for ten-acres of park land for each 1,000 residents. West Jordan may elect to provide a higher LOS in the future because its current residents desire a higher level of service, but it cannot require new development to pay for the higher LOS. Utah law is clear on this point, stating the following:

“A local political subdivision or private entity may not impose an impact fee to raise the established level of service of a public facility serving existing development.” UC11-36-202(1)(a)(ii).”

The Parks Master Plan should provide a foundation for developing a Capital Improvements Plan, Impact Fee Facilities Plan (IFFP), and Impact Fee Analysis (IFA). The IFFP is designed to identify the demands placed upon the existing facilities by future development and evaluate how these demands will be met by the City, as well as the future improvements required to maintain the existing LOS. The purpose of the IFA is to proportionately allocate the cost of the new facilities and any excess capacity to new development, while ensuring that all methods of financing are considered. While the IFFP and IFA will serve as a companion to this document, information may differ due to the specific requirements related to the calculation of impact fees as defined in Utah Code 11-36a – the Impact Fee Act.

Table 2.2: LOS Comparison

Community	Level-of-Service (LOS) Acres per 1,000 Residents
West Jordan	2.85
Orem	2.8
Draper	3.8
South Jordan	4.8
Herriman	3.7
Sandy	6.0
Lehi	5.6
Provo	10.0
Saratoga Springs	3.8
Spanish Fork	5.9

to note that not all communities calculate LOS the same way, with some communities including land they do not own or control or including natural open lands and marginally-useful, left-over land that does not necessarily contribute.

In other words, **the LOS in West Jordan is unique, and the determination of whether it is sufficient or not should be an introspective endeavor.** A LOS on the low end of the spectrum should be of some concern, and growth and expansion of the park system should be considered.

Distribution Analysis

The statistically-valid survey indicated that **most residents feel it is important to have parks within walking distance of their homes, and the number one reason people use their most frequently used park is that it is close to home.** The City is committed to pursuing equitable distribution and access to parks, and this analysis gives City leaders the information they need to work toward achieving this goal.

In order to determine where gaps in the provision exist, the distribution of parks and their corresponding service areas were analyzed. Map 2 illustrates the distribution and service areas of existing parks. Each park was assigned a service radii according to park type. **Regional/Community Parks** were assigned a one-mile service radius, **Neighborhood Parks** a 1/2-mile service radius and **Mini Parks** a 1/4 mile service radius. **Phase II of the soccer complex** was also assigned a one-mile radius to account for the regional draw of the facility, as was **Cougar Lane Park**, which is owned by Salt Lake County, but nevertheless helps meet traditional park needs and fills gaps where City-owned parks are lacking. Open space, golf courses and the rodeo arena were excluded from this assessment, as they do not fill traditional park needs and are pay-to-play facilities.

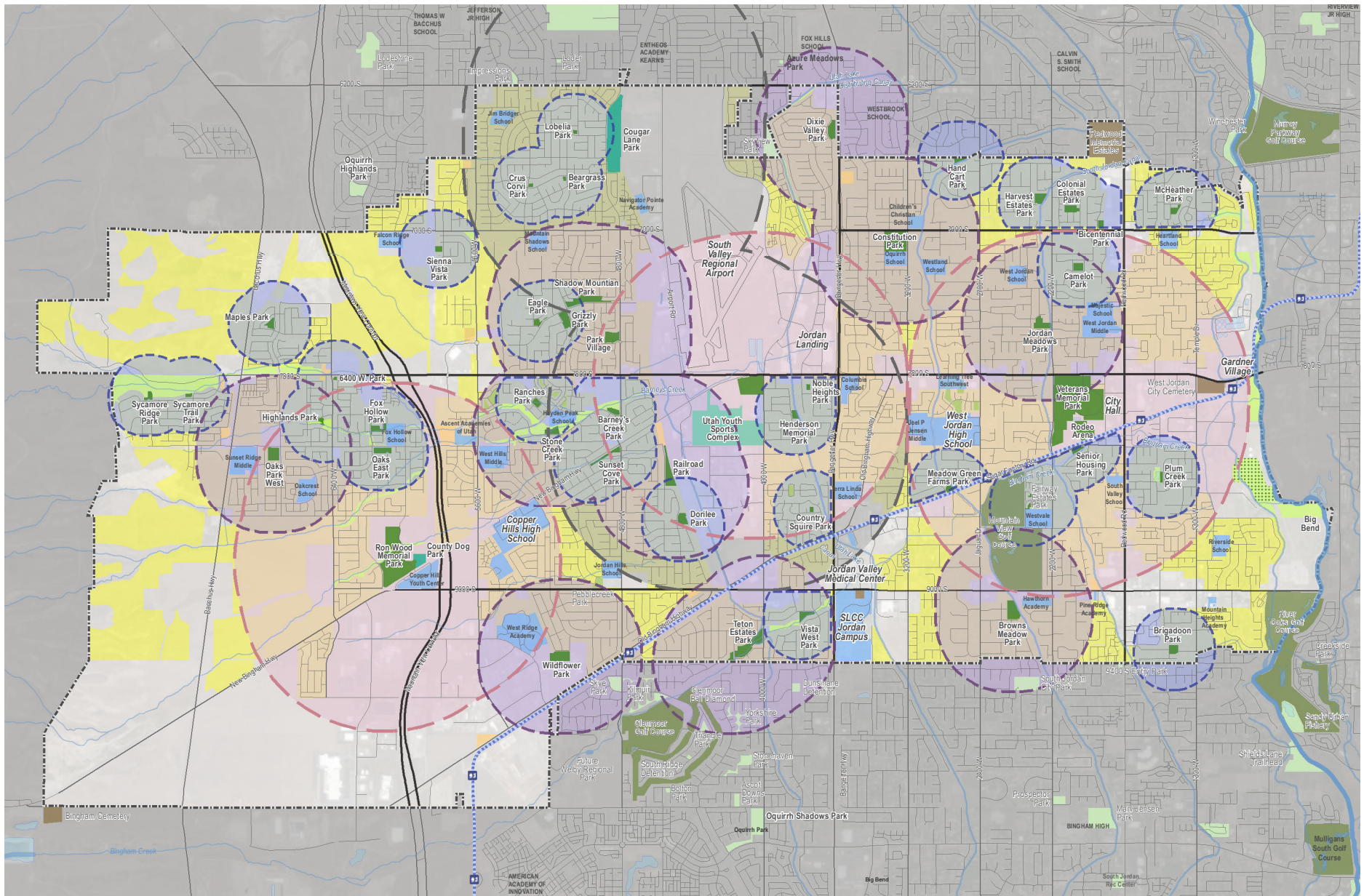
Once existing park service areas were mapped, existing residential neighborhoods and areas slated for future residential development in the *General Plan 2012* were added to the base map. Corresponding residential neighborhoods not served by a park are identified as being gaps.

As shown on this map, **West Jordan is generally well-served** by a fairly even distribution of parks throughout the City, with the exception of future growth areas in the west, along on the south edges of the City boundaries, and along the eastern perimeter of the City.

MEETING EXISTING AND FUTURE PARK NEEDS

Future Level of Service for Parks

The *General Plan 2012* indicates that the desired LOS for the City is 5.0 acres per 1,000 people. That assessment focused heavily on the NRPA standard assessments, resulting in the significant gap between the vision and reality. Instead of relying on conventional standards, discussions and direction provided by City staff and Advisory Committee members were undertaken, acknowledging the unique recreational assets located in the City, as well as community priorities. With this finer-scale of understanding, it was recommended that the future level-of-service should reflect current



- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Existing Park Service Areas | City of West Jordan | Private Park | School | West Jordan City Boundary |
| 1 Mile - Regional/Community Park | Salt Lake City Park | Park in Adjacent Community | Pedestrian Barrier | |
| 1/2 Mile - Neighborhood Park | Salt Lake County Park | Conservation | TRAX Light Rail Stations | |
| 1/4 Mile - Mini Park | Open Space | Golf Course | TRAX Light Rail Route | |
| 1 Mile - County/SLC Owned Park | Detention Basin | Cemetery | Residential Land Use | |

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



West Jordan Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan

Map 2: Park Distribution/Service Areas for Existing Parks

standards, needs and desires of West Jordan residents, and the available opportunities to create a unified parks, recreation, trails and open space system. Since the results of the survey indicate that residents are generally satisfied with the current amount and distribution of parks, this plan recommends applying the current **LOS of 2.85 acres per 1,000 people to determine future park acreage needs.**

Future Level of Service



Filling the Gaps

Map 3 shows both existing parks and proposed parks, and Map 4 illustrates their distribution and service areas. There are a total of 254 proposed park acres, including 42.1 acres remaining to be developed at Ron Wood Park, 10 acres on the east side of the Maples development, 29 acres west of the airport, and 11.6 acres at Veterans Memorial Park. The *General Plan 2012* indicated a 50 acre proposed park north of the proposed 10 acre park in the Maples. This plan reduces that to 14.4 acres to more accurately reflect what is likely to be built. It also shifts some previously-proposed park acreage around the City to better fill gaps.

As illustrated Map 4, the proposed parks fill existing and anticipated distribution gaps in the western portions of the City that are slated for new development. Welby Regional Park, which will be developed by Salt Lake County, is located adjacent to the West Jordan City boundary, and will help fill the small gap located in the central southern part of the City near Jordan Hills Elementary School. The three new proposed parks (1) near Colonial Estates Park (5 acres), (2) Mountain Heights Academy (3.1 acres), and (3) east of Salt Lake Community College (5.1 acres) help fill additional gaps.

The remaining gaps located along the eastern edge of the City are accounted for in a less traditional way, utilizing trailheads and trail access points to the Jordan River Trail Parkway and associated open spaces for meeting park acreage. This is an example of why NRPA standards are not necessarily the best metric for determining standards in West Jordan, as the parkway clearly provides an enviable park-like function for the surrounding neighborhoods.

Trail access points were assigned 1/4 mile service areas and trailheads were assigned 1/2 mile service areas.

Meeting Needs During the 10-Year Planning Horizon

The bulk of residential growth in West Jordan is slated to take place in the west side of the City where large tracts of undeveloped land still remain. Demand for additional parks will follow. The City may acquire park land ahead of time, or parks may be provided by developers as part of future developments. For the latter scenario, the City needs to ensure that the parks and open spaces proposed in this plan are incorporated as development agreements are negotiated.

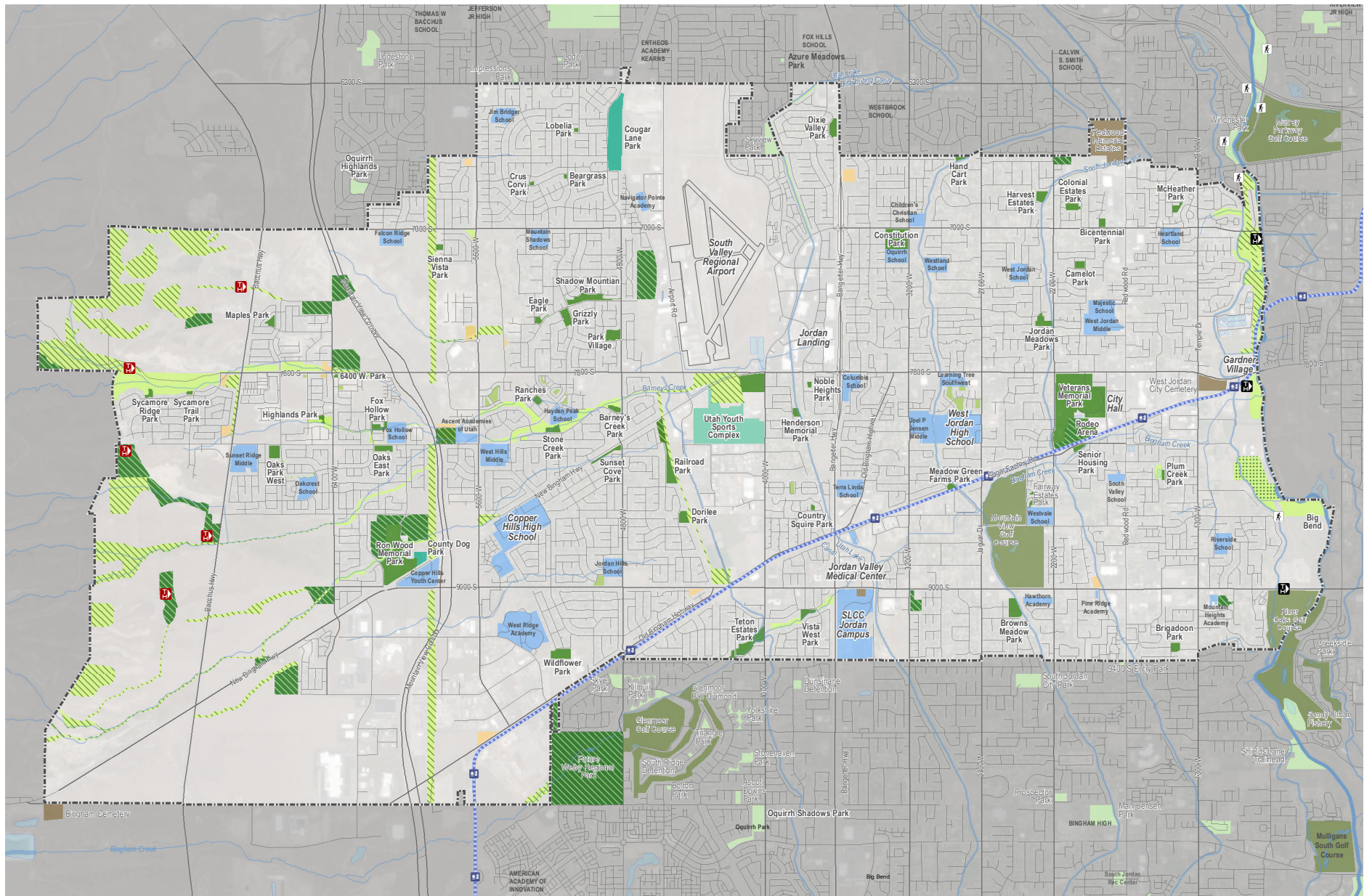
Acres to be Acquired to Meet Need Through 2028

Applying the future LOS of 2.85 to meet park needs through the 10-year planning horizon results in a total of 376.1 acres of public park land required by 2028 ($131,978/1,000 \times 2.85 = 376.1$). Subtracting 322.6 acres of existing public park land results in 53.5 acres of additional public park land to meet needs through 2028. As illustrated in Tables 2.3



Table 2.3: Undeveloped City-Owned Park Land Acreage

Park	Acres
Ron Wood Park Phase III	23.3
Maples Park East Phase I	2.0
Veterans Memorial Park	11.6
West Airport Park	29.0
Maples Park East Phase II	8.0
Ron Wood Park Phase IV	18.8
Total	92.7



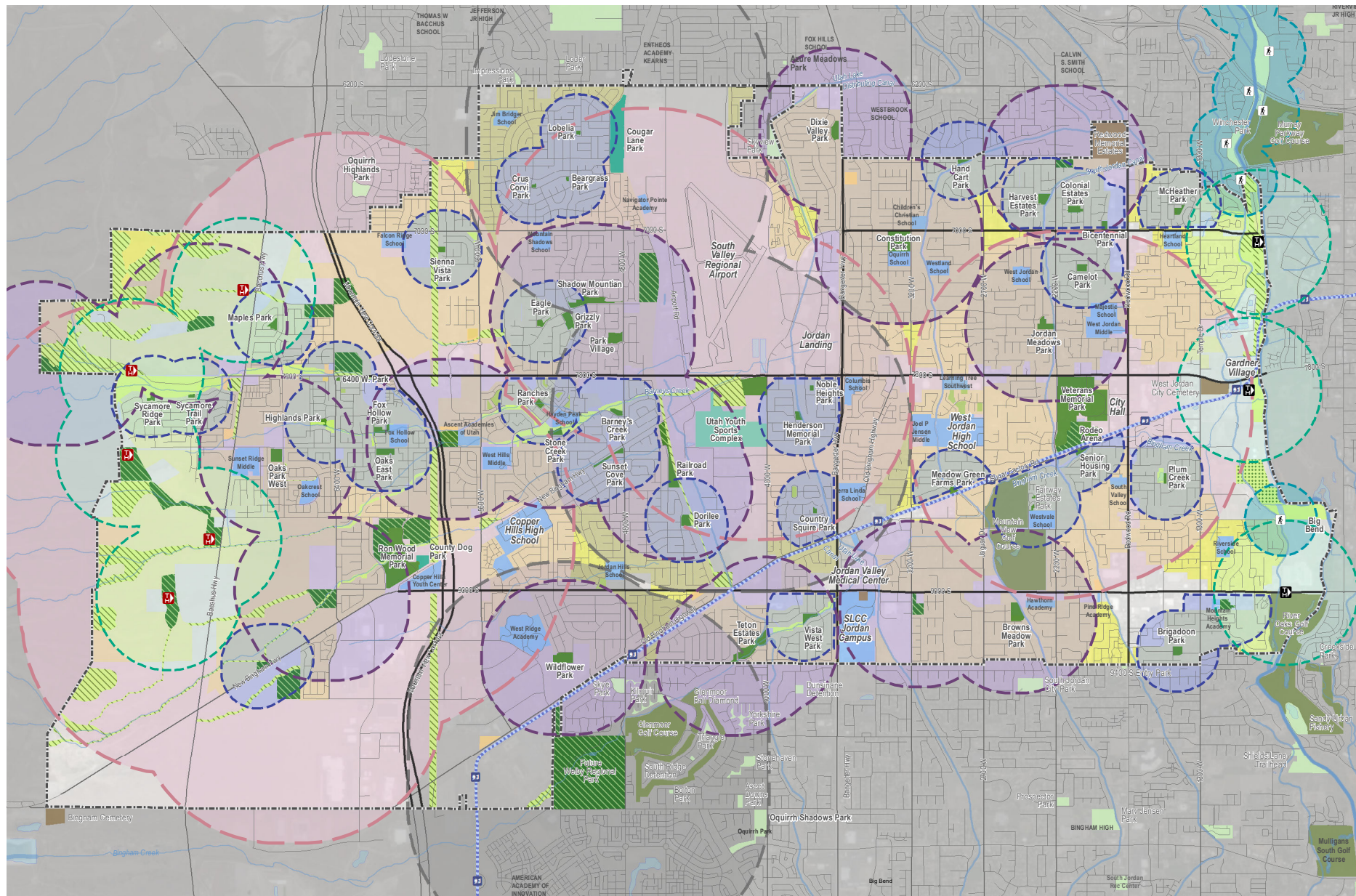
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| City of West Jordan | Proposed Open Space | Golf Course | Trail Access Point |
| Salt Lake City Park | Proposed Parks | Cemetery | TRAX Light Rail Stations |
| Salt Lake County Park | Private Park | School | TRAX Light Rail Route |
| Open Space | Park in Adjacent Community | Existing Trailhead | West Jordan City Boundary |
| Detention Basin | Conservation | Proposed Trailhead | |

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



West Jordan Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan

Map 3: Existing and Proposed Parks



Existing & Proposed Park Service Areas

- 1/4 Mile - Mini Park
- 1/2 Mile - Neighborhood Park
- 1/4 Mile - Mini Park
- 1 Mile - Salt Lake County/City Community Park

Trailhead - 1/2 Mile
Trail Access - 1/4 Mile
Existing Trailhead
Proposed Trailhead
Trail Access Point

City of West Jordan
Salt Lake City Park
Salt Lake County Park
Open Space
Detention Basin

Proposed Open Space
Proposed Parks
Private Park
Park in Adjacent Community
Conservation

Golf Course
Cemetery
School
TRAX Light Rail Stations
TRAX Light Rail Route

Pedestrian Barrier
Residential Land Use
West Jordan City Boundary

0 0.25 0.5 Miles



West Jordan Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan

Map 4: Distribution/Service Areas for Existing and Proposed Parks

Table 2.4: Detention Basins Proposed to be Developed as Parks

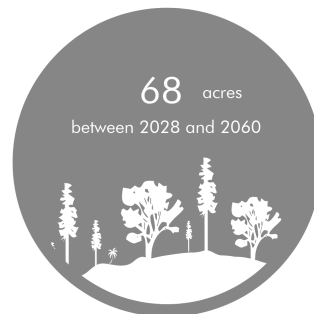
Detention Basins	Acres
Railroad Park	7.3
Basin West of Ascent Academies School	9.3
Total	16.6

and 2.4, the City owns 92.7 acres of undeveloped land and 16.6 acres of detention basins that can be developed to meet park needs, as shown in Table 2.3 and 2.4. This resulting in a surplus of 55.8 acres for meeting needs through the ten-year horizon ($53.5 - 92.7 - 16.6 = -55.8$).

Meeting Needs Through Buildout

The need for parks through buildout is significant due to the anticipated population increase. A total of 513.1 acres of public park land required by 2060 ($180,050/1,000 \times 2.85 = 513.1$). Subtracting the 322.6 acres of existing developed public park land, 92.7 acres of undeveloped park land, 16.6 acres of detention basins to be developed as parks and 13.2 acres of land needed to fill distribution gaps results in 68 acres of new park land required to meet needs between 2028 and buildout ($513.1 - 322.6 - 92.7 - 16.6 - 13.2 = 68$).

Acres to be Acquired to Meet Need Through Buildout



Park Development

While the City currently owns more than enough land to meet park acreage required by 2028, **53.5 of the undeveloped City-owned acres need to be developed into parks in the next 10-years to meet projected needs.** In addition to acquiring an additional 68 acres of land, the City must also **develop 137 acres by buildout in 2060, which is in addition to the 53.5 acres required by 2028** ($513.1 - 322.6 - 53.5 = 137$).

Proposed Parks

In addition to the 92.7 acres of proposed parks and 16.6 acres of City-owned detention, Maps 3 and 4 indicate 173.9 acres of proposed park land, the bulk of which is located on the undeveloped west side of the City. While this number exceeds the acres needed to maintain the recommended LOS, any adjustments to proposed parks should take distribution and service areas into consideration.

PARKS STANDARDS

While survey respondents were generally satisfied with the City's current provision of parks, they indicated that the top improvements to the park they most often used included restrooms, maintenance/cleanliness, and playground equipment. Top spending priorities for residents included additional maintenance of existing parks followed by upgrading existing parks and playgrounds. The provision of minimum development standards for parks helps ensure that basic requirements are met when parks are redesigned or upgraded or when new parks are constructed.

Another consideration to keep in mind as parks are upgraded or constructed is that while West Jordan is aging and maturing, it has a slightly younger population when compared to the county as a whole. More than one-third of households in the City have children under the age of 18. The City needs to plan for parks that meet the needs of its widest range of users and age groups, from children and their parents, to households with no children, and to more mature households occupied by senior citizens. Each of these groups have unique demands and needs, which should be accommodated as the City grows and matures.

In order to meet these changing demographics, existing parks should be upgraded where possible to meet the minimum requirements for their designated type. Future parks should be designed and developed from the outset with features and amenities that meet the minimum standards on the following page.

It should be noted that these standards are not meant to be applied in a manner that results in "cookie-cutter" parks that look and function exactly

REGIONAL PARK AMENITIES



Acres, Typically



Should include the following amenities:

- Trees
- Picnic tables and benches
- A drinking fountain
- Grassy play area(s)
- Playground(s)
- Pavilion(s)
- Restroom(s)
- Sport court(s): basketball, volleyball, pickleball or tennis
- Sports field(s): baseball, soccer, football or similar sports
- Connections to other parks, open spaces, recreation amenities and community destinations by multi-purpose trails, bike lanes or routes
- Perimeter walking trail(s) where appropriate
- Plus MULTIPLE specialty regional recreation feature, such as a sports complex, an aquatics facility, splash pad or arboretum

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK AMENITIES



Acres, Typically



Should include the following amenities:

- Trees
- Picnic tables and benches
- A drinking fountain
- Grassy play area(s)
- Playground(s)
- Pavilion(s)
- Restroom(s)
- Sport court(s): basketball, volleyball, pickleball or tennis
- Sports field(s): baseball, soccer, football or similar sports
- Connections to other parks, open spaces, recreation amenities and community destinations by multi-purpose trails, bike lanes or routes
- Perimeter walking trail(s) where appropriate

COMMUNITY PARK AMENITIES



Acres, Typically



Should include the following amenities:

- Trees
- Picnic tables and benches
- A drinking fountain
- Grassy play area(s)
- Playground(s)
- Pavilion(s)
- Restroom(s)
- Sport court(s): basketball, volleyball, pickleball or tennis
- Sports field(s): baseball, soccer, football or similar sports
- Connections to other parks, open spaces, recreation amenities and community destinations by multi-purpose trails, bike lanes or routes
- Perimeter walking trail(s) where appropriate
- Plus ONE specialty regional recreation feature, such as a sports complex, an aquatics facility, splash pad or arboretum

MINI PARK AMENITIES



Acres or Less, Typically



Should include the following amenities:

- Picnic table(s), bench(es) and site furnishings
- Trees
- Grassy play area(s)
- Either a covered shelter, pavilion or shade structure or a small playground, sport court or activity area

the same, nor that they have identical features and equipment. Rather, the standards establish a baseline upon which each park should be funded and designed. It is assumed that a unique identity and theme will be established for the individual parks based on the setting, purpose and design of each site. In order to ensure that each park in the City has a unique look and profile, it is recommended that input from the surrounding community is solicited when parks are designed, redesigned, upgraded or constructed.

PARK AMENITIES

Deficiencies by Level of Service

Table 2.1 documents the number of key park amenities currently provided at all City-owned parks and Phase II of the Soccer Complex. Table 2.5 identifies the number of additional park amenities required to bring existing parks up to minimum standards based on recommendations by the NRPA, adjusted to the unique needs of West Jordan City. The chart indicates that the City requires no additional basketball, tennis or sand volleyball courts, has a significant over-provision of pavilions and playgrounds, a minor lack of softball fields, soccer fields, pickleball courts and reservable pavilions, and

Table 2.5: Amenity Levels of Service Deficiencies

Amenity	Quantity of Existing Amenities	2018 Amenity Level of Service (pop. per amenity)	Suggested Level of Service (based on modified NRPA standards)	Quantity Needed for Suggested Level of Service	2018 Surplus of Deficit of Amenity
Reservable Pavilions	4	28,264	25,000	5	-1
Pavilions (Total)	55	2,217	5,000	23	28
Restrooms	9	12,562	5,000	23	-14
Playgrounds	49	2,307	5,000	23	26
Basketball Courts	18	6,281	7,500	15	3
Tennis Courts	11	10,278	10,000	11	0
Pickleball Courts	0	0	20,000	6	-6
Soccer Fields	19	5,950	5,000	23	-4
Softball Fields	3	37,685	15,000	8	-5
Baseball Fields	10	11,306	7,500	15	-5
Sand Volleyball Courts	4	28,264	50,000	2	2
Skate/Bike Parks	0	0	50,000	2	-2
Splash Pads/Water Features	1	113,056	50,000	2	-1

Table 2.6: Amenities Required to Meet Park Standards

Amenity	Parks Lacking Amenities Required by Standards	Total Amenity Deficiency for Park Standards
Reservable Pavilions	Soccer Complex Phase I	-1
Restrooms	Dixie Valley Park Grizzly Park Jordan Meadows Park Oaks Park West Park Village Park Railroad Park Shadow Mountain park Stone Creek Park Teton Estates Park Wildflower Park	-10
Playgrounds	Cruz Corvi Park Fairway Estates Park	-2
Sports Field or Courts	Grizzly Park Park Village Park Railroad Park Wildflower Park	-4
Benches or Picnic Tables	Fairway Estates Park	-1

a significant lack of restrooms. The table also indicates that the City should have two skate/bike parks and an additional splash park to meet needs through the 2028 planning horizon.

Deficiencies by Park Standards

In addition to meeting park amenities on a per population basis, Table 2.6 summarizes key amenities required at existing parks to meet the minimum Park Standards described on page 32.

Amenity Deficiency Assessment

Table 2.7 summarizes the total amenities that are required to meet both Level of Service needs (amenities per population) and the Park Standards established in this plan. Wherever possible, the lacking amenities should be

Table 2.7: Total Amenities Required to Meet Both LOS Needs & Park Standards

Amenity	2018 Surplus or Deficit of Amenity based on LOS	Total Amenity Deficiency for Park Standards	Total Amenities Required to meet both LOS needs and Park Standards
Reservable Pavilions	-1	-1	1
Pavilions	28	0	0
Restrooms	-14	-10	14
Playgrounds	26	-2	2
Basketball Courts	3	-4	0
Tennis Courts	0		0
Pickleball Courts	-6		6
Soccer Fields	-4		4
Softball Fields	-5		5
Baseball Fields	-5		5
Sand Volleyball Courts	2		0
Skate/Bike Parks	-2	n/a	2
Splash Pads/Water Features	-1	n/a	1
Benches or Picnic Tables	n/a	-1	1

added to the specific parks listed in Table 2.6 above to bring those parks up to standard while concurrently helping meet LOS requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City should **develop 53.5 acres of park land by 2028**. It should also **acquire an additional 68 acres and develop a total of 137 acres of land by buildout** to meet terminal park needs in the community. Future **parks should be distributed** as illustrated in Map 4 to help fill gaps in service areas and to ensure the future City is well-served.

Teton Estates Park should be evaluated to determine if it is feasible to **upgrade** it to Community Parks by adding the additional amenities required in the Park Standards.

The **amenities** that are lacking based on the Level of Service Analysis or by the Park Standards assessments above should be implemented as described in the Amenity Deficiency Assessment.

Additional considerations to improve West Jordan's park system include developing a comprehensive wayfinding system to direct people to parks and major park amenities; conducting a lighting feasibility study to evaluate the possibility of lighting some of the sports fields or courts to extend their use; and constructing City-owned soccer/multipurpose fields if the City loses access to the fields at the Youth Soccer Complex Phase II.



3 RECREATION, COMMUNITY ARTS & EVENTS

Recreation facilities and programs add an additional layer to the array of recreation and fitness options in West Jordan, while community arts and events enhance residents' quality of life through opportunities for inspiration, creative expression, and community gathering and celebration. Ensuring that access to both is adequate is an essential City function.

SURVEY RESULTS: RECREATION AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

The statistically-valid survey asked several questions focused on recreation and community events. A summary of key results follows. Detailed responses can be viewed in *Appendix A: Public Involvement*.

Key Results: Recreation & Community Events

- Slightly more than half of those surveyed do not participate in recreation programs (53.8%).
- The primary reason for not participating is due to a lack of knowledge about programs that are offered (33.5%).
- Youth Soccer is the most popular program (18.8%); followed by Youth Basketball (11.4%); Youth Flag Football (10.2%) and Youth Baseball; T-Ball or Coach Pitch (10.2%).
- The West Jordan Stampede/4th of July Celebration is the most popular community event (19.7%).

EXISTING FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Recreation needs of West Jordan residents are primarily met through the programs and facilities at the Gene Fuller Recreation Center, which is owned and operated by Salt Lake County and located in Veterans Memorial Park. Additional programs are provided by private sports clubs that utilize City-owned fields and other fields and facilities along the Wasatch Front. Other needs are met through private gym and recreation facilities.

Gene Fullmer Recreation and Fitness Center

The Gene Fuller Recreation and Fitness Center, which opened in 2000, features the Miracle League Field of Dreams fully-accessible baseball field, indoor lap and leisure pools, an outdoor pool, a fitness room, a group fitness studio, a gym, and a multipurpose room for birthday and party rentals. Drop-in day care is offered year-round.

Salt Lake County offers a broad variety of recreation programs which are called out on the following page.

County recreation programs utilize a wide variety of fields and facilities in the City, including the Gene Fullmer Recreation and Fitness Center, the Ron Wood Baseball Complex, the Utah Youth Soccer Complex, and other programmable fields.

West Jordan Senior Center

The West Jordan Senior Citizen Center serves residents over age 60 with opportunities to engage with others in the community and enrich their lives through classes, games and other activities. The center is open Monday through Friday, offering a daily lunch; a broad array of arts, crafts, health, exercise, and computer classes and programs; and games like bingo and

Salt Lake County Recreation Programs

Youth Sports

- Baseball, T-Ball and Coach Pitch (including adaptive)
- Basketball
- Cross Country
- Flag Football
- Soccer
- Softball (including adaptive)
- Tennis
- Track and Field

Adult Sports

- Basketball
- Pickleball
- Tennis

Fitness

- Group Fitness
- Personal Training

Aquatics

- Swim Lessons (including adaptive)
- Swim Team
- Lifeguard and Swim Instructor Training
- Water Aerobics

Other Camps, Classes and Clinics

- After School
- Summer Fun Camp
- “Witches and Wizards Day Camp”
- Dance
- Lego
- Martial Arts

bridge. The center is co-located with the Gene Fullmer Recreation and Fitness Center at Veterans Memorial Park and is operated by Salt Lake County Aging and Adult Services.

Private Sports Clubs

Private clubs that serve the West Jordan community include Razzia Soccer, Liverpool Soccer, Utah Soccer Alliance, West Jordan United Soccer, Pony Baseball, Rocky Mountain School of Baseball and United States Specialty Sports Association. While most club teams include players from the City, some include a significant number of players from outside the City as well. The West Jordan Youth Soccer is a recreational program that is affiliated with Utah Youth Soccer Association (UYSA) and acts as a feeder to the club teams and to a Real Salt Lake junior team.

Focus interviews with the various club representatives indicated that the biggest challenge for nearly all groups is not having enough fields to play on. The City has prioritized those programs that serve the highest proportion of City residents, so programs offered through the Gene Fullmer Fitness Center and West Jordan Youth Soccer have prioritized field usage ahead of the private clubs. The private clubs would like to see additional fields provided where possible, and several indicated a willingness to partner with the City on funding new facilities in exchange for priority field usage.

Additional issues mentioned by club representatives include the lack of adequate parking at existing facilities; the need for facilities that can accommodate tournaments; the need to upgrade existing facilities, particularly at Veterans Memorial Park; fair access for small, independent organizations; better communication and an easier system for reserving fields; and the need for restrooms at parks with programmed fields. The pending shutdown of the soccer complex was also indicated as a major concern for the soccer clubs in particular.

Other Recreation Facilities

West Jordan is served by a handful of additional recreational facilities that serve unique user groups and are typically pay-to-play facilities. For example, the West Jordan Rodeo Arena located at Veterans Memorial Park is site of the West Jordan Stampede, which is the most popular community event



Gene Fullmer Recreation & Fitness Center

held by the City. The facility features an outdoor arena, an outdoor practice arena and holding and staging areas. The facility is used for training and other equestrian uses throughout the year.

The City is served by two golf courses. Mountain View Golf Course is an 18-hole public golf course located in the southeast part of the City that is owned and operated by Salt Lake County. Riverview Golf Course is an 18-hole public golf course that spans the boundary between West Jordan and Sandy City. The course is owned and operated by Sandy City.

COMMUNITY EVENTS

The City hosts a variety of events throughout the year to provide opportunities for the community to come together in celebration, service, education and fun. A list of major City events follows.

Community Events

- Daddy Daughter Princess Ball
- Day of Service
- Demolition Derby
- Easter Egg Hunt
- Library Summer Reading Kickoff and Safety Fair
- Linda Buttars Memorial Fun Run
- Memorial Day Tribute
- Movie in the Park
- National Night Out
- Santa Claus is Comin' to Town
- Veterans Day Event
- West Jordan Independence Day Festival and Parade
- West Jordan Stampede



COMMUNITY ARTS

West Jordan City has an active Arts Council which promotes art and cultural events and activities in the community. The council hosts regular exhibits at the Schorr Gallery in City Hall; live performances by the West Jordan City Band, West Jordan Symphony, Western Chorale and Youth Theater; and a variety of activities in the literary arts throughout the year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The City should **continue to partner with Salt Lake County** for the provision of recreation programs and activities. They should work together to improve the distribution of information regarding the programs and activities that are provided.

The Gene Fullmer Recreation and Fitness Center is located on the east side of the City, serving residents in the area quite well. Due to the large distances required to access that facility and in light of unprecedented growth anticipated on the west side of the City, residents have expressed a desire for a **recreation center** that will better serve the west portion of the community. The City explored the development of a recreation center at Ron Wood Park in 2017, which was then placed on the ballot. Residents voted against the \$46 million bond that would have funded the project. The City will likely need to revisit the idea in the future as population continues to increase and the west side becomes more built-out.

While the West Jordan Senior Center provides residents over age 60 opportunities to participate in arts and crafts classes, fitness classes and other educational and social activities, the community does not have a dedicated facility for residents of all ages to gather for arts and cultural events and classes. The City is currently exploring the addition of a Community/Arts Center, which is in the design stages. The facility will most likely be located at Veterans Memorial Park, as part of the City's extensive civic center. While this will be a wonderful addition, as the City grows, needs should be monitored to ensure that residents located on the emerging west side have easy and adequate access to senior and arts programs and facilities.



4 TRAILS

Trails are a vital component in a comprehensive parks and recreation system, providing opportunities for exercise and enjoyment while connecting the community to parks, schools, open space, transit and other key destinations. Trails are also part of the “Safe Routes to School” network, which is intended to ensure children have good options for walking or biking to school.

SURVEY RESULTS: TRAILS

The statistically-valid survey asked a range of questions focused on trails and trail use. Detailed responses can be viewed in *Appendix A: Public Involvement*. A summary of key results pertaining to trails follows.

Key Results: Trails

- The most desired improvement to the trail system is more information about the trail network (13.1%), followed by more restrooms (11.1%), lighting (11.1%) and pet waste disposal stations (7.5%).
- More than half of residents use trails (51.9%).
- Most residents, who use trails, use them a few times a year (46.8%), and many use trails a few times a month (29.9%).
- The most popular trail is the Jordan River Trail (54.9%).
- Residents would use trails more often if they were more complete or connected (40.2%), while the remainder of residents are indifferent to trail connections (34.5%) or would not use them more if improvements were made (25.3%).

EXISTING TRAILS AND BIKE LANES

As shown in Table 4.1, West Jordan has more than 25 miles of existing trails. These are composed of multi-use trails and urban trails. The City also currently has over 26 miles of on-street bike lanes.

Table 4.1: Existing & Planned Trail Mileage

Existing Trails	Mileage
Multi-Use Trails	14.9
Urban Trails	10.5
Bike Lanes	26.6
Planned Trails	Mileage
Multi-Use Trails	54.1
Unpaved Trails	5.8
Bike Lanes	33.5





25.4

Total Miles Existing Trails

14.9

Miles Existing Multi-Use Trails

10.5

Miles Existing Urban Trails

Urban Trails

West Jordan has 10.5 miles of urban trails. The primary purpose of these trails is to support recreational trail use, although they often connect to and through more developed commercial areas.

Urban trails are interspersed throughout the City. One of the longest contiguous segments connects Constitution Park to Jordan Landing, the Youth Sports Complex and Sunset Cove Park. Other segments are found along the natural drainages and in parks, interspersed with sections of multi-use trails.

Bike Lanes

Bicycle commuters and more confident recreational bicyclists are served by more than 26.6 miles of existing bike lanes. These facilities are located primarily on arterial roadways that have adequate space to accommodate a dedicated bike lane.

Urban Water Trail

The Jordan River hosts non-motorized use by numerous groups and individuals. These users, along with the County and interested stakeholders, would like to see recreation on the river promoted and the safety and usability of the associated activities increased. The *Salt Lake County Jordan River Trail Master Plan 2018* includes recommendations for an Urban Water Trail on the Jordan River. The master plan contains extensive information on existing hazards and opportunities for the water trail, including map and photographs. The plan also provides probable costs for hazard mitigation or removal and installation of recommended amenities. Relevant sections of the *Salt Lake County Jordan River Trail Master Plan 2018* are included in Appendix B.

Trailheads

The community currently accesses the Jordan River Trail at two trailheads and two access points located within City boundaries. The first trailhead is located on the south side of 7000 South; it includes a parking lot but no



26.6

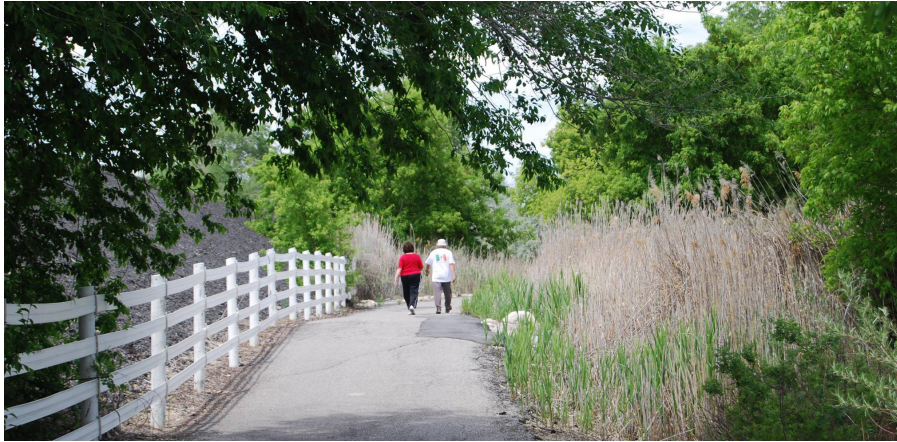
Total Miles Existing Bike Lanes

Multi-Use Trails

The City has 14.9 miles of existing multi-use trails. The primary purpose of these trails is to support recreational trail use.

Two major regional multi-use trails run north-south in the City. The Jordan River Trail meanders through the floodplain of the Jordan River for the entire length of Salt Lake County. The trail connects public and private open spaces along the river corridor, including the planned Big Bend open space improvements at the south end of the City. The Mountain View Corridor Trail is the other regional multi-use trail in the City, which currently runs from 4100 South in West Valley City to approximately 16000 South in Herriman City.

A handful of shorter multi-use trail segments are found throughout the City along canals, natural drainages and in developed parks.



restroom or other supportive facilities. The second trailhead is located at Gardner Village, which shares parking with the village. A unisex restroom is located just north of the trailhead, a short distance along the trail.

The trail access points allow people to enter or exit the Jordan River Trail but do not include parking or any other amenities. At the northern end of the City, users can access the trail on the south side of Winchester Street using a short section of trail. At the southern end of the City, additional trail access is provided near the planned Big Bend open space project, just off of 8600 South and Millrace Bend Road and on 9000 South near the River Oaks Driving Range.

Several other trailheads and trail access points are located just outside of West Jordan in Sandy, Murray and Midvale.

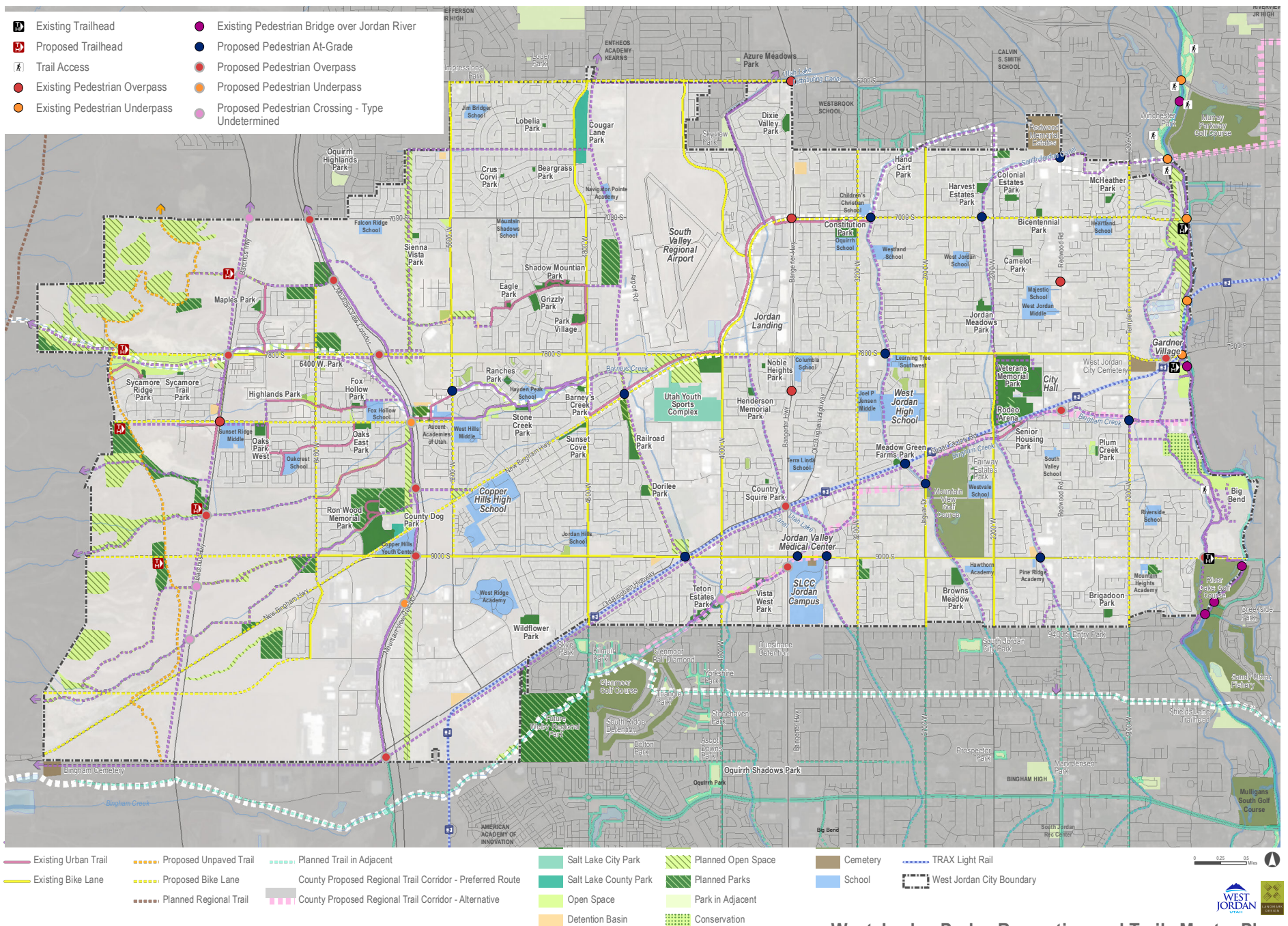
Trail Crossings

Trail crossings provide safe access over major obstacles and hindrances, such as railways, major roads and similar barriers. A number of pedestrian crossings have already been implemented in the City, most along the Jordan River Trail (see Map 5). These consist of underpasses that route the trail under major arterials, as well as bridges that cross the Jordan River, providing to connectivity to nearby trailheads or trail access points. There are also a handful of existing pedestrian overpasses that provide safe passage for pedestrians and bicyclists crossing major roads and highways, including Redwood Road, Bangerter Highway and Bacchus Highway.

TRAIL NEEDS ANALYSIS

More than half of the survey respondents use trails, and of those, approximately 75-percent use trails a few times a month or more. While the City has more than 27 miles of recreational trails (multi-use, urban and paved), many of the trails are non-contiguous, ending at park boundaries or dead-ending at the edge of developments. More than 40-percent of survey respondents indicated that they would use trails more if they were more complete or connected.

Participants who attended public scoping meetings echoed the desire for improved trail connectivity, especially to destinations like parks and open spaces, as well as better east-west connections, which are currently minimal. Attendees also wished to see more unpaved trails, separated use where space allows, and more improvements such as dog waste stations, trail signage, mileage markers, lighting and safety features.



West Jordan Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan
Map 5: Existing & Proposed Trails

PROPOSED TRAILS AND TRAILHEADS

The *Transportation Master Plan 2013* proposed a network of trails and bike lanes, as illustrated in Map 5. No additional bike lanes have been proposed beyond the 33.5 miles shown in the *Transportation Master Plan 2013*. This plan includes the routes indicated in the transportation plan, which states that bike lanes will be added as arterial roads are developed or reconstructed. The Transportation Plan also provides standards and costs for the proposed bike lanes and related improvements.

Approximately 54.1 miles of multi-use trails and 5.8 miles of unpaved trails are proposed, as shown on Map 5. This plan expands on the proposed multi-use trails in the transportation plan to maximize the potential for looping trail systems and connecting to proposed parks and open space.

One unpaved trail is proposed, running along the western foothills of the City. Unpaved trails should also be added alongside paved multi-use trails where appropriate to offer users the widest variety of trail types to choose from.

Five new trailheads are proposed on the west side of the City as the trail network is extended and future parks are developed. The three southern-most proposed trailheads should be part of the future parks that are proposed west of Bacchus Highway. The two northern-most proposed trailheads provide access to the northern end of the unpaved foothill trail and should be developed as stand-alone trailheads with parking and possibly restrooms.

PROPOSED CROSSINGS

A variety of trail crossings are also proposed, as illustrated on Map 5. These include at-grade crossings, overpasses, underpasses and a small number of sites where the type of crossing has yet to be determined. Further study will be required to determine which crossing type will be needed in these locations as trail development continues and should be coordinated with the *Transportation Master Plan 2013*.

TRAIL STANDARDS

As new trails are implemented and existing trails are improved, it is essential for the City to adopt comprehensive trail standards to guide design and installation. This will help ensure that the future trail system meets the needs of the community. The following standards are proposed for West Jordan's trail system. It should be noted that motorized use is prohibited on all City trails.

Multi-Use Trails

These are minimum 12' wide asphalt paved trails that are typically separated from roadways (see figure 4.1). In natural drainages where trail corridors may narrow and space for trails becomes limited, piping the drainage to provide space for trail development should only be used as a last resort. Once these natural drainages are gone, it is extremely unlikely that they will ever be re-established.

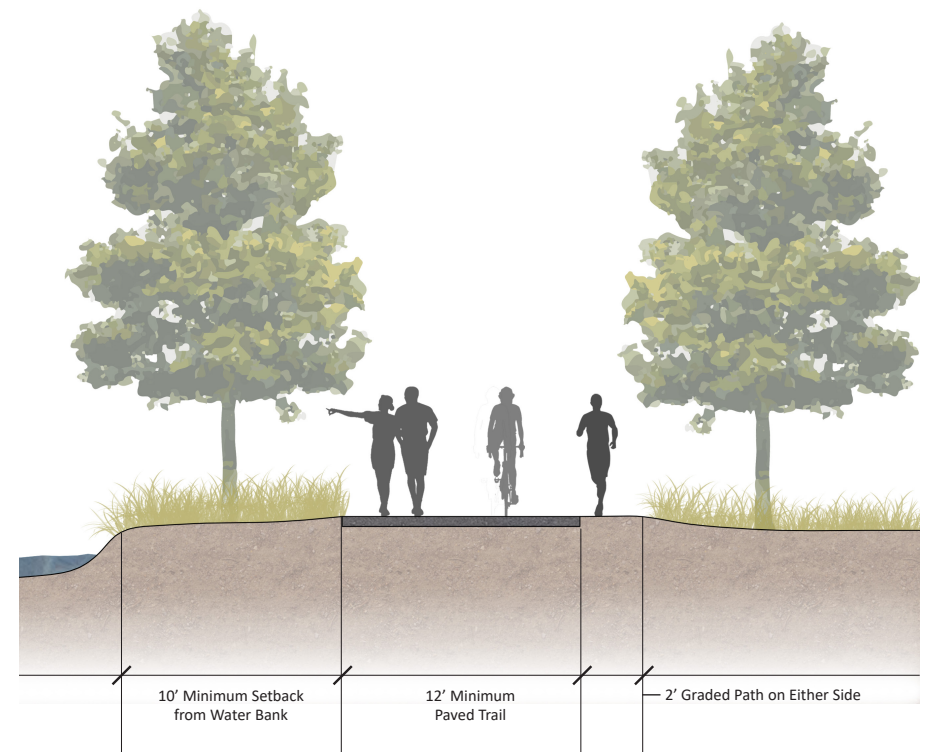


Figure 4.1: Multi-Use Trail Section

Urban Trails

Urban trails should be 8' wide minimum concrete-paved pathways that can either be separated from roadways or sited adjacent to roadways where conditions prohibit physical separation (see figure 4.2).

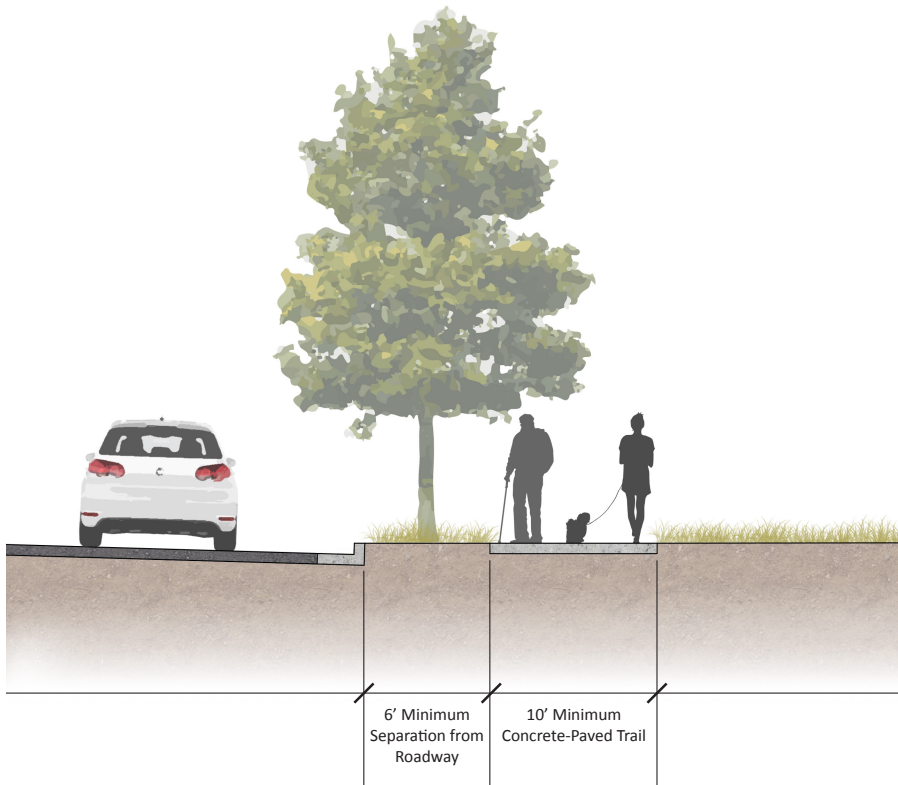


Figure 4.2: Urban Trail Section

Unpaved Trails

Unpaved trails are envisioned to serve as single-track, off-road routes, primarily used by mountain bikers and hikers. New unpaved trails should be 30" wide at a minimum (see figure 4.3).

The two existing unpaved trail segments in the City are the result of informal vehicular access routes established to access respective easement and open space areas. If these routes are formalized, it is suggested they be re-designed and brought up to the recommended minimum standard.

To help address the need and desire for more unpaved trails for running and hiking, it is recommended that unpaved trails be added to the side of paved multi-use and urban trails where space allows and the use makes sense (see figure 4.1). Natural drainages and canal trail alignments tend to be good locations for such options.

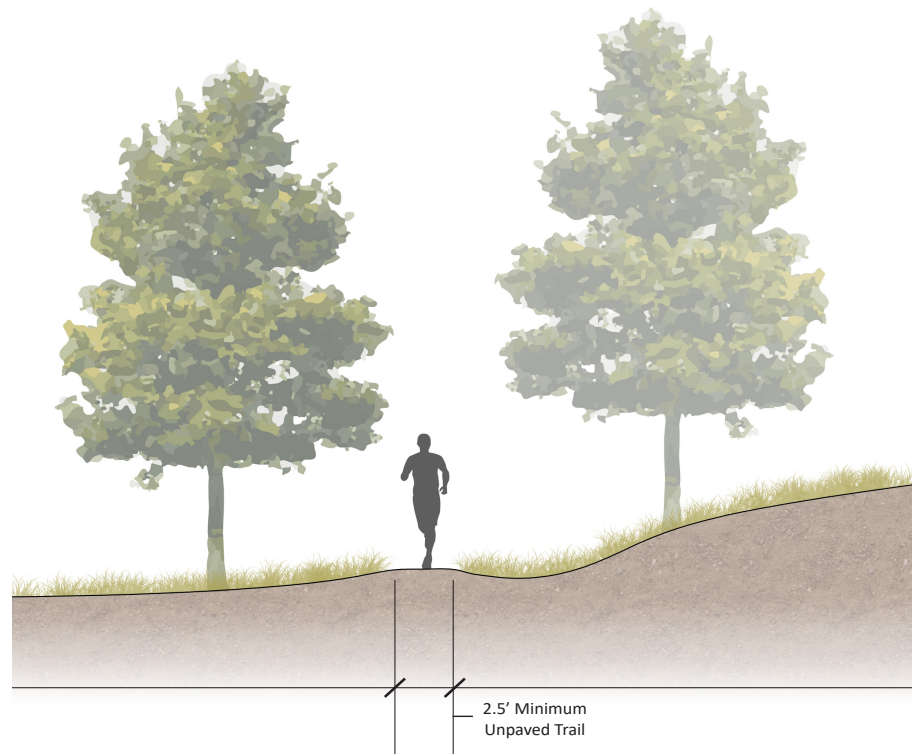


Figure 4.3: Unpaved Trail Section

Urban Water Trail

The guidelines contained in the *Jordan River Trail Master Plan 2008* should be referenced for improvements to the water-based recreation features of the Jordan River, and eventually established as formal City policy. Relevant sections of the plan can be viewed in Appendix B: Jordan River Trail Master Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The **proposed trails** shown on Map 5 should be implemented as opportunities arise and funding becomes available, with a priority placed on filling gaps, especially along east-west routes. It is assumed that bike lanes will be implemented in conjunction with roadway construction, as per the transportation plan. It is likely that additional unpaved trails will be developed in the future, beyond what is included in this plan.

Proposed crossings should be installed concurrent with new road construction and roadway improvement efforts, as this is the most efficient way to leverage limited funds and resources. As gaps are filled and trail use increases, trail crossings will become even more important. The City should also develop a **Complete Streets policy** to ensure that future road projects meet the needs of all user groups where possible.

To address residents' concerns for safe trails, the introduction of basic **lighting and safety improvements** are recommended, focused at trailheads and along key trail corridors.

A comprehensive **wayfinding and signage system** should be installed for the City's trail network. These should include directional, name, regulatory, mileage and educational signage. **Bicycle repair stations** should be added at all formal trailheads.

The City should explore pedestrian connectivity at a more detailed level as part of a **sidewalk master plan**. This should explore how the public accesses and connects with parks, open space, other trails and key destinations. The plan should focus specifically on older areas in the community where sidewalks were not installed initially, while still evaluating connections

City-wide. An example plan for reference is Walk Millcreek, a similar plan completed by Salt Lake County for the large and diverse Millcreek community (https://slco.org/uploadedFiles/depot/fTownships/about_the_office/walkmillcreek_manual.pdf).

As demand for water recreation grows, the City should strategize how to address the recommendations in the *Jordan River Trail Master Plan 2008* to capitalize on this unique resource located on the City's eastern boundary. Efforts to fully implement the **Urban Water Trail** and additional facilities at key locations, like the planned Big Bend project, are encouraged.

This plan recommends the creation of a sustainable, **dedicated source of funding** to support the development of all types of trails and amenities, including Safe Routes to School. In support of this effort, it is recommended that the **West Jordan Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee** or similar organization be established to address trail development efforts and coordinate trail implementation activities in the community. The committee would help guide the prioritization of trail projects, coordinate volunteer efforts and assist with applying for grants and related funding for trail development.

5 OPEN SPACE

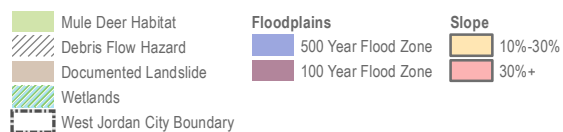
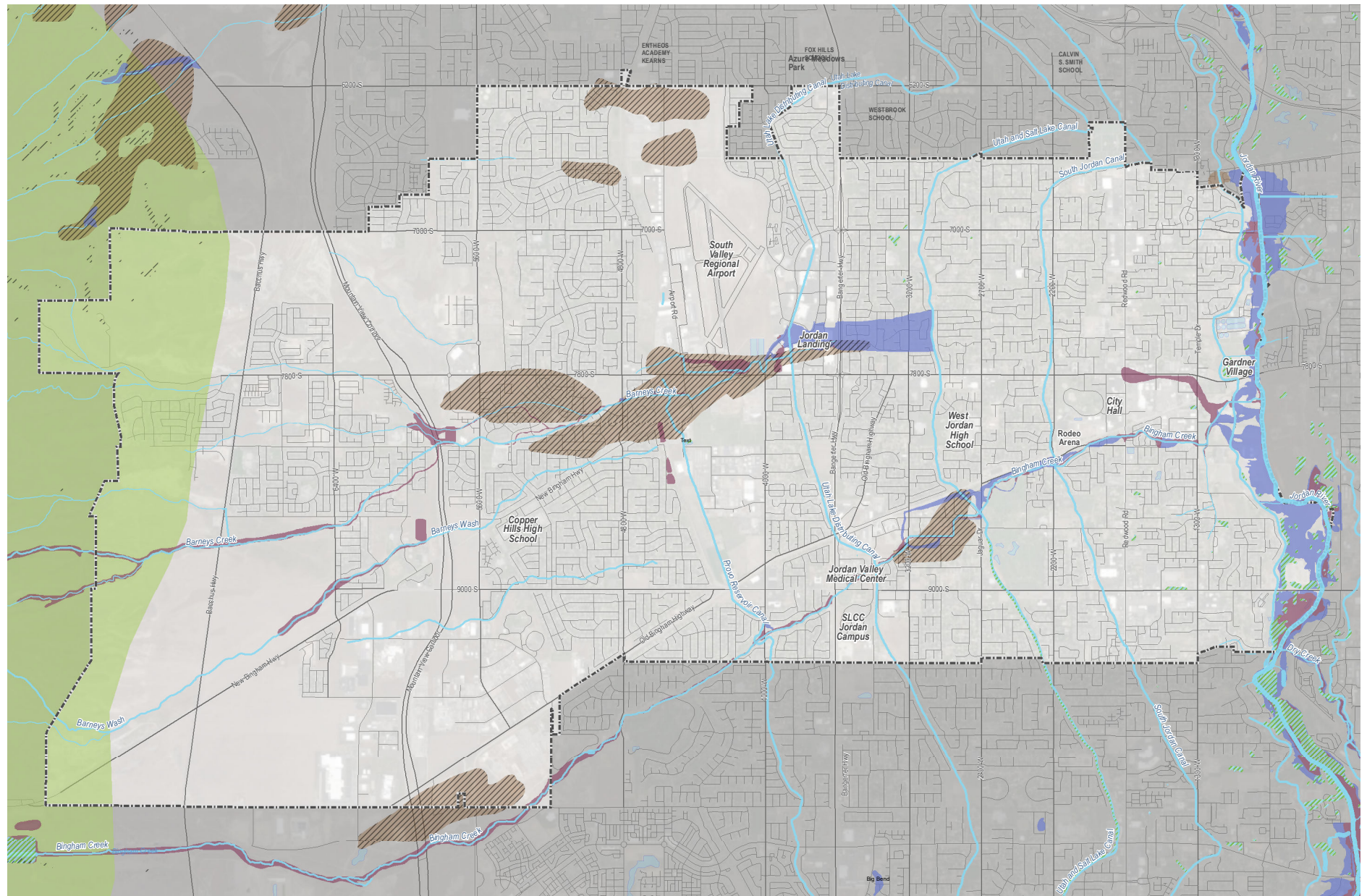
Natural open space serves myriad purposes in the community. It provides relief from the built environment of buildings and pavement; recreation opportunities such as hiking, bicycling, bird watching and water activities; and the chance for residents to connect with nature. Open space also provides a host of ecologic benefits, providing space to purify soil, water and air; absorb noise, wind and visual disturbances; store water and carbon; and reduce the urban heat island effect. When connected to parks and recreation facilities by trails, open space becomes an integral component of the City's comprehensive public lands system.

EXISTING OPEN SPACE

The City of West Jordan is fortunate to have several open space corridors that enhance the quality of life in the community. The Jordan River corridor on the east side of the City is one of the most important and significant open spaces. Running north to south on the east edge of the City, this natural area adjoins several large swaths of both City and privately owned designated open spaces and other recreational lands, including River Oaks Golf Course and the planned Big Bend open space area. On the west side of the City numerous natural drainages serve a similar function, connecting neighborhoods and parks to the foothills out west and are generally oriented east to west. In total **the City has 285.8 acres of existing open space.**

Together, these features and lesser open space features form a unique system that serves not only the citizens of West Jordan, but help to ensure natural features and urban wildlife remain vital elements of the West Jordan milieu. The City is bookended by significant natural features, with the north-south running Jordan River riparian corridor on the east side and the Oquirrh Mountain foothills on the west side, as illustrated in Map 6. Much of the Jordan River corridor falls within the 100 and 500 year floodplains, and also boasts a significant number of wetlands, providing critical habitat for songbirds and other riparian species and a host of valuable ecosystem





West Jordan Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan

Map 6: Environmental Conditions

services. The foothills in the west provide a significant swath of mule deer habitat and are the source for a number of intermittent creeks and natural drainages that run toward the Jordan River. Four irrigation canals run north-south through the City. Three of the four run the entire length of the City and beyond. The aforementioned natural resources form a well-distributed network of existing and potential open space.

SURVEY RESULTS: OPEN SPACE

The statistically-valid survey asked numerous questions related to open space and detailed responses can be viewed in Appendix A: Public Involvement. A summary of key results follow.

Key Results: Open Space

- The primary way most respondents meet their recreation and leisure needs is through the use of public parks, trails and open space (38.5%).
- When asked what types of parks are most needed in West Jordan, the top three responses were neighborhood parks (24.3%), community parks (24.0%) and natural open space (15.1%).
- The top priority for residents is maintenance of existing parks, trails and facilities (25.6%), followed by upgrading existing parks and playgrounds (13.0%), and preserving more open space (10.9%).

PROPOSED OPEN SPACES

There are **752.9 acres of proposed open space** in the City, as shown on Map 3, which is primarily based on the *City of West Jordan General Plan 2012*. Proposed open spaces include nearly 70 acres at Big Bend, a restoration project located on the Jordan River that will provide river bank and habitat improvements, as well as managed recreation areas featuring a trailhead, trails, picnic pavilions, benches, and an urban fishery.

In addition to the function of open spaces as wildlife habitat and corridors, typical recreation uses for larger or more linear open spaces include trails and trailheads. The City should consider whether alternative recreation activities such as bike skills parks, amphiteaters, bandstands/stages, archery courses, ropes/obstacle courses, outdoor fitness stations and off-leash dog trails are appropriate in specific locations as part of meeting future recreation needs.

There is no standard Level of Service (LOS) for open space in West Jordan, as local open space is primarily a function of the lay of the land and the natural systems that exist in the City. Rather than being planned like parks, open space is typically acquired on a case-by-case basis where opportunities exist. Given the public's interest in acquiring additional open space, the City should consider some of the following tools to facilitate acquisition in perpetuity (further details can be found in Appendix C: Open Space Acquisition). Additional funding and acquisition options are described in Chapter 6: Priorities and Acquisition and Construction Costs.

- Developer Dedications and Donations
- Intergovernmental Land Transfers
- Open Space Design Standards/Clustered Development
- Zoning and Development Restrictions: Sensitive Lands Overlay as an Example
- Fee Simple Title (Outright Purchase)
- Purchase and Sellback or Leaseback
- Conservation Easements

- Land Banking
- Transfer of Development Rights (TDRs)

RECOMMENDATIONS

As opportunities to acquire open space are identified, the City should make use of the full range of tools and resources to secure additional land for the benefit of the community. The focus should be on the preservation of natural drainages and other key natural features and resources unique to West Jordan that will provide greater connections with the City's parks and neighborhoods. Unique uses should be considered for open spaces where appropriate, and carefully implemented to ensure the integrity of the land is not compromised or degraded as a result of improved access and use.

Natural drainages also lend themselves well to trails where space allows, and trails are recommended along many of the natural drainages as shown in Chapter 5.



6 PRIORITIES, ACQUISITION & CONSTRUCTION COSTS



As described in the preceding chapters, numerous improvements and actions are required to ensure existing and future park, recreation, trail and open space needs are met. The following is a summary of recommended projects, probable costs and implementation tasks.

SURVEY RESULTS: SPENDING PRIORITIES AND WILLINGNESS TO FUND

The statistically-valid survey asked several questions focused on spending priorities and willingness to fund construction and maintenance, and detailed responses can be viewed in Appendix A: Public Involvement. A summary of key results pertaining to priorities and funding follows.

Key Results: Spending Priorities & Willingness to Fund

- When asked how they would spend \$100 in hypothetical money on additional park, recreation and/or trail facilities, survey respondents supported the maintenance of existing parks, trails and facilities most (\$25.60), followed by upgrading existing parks and playgrounds (\$13.00) and preserving more open space (\$10.90).
- When asked to rate willingness to pay additional money for new parks, trails and open space, support was highest at the \$25/year level (38.1% most willing), dropping for the \$50/year level (10.4% most willing) and even further for the \$100/year level (4.4% most willing).
- When asked to rate willingness to pay additional money for maintenance of existing parks, trails and open space, support was once again highest for \$25/year (30.4% most willing), dropping again for the \$50/year level (17.9% most willing) and lowest at the \$100/year level (9.6% most willing).

PARK PRIORITIES

Meeting Existing Parks Needs

After conferring with the project Advisory Committee, it was determined that development priority should be focused on undeveloped park land that is currently owned by the City. As illustrated in Table 6.1, two parks (Ron Wood Park Phase III and Maple Park East Phase I) are anticipated to begin design and construction following the adoption of this plan. Both are focused on meeting a range of local, neighborhood and City-wide needs, and both have been assigned a Priority Level 1 – Immediate classification.

Table 6.1: Undeveloped City-Owned Park Land Priorities

Park	Acres	Priority Level
Ron Wood Park Phase III	23.3	1- Immediate
Maples Park East Phase I	2.0	1- Immediate
Veterans Memorial Park	11.6	2- Mid-Term
West Airport Park	29.0	2- Mid-Term
Maples Park East Phase II	8.0	3- Long-Term
Ron Wood Park Phase IV	18.8	3- Long-Term
Total	92.7	

Phase III of Ron Wood Park will comprise approximately 23.3 acres, with improvements including several multipurpose sports fields and perimeter pathways. The City has established a budget of approximately \$3 million for this phase of the park.

Phase I of Maples East Park will be two acres in size and is anticipated to include a playground, a pavilion and walking pathways. The City has established an approximate budget of \$1.7 million for this phase of park development.

Once the Priority Level 1 parks have been completed, the remaining park projects listed in Table 6.1 should be completed according to identified priority levels as indicated. In addition, **three new parks are proposed to help fill gaps** along the City's eastern and southern boundary, totaling 13.2 acres. This Plan recommends acquiring the land for these parks as soon as possible, even if the development is deferred to a later time period.

Meeting Park Needs in 2028

When examining the projected Level of Service in 2028, the City will have a surplus of park land. As a result, acquisition of additional park land is not required through 2028. However, **the City needs to develop at least 53.5 acres of park land to continue meeting the 2.85 LOS by 2028**. Assuming the City develops 23.3 acres at Ron Wood Park Phase III and 2 acres at Maples East Park Phase I as currently planned, and 13.2 acres of designated park land to fill gaps, it would need to develop an additional 8.5 acres of park land by 2028 to maintain the desired LOS. ($53.5 - 23.3 - 2 - 13.2 = 15$). Developing Veterans Memorial Park (11.6 acres) and the detention basin at Railroad Park (7.3 acres) would meet that need with a few acres to spare.

Meeting Park Needs at Buildout

As the community approaches buildout as anticipated by 2060, West Jordan will need to *acquire* an additional 68 acres of park land to meet needs, assuming that the existing City-owned detention basin west of the Ascent Academies school is developed as a park.

The City will need to *develop* a total 137 acres to meet community needs by buildout, in addition to the 53.5 acres required by 2028. The City plans to develop West Airport Park (29.0 acres), Maples East Park Phase II (8 acres) and Ron Wood Park Phase IV (18.8 acres) in the medium to long-term. The detention basin west of Ascent Academies will provide an additional 9.3 acres of park land.

Subtracting this acreage from the total park acres required indicates that an additional **71.9 acres of park land will need to be developed by 2060 to meet needs** ($137 - 29.0 - 8 - 18.8 - 9.3 = 71.9$).

Adopting Minimum Standards and Upgrading Existing Parks

The amenities listed in Table 6.2 below are required to meet projected future Level of Service needs and to bring existing parks up to standard. As indicated in the table, the total cost of these amenities is estimated at \$6,592,000.

To ensure existing and future parks meet community needs, the minimum park standards presented in Chapter 2 should be adopted as official City policy. New parks should include the amenities and features required to meet the minimum park standards, and surrounding neighbors and other community stakeholders should be consulted during the design process to ensure all new parks meet the needs of surrounding neighborhoods and the

community as a whole. A level of flexibility is assumed as implementation takes place to encourage creative design solutions that capitalize on the unique opportunities and setting of each park location.

Additional improvements or studies should be undertaken to develop a comprehensive wayfinding system and a lighting feasibility study for lighting select sports fields or courts.

While there is a possibility that the City may lose access to the soccer fields at the Youth Soccer Complex Phase II, it is recommended that the situation be re-evaluated in 2025 when the City’s lease expires and more solid information is known. In the meantime, including multipurpose fields where possible in new parks will help offset potential field losses in the future.

Table 6.2: Probable Costs for Upgrading Existing Parks & Meeting Amenity Levels of Service

Amenity	Total Amenities Required to meet both LOS needs and Park Standards	Probable Costs	Unit	Total
Large Pavilion	1	\$50,000	Each	\$50,000
Restrooms	14	\$175,000	Each	\$2,450,000
Small Playground	2	\$75,000	Each	\$150,000
Pickleball Courts	6	\$40,000	Each	\$240,000
Soccer Fields (350' x 200')	4	\$200,000	Each	\$800,000
Baseball Fields (skinned/outfitted)	5	\$200,000	Each	\$1,000,000
Softball Fields (skinned/outfitted)	5	\$200,000	Each	\$1,000,000
Skate/Bike Parks	2	\$200,000	Each	\$400,000
Splash Pads/Water Features	1	\$500,000	Each	\$500,000
Benches or Picnic Tables	1	\$2,000	Each	\$2,000
Total				\$6,592,000

RECREATION, COMMUNITY ARTS & EVENTS PRIORITIES

The City should continue to partner with Salt Lake County to provide a diverse range of programs at the Gene Fullmer Recreation and Fitness Center, and to serve seniors in the community at the West Jordan Senior Center with a variety of classes and activities. The City and County should also explore ways to improve the distribution of information on recreation programs and events and should continue to enhance recreation and arts programming throughout the City utilizing existing resources and tools.

As population and public demand for a recreation center on the west side of the community increases in the future, the City will need to conduct a feasibility study to re-examine the costs and types of amenities that could be supported by the public.

The addition of a dedicated Community/Arts Center is in the design stages. The City is working with their design consultants to bring the design within budget and finalize the location, which will most likely be at Veterans Memorial Park. Since the design of the Community/Arts Center is already underway, costs are not addressed in this plan.

TRAIL PRIORITIES

The proposed trails shown on Map 5 should be implemented as funding allows, with a priority placed on east-west running trails. Many of the natural drainages that are shown as proposed open space have the potential to serve as east-west running trail corridors. As stated in the Transportation Plan, on-street bike lanes will be constructed as part of road improvement projects. Trail crossings should also be addressed concurrent with road projects where possible. A Complete Streets policy should be developed and adopted to ensure future road projects serve the full range of user groups.

Additional trail safety lighting should be installed along key trail corridors and at trailheads. Bike repair stations should be added at all trailheads.

Recommended plans and studies include a wayfinding and signage master plan and perhaps a sidewalk master plan further down the road to address connection/accessibility issues.

The development of the Urban Water Trail on the Jordan River should be explored as a long-term goal. Associated costs are not included in this plan.

The establishment of a Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee is also recommended, in order to help implement the visions of this plan. A sustainable, dedicated funding source for trail system improvements should also be considered to facilitate systematic enhancements and expansions to the City-wide trail system. See Funding Sources later in this section for ideas.

OPEN SPACE PRIORITIES

Survey respondents indicated support for the acquisition of additional open space by the City. West Jordan should continue to secure additional open space as opportunities arise. The existing open space network should be expanded to connect parks, trails and other destinations, and to preserve the unique natural drainages that form the unique West Jordan open space framework.

DEVELOPMENT COSTS AND FUNDING PRIORITIES

Parks Costs

Table 6.3 summarizes the costs to upgrade existing parks and meet amenity levels of service, and the costs to acquire and develop parks through 2028 and buildout in 2060 as described previously. Based on information from the City, acquisition costs are estimated at \$250,000 per acre and per acre park development costs are estimated at \$250,000 per acre. The estimated total is \$69,217,000.

Costs for the City could be reduced if some of the park land is provided by developers, or if parks are developed in conjunction with new residential development and dedicated to the City.

Table 6.3: Probable Costs to Upgrade Existing Parks & Meet Amenity LOS, Acquire New Park Land and Develop Future Parks Through Buildout¹

Item	Probable Cost
Upgrade Existing Parks & Meet Amenity LOS	\$6,592,000
<i>Subtotal Amenities</i>	<i>\$6,592,000</i>
Develop Ron Wood Park Phase III	\$3,000,000
Develop Maples East Park Phase I	\$1,700,000
Acquire Land to Fill Existing Gaps (13.2 x \$250,000)	\$3,300,000
Develop Land to Fill Existing Gaps (13.2 x \$250,000)	\$3,300,000
<i>Subtotal Current Need</i>	<i>\$11,300,000</i>
Develop Veterans Memorial Park (11.6 x \$250,000)	\$2,900,000
<i>Subtotal 2028 Need</i>	<i>\$2,900,000</i>
Acquire Land to Meet Needs by Build-out (59.1 x \$250,000)	\$14,775,000
Develop West Airport Park (29 x \$250,000)	\$7,250,000
Develop Maples East Park Phase II (8 x \$250,000)	\$2,000,000
Develop Ron Wood Park Phase IV (18.8 x \$250,000)	\$4,700,000
Develop Railroad Park Detention Basin (7.3 x \$250,000)	\$1,825,000
Develop Ascent Academies Detention Basin (9.3 x \$250,000)	\$2,325,000
Develop Land to Meet Needs by Build-out (62.2 acres x \$250,000)	\$15,550,000
<i>Subtotal Build-out Need</i>	<i>\$48,425,000</i>
Grand Total	\$69,217,000

¹ \$250,000 per acre land acquisition cost provided by City staff.

Trails Costs

The proposed trail network for West Jordan envisions the addition of 54.1 miles of paved multi-use trails, 5.8 miles of unpaved trails and 33.5 miles of on-street bike lanes. It is likely that additional unpaved trails will be developed in the future, beyond what is included in this plan.

Five proposed trailheads are also included, which should be developed in conjunction with the expansion of the trail network as the City expands westward. Trailhead costs assume a minimum of paved parking lots, a restroom and coordinated signage as a minimum standard, although it is recognized that some trailheads may not require paved parking or restrooms.

As shown in Table 6.4, the estimated costs for the trail system improvements is \$21,978,500. This includes the development of paved multi-use and unpaved trails and at-grade crossings; the addition of new trailheads bike repair stations and lighting and safety features; and the development and implementation of a wayfinding and signage system. It is assumed that proposed bike lanes will be part of road development projects and major pedestrian crossings will be built in partnership with UDOT as part of road improvements.

Table 6.4: Probable Costs to Develop Trails, Trailheads, Lighting and Other Improvements

Item	Miles or Quantity	Unit Cost Each or Per Mile	Probable Cost
Planned Bike Lanes*	33.5	n/a	\$0
Planned Multi-use Trails (cost per mile)	54.1	\$250,000	\$13,525,000
Planned Unpaved Trails (cost per mile)	5.8	\$150,000	\$870,000
Proposed At-Grade Crossings	12	\$15,000	\$180,000
Proposed Pedestrian Overpasses**	13	\$0	\$0
Proposed Pedestrian Underpasses**	2	\$0	\$0
Proposed Pedestrian Crossing - Type Undetermined**	5	\$0	\$0
Lighting and Safety Improvements (cost per mile)	30	\$200,000	\$6,000,000
Bike Repair Stations	7	\$500	\$3,500
New Trailheads	5	\$250,000	\$1,250,000
Wayfinding & Signage Master Plan***	1	\$50,000	\$50,000
Wayfinding & Signage Installtion***	1	\$100,000	\$100,000
Grand Total			\$21,978,500

*Costs for the proposed bike lanes are addressed in the Transportation Plan 2013.

**It is assumed that major crossing structures such as overpasses and underpasses will be completed as part of road improvements.

***Wayfinding and signage should address the entire parks, recreation, trails and open space system.

TOTAL PROBABLE COSTS

As summarized in Table 6.5 below, the total costs for implementing proposed park and trail system improvements through buildout in 2060 is \$91,195,500.

Table 6.5: Total Probable Costs of Park & Trail Improvements

Item	Probable Cost
Probable Costs to Upgrade Existing Parks, Acquire New Park Land, and Develop Future Parks Through Buildout	\$69,217,000
Probable Costs to Develop Trails, Trailheads, Lighting and Other Improvements	\$21,978,500
Grand Total	\$91,195,500

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

The Community Needs and Preference Survey indicates that **maintenance of existing parks, trails and open space facilities is the top priority for residents**, and there is some willingness to fund a higher level of maintenance. Respondents clearly value their existing parks and want to make sure they are maintained to a higher standard.

Similar to other communities across the Wasatch Front, maintenance staffing and resources have been flat for more than a decade since the 2008 recession, and there are actually fewer staff now than prior to the downturn. In order to understand the significance of this decline, the National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) *2019 Field Report: Park*

and Recreation Agency Performance Benchmarks has been reviewed to evaluate how West Jordan compares to other communities. The report surveyed communities across the country to help establish staffing and resources. To summarize the results of the report, communities with populations similar to West Jordan's 2018 population of 113,056 have a median staffing full-time equivalent (FTE) per 10,000 of 8.0, with the lower quartile at 3.4 and the upper quartile at 12.5. With a current FTE per 10,000 of 3.47, West Jordan is well below the lowest scores nationally, underscoring the significant challenges the City faces without additional resources. In its Five-Year Plan, the Parks Department has targeted a desire to reach an FTE of 4.68 by 2023.

Maintenance levels for City-owned land is classified into 4 different service levels as summarized below.

Maintenance Levels

- **Level 1** – facilities are mowed once weekly at a minimum, lawns are edged weekly, grass clippings are removed, and other maintenance tasks are performed on regular schedules or as-needed.
- **Level 2** – facilities are mowed weekly at a minimum, lawns are edged weekly, grass clippings are removed only as necessary and other maintenance tasks are performed on regular schedules or as-needed.
- **Level 3** – facilities are typically mowed every two weeks, lawns are edged monthly, grass clippings are removed only as necessary and other maintenance tasks are performed on regular schedules or as-needed.
- **Level 4** – facilities are typically maintained monthly, with additional maintenance on an as-needed basis to address noxious weeds, safety, wildfire or other safety concerns.

The Parks Department would like to increase the maintenance service level for regional parks, cemeteries and administration buildings from Level 2 to Level 1.5, Community Parks from Level 3 to Level 2, and Trails and Open Space from Level 2.5 to Level 2.

To address the needs for replacing/upgrading playgrounds, parking lots and other park amenities over time, an annual budget amount should be established for those purposes. For planning purposes, the total probable costs for park improvements through the year 2060 were multiplied by 10-percent to establish a total estimated budget for those purposes. That amount was then divided by the number of years between 2019 and 2060, resulting in an annual budget amount of \$168,822 ($69,217,000 \times .10 / 41 = 168,822$). It is recommended that amount should be provided on an annual escalated basis to address deferred maintenance issues, to complete special park enhancement projects and ensure that existing and future parks amenities receive adequate maintenance input in the future.

ESTABLISHING FUNDING PRIORITIES

Establishing funding priorities for parks, recreation, trails and open space is a challenge for communities with limited resources and diverse needs. The following are some key questions to be considered when prioritizing projects:

Project Prioritization Questions

- Do the projects help fill a critical need or service gap?
- Do they address life and safety concerns?
- Do they support on-going maintenance of existing facilities (thereby protecting existing resources and investments)?
- Do they meet future needs in clear and logical phases?

It should be noted that funding for the acquisition of anticipated land should be secured as soon as possible to ensure the land is secured and to avoid escalating acquisition costs over time. As mentioned previously, costs to the City can be reduced if land is provided by developers as part of future development.

Table 6.6 is an Action Plan that summarizes short, medium and long-term implementation actions and priorities. Section 1 of the table addresses recommended capital facility improvements, Section 2 addresses operations and maintenance, and Section 3 summarizes policy actions described in Chapter 7: Goals and Policies. **In order to meet future needs, it is critical that implementation actions are made according to the corresponding 2028 and 2060 schedules.**

FUNDING SOURCES

The following are some of the key funding sources currently available for implementing the plan recommendations, several of which West Jordan already takes advantage of.

- **General Funds** - funds that come through government levies such as property and sales taxes that are divided up as the City sees fit.
- **Park Improvement Funds** - impact fees assessed with new development and redevelopment to provide comparable level of service for parks as the City grows.
- **Enterprise Funds** - business-type funds where governments charge fees for programs and services and then use the money to pay for those services.
- **Bonds** - debt obligations issued by government entities.

Details regarding the various funding options and sources are provided on the following pages.

Table 6.6: Action Plan

	Item	Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 to 10 years 2019 -2028	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2019-2039	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20+ years (through build-out) 2036 - 2060+
	Capital Facility Improvements				
	Parks				
1	Utilize 2.85 acres per 1,000 population as the future level of service through build-out.				
2	Upgrade existing parks to meet standards and amenity levels of service.				
3	Develop Ron Wood Park Phase III.				
4	Develop Maples Park East Phase I.				
5	Acquire 13.2 acres to fill existing gaps.				
6	Develop 13.2 acres to fill existing gaps.				
7	Acquire 68 acres to meeting needs by build-out.				
8	Develop Veterans Memorial Park.				
9	Develop West Airport Park.				
10	Develop Maples East Park Phase II.				
11	Develop Ron Wood Park Phase IV.				
12	Develop Railroad Park detention basin.				
13	Develop Ascent Academies detention basin.				
14	Develop 71.9 acres of additional land to meet needs by build-out				
15	Wayfinding Master Plan (applies to trails & open space as well).				
16	Install wayfinding and signage system (applies to trails & open space as well).				
	Trails				
17	Develop 33.5 miles of planned bike lanes (assume with road projects).				
18	Develop 54.1 miles of planned multi-use trails.				
19	Develop 5.8 miles of planned unpaved trails.				
20	Develop at-grade crossings.				
21	Develop pedestrian overpasses (assume UDOT fund/install).				
22	Develop pedestrian underpasses (assume UDOT fund/install).				
23	Develop pedestrian crossing - type undetermined (assume UDOT fund/install).				
24	Implement lighting and safety improvements.				

Table 6.6: Action Plan Continued

	Item	Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 to 10 years 2019 -2028	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2019-2039	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20+ years (through build-out) 2036 - 2060+
25	Install bike repair stations.				
26	Develop proposed trailheads.				
27	Install wayfinding and signage system.				
Operations & Maintenance					
28	Raise staffing FTE to Parks Department Five-Year Plan level.				
29	Raise maintenance level of regional parks, cemeteries and administration buildings to Level 1.5.				
30	Raise maintenance level of community parks, trails and open space to Level 2.				
31	Establish annual budget for deferred maintenance and park upgrades.				
Policy Actions					
Parks					
32	As the community grows ensure that the recommended LOS is maintained.				
33	Pursue neighborhood and community parks in the future to meet the needs of the community while minimizing the maintenance demands associated with smaller parks.				
34	Adopt a City Policy that independent sports teams will be provided with the same access to fields as larger club teams to ensure fair access.				
35	Adopt the minimum development standards for parks detailed in this plan as a City policy.				
36	Design and develop all new parks with amenities and features that meet the established standards, and allow and encourage public input on the design.				
37	Protect the City's investment in sports fields by resting fields on a regular basis to prevent damage by overuse.				
38	Update annual budgets to ensure funding for operation and maintenance of City parks and other land the City maintains is sufficient to meet needs.				
39	Modify zoning as needed to require developer participation in the provision of parks, recreation and trails amenities.				
40	Continue to maintain an up-to-date inventory of all parks, park facilities and parkways, documenting and implementing improvements according to a feasible schedule.				

Table 6.6: Action Plan Continued

	Item	Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 to 10 years 2019 -2028	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2019-2039	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20+ years (through build-out) 2036 - 2060+
41	Apply design standards for all parks in a way that helps reduce maintenance requirements while promoting better long-term use of public parks and recreation amenities.				
42	Increase the variety of amenities in parks to promote better long-term use of parks.				
43	Provide amenities and facilities to help residents “self-maintain” their parks and park facilities (trash receptacles, animal waste containers, hose bibs, pet clean-up stations, etc.)				
44	Wayfinding Master Plan				
45	Feasibility study for lighting fields or other park amenities.				
Recreation and Community Arts and Events					
46	Work with Salt Lake County to survey residents and fitness center users on a regular basis to make sure programs and facilities are meeting needs.				
47	Partner with other public and private agencies, facilities, organizations and groups to provide additional facilities and programs.				
48	Continue to support the Arts Council and non-profits to provide high quality arts events and activities.				
49	Develop the Community/Arts Center that is currently in the design phase.				
50	Work with Salt Lake County to survey seniors in the community on a regular basis to make sure programs and facilities are meeting needs.				
Trails					
51	Adopt a Complete Streets Policy for the City.				
52	Require all Capital Improvement Projects to conform to the West Jordan <i>Transportation Plan 2013</i> and this master plan.				
53	Adopt and adhere to existing and future standards established by the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, and the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).				
54	Encourage multi-jurisdictional cooperation and funding relationships with the Wasatch Front Regional Council and the neighboring cities of Taylorsville, Murray, Midvale and South Jordan.				

Table 6.6: Action Plan Continued

	Item	Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 to 10 years 2019 -2028	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2019-2039	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20+ years (through build-out) 2036 - 2060+
55	Update the <i>Transportation Plan 2013</i> and this master plan on a regular basis.				
56	Make trail and bike path maps available to the public.				
57	Develop an accessible network of pedestrian supportive infrastructure, including sidewalks, curb ramps, and trails near existing parks and other high-use destinations.				
58	Continually evaluate system-wide trail needs as part of future planning initiatives, focusing on closing gaps, developing trailheads, and improving connections with existing and future neighborhoods, destinations, parks and recreation facilities, and transit stations.				
59	Require private development projects to finance and install bicycle facilities, sidewalks, and trails as appropriate and where recommended in the <i>Transportation Master Plan 2013</i> and this plan.				
60	Work with the local school district, police, UDOT, Salt Lake County, local developers and neighborhood groups to identify and clearly mark appropriate trails and routes.				
61	Ensure that maintenance routines include the control of weeds (particularly thorny species), the removal of trash and debris, and selective plowing of key routes to facilitate winter trail use.				
62	Promote an “Adopt a Trail” program to encourage trail user assistance in maintaining the trail system. Encourage participants to become involved in all aspects of trails development, through maintenance and long-term improvements.				
63	Provide a bicycle and pedestrian network that is safe and attractive to all users, including women, children and the elderly.				
	Open Space				
64	Explore the possibility of natural open lands and drainage corridors to expand the profile of open space in the City and protect these threatened landscapes for future generations.				
65	Work with Salt Lake County and the State of Utah to ensure that city, county and state statutes and regulations are met as new facilities are developed.				
	Other				

Table 6.6: Action Plan Continued

	Item	Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 to 10 years 2019 -2028	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2019-2039	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20+ years (through build-out) 2036 - 2060+
66	Utilize drip irrigation, moisture sensors, central control systems and appropriate plant materials and soil amendments to create a more sustainable West Jordan parks and recreation system.				
67	Utilize industry best practices to make sure plants are water-wise, regionally-appropriate and as low maintenance where appropriate to reduce maintenance and water demands.				

Funding Opportunities and Options for Large Projects

General Obligation Bonds

The lowest interest cost financing for any local government is typically through the levying of taxes for issuance of General Obligation Bonds. General Obligation Bonds, commonly referred to as “G.O. Bonds,” are secured by the unlimited pledge of the taxing ability of the City, sometimes called a “full faith and credit” pledge. Because G.O. bonds are secured by and repaid from property taxes, they are generally viewed as the lowest credit risk to bond investors. This low risk usually translates into the lowest interest rates of any municipal bond structure.

Under the Utah State Constitution, any bonded indebtedness secured by property tax levies must be approved by a majority of voters in a bond election called for that purpose. Currently, bond elections may only be held once each year on the November general election date.

If the recreation improvements being considered for funding through a G.O. bond has broad appeal to the public and proponents are willing to assist in the promotional efforts, G.O. bonds for recreation projects can meet with public approval. However, since some constituents may not view them as essential-purpose facilities for a local government or may view the government as competing with the private sector, obtaining positive voter approval may be a challenge.

It should also be noted that a G.O. bond election, if successful, would only cover the financing of capital expenditures for the facility. Facility revenues and/or other City funds would still be needed to pay for the operation and maintenance expenses of the facilities.

State law limitations on the amount of General Obligation indebtedness for this type of facility are quite high with the limit being four percent of a City’s taxable value. Pursuant to state law the debt must be structured to mature in forty years or less, but practically the City would not want to structure the debt to exceed the useful life of the facility.

Advantages of G.O. bonds:

- Lowest interest rates
- Lowest bond issuance costs
- If approved, a new ‘revenue’ is identified to pay for the capital cost

Disadvantages of G.O. bonds:

- Timing issues; limited dates to hold required G.O. election
- Risk of a “no” vote while still incurring costs of holding a bond election
- Can only raise taxes to finance bonds through election process to pay for physical facilities, not ongoing or additional operation and maintenance expense. This would have to be done through a separate truth-in-taxation tax increase.

Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

Utah State law allows municipalities to issue debt secured by a pledge of their sales tax receipts. Sales tax revenue bonds have been well received in the markets and may be used for a wide variety of municipal capital projects, including recreation facilities. State law limits the amount of sales tax revenue bonds that may be issued by a community. Due to the fact that (1) most cities rely heavily on their sales tax revenues for their operations; and (2) local governments have very little control over the sales tax revenue source; the financial markets will typically only allow an issuer to utilize



approximately one-half of the revenues available as a pledge toward debt service as they require minimum debt service coverage covenants of two times revenues to debt costs.

Additionally, due to the reliance on sales tax revenues for the general operations of most communities, existing sales tax revenues would have to be diverted to repay the bonds, unless the City has additional revenue sources that can be devoted to repayment of the bonds, or is anticipating a spike in sales tax revenues due to new large retail businesses locating in the City.

Utah local government sales tax revenue bonds are very well regarded in the bond market and will generally trade within five to fifteen basis points of where the City's General Obligation Bond debt would price.

Advantages of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds:

- Relatively low interest rates
- No vote required

Disadvantages of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds:

- Utilizes existing City funds with no new revenue source identified
- Somewhat higher financing costs than G.O. Bonds

Special Assessment Areas

Formerly known as Special Improvement Districts or (SIDs), a Special Assessment Area (SAA) provides a means for a local government to designate an area as benefited by an improvement and levy an assessment to pay for the improvements. The assessment levy is then pledged to retire the debt incurred in constructing the project.

While not subject to a bond election as General Obligation bonds require, SAAs may not, as a matter of law, be created if 40 percent or more of the property owners subject to the assessment, weighted by method of assessment, within the proposed SAA, protest its creation. Politically, most City Councils would find it difficult to create an SAA if even 20-30 percent of property owners oppose the SAA. If created, the City's ability to levy an assessment within the SAA provides a sound method of financing although

it will be at interest rates higher than other types of debt that the City could consider issuing.

The underlying rationale of an SAA is that those who benefit from the improvements will be assessed for the costs. For a recreation facility or similar major project, which is intended to serve all residents of the community, and in this case possibly serve multiple communities, it would be difficult to make a case for excluding any residential properties from being assessed, although commercial property would have to be evaluated with bond counsel. The ongoing annual administrative obligations related to an SAA would be formidable even though State law allows the City to assess a fee to cover such administrative costs. Special Assessment notices are mailed out by the entity creating the assessment area and are not included as part of the annual tax notice and collection process conducted by the County.

If an SAA is used, the City would have to decide on a method of assessment (i.e. per residence, per acre, by front-footage, etc.) which is fair and equitable to both residential and commercial property owners. The ability to utilize this mechanism by cities joined together under an inter-local cooperative would need to be explored with legal counsel. There are several issues that would need to be considered such as ownership of the facility as a local government can only assess property owners within its proper legal boundaries.

Advantages of SAA Bonds:

- Assessments provide a 'new' revenue source to pay for the capital expense
- No general vote required (but those assessed can challenge the creation)

Disadvantages of SAA Bonds:

- Higher financing costs
- Significant administration costs for a City-Wide Assessment area

Note – Due to the costs of administering a City-Wide SAA and given that special assessments cannot be deducted from income taxes, but property



taxes can, it seems more rational to seek for G.O. election approval rather than form a City-Wide SAA.

Lease Revenue Bonds

One financing option which, until the advent of sales tax revenue bonds, was frequently used to finance recreation facilities is a Lease Revenue Bond issued by the Local Building Authority (formerly Municipal Building Authority) of the City. This type of bond would be secured by the recreation center property and facility itself, not unlike real property serving as the security for a home mortgage. Lease revenue bonds are repaid by an annual appropriation of the lease payment by the City Council. Generally, this financing method works best when used for an essential public facility such as City halls, police stations and fire stations. Interest rates on a lease revenue bond would likely be 15 to 30 basis points higher than on sales tax revenue bonds depending on the market's assessment of the "essentiality" of the facility.

Financial markets generally limit the final maturity on this type of issue to the useful life of the facility and State law limits the term of the debt to a maximum of forty years. As the City is responsible to make the lease payments, the financial markets determine the perceived willingness and ability of the City to make those payments by a thorough review of the City's General Fund monies.

As this type of bond financing does not generate any new revenue source, the City Council will still need to identify revenue sources sufficient to make the lease payments to cover the debt service.

Creative use of this option could be made with multiple local governments, each of which could finance their portion through different means – one could use sales tax, another could issue G.O. bonds, etc.

Advantages of Lease Revenue Bonds:

- No general vote required
- No specific revenue pledge required

Disadvantages of Lease Revenue Bonds:

- Higher financing costs than some other alternatives
- No 'new' revenue source identified to make up the use of general fund monies that will be utilized to make the debt service payment

Transient Room Tax Revenue Bonds

Transient Room Tax Revenue Bonds are similar to Sales Tax Revenue Bonds and are paid from excise tax revenues governed pursuant to Utah State Code. Without the need for a vote, cities and counties may issue bonds payable solely from excise taxes levied by the City, county or those levied by the State of Utah and rebated to the City or county, such as gasoline taxes or sales taxes.

For all sales and excise tax bonds, there exists in State law a non-impairment clause that restricts the State's ability to change the distribution formula in such a way that would harm bondholders while local governments have debt outstanding.

Tax Increment Financing (Utah Community Development & Renewal Agencies Act (CDRA))

Tax increment financing can be an attractive option to communities, developers and landowners because it provides public assistance and funding for improvements, infrastructure, land write-downs, etc., in partnership with private investment in an area. The purpose is to encourage development to take place in areas that are deteriorating, to create jobs, or to assist with important community projects.

The main steps in establishing a tax increment area include:

- Formation of a Community Development Redevelopment Agency (must only be created once by a community, not for each project) –this step has already been completed by the City.
- Creation of a project area plan and budget
- Approval of taxing entities

Short-Term Financing

Short-term financing options are obligations that are remarketed or become due over a relatively short period of time. They are issued to provide working capital to pay operating expenses or provide interim short-term financing for capital projects.

There are several tools that can be used under this mechanism including:

- Tax & Revenue Anticipation Note (TRANS)
- Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs)
- Grant Anticipation Notes (GANs)
- Interim Warrants

Social Impact Bonds

Through Social Impact Bonds (SIB), or Pay for Success Bonds, governments collaborate with investors/funders and service providers to improve services for a disadvantaged population. In exchange for funding, a governmental entity sets specific, measurable goals for early prevention programs that will achieve clearly defined outcomes. The investors/funders provide the initial capital support and the municipality makes payments to the program as outcomes are reached.

Creation of a Special Service District

A city, or several cities via inter-local agreement, can create a Recreation District charged with providing certain services to residents of the area covered by the District. A Special District can levy a property tax assessment on residents of the District to pay for both the bond debt service and O&M. It should be noted that the city already can levy, subject to a bond



election and/or the truth-in-taxation process, property taxes. The creation of a Recreation Special Service District serves to separate its designated functions from those of the city by creating a separate entity with its own governing body. However, an additional layer of government may not be the most cost effective.

Creative Financing

Non-traditional sources of funding may be used to minimize the amount that needs to be financed via the issuance of debt. The City's approach should be to utilize community support for fund-raising efforts, innovative sources of grants, utilization of naming rights/donations, corporate sponsorships, contracting services, partnership opportunities involving other communities and the private sector, together with cost-sharing arrangements with school districts. To the extent debt must be incurred to complete the financing package, alternative bonding structures, as discussed above, should be evaluated to find the optimal structure based on the financial resources of the City.

Funding Options for Smaller Projects

PRIVATE FUNDING SOURCES

Private and Public Partnerships

The Parks and Recreation Department or a group of communities acting cooperatively, and a private developer or other government or quasi-government agency may often cooperate on a facility that services the public, yet is also attractive to an entrepreneur or another partner. These partnerships can be effective funding opportunities for special use sports facilities like baseball complexes or soccer complexes; however, they generally are not feasible when the objective is to develop community parks that provide facilities such as playgrounds, informal playing fields, and other recreational opportunities that are generally available to the public free of charge. A recreation center, community center, or swimming/water park is also potentially attractive as a private or public partnership.

Private Fundraising

While not addressed as a specific strategy for individual recreation facilities, it is not uncommon for public monies to be leveraged with private donations. Private funds will most likely be attracted to high-profile facilities such as a swimming complex or sports complex, and generally require aggressive promotion and management on behalf of the park and recreation department or City administration.

Service Organization Partners

Many service organizations and corporations have funds available for park and recreation facilities. Local Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, and other service organizations often combine resources to develop park and recreation facilities. Other for-profit organizations such as Home Depot and Lowes are often willing to partner with local communities in the development of playground and other park and recreation equipment and facilities. Again, the key is a motivated individual or group who can garner the support and funding desired.

Joint Development Partnerships

Joint development opportunities may also occur between municipalities and among agencies or departments within a municipality. Cooperative

relationships between cities and counties are not uncommon, nor are partnerships between cities and school districts. Often, small cities in a region can cooperate and pool resources for recreation projects. There may be other opportunities as well which should be explored whenever possible to maximize recreation opportunities and minimize costs. To make these kinds of opportunities happen, there must be on-going and constant communication between residents, governments, business interests and others.

Heart Of The Community Grant Program (Project For Public Spaces)

The Heart of the Community Program began in April 2014 and is sponsored by Southwest Airlines. Southwest Airlines has partnered with the nonprofit Project for Public Spaces (PPS) to leverage resources in order to strengthen connections between people and places. PPS is dedicated to building communities through planning, design, and education and aims to revitalize communities by creating spaces for members of the community to gather. The goal is to “capitalize on a community’s assets and potential to create vibrant destinations—such as neighborhood gardens, community markets, and downtown squares.”

Industrial Loan Companies (ILC) Or Industrial Banks (IB)

Industrial Loan Companies (ILC) or Industrial Banks (IB) are financial institutions in the United States that lend money for all kinds of consumer and commercial projects. Many of the largest ILCs are located in the State of Utah. ILCs like other commercial banks have community reinvestment requirements (CRA credits, as discussed in this document) that encourage lending within the market areas in which they operate.

Point Of Sale Fundraising

Point of Sale Fundraising allows businesses the opportunity to collect voluntary donations from patrons of hotels, restaurants, grocery stores or other service providers at the time they pay for the primary service. Patrons may elect to round up their bill or contribute a self-designated amount to go towards the City designated fund, park or project.

LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES

ZAP Taxes

Zoo, Arts and Park (ZAP) taxes have been very effective in raising funds for a range of recreation, trails, and arts projects. This program is administered by Salt Lake County, which receives one penny for every \$10.00 purchased, and redistributes the funds to more than 160 qualified parks, recreation cultural organizations and events. The existing ZAP tax was recently approved, and will be in effect for a ten-year period.

Park and Recreation Impact Fees

The City is developing an impact fee program for park, recreation and trail projects concurrent to this planning process. Impact fees can be used by communities to offset the cost of public parks and facilities needed to serve future residents and new development.

Impact fees are especially useful in areas of rapid growth or redevelopment. They help the community to maintain a current level of service as new development puts strain on existing facilities. It assures that new development pays its proportionate share to maintain quality of life expectations for City residents.

Dedications and Development Agreements

The dedication of land for parks, and park development agreements has long been an accepted development requirement and is another valuable tool for implementing parks. The City can require the dedication of park land through review of projects such as Planned Unit Developments (PUDs), for example.

Park Utility Fee

A park utility fee is charged as a specified amount per housing unit in connection with the utility bill. The revenue may be used to pay for park and public lands maintenance and operations. A park utility fee provides a dedicated stream of funding for parks and public lands regardless of appropriations from the general fund. The fee may be determined by a set project cost or ongoing maintenance, based on the number of units within the City. The fee is collected simultaneously with the utility fee each month.

Special Taxes or Fees

Tax revenue collected for special purposes may be earmarked for park development. For instance, the room tax applied to hotel and motel rooms in the City could be earmarked for parks, recreation and trails development but is generally earmarked for tourism-related projects.

Community Development Block Grants

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) can be used for park development in areas of the City that qualify as low and moderate income areas. CDBG funds may be used to upgrade parks, purchase new park equipment and improve accessibility (Americans with Disabilities Act). Additionally, CDBG funds may be used for projects that remove barriers to access for the elderly and for persons with severe disabilities.

User Fees

User fees may be charged for reserved rentals on park pavilions and for recreation programs. These fees should be evaluated to determine whether they are appropriate. A feasibility study may be needed to acquire the appropriate information before making decisions and changes.

Redevelopment Agency Funds

Generally, Redevelopment Agency (RDA) Funds are available for use in redevelopment areas. As new RDA areas are identified and developed, tax increment funds generated can, at the discretion of the City, be used to fund park acquisition and development.

Local, State and Federal Programs

The availability of these funds may change annually depending on budget allocations at the local, state or federal level. It is important to check with local representatives and administering agencies to find out the status of funding. Many of these programs are funded by the Federal government and administered by local State agencies.

These include:

- USFWS Sharon Steel Natural Resource Damage Assessment
- Jordan River Commission Corridor Grants
- Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation Grants
- Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands Grants

- Utah Division of Water Quality Nonpoint Source Grants
- Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Invasive Species Management Grants
- Utah State Parks Recreation and Trails Program
- Salt Lake County Tourism, Community and Cultural Centers Grants

Land and Water Conservation Fund

This Federal money is made available to states, and in Utah is administered by the Utah State Division of Parks and Recreation. Funds are matched with local funds for acquisition of park and recreation lands, redevelopment of older recreation facilities, trails, accessibility improvements and other recreation programs /facilities that provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for youth, adults, senior citizens and persons with physical and mental disabilities.

TIGER Discretionary Grants

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, “the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 appropriated \$500 million, available through September 30, 2019, for National Infrastructure Investments otherwise known as TIGER grants. As with previous rounds of TIGER, funds for the FY 2016 TIGER program are to be awarded on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area or a region.

TIGER Discretionary Grants have supported innovative projects, including multi-modal and multi-jurisdictional projects which are difficult to fund through traditional federal programs. Successful TIGER projects leverage resources, encourage partnership, catalyze investment and growth, fill a critical void in the transportation system or provide a substantial benefit to the nation, region or metropolitan area in which the project is located. The 2016 TIGER grant program will continue to make transformative surface transportation investments that dramatically improve the status quo by providing significant and measurable improvements over existing conditions.”

Federal Recreational Trails Program

The Utah Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Division administers these Federal funds. The funds are available for motorized and non-motorized trail development and maintenance projects, educational programs to promote trail safety and trail-related environmental protection projects. The match is 50 percent, and grants may range from \$10,000 to \$200,000. Projects are awarded in August each year.

Utah Trails and Pathways / Non-Motorized Trails Program

Funds are available for planning, acquisition and development of recreational trails. The program is administered by the Board of Utah State Parks and Recreation, which awards grants at its fall meeting based on recommendations of the Recreation Trails Advisory Council and Utah State Parks and Recreation. The match is 50 percent, and grants may range from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

In-Kind And Donated Services Or Funds

Several options for local initiatives are possible to further the implementation of the master plan. These kinds of programs would require the City to implement a proactive recruiting initiative to generate interest and sponsorship, and may include:

- Fund-raising and volunteer support of West Jordan’s parks, open spaces, recreation facilities and trails;
- Adopt-a-park or adopt-a-trail, whereby a service organization or group either raises funds or constructs a given facility with in-kind services;
- Corporate sponsorships, whereby businesses or large corporations provide funding for a facility, as per an adopt-a-trail and adopt-a-park program; or
- Public trail and park facility construction programs, in which local citizens donate their time and effort to planning and implementing trail projects and park improvements.

Additional funding and assistance opportunities from *Utah’s Outdoor Recreation Plan 2019*, by the Utah Department of Natural Resources and the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation follow.

Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program (ORLP)

ORLP is a national competitive matching grant program that is administered by the NPS in partnership with each state's LWCF stateside programs and officers. This program is funded utilizing the same revenue sources as the LWCF program. Projects proposed for funding must meet all the requirements of the stateside assistance program, as well as, annual ORLP goals.

The purpose of this grant program is to help create and improve state and locally-owned parks and other outdoor recreation areas in ways that support public access and re-connect people with the outdoors. The grant targets projects in City neighborhoods that are delineated by the 2010 Census as having populations of 50,000 or more people, consist of densely settled territory, and lack parks and recreational opportunities. Each year the funding opportunity requirements under this program can vary slightly depending on direction from United States Congress and the NPS.

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program

The Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program of the NPS is not a granting program but provides technical assistance in the implementation of outdoor recreation and natural resource conservation projects. The RTCA coordinators assist local organizations and governments to collaboratively preserve open space, conserve rivers, and develop greenways and trails. Projects must have broad community support to receive approval, and be supported by a group of partners with substantive and well-defined roles. Preference is given for projects that include both resource conservation and recreation, provide physical connections among resources, engage youth, develop relationships between NPS areas and local communities, and partner with health organizations or the NPS. Applications for assistance are found on the RTCA website. An RTCA coordinator is located in Salt Lake City to serve projects in Utah.

Recreational Trails Program

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is an assistance program through the Federal Highway Administration that is administered by State Parks. The RTP was authorized by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), which established the Recreational Trails Funding Program and the Recreational Trails Trust Fund. The ISTEA requires that revenues

from motor fuel taxes generated from the sale of fuel for OHV recreational purposes be transferred to the Trails Trust Fund from the Highway Trust Fund to provide for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail and facility improvements.

States are required to use at least 40 percent of their appropriation for diversified trail uses so that multiple user groups can benefit from the projects funded. States are encouraged to consider projects that benefit both motorized and non-motorized trail users, such as common trailhead facilities. In Utah, grant applications are considered by the Utah Combined Trails Advisory Council (a joint-session meeting of the Utah Recreational Trails Advisory Council and the OHV Advisory Council) and State Parks staff. This group recommends project funding to the Utah Transportation Commission, which has the authority for funding approval. The RTP in Utah can fund up to 50 percent of project costs. The remaining percent of a project can be matched with sponsor cash, in-kind services, volunteer labor, or donations. Any federal agency project sponsor must secure at least 5 percent of funding from a nonfederal source. Most project grants range in amount from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Funds are distributed on a reimbursement schedule after project completion and inspection. All projects receiving these funds are subject to an environmental clearance process.

STATE GRANT AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Office of Outdoor Recreation – Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant

In January 2013, Governor Herbert created the Office of Outdoor Recreation in recognition of the substantial contribution the outdoor recreation industry plays in Utah's economy. This office is responsible for establishing a nationwide recreation management standard along with the sustainment of Utah's natural assets and continued economic growth of Utah's recreational industry. Utah's natural assets include, but are not limited to, 54 million acres of public land, five National Parks, seven National Forests, 44 State Parks, 14 ski resorts, and thousands of miles of public trails. The Office of Outdoor Recreation with the assistance of Utah's Legislature and the Governor has created the Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant. This grant was designed to improve tourism in communities around the State of Utah through the development of recreational amenities and opportunities. Any

recreational infrastructure developed with funding through this grant must provide economic opportunities for the surrounding area along with the ability to increase visitation and/or retain residents locally. Eligible recipients include counties, municipalities, towns, tribal governments and non-profit entities. Funding is provided on a 50/50 match basis with in-kind and/or donations limited to 25 percent of the local match.

Utah Recreation and Parks Association

The Utah Recreation and Parks Association (URPA) is a local non-profit association that offers an annual recreation conference designed to bring professionals together in a format of educational classes, roundtable discussions, networking, and social interaction. URPA supports students as the future leaders of Utah's leisure profession through an annual scholarship program. Each year, URPA awards three graduate scholarships and three undergraduate scholarships in the park and recreation field. URPA is comprised of 400 members that represent government (state, federal, municipal, tribal), non-profits and private organizations.

The mission of the URPA is to actively support and promote the growth, development and preservation of recreation, leisure, parks, and natural resources in the State of Utah. The mission will be accomplished through: development of high standards of leadership, facilities and programs, acquiring and disseminating accurate information, promoting interest in and understanding of recreation and parks, and acting as liaison with the National Recreation and Park Association as an affiliate member.

Leray Mcallister Critical Land Conservation Fund

The LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund is a state program administered by the Utah Quality Growth Commission and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. Its goal is to protect open lands that are critical to recreation, scenery, historic preservation, agriculture, water quality, wildlife habitat, and wetlands. The fund is an incentive program that provides grants that encourage collaborative conservation efforts between communities and landowners.

Counties, cities, towns, the DNR, the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, and nonprofits with 501(c) (3) status can apply for these 50/50 matching grants to acquire conservation easements on private lands or to purchase fee title, under limited circumstances, on small parcels. Projects

must have support from local communities, by way of their local elected officials and legislators. These grants cannot be used for "active recreation" sites like parks with developed facilities or ball fields. However, some forms of recreation may occur on these lands, or they may provide access to recreation sites. Lee Ray McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund was not appropriated funds for 2018

Utah's boating program was authorized by the state legislature to promote and regulate safety and adherence to boating laws on Utah's waterways and to provide educational programs for boat operators.

Utah's boating program is guided by the *Utah Boating Program Strategic Plan* (State Parks 2010) and is funded through numerous sources including: U.S. Coast Guard grants, boat registration fees, fuel tax revenues from fuel used for recreational boating, commercial boating registration fees, and boater access funds from matching grant programs through UDWR and USFWS. Grants from the USCG are supported by the Sports Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (formerly Wallop-Breaux), which operates through a user-pay, user-benefits initiative. These funds are generated through taxes and fees associated with fishing and boating, allocated by Congress, and administered by USCG; they provide boating safety programs, including education, law enforcement, and other initiatives.

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES¹

Parking Fees

Some cities have instituted parking fees to help pay for infrastructure improvements. Pasadena, California, for example, installed paid parking meters to gather revenue to help maintain streets, alleys, and sidewalks in Old Pasadena. These funds were also used to provide new signs, lighting, pedestrian-friendly alleys, and similar improvements.

New Construction

Future road widening and construction projects are the primary way that on-street bicycle lanes and routes will be implemented. To ensure that roadway construction projects provide bike lanes and walkways where needed, it is important that the recommendations contained in this plan

1 Source: *Saratoga Springs Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan 2016* by Alta Planning.

are conveyed and understood by UDOT, and preferably by one of their designated bicycle and pedestrian coordinators.

ADA Pedestrian Access Program

UDOT is committed to providing barrier-free pedestrian accessibility within the state road system. The program goals include validating existing access ramp data and updating to ensure it accurately reflects current conditions; reconstructing substandard access ramps through new projects, maintenance projects, or alteration project funds and prioritizing these access ramps that fall within the project limits to ensure that critical locations are addressed and not postponed; reducing the number of remaining secondary access ramps that need to be updated by projects; ensuring that engineers and designers consider pedestrian accessibility during project development and make every attempt to address the needs along the project corridor; ensuring every effort is made during construction to ensure a safe pedestrian accessibility route is maintained through the project; and continuing to receive and respond to meritorious requests or complaints from individuals and public agencies concerning accessibility issues or substandard access ramps in a timely manner. Applications for funding to rectify these shortcomings can be submitted to the UDOT Region Coordinator.

Safe Sidewalks Program

Applications for improving sidewalks as part of the UDOT Safe Sidewalk Program should be submitted by the City to the UDOT Region coordinator. Applications should include a scope and associated cost estimate. Saratoga Springs must agree to maintain the improved sidewalks within one year following the release of funds.

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

The Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) funds are distributed to projects during the *Transportation Improvement Plan* project selection process. Most TAP projects have an 80/20 federal to local match requirement. Projects can include sidewalks, trails, bicycle facilities, signals, traffic calming, lighting and safety infrastructure and ADA improvements. Rail-to-trails conversions are also allowed. The Recreational Trails Program is included in Transportation Alternatives, as is the Safe Routes to School

program. See http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/transportation_alternatives/ for details.

UDOT Surface Transportation Program (STP)

The Surface Transportation Program (STP) provides flexible funding that may be used by States and localities for projects to preserve and improve the conditions and performance on any Federal-aid highway, bridge and tunnel projects on any public road, pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, and transit capital projects, including intercity bus terminals. (<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/map21/factsheets/stp.cfm>)

Congestion and Mitigation Air Quality Program

The Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) offers some assistance with congestion and the mitigation of air quality impacts. Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) funds are intended to fund transportation projects that improve air quality. Funds are not eligible for through travel lanes. MAG calls for projects from local communities each year. An eligible project sponsor must be a local government in the Ogden-Layton or Salt Lake City-West Valley City Urbanized Area, Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT), or Utah Transit Authority (UTA). Other entities interested in applying must submit a letter in cooperation with an eligible project sponsor.

Funds must be used for projects which improve air quality. Eligible projects include transportation activities in the [State Air Quality Implementation Plan](#) (SIP); construction/purchase of public transportation facilities and equipment; construction of bicycle or pedestrian facilities serving transportation needs; promotion of alternative modes, including ridesharing; Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS); and certain traffic control measures, such as traffic signal coordination, intersection improvements, and incident management. The funds may not be used for major road widening.

Federal Lands Access Program

Funds for this program are administered through UDOT in coordination with the Central Federal Lands Highway Division, which establishes a Programming Decisions Committee to prioritize projects, establish selection

criteria, and call for projects. See <http://www.cflhd.gov/programs/flap/ut/> for details.

Passenger Enhancement

This is a program to improve sidewalk within a half mile and bike infrastructure within three miles of a transit stop. Administered by the Utah Transit Authority (UTA), funding can be completed in two ways: where the lead agency will share in the cost of the construction and the submitting agency has already done design and is planning to construct. If the project is on a priority sidewalk list for UTA, UTA will design and construct.

Cambia Health Foundation Children's Health Program

Cambia Health Foundation is the corporate foundation of Cambia Health Solutions, a total health solutions company headquartered in Portland, Oregon dedicated to transforming the way people experience health care. Founded in 2007, the Foundation has funded over \$60 million in grants to advance patient-focused and family-oriented care for all, making purposeful philanthropic investments that transform health care, making the journey more person-focused and economically sustainable from birth to natural completion of life. This particular program provides funding and sometimes infrastructure that improve access to healthy foods, recreation facilities and which encourage healthy behavior for families. Cambia Health Foundation Grants are typically in \$50,000- \$100,000 range. The focus is on programs. Contact foundation staff at cambiahealthfoundation@cambiahealth.org for additional information.

People for Bike Community Grant Program

The PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program provides funding for important projects that build momentum for bicycling in communities across the U.S. These projects include bike paths and rail trails, as well as mountain bike trails, bike parks, BMX facilities, and large-scale bicycle advocacy initiatives. Since 1999, we have awarded 416 grants to non-profit organizations and local governments in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Our investments total more than \$3.4 million and have leveraged nearly \$770 million in public and private funding. (<https://peopleforbikes.org/our-work/community-grants/>)

7 GOALS & POLICIES

PARKS

Goal 1.0: Provide Adequate Access to Parks and Park Facilities for Residents of West Jordan

Policy 1.1: Meet the recommended Level of Service (LOS) for parks of 2.8 acres per 1,000 population in the future.

- a. Implementation Measure: Develop phases III and IV of Ron Wood Park.
- b. Implementation Measure: Develop phases I and II of Maples East Park.
- c. Implementation Measure: Acquire and develop 13.2 acres of proposed park land to fill existing gaps.
- d. Implementation Measure: Develop the remaining 11.6 acres in the southwest corner of Veterans Memorial Park.
- e. Implementation Measure: Develop West Airport Park.
- f. Implementation Measure: Develop Railroad Park and Ascent Academies detention basins as parks.
- g. Implementation Measure: Acquire 59.1 additional park acres required to meet demand by buildout. Assume these will be provided through developer contributions.
- h. Implementation Measure: Develop 62.2 additional park acres by buildout. Assume these will be provided through developer contributions.



- i. Implementation Measure: As the community grows ensure that the recommended LOS is maintained.
- j. Implementation Measure: Pursue neighborhood and community parks in the future to meet the needs of the community while minimizing the maintenance demands associated with smaller parks.
- k. Implementation Measure: Adopt a City Policy that independent sports teams will be provided with the same access to fields as larger club teams to ensure fair access.

Policy 1.2: Upgrade existing parks to meet minimum park standards and amenity levels of service requirements and develop new parks with at least the minimum required amenities.

- a. Implementation Measure: Upgrade existing parks to meet the minimum requirements for amenities and features, as possible.

- b. Implementation Measure: Adopt the minimum development standards for parks detailed in this plan as a City policy.
- c. Implementation Measure: Design and develop all new parks with amenities and features that meet the established standards, and allow and encourage public input on the design.

Goal 2.0: Increase the Standard of Maintenance for West Jordan's Parks in the Future

Policy 2.1: Improve the best management and maintenance procedures to protect the City's park and recreation investments.

- a. Implementation Measure: Raise parks maintenance staffing FTE to level recommended in Parks Department Five-Year Plan.
- b. Implementation Measure: Raise maintenance level of regional parks, cemeteries and administration buildings to Level 1.5.
- c. Implementation Measure: Raise maintenance level of community parks, trails and open space to Level 2.
- d. Implementation Measure: Establish annual budget for deferred maintenance and park upgrades.
- e. Implementation Measure: Protect the City's investment in sports fields by resting fields on a regular basis to prevent damage by overuse.
- f. Implementation Measure: Update annual budgets to ensure funding for operation and maintenance of City parks and other land the City maintains is sufficient to meet needs.
- g. Implementation Measure: Modify zoning as needed to require developer participation in the provision of parks, recreation and trails amenities.
- h. Implementation Measure: Continue to maintain an up-to-date

inventory of all parks, park facilities and parkways, documenting and implementing improvements according to a feasible schedule.

i. Implementation Measure: Apply design standards for all parks in a way that helps reduce maintenance requirements while promoting better long-term use of public parks and recreation amenities.

j. Implementation Measure: Increase the variety of amenities in parks to promote better long-term use of parks.

k. Implementation Measure: Provide amenities and facilities to help residents "self-maintain" their parks and park facilities (trash receptacles, animal waste containers, hose bibs, pet clean-up stations, etc.)

l. Implementation Measure: Develop and implement a signage and wayfinding system for the City.

m. Implementation Measure: Develop a feasibility study to examine the possibility of lighting specific park fields and amenities to extend the hours of use.

RECREATION, COMMUNITY ARTS AND EVENTS

Goal 3.0 Provide Access to High Quality Recreation and Arts Facilities and Programs for Residents of West Jordan

Policy 3.1: Continue to partner with Salt Lake County to provide a diverse range of programs at the Gene Fullmer Fitness Center.

- a. Implementation Measure: Work with Salt Lake County to survey residents and fitness center users on a regular basis to make sure



programs and facilities are meeting needs.

b. Implementation Measure: Partner with other public and private agencies, facilities, organizations and groups to provide additional facilities and programs, including the Jordan School District.

c. Implementation Measure: Continue to support the Arts Council and non-profits to provide high quality arts events and activities.

d. Implementation Measure: Develop the Community/Arts Center that is currently in the design phase.

Policy 3.2: Continue to partner with Salt Lake County to serve seniors in the community at the West Jordan Senior Center with a variety of classes and activities.

a. Implementation Measure: Work with Salt Lake County to survey seniors in the community on a regular basis to make sure programs and facilities are meeting needs.

TRAILS

Goal 4.0: Develop a Complete Streets Approach to Development

Policy 4.1: Implement Complete Streets practices.

a. Implementation Measure: Adopt a Complete Streets Policy for the City.

b. Implementation Measure: Require all Capital Improvement Projects to conform to the *West Jordan Transportation Plan 2013* and this master plan.

c. Implementation Measure: Develop a comprehensive network of bike lanes as shown in the *Transportation Plan 2013* and this plan.

d. Implementation Measure: Adopt and adhere to existing and future standards established by the AASHTO Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, and the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

Goal 5.0: Implement the Recommended Trail Facilities

Policy 5.1: Complete a non-motorized transportation system network.

a. Implementation Measure: Create a sustainable, dedicated source of trail funding within the annual City budget.

b. Implementation Measure: Encourage multi-jurisdictional cooperation and funding relationships with the Wasatch Front Regional Council and the neighboring cities of Taylorsville, Murray, Midvale and South Jordan.



- c. Implementation Measure: Update the *Transportation Plan 2013* and this master plan on a regular basis.

Goal 6.0: Provide a Trail System Meets Public Needs and Expectations

Policy 6.1: Work with the West Jordan Engineering Department to ensure all trails and bike lanes are implemented as envisioned.

- a. Implementation Measure: Install all proposed multi-use trails and unpaved trails by buildout, including lighting and other improvements suggested in this plan.
- b. Implementation Measure: Develop a wayfinding and signage program that provides clear information to users about how to access trails and proper trail behavior.
- c. Implementation Measure: Make trail and bike path maps available to the public.
- d. Implementation Measure: Develop an accessible network of pedestrian supportive infrastructure, including sidewalks, curb ramps, and trails near existing parks and other high-use destinations.

Policy 6.2: Require trail master planning to be incorporated into the development review process of West Jordan, including the development of trailheads and access to trails.

- a. Implementation Measure: Continually evaluate system-wide trail needs as part of future planning initiatives, focusing on closing gaps, developing trailheads, and improving connections with existing and future neighborhoods, destinations, parks and recreation facilities, and transit stations.
- b. Implementation Measure: Require private development projects to finance and install bicycle facilities, sidewalks, and trails as appropriate and where recommended in the *Transportation Master Plan 2013* and this plan.

Goal 7.0: Provide Trails that are Safe

Policy 7.1: Implement a Safe Routes to School program with an emphasis on trail linkages.

- a. Implementation Measure: Work with the local school district, police, UDOT, Salt Lake County, local developers and neighborhood groups to identify and clearly mark appropriate trails and routes.

Policy 7.2: Ensure Trails are safe places at all hours of operation.

- a. Implementation Measure: Install a safe system of trail lighting and emergency response stations along multi-use trails where appropriate.

Policy 7.3 Maintain trails as safe, attractive and comfortable amenities for the community.

- a. Implementation Measure: Ensure that maintenance routines include the control of weeds (particularly thorny species), the removal of trash and debris, and selective plowing of key routes to facilitate winter trail use.

b. Implementation Measure: Promote an “Adopt a Trail” program to encourage trail user assistance in maintaining the trail system. Encourage participants to become involved in all aspects of trails development, through maintenance and long-term improvements.

c. Implementation Measure: Provide a bicycle and pedestrian network that is safe and attractive to all users, including women, children and the elderly.

OPEN SPACE

Goal 8.0 Increase the Amount of Natural Open Space in the City

Policy 8.1 Secure and expand the West Jordan open space system as part of a flexible and opportunistic approach.

a. Implementation Measure: Explore the possibility of natural open lands and drainage corridors to expand the profile of open space in the City and protect these threatened landscapes for future generations.

b. Implementation Measure: Work with Salt Lake County and the State of Utah to ensure that City, county and state statutes and regulations are met as new facilities are developed.

c. Implementation Measure: Partner with the Jordan River Commission for education and outreach efforts and restoration projects relating to the Jordan River.

OTHER GOALS & POLICIES

Goal 9.0: Promote Water Conservation and Similar Practices to Help Ensure the West Jordan Parks and Recreation System is Sustainable and Resilient

Policy 9.1: As new parks, open spaces, recreation facilities and trails are developed, utilize the most up-to-date technologies to conserve water and other resources in public parks and associated facilities.

a. Implementation Measure: Utilize drip irrigation, moisture sensors, central control systems and appropriate plant materials and soil amendments to create a more sustainable West Jordan parks and recreation system.

b. Implementation Measure: Utilize industry best practices to make sure plants are water-wise, regionally-appropriate and as low maintenance where appropriate to reduce maintenance and water demands.