City of Draper

Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan

Prepared by Landmark Design, Inc.
Adopted, August 5, 2008

Acknowledgements

Mayor
Darrell H. Smith

City Council
Bill Colbert
Stephanie Davis
Jeff Stenquist
Alan Summerhays
Troy Walker

City Manager
Layne Long

Draper City Parks, Recreation, and Trails Committee
Kent Player, Chair
Ruth Colbert
Jack Earnhart
Kenneth C. Murdock
Clark Naylor
Stacy Shaha
John Reynolds
Glen Sisam
Tom Whipple
Alan Summerhays
Sherm Fitzgerald

Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan Update Steering Committee
Alan Summerhayes, City Council
Marsha Vawdrey, Planning Commission
Kent Player, Parks and Trails Committee
Ken Murdock, Parks and Trails Committee
Ann Parr, Resident
Suellen Riffkin, Resident
Joan Little, Resident
Christine McClory, Resident
Dan Medina, Resident
Ty Montalvo, Resident
Nick Ramond, Resident

City Staff
Brad Jensen, Draper City Engineering Division/Project Manager
Steve Linde, Draper City Parks Division
Greg Hilbig, Draper City Trails and Open Space Specialist
Grant Crowell, Draper City Planning Division
David Decker, Draper Public Works Department

Consultant
Jan Striefel, Landmark Design
Lisa Benson, Landmark Design
Laura McCoy, Landmark Design
Susan Becker, Lewis Young Roberts and Burningham
Nathan Roberts, Lewis Young Roberts and Burningham

Executive Summary

Early in 2008, the City of Draper initiated development of a Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan Update. The purpose of the plan is to guide decision-making as the city grows and continues to provide facilities, activities, and services for its residents. The process involved a city-wide resident survey, establishment of a steering committee to oversee the process, focus group meetings, and public meetings to gather information and to receive comment on the developing plan.

City Parks

Results of the city-wide resident survey indicate that Draper City use Draper City Park most-often, and that they prefer parks that are close to home, and those that include trails, trees, playground equipment, picnic facilities, and those that feel safe and include sports fields and courts. The most-desired types of parks in the City include large community/multi-use parks, large open spaces, and neighborhood parks.

In 2008, the City's estimated population is 40,359[1], which is expected to grow to 64,593[2] in 2030. Based on these population numbers and the current developed park acreage of 150.2 acres (48.5 acres are still undeveloped), the City of Draper exceeds the established level of service by about nine acres. If no additional acres are purchased and developed between 2008 and 2030, the City will experience a 76-acre deficit in park land. The table below indicates the year, the population, the current park acres, the ratio of park acres to population, the acreage needed to maintain the current standard, and the amount of acres representing an overage or deficit. As mentioned previously, the 150.2 acres of park land includes only City-Owned properties classified as either mini, neighborhood, area, community or special use parks that are developed.

Park Land Need Analysis 2008 and 2030.

YEAR	POPULATION	PARK ACRES*	PARK ACRES PER 1000 POPULATION	NEEDED TO MAINTAIN 3.5/1000	OVERAGE OR DEFICIT
2008	40,359	150.2	3.72	141.26	8.94
2030	64,593	150.2	2.33	226.08	-75.88

*Includes special use, community, neighborhood, area, and mini parks.

[1] Projected by City of Draper Planning Department.
[2] Projected by City of Draper Planning Department.

Park Development Priorities

Upgrading and Completing Existing City-Owned Parks

Many of the existing Neighborhood and Area Parks do not currently meet the definitions included in this plan. These parks should be upgraded to meet the new standard definition. Each park which does not meet the current definition and which lacks park elements and amenities should be evaluated carefully to determine if it is feasible to add elements and amenities to upgrade the parks to the current definition. Additional parks are in-process and may have future phases of development, or have other amenities planned; these should be completed as a priority.

Developing Proposed Future Parks (City-Owned)

The planned park land amounts to about 72 acres for Neighborhood Parks and Area Parks. Development of these parks will meet the park needs in the future (2030), and close some of the current gaps in service shown as park distribution, but not all. Additionally, several exiting Community and Special Use parks are slated for expansion, which should be accomplished as soon as possible. To address residents' desires for more shade, additional trees should be added to all parks as part of programs related to new amenities or as part of park maintenance and programs.

Developing a New Community Park (Developer-Built)

An additional Community Park is needed and is planned in the SunCrest development. A specific location has not been identified, but a general area has been determined. This park should be developed to meet the definition of a Community Park with all of the amenities required.

Developing Developer-Built Park Land

Gaps that occur in the SunCrest Development can be filled with the planned Developer-Built Parks. These parks are needed to provide residents with access to parks close to their homes. The City should continue to work with the developers to provide not only park land, but park development that is consistent with the type of park and its definition of required amenities.

Developing the County-Owned Wheadon Farms Property

A large park is needed in the southeastern area of the County, which has been acknowledged in the "Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation Division Master Plan" (March 2005). This plan identifies the need for a 40-120 acre park site in Draper, and indeed the County has purchased a 64-acre site known as Wheadon Farms. The City of Draper should work with Salt Lake County in the design of the Wheadon Farms property and provide complimentary amenities in the adjacent planned South Fork Park (Developer-Built).

Recreation

Draper City residents have indicated that they desire more sporting events such as soccer, baseball, tennis, and activities that involve outdoor activities (hiking, fishing, biking) and concerts. In terms of facilities, they desire a recreation center/aquatic center, more trails, and the facilities needed to host sports events. Currently, individuals and families are most often engaged in hiking and biking activities, using playground equipment, running and jogging, playing golf, and attending festivals and celebrations. These same individuals would like to have more opportunities to attend outdoor concerts, winter activities, exercise/aerobic classes, and swimming.

Currently, the City of Draper does not offer recreation programs. It does provide some facilities in parks that are used for sports practices, but are not generally considered suitable or in sufficient quantity for formalized or competitive games. The existing recreation programs that are available to residents are offered by either private community-based recreation interests, Salt Lake County, or are available in adjacent communities such as Sandy and South Jordan.

Recreation Program and Facility Priorities

Create a Recreation Manager Position

In March 2005, a "Recreation Feasibility Study" was completed for the City.[3] This feasibility study, as well as opinions expressed by the Draper City Parks and Trails Committee, and others highly support the establishment of a full-time Recreation Manager position within the Public Works Department. The position would have multiple responsibilities including:

- Coordinate and schedule the use of recreation fields.
- Oversee maintenance and management of fields and facilities.
- Provide public education about recreation opportunities provided through community-based recreation programs and others.
- Coordinate with existing program providers and facilitate the identification of existing and future needs.
- Coordinate and cooperate with potential partners and other providers including schools, churches, and private recreation facilities to share facilities.
- Identify gaps in recreation program needs and determine appropriate means of filling gaps, i.e. seek partners, secure funds and grants, maximize existing facilities, and construct new facilities.
- Assist with community events and activities including Draper Days, Trails Day, Draper Rodeo, Healthy Draper, Christmas in Draper, and others.
- Oversee and manage park concessions at the Equestrian Center, sporting event concessions in parks, and concession facilities established in Draper Parks.

[3] Hansen, Patti. "Recreation Feasibility Study for Draper City", March 2005.

- Act as a community resource regarding recreation programs, facilities, and events in Draper City.

Provide Recreation Facilities

There is also an acknowledged need for facilities for practices and games for all of the various sports programs available to residents. This too, is a role that the City can play by constructing additional facilities -- primarily fields and courts -- on which recreation and sports activities can be programmed. As new parks are developed, space for practice and playing fields should take high priority so that residents are not forced to travel long distances by having opportunities available closer to home.

A recreation center/aquatic center is a highly desired facility for respondents to the survey. Several possible locations were identified by the public including three parcels owned by the Jordan School District which may become available for sale. These parcels and others such as the South Fork Park property should be considered when the time is right to fund and construct a recreation center. Additional recreation facilities needed include:

- Practice and playing fields for soccer, football, lacrosse, baseball, softball, etc.
- Tennis courts for practices, informal games, and tournaments – at least 6-8 new courts at a tennis center, as well as supplemental courts in parks.
- A recreation center/indoor aquatic center (in cooperation with Salt Lake County, or other partner if possible.) The center should be located with access to trails, public transit, and generally be readily accessible and centrally located.
- Senior center.
- Space and opportunity to engage in non-competitive sporting events including classes, demonstrations, workshops, etc.
- More trails and connected trails.
- Winter sledding/tubing, and other winter activities.

Fill Gaps in Recreation Programs

Through the public's participation in the Master Plan process, several gaps in recreation programs were identified. These are gaps that the City could take-on under the guidance and management of the Recreation Manager described earlier. The following recreation programs have been identified as unavailable to Draper City residents.

- Programs for youth that are not necessarily sports-related, gathering places for youth.
- Adult recreation programs including baseball, men's and co-ed softball, basketball, tennis, flag football, lacrosse, and Frisbee golf.
- Programs for girls – girl's softball and others.
- More programs for senior citizens, including opportunities to exercise indoors.
- An outdoor concert series – perhaps in the existing Amphitheater once it is completed.

- Winter activities such as ice skating, snow shoeing and skiing, and sledding/tubing.
- Exercise/aerobic classes.
- Opportunities for nature and wildlife study.

Trails

Trails are very popular in Draper where 88 percent of the community-side survey respondents indicate they use the trail system. The most used trails are Porter Rockwell, trails in Corner Canyon, and those along the Jordan River Parkway and the Bonneville Shoreline. Trail improvement priorities include closing gaps in the existing system, linking neighborhoods with trails, providing restrooms, and adding more trails and trailheads. Natural surface trails and asphalt trails are the most desired trail type.

In 2008, based on the 36,887[4] population, the City of Draper should have 33 miles of trails (soft surface, hard surface, and multi-surface.) With nearly 55 miles of existing trails, the City has continued to maintain, and actually exceeded the level of service established in 2004. The population is expected to grow to 64,593[5] in 2030. At that time the City will need 26 additional miles of trails for a total of about 59 miles. Without building additional trails, the City will meet it current standard into the year 2030. However, the City has identified, and volunteers are set to construct numerous more trails in the City.

Trail Issues and Priorities

ATV Trails

During the public process individuals and groups expressed concern that there are no ATV trails in Draper City, and particularly in Corner Canyon. Unfortunately, there are no suitable ATV trail locations in Draper City, with the possible exception of the SunCrest development. Corner Canyon is protected with a conservation easement which prohibits such use. ATV use is also prohibited on the adjacent Forest Service lands, and the Lone Peak Wilderness. The Jordan River Trail is non-motorized throughout its entire length.

ATV use appears to be a regional issue that will take the cooperation of multiple jurisdictions and several entities and interest groups to resolve. A possible location includes the gravel pit at Point of the Mountain with a possible connection along Traverse Mountain, but again the coordination and cooperation of multiple interests will be required.

ATV users also vary, some desiring challenge courses where skills can be honed and tested, and speeds can exceed what would normally be acceptable on multi-use trails.

[4] Projected by Draper City Planning Department.
[5] Projected by Draper City Planning Department

Others prefer a slow, easy ride to view scenery and spend time with family and friends. Each of these groups requires an entirely different location and terrain.

It is recommended that Draper City continue its ban on ATV use on trails within the City, but that it cooperate with a regional organization (when one is formed) to help locate and design or construct such facilities.

Conflicts and Safety on Multi-Purpose Off-Street Trails

The majority of Draper City trails are multi-use, either soft surface or hard surface. As a consequence, the opportunity for conflicts is high, even though the reported incidence of conflicts appears to be relatively small at this time. As trail use increases however, it is inevitable that conflicts will increase.

The issues primarily revolve around the diversity of trail users, and the need for a safe trail system for all of the various users. Users include mountain bikers, cyclists, joggers, hikers and walkers, mothers with strollers, small children on bikes, people with dogs, equestrian interests, rollerblade users, and others. All have differing skill levels and interests, as well as preferences for surfacing.

With existing conflicts being relatively low at this time, but knowing that they will likely increase in the future, now is the time for some careful trails planning and experimentation with temporary and pilot projects. In the short term, a well thought-out trail signing system is a good first step, and likely to be the most acceptable to the multitude of trail users. The signing system must also be coupled with a comprehensive public information and education campaign that includes maps, flyers, newspaper articles, public service announcements, website notices, and a variety of other means of getting information out to the public about how to use the trails safely.

As time goes by, it may be necessary to implement some other conflict-reducing and safety-enhancing means, but hopefully only on high traffic trails. There is time for some experimentation with not just signing systems and how extensive or intrusive they need to be, but also with what other means are effective. In the end a variety of trail types will continue to be needed to meet the needs of children, families, seniors, and a broad variety of trail users.

On-Street Bike Lanes/Routes

These serve as important connectors between residents and multi-use trails; they are popular with people who commute by bicycle to work and shopping because they can generally achieve faster speeds; and they are often the only non-automobile option available. More on-street bicycle routes or lanes are needed to give residents an opportunity to reduce the pollution and congestion caused by automobile use, and increase health and vitality. These routes will most-likely be used primarily by commuters who want connections to other trails, as well as connections to alternative forms of transportation such as TRAX (light rail) and eventually FrontRunner (commuter rail). With the planned addition of over 45 miles of on-street bicycle lanes and routes, the City is taking an important and critical step.

Illegal Use of Trails

This is an on-going problem for many communities, but also represents an opportunity to cooperate, share ideas, and resources. The on-going effort to develop a system of grid numbers or other means of allowing individuals to locate themselves, and the illegal activity on the trails when they are reporting will be invaluable. Cooperation with and guidance from law enforcement agencies will assist citizen groups and volunteers to effectively curtail illegal activity on trails.

In 2008, the Corner Canyon Citizen Watch Group was organized to educate park visitors and provide a means of reporting problems. A brochure has been published outlining trail safety tips, and important rules for trail use. On Corner Canyon trails, the place to call for emergencies is 911; for problems and violations people are directed to Draper City police; and those that wish to help build, maintain, or watch are directed to the Draper City website at www.draper.ut.us.

Trail Priorities

With 88 percent of survey respondents reporting that they use Draper City trails, their thoughts on which trails should take priority when allocating resources are extremely valuable. The top five are listed here.

- Closing gaps in the existing system – a major gap is an east/west connection from the Bonneville Shoreline to the Jordan River.
- Linking neighborhoods - particularly neighborhoods to schools, and major destinations.
- Providing restrooms – these are expensive to construct and maintain; as an alternative when possible, perhaps the convenient location of a nearby public restroom could be signed.
- Increasing trail miles – the trails are planned; the resources (volunteer and monetary) need to be rallied.
- Providing more trail heads – and signing them so people can find them.

Trails Information

As part of the public information and education process, multiple means of finding trails are needed. Many people report that they are aware of the trails and trailheads nearby their homes, but know nothing of the others within the City. A published trail map is essential to provide more than just the physical location of the trail, but also its condition, difficulty, suitability for various users, what might be enjoyed along the trail, the length of the trail, what services are provided, and trail etiquette and behavior. Trails maps and information are found on the City's website at www.draper.ut.us.

Table of Contents

	Page
Chapter 1 – Introduction	1-1
Previous Planning	1-1
2000 Master Plan	1-1
2004 Draper Impact Fee Analysis	1-2
Open Space Bond	1-2
City of Draper Demographics	1-2
Population	1-2
Household Characteristics	1-2
City of Draper Resident Profile – Survey Respondents	1-2
Gender	1-3
Respondent Age	1-3
Children in the Household	1-3
Home Ownership	1-4
Length of Time in Draper	1-4
Average Annual Income	1-4
Dog Ownership	1-4
Open-Ended Comments	1-5
Location of Respondents	1-5
Public Involvement in the Planning Process	1-5
Steering Committee	1-6
Community-wide Resident Survey	1-6
Focus Group Meetings	1-6
Public Scoping Meeting	1-6
Draft Plan Open House	1-6
Plan Adoption	1-7
Organization of the Document	1-7
Chapter 2 – Parks	2-1
Public Comment Regarding Parks and Park Facilities	2-1
Summary of Community-Wide Survey Results	2-1
Summary of Comments from Focus Groups and Scoping Meeting	2-3
Existing Parks	2-4
Existing City-owned Public Parks	2-4
Existing Mini-Parks	2-5
Existing Neighborhood Parks	2-5
Existing Area Parks	2-6
Existing Community Parks	2-7
Existing Special use Parks	2-8
Recommended Park Amenities by Park Classification	2-9
Other Public Parks and Open Spaces	2-10
County-Owned Parks	2-10
Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks	2-11
Subdivision Parks and Recreation Facilities	2-12

Corner Canyon Regional Park 2-12
Jordan River Parkway 2-13
Other Open Spaces 2-13
Park Land Needs Analysis 2-13
Park Distribution and Service Area Analysis 2-15
Proposed Future Parks 2-16
Proposed City-Owned Parks 2-16
Proposed Future Developer-Built Parks 2-16
Recommended Park Priorities 2-17
Upgrading and Completing Existing City-Owned Parks 2-17
Developing Proposed Future Parks (City-Owned) 2-17
Developing a New Community Park 2-18
Developing Developer-Built Parks 2-18
Developing County-Owned Wheadon Farms Property 2-18
Map 2-1: Existing Parks
Map 2-2 Mini and Neighborhood Parks and Service Areas
Map 2-3 Area Parks and Service Areas
Map 2-4 Community Parks and Service Areas

Chapter 3 – Recreation 3-1
Public Comment Regarding Recreation Programs and Facilities 3-1
Summary of Community-Wide Survey Comments 3-1
Summary of Comments from Focus Groups and Scoping Meeting 3-7
Existing Recreation Programs and Facilities 3-9
Community-Based Recreation Programs 3-9
Salt Lake County Organized Sports Programs 3-9
Salt Lake County-Owned Facilities 3-10
Draper City Facilities and Events 3-10
Private Recreation Facilities 3-11
Dimple Dell Fitness and Recreation Center 3-12
Draper City's Role in Providing Recreation Facilities and Programs 3-12
Recommended Recreation Programs and Facilities 3-12

Chapter 4 – Trails 4-1
Public Comment Regarding Trails 4-1
Summary of Community-Wide Survey Comments 4-1
Summary of Focus Group Comments 4-2
Existing Trails and Trailheads 4-4
Trails Needs Analysis 4-6
Future Trails and Trailheads 4-7
Future Grade Separated Trail Crossings 4-7
Trails Issues and Recommendations 4-9
ATV Trails 4-9
Conflicts and Safety on Multi-Purpose Off-Street Trails 4-9
On-Street Bike Lanes/Routes 4-10

Illegal Use of Trails 4-10
Trail Priorities 4-11
Trails Information 4-11
Map 4-1: Existing and Future Trails

Chapter 5 - Implementation Costs and Priorities 5-1
Funds Needed for Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities 5-1
Proposed Capital Improvement Budget Priorities 5-3
Proposed Grade Separated Trail Crossings 5-4
Maintaining City Parks 5-4
Budgeting for Maintenance 5-4
Goals and Policies 5-6
Parks Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures 5-6
Recreation Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures 5-8
Trails Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures 5-10

Chapter 6 – Funding Options and Opportunities 6-1
Funding Options and Opportunities for Large Projects 6-1
General Obligation Bonds 6-1
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds 6-2
Special Assessment Areas 6-3
Lease Revenue Bonds 6-4
Creation of a Special Service District 6-5
"Creative Financings" 6-5
Funding Options and Opportunities for Smaller Projects 6-6
Private Funds 6-6
Local Funding Sources 6-7
State and Federal Programs 6-8
In-Kind and Donated Services or Funds 6-9

Chapter 1 Introduction

Early in 2008, the City of Draper initiated development of a Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan Update. The purpose of the plan is to guide decision-making as the city grows and continues to provide facilities, activities, and services for its residents. The process involved a city-wide resident survey, establishment of a steering committee to oversee the process, focus group meetings, and public meetings to gather information and to receive comment on the developing plan.

This Chapter provides a brief demographic view of the City of Draper, a brief profile of the persons who responded to the city-wide survey, it summarizes the master planning process, and summarizes progress since adoption of the 2000 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan.

Previous Planning

Several planning efforts have taken place that compliment or have importance relative to the Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan Update. They have set the stage for this planning effort and contributed to its formation.

2000 Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan

A Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan[1] was completed in 2000 which included several recommendations for implementation. This Plan Update builds on the work of that plan and looks to the future through the year 2030. Since 2000, many of the recommendations have been implemented and the City has made tremendous progress in acquiring open spaces, building trails, and developing parks. Following is a list of accomplishments completed since adoption of the 2000 Master Plan.

- 57 acres were secured for developed parks, including land for Galena Hills Community Park.
- 35 acres of parks and trailheads were developed, including the City's first skate park and tennis courts, as well as a major upgrade to the Andy Ballard Equestrian Park.
- The 1,021-acre Corner Canyon Regional Park was acquired and master planned. The City also hired new staff to help preserve, maintain and secure Corner Canyon.
- 5.5 miles of paved trails were developed, including the completion of the City's portion of the Jordan River Parkway Trail, the Draper Canal Trail, and the expansion of Porter Rockwell Trail.
- Approximately 15 miles of primitive trails were developed, including the completion of 9 continuous miles of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
- The U.S. Forest Service acquired private and water company property on the east bench of the City as preserved open space.

[1] Draper City Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan, 2000

- Salt Lake County acquired 64 acres of the Wheadon Farms for future park development.

2004 Draper Impact Fee Analysis

An impact fee analysis was completed for parks and trails in 2004[2]. Impact fees are used to off-set the costs of needed public services and facilities resulting from new development. The levels of service established in that analysis have been considered in this plan in determining current levels of service and levels of service desired in the future.

Open Space Bond

In November 2004, citizens of Draper City passed an Open Space Bond which secured most of the funding to purchase the property known as Corner Canyon Regional Park. The bond was initiated by the Mayor, City Council, and local water interests who were concerned about development pressure on the canyon, erosion and misuse causing water quality concerns, and general degradation in the canyon.

City of Draper Demographics

Population

The City of Draper is a rapidly growing community in central southern Salt Lake County and northern Utah County. Its current population is 40,359[3] (2008) and is expected to grow to 64,593[4] by the year 2030.

Household Characteristics

Household characteristics play an important role in the demand for park and recreation facilities, since families with young children and teenagers have different needs than empty-nester or retired households. Utah demographics are distinct from the rest of the nation, with significantly larger household sizes (3.13 persons per household in Utah compared to an average of 2.59 nationwide) and a substantially lower median age (27.1 years in Utah compared to 35.3 years in the U.S.).

City of Draper Resident Profile – Survey Respondents

The resident survey was designed to gather information about existing park and recreation programs and facilities, and desired park and recreation programs and facilities. The Table 1A compares U.S. Census data from the year 2000 for Draper City Residents and Utah Residents to characteristics of the survey respondents in 2008. In the

[2] Rosenthal & Associates, Inc. "Draper Impact Fee Analysis, June 2, 2004.
[3] Projected by City of Draper Planning Department
[4] Projected by City of Draper Planning Department

discussion that follows, this information is helpful in understanding the differences between survey respondents and their peers within the City and the State.

Table 1A – Comparison of 2000 Census Data and Survey Respondent Characteristics

Characteristic	Draper City (2000 Census)	Utah (2000 Census)	Survey Respondents (2008)
Gender – Male/Female	56 / 44 %	50 / 50 %	44 / 56 %
Age – 25-54 years	48 %	39 %	73 %
Housing – Owned	84 %	72 %	96 %
Housing – Rental	16%	29 %	4 %
Income – Less than $100,000	73 %	89%	43 %
Income - $100,000-$149,999	19 %	8 %	30 %
Income – More than $150,000	8.%	4%	28 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000
Landmark Design Inc./Lewis Young Roberts & Burningham, Inc.

Gender

The gender of the survey respondents was somewhat evenly split, with more females (56 percent) completing the survey than males (44 percent). Males out-numbered females in Draper City 56.5 percent compared to 43.5 percent females.

Respondent Age

Most of the survey respondents (73 percent) were between the ages of 25 and 54. In comparison, in the year 2000, 48 percent of Draper City residents were between 25 and 54 years of age. The high response rate from the 25-54 age groups may be due to the larger household size and a heightened interest in family-related recreational activities. In 2000, average household size in Draper was 3.4 persons, while the average Utah household included 3.13 persons.

One percent of respondents were between the age of 18 and 24 years which makes their data relatively insignificant statistically and often is not included in the analysis in this plan; 20 percent of the respondents were between the ages of 25 and 34; 29 percent were between the ages of 35 and 44; 24 percent were between the ages of 45 and 54; 15 percent were between the ages of 55 and 64; and 11 percent were above the age of 65. Typically, most communities have a very low response rate from the 18 to 24 age group.

Children in the Household

Ninety-five percent of respondents had children in the home aged 0-17 years. By comparison, in 2000 34.8 percent of the households in Draper had children age 18 and younger. It appears that respondents to the survey have a strong interest in recreation programs and facilities because they have young children and teens in the household.

Home Ownership

Ninety-six percent of the residents that responded were home owners. Only 4 percent were renters. Renters are generally less likely to respond to community surveys; often they do not receive them because they are not on a list of households, and often they are not as vested in the community as those who own their own homes. This represents a slight bias in the survey that is unavoidable.

By comparison, in 2000, 83.8 percent of households were owner-occupied in Draper City and 16.2 percent were renter-occupied housing units. In Utah, 71.5 percent of households are owner-occupied and 28.5 percent are living in rental units. Home owners in Draper were more likely to have received a survey than individuals and families in rental units, and if renter-occupied households did receive the survey, they were perhaps less likely to complete and return them.

Length of Time Living in Draper

Draper City has grown very rapidly over the last number of years and for this reason there are many who have lived in the community for only a few years. This reveals itself in the results of the survey, where 41 percent of the respondents have lived in Draper between one and five years; 27 percent between six and ten years; and 16 percent between 11 and 15 years. Sixty-eight percent (approximately two-thirds) have lived in Draper for less than 10 years.

Average Annual Income

Thirty percent of respondents stated that they earn household incomes between $100,000 and $149,999 annually, whereas 18.8 percent of Draper City residents reported earning that amount in 2000 and only 7.5 percent earned that income level in the Utah (2000) -- forty-three percent currently earn less than $100,000 and 28 percent earn more. Average annual income is relatively high, with seventy-eight percent of the respondents earning over $75,000 a year and 20 percent earning between $75,000 and $99,999. Generally, survey respondents earn about or slightly more than what others in Draper City earn -- median annual family income in 2008 was approximately at $84,674 for the City and approximately $56,211 for the State.

Dog Ownership

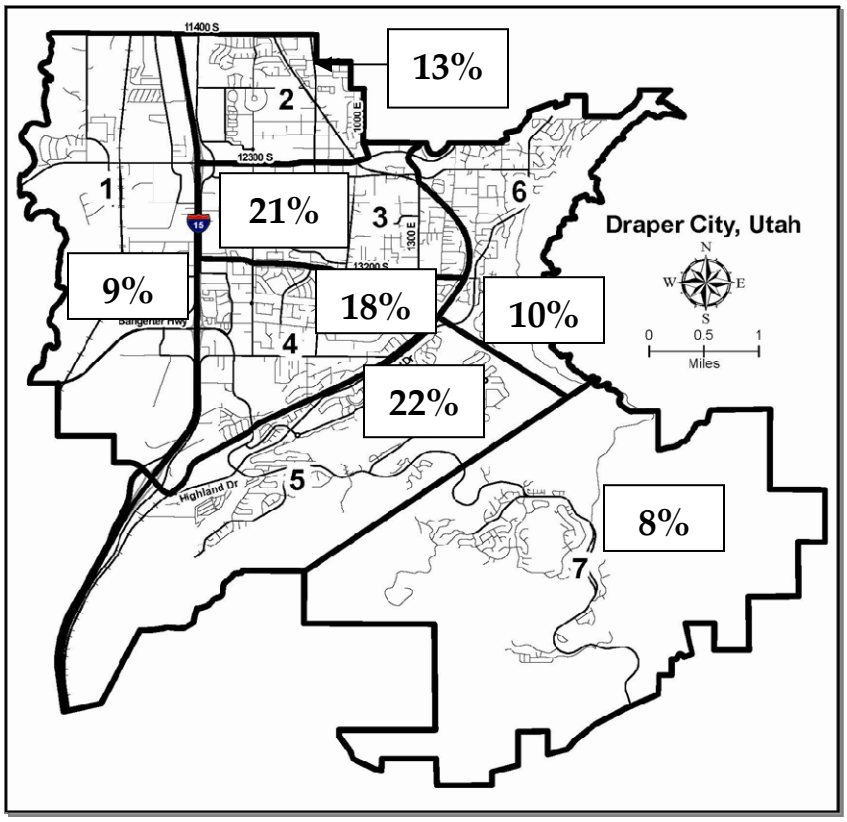
Forty-four percent of respondents had a dog in their household. Of those who had a dog, 48 percent said that they would use a dog park if one were available; 34 percent said that they would not use one; and the remaining 18 percent were not sure if they would use one or not. Also, of those who had dogs, 65 percent currently take their dogs on the trails.

Open-Ended Comments

The final question in the 2008 survey was open-ended allowing respondents to add any other comments they wished to express. Twenty-two percent mentioned the need to have adequate parks and trails upgrades and maintenance; 13 percent requested a recreation center; seven percent requested more playing fields for sporting events (indoors and outdoors); seven percent wanted more trails for biking, hiking, and ATV; and seven percent requested more water parks, splash pads, and pools. Seventeen percent of the respondents said that the City is currently doing a good job.

Location of Respondents

The majority of the responses to the survey came from the developed, central portions of the geographic boundaries of Draper City. This is expected because this is where the majority of the population resides. The map to the right indicates the numbered geographic areas and the percent of respondents.



Public Involvement in the Planning Process

The public involvement process was multi-faceted and designed to provide multiple opportunities for residents to participate in the process. It included a steering committee, the resident survey, focus group meetings, a public scoping meeting, a draft plan open house meeting, and public hearings before the Planning Commission and the City Council as part of the adoption process.

Steering committee

A Steering Committee was organized to give guidance to development of the Master Plan. It consisted of members of the Park and Recreation Committee, City Staff, representatives from the City Council and Planning Commission, and interested citizens. Their role was to provide valuable experience and information regarding parks, recreation, and trails, to assist the consultant in understanding the community and its needs, and to review and recommend changes to the document as it was developed.

Community-wide Resident Survey

The community-wide survey was designed to help Draper City prepare a Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan Update that is tailored to community needs and desires. The survey information contained in this document reflects community input regarding the use and need for parks, recreation, and trails. Approximately 12,150 surveys were mailed to households in the City; 1,062 were received and analyzed representing a response rate of 8.7 percent, which results in a margin of error of plus or minus three percent at the 95 percent confidence level. This response rate demonstrates how invested and interested Draper City residents are in their community, and how important parks, recreation, and trails are to residents' quality of life.

Focus Group Meetings

Four Focus Groups were identified representing individuals and organizations with specific and targeted interests and needs. The Youth Focus Group and Informal Recreation Focus Group met separately on February 6, 2008; the Trails Focus Group and Organized/Competitive Sports Focus Group met separately on February 27, 2008. As anticipated, a broad range of issues, concerns, and ideas were identified and documented. In total, approximately 45 individuals signed-in at the meetings, excluding City staff and consultants. Notes from these meetings are contained in the Appendix.

Public Scoping Meeting

A Public Scoping Meeting was held on Thursday, February 28, 2008 in the Draper City Hall Council Chambers. Twenty-four members of the community signed-in at the meeting to express their views and concerns. Notes from the meeting are contained in the Appendix.

Draft Plan Open House

A Draft Plan Open House was held on Wednesday, May 28, 2008 in the Draper City Hall Council Chambers. Five members of the community signed-in. Comments suggested adding restrooms to the Porter Rockwell Trail and completing the trail system.

Plan Adoption

A public hearing was held on June 19, 2008 before the Draper City Planning Commission. There being no comment from those present, the Commission voted unanimously to forward the plan onto the City Council.

A public hearing was held on July 1, 2008 before the Draper City Council. The Council heard public comment supporting the Plan, but postponed a decision in order to spend more time reviewing the document. The City Council unanimously adopted the Plan on August 5, 2008.

Organization of the Document

The document addresses each of the three principal components (parks, recreation, and trails separately); discusses implementation and priorities; and includes a concluding chapter that identifies options and opportunities for funding and implementing parks, recreation facilities and programs, and trails.

Chapter 2 Parks

This chapter addresses parks in Draper City. It presents the public comment received during the process, presents and defines the various park categories, conducts an analysis of need for additional park land, completes a park distribution analysis, and recommends priorities and improvements. Goals, policies, and implementation measures relating to parks are found in Chapter 5.

Public Comment Regarding Parks and Park Facilities

Summary of Community-Wide Survey Results

Current Park Use

Survey respondents report that Draper City parks and trails are not the primary source of their leisure and recreation needs -- only four percent listed Draper City as the primary means of meeting their needs. Recreation and leisure needs are met primarily by church (28 percent), public lands including forest service, ski resorts, trails, roadways (15 percent), school programs (15 percent), and private facilities (10 percent). All other options received less than 8 percent including Draper City parks and trails. Even when first and second choices are combined, the results remain essentially the same.

After being provided a list of city parks, the respondents were asked to check all parks used by their household. Those parks mentioned by more than 20 percent of the respondents include: Draper City Park (81 percent), Draper Swimming Pool (41 percent), Draper Historic Park (35 percent) and Corner Canyon Regional Park (22 percent).

Of the respondents who use the parks, 34 percent use them once a week or more; 28 percent use them once or twice a month; and 31 percent use them a few times a year. The 25-44 year old age group is more likely to use the parks than are other age groupings.

These results seem to conflict somewhat with the results mentioned previously where only four percent of respondents report that their leisure and recreational needs are met in city parks and trails. It may be that when people are recreating in Corner Canyon for instance, they are not aware they are in a city-owned open space; or even though they may attend an activity in Draper City Park, they consider it an event and not a trip to the park. As the following results suggest, it may also be that people do not know where City parks and trails are located.

Of the twenty-four percent of respondents who do not use City parks, 42 percent stated that they do not know where the parks are located. Another 26 percent stated that they do not know what is available, suggesting that the City needs to evaluate its public information systems (website, signage, etc.,) in regards to park facilities and provide more and better public information. An additional 37 percent state they do not use City parks because they lack desired facilities, or the facilities do not include desired features.

When asked to list the one park that the household uses the most often, 51 percent listed Draper City Park. The next most popular park, listed by only seven percent of respondents, was Smith Fields Park. Reasons given for using a specific park most-frequently include those that are closest to home (66 percent); those that include trails (42 percent); those that have trees and atmosphere (41 percent); and those that include playground equipment (39 percent). Table 2A summarizes the information.

Table 2A – Why Specific Parks Are Used

Park Amenity/Feature	Percentage
Close to Home	66
Trails	42
Trees/Atmosphere	41
Playground Equipment	39
Picnic Facilities	29
Feels Safe	27
Sports Fields/Courts	17
Other	11
Close to Work	1

Park Improvements Needed

Specific improvements needed are shown in the following table. Park names are listed across the top with the percentage of respondents checking that item indicated in the boxes below. Note that respondents could give more than one response. The three highest scores for each park are highlighted in yellow; if a tie occurred, each tying score is highlighted. This information is helpful to park managers as they set annual budgets and determine priorities for park improvements.

Table 2B – Park Improvements Needed

PARK	Draper City	Steep Mt.	Smith Fields	Orson Smith	Jordan River	Cranberry	Corner Canyon
NEEDED PARK IMPROVEMENT							
Playground Equipment	14	11	5	0	5	22	0
Sports Fields/Courts	11	8	10	0	15	9	3
Improved Maintenance/Cleanliness	16	25	15	7	20	17	10
Add Lighting/Safety Features	17	31	12	14	0	17	0
Measured Walk/Jog Path	20	17	10	7	20	17	10
Picnic Facilities	12	3	0	0	15	48	13
Educational Walking Area	7	3	2	0	20	0	0
Disabled Access	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Restrooms	29	6	0	7	10	26	10
Trees	14	61	37	0	35	48	6
No Improvements Needed	20	8	20	57	20	9	32

While desired park improvements vary by park as shown in Table 2B, the most common responses overall were more trees (27 percent), restrooms (24 percent), improved maintenance and cleanliness (20 percent), and measured walk/jog paths (20 percent).

Access to Parks

Convenient access to parks was important to those who filled out the survey. Seventy-three percent of survey respondents who use parks in Draper City prefer that the parks be within walking distance from their neighborhood. Walking distance was generally considered to be between one-quarter mile and one-half mile, or ten minutes, particularly for parks within residential neighborhoods that primarily serve neighborhoods. Respondents aged 25-44 years old – those with children at home – were most interested in parks close to home (82 percent).

Most-Desired Park Land

When asked what type of park land is most needed in Draper, 44 percent answered that it is most important to have large multi-use parks that serve the whole community. Thirty-six percent of the respondents stated that it is most important to have large, natural, open space reserves, and 33 percent marked that it is most important to have neighborhood parks. Table 2C below summarizes the responses.

Table 2C – Most-Desired Park Land in Draper City

Park Land Type	Percentage
Large community parks for multi-use	44
Very large natural open space reserves	36
Neighborhood parks	33
Linear parks along rivers, drainages, and washes	22
Park land for sports fields	18
Specialty parks, i.e. dog, skateboard, BMX, etc.	13

Summary of Comments from Focus Groups and Scoping Meeting

Youth Focus Group (February 6, 2008 – 7 signed-in)

- Facilities needed: more fields for practices and games; a second skate park on the east side (the existing park is difficult to access, but well-used); a combined skate park/BMX park or a BMX skills park; a tubing/sledding hill; 6-8 more tennis courts; a world class swimming facility.
- The City is becoming more diverse and needs a broader range of parks and facilities.

Organized Sports/Recreation Focus Group (February 27, 2008 – 12 signed-in)

- There are many organized sports programs, but few facilities such as fields.
- If development-required parks are too small to accommodate fields, money should be taken in lieu of park development to put toward larger facilities.
- Current Neighborhood Park policy needs to be reviewed; they are not always set-up for large groups because of limited parking and no restrooms.
- Smaller parks are underutilized; some have room for practice fields.
- There is a need for more tennis courts and tennis programs.
- The City needs a recreation manager position as part of full-time staff.

Informal Recreation Focus Group (February 6, 2008 - 9 signed-in)

- Seniors desire accessible paved trails; swimming pool; exercise equipment and other opportunities for healthy, active lifestyle; fishing; low fees because they are on fixed incomes; and transportation to facilities.
- An off-leash dog park that is fenced and allows opportunities for exercise and socializing, as well as a more natural dog park area.
- Fields are needed in SunCrest development.
- Public space that can handle large events such as Draper Days.

Public Scoping Meeting (February 28, 2008 – 23 signed-in)

- Facilities and programs needed: year-round restrooms; off-leash dog parks (natural and developed); outdoor ice skating; natural open space that does not need to be maintained; educational programs about native plants, xeriscaping and nature; educational programs about history and historic preservation; volunteers could be used for educational programs; rotating programs in parks; and splash pads.
- Mehraban Wetland is not being maintained; fishing ponds and surroundings are trashy; wildlife has been killed because of fishing line hanging in trees, etc.; too many trees have been cut down; native vegetation should be planted; flooding may become an issue if debris is not cleared.
- There needs to be a commitment to parks maintenance prior to adding facilities; need more parks personnel.
- Parks need to be patrolled, especially at high risk times (illegal fireworks and fire hazards); roaming police that enforce rules and penalize violators.
- Use volunteers for clean-up and maintenance, patrolling.
- Need a park like Wheeler Farm Park.

Existing Parks

Existing parks in the City of Draper include public parks that are owned and managed by the City, public parks that are owned and managed by Salt Lake County, and a public park that has been developed as part of the SunCrest development but is retained in their ownership. Existing parks are shown on Map 2-1.

Existing City-Owned Public Parks

City-owned Public Parks include five different types: Mini-Parks, Neighborhood Parks, Area Parks, Community Parks, and Special Use Parks. These park classifications were identified in the City of Draper Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan (2000), and are carried forward into this plan. The classifications include brief definitions of size, amenities, and other characteristics specific to each classification. Those definitions have been further refined in this Master Plan Update.

Existing Mini-Parks

Definition: Mini-Parks are developed recreation areas owned and maintained as public parks by the City of Draper. They are generally less than one-acre in size. They are intended to serve a residential neighborhood, and be within one-quarter mile walking distance from homes. They generally have limited amenities, but should include at least the following: playground, picnic table, trash receptacle, seating, open lawn areas, trees/shade, and an identification sign. Mini-Parks may include additional amenities as well depending on size and neighborhood needs. Restrooms are not provided in Mini-Parks.

Table 2D identifies existing Mini-Parks, which includes a total of 2.4 acres of park land. Many of the existing Mini-Parks include the amenities desired; although some may need to be upgraded.

Table 2D – Existing Mini-Parks and Amenities

EXISTING MINI PARKS	Address	Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Walking Paths	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Signing
Amber Crest Mini Park	15145 S. Amber Crest Lane (1593 E.)	0.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brickerhaven III Mini Park	13185 South 245 West	0.5				X		X	X	
Clover Leaf Mini Park	1861 E. Clover Leaf Lane (15090 S.)	0.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maple Hollow 10-11 Park	1980 E. Brookings Dr. (16045 S.)	0.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TOTAL		2.4								

Existing Neighborhood Parks

Definition: Neighborhood Parks are developed recreation areas owned and maintained as public parks by the City of Draper. Neighborhood Parks are generally between one and five acres in size, but they may be larger depending on land availability. Neighborhood Parks are deliberately close to residential areas (within one-half mile radius) so they are easily accessed by walking or biking, have limited automobile parking, and no lighted athletic fields. Neighborhood Park development includes the following minimum facilities: playground, picnic table, trash receptacle, seating, open lawn areas, trees/shade, and an identification sign. Neighborhood Parks should also include at least one additional amenity such as a basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court, sport court, paved walking trail, climbing wall, baseball/softball diamond, soccer field, or other neighborhood-desired facilities. Neighborhood Parks may also include additional amenities, depending on the size of the park and neighborhood needs. Restrooms are not generally provided in Neighborhood Parks.

There are 35.8 acres of park land that are classified as Neighborhood Parks. Neighborhood Parks are shown in Table 2E where their size and amenities are indicated. The amenities shaded on the chart below are those that are recommended as minimum in Neighborhood Parks; additional amenities are not shaded. Several existing Neighborhood Parks do not currently have all of the recommended amenities.

Table 2E – Existing Neighborhood Parks and Amenities

EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Address	Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Parking	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Other
Akagi Park	13346 S. Nashi Lane (1355 E.)	1.7	X	X	X			X				X					
Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)	1625 E. 13300 S.	1.0	X	X	X	X		X	X			X					
Bubbling Brook Park (undeveloped)	330 W. Bubbling Brook	1.5															
Cranberry Park	310 E. High Berry Lane (11660 S.)	2.9	X		X	X		X	X							1	
Deer Hollow Park	12918 S. 1700 E.	3.0	X	X	X			X	X			X					
Green Clover Park	13241 S. Green Clober Rd (420 W.)	3.5	X		X			X								1	
Honeybee Park	11645 S. Olive Berry Lane (130 E.)	4.2	X		X		X										
Inauguration Park	320 Inaugauration Rd. (11815 S.)	1.3	X	X	X			X	X	X		X					
Jordan River Rotary Park *	973 W. 12300 South	4.2	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X				Equestrian Parking
Meadowlark Park	1216 E. Bridal Trai Rd. (13610 S.)	1.6	X	X	X	X		X	X					1			Equestrian trail
Pheasant Meadows Park	13063 S. Highland Drive (405 E.)	1.7	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X			1		
Southridge Park	13962 S. Osborne Lane (660 E.)	2.0	X		X			X									
Stonebridge Park	150 E. Stonebridge Drive (12595 S.)	1.5	X		X	X		X	X			X				1	
Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond	360 W. Bubbling Brook Ln. (11780 S.)	2.0	X		X	X		X	X	X		X					Park separated by irrigation access road
Timber Ridge	14096 S. Timber Ridge Dr. (1220 E.)	1.1	X		X	X											Open Space
Whisperwood Park	701 E. Willow Springs Ln. (12775 S.)	2.6	X		X	X		X									
TOTAL		35.8															

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2008

Pheasant Meadows

Whisperwood

Akagi

Existing Area Parks

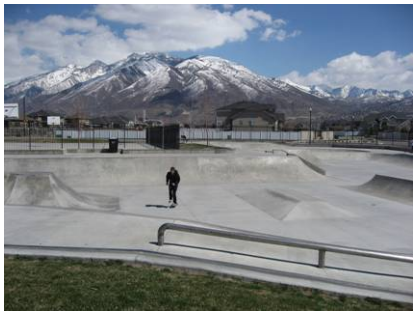
Definition: Area Parks are developed recreation areas owned and maintained as public parks by the City of Draper. Area Parks are generally between five and fifteen acres in size, but they may be larger depending on land availability and intended use. Area Parks are generally within residential neighborhoods and have a one-mile service area radius, have adequate automobile parking, and may have lighted sports fields or other sports facilities. Area Park development includes the following minimum facilities: restroom, playground, picnic tables, drinking fountain, pavilion, paved walking trails, trash receptacles, seating, open lawn areas, trees/shade, and an identification sign. Area Parks should also include at least two additional amenities such as a basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court, sport court, climbing wall, baseball/softball diamond, soccer/football fields, informal multi-use playing fields, or other neighborhood-desired facilities. Area Parks may include additional amenities depending on size and neighborhood needs.

There are 26.2 acres of developed Area Parks, with another 9.8 acres to be developed in the future. Area Parks are shown in Table 2F where their size and amenities are indicated. The amenities shaded on the chart are those that are recommended as minimum in Area Parks; existing additional amenities are not shaded. All of these parks are slated for additional amenities and improvements in the future.

Table 2F – Existing Area Parks and Amenities

EXISTING AREA PARKS	Address	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Drinking Fountain	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Walking Paths	Pavillion/Shelter	Restroom	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Signing	Parking	Tennis Court	Basketball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Other
Lynn Ballard Ball Park	1500 E. Highland Dr. (13690 S.)	3.9	2.9									X							1	Open Space
Smith Fields Park	200 E. 13400 S.	7.7	6.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	1	1	Skate Park
Steep Mountain Park	364 E. Steep Mt. Dr. (15035 S.)	14.6	0.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X		2	1	1	1	Open Space
TOTAL		26.2	9.8																	

Smith Fields Area Park



Smith Fields Skate Park

Steep Mountain Park

Existing Community Parks

Definition: Community Parks are developed recreation areas owned and maintained as public parks by the City of Draper. Community Parks are generally between fifteen and fifty acres in size, but they may vary depending on land availability and intended use. Community Parks have a two-mile service area radius, attract residents from throughout the community, and have adequate automobile parking. Community Park development includes the following minimum facilities: adequate parking, restrooms, playgrounds, drinking fountain, picnic tables, pavilions, large shelter for groups, paved walking trails, trash receptacles, seating, open lawn areas, informal multi-use playing fields, trees/shade, and an identification sign. Community Parks should also include at least four additional amenities such as a basketball courts, tennis courts, volleyball courts, sport court, climbing wall, baseball/softball diamonds, soccer/football fields, or other neighborhood-desired facilities. Community Parks may include additional amenities depending on size and neighborhood needs.

There are 40.3 acres classified as Community Parks which are currently developed, and an additional 36.7 acres that are not developed. Two Community Parks are shown in Table 2G where their size and amenities are indicated. The shaded amenities are those that are

recommended as minimum in Community Parks; existing additional amenities are not shaded. Both Community Parks appear to have the recommended amenities.

Table 2G – Existing Community Parks and Amenities

EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS	Address	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Drinking Fountain	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Walking Paths	Pavillion	Restroom	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Parking	Signing	Informal Playing Fields	Basketball	Volleyball	Horseshoes	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields
Draper City Park	1210 E. 12595 S.	19.9	3.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	2	X	X	X	X	X	2	1		1	4
Galena Hills Community Park *	12500 S. Galena Park Blvd. (550 W.)	20.4	32.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	X	4	1
TOTAL		40.3	36.7																		

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2008

Draper City Park

Existing Special Use Parks

Definition: Special Use Parks are developed recreation areas owned and maintained as public facilities by the City of Draper. Special Use Parks may vary in size; they may be quite small as in the case of dedicated trailheads or large areas with specific purposes and facilities. Special Use Parks attract residents from throughout the community, and may also be regional attractions. In addition to the facilities associated with the park's special use, Special Use Parks include adequate parking, signing, trash receptacles, trees/shade and may require restrooms.

There are 45.5 acres of park land classified as Special Use Parks that are developed, and an additional 2 acres that are not developed.. They range in size and use from small trailheads to larger equestrian and wetland parks (see Table 2H). The shaded amenities are those that are recommended as minimum in Special Use Parks; existing additional amenities are not shaded and will vary greatly.

Table 2H – Existing Special Use Parks and Amenities

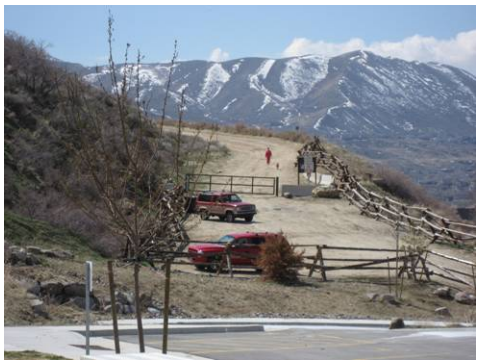
EXISTING SPECIAL USE PARKS	Address	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Parking	Signing	Trash Receptacle	Playground	Picnic Tables	Drinking Fountain	Seating	Walking Paths	Pavilion/Shelters	Restroom	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Other
Andy Ballard Equestrian Center	1600 E. Highland Dr. (13675 S.)	16.3	0.0	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	Rodeo arena, trailhead
Draper Historical Park	12625 S. 900 E.	2.3	0.1	X	X	X			X	X	X	1	X	X	X	Event gathering
Mehraban Wetland Park	898 E. Riparian Dr. (11815 S.)	15.5	1.9	X	X	X			X	X	X				X	Fishing
Orson Smith Trailhead Park	12601 S. Highland Dr. (2000 E.)	4	0.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	X	X	Equestrian parking, shelters
Osborne Trailhead	14100 S. Osborne Lane	0.2	0.0	X		X			X	X	X				X	
Red Rock Trailhead	1200 E. Mike Weir Drive	0.1	0.0	X											X	Unpaved parking
Sadler Trailhead	13217 S. Akagi Lane	0.3	0.0	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	1		X	X	
South Mountain Ampitheater *	975 E. Vestry Rd. (14200 S.)	6.8	0.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
TOTAL		45.5	2.0													

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2008

Andy Ballard Equestrian Center (l)

Mehraban Wetlands (r)

Orson Smith Trailhead



Recommended Park Amenities by Park Classification

Table 2I summarizes the recommended park amenities for each park classification. Whenever possible the recommended park amenities should be included when the park is developed. In some cases, all of the recommended park amenities are not possible to achieve or even desirable depending on the size of the park and other characteristics. While there are likely to be exceptions, it is desirable that park development always include the recommended minimum amenities, even if their implementation needs to be phased.

Table 2I – Summary of Recommended Park Amenities by Park Classification

Park Type and Required Amenities	Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Walking Paths	Pavillion	Restroom	Drinking Fountain	Group Shelter	Parking	Informal Multi-Use Fields	Additional Facilities
Mini-Parks	<1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Neighborhood Parks	1 to 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							1
Area Parks	6 to 15	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		2
Community Parks	16 to 50	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4
Special Use Parks	Varies			X		X		X						X		

The City-Owned parks (mini, neighborhood, area, community, and special use) are included in the park needs assessment, just as they are the basis for analysis of the City's park impact fees. The needs assessment will determine a current standard of service and analyze the need for additional park acres as the community grows to the year 2030.

Other Public Parks and Open Spaces

Additional public parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces are available to, and are used by residents of the City. These include two golf courses and over 4,000 acres of open space. These parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces are either County-Owned, have been constructed by a developer to a level established in a development agreement with the City, or are private facilities. These facilities are not included in the acreage used in the park needs assessment because they are not owned or managed by the City; however many of them can be considered to have service areas that will be included in analyzing the distribution of parks within the City and will undoubtedly serve many areas of the City not served by City-Owned Parks.

County-Owned Parks

County-Owned parks include the Salt Lake County Flight Park which will be upgraded in 2008 to include a new restroom, picnic shelter, additional parking, and new walkways and seating/viewing areas; the South Mountain Park and Pool (an outdoor facility that is closed in the off-season.); and the recently acquired Wheadon Farms property. Table 2J indicates the County-Owned Parks and their amenities; amenities to be installed in 2008 in the County Flight Park are included in the table.

The Wheadon Farms property is undeveloped and includes a conservation easement which prohibits development such as tennis courts, lighted baseball diamonds, or a recreation center, but does allow for picnic pavilions, trails, open fields, and landscape development. The City of Draper owns the adjacent South Fork Park property which will be completed by a developer. South Fork Park could include all of the required amenities of an Area Park, allowing the Wheadon property to be a complimentary park with limited development.

These parks are of the size and include many of the amenities recommended for Area and Community Parks. They are shown on the maps and included in the Distribution Analysis which determines access to parks. Their service area radius is one mile.

Table 2J – County-Owned Parks and Amenities

EXISTING COUNTY-OWNED PARKS	Address	Completed Area	Uncompleted Area	Playground	Picnic Tables	Drinking Fountain	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Walking Paths	Pavillion/Shelters	Restroom	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Parking	Signing	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Other
Salt Lake County Flight Park*	15400 S. 100 West	11.7	68.3		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			Hangliding
South Mountain Park and Pool	700 E. Vestry Rd. (14399 S.)	21.9		X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	Ourdoor pool
Wheadon Farms (undeveloped)	14000 S. 300 E.	0.0	64.0															
TOTAL		33.6	132.3															

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2008.

Top: South Mountain Pool and Park

Right: Flight Park

Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks

Only one developer-built park has been completed, but is yet to be dedicated to the City of Draper. Many more are in process where development agreements have been completed, and in some cases bonding has been secured to assure the construction of the parks is in place. Table 2K identifies the park and its associated amenities. This park includes most of the amenities recommended in Neighborhood Parks; therefore it is considered as such on the maps and in the Distribution Analysis with a one-half mile radius.

Table 2K – Developer –Built Neighborhood Parks and Amenities

EXISTING DEVELOPER-BUILT PARKS	Address	Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Seating	Walking Paths	Restroom	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Signing
SunCrest Village Green Park	2000 E. 150000 S.	2.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TOTAL		2.5								

Subdivision Parks and Recreation Facilities

Several large, planned residential subdivisions (residential special districts or other designation) have been approved within the City. These include Bellevue, SunCrest, South Mountain, and possibly others. They are developments in which the City of Draper has entered into development agreements or initiated special zoning requiring that parks and open spaces be included in the projects.

In some cases these parks and open spaces may be dedicated to the City, while others will remain privately-owned. Regardless, they are available resources for City residents and are designed to primarily serve residential neighborhoods. For the most part, they act as Neighborhood Parks and fill that role within the community. However, because they are not City-Owned they will not be included in the Park Land Needs Analysis; they will be considered in the distribution of parks where the proximity of parks to residential neighborhoods is evaluated.

Corner Canyon Regional Park

As stated in the highlighted box, Corner Canyon was established to preserve the natural environment of the canyon and its function as a critical watershed. Using funds generated from a City bond issue, as well as state and county grants, the 1,021 acres were purchased and overlain with a conservation easement that is held by Salt Lake County. The conservation easement assures that the property will be retained in its natural, open space condition which can only be developed with low intensity recreation facilities including "trails, trailheads, trail bridges over creeks, gathering places, public restrooms with utility connections, and a visitor interpretive center to explain the conservation values of the property."

> *"Corner Canyon is held in trust for present and future citizens of the City of Draper, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, and the State of Utah, to be managed as a regional park, restoring and continuing the natural and cultural resources of the land and offering recreational opportunities that pass our heritage on unimpaired."*
>
> (Draper City Corner Canyon Regional Park Master Plan, 2006)

The Draper City Corner Canyon Regional Park Master Plan (2006) was completed to guide improvements in the park and is slowly being implemented by the City. Corner Canyon is highly used and will continue to be an important recreational resource, adding to the diversity of opportunities for Draper City residents.

Jordan River Parkway

Several planning efforts are underway regarding the Jordan River Parkway including the Jordan River Trail Master Plan (2008), and the Blueprint Jordan River Plan – an Envision Utah plan that is in process.

The City of Draper is fortunate to have about 5 miles of frontage on the Jordan River, all of which is planned as open space. Most all of the land is in public ownership and much of it is designated as wetland, including the Galena Wetland Area. The Parkway includes over 500 acres of undeveloped land in Draper, and is immediately adjacent to Galena Park. The Galena Wetland Area has been master planned to optimize its natural wetland and wildlife habitat features, and includes a series of trails and interpretive opportunities. [1]It is considered a regional park. Similar to Corner Canyon, the Jordan River Parkway is highly used and an important recreation resource adding to the diversity of opportunities for residents of Draper.

Other Open Spaces

The SunCrest Community includes approximately 1,100 acres of land that is permanently designated as open space. Additionally, there are approximately 1,500 acres of land that are already master planned as open space. These lands will remain undeveloped; some are steeply slosped or have other development limitations and cannot be developed, while others are readily accessible for hiking, biking, and equestrian uses.

Park Land Needs Analysis

The City completed the "Draper Impact Fee Analysis" in 2004 (Rosenthal & Associates, Inc.). The park impact fee was based on a 2004 level of service of 18.9 acres of park land per 1,000 demand units. In order to translate that level of service into what is typically used in determining park needs, it was necessary to determine the population in 2004[2]. Using the 2004 population of 36,877 persons, a level of service based on acres of park land per 1,000 residents was calculated. Table 2L shows that there were 129 acres of identified park land in 2004, which equates to a 2004 level of service of 3.5 acres per 1,000 city residents.

[1] Galena Wetland and Wildlife Habitat Study, Utah State University Department of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning, Consolidated Conceptual Master Plan, November 2003.

[2] The 2004 study used 18.9 acres per 1,000 demand units and set the demand units at 8,814 single family units with 3.69 persons per household which equals a population of 32,524, and 1,909 multifamily units with 2.28 persons per household which equals a population of 4,353. The total population used in the 2004 study was 36,877.

Table 2L – 2004 Level of Service as Established in Impact Fee Study

YEAR	POPULATION	PARK ACRES*	PARK ACRES PER 1000 POPULATION
2004	36,877	129	3.50

Source: Landmark Design Inc.

In 2008, the City's estimated population is 40,359[3], which is expected to grow to 64,593[4] in 2030. Based on these population numbers and the current developed park acreage of 150.2 acres (48.5 acres are still undeveloped), the City of Draper exceeds the established level of service by about nine acres. If no additional acres are purchased and developed between 2008 and 2030, the City will experience a 76-acre deficit in park land. Table 2M indicates the year, the population, the current park acres, the ratio of park acres to population, the acreage needed to maintain the current standard, and the amount of acres representing an overage or deficit. As mentioned previously, the 150.2 acres of park land includes only City-Owned properties classified as either mini, neighborhood, area, community or special use parks, that are developed.

Table 2M – Park Land Need Analysis 2008 and 2030.

YEAR	POPULATION	PARK ACRES*	PARK ACRES PER 1000 POPULATION	NEEDED TO MAINTAIN 3.5/1000	OVERAGE OR DEFICIT
2008	40,359	150.2	3.72	141.26	8.94
2030	64,593	150.2	2.33	226.08	-75.88

*Includes special use, community, neighborhood, area, and mini parks.

There are 48.5 acres of parkland that are not currently developed that are in the categories of Area, Community, and Special Use Parks. If these acres were used in the Needs Analysis, the current overage would grow to 57 acres resulting in a level of service of 4.92 acres per 1,000 population, which exceeds the current standard.

Adding the County-Owned Park Land that is developed, which amounts to 33.6 acres, the overage would be about 91 acres resulting in a level of service of 5.8 acres per 1,000 population. Adding all County-Owned Parks for a total of 364.6 acres, the level of service jumps to 9.03.

The point of this analysis is to illustrate the difference between a level of service established by the impact fees and a broader view of service. If the City were to re-evaluate its impact fees, a level of service of 4.92 acres per 1,000 population could certainly be justified. Including the County-Owned parks would probably not be allowable; however, it does show that Draper City residents do have access to more park land than is considered in the Park Needs Analysis.

[3] Projected by City of Draper Planning Department.
[4] Projected by City of Draper Planning Department.

Park Distribution and Service Area Analysis

It is important to have adequate park acreage, but it is also important for residents to have convenient access to parks. Survey respondents expressed a desire for parks within walking distance which is typically considered to be between one-quarter and one-half mile. Map 2-2 shows the service areas for Mini and Neighborhood Parks, which have the one-quarter and one-half mile service areas. Because Area Parks, Community Parks, and parks near the city boundary in neighboring communities also serve Draper City residents, one-half mile service areas are shown for these parks as well. Typically, Area Parks have a one-mile service area and Community Parks have a two-mile service area, but as stated they also serve close-by neighborhoods. In order to address the desire for parks within walking distance, they are shown on Map 2-2 with the one-half mile service area radii. The result is that most neighborhoods and future residential areas will be served by parks within walking distance, though a few gaps remain.

The radii shown for Mini, Neighborhood, and Area Parks (Map 2-3) are "lopped off" if they encounter a barrier such as the river, highways, and railroad tracks. It is presumed that Community Parks (Map 2-4) are often driven-to, so the service areas are not amended for these parks. The maps also show where residential development will not occur -- generally between the railroad tracks on the west and Interstate 15 on the east, and along either side of 12300 South. Since these areas are existing or future industrial and commercial areas, parks are needed less.

When possible, and when vacant land becomes available, the City should investigate areas where there are no Neighborhood Parks serving residential areas, and determine if there is an opportunity to provide a Mini or Neighborhood Park. Mini Parks are less desirable because of their small size and the higher cost of maintenance; however there will be times when a small park is the only option.

The typical service area radii shown on the maps are as follows; however, as previously mentioned a one-half mile service area is shown for Area and Community Parks on Map 2-2 where walking-distance is important. Special Use Parks are not included in the Distribution and Service Area Analysis. The maps show radii for existing parks and planned future parks.

Park Type	Service Area
Mini-Parks	one-quarter mile (1/4)
Neighborhood Parks	one-half mile (1/2)
Area Parks	one mile (1)
Community Parks	two miles (2)
County-Owned Area Parks	one mile (1)
Developer-Owned Neighborhood Parks	one-half mile (1/2)

Proposed Future Parks

Several future parks are already planned in Draper City. Some will be on City-Owned property, some are part of development agreements with SunCrest, and one will be County-Owned.

Proposed City-Owned Parks

As mentioned previously, the City of Draper has identified about 9 acres of park land over what is needed to maintain the standard established in the impact fee study in 2004 of 3.5 acres per 1,000 population. In the future (2030), Draper City will need an additional 76 acres to maintain the standard. Currently, Draper City has plans to purchase nine acres that are planned for Neighborhood Parks, 50 acres planned as Area Parks, and 12.5 acres of Special Use Parks for a total of about 72 acres. These areas alone fill the acreage need in 2030. Additionally, two existing Area Parks and two existing Special Use Parks are slated for expansion.

These parks are shown on Maps 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4, which also indicate their general location and approximate service areas of one-half mile for Neighborhood Parks, and one-mile for Area Parks. When these parks are developed and/or expanded, they should include all of the amenities desired for the park type as described in the definitions.

Table 2N – Proposed City-Owned Neighborhood, Area and Special Use Parks

PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Acres
Neighborhood Park (West)	3.0
Neighborhood Park (South)	3.0
Neighborhood Park (Northeast)	3.0
TOTAL	9.0

PROPOSED AREA PARKS	Acres
Area Park (North)	10.0
Area Park (Northeast)	10.0
Area Park (South)	10.0
Area Park (Southeast)	10.0
Area Park (Northwest)	10.0
TOTAL	50.0

PROPOSED SPECIAL USE PARKS	Acres
Canyon Hollow Trail Head & Interpretive Area (Corner Canyon)	5.0
Draper Preserve Trail Head (Jordan River Parkway)	0.5
Oak Hollow Trail Head (South Mountain)	1.0
Peak View Trail Head & Information Center (Corner Canyon)	5.0
Potato Hill Trail Head (Corner Canyon)	1.0
TOTAL	12.5

Proposed Future Developer-Built Parks

As part of development agreements, there are numerous parks identified on master plans that in the future may become City parks. Once developed, they will fill many of the gaps occurring in SunCrest and are needed to provide residents with convenient and close-by access to parks. These parks total approximately 68 acres, are shown on the maps, and identified in Table 2O below.

Table 2O – Future Developer-Built Parks

FUTURE DEVELOPER-BUILT MINI-PARKS	Acres	
SunCrest Maple Hollow 7 Park	0.5	Per SunCrest development agreement (designed/bonded)
SunCrest Eagle Crest Park	0.5	Per SunCrest development agreement (designed/bonded)
SunCrest Mini Parks (4 more, not yet located)	8.0	Per SunCrest development agreement.
TOTAL	9.0	

FUTURE DEVELOPER-BUILT NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Acres	
Bellevue Park	5.4	Per Bellevue developmpent agreement.
SunCrest Falcon Pointe Park	3.7	Per SunCrest development agreement (designed)
SunCrest Park 1 adjacent to Schools	5.0	Per SunCrest developmpent agreement.
SunCrest Park 2 adjacent to Schools	5.0	Per SunCrest developmpent agreement.
TOTAL	19.1	

FUTURE DEVELOPED-BUILT AREA PARKS	Acres	
South Fork Park	10.0	Per agreement Traverse Hills.
SunCrest Area Park	12.0	Per SunCrest development agreement.
TOTAL	22.0	

FUTURE DEVELOPER-BUILT COMMUNITY PARKS	Acres	
SunCrest Community Park	15.0	Per Suncrest development agreement.

FUTURE DEVELOPER-BUILT SPECIAL USE PARKS		
SunCrest Eagle Crest Trail Head	0.5	Per SunCrest development agreement (partially built)
SunCrest Maple Hollow Trail Head	0.5	Per SunCrest development agreement (partially built)
SunCrest Longbranch Trail Head	0.5	Per SunCrest development agreement (partially built)
SunCrest Hog Hollow Trail Head	0.5	Per SunCrest development agreement.
SunCrest Jacob's Ladder Trail Head	0.5	Per SunCrest development agreement.
Eidelweiss Trail Head	0.5	Per Eidelweiss development agreement.
TOTAL	3.0	

Recommended Park Priorities

Upgrading and Completing Existing City-Owned Parks

Many of the existing Neighborhood and Area Parks do not currently meet the definitions included in this plan. These parks should be upgraded to meet the new standard definition. Tables 2E and 2F identify all of the existing Neighborhood and Area Parks; those park elements and amenity categories that are shaded are now required in parks. Each park which shows a lack of park elements and amenities should be evaluated carefully to determine if it is feasible to add elements and amenities to upgrade the parks to the current definition. Additional parks are in-process and may have future phases of development or have other amenities planned; these should be completed as a priority.

Developing Proposed Future Parks (City-Owned)

The planned park land amounts to about 72 acres for Neighborhood Parks and Area Parks. Development of these parks will meet the park needs in the future (2030), and close some of the current gaps in service shown as park distribution, but not all. Additionally, several exiting Community and Special Use parks are slated for expansion, which should be accomplished as soon as possible. To address residents' desires for more shade, additional trees should be added to all parks as part of programs related to new amenities or as part of park maintenance and programs.

Developing a New Community Park (Developer-Built)

An additional Community Park is needed and is planned in the SunCrest development. A specific location has not been identified, but a general area has been determined. This park should be developed to meet the definition of a Community Park with all of the amenities required.

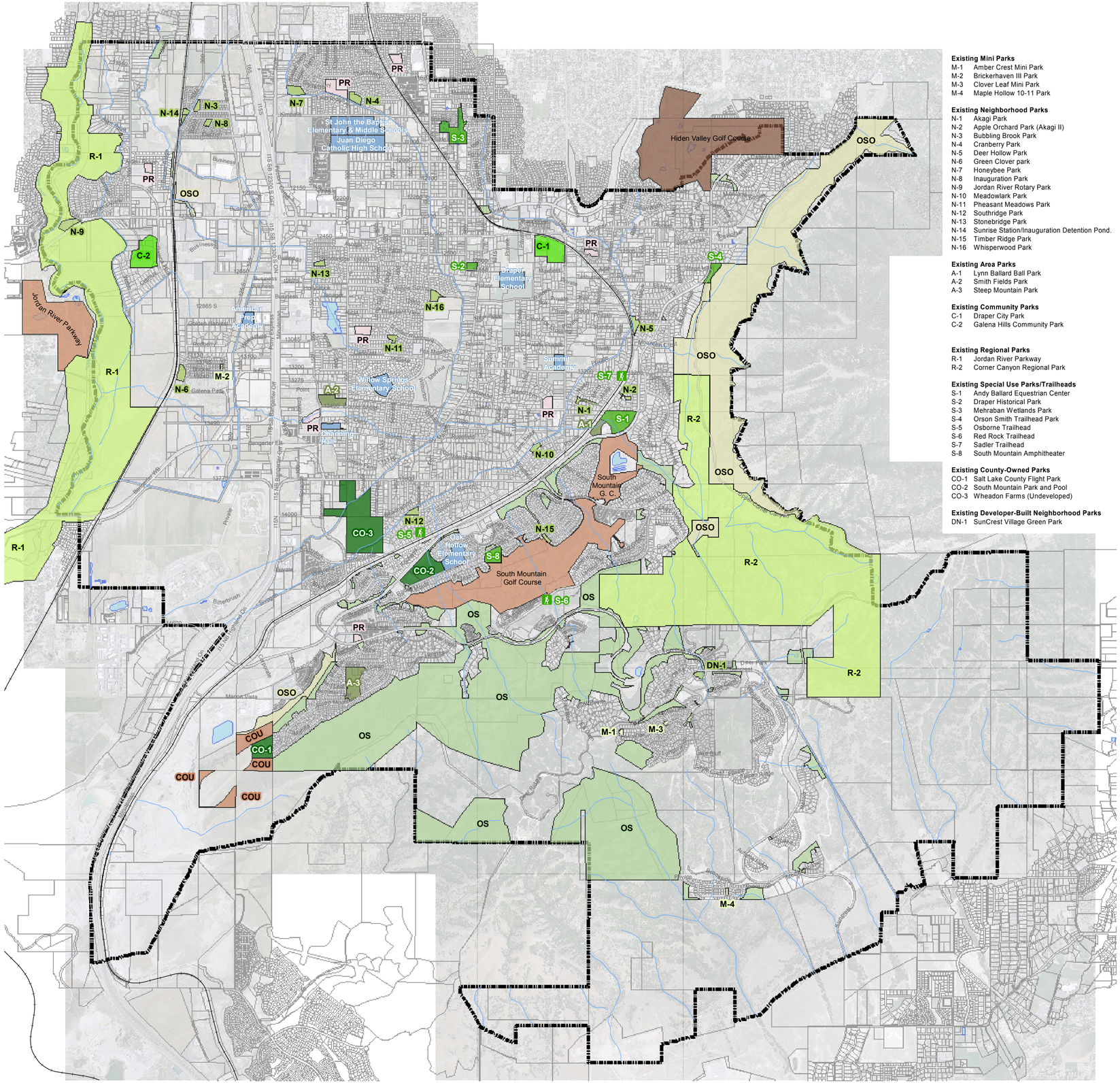
Developing Developer-Built Park Land

Gaps that occur in the SunCrest Development can be filled with the planned Developer-Built Parks. These parks are needed to provide residents with access to parks close to their homes. The City should continue to work with the developers to provide not only park land, but park development that is consistent with the type of park and its definition of required amenities.

Developing the County-Owned Wheadon Farms Property

A large park is needed in the southeastern area of the County, which has been acknowledged in the "Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation Division Master Plan" (March 2005). This plan identifies the need for a 40-120 acre park site in Draper, and indeed the County has purchased a 64-acre site known as Wheadon Farms. The City of Draper should work with Salt Lake County in the design of the Wheadon Farms property and provide complimentary amenities in the adjacent planned South Fork Park (Developer-Built).

Draper City Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan



Existing Mini Parks
M-1 Amber Crest Mini Park
M-2 Brickerhaven III Park
M-3 Clover Leaf Mini Park
M-4 Maple Hollow 10-11 Park

Existing Neighborhood Parks
N-1 Akagi Park
N-2 Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)
N-3 Bubbling Brook Park
N-4 Cranberry Park
N-5 Deer Hollow Park
N-6 Green Clover park
N-7 Honeybee Park
N-8 Inauguration Park
N-9 Jordan River Rotary Park
N-10 Meadowlark Park
N-11 Pheasant Meadows Park
N-12 Southridge Park
N-13 Stonebridge Park
N-14 Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond.
N-15 Timber Ridge Park
N-16 Whisperwood Park

Existing Area Parks
A-1 Lynn Ballard Ball Park
A-2 Smith Fields Park
A-3 Steep Mountain Park

Existing Community Parks
C-1 Draper City Park
C-2 Galena Hills Community Park

Existing Regional Parks
R-1 Jordan River Parkway
R-2 Corner Canyon Regional Park

Existing Special Use Parks/Trailheads
S-1 Andy Ballard Equestrian Center
S-2 Draper Historical Park
S-3 Mehraban Wetlands Park
S-4 Orson Smith Trailhead Park
S-5 Osborne Trailhead
S-6 Red Rock Trailhead
S-7 Sadler Trailhead
S-8 South Mountain Amphitheater

Existing County-Owned Parks
CO-1 Salt Lake County Flight Park
CO-2 South Mountain Park and Pool
CO-3 Wheadon Farms (Undeveloped)

Existing Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-1 SunCrest Village Green Park

Existing Parks

- M — Mini Park
- N — Neighborhood Park
- A — Area Park
- C — Community Park
- R — Regional Park
- S — Special Use Park
- CO — County-Owned Park
- DN — Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- PR — Private Park
- Existing Special Use Park/Trailhead

Existing Open Space & Other Recreation Facilities

- OS — City-Owned Open Space
- OSO — Open Space Other
- COU — County-Owned Facility
- Other Facility

- Jordan River
- Streams
- Rail Lines
- School Property
- Waterbodies
- Draper City Boundary

AUGUST 5 2008

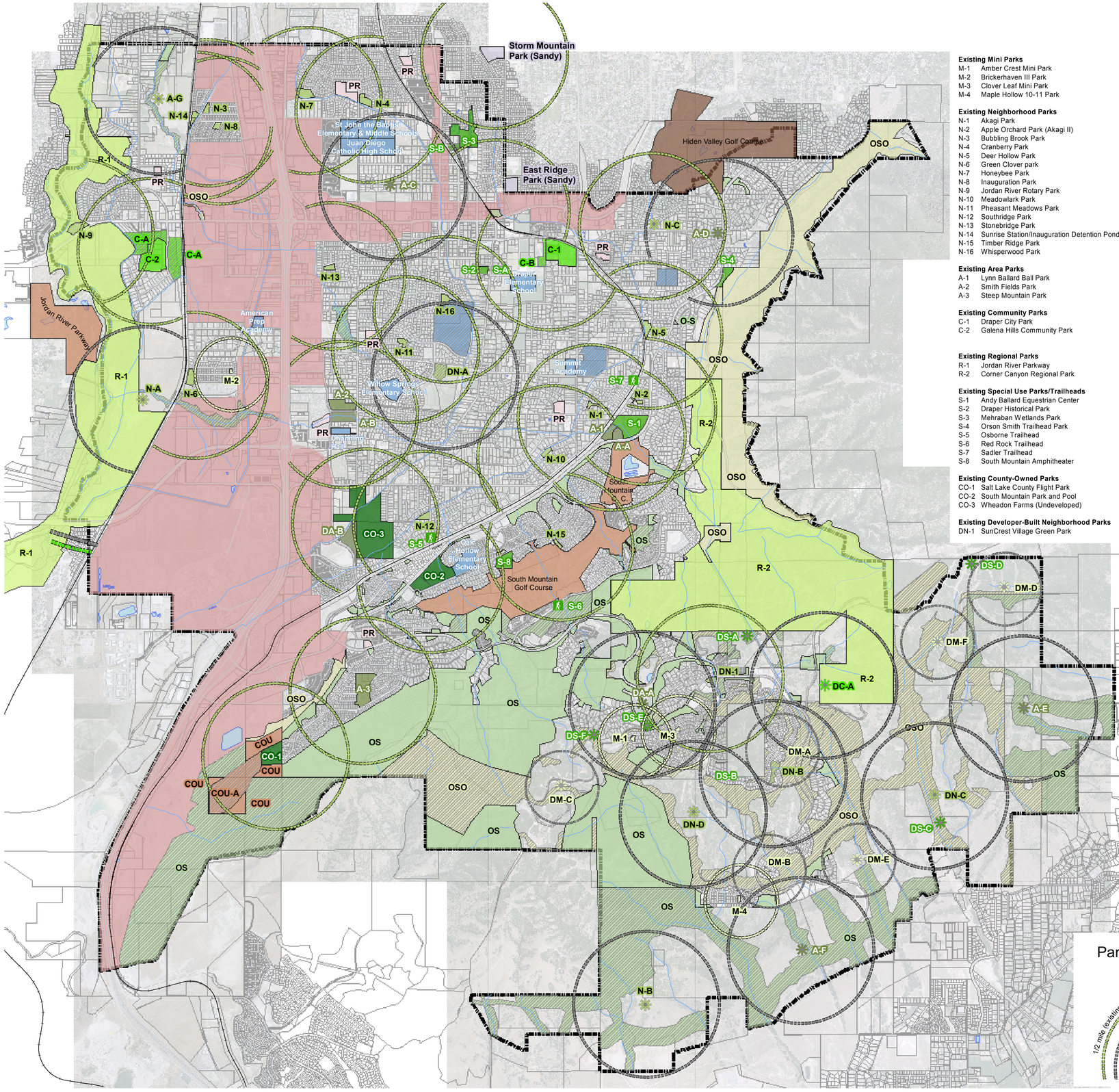
Map 2 - 1: Existing Parks, Open Space, & Other Recreation Facilities

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

LANDMARK DESIGN

DRAPER CITY

Draper City Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan



Existing Mini Parks
M-1 Amber Crest Mini Park
M-2 Brickerhaven III Park
M-3 Clover Leaf Mini Park
M-4 Maple Hollow 10-11 Park

Existing Neighborhood Parks
N-1 Akagi Park
N-2 Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)
N-3 Bubbling Brook Park
N-4 Cranberry Park
N-5 Deer Hollow Park
N-6 Green Clover park
N-7 Honeybee Park
N-8 Inauguration Park
N-9 Jordan River Rotary Park
N-10 Meadowlark Park
N-11 Pheasant Meadows Park
N-12 Southridge Park
N-13 Stonebridge Park
N-14 Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond.
N-15 Timber Ridge Park
N-16 Whisperwood Park

Existing Area Parks
A-1 Lynn Ballard Ball Park
A-2 Smith Fields Park
A-3 Steep Mountain Park

Existing Community Parks
C-1 Draper City Park
C-2 Galena Hills Community Park

Existing Regional Parks
R-1 Jordan River Parkway
R-2 Corner Canyon Regional Park

Existing Special Use Parks/Trailheads
S-1 Andy Ballard Equestrian Center
S-2 Draper Historical Park
S-3 Mehraban Wetlands Park
S-4 Orson Smith Trailhead Park
S-5 Osborne Trailhead
S-6 Red Rock Trailhead
S-7 Sadler Trailhead
S-8 South Mountain Amphitheater

Existing County-Owned Parks
CO-1 Salt Lake County Flight Park
CO-2 South Mountain Park and Pool
CO-3 Wheadon Farms (Undeveloped)

Existing Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-1 SunCrest Village Green Park

Future Neighborhood Parks
N-A Neighborhood Park B (West)
N-B Neighborhood Park C (South)
N-C Neighborhood Park D (Northeast)

Future Area Parks
A-A Lynn Ballard Ball Park Expansion
A-B Smith Fields Park Expansion
A-C Area Park C (North)
A-D Area Park D (Northeast)
A-E Area Park E (Southeast)
A-F Area Park F (South)
A-G Area Park G (Northwest)

Future Community Parks
C-A Galena Hills Community Park Expansion
C-B Draper City Park Expansion

Future Special Use Parks
S-A Draper Historical Park Expansion
S-B Mehraban Wetlands Park West Expansion

Future County-Owned Facilities
COU-A Salt Lake County Flight Park Expansion

Future Developer-Built Mini Parks
DM-A Eagle Crest Mini Park
DM-B SunCrest Maple Hollow 7 Park
DM-C SunCrest Mini Park C
DM-D SunCrest Mini Park D
DM-E SunCrest Mini Park E
DM-F SunCrest Mini Park F

Future Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-A Bellevue Park
DN-B SunCrest Falcon Pointe Park
DN-C SunCrest Park 1 Adjacent to Schools
DN-D SunCrest Park 2 Adjacent to Schools

Future Developer-Built Area Parks
DA-A SunCrest Area Park
DA-B South Fork Park

Future Developer-Built Community Parks
DC-A SunCrest Community Park

Future Developer-Built Special Use Parks
DS-A Eidelweiss Trailhead
DS-B SunCrest Eagle Crest Trailhead
DS-C SunCrest Hog Hollow Trailhead
DS-D SunCrest Jacob's Ladder Trailhead
DS-E SunCrest Longbranch Trailhead
DS-F SunCrest Maple Hollow Trailhead

Future Neighborhood Parks
N-A Neighborhood Park B (West)
N-B Neighborhood Park C (South)
N-C Neighborhood Park D (Northeast)

Future Area Parks
A-A Lynn Ballard Ball Park Expansion
A-B Smith Fields Park Expansion
A-C Area Park C (North)
A-D Area Park D (Northeast)
A-E Area Park E (Southeast)
A-F Area Park F (South)
A-G Area Park G (Northwest)

Future Community Parks
C-A Galena Hills Community Park Expansion
C-B Draper City Park Expansion

Future Special Use Parks
S-A Draper Historical Park Expansion
S-B Mehraban Wetlands Park West Expansion

Future County-Owned Facilities
COU-A Salt Lake County Flight Park Expansion

Future Developer-Built Mini Parks
DM-A Eagle Crest Mini Park
DM-B SunCrest Maple Hollow 7 Park
DM-C SunCrest Mini Park C
DM-D SunCrest Mini Park D
DM-E SunCrest Mini Park E
DM-F SunCrest Mini Park F

Future Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-A Bellevue Park
DN-B SunCrest Falcon Pointe Park
DN-C SunCrest Park 1 Adjacent to Schools
DN-D SunCrest Park 2 Adjacent to Schools

Future Developer-Built Area Parks
DA-A SunCrest Area Park
DA-B South Fork Park

Future Developer-Built Community Parks
DC-A SunCrest Community Park

Future Developer-Built Special Use Parks
DS-A Eidelweiss Trailhead
DS-B SunCrest Eagle Crest Trailhead
DS-C SunCrest Hog Hollow Trailhead
DS-D SunCrest Jacob's Ladder Trailhead
DS-E SunCrest Longbranch Trailhead
DS-F SunCrest Maple Hollow Trailhead

Existing Parks

- M Mini Park
- N Neighborhood Park
- A Area Park
- C Community Park
- R Regional Park
- S Special Use Park
- CO County-Owned Park
- DN Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- PR Private Park
- Existing Special Use Park/Trailhead
- Jordan River
- Streams
- Rail Lines
- School Property
- Non-Residential Land Use
- Waterbodies
- Draper City Boundary

Existing Open Space & Other Recreation Facilities

- OS City-Owned Open Space
- OSO Open Space Other
- COU County-Owned Facility
- Other Facility
- Sandy City Park

Proposed Parks, Open Space, & Other Recreation Facilities

- N Proposed Neighborhood Park
- A Proposed Area Park
- C Proposed Community Park
- S Proposed Special Use Park
- OS Proposed Open Space
- OSO Proposed Open Space Other
- COU Proposed County-Owned Facility
- DM Proposed Developer-Built Mini Park
- DN Proposed Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- DS Proposed Developer-Built Special Use Park
- Undeveloped School Property
- N Proposed Neighborhood Park
- A Proposed Area Park
- C Proposed Community Park
- DM Proposed Developer-Built Mini Park
- DN Proposed Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- DA Proposed Developer-Built Area Park
- DS Proposed Developer-Built Special Use Park
- DC Proposed Developer-Built Community Park

AUGUST 5, 2008

Map 2 - 2: Existing & Future Parks & Service Areas for Mini & Neighborhood Parks

Park Service Area Radii

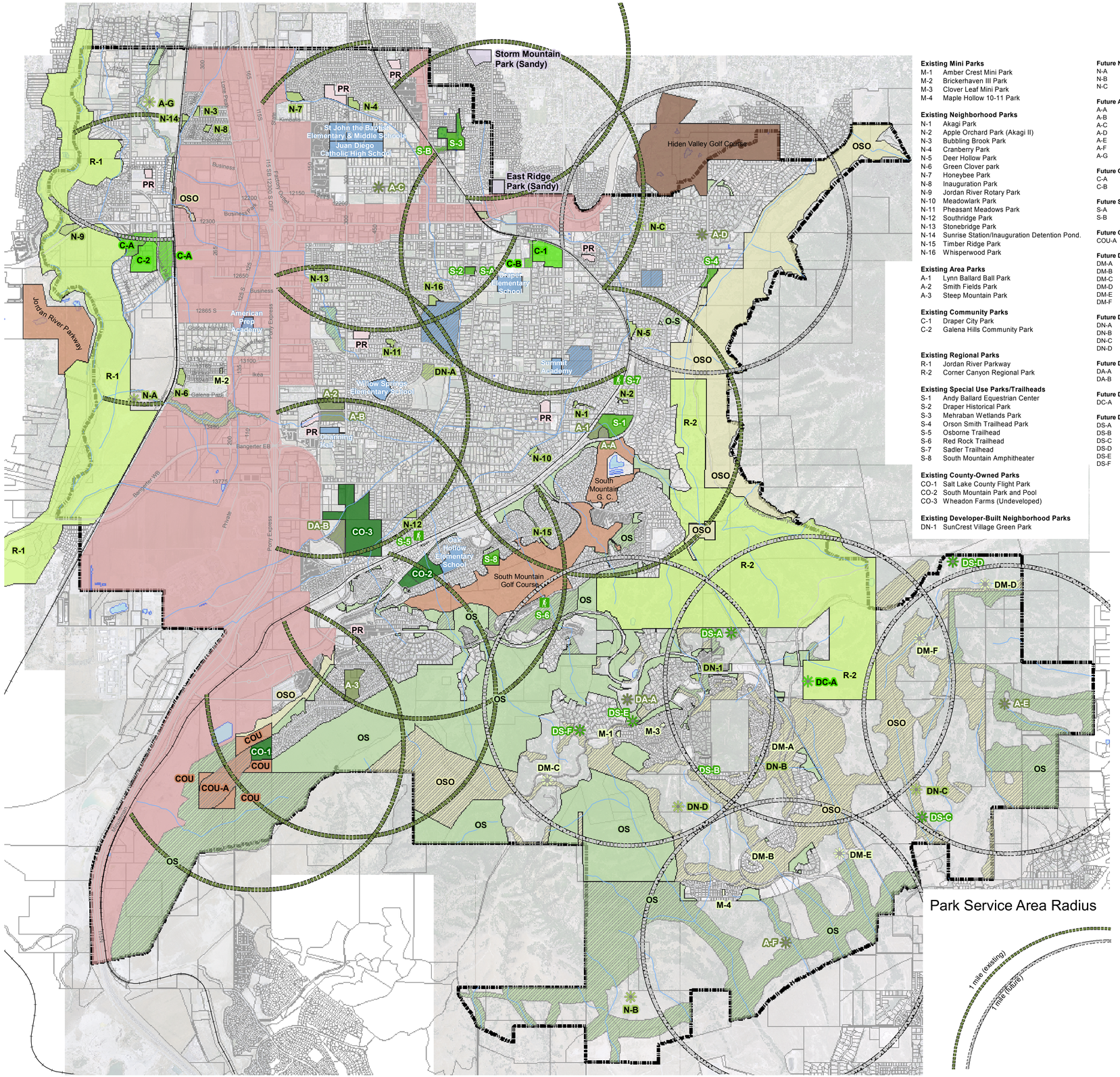
1/2 mile (existing)
1/2 mile (future)
1/4 mile (existing)
1/4 mile (future)

Feet
0 2,500 5,000

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

DRAPER CITY

Draper City Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan



Existing Mini Parks
M-1 Amber Crest Mini Park
M-2 Brickerhaven III Park
M-3 Clover Leaf Mini Park
M-4 Maple Hollow 10-11 Park

Existing Neighborhood Parks
N-1 Akagi Park
N-2 Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)
N-3 Bubbling Brook Park
N-4 Cranberry Park
N-5 Deer Hollow Park
N-6 Green Clover park
N-7 Honeybee Park
N-8 Inauguration Park
N-9 Jordan River Rotary Park
N-10 Meadowlark Park
N-11 Pheasant Meadows Park
N-12 Southridge Park
N-13 Stonebridge Park
N-14 Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond.
N-15 Timber Ridge Park
N-16 Whisperwood Park

Existing Area Parks
A-1 Lynn Ballard Ball Park
A-2 Smith Fields Park
A-3 Steep Mountain Park

Existing Community Parks
C-1 Draper City Park
C-2 Galena Hills Community Park

Existing Regional Parks
R-1 Jordan River Parkway
R-2 Corner Canyon Regional Park

Existing Special Use Parks/Trailheads
S-1 Andy Ballard Equestrian Center
S-2 Draper Historical Park
S-3 Mehraban Wetlands Park
S-4 Orson Smith Trailhead Park
S-5 Osborne Trailhead
S-6 Red Rock Trailhead
S-7 Sadler Trailhead
S-8 South Mountain Amphitheater

Existing County-Owned Parks
CO-1 Salt Lake County Flight Park
CO-2 South Mountain Park and Pool
CO-3 Wheadon Farms (Undeveloped)

Existing Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-1 SunCrest Village Green Park

Future Neighborhood Parks
N-A Neighborhood Park B (West)
N-B Neighborhood Park C (South)
N-C Neighborhood Park D (Northeast)

Future Area Parks
A-A Lynn Ballard Ball Park Expansion
A-B Smith Fields Park Expansion
A-C Area Park C (North)
A-D Area Park D (Northeast)
A-E Area Park E (Southeast)
A-F Area Park F (South)
A-G Area Park G (Northwest)

Future Community Parks
C-A Galena Hills Community Park Expansion
C-B Draper City Park Expansion

Future Special Use Parks
S-A Draper Historical Park Expansion
S-B Mehraban Wetlands Park West Expansion

Future County-Owned Facilities
COU-A Salt Lake County Flight Park Expansion

Future Developer-Built Mini Parks
DM-A Eagle Crest Mini Park
DM-B SunCrest Maple Hollow 7 Park
DM-C SunCrest Mini Park C
DM-D SunCrest Mini Park D
DM-E SunCrest Mini Park E
DM-F SunCrest Mini Park F

Future Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-A Bellevue Park
DN-B SunCrest Falcon Pointe Park
DN-C SunCrest Park 1 Adjacent to Schools
DN-D SunCrest Park 2 Adjacent to Schools

Future Developer-Built Area Parks
DA-A SunCrest Area Park
DA-B South Fork Park

Future Developer-Built Community Parks
DC-A SunCrest Community Park

Future Developer-Built Special Use Parks
DS-A Eidelweiss Trailhead
DS-B SunCrest Eagle Crest Trailhead
DS-C SunCrest Hog Hollow Trailhead
DS-D SunCrest Jacob's Ladder Trailhead
DS-E SunCrest Longbranch Trailhead
DS-F SunCrest Maple Hollow Trailhead

Existing Parks

- M Mini Park
- N Neighborhood Park
- A Area Park
- C Community Park
- R Regional Park
- S Special Use Park
- CO County-Owned Park
- DN Developer Built Neighborhood Park
- PR Private Park
- S Existing Special Use Park/Trailhead
- Jordan River
- Streams
- Rail Lines
- School Property
- Non-Residential Land Use
- Waterbodies
- Draper City Boundary

Existing Open Space & Other Recreation Facilities

- OS City-Owned Open Space
- OSO Open Space Other
- COU County-Owned Facility
- Other Facility
- Sandy City Park

Proposed Parks, Open Space, & Other Recreation Facilities

- N Proposed Neighborhood Park
- A Proposed Area Park
- C Proposed Community Park
- S Proposed Special Use Park
- OS Proposed Open Space
- OSO Proposed Open Space Other
- COU Proposed County-Owned Facility
- DM Proposed Developer-Built Mini Park
- DN Proposed Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- DS Proposed Developer-Built Special Use Park
- Undeveloped School Property
- N Proposed Neighborhood Park
- A Proposed Area Park
- C Proposed Community Park
- DM Proposed Developer-Built Mini Park
- DN Proposed Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- DA Proposed Developer-Built Area Park
- DS Proposed Developer-Built Special Use Park
- DC Proposed Developer-Built Community Park

AUGUST 5, 2008

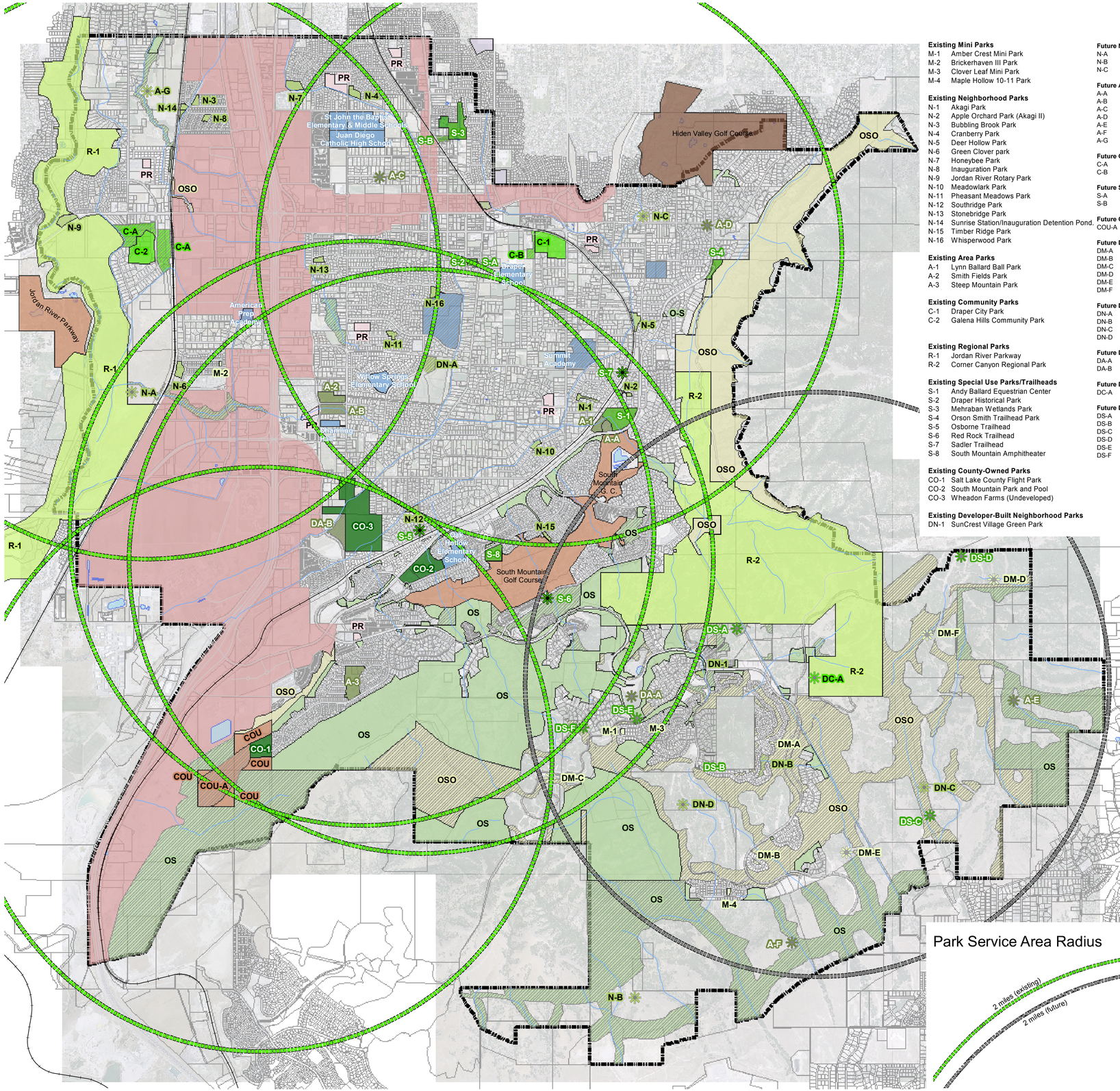
Map 2 - 3: Existing & Future Parks & Service Areas for Area Parks

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

DRAPER CITY

Draper City Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan



Existing Mini Parks
M-1 Amber Crest Mini Park
M-2 Brickerhaven III Park
M-3 Clover Leaf Mini Park
M-4 Maple Hollow 10-11 Park

Existing Neighborhood Parks
N-1 Akagi Park
N-2 Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)
N-3 Bubbling Brook Park
N-4 Cranberry Park
N-5 Deer Hollow Park
N-6 Green Clover park
N-7 Honeybee Park
N-8 Inauguration Park
N-9 Jordan River Rotary Park
N-10 Meadowlark Park
N-11 Pheasant Meadows Park
N-12 Southridge Park
N-13 Stonebridge Park
N-14 Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond.
N-15 Timber Ridge Park
N-16 Whisperwood Park

Existing Area Parks
A-1 Lynn Ballard Ball Park
A-2 Smith Fields Park
A-3 Steep Mountain Park

Existing Community Parks
C-1 Draper City Park
C-2 Galena Hills Community Park

Existing Regional Parks
R-1 Jordan River Parkway
R-2 Corner Canyon Regional Park

Existing Special Use Parks/Trailheads
S-1 Andy Ballard Equestrian Center
S-2 Draper Historical Park
S-3 Mehraban Wetlands Park
S-4 Orson Smith Trailhead Park
S-5 Osborne Trailhead
S-6 Red Rock Trailhead
S-7 Sadler Trailhead
S-8 South Mountain Amphitheater

Existing County-Owned Parks
CO-1 Salt Lake County Flight Park
CO-2 South Mountain Park and Pool
CO-3 Wheadon Farms (Undeveloped)

Existing Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-1 SunCrest Village Green Park

Future Neighborhood Parks
N-A Neighborhood Park B (West)
N-B Neighborhood Park C (South)
N-C Neighborhood Park D (Northeast)

Future Area Parks
A-A Lynn Ballard Ball Park Expansion
A-B Smith Fields Park Expansion
A-C Area Park C (North)
A-D Area Park D (Northeast)
A-E Area Park E (Southeast)
A-F Area Park F (South)
A-G Area Park G (Northwest)

Future Community Parks
C-A Galena Hills Community Park Expansion
C-B Draper City Park Expansion

Future Special Use Parks
S-A Draper Historical Park Expansion
S-B Mehraban Wetlands Park West Expansion

Future County-Owned Facilities
COU-A Salt Lake County Flight Park Expansion

Future Developer-Built Mini Parks
DM-A Eagle Crest Mini Park
DM-B SunCrest Maple Hollow 7 Park
DM-C SunCrest Mini Park C
DM-D SunCrest Mini Park D
DM-E SunCrest Mini Park E
DM-F SunCrest Mini Park F

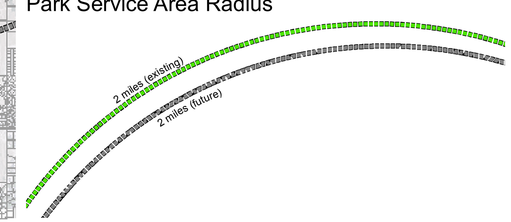
Future Developer-Built Neighborhood Parks
DN-A Bellevue Park
DN-B SunCrest Falcon Pointe Park
DN-C SunCrest Park 1 Adjacent to Schools
DN-D SunCrest Park 2 Adjacent to Schools

Future Developer-Built Area Parks
DA-A SunCrest Area Park
DA-B South Fork Park

Future Developer-Built Community Parks
DC-A SunCrest Community Park

Future Developer-Built Special Use Parks
DS-A Eidelweiss Trailhead
DS-B SunCrest Eagle Crest Trailhead
DS-C SunCrest Hog Hollow Trailhead
DS-D SunCrest Jacob's Ladder Trailhead
DS-E SunCrest Longbranch Trailhead
DS-F SunCrest Maple Hollow Trailhead

Park Service Area Radius



Existing Parks
- M Mini Park
- N Neighborhood Park
- A Area Park
- C Community Park
- R Regional Park
- S Special Use Park
- CO County-Owned Park
- DN Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- PR Private Park
- S Existing Special Use Park/Trailhead

Existing Open Space & Other Recreation Facilities
- OS City-Owned Open Space
- OSO Open Space Other
- COU County-Owned Facility
- Other Facility
- Sandy City Park

Proposed Parks, Open Space, & Other Recreation Facilities
- N Proposed Neighborhood Park
- A Proposed Area Park
- C Proposed Community Park
- S Proposed Special Use Park
- OS Proposed Open Space
- OSO Proposed Open Space Other
- COU Proposed County-Owned Facility
- DM Proposed Developer-Built Mini Park
- DN Proposed Developer-Built Neighborhood Park
- DS Proposed Developer-Built Special Use Park
- Undeveloped School Property
- N Proposed Neighborhood Park
- A Proposed Area Park
- C Proposed Community Park
- DM Proposed Developer Built Mini Park
- DN Proposed Developer Built Neighborhood Park
- DA Proposed Developer Built Area Park
- DS Proposed Developer Built Special Use Park
- DC Proposed Developer Built Community Park

- Jordan River
- Streams
- Rail Lines
- School Property
- Non-Residential Land Use
- Waterbodies
- Draper City Boundary

AUGUST 5, 2008

Map 2 - 4: Existing & Future Parks & Service Areas for Community Parks

0 2,500 5,000 Feet

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

DRAPER CITY

Chapter 3 Recreation

This Chapter addresses recreation programs and facilities, reviews comments received during the public participation aspects of the planning process, describes existing recreation programs and facilities available to residents, and defines the City's role in providing recreation facilities and programs. Recommended goals, policies, and implementation measures are found in Chapter 5.

Public Comment Regarding Recreation Programs and Facilities

Summary of Community-Wide Survey Comments

Most-Needed Activities/Programs
Through an open-ended question, residents were asked to list activities and programs not currently offered by the City that are most-needed. The largest response (32 percent) was for more sporting events. Some respondents listed specific sporting events, such as soccer (20 percent), tennis (12 percent) and baseball (10 percent). Of the non-sports related activities/programs, outdoor, wildlife activities were mentioned by 14 percent of respondents, and concerts, plays, and theater were mentioned by 11 percent. Table 3A summarizes the information.

Table 3A – Most-Needed Activities/Programs

Most-Needed Activities/Programs	Percent
More sporting events	32
Soccer	20
Other	17
Outdoor, wildlife activities—fishing, biking, hiking	14
Tennis	12
Concerts, plays, theater, etc.	11
Baseball	10
Basketball	8
Before and after school	6
Football	5
Lacrosse	5
Ice skating, hockey	5
Racquetball, dance classes, volleyball	2-3 each

Most-Needed Facilities
When asked a similar question about facilities, the largest percentage of respondents suggested a recreation center (29 percent), followed by 21 percent who indicated a need for more trails, and 12 percent who identified tennis courts. Ten percent each identified a need to preserve open and natural space, add a dog park, and plan for additional soccer fields.

A high percentage of respondents chose "other" (27 percent) which is unusual for an open-ended question where no list is provided that includes the option "other."[1] It suggests that people want more variety in facilities, but do not currently know exactly what they might be. Table 3B summarizes responses.

Table 3B – Most-Needed Facilities

Most-Needed Facilities	Percent
Recreation Center – fitness center with pool, sporting courts, track, etc.	29
Other	27
More trails	21
Tennis courts	12
Dog park	10
Preserve open space and nature activities	10
Soccer fields	10
Another swimming pool	9
More parks	6
Amphitheater	6
Baseball fields	6
Football fields	6
Swimming, swimming lessons, lacrosse fields, more play equipment in parks, ice skating rink/hockey rink, sledding hill, performing arts center, skate park, splash pad/water park for kids.	1-5 each

While requesting more sporting events such as soccer, tennis, and baseball programs as shown in Table 3A, only a small portion of the respondents indicated a desire for additional sports facilities such as soccer fields, tennis courts, baseball fields, football fields, lacrosse fields, and basketball courts (see Table 3B). This seems contradictory. It may be that sporting events are perceived as different from specific sports activities, and could include events like bike and running races, swim meets, tournaments, and any other sports-related event.

In an additional question regarding the importance of various facilities, respondents were asked to rank how important it is for Draper City to develop each specific facility. Those that ranked the highest, i.e. received a score of above five (5) on a scale where one (1) is not important to seven (7) which is very important.

- Facilities with scores over 5: Recreation Center – 5.7; Skate Park – 5.3; Sports Fields – 5.2; Trails – 5.1; and Additional Parks – 5.1.
- Facilities with scores over 4: Acquisition of Open Space – 4.9; Dog Parks - 4.9; Swimming Pool(s) – 4.4.

[1] The "Other" category includes such diverse response as: karate, martial arts, golf tournaments, classes for children, more arts and concerts. Many respondents did not limit their response to facilities, but included potential activities as well.

Respondents appear to be consistent in their desire for a recreation center and trails; however, they are somewhat inconsistent with regard to open space, dog parks, and sports fields.

Willingness to Pay for Facilities and Programs

In response to a question where people were asked to allocate $100 for additional facilities, where they could apply all of the funds to one particular facility or spread it out over several different facilities, respondents were willing to allocate the most funds to walking and bike trails ($17.19), and preserving open space ($17.16). Again, this is consistent with general findings that trails are highly valued and desired in Draper. They were next willing to spend money on a recreation center ($12.32). They were willing to spend between $7.00-$8.00 on athletic fields for practices; existing parks and playgrounds, and an indoor aquatic center. They were willing to spend between $6.00-$7.00 on a performing arts center, and between $5.00-$6.00 on new neighborhood and community parks. They were less willing to spend money on athletic courts (basketball and tennis) and recreational programs.

Most Participated-in Activities by Individuals and Families

When asked what activities individuals or family members currently participate in, hiking was identified most often at 54 percent, followed by biking on paved trails (47 percent), going to the playground (41 percent), running and jogging (35 percent), golf (34 percent), attending festivals and celebrations (33 percent), leisure swimming (32 percent), biking on the roads (30 percent), and snow sledding and tubing (30 percent).

Those activities that respondents mentioned least frequently (between 1 and 5 percent of the time) included adult flag football, adult league baseball, adult league basketball, adult soccer, youth softball, adult/senior leagues of softball, adult volley ball, drop-in-play volleyball, water aerobics, drop-in-play basketball, BMX/freestyle biking, canoeing, youth corps, track and field instruction, and craft classes. Public comment in focus groups and at the public scoping meeting identified limited opportunities for adults to participate in sports. The results here indicate that adults truly are not participating in sporting activities, presumably because those opportunities are not available.

Most Participated-in Activities by Age Group

When analyzing most participated-in activities by age group, importance differences occur that are not necessarily perceived when the results from all age groups are combined. Table 3C identifies those activities that various age groups participate in and the percentage of time a particular activity was mentioned. The 18-24 year old group is not included because of the very small number of respondents in that age group. Most participated-in activities listed were mentioned at least 30 percent of the time.

The broad array of activities identified by 25-54 year olds reflects the fact that they have children in the home. There is more time spent at playgrounds, soccer games, and swimming lessons. But the common and life-long interests appear to be in hiking and biking, festivals and celebration or concerts, and perhaps golf.

Table 3C – Most Participated-in Activities by Age Group

Age Group	Participated-in Activity	Percentage
25-34 year olds	Playgrounds	66
	Hiking	50
	Running/jogging	47
	Biking – paved trails	38
	Snow-sledding/tubing	37
	Golf	36
	Leisure swimming	35
	Festivals/celebrations	35
	Biking – roads	30
	Exercise/aerobics	30
35-44 year olds	Hiking	57
	Playgrounds	49
	Biking – paved trails	49
	Leisure swimming	44
	Running/jogging	41
	Festivals/celebrations	37
	Biking – primitive trails	36
	Youth soccer	35
	Swimming lessons	33
	Golf	32
	Biking – roads	32
	Exercise/aerobics	31
	Swimming lessons	30
45-54 year olds	Biking – paved trails	56
	Hiking	56
	Golf	37
	Biking – primitive trails	34
	Biking – roads	33
	Festivals/celebrations	33
	Running/jogging	32
55-64 year olds	Hiking	58
	Biking – paved trails	46
	Outdoor concert series	32
	Festivals/celebrations	30
	Golf	30
65 and above	Biking – paved trails	40
	Outdoor concert series	39
	Hiking	35

Most-Desired Activities by Individuals and Families

When asked what activities individuals and families would participate in if they were available, 49 percent of the respondents said that they would participate in an outdoor concert series, followed by 32 percent who would participate in ice skating, 29 percent who would go snow sledding or tubing, 28 percent who would participate in exercise and aerobic classes, 27 percent would use more paved biking trails, and 26 percent said they would participate in arts (painting and sketching), snow shoeing/cross country skiing, or tennis if they were to be provided. Leisure swimming and swimming lessons were identified by 24 and 23 percent respectively.

Those activities least-likely to be participated-in, and which were mentioned less than 5 percent of the time include BMX/freestyle biking, skateboarding, and youth corps. The

number of activities that respondents are likely to participate in are far fewer than those identified as currently being participated-in. This again, could be due to the lack of availability of a broad variety of activities – sports related and non-sports related.

Desired Activities by Age Group

Differences also occur among age groups relating to activities they would like to participate in if they were available; however, outdoor concert series is highly rated by all age groups. The other activities that cross age groups are hiking, biking, walking, and golf. These serve the need for healthy lifestyles and physical fitness, as well as recreation. An outdoor concert series suggests a need for more cultural activities.

Table 3D identifies those activities that various age groups would like to participate in and the percentage of time it was mentioned. Again, the 18-24 year old group is not included because of the very small number of respondents in that age group. The desired activities listed were mentioned at least 30 percent of the time.

Table 3D – Desired Activities by Age Group

Age Group	Participated-in Activity	Percentage
25-34 year olds	Outdoor concert series	51
	Ice skating	39
	Swimming lessons	36
	Exercise/aerobics	35
	Dance classes	32
	Youth soccer	32
	Leisure swimming	32
35-44 year olds	Outdoor concert series	51
	Ice skating	43
	Snow sledding/tubing	41
	Biking – paved trails	33
	Arts (painting/sketching, etc.)	32
	Youth soccer	32
	Swimming lessons	31
	Tennis	31
45-54 year olds	Outdoor concert series	50
	Skiing	31
55-64 year olds	Outdoor concert series	41
65 and above	Outdoor concert series	31
	Nature study (birding, wildlife)	31

Relative Importance of Providing Activities

Asked to rate the importance of Draper City providing specific activities on a scale of 1 – 5 where one is not important and five is very important, those activities receiving a high score of 4 or above included playgrounds (4.1) and hiking (4.0). Those receiving scores above 3 included paved biking trails (3.9), festivals and celebrations (3.8), swimming lessons (3.8), leisure swimming (3.7), youth soccer (3.7), biking on primitive trails (3.7), biking on the roads (3.6), outdoor concert series (3.6), snow sledding/tubing (3.5), running/jogging (3.5), youth basketball (3.4), exercise/aerobics (3.4), tennis (3.3), youth baseball leagues (3.3), before and after school programs (3.2), performing arts (3.2), and golf (3.1).

In general, all age groups responded similarly to this question, but the larger number of people with young children rated the importance of playgrounds, swimming lessons, and youth soccer generally higher.

Relative Importance of Providing Facilities

Table 3E below shows the relative level of importance of several facilities and the corresponding perception of level of provision for such facilities. When reviewing the table, the score under Importance indicates the level of importance to survey respondents for having those kinds of facilities provided – trails and city trees are very highly rated in importance, as are a recreation center and the other facilities listed in the table. However, the corresponding score for how well facilities are being provided is always less, suggesting and corroborating other findings -- that people want more trails and more trees in the city. The data also indicates that facilities such as a senior center and an outdoor swimming pool are very highly rated in importance but are rated very low in terms of services provided.

Table 3E – Relative Importance of Providing Facilities

Facility	Importance	Provision of Facilities – Service Levels
Trails linking the city	4.5	3.6
City trees	4.5	3.0
Recreation Center	4.3	3.1
Weight training facility	4.1	2.8
Performing arts center	3.9	3.3
Parks - nature	3.9	3.4
Preservation of open space	3.9	3.4
Playgrounds	3.8	3.2
Senior Center	3.8	1.9
Trails – ATV	3.8	3.5
Fairgrounds	3.7	2.1
Nature Center	3.7	3.0
Swimming pool - outdoors	3.7	1.9

Getting Information on Recreation Programs and Facilities

Most respondents learn about recreation programs through word-of-mouth and small local newspapers (51 percent for each); followed by City flyers (31 percent), school flyers (25 percent), County flyers (17 percent), and websites (15 percent).

Summary of Comments from Focus Groups and Scoping Meeting

Youth Focus Group (February 6, 2008 – 7 signed-in)

- Kids are actively engaged in sports (Alta Little League baseball, Super League basketball, football, soccer) but they have no place in Draper to practice or play games.
- Schools do not allow the use of their fields or facilities, but with the new school district forming, that policy may change. There is a need for greater cooperation between the community and the school district.
- Currently use TreeHouse for swimming, climbing wall, and basketball courts. Would like a recreation center similar to Dimple Dell with a pool, weights, rock wall, etc., as well as a bubble on the existing pool to extend its use.
- Explore the possibility of sharing resources (Sandy, American Fork, Lehi, Highland) to perhaps form a recreation district.
- There is not a lot for youth to do in Draper City; no bowling, movies, etc. so they usually go to malls (Jordan Commons) and elsewhere.
- Additional facilities needed: more convenient bus service to ski resorts; paved trails; BMX skills park; skate park/BMX park; ATV trails; a minimum of 6-8 tennis courts.
- Desire a facility to serve all age groups like a world class swimming facility or some other major recreation destination to anchor the south end of the valley.
- The City needs a recreation director and grant writer.

Organized Sports/Recreation Focus Group (February 27, 2008 – 12 signed-in)

- School Fields: Sandy City and Salt Lake County use school fields in Draper City for sports programs. The County also has an agreement with Jordan School District for the use of their fields. With the school district split, it is hoped that more cooperation between the City and School District will be possible for the use of fields, gyms, and other school facilities.
- Draper City's Role in sports programming: There is no need to start over, but Draper could be an umbrella organization bringing together the diverse range of programs already established. Many teams and organizations are in place; but facilities, specifically fields, are lacking. Further, there needs to be some oversight and management for scheduling and to determine needs.
- Draper City can fill gaps in recreation not currently being met by the County and other private groups. Need to look at policy changes to address gaps in service and to ensure that existing facilities are being maximized.
- The City should provide a Recreation Director who would schedule play, manage the fields and facilities, coordinate programs and help with community events and races, disseminate information, and generally be a community resource regarding recreation in Draper City.
- Tournaments: there is a desire to host soccer and other sports tournaments in Draper, and it is a possible revenue source.
- Additional programs and facilities needed: girls softball and other programs for girls; adult programs such as baseball and men's and co-ed softball; basketball; tennis; flag football; lacrosse; Frisbee golf; indoor soccer; and a recreation center similar to Cottonwood Heights.

- Operations and Management: There needs to be a large budget for the care of existing facilities and the new ones that are coming on line.
- New Facilities: The City should explore all partnering options for developing fields and facilities. As an example, Sparta (soccer) has a contact with a hospital to use underutilized property. Sparta would get the agreement, build the fields, and schedule them; their needs would take priority but others would have access to the fields as well.
- Church Fields: They are sometimes used, but it is a maintenance concern for the organization. The City could make agreements to maintain the fields in exchange for public use.

Informal Recreation Focus Group (February 6, 2008 – 9 signed-in)

- Seniors desire accessible paved trails; swimming pool; exercise equipment and other opportunities for a healthy, active lifestyle; fishing; low fees because they are on fixed incomes; and transportation to facilities.
- Off-road vehicle trails: There is a desire for off-road vehicle trails in Draper particularly in the Corner Canyon area, but that is not possible because of conservation easement and adjacency to Forest Service lands. This is likely an regional issue and will need cooperation from multiple jurisdictions to achieve a terrain park for off-road use.
- SunCrest development needs more soccer fields and open space for recreation programs. Currently residents use facilities in other communities.
- A SunCrest Community Center is under construction and will serve residents and guests with after school programs (tutoring), and recreation programs (dance classes, pool, basketball court/ice rink combination). It will be a private facility.
- The amphitheater is dedicated to performing arts, but could have other multiple uses. Space is very limited however.
- The Sorensen Historic Home Museum has events all year and is staffed by volunteers. Programs and events include birthday parties and weddings (fees), and free Halloween and Christmas events, quilting classes, and school tours. Parking is limited and restrooms are shared with the adjacent park.
- Draper Days: The event is growing and City Park may no longer be adequate to host the fireworks show and required parking. The event is sponsored by the City and includes the rodeo, races, parade, fireworks, rides, tennis tournament, concerts, booths, and food.
- Performing Arts: The arts council performs plays at the Juan Diego High School facilities.

Scoping Meeting (February 28, 2008 – 23 signed-in)

- Facilities and programs desired: large recreation center with quality facilities including a swimming pool; cultural arts and dance programs; sports fields – at least six for each major sport (football, baseball, soccer, softball, lacrosse field with berms); a world class tennis center; adult programs; splash pads.
- Draper City should have recreation programs; private programs (baseball, basketball, soccer) are too competitive. County programs are not too competitive, but are too far away (Sandy at rush hour).

- Recreation center: People use Dimple Dell and Alta Canyon; TreeHouse is too expensive. Consider opportunities to partner; and address concerns about competition with private sector.
- Kids need structured programs to get them active, inspired, and more respectful.
- Residents in west Draper use South Jordan recreation facilities; they're more accessible and successful.
- Better cooperation with the school district; better cooperation between state, county, and schools to make sure community needs are met.

Existing Recreation Programs and Facilities

The City of Draper does not offer recreation programs. It does provide some facilities in parks that are used for sports practices, but are not generally considered suitable or in sufficient quantity for formalized or competitive games. The existing recreation programs that are available to residents are offered by either private community-based recreation interests, Salt Lake County, or are available in adjacent communities such as Sandy and South Jordan.

Community-Based Recreation Programs

The Organized Sports/Recreation Focus Group, the Parks and Trails Committee, respondents to the Community-wide Survey, and others have all acknowledged the role that community-based recreation program-providers play in the community. Despite the difficulties in getting to games and practices and finding places to play and practice close to home, participation by Draper City residents in these programs is high. The Organized Sports/Recreation Focus Group identified the following sports programs in which Draper City residents participate. Additionally, Sandy City estimates that approximately 16 percent of participation in programs organized and administered by Sandy City is coming from Draper City residents.[2]

Southeast Baseball	400 out of 500 total from Draper
Jordan Football	150 out of 500 total from Draper
Alta Football	700 out of 1000 total from Draper
Utah Youth Soccer Organization	330 out of 1500 total from Draper
Lacrosse	400 out of 1000 total from Draper

Salt Lake County Organized Sports Programs

Salt Lake County utilizes facilities at Draper Swimming Pool, Dimple Dell Regional Park, South Mountain Park Field, Draper City Park, South Mountain Golf Course, Oak Hollow Elementary, and Indian Hills Middle School to offer recreation programs for residents of the City of Draper. The programs include swimming lessons, swim team, aquatic sports, T-ball and coaches pitch, outdoor soccer, flag football, junior golf, indoor soccer, basketballs, and arts and games. Additional programs are offered in nearby facilities and communities

[2] Dan Medina, Sandy City Parks and Recreation

including youth ski and snowboard programs, Jr. Jazz youth basketball, basketball camps, Supersport (summer youth sports activities), karate, track and field, tennis, and triathlons.

Salt Lake County-Owned Facilities

South Mountain Golf Course

The course is owned and managed by Salt Lake County and is located entirely in the City of Draper. It is an 18-hole championship course designed by David Graham/Gary Panks that includes a state-of the-art driving range and putting greens, and a clubhouse with a restaurant. The course hosts leagues and tournaments, and provides opportunities for golf instruction for residents of Draper as well as regionally and state-wide.

Salt Lake County Flight Park

This 80-acre park located atop Point of the Mountain is a popular hang gliding site that is relatively undeveloped. In 2008, Salt Lake County will upgrade facilities at the flight park by providing paved parking and access, a restroom and pavilion, picnic tables, entrance and interpretive signing, seating and viewing areas, hang glider tie-down pads, walkways, and landscaping. Additional improvements are planned in the future.

South Mountain Park and Pool

The outdoor pool is located adjacent to the park and is open throughout the summer swimming season (Memorial Day to Labor Day), but closes during the rest of the year. Leisure swimming and swimming lesson are offered; a concession provides food for sale. The park includes many amenities: a playground, picnic tables, seating, walking paths, pavilion, restroom, open lawn areas, volleyball court, and soccer/football fields.

Draper City Facilities and Events

Sorensen Historic Home Museum

The Museum is managed and programmed by the Draper Historic Society and staffed by volunteers. It is located adjacent to the Draper Historic Park in the center of Draper's Town Center area, and shares parking and restrooms with the park. Programs and events include birthday parties, for which a fee is charged, as well as Halloween and Christmas events, quilting classes, school tours, and other informal tours which are free to the public.

Draper Days
This is the largest and most-attended City-sponsored event in Draper. It includes a rodeo, races, parade, fireworks, rides, tennis tournament, concerts, booths, and food. It has grown consistently over the last few years and is at a point where the existing venues are too small to accommodate the crowds and activities, particularly in Draper City Park. The event lasts seven days and utilizes Draper City Park, Draper Historic Park, the Equestrian Center, Juan Diego High School, and the Amphitheater. The large crowds, often from out-of-town, strain available parking and other facilities, making continued growth difficult.

Other Community Events and Activities
In addition to Draper Days, the City sponsors other community events and activities including Trails Days, where residents are encouraged to hike, bike, or ride horses on local trails; Healthy Draper which encourages residents to be involved in physical activity, lead healthy lifestyles, and combat childhood obesity; Christmas in Draper activities; and performing arts events sponsored by the Arts Council and performed in Juan Diego High School facilities.

Private Recreation Facilities

TreeHouse Athletic Club
Treehouse Athletic Club is located at 1101 East Draper Parkway and is a private athletic club/recreation center offering a variety of facilities and activities for its members. It is actively engaged in community activities and regularly sponsors programs with local businesses and residents, such as the Friday @ Five Networking events, sponsorship of Healthy Draper activities and events, support of arts programs including Draper Historic Theater and the Draper Amphitheater, and participation in fundraising events and activities within the community.

Memberships are available for singles, doubles, families, single adults with children, and senior singles and doubles. Membership requires an initial joining fee plus monthly use fees. The facility is open seven days a week from early morning to late evening. Programs include over 80 group fitness classes; wellness and weight loss classes; a climbing wall with bouldering and traversing classes; racquetball facilities and tournaments; a regulation-sized basketball gym which also accommodates volleyball, badminton, and indoor soccer; two year-round pools for open water-play, swim team activities and competitions, swimming lessons, water aerobics, and lap swimming, and other water-related physical activities; a broad variety of dance classes for all ages including jazz, ballet, funk and breakin', and tap; and martial arts classes for all ages. Children's programs include "The Nest" – child care and activities while adults are using the facilities; and "Treehouse Kids" which offers programs and activities for children age 6-12 years and junior members age 12-15 years.

Boondocks Fun Center
Boondocks is located at 75 East Southfork Drive on an 8-acre site. It is a family-oriented entertainment center that includes an arcade, batting cages, bumper boats, go-karts, rookie go-karts, and slick track go-karts, a laser tag arena, max-flight simulator, two miniature golf courses, a rock climbing wall, kiddie cove, picnic pavilion, meeting rooms, and a restaurant. The facility provides for group activities, picnics, team building programs, birthday parties,

and others. Pricing at Boondocks Fun Center includes multiple-activity passes, or individual activity tickets.

Hidden Valley Country Club Golf Course
A portion of the Hidden Valley course is in the City of Draper. It is a private golf course and country club, and includes 18 holes that were developed in 1959, an additional 9 holes – "The Mountain Nine" that opened in 1980 -- and a new clubhouse that opened in 2001. It is a members-only facility providing a quality golf experience.

Dimple Dell Fitness and Recreation Center

Numerous residents of the City of Draper report using the Dimple Dell facility, which is located in the City of Sandy. It offers a broad variety of sports and fitness activities for all ages including: swimming lessons, competitive swimming, lap swimming, Red Cross Safety classes, and open plunge; rock climbing classes and competitions; dance and aerobic classes; volleyball, baseball, basketball, soccer, and flag football; chess classes, art classes, bowling and other off-track programs; and ski and snowboard lessons in conjunction with Snowbird. The Dimple Dell Fitness and Recreation Center is Salt Lake County-Owned.

Draper City's Role in Providing Recreation Facilities and Programs

A key goal of this Plan is to determine what role the City of Draper should play in providing recreation facilities and programs to its residents. The existing programs serve the community well, and many believe it is not necessary or cost-effective to duplicate these private community-offered programs and the county-offered programs with City programs. Rather than compete with existing programs, many have suggested that the City's role be one of coordination, augmenting existing programs, and filling gaps where programs are not being provided.[3] The City recognizes a need for better coordination and additional programs such as tennis, lacrosse, and others.[4]

Recommended Recreation Programs and Facilities

Create a Recreation Manager Position
In March 2005, a "Recreation Feasibility Study" was completed for the City.[5] This feasibility study, as well as opinions expressed by the Draper City Parks and Trails Committee, and others highly support the establishment of a full-time Recreation Manager position within the Public Works Department. The position would have multiple responsibilities including:

- Coordinate and schedule the use of recreation fields.
- Oversee maintenance and management of fields and facilities.

[3] Hansen, Patti. "Recreation Feasibility Study for Draper City", March 2005.
[4] Public Works Department, Engineering Division Memorandum to Mayor and City Council, December 28, 2006.
[5] Hansen, Patti. "Recreation Feasibility Study for Draper City", March 2005.

- Provide public education about recreation opportunities provided through community-based recreation programs and others.
- Coordinate with existing program providers and facilitate the identification of existing and future needs.
- Coordinate and cooperate with potential partners and other providers including schools, churches, and private recreation facilities to share facilities.
- Identify gaps in recreation program needs and determine appropriate means of filling gaps, i.e. seek partners, secure funds and grants, maximize existing facilities, and construct new facilities.
- Assist with community events and activities including Draper Days, Trails Day, Draper Rodeo, Healthy Draper, Christmas in Draper, and others.
- Oversee and manage park concessions at the Equestrian Center, sporting event concessions in parks, and concession facilities established in Draper Parks.
- Act as a community resource regarding recreation programs, facilities, and events in Draper City.

Provide Recreation Facilities

There is also an acknowledged need for facilities for practices and games for all of the various sports programs available to residents. This too, is a role that the City can play by constructing additional facilities -- primarily fields and courts -- on which recreation and sports activities can be programmed. As new parks are developed, space for practice and playing fields should take high priority so that residents are not forced to travel long distances by having opportunities available closer to home.

A recreation center/aquatic center is a highly desired facility for respondents to the survey. Several possible locations were identified by the public including three parcels owned by the Jordan School District which may become available for sale. These parcels and others such as the South Fork Park property should be considered when the time is right to fund and construct a recreation center.

Additional recreation facilities needed include:

- Practice and playing fields for soccer, football, lacrosse, baseball, softball, etc.
- Tennis courts for practices, informal games, and tournaments – at least 6-8 new courts at a tennis center, as well as supplemental courts in parks.
- A recreation center/indoor aquatic center (in cooperation with Salt Lake County, or other partner if possible.) The center should be located with access to trails, public transit, and generally be readily accessible and centrally located.
- Senior center.
- Space and opportunity to engage in non-competitive sporting events including classes, demonstrations, workshops, etc.
- More trails and connected trails.
- Winter sledding/tubing, and other winter activities.

Fill Gaps in Recreation Programs

Through the public's participation in the Master Plan process, several gaps in recreation programs were identified. These are gaps that the City could take-on under the guidance and management of the Recreation Manager described earlier. The following recreation programs have been identified as unavailable to Draper City residents.

- Programs for youth that are not necessarily sports-related, gathering places for youth.
- Adult recreation programs including baseball, men's and co-ed softball, basketball, tennis, flag football, lacrosse, and Frisbee golf.
- Programs for girls – girl's softball and others.
- More programs for senior citizens, including opportunities to exercise indoors.
- An outdoor concert series – perhaps in the existing Amphitheater once it is completed.
- Winter activities such as ice skating, snow shoeing and skiing, and sledding/tubing.
- Exercise/aerobic classes.
- Opportunities for nature and wildlife study.

Chapter 4 Trails

This Chapter address trails within the City of Draper, discusses public comment concerning trails, identifies existing trails and trailheads in the system, conducts a trail needs analysis based on an existing level of service standard, identifies future trails and trailheads, and discusses issues related to trails. Goals, policies, and implementation measures are found in Chapter 5.

Public Comment Regarding Trails

Summary of Community-Wide Survey Comments

Trail Use

Trails are very popular in Draper; 88 percent of survey respondents indicated they use the City trails system. Trail use is pretty evenly spread over all age groups with 45-54 year olds using them most (91 percent) and the above 65-year age group using them the least (73 percent). Regardless, well over 80 percent of survey respondents use City trails, and 92 percent of them use the trails for walking, jogging, and hiking; while 58 percent use the trails system to bike. Of survey respondents, six percent are equestrian users, and three percent use trails for commuting to work. Of current trail users, 20 percent use them daily, 36 percent report weekly use, and 28 percent use the trails monthly.

Most-Used Trails

The Porter Rockwell Trail is the most-used trail. It is used by nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of trail users. Corner Canyon Trails and Jordan River Parkway Trail are used equally by over one-third (37 percent) of respondents, and the Bonneville Shoreline Trail is used by 33 percent of respondents. Table 4A lists the various trails in the survey and their use by respondents.

Table 4A – Most-Used Trails

Trail	Percent Usage
Porter Rockwell Trail	65
Corner Canyon Trails	37
Jordan River Parkway Trails	37
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	33
South Mountain Trails	25
Trails in Community Parks	21
Draper Canal Trail	18
Lone Peak Wilderness Trail	14
SunCrest Trails	12
Aquaduct Trail	10
Mehraban Wetland Park Trails	7
Deer Hollow Trail	5

Needed Trail System Improvements

When asked what improvements should be made to the trails system, 40 percent of respondents indicated that it is necessary to connect gaps in the existing trails system; 37 percent want to link neighborhoods with the trails system; others desire restrooms (29 percent) and increased trail miles (24 percent). A summary of needed trail improvements is provided in Table 4B.

Table 4B - Needed Trail System Improvements

Trail Improvement	Percent
Close gaps in existing system	40
Link neighborhoods with trails	37
Restrooms	29
Increased trail miles	24
More trail heads	17
More lighting	16
Picnic shelters and trailheads	13
Interpretive trails (environmental education)	11
More parking	10
Open longer during season	6
Link to commercial/business areas	5

Types of Trails Needed

Respondents expressed a need to increase asphalt and natural surface trails as well as bike lanes on streets. Respondents generally did not feel a need to increase the specialized, downhill trails. Table 4C summarizes the responses.

Table 4C – Types of Trails Needed

Trail Type	Increase (%)	Same Amount (%)	Don't Know (%)
Asphalt	46	37	16
Natural surface – biking, hiking, equestrian	55	28	17
Specialized – downhill	16	33	50
Bike lanes (on-street)	53	26	20

Summary of Focus Group Comments

Youth Focus Group (February 6, 2008 – 7 signed-in)

- Desired activities and facilities: ATV's are not allowed in the City anymore -- many kids have ATV's and want to be able to use them close-by; paved trails.
- Enjoy biking and hiking in Corner Canyon.
- Participate in Scout trail building projects based on the current Trails Master Plan and under the supervision of volunteers.
- Occasionally go horseback riding in Corner Canyon.

Informal Recreation Focus Group (February 6, 2008 – 9 signed-in)

- Senior citizens want paved, accessible trails.
- ATV trails.

Trails Focus Group (February 27, 2008 – 16 signed-in)

- Illegal use of trails:
    - Jordan River Trail: cars are accessing the paved trail near the silo, which is all public property and maintained by Salt Lake County. There is a need for a "hot line" to inform the proper authorities of the illegal activities.
    - Police have generally been responsive; however, the community is organizing volunteer groups to "watch and report".
    - Enforcement is needed on mountain trails. Calls to 911 are not answered; reports must go to the Draper Police. Groups are working on a system of grid numbers so that people can reference where they are and report activities.
    - Need trail rangers who can ticket (like South Jordan).
- Equestrian Trails will remain on the Jordan River even though some may be realigned.
- Unpaved trails are multi-use – if they are all paved, hikers and equestrian will not use them. As they are, they keep speeds down and control use. Adding obstacles occasionally to discourage bikers from speeding would also help.
- Corner Canyon is heavily used, with popular trails being Ghost Falls, Clarks, and Oak Hollow. Conflicts are common now. To avoid conflicts, an "every other day" system, alternate days of use, or parallel trails may be needed. Signs would also help in key locations such as blind turns.
- New trails in Corner Canyon need careful thought. Loops are preferred for hiking, biking, and equestrian use; but does that invite conflicts? Trail design should introduce obstacles, surface materials, and other means to control access and speeds.
- On-street trails need signing; they too are multi-use.
    - Need bike routes and trails on roads for commuters.
    - Routes to TRAX stations.
    - Connect roads to paved multi-use trails to unpaved mountain trails.
- Safety should be the primary concern. Children on trails require a need for safety.
- Signing programs are needed throughout the trail system. Signs are also vulnerable to vandalism; investigate other means of marking trails like painted rocks, trees, etc. Small signs that give good information like the temporary signs during Trail Days.
- Avoid sensitive lands and sites with trails.
- Connect neighborhoods and schools to trails.
- A major east/west trail between Corner Canyon and Jordan River is lacking; investigate canals and creeks as routes.
- Public has difficulty getting information on trails; trailheads are not signed, most people do not understand the system; residents know nearby trails but not the overall system; residents need better trail information.
    - Send out trails maps to all residents with rules for trail use.
    - Develop flyers.
    - Prepare an insert for the newspaper.
    - Create a "Trail of the Month" feature in the newspaper.
    - Provide internet access to trails map.

  - Provide numbered trail signs keyed to maps.
  - Trail-specific maps with details about natural environment, features along the trail, trail details.
  - Provide radio announcements about trail conditions, or put conditions on the website, or provide a place on the website where people can place trail conditions information.
- Volunteers could be used for trail maintenance, construction, and monitoring. "Adopt a Trail" programs will appeal to special trail users.
- Trailheads: Post rules, provide signage to locate them, provide kiosks with trails information for all trailheads.
- Downhill trails are needed.
- ATV trails – difficult to locate in Draper. Not allowed in Corner Canyon because of the terms of the conservation easement. It is more of a regional issue and needs participation by multiple groups including the Forest Service and adjacent communities.
- An underpass is planned at Point of the Mountain at about 14800 South. Others are considered at 13200 South and 11400 South.
- Cross country skiing: not many people participate because of the variability in snow conditions. If the snow is good, they use the existing trails.
- Bike-specific parks are needed: Pump Tracks (relatively small); Skills Parks (larger); BMX tracks (with water to maintain tracks and control dust).
- Trail fees or passes: casual users would not like them; specialized trail users might. Most people want free trails access and use.
- Mandate trail development as part of the development approval process. Require easements and rights-of-way early in the development review process.

Existing Trails and Trailheads

The City of Draper has nearly 65 (64.57 actual) miles of trails: 3.11 miles of hard surface trails, and 45.33 miles of soft-surface trails; and 6.65 miles of multi-surface trails. Additionally, there are 9.48 miles of on-street bike lanes and routes. Table 4D below identifies the Existing Soft Surface Trails by name and their lengths in miles; Table 4E identifies the Existing Hard Surface Trails; Table 4F lists the existing Multi-Surface Trails; Table 4G lists the Existing Bike Lanes and Routes, and Table 4H lists the Existing Trailheads. Additionally, there are four existing grade-separated trail crossings: one under Highland Drive at the equestrian center; one under 12300 South at the Jordan River Parkway trail; one at Traverse Ridge Drive at about Gallatin; and another at about 14800 South and the railroad tracks.

Table 4D – Existing Soft Surface Trails

EXISTING SOFT SURFACE TRAILS	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
Akagi Park Trail	0.29
Aquaduct Trail	3.47
Bear Canyon Link	0.26
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	8.96
Brickerhaven Trail	0.31
Canyon Hollow Trail	1.46
Carlquist Trail	0.50
Cherry Canyon Trail	0.29
Clark's Trail	1.55
Corner Creek Trail	0.31
Creek View Trail	1.11
Deer Ridge Loop	1.10
Eagle Crest Trail	1.83
Equestrian Center Riding Trail	1.40
Gas Line Trail	0.50
Ghost Falls North	1.28
Ghost Falls South	0.35
Highland Drive Trail	3.38
Jordan River Equestrian	1.36
Lower Corner Canyon Trail	1.05
Maple Hollow Downhill	1.63
Maple Hollow Road	0.65
Maple Hollow South Trail	0.42
Maple Hollow Trail	0.71
Mehraban Wetland Trail	0.44
Oak Hollow Trail	1.52
Oak Vista Trail	0.52
Orson Smith Trail	0.70
Red Rock Trail	0.46
Sadler Trail	0.62
Silica Pit Trail	0.31
South Point Access	0.30
Spring Hollow Trail	1.06
Trail of the Eagle	0.25
Upper Corner Canyon Road	3.65
Valley View Trail	1.33
TOTAL	45.33

Table 4E – Existing Hard Surface Trails

EXISTING HARD SURFACE TRAILS	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
Carlquist Trail	0.50
Draper Canal Trail North	0.51
Draper Park Trail	0.29
East Jordan Canal Trail	0.14
Lone Rock Trail	0.45
Mehraban Wetland Trail	0.52
Porter Rockwell Trail	1.20
TOTAL	3.11

Andy Ballard Equestrian Center Trail and Trailhead

Porter Rockwell Trail

Orson Smith Trailhead

Table 4-F Existing Multi-Surface Trails

EXISTING MULTI-SURFACE TRAILS	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
Corner Creek Trail	0.27
Galena Loop Trail	0.27
Highland Drive Trail	0.33
Point of the Mountain Trail	0.98
Porter Rockwell Trail	4.46
Wheadon Trail	0.15
Willow Creek Trail	0.19
TOTAL	6.65

Table 4G – Existing Bike Lanes and Routes

EXISTING BIKE LANES AND ROUTES	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
12300 South	2.75
1300 East	1.27
Fort Street	1.90
Mike Weir Drive	1.45
Minuteman Drive	1.27
Rambling Road	0.84
TOTAL	9.48

Table 4H – Existing Trailheads

EXISTING TRAILHEADS	
Trailhead Name	Address
Andy Ballard Equestrian Center	1600 E. Highland Dr. (13500 S.)
Carolina Hills	13650 S. Carolina Hills Ct. (1815 E.)
Coyote Hollow	14200 S. Coyote Hollow Ct. (1850 E.)
Draper City Park	12500 S. 1300 E.
East Bench	13500 S. Upper Corner Cny. Rd. (2000 E.)
Ghost Falls	2600 E. Upper Corner Cny. Rd. (14200 S.)
Jordan River Rotary Park	910 West 12300 South
Mehraban Wetlands	898 E. Riparian Dr.
Orson Smith Trailhead	12601 S. Highland Dr. (12500 S)
Osborne Trailhead	14100 S. Osborne Ln. (660 E.)
Red Rock	1200 E. Mike Weir Dr. (14500 S.)
Sadler Trailhead	1620 E. 13200 S.
Salt Lake County Flight Park	15300 South Steep Mountain Dr.

Trails Needs Analysis

The City completed the "Draper Impact Fee Analysis" in 2004 (Rosenthal & Associates, Inc.). The impact fee was based on a 2004 level of service of 7.8 acres of trails per 1,000 demand units. In 2004 there were 29.5[1] miles of trails within the City of Draper and the population was 32,524[2], which calculates to be 1.10 miles per 1,000 population. Rather than use the 7.8 acres of trails per 1,000 demand units in the determination of trails needs, the more manageable and more easily understood equivalent of 1.10 miles per 1,000 population is used. The impact fee analysis study did not include on-street bike lanes and routes in its calculation, therefore they will not be included in this needs analysis. The trail miles used for the needs analysis will be 55.09 (64.57 mi. – 9.48 mi.).

In 2008, based on the 36,887[3] population, the City of Draper should have 33 miles of trails (soft surface, hard surface, and multi-surface.) With nearly 55 miles of existing trails, the City has continued to maintain, and actually exceeded the level of service established in 2004. The

[1] Rosenthal & Associates, Inc., "Draper Impact Fee Analysis", 2004.
[2] As explained in Footnote No. 2, Chapter 2, Page 2-10.
[3] Projected by Draper City Planning Department.

population is expected to grow to 64,593[4] in 2030. At that time the City will need 26 additional miles of trails for a total of about 59 miles. Without building additional trails, the City will meet it current standard into the year 2030.

Future Trails and Trailheads

Planned Future Trails shown on Map 4-1 includes 45.36 miles of Soft Surface Trails (See Table 4I); 14.92 miles of Hard Surface Trails (See Table 4J); 15.26 miles of Multi-Surface Trails (See Table 4K); 44.45 miles of On-Street Bike Lanes and Routes (See Table 4L); and 11 new trailheads (See Table 4M). These planned future trails amount to around 65 miles of proposed trail soft surface, hard surface, and multi-surface trails, plus the on-street trails of 44.45. With these planned miles the City should have no concerns maintaining its current level of service of 1.10 miles per 1,000 population.

Much of the tremendous growth in trails development is due to the highly organized trails enthusiasts and users who have formed groups and constructed many of the trails as a volunteer effort. A few highly motivated trail proponents have taken the lead and garnered the volunteer resources needed to layout and construct soft-surface trails.

Table 4I – Future Soft Surface Trails

FUTURE SOFT SURFACE TRAILS	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
12300 South Trail Link	0.45
Aquaduct Bonneville Shoreline T.	0.29
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	8.02
Bonneville Shoreline Trail Alternative	1.54
Corner Creek Loop Trail	0.46
Canyon View Trail	1.88
Burnham Canyon Trail	0.29
Brocks Point Trail	1.24
Creek View Trail	0.44
Carlquist Trail	0.19
Gas Line Link Trail	0.29
Flight Park Access Trail	0.19
Hog Hollow Trail	1.00
Golden Harvest Trail	0.30
Lower Bonneville Shoreline Trail	1.71
Lower Mercer Trail	1.88
Jacobs Hollow Trail	2.93
Mercer Hollow Trail	1.89
Fort Canyon Trail	0.53
Oak Vista Trail	0.56
Potato Hill Trail	1.03
Peak View Trail	1.54
Sunrise Trail Link	0.42
Highland Drive Trail	1.27
Traverse Ridge Trail	4.08
Sadler Trail Link	0.27
Willow Canyon Trail	0.18
Maple Hollow Trail	1.14
South Point Trail	1.54
Right Hand Fork Trail	3.00
Valley View Trail	1.90
Lower Bonneville Shoreline Trail	1.26
Willow Creek Loop Trail	0.36
Maple Hollow Downhill Trail	0.33
Traverse Mountain Link Trail	0.49
Other	0.47
TOTAL	45.36

Future Grade Separated Crossings

In order to provide cross-valley access to regional trails, efficient access to public transportation (TRAX), improve safety, and take advantage of multiple sources of funding, additional grade separated crossings are needed. Nine are shown on Map 4-1.

[4] Projected by Draper City Planning Department

Table 4J – Future Hard Surface Trails

FUTURE HARD SURFACE TRAILS	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
13200 South Trail	1.40
Canyon Hollow Road Trail	0.49
Carlquist Trail	0.35
Cranberry Trail	1.07
Crescent Willow Creek Trail	0.87
Draper Canal Trail North	0.38
Draper Elementary Trail	0.14
Kimball's Lane Trail	0.31
Lower Corner Canyon Trail	0.93
Mehraban Trail	0.15
Peak View Loop	0.34
Rail Trail	1.61
Porter Rockwell Trail	1.84
Silica Pit Loop Trail	0.45
South Fork Trail	0.54
Sunrise	2.53
Upper Corner Canyon Trail	0.77
Whisperwood	0.75
TOTAL	14.92

Table 4K – Future Multi-Surface Trails

FUTURE MULTI-SURFACE TRAILS	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
Carlquist	1.18
Corner Creek Trail	3.55
Deer Hollow Trail	0.88
Draper/Sandy Canal Trail	0.36
East Jordan Canal Trail	1.41
Galena Loop Trail	2.87
Highland Drive Trail	1.06
Parkstone	0.50
Porter Rockwell Trail/I-15 Link	1.00
South Mountain/UTA Connector	0.18
Sunrise Trail	1.17
Wheadon Trail	0.39
Willow Creek Trail	0.71
Other	0.23
TOTAL	15.26

Table 4L – Future Bike Lanes and Routes

FUTURE ON-STREET BIKE LANES/ROUTES	
	Length
Trail Name	Miles
11400 South	2.36
1300 East	0.38
13200 Street	1.49
13800 South	3.47
200 West	1.86
300 East	2.98
700 East	2.17
700 West/Galena Park Blvd.	2.94
Bangerter Parkway	0.63
Carlquist Dr.	1.15
Draper Parkway	1.36
Highland Drive	5.90
Kimball's Lane	1.15
Lone Peak Parkway	1.22
Lone Rock Drive	0.65
Minuteman	2.34
Pioneer Road	3.02
Pony Express Road	1.23
Stokes Avenue	0.59
Suncrest Drive	3.43
Traverse Ridge Road	4.13
TOTAL	44.45

Table 4M – Future Trailheads

FUTURE TRAILHEADS	
Trailhead Name	Address
Canyon Hollow	14000 S. Lower Corner Canyon Rd.
Draper Presereve	775W. 12850 South
Eagle Crest	1900 E. Eagle Crest Dr. (15375 S.)
Eidelweiss	14600 S. 2100 E.
Hog Hollow	3000 E. 15600 S.
Jacobs Ladder	3200 E. 14200 S.
Long Branch Trailhead	1689 E. Dear Ridge Dr. (15095 S)
Maple Hollow	15180 S. Elk Glen Dr. (1455 E.)
Oak Hollow	765 E. Traverse Ridge
Peak View	2500 E. 14500 South
Potato Hill	1400 E. Traverse Ridge Rd. (14500 S.)

Trails Issues and Recommendations

ATV Trails

During the public process individuals and groups expressed concern that there are no ATV trails in Draper City, and particularly in Corner Canyon. Unfortunately, there are no suitable ATV trail locations in Draper City, with the possible exception of the SunCrest development. Corner Canyon is protected with a conservation easement which prohibits such use. ATV use is also prohibited on the adjacent Forest Service lands, and the Lone Peak Wilderness. The Jordan River Trail is non-motorized throughout its entire length.

ATV use appears to be a regional issue that will take the cooperation of multiple jurisdictions and several entities and interest groups to resolve. A possible location includes the gravel pit at Point of the Mountain with a possible connection along Traverse Mountain, but again the coordination and cooperation of multiple interests will be required.

ATV users also vary, some desiring challenge courses where skills can be honed and tested, and speeds can exceed what would normally be acceptable on multi-use trails. Others prefer a slow, easy ride to view scenery and spend time with family and friends. Each of these groups requires an entirely different location and terrain.

It is recommended that Draper City continue its ban on ATV use on trails within the City, but that it cooperate with a regional organization (when one is formed) to help locate and design or construct such facilities.

Conflicts and Safety on Multi-Purpose Off-Street Trails

The majority of Draper City trails are multi-use, either soft surface or hard surface. As a consequence, the opportunity for conflicts is high, even though the reported incidence of conflicts appears to be relatively small at this time. As trail use increases however, it is inevitable that conflicts will increase.

The issues primarily revolve around the diversity of trail users, and the need for a safe trail system for all of the various users. Users include mountain bikers, cyclists, joggers, hikers and walkers, mothers with strollers, small children on bikes, people with dogs, equestrian interests, rollerblade users, and others. All have differing skill levels and interests, as well as preferences for surfacing. Suggestions include zoning areas for different types of trail users; alternating days or times; adding obstacles to force slower speeds; maintaining trails in primitive (not paved) conditions for the same reason; parallel trails; trail signing systems; trail monitors to report misbehavior; trail patrols with the power to ticket; and fees to use trails. In reality, a variety of these options may be needed depending on the circumstances and the kind of trail.

With existing conflicts being relatively low at this time, but knowing that they will likely increase in the future, now is the time for some careful trails planning and experimentation with temporary and pilot projects. In the short term, a well thought-out trail signing system is a

good first step, and likely to be the most acceptable to the multitude of trail users. The signing system must also be coupled with a comprehensive public information and education campaign that includes maps, flyers, newspaper articles, public service announcements, website notices, and a variety of other means of getting information out to the public about how to use the trails safely.

As time goes by, it may be necessary to implement some of the other conflict-reducing and safety-enhancing means, but hopefully only on high traffic trails. There is time for some experimentation with not just signing systems and how extensive or intrusive they need to be, but also with what other means are effective. In the end a variety of trail types will continue to be needed to meet the needs of children, families, seniors, and a broad variety of trail users.

On-Street Bike Lanes/Routes

These serve as important connectors between residents and multi-use trails; they are popular with people who commute by bicycle to work and shopping because they can generally achieve faster speeds; and they are often the only non-automobile option available. More on-street bicycle routes or lanes are needed to give residents an opportunity to reduce the pollution and congestion caused by automobile use, and increase health and vitality. These routes will most-likely be used primarily by commuters who want connections to other trails, as well as connections to alternative forms of transportation such as TRAX (light rail) and eventually FrontRunner (commuter rail). With the planned addition of over 45 miles of on-street bicycle lanes and routes, the City is taking an important and critical step.

Illegal Use of Trails

Illegal use of trails includes anything from driving cars on them, littering, harassing others, vandalism, and other inappropriate activities. Residents are also unsure about who to call to report such incidents – Draper City Police, Salt Lake County, 911, or some other agency. The signing system previously discussed could also include information on who to contact in the event illegal activity is spotted, along with the essential public information and education programs that need to accompany such an effort.

This is an on-going problem for many communities, but also represents an opportunity to cooperate, share ideas, and resources. The on-going effort to develop a system of grid numbers or other means of allowing individuals to locate themselves, and the illegal activity on the trails when they are reporting will be invaluable. Cooperation with and guidance from law enforcement agencies will assist citizen groups and volunteers to effectively curtail illegal activity on trails.

In 2008, the Corner Canyon Citizen Watch Group was organized to educate park visitors and provide a means of reporting problems. A brochure has been published outlining trail safety tips, and important rules for trail use. On Corner Canyon trails, the place to call for emergencies is 911; for problems and violations people are directed to Draper City police; and those that wish to help build, maintain, or watch are directed to the Draper City website at www.draper.ut.us.

Trail Priorities

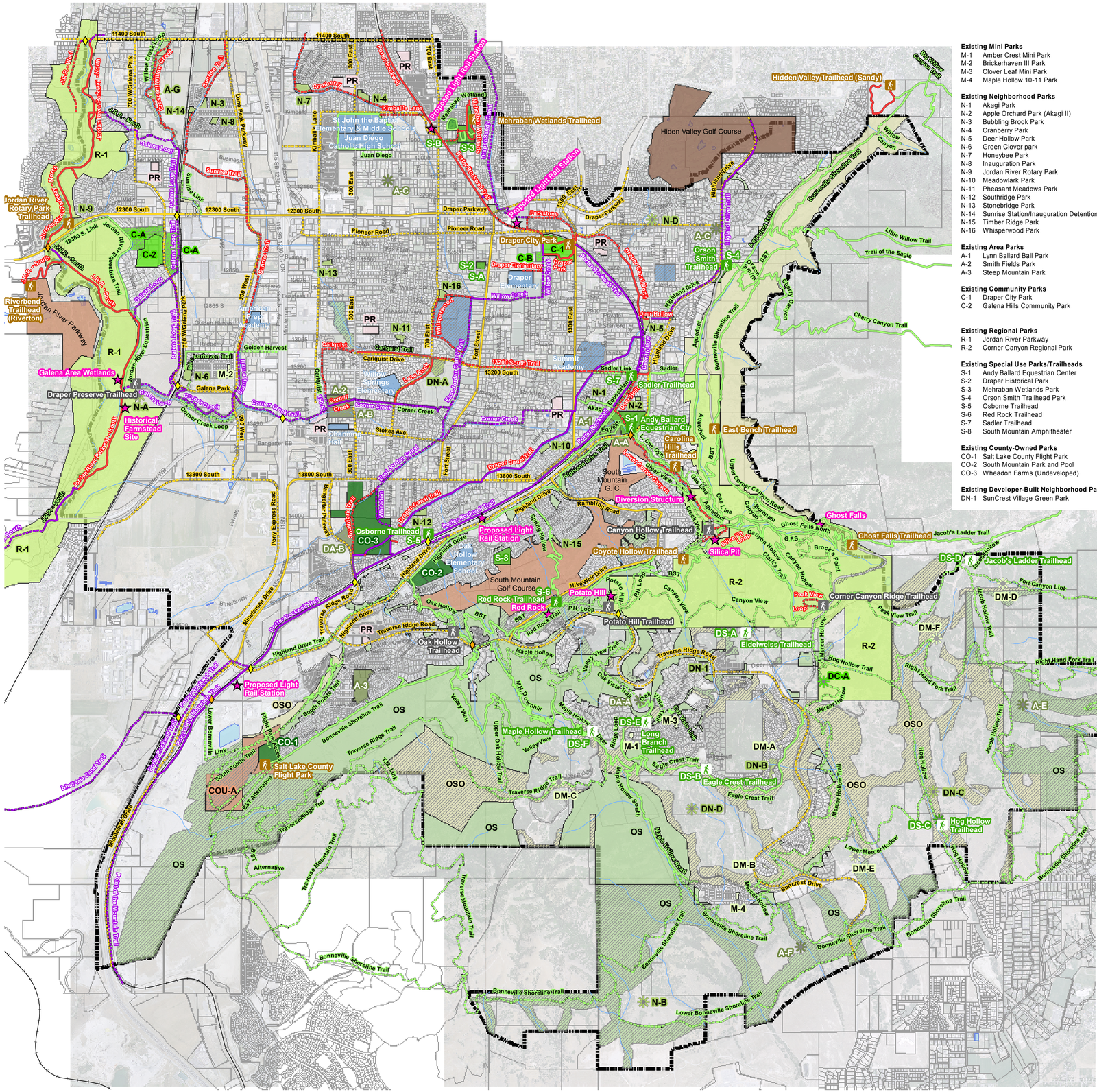
With 88 percent of survey respondents reporting that they use Draper City trails, their thoughts on which trails should take priority when allocating resources are extremely valuable. An earlier section in this chapter presents their priorities in order; the top five are listed here.

- Closing gaps in the existing system – a major gap is an east/west connection from the Bonneville Shoreline to the Jordan River.
- Linking neighborhoods - particularly neighborhoods to schools, and major destinations.
- Providing restrooms – these are expensive to construct and maintain; as an alternative when possible, perhaps the convenient location of a nearby public restroom could be signed.
- Increasing trail miles – the trails are planned; the resources (volunteer and monetary) need to be rallied.
- Providing more trail heads – and signing them so people can find them.

Trails Information

As part of the public information and education process, multiple means of finding trails are needed. Many people report that they are aware of the trails and trailheads nearby their homes, but know nothing of the others within the City. A published trail map is essential to provide more than just the physical location of the trail, but also its condition, difficulty, suitability for various users, what might be enjoyed along the trail, the length of the trail, what services are provided, and trail etiquette and behavior. Trails maps and information are found on the City's website at www.draper.ut.us.

Draper City Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan


Jordan River Rotary Park Trailhead
Riverbend Trailhead (Riverton)
Galena Area Wetlands
Draper Preserve Trailhead
Historical Farmstead Site
Mehraban Wetlands Trailhead
Hidden Valley Trailhead (Sandy)
Hiden Valley Golf Course
Draper City Park
Orson Smith Trailhead
Sadler Trailhead
East Bench Trailhead
Andy Ballard Equestrian Ctr
Caroline Hills Trailhead
Diversion Structure
Ghost Falls
Ghost Falls Trailhead
Jacob's Ladder Trailhead
Silica Pit
Canyon Hollow Trailhead
Coyote Hollow Trailhead
Corner Canyon Ridge Trailhead
Potato Hill
Potato Hill Trailhead
Red Rock Trailhead
Eidelweiss Trailhead
Oak Hollow Trailhead
Maple Hollow Trailhead
Long Branch Trailhead
Eagle Crest Trailhead
Hog Hollow Trailhead
Salt Lake County Flight Park
Osborne Trailhead
Proposed Light Rail Station
Draper Elementary
Summit Academy
American Preparatory Academy
Willow Springs Elementary
St John the Baptist Elementary & Middle Schools
Juan Diego Catholic High School
South Mountain G. C.
South Mountain Golf Course
Oak Hollow Elementary School
Hollow Elementary School
Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Jordan River Parkway
Draper Parkway
Pioneer Road
Highland Drive
Traverse Ridge Road
Corner Creek
Galena Park
Golden Harvest
Carlquist Drive
Sadler Link
Suncrest Drive
Lower Mercer Hollow
Mercer Hollow
Hog Hollow Trail
Right Hand Fork Trail
Jacob Hollow Trail
Fort Canyon Link
Peak View Trail
Canyon View
Potato Hill Loop
Maple Hollow
Oak Hollow
Valley View
Upper Oak Hollow Trail
Traverse Ridge Trail
Traverse Mountain Trail
Alternative
Lower Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Little Willow Trail
Trail of the Eagle
Cherry Canyon Trail
Willow Canyon
Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Jordan River Equestrian Trail
Jordan River Trail
Galena Park Trail
Corner Canyon Trail
Draper Park Trail
Highland Drive Trail
Pony Express Trail
Pioneer Trail
Sunrise Trail
Sunset Trail
Carlquist Trail
Fort Street
Aqueduct
Gas Line
Upper Corner Canyon Road
Burbank
Ghost Falls North
Brocks Point
Jacob Hollow
Rambling Road
Spring Hollow
Mike Weir Drive
Potato Hill Loop
Canyon View
Peak View Loop
Traverse Ridge Road
Highland Drive
Oak Hollow
Maple Hollow
Valley View
Upper Oak Hollow Trail
Traverse Ridge Trail
Traverse Mountain Trail
Alternative
Lower Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Suncrest Drive
Lower Mercer Hollow
Mercer Hollow
Hog Hollow Trail
Right Hand Fork Trail
Jacob Hollow Trail
Fort Canyon Link
Peak View Trail
Canyon View
Potato Hill Loop
Maple Hollow
Oak

Chapter 5 Implementation Costs and Priorities

Implementing the Plan takes money, which is usually in somewhat short supply. Therefore, it is important to establish priorities and allocate the funds accordingly. In this chapter, the amount of money needed to fund projects is determined in 2008 dollars, which will need to be inflated as time goes by. Also, some discussion about what is actually needed to maintain existing facilities as well as those that are planned is included. Finally, priorities for parks, recreation, and trails are established to give some guidance to allocating funds. The priorities are a guide, but there will also be opportunities and constraints that occur as the Master Plan Update is implemented, so some flexibility is inherently needed.

Funding Needed for Parks, Recreation, and Trails Facilities

In order to understand the actual funding needs for the City of Draper as it moves to implement the priorities established in this Master Plan Update, capital costs for park and trail development have been estimated. A cost for a Recreation Center/Aquatic Center, should the City choose to construct one, is between $25-$30 million in 2008 dollars. However, it is also possible that it could be a County-funded project.

Table 5A identifies the costs for development for upgrading existing parks and developing new parks on City-Owned property. Table 5B identifies the costs for construction of a Recreation Center/Aquatic Center. Table 5C identifies the costs associated with Trails Development. Total costs for each category are summarized below, which totals $71,744.29.

Park Improvement and Acquisition	$37,058,900
Recreation Center/Aquatic Center	$26,000.000
Trail Development Costs	$ 8,685,392
Total	$71,744,292

Table 5A – Park Improvement and Acquisition Costs

Park Improvement/Acquisition	Cost
Existing Neighborhood Parks - Additional Amenities	$494,700
Proposed Neighborhood Parks - Land and Development	$3,507,750
Existing Area Parks - Additional Amenities and Expansion	$2,110,400
Proposed Area Parks - Land and Development	$20,592,500
Existing Community Parks - Additional Amenities and Expansion	$8,358,800
Existing Special Use Parks - Additional Amenities	$509,400
Prposed Special Use Parks - Additional Amenities and Expansion	$1,485,350
TOTAL	$37,058,900

Table 5B – Recreation Center/Aquatic Center Costs

	Approx. Park Size	Approx. Land Cost	Approx. Devel. Cost	Approx. Total Cost	Comments
Recreation Facilities					
Indoor Aquatic/Recreation Center	10	$1,000,000	$25,000,000	$26,000,000	Average cost in Salt Lake County - $20-$25 million

Table 5C – Trail Development Costs

Trails	Approx. Miles/Quant.	Approx. Devel. Cost	Comments
Hard Surface Multipurpose Trails	14.90	$3,146,880	Assumes easement or property will be donated.
Soft Surface Multipurpose Trails	45.36	$1,134,000	Assumes easement or property will be donated.
Multi-Surface Trails	15.26	$3,604,412	Assumes easement or property will be donated.
On-Street Bike Routes	44.45	$800,100	Assumes striping only.
Trailheads	11	$275,000	Parking, signing.
Total New Trail Development		***$8,685,392***	

In developing the costs shown in Tables 5B-5C, the following unit cost assumptions were used: where costs for land are not included, it is assumed that the property is already owned by the City, or the required land will be dedicated as a condition of development approval; and in the case of trails, land may be either dedicated or an easement may be provided allowing public access into perpetuity. Table 5D identifies the unit costs used in the development of the capital costs.

Table 5D – Assumptions and Unit Costs

Assumptions and Unit Costs		
Playground	$60,000	each
Picnic Tables (on concrete pad)	$3,500	each
Trash Receptacles	$1,000	each
Benches	$1,200	each
Signing	$3,000	each
Lawn (seed and irrigation)	$70,000	acre
Trees	$350	each
Drinking Fountain	$3,800	each
Restroom (24'x24')	$200,000	each
Walking Paths	$172,000	mi.
Picnic Shelter	$11,000	each
Pavilion (Group)	$90,000	each
Parking	$2,000	per stall
Tennis Court	$100,000	each
Basketball Court	$35,000	each
Volleyball Court	$15,000	each
Soccer/Football Field Goals	$3,500	each
Baseball/Softball (backstop/dugout/fencing)	$80,000	each
Field Lighting	$150,000	each
Security Lighting	$10,000	each
Misc. Site Work	$25,000	acre
Other element (unspecified)	$40,000	each
Paved Multipurpose Trails	$211,200	mi.
On-Street Bike Routes	$18,000	mi.
Soft Surface Multipurpose Trails	$25,000	mi.
Land Acquisition	$250,000	acre
Trailheads	$25,000	each

Proposed Capital Improvement Budget Priorities

The Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan Update Steering Committee established priorities for implementing the plan. Table 5E summarizes the priorities, which are explained in more detail in the Proposed Capital Improvement Budget found in the Appendix. Priority Designation A indicates a 5-year plan, Priority Designation B indicates a 10-year plan, Priority Designation C indicates at 20-year plan, and Priority Designation D indicates a project that would take place farther in the future, if at all.

Table 5E – Proposed Capital Improvement Budget Priorities

Capital Improvement 5 year plan - Priority Designation A	
Existing Neighborhood Park Improvements	$494,700
Galena Hills Community Park (1/2)	$3,845,200
Existing Special Use Park Impovements	$32,900
Canyon Hollow Trailhead	$605,750
TOTAL	$4,978,550

Capital Improvement 10 year plan - Priority Designation B	
Existing Area Park Improvements	$2,110,400
Two New Area Parks (1/2)	$4,118,500
Galena Hills Community Park (1/2)	$3,845,200
Draper City Community Park	$668,400
Existing Special Use Park Improvements	$476,500
Oak Hollow Trailhead	$47,450
Potato Hill Trailhead	$47,500
TOTAL	$11,313,950

Capital Improvement 20 year plan - Priority Designation C	
New Neighborhood Park	$1,169,250
Two New Area Parks (1/2)	$4,118,500
New Area Park	$4,118,500
Peak View Trailhead	$624,750
TOTAL	$10,031,000

Capital Improvement +20 year plan - Priority Designation D	
Two New Neighborhood Parks	$2,338,500
Two New Area Parks	$8,237,000
Draper Preserve Trailhead	$159,950
TOTAL	$10,735,450

The funding required to implement the proposed Master Plan improvements are daunting indeed. Decisions about what kind of funds to use for improvements depend on how long the community wishes to wait for available funds. Grants and many of the funding mechanisms identified in Chapter 6 are likely to be small and require several phases before projects are completed. Some of the options and opportunities are appropriate only for small projects like adding equipment to existing parks slated for upgrading or making trail improvements section by section. These kinds of funds are not appropriate for large projects like a recreation center/aquatic center, or if the community wishes to

accomplish a great deal in a very short period of time. In these cases, more aggressive funding options are needed such as bonding, special taxes, special assessment areas, or perhaps a combination.

Proposed Grade Separated Trail Crossings

In addition to the four existing grade separated crossings, nine are proposed in the future. Grade separated crossings are expensive; however, there are funding sources available to help. It is likely the City would need to pay approximately 20 percent of the cost of each crossing estimated at approximately $3 million each, or a total of $27 million. The 20 percent portion paid by the City would represent approximately $5.4 million.

Proposed grade separated crossings are shown on Map 4-1; however, there are not included in the Capital Improvement Budget Priorities. As funding is available and the need is defined, they will be addressed separately.

Maintaining City Parks and Recreation Facilities

Nearly every community faces resource challenges when it comes to maintaining parks and recreation facilities. While the majority of park maintenance funds come from the community's general fund, some maintenance costs are supplemented with fees charged to use facilities, and/or volunteers who donate time. Other communities, in an effort to fund on-going maintenance, are turning to special assessments and additional taxes. Maintaining city parks is critical to protecting the public's investment, while ensuring that parks are used and appreciated, and protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare.

Budgeting for Maintenance

As a general rule, maintaining large parks is more cost effective than maintaining small parks. Parks departments are often responsible for maintaining linear spaces along roadways for trails and beautification; these too are very expensive to maintain. In an effort to provide some guidance to the City of Draper in developing future maintenance budgets, a small survey of surrounding communities combined with information available on the internet has been assembled. Table 5F illustrates average annual maintenance costs for three communities within the Salt Lake Valley; Table 5G illustrates average annual maintenance costs for three western communities.

Based on these findings, it seems reasonable to anticipate a cost of between $8,000 and $10,000 per acre per year for routine maintenance. With 156 acres of city-owned and maintained developed park land, the City should expect a budget of between $1,248,000 and $1,560,000 per year for routine maintenance of parks (mowing, water, labor, equipment, materials).

At the lower end of the budget range the money would likely cover routine maintenance related to maintaining lawns; at the higher end the money would likely cover other things like restroom maintenance, and other equipment maintenance. The cost of replacing equipment, building restrooms, and other larger expenses are not included in a maintenance budget. However, the City currently maintains considerably more land including open spaces, park strips, and trails which will require an additional budget allocation.

Table 5F – Average Annual Costs per Acre per Year in Local Communities

Local Source	Avg. Cost Per Acre Per Year	Maintenance Items Included
Sandy City, UT[1]	$7,680	Fertilizer, sprinkler repair, water, and labor.
	$1,835	Restroom supplies, sewer, cleaning, etc.
Salt Lake City, UT[2]	$8,500	Primarily mowing, watering, etc.
South Jordan, Utah[3]	$2,264	Acknowledged as the lowest cost per acre compared to other Salt Lake Valley communities.

Table 5G – Average Annual Cost per Acre per Year in Western Communities

National Source	Avg. Cost Per Acre Per Year	Maintenance Items Included
Brentwood, CA[4]	$6,972	Parks 10 ac. plus, landscape only.
	$6,905	Parks 4-8 ac., landscape only.
	$7,367	Parks 2-3 ac., landscape only.
	$10,098	Parks 1-2 ac., landscape only.
Chico, CA[5]	$7,273	Neighborhood Park
	$6,200	Community Park
	$8,333	Linear Park
Ft. Collins, CO[6]	$3,400	100 ac. Park at $340,000 per year.

[1] Dan Medina, Sandy City Parks and Recreation, May 2008.
[2] Val Pope, Salt Lake City Parks and Recreation, May 2008.
[3] "South Jordan Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan, January 2007 Draft, pg. 75
[4] Planning Commission Report, City of Brentwood, California 2007 – internet.
[5] Economic and Planning Systems, "Draft Chico/CARD Park Maintenance Financial Analysis", 2003 – internet.
[6] Fort Collins Coloradoan, "Tightening Budget Prompts Park Maintenance Pinch", November 2007 - internet

Goal and Policies

In the pages that follow Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures are presented for each of the three elements of the Parks, Recreation, and Trails Master Plan Update. Their order does not necessarily indicate priority, and some are near-term goals that are relatively easy to accomplish, whereas others will take time, and more study and resources.

Parks Goals and Policies

Goal **Assure that residents of Draper City have access to parks and park facilities.**

Policy Maintain the standards, guidelines, and definitions for City-Owned Mini-Park, Neighborhood Park, Area Park, and Community Park development.

Implementation Measure: Maintain a standard of park land of 3.5 acres of park land per 1,000 city residents. The standard shall be based on total acres of Draper City Parks classified as Mini, Neighborhood, Area, or Community Parks.

Implementation Measure: Upgrade those existing parks that do not currently meet the definitions and requirements for the minimum facilities. Refer to Table 2B which summarizes resident survey results pertaining to specific improvements needed in existing parks.

Implementation Measure: Develop additional park land to meet the standard as the community grows into the future. Because of their small size, the development of additional Mini Parks is not recommended unless there is simply no other land available and the neighborhood is under-served by parks.

Implementation Measure: Work with Salt Lake County to facilitate the design and development of the Wheadon Farms property and the adjacent South Fork Park property.

Implementation Measure: Continue to require development agreements with large subdivisions so that residents have convenient, close-by access to parks. Many of these future parks have been identified and are planned.

Implementation Measure: Parks should be provided so that all residents of the City have convenient, close-by access to parks based on the service areas described in the definitions, and take into consideration any barriers that may prohibit access to parks.

Implementation Measure: Secure funding for new parks and trails, which will require periodic re-evaluation of the impact fee structure, continuing to pursue grants, and partnering with other entities.

Implementation Measure: Provide information in parks, on the website, and in other locations regarding the location of parks and the amenities associated with parks.

Goal **To provide for the broadest range of park types and activities possible.**

Policy Identify and work with other partners to provide additional access and recreational opportunities to residents.

Implementation Measure: Work with the school district and develop agreements for the use of school facilities including fields, swimming pools, and other facilities.

Implementation Measure: Create partnerships with sports organizations and groups, as well as non-competitive recreational organizations and groups to expand the offerings available to Draper City residents.

*Implementation Measure***:** Take a leadership role in the planning and development of park facilities and recreational opportunities to complement the programs and events offered by sports and non-sports organizations and groups by creating a Recreation Manager position within the City.

Goal: **To provide adequate park acreage in developing areas currently under-served by public parks.**

Policy Acquire property in developed areas of the community that are under-served by public parks.

Implementation Measure: Actively pursue the identification of undeveloped property in the appropriate areas, determine ownership, and pursue acquisition and development.

Goal **Improve maintenance and operations in parks.**

Policy Allocate adequate funding and resources to improve maintenance in parks.

Implementation Measure: Adequate maintenance is needed in all parks. Sufficient budget allocations are needed to maintain existing parks in useable and safe condition; maintenance of existing parks should take precedence over acquisition of new parks.

Recreation Goals and Policies

Goal **To create a formalized role for the provision of recreation programs and activities in the City of Draper.**

Policy Create a Recreation Manager Position as a full-time position within the Public Works Department.

Implementation Measure: Create a job description, provide funding, and hire for the position. Among the various duties of the position are coordination and scheduling of events and facilities, overseeing maintenance and management of facilities, providing public education on recreation opportunities and facilities, coordinating with existing service providers, writing grants and securing funding, assisting with community-sponsored events, and determining recreation program gaps that can be filled with city programs.

Implementation Measure: Create a consortium of sports-related recreation interests to serve on the Draper Parks and Trails Committee and to work with the Recreation Manager in coordinating and scheduling, determining needs, and implementing programs and facilities.

Goal **Provide and maintain a broad variety of recreation programs and facilities to serve the diversity of City residents.**

Policy Provide a Recreation Center/Aquatic Center indoor facility to serve residents.

Implementation Measure: Work with Salt Lake County to locate and develop a recreation center using ZAP funds or other funding mechanisms.

Implementation Measure: Develop a program for and conduct a Recreation Center/ Aquatic Center feasibility Study that looks at funding, management, operations, financial implications, and site selection. The facility should include at a minimum: indoor swimming pool, exercise/aerobic equipment and space, meeting rooms for classes, outdoor fields, indoor gyms, jogging track, and other facilities as identified in the program and desired by residents.

Policy Provide Area Parks and Community Parks where recreation programs can be scheduled and coordinated.

Implementation Measure: Upgrade existing parks according to the definition and recommendations in Chapter 2.

Implementation Measure: Identify appropriate funding strategies for new construction, upgraded facilities, and long term maintenance of facilities.

Policy Identify and create partnerships with local schools, churches, and private recreation providers to expand recreation opportunities for residents and make maximum use of existing facilities.

Implementation Measure: Create a consortium of institutional and private recreation providers to advise the Recreation Manager on management of partnership programs, cooperative agreements, and shared-use of facilities, and cooperative programs.

Policy Provide multi-purpose trails for the health and enjoyment of residents.

Implementation Measure: Expand and enhance the existing trail system according to the recommendations in Chapter 4.

Policy Provide non-competitive recreation activities, classes, and programs to address the needs of individuals who do not or cannot participate in team-related sports activities.

Implementation Measure: Conduct focus groups and other means of determining the kinds of classes, activities, and programs desired.

Implementation Measure: Work with local interest groups and others to identify partners and locations for a diverse range of classes.

Implementation Measure: When planning parks and other recreation facilities, take into consideration the need to plan for winter activities such as sledding/tubing and ice skating, and other special use facilities such as dog parks, skate parks, BMS, splash pads, exercise courses, etc.

Policy Provide additional opportunities and facilities for cultural arts and performing arts programs.

Implementation Measure: Complete the South Mountain Amphitheater for use as a regular outdoor concert series venue.

Implementation Measure: Assure that there is adequate space and facilities for the Draper Days celebration by working with the organizers, public and private partners, and by developing the necessary and needed venues.

Policy Fill gaps in recreation programs sponsored by community-based service providers and other governmental agencies.

Implementation Measure: Develop programs specifically for youth, adults, and girls by working with community-based service providers and Salt Lake County, and/or by providing these opportunities through City-sponsored programs.

Trails Goals and Policies

Goal **Provide a comprehensive trail system that includes multi-purpose off-street trails as well as on-street trails.**

Policy Institutionalize planning for trails.

Implementation Measure: Research and create ordinances where trails easements or trails rights-of-way are required in all new development areas, and work with property owners to close gaps in trails.

Implementation Measure: Encourage new development patterns that provide for community services close to neighborhoods, and connect them with bicycle and pedestrian trails.

Implementation Measure: Continue to work with the Draper Parks and Trails Committee to identify, fund, and implement trails.

Policy Continue to prohibit ATV use on trails in the City of Draper, while cooperating with regional organizations and interests.

Implementation Measure: Participate in a multi-jurisdictional effort to find appropriate locations for ATV use.

Implementation Measure: Explore all funding and development options for trails development and enhancement, and aggressively seek grants, sponsorships, and partnerships.

Policy Encourage walking and bicycling to reduce automobile dependence and improve the overall health of the community and its residents.

Implementation Measure: As a priority, make on-street and off-street connections to multi-purpose trails.

Implementation Measure: Include system-wide trails development in any future planning initiatives, focusing on closing gaps in trails and connecting existing and future neighborhoods to downtown, parks and recreation facilities, public transit, and community destinations.

Implementation Measure: Connect major destinations such as TRAX stations and commercial areas with trails and on-street bike lanes and routes, and safe street crossings.

Implementation Measure: Assess and develop solutions for creating links across major barriers (I-15, railroads, etc.)

Implementation Measure: On-street bicycle routes and lanes are part of the City's Transportation Plan. Prioritize implementation of the Bicycle Plan portion of the Transportation Plan by creating a Bicycle Action Plan. Bike lanes and routes should be implemented as roadway improvements are made and become an integral part of the City's mobility plan.

Implementation Measure: Encourage non-motorized transportation alternatives to reduce pollution and congestion. Seek a bicycle-friendly designation for the community.

Implementation Measure: Complete a sidewalk assessment to identify areas where sidewalks are incomplete in developed areas. Prioritize sidewalk development and repair in residential areas, and complete safe routes to schools, recreation areas, and City destinations. Where sidewalks function as a trail connection, they should meet trail development standards.

Policy Provide a safe, well maintained trail system.

Implementation Measure: Develop and post rules to maintain safety and reduce conflicts on all existing and proposed trails.

Implementation Measure: Cooperate with local bike shops and clubs to increase the amount of educational materials about trails and trail etiquette and safety at public events and festivals.

Implementation Measure: Initiate an "Adopt a Trail" program to engage users as care-takers of the trail system. Encourage participants to become involved in all aspects of trails planning, development, maintenance, and improvement.

Implementation Measure: Continue to develop programs like the Corner Canyon Citizen Watch Group which encourages and facilitates volunteer involvement in making trails safe by providing information for reporting problems and illegal activities, as well as providing maintenance and trail building activities and events.

Goal **Increase public access to trails and trails information.**

Policy Provide multiple means for residents to acquire information about trails.

Implementation Measure: Provide an interactive trails map and information on the city website.

Implementation Measure: Continue to promote trail events and activities such as Trails Day.

Implementation Measure: Provide signs on major streets directing people to trailheads which are otherwise difficult to locate.

Implementation Measure: Cooperate with local bike shops and clubs to provide information about City trails and trails development.

Implementation Measure: Cooperate with bicycle shops and other cycling interest groups to provide alternatives for people to get information about trails and trail use.

Implementation Measure: Cooperate with the local print media to publish information about trails and trail use.

Implementation Measure: Create a trails information link on the City's website where information can be posted on current trails conditions, trail locations, trail characteristics, and general information about trails.

Goal **Reduce conflicts on Draper City Trails.**

Policy Create City-wide trail system signing standards and guidelines.

Implementation Measure: Develop a trail signing system that does not result in an overabundance of signs, but that in an efficient and understated way, gives users critical information regarding trail conditions, potential hazards or areas of conflict, and other vital information.

Implementation Measure: Couple the sign system with a comprehensive public information and education campaign.

Policy: Increase safety on trails.

Implementation Measure: In addition to signs, on the most heavily used trails with multiple users, begin experimenting with various systems with a goal to reduce conflicts and improve safety. Those systems may include

alternate days for various users, trail design elements such as varied surfacing materials, volunteer trail monitors, and other means.

Policy: Reduce illegal activities and uses on trails and adjacent areas.

Implementation Measure: Support efforts to develop a reporting system with local volunteers and law enforcement agencies.

Implementation Measure: Provide "who to call" information on trail signing and on all trail maps.

Implementation Measure: Provide temporary toilets with enclosures in high use areas, such as popular trails and trailheads.

Chapter 6 Funding Options and Opportunities

Funding parks, recreation, and trails projects is the most challenging aspect of implementing the plan. A great deal of the feasibility the willingness of taxpayers to influence the allocation of tax monies toward these priorities depends on their willingness to pay additional taxes in one form or another. In terms of priorities, Draper City residents who responded to the survey have indicated their priorities for the allocation of funds. Table 5A illustrates the response to a question asking people to allocate $100 dollars either all in one place or spread over several areas. Respondents place the highest priority on allocating resources for walking and bike trails, preservation of open space, and a recreation center.

Table 5A – Allocation of Resources toward Facilities and Programs

Allocation of Resources toward Facilities and Programs	Amount in Dollars
Walking and bike trails	$17.19
Preservation of open space	$17.16
Recreation center	$12.32
Existing parks and playgrounds	$ 8.94
Athletic fields for games and practices	$ 8.50
Indoor aquatic center	$ 7.76
Performing arts center	$ 6.88
New neighborhood or community park	$ 5.80
Athletic courts (tennis, basketball, etc.)	$ 4.82
Recreational programs	$ 4.72

Aside from raising taxes or implementing some sort of special assessment, there are a range of funding options and opportunities to be explored. Public funding is much more difficult to obtain in 2008, and many programs are either not being funded or have been substantially reduced by either Federal or State agencies. Money from foundations and other philanthropic organizations and groups is also difficult to acquire, in part because available funds are highly sought-after and very competitive. Nevertheless, there are sources and they should be explored to the fullest.

Funding Options and Opportunities for Large Projects

General Obligation Bonds

Overview of General Obligation Bonds

The lowest interest cost financing for any local government is typically through the levying of taxes through the 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 District, sometimes called a “full faith and credit” pledge. Because G.O. bonds are secured by, and typically repaid from, the property tax assessment, 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 twice each year; either on the third Tuesday following the third Monday in June (the date of any primary elections) or on the November general election date.

If the recreation improvements being considered for funding through the G.O. bond have broad appeal to the public and proponents are willing to assist in the promotion efforts, G.O. bonds for recreation projects can meet with public approval. However, due to the fact that 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.

Also, it should be noted that a G.O. election, if successful, would only cover the financing of capital expenditures for the facility. Either facility revenues or other City funds would still be needed to pay for the operational and maintenance expenses of the facility.

State law limitations on the amount of General Obligation indebtedness for this type of facility are quite high with the limit being 4 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

Overview of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

Several years ago Utah state law was amended to allow 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. Under current law, the total annual debt service on all sales tax revenue bonds issued by a City may not exceed 80 percent of the sales tax revenues received by the City in the preceding fiscal year. Also, due to the facts that (i) most cities rely heavily on their sales tax revenues for their operations, and (ii) 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.

Additionally, due to most Cities' reliance on sales tax revenues for general operations, 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, existing sales tax revenues would have to be diverted to repay the bonds.

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

Overview of Special Assessment Areas (SAA)

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 50 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 project such as a recreation facility, which by definition 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.

This ability to utilize this mechanism by cities joined together under an inter-local cooperative would need to be explored with legal counsel. There are a number of issues that would need to be considered such as ownership of the facility and 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

Overview of 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 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 bonds 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

Creation of a Special Service District

Recreation 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 has the ability to 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 has the ability to 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 Financings"

Non-traditional sources of funding may be used in order 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, 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 in order to find the optimal structure based on the financial resources of the City.

Funding Options and Opportunities for Smaller Projects

Private Funds

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 neighborhood and 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 are able to cooperate and pool resources for recreation projects. There may be other opportunities as well which should be explored whenever possible in order to maximize recreation opportunities and minimize costs. In order to make these kinds of opportunities happen, there must be on-going and constant communication between residents, governments, business interests, and others.

Local Funding Sources

ZAP or RAP Taxes

Many communities have initiated and voted-in **Z**oo, **A**rts, and **P**arks or **R**ecreation, **A**rts, and **P**arks taxes which have been very effective in raising funds to complete parks, recreation, trails, and arts projects. They are generally administered by a municipality or county.

Park and Recreation Impact Fees

Draper City has an impact fee program for park and recreation projects. In 2004, that impact fee program was reviewed and modified. 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. They help the community to maintain a specified level of service as new development puts strain on existing facilities. It assures that new development pays its fair share to maintain quality of life expectations for its residents.

Dedications and Development Agreements

The dedication of land for parks, and park development agreements has long been an accepted development requirement and are another valuable tool for implementing parks. The City can require the dedication of park land and/or park development through review of projects such as Planned Unit Developments (PUDs). Draper City has received park dedications, park development, and trails easements in the past and should continue the practice.

Special Taxes

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.

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 or not 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.

State and Federal Programs

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

Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR)
This program, administered by the National Park Service, provides grants for the rehabilitation and enhancement of existing parks and recreation areas in communities. The program provides matching funds and technical assistance to economically distressed urban communities for the rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities. It also encourages local funding and commitment to the operations and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities. Three types of programs are available. Rehabilitation Grants are used for remodeling, rebuilding, or expanding existing outdoor or indoor recreation areas. Innovation Grants are for projects that demonstrate innovative and cost-effective ways to enhance park and recreation opportunities. Planning Grants provide funds for the development of a Recovery Action Plan, which must be on file with the National Park Service in order to receive funds.

Although Draper City is not listed as an eligible jurisdiction – only Ogden and Provo are eligible in Utah -- the program does allocate up to 15 percent of program funds annually to local governments that do not meet eligibility criteria. Salt Lake City for instance, which is not an eligible jurisdiction, has received $435,000 in federal funds (not including city match) for park improvements.

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, improvements to accessibility, and other recreation programs and facilities that provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for youth, adults, senior citizens, and persons with physical and mental disabilities.

SAFETEA-LU
In 2005, Congress passed and the President signed the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). SAFETEA-LU establishes federal transportation policy and funding for the next five years. It continues programs, including transportation enhancements and recreation trails, and creates new ones, such as Safe Routes to Schools.

- Recreation Trails were funded at $70 million in 2006, rising to $85 million in 2009.
- Transportation Enhancements are funded at $3.5 billion over five years beginning in 2005. Three eligible activities include bicycle, pedestrian or shared use physical facilities; conversion of abandoned railroad corridors for trails; and safety and education programs for pedestrians and bicyclists. A local match is required to use Utah's TE funds.
- Safe Routes To School is funded at $100 million in 2006, rising to $183 million in 2009. These funds are available for planning, design, and construction of infrastructure related to projects that improve bicycle and pedestrian safety. Funds may also be used for public education programs, bicycle safety classes, and other programs that encourage bicycling and walking to middle and elementary schools.

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.

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, who awards grants at their 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.

LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund
The fund is administered by the Utah Quality Growth Commission and provides funds each year to preserve or restore critical open or agricultural lands in Utah, and targets lands deemed important to the community such as agricultural lands, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and other culturally or historically unique landscapes. Money from the fund must be used to preserve or restore agricultural lands. Applicants must provide matching funds equal to or greater than the amount of money received from the fund. Funds must be spent within one year from the date of the grant award. The size of parcels for a purchase is limited to 20 acres or less. Purchases of conservation easements or restoration projects are exempt from this restriction.

In-Kind and Donated Services or Funds

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

- 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 particular facility, similar to adopt-a–trail or adopt-a-park; 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.

Appendix

Focus Groups Meeting Notes

Public Scoping Meeting Notes

Capital Improvement Budget and Priorities

DRAPER PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN
FOCUS GROUP MEETING - YOUTH
DRAPER CITY HALL
February 6, 2008 4:00 p.m.

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
AND LAND PLANNING

2834 HIGHLAND DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH 84106
PHONE (801) 474-3300
FAX (801) 474-3303
WWW.LDI-UT.COM

Attended by:
Carson Lund, Draper Youth Council
Ryan Jensen, Draper Youth Council
Camille Rasmussen, Draper Youth Council
DeLaina Tonks, Draper Youth Council
Tom Brock, Resident
Joan Little, Steering Committee
Suellen Riffkin, Steering Committee
Greg Hilbig, Draper City
Steve Linde, Draper City
Brad Jensen, Draper City
Jan Striefel, Landmark Design
Susan Becker, Lewis Young

YOUTH COMMENTS

- Currently involved in football (Alta Little League) and basketball (Super League). Do not play foot play in Draper, no fields. Practice in Sandy, and have had games in Park City. Need more football fields. Schools do not allow use of their fields, though policies may change with the new school districts.
- Basketball – Indoor league at Eastmont Middle School, programmed by Salt Lake Co.
- There is a 50 acre site owned by the Jordan School District, which if not used for a new high school, could be a county-developed park. Future of the parcel is uncertain at this point.
- Need a new middle school – Indian Hills is crowded.
- Alta High does not allow use of their facilities; hopefully the new district will allow community use. Draper Elementary did all field (3 fields) last year, but not this year. Need greater cooperation with district and community.
- Go to Draper City Park for basketball (close to home).
- Hike and bike up the canyon – Corner Canyon.
- Want a second skate park on the east side; access is difficult to existing skate park. Existing is well used, with more skaters than bikers, but there are bikers.
- Use TreeHouse for swimming, climbing wall, and basketball courts.
- Would like a recreation center similar to Dimple Dell with pool, weights, rock wall, etc.
- Super Leagues (basketball) – more competitive, with out of state games, etc. ages 11-15.
- Use trails for dirt biking, build trails with the scouts as per master plan (built under supervision with volunteers); have completed 10-15 miles.

- Want ATV trails. Its not allowed in the city anymore, have to go to the west desert (Five Mile); it's a family activity. Many kids have ATV's and want to be able to use them locally.
- Would like a BMX skills park.
- Fishing – low or no interest
- Soccer – need fields in Draper. Play from the north end in Salt Lake City to American Fork (American Fork City League).
- Suncrest residents typically use facilities in Utah County, but are willing to use facilities if available in Draper with cooperation of Salt Lake Co.
- Potential for shared resources between communities, i.e. Sandy, Am. Fork, Lehi, Highland? Is a recreation district feasible?
- Need fields in Suncrest.
- Want the outdoor pool to have a bubble, or something that would extend use year-round. Currently use Dimple Dell.
- Need more paved trails.
- Horseback riding occasionally, usually in Corner Canyon. Do not typically encounter conflicts; once in a while a mountain biker will spook a horse.
- A combined BMX and skate park.
- Not much for youth to do in Draper; no bowling, movies, etc. Usually go elsewhere.
- Want sledding/tubing hill – not interested in cross county or snowshoeing.
- A more convenient bus to the ski resorts.

COMMENTS BY OTHERS

- A facility to serve all age groups.
- Tennis: Local resident and proponent of tennis, wants 6-8 court complex where tournaments could be scheduled. Fund the facility with USTA grant ($50K). Need more tennis programs – its serves all ages and is a social benefit. Only have 5 courts in the city now. Racquet Club is closed now. Used the 5 courts at Juan Diego for a Draper Days tournament, but they are not generally available to the public. Alta High courts are not open either. Lights would extend use of courts – energy efficient lights. Existing court at Steep Mt. is too windy, needs screens. Galena Park would be best, could also extend Smith Field and add two more courts. Survey may not reflect potential for tennis demand because it doesn't exist much now – but it could be an alternative healthy lifestyle. All local courts are filled in morning and evenings, not at noon. If bubble and lights, court use could be extended dramatically. Handout provided.
- City needs to fund a recreation director and grant writer.
- Community is becoming more diverse and need more opportunities.
- Think big – a world class swimming facility or something to anchor the south end of the valley with destination recreation facility.

Youth Survey – 30 copies of the community-wide survey will be distributed to the Youth Council for more specific youth input. They will be color-coded and analyzed separately.

DRAPER PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN
FOCUS GROUP MEETING – INFORMAL RECREATION
DRAPER CITY HALL
February 6, 2008 5:30 p.m.

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND LAND PLANNING

2834 HIGHLAND DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH 84106
PHONE (801) 474-3300
FAX (801) 474-3303
WWW.LDI-UT.COM

Attended by:
Lori Bird, Suncrest
Tod Bean, Suncrest
Claudia Pappas, Suncrest
Leslie Goeckertz, Sorenson Home Museum
Cyndi McCarty, Salt Lake County Aging Services
Tom Brock, Resident
Nick Ramond, Draper Days, Steering Committee
Joan Little, Steering Committee
Suellen Riffkin, Steering Committee
Greg Hilbig, Draper City
Steve Linde, Draper City
Brad Jensen, Draper City
Jan Striefel, Landmark Design
Susan Becker, Lewis Young

COMMENTS

- Senior Wants:
  - Accessible paved, trails
  - Swimming pools
  - Fishing
  - Wide variety of interests
  - Want to keep healthy and active.
  - Exercise equipment
  - They currently use weights, stretch exercises, mats, treadmills, etc.
  - Fixed incomes means low fees.
  - Currently use facilities like the Sports Mall
  - They are an active group
  - In-line dancing is offered at the Draper Sr. Center
  - Other centers (Sandy, Mt. Olympus) offer more types of programs, but seniors don't have transportation to get there.
  - Draper center has a treadmill, bike, etc. but has limited programs.
- Rasmussen land on 300 East – possible recreation center site.
- Want a dog park – the fenced, organized type, not necessarily open natural areas. Use the dog park in Taylorsville at 5400 South. Good place for off-leash exercise and socialization. Perception that trails are off limits to dogs, but that has changed in the last year and all trails are open as long as the dogs are on leash. No dogs in the water because of watershed issues. County Dog Park Master Plan identifies a dog park at the animal shelter near Galena Park. There is also the potential for a more natural dog park.

- No dog park is planned in SunCrest, but homeowners may want one.
- More off-road vehicle trails. Want to be able to do it in Draper. ATV use in Suncrest? Depends on where the trails are located, but there is probably a demand for ATV trails in SunCrest. Typically ride the jeep trails and want an ATV connection to other areas with access from Draper. ATVs use is a regional issue that probably cannot be addressed by Draper alone. Cannot connect trails in Draper to the wilderness areas because access is denied. Cannot cross Corner Canyon because of the conservation easement restrictions. Will need to work with the Forest Service too, and address the watershed issues. There is a possible future terrain park at the gravel pit with possible loop trail along Traverse Mountain; need to coordinate with Lehi and Alpine.
- SunCrest – needs soccer fields, open space for programs. Master Plan requires a 10 acre park from the developer, but it has not been specifically located yet. It could possibly be in the Corner Canyon area. The City would own the park, but it would be dedicated and developed by the developer. The City would maintain it and program it, possibly with assistance from Salt Lake Co. County programs however, would not extend into the Utah County portion of SunCrest. Would prefer to have Draper City run the programs because of the complication of Salt Lake/Utah Counties. Right now, Salt Lake County SunCrest residents are using County, Sandy City, Dimple Dell facilities; while Utah County SunCrest residents are more likely to use facilities in American Fork and Utah County.
- SunCrest Community Center: a small facility with after school programs (tutoring), dance class, pool, basketball court/ice rink combo. Will be located adjacent to the bus stop and provide after school programs. It is under construction. It is private for Suncrest residents and guests, developed by developer, and daily operations at the center will be performed by the homeowners association..
- Amphitheater: add a recreation center and park? Probably not. It is dedicated for performing arts, but could have some multi-purpose facilities. Space will be very limited as it is a small site.
- Sorensen Historic Home Museum has events all year and is staffed by volunteers. Programs and events include the following, all of which are free except the birthday parties and weddings: school groups, birthday parties, weddings, Halloween and Christmas events, quilting classes, etc. There is limited parking and the restrooms (which also serve Historic Park) are too small for big events. Can serve about 30 people at one time, most visitors are from Draper, advertise events in schools. Historic Park is primarily used for weddings; there are not playgrounds, etc. Generally, classes have not been well attended. Property to the east is for sale, and it is not known how it will be developed.
- Fitzgerald Home: Chamber of Commerce will offer there, possible meeting room for rent, property to east is planned as historic area.
- Draper Days: City park may not be able to handle the event in the future, may not be able to do fire works, and there is limited parking. 10,000 attend the event that lasts for 7 days. In the future, need a venue for large events. Will Galena work? Want venue for concert events with good access and traffic control. Draper Days generally costs about $120,000, and takes in about $45-$50,000, so it is sponsored by the City.

Includes rodeo, races, parade, fireworks, rides, tennis tournament, concerts, booths, food, etc. Use Historic Park, Draper Park, and arena. Draw participation from Sandy, Riverton and surrounding areas. Steady rise in participation over the last 5 years. Headliner concerts draw from a larger out-of-state area. Parking is the biggest issue. Shuttling is done for the rodeo, and could be expended to Draper Days too, but where? Empty lots are disappearing. County will not allow parking at the library. Amphitheater could be a venue for concerts, but not the big headliner concerts – it's too small. Proximity of the amphitheater and parks to residential areas continues to be a problem. Tennis tournament was hosted at Juan Diego. Rodeos and races are profitable, but other events are not. Potential to do demo derby in the future.

- Arts Council performs plays at Juan Diego.

DRAPER PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN
FOCUS GROUP MEETING - TRAILS
DRAPER CITY HALL
February 27, 2008 5:30 p.m.

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
AND LAND PLANNING

2834 HIGHLAND DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH 84106
PHONE (801) 474-3300
FAX (801) 474-3303
WWW.LDI-UT.COM

Attended by:
Clark Naylor, Parks and Trails Committee
Jack Earnhart, Parks and Trails Committee
Larry Nilssen, Parks and Trails Committee
George Muller
Harold Haugen
Ann Parr, Steering Committee
Kent Player, Parks and Trails Committee
Jeff Nelson, Parks and Trails Committee
Janice Muller
Stan and Rebecca Macchione
Steve Hall, WAPTA
Beverly Heffernan, MRBCH
Troy Tait
Terri Purles
Marsha Vawdry
Suellen Riffkin, Steering Committee
Steve Linde, Draper City
Brad Jensen, Draper City
Jan Striefel, Landmark Design

COMMENTS

- Jordan River Trail – cars are on the paved trail coming in from the silo on railroad tracks. Traveling fast. Need a hot line to inform the proper authorities that this illegal action is taking place. All public property. Should be maintained by S.L. County.
- The community is meeting soon to organize for a watch. People to watch for OHV's and cars on hiking trails on the mountain. Police have been responsive.
- Volunteers are needed to monitor trail use (Jordan River Parkway).
- Equestrian trail – existing trails will remain along the Jordan River, though some may be realigned as necessary.
- Trails are multi-use – if paved, hikers/horses will not use them. The trails as they are keep speeds down and control use. Consider adding obstacles occasionally to discourage bikers from speeding.
- Multi-use vs. Single-use: should we designate certain trails for one use. Horse trails, bike trails, hiking, trails, and multi-use. Have discussed putting a certain "emphasis" on trails, but allowing all uses.
- Corner Canyon – Ghost Falls Trail and Clarks Trail: all users want to be on those trails. Oak Hollow too. Could set up an "every other day" system, alternate days,

or parallel trails. Signs would also help in key spots such as blind turns. Let people know what to expect.

- In-town (on street) trails need signing too. They are multi-use.
- Safety is the number 1 issue. There are kids on the trails; need to stress safety.
- Corner Canyon gully has a mix of users including runners and "baby joggers"; it's dangerous with the other uses too.
- Safety, signs, and separate trails should be priorities.
- New trails in Corner Canyon – indicate preferred loops for hiking, biking, equestrian. But, does that communicate false information to the public? Trail design could introduce some obstacles and control speed. Bark on the trails which equestrian like, is discouraging to bikers and some hikers. Control access by design.
- "View Trails" should have slow speeds.
- "Traffic Calming" on multi-use trails.
- Ghost Falls and Gully are heavily used areas by many user types. Silica Pit trail needs signage.
- Avoid bike trails on sensitive sites.
- Need more neighborhood connections and trails to schools.
- More emphasis should be put on connectivity for neighborhood trails – mainly for kids.
- A major trail between Corner Canyon (the mountains) and Jordan River are lacking. Could take advantage of the creeks and canals. Need major trails going east/west.
- Small segment of the population knows about trails. Most people don't know where they are. Trailheads are not signed so people can't find them. Sings on Highland to get to the trailheads at Corner Canyon and others are needed.
- Need more volunteers – trail maintenance, monitoring, and construction.
- Average users don't understand the trails.
- Individual knows the trails in the Galena area, but not others in the city.
- Trail Days – June 7. Features a regular trail program to help introduce people to trails.
- There is no good information for residents on trails. Porter Rockwell/11400 South Sandy connection.
- Enforcement is needed on the mountain. Calls to 911 are not the answer. Must be the Draper City Police; working on a system that would have grid numbers so people can reference where they are and report activities on the trails. Need trail rangers who can ticket (paid staff like South Jordan.)
- Signs are vulnerable to vandalism. Are there better ways to mark trails; painted rocks, trees, etc. Small signs that give information are better – bikers will watch for them. Like the temporary signs installed during Trail Days.
- Send out maps with rules to each resident. Flyers. Insert in the paper. Maps for specific trails. "Trail of the Month" feature in the newspaper. Also make them available on the internet.
- Rules need to be posted at trail heads.

- Numbered trail signs to help locate if something is going on – keyed to maps.
- Maybe have maps specific to certain trails, with details about trail, foliage, and other features along the trail.
- Would like an area for downhill only. Don't overkill with the signs.
- Kiosk at Orson Smith. Will put one at Ghost Falls too.
- ATV trail – if there is a way, need to put one in Draper (in Corner Canyons or along the Jordan River.) Not allowed in Corner Canyon because of the terms of the conservation easement. Issue is regional – but what is the region? Lots of ATV trails, but not in the valley. Typically, they like a 30-40 mile trail and want to go fast. Some like a challenge course though, which wouldn't have to be long.
- Road biking – need bike routes and trails on roads for commuters. Would like to bike from home to TRAX station. Need connections from road trails, to multi-use, to mountain trails.
- An underpass is planned at Point of the Mountain at about 14800 South. Others are considered at 13200 South or 11400 South.
- "Adopt Trails" programs will appeal to special users.
- Is there a way to monitor trail conditions to alert users of problems, conditions? Park City has radio announcements about trail conditions. Or, put conditions on the web. Possibly the Draper web page where people can post trail conditions.
- Cross country skiing – is there a need for trails? Not many people do it because snow conditions are so variable. If the snow is good, they use the existing trails.
- Some snow shoe users in Corner Canyon.
- Need bike specific skills parks and "pump tracks". Pump tracks are relatively small; Skills Park may need an acre or more.
- BMX track – need access to water to maintain track and control dust.
- Trail pass? Casual users would not like to obtain a pass; specialized trails users might be OK with it. Other—wants free access to trails.
- Mandate trails as part of development agreements when projects come in for approval. Require easements or rights-of-way early in the process, like Park City does.

DRAPER PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN
FOCUS GROUP MEETING – ORGANIZED SPORTS/RECREATION
DRAPER CITY HALL
February 27, 2008 7:00 p.m.

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
AND LAND PLANNING

2834 HIGHLAND DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH 84106
PHONE (801) 474-3300
FAX (801) 474-3303
WWW.LDI-UT.COM

Attended by:
Ben Vanderhazel, Soccer, UYSA – Sparta
Philip Roberts, Sparta soccer
Bill Colbert
Ty Montalvo, Southeast Valley Baseball
Marsha Vawdry
Clark Naylor, Parks and Trails Committee
Jack Earnhart, Parks and Trails Committee
Larry Nilssen, Parks and Trails Committee
Ann Parr, Steering Committee
Kent Player, Parks and Trails Committee
Jeff Nelson, Parks and Trails Committee
Suellen Riffkin, Steering Committee
Steve Linde, Draper City
Brad Jensen, Draper City
Jan Striefel, Landmark Design
Others who did not sign in.

COMMENTS

- There is a need for girl's softball programs and other recreation programs for girls.
- Sandy and the County use school fields. Participants are signed up by one of them and they use the elementary school fields.
- Should some of the sports organization come through the city?
- Lots of organized sports (football, softball, lacrosse, etc. but there are few facilities.
- Need a Recreation Director who would schedule, manage fields, coordinate programs, etc.
- Teams are organized; need fields.
- Should take money in lieu of park development if the parks are going to be too small for fields, and put the money toward a larger facility.
- Two major problems: getting more facilities and managing the facilities.
- Draper should be an umbrella organization that brings together these other programs. SE Baseball – of 500, 400 are estimated from Draper. Jordan Football: of 500, 150 are estimated from Draper. Alta Football – of 1000, 800 are estimated from Draper. Need a volunteer committee to get this organized. Baseball and Football are organized. Soccer is offered by the County (spring, summer, fall); AYSO is not organized here (all volunteer); UYSA is organized and has paid referees and management. Need to decide who runs the programs and manage them; it is not cost effective to start over.

- Would like to have soccer and other sports tournaments.
- Should partner to build the facilities.
- It is possible to make money hosting tournaments if there are enough participants.
- Need to have a large O& M budget to take care existing facilities and the new ones that will be coming online soon.
- Sparta League – 72 teams and 1200 kids. Competitive league, but they need practice fields.
- Lacrosse is played at Juan Diego, and they take all kids.
- There will be four new fields this summer: 3 full sized soccer fields and 1 full sized football field. Some existing fields are not used.
- Use of school fields. County has an agreement with Jordan S.D.; they get first option on use.
- A group needs to be organized with representation from all sports interests to put together an inventory of fields, schedule of field use, management plan.
- There are no adult sports programs. Would like adult men's baseball, and men's and co-ed softball.
- Need a recreation center similar to Cottonwood Heights.
- Schools have gyms – they should be used by the general public too.
- Have a need for other sports as well: softball (men's and women's), basketball, tennis flag football, lacrosse.
- Can we use the basketball courts in the schools? Think of ways to partner on existing facilities.
- Neighborhood parks are not always set up for larger group; limited parking, no restrooms, etc. This is an old policy and needs to be reviewed.
- Small parks are underutilized (not scheduled) and some do have room for practicing.
- Organization is the key – someone needs to coordinate all the different forms of recreation, and provide a central place for information.
- Wheaton property: Will have a conservation easement that limits development; but will large a large open space.
- Sparta has a contact with a hospital to use unutilized property. They would get the agreement, build the fields, and schedule them. They would take priority, but others may be able to use them too.
- Artificial grass: may want to check the options, feasibility, and cost.
- Indoor soccer – it's attractive, but takes space and land.
- Lacrosse is rough on the fields, but so are many sports if they're played on wet fields.
- Need to include flag football as well, not just tackle football.
- Need tennis courts too.
- Maybe Draper can fill the gaps in recreation not currently being met by the county, and other private groups.
- Need to look at policy changes to address gaps in service, and ensure that existing facilities are being maximized.

- LDS Church grounds are sometimes used, but they don't like it. Usually the concern is maintenance, just as with schools. Draper could strike agreements with the schools and churches to maintain the fields if they could be used for public use.
- Assess sports organizations for the use of fields to help pay for the scheduler and maintenance.
- Rec. manager could also help with events, races, etc. and act as a source of information for programs, events, tournaments, etc. He/she would probably need additional staff. Would also coordinate events such at the races.
- Can the RDA help out?
- Frisbee golf is also desired by some people.

DRAPER PARKS, RECREATION, AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING NOTES
DRAPER CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
February 28, 2008 7:00 p.m.

LANDMARK DESIGN INCORPORATED

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND LAND PLANNING

2834 HIGHLAND DRIVE
SALT LAKE CITY
UTAH 84106
PHONE (801) 474-3300
FAX (801) 474-3303
WWW.LDI-UT.COM

Attended by (those who signed-in):
Ann Parr
Scott Cottis
Grant Crowell
Suellen Riffkin
Al and Ida Tunbridge
Joan and Tom Brock
Craig Vielstich
Kent Player
Bill Farrand
Dorrell Henderson
Clark Naylor
Dan and Gayle Boyer
Katie Shell
Laurie Tuckfield
J. R. Bullock
Bill Bullock
Marcia Day
Bareuda Salazar
Mark Petersen
Joe Toronto
City Staff

MEETING NOTES: LISA AND SUSIE'S GROUP (southwest corner)

- Mehraban Wetland: City has not maintained; prior it was in beautiful condition. Gasoline in ponds is a fire danger. Problem for 8-12 year olds. No garbage cans; not emptied.
- Draper should sell wetlands to "someone who cares."
- Flooding issues with ponds debris not cleared.
- Detention/retention ponds – good or bad policy?
- Limited parks staff to provide services.
- Question regarding Corps position on management -- are there limitations?
- City needs a commitment to parks maintenance before adding facilities.
- Patrol parks at high risk times (i.e. fireworks); more preventive maintenance especially for fire.
- Need to expand trails; used more than parks; need maintenance (pot holes are dangerous; weeds.)
- Porter Rockwell trail is in bad shape.
- City Hall should provide trails map and access points. Where are they?

- Want trail signage and connectivity.
- Trails used year-round (need maintenance and plowing).
- Need year-round restrooms – heaters in restrooms; private groups would provide if the city would maintain.
- Should trails be marked "open" or "closed"? Okay, if they are serviced promptly, timely, and are well-serviced with real purpose.
- Agreement that Porter Rockwell trail should be expanded and maintained.
- Draper City should have recreation programs. Private are too competitive (baseball, basketball, soccer, recreation center.) Sandy is a long way to drive at rush hour. Have fields, why not programs?
- County programs are good (not too competitive), but too far to drive.
- Want culture, arts, dance, and recreation center (with racquet ball, pool) for winter use. TreeHouse is too expensive. People use Dimple Dell (no racquetball) and Alta Canyon,
- Want a dog park, with doggie waste stations.
- Want ice skating rink (outdoor)
- Smith Fields Park – how will remaining land be used? Corner Creek runs through creating development problems. County spent money elsewhere.
- Are there opportunities to partner for a recreation center?
- Should Draper compete with private sector for a recreation center?
- Smith Fields is a weed field. If no recreation center goes there, can we put sod? It's like a landfill but was donated for park purposes.
- Hire more people for park maintenance.
- Need to preserve open space before it's gone.
- Park operating costs must be considered as well as building new parks.
- Neighborhood participation programs – how effective are volunteers?
- Concentrate more on open space, natural beauty, with less maintenance.
- Corner Creek Canal – "weeds" (or native plants) are thrown in by the City are not liked.
- City should not be cutting down mature trees.
- Educational programs, re: native plants, xeriscaping.
- Trails are needed – more paved, access for elderly.
- Corner Creek trail area – pave for good east west connector to Porter Rockwell.
- Dog park needs – agility equipment, fenced, separate small vs. Large dog areas, natural conditions, and water to play in.
- Put dog park at hang glider park.
- Off-leash area needed or time at the dog park.
- Need odd-even, off/on leash days for parks and trails.
- Off-leash is OK if under visual and voice control.
- Link historic preservation to parks; use markers. "Sensitivity" issue. Opportunity for grants for historic preservation.
- More parking for trails; especially for Porter Rockwell.
- Color code along trails – even along sidewalks (urban trails)

- Need more road bike trails.
- Goat heads are a problem on trails.
- List volunteer opportunities on city web site.

MEETING NOTES: JAN AND LAURA'S GROUP (northeast corner)

- Mehraban Wetland: looks bad, dead trees that are chipped should be recycled and put on the trails. Too many trees getting cut down, not appropriate for a natural preserve. Fishing pond has lots of trash and the fishing lines in the trees have killed wildlife. Willows should be planted.
- Volunteers are needed beyond just neighbors cleaning up (often). The area needs policing as well b/c of it being vandalized.
- Good example to follow might be the Salt Lake County Guideline for Management of Natural Area Parks.
- Similar problems are occurring in other parks in the area. This calls for a need of roaming police that enforce rules and penalize violators.
- Kids should be offered structured/organized programs to get them active, inspired, and more respectful. South Jordan has a good program to use as a possible example. i.e. P.A.L.
- The citizens of the west side of Draper are using South Jordan recreation facilities b/c they're more accessible/successful.
- Trail need better signage, including more educational nature elements to encourage inspiration and respect. A good example is U.S.E.E (Utah Society of Environmental Education). Rules should also be stated for safety issues as well, i.e. trail etiquette, types of transportation/travel allowed, park hours…
- Docents could be hired as well to teach classes, offer programs on nature. This should be done by a city member (this role should be created)-someone to program education workshops etc...
- Rotating events in different parks would get people involved and aware of all the parks.
- Parks need strong boundaries due to the encroachment of developers.
- Wheeler Park is a good example of the type of park that is needed in Draper.
- Sport fields are desperately needed in the area. The Southeast quadrant of the valley feels left out. A large recreation facility (good example-Eagle, ID-YWCA, people owned) is needed that will provide quality swimming and tennis opportunities. Six fields for each major sport are needed: football, baseball, soccer, softball, and lacrosse (with berms).
- The Activities Association is looking for tennis areas and currently uses liberty park which is not a good facility. A "world class" place is needed.
- There should be better cooperation between the local school districts and parks. The schools, state and county should come together and make sure people's needs are getting met.
- Creating a vision will help achieve these goals. Fundraising would help as well. Corporate partners and sponsors are needed along with a recreation department for Draper.

- An interest in adult programs was voiced.
- The rural part of Draper is gone but there should be open spaces that create that same feeling.
- A good partnership between Salt Lake County, the Forest Service and the Recreation Director is needed.
- Splash pads would be nice in one of the new facilities/upgrades.
- Lone Peak needs Jacob's Ladder Trailhead w/ permanent access, SunCrest is an obstacle.

MINI PARKS

EXISTING MINI PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Walking Paths		Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Signing
Brickerhaven Mini Park	0.5	0.5					X			X	X	
Suncrest Amber Crest Mini Park	0.9	0.9		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Suncrest Clover Leaf Mini Park	0.6	0.6		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Suncrest Maple Hollow 10 Park	0.5	0.5		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
TOTAL	2.5	2.5										

FUTURE DEVELOPER-CONSTRUCTED MINI	Acres	
Suncrest Maple Hollow 7 Park	0.5	Per Suncrest development agreement (designed and bonded)
Suncrest Eagle Crest Park	0.5	Per Suncrest development agreement (designed and bonded)
Suncrest Mini Parks (4 more, not yet located)	8.0	Per Suncrest development agreement.
TOTAL	9.0	

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

EXISTING AMENITIES

EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Picnic Shelter	Parking	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Other
Akagi Park	1.7	1.7		X	X	X			X				X								
Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)	1.0	1.0		X	X	X	X		X	X			X								
Babbling Brook	1.5		1.5																		
Cranberry Park	3.0	3.0		X		X	X		X	X									1		
Deer Hollow Park	2.0	2.0		X	X	X			X	X			X								
Green Clover Park	3.5	3.5		X		X			X										1		
Honeybee Park	3.6	3.6		X		X		X													
Inauguration Park	1.3	1.3		X	X	X			X	X	X		X								
Jordan River Rotary Park *	4.2	4.2		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X						Equestrian Parking
Meadowlark Park	1.5	1.5		X	X	X	X		X	X							1				Equestrian trail
Pheasant Meadows Park	1.7	1.7		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X					1			
Southridge Park	2.0	2.0		X		X			X												
Stonebridge Park	1.6	1.6		X		X	X		X	X			X						1		
Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond	2.0	1.7	0.3	X		X	X		X	X	X		X								Park separated by irrigati
Timber Ridge	1.1	1.1		X		X	X														Open Space
Whisperwood Park	2.5	2.5		X		X	X		X												
TOTAL	34.2	32.4	1.8																		

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2008

PROPOSED AMENITIES

EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating (benches)	Signing	Open Lawn Areas (acre)	Trees	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths (miles)	Picnic Shelter	Pavillion	Parking (stalls)	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Field Lighting	Security Lighting	Misc. Site Work (acre)	Unspecified Amenity	Property Acquisition (acre)	Other
Akagi Park				3	1		10																	
Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)																								
Babbling Brook		1	1	2	1	1	22																	
Cranberry Park		3			1		10				2													
Deer Hollow Park		1		3	1																			
Green Clover Park		3		3	1		10				2													
Honeybee Park		3		3			20															1		
Inauguration Park				3	1																			
Jordan River Rotary Park *				5																		1		
Meadowlark Park					1																			
Pheasant Meadows Park																								
Southridge Park		3		3	1		10															1		
Stonebridge Park		3			1																			
Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond		3			1	0.3	10																	connect parks
Timber Ridge		3			1																			
Whisperwood Park		3			1		10															1		
TOTAL																								

PROPOSED COST ESTIMATES / PRIORITY

EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	APPROXIMATE DEVELOPMENT COST	APPROXIMATE LAND ACQUISITION COST	APPROXIMATE TOTAL COST	PRIORITY
Akagi Park	$10,100		$10,100	A
Apple Orchard Park (Akagi II)	$3,000		$3,000	A
Babbling Brook	$87,600		$87,600	A
Cranberry Park	$39,000		$39,000	A
Deer Hollow Park	$10,100		$10,100	A
Green Clover Park	$42,600		$42,600	A
Honeybee Park	$61,100		$61,100	A
Inauguration Park	$6,600		$6,600	A
Jordan River Rotary Park *	$46,000		$46,000	A
Meadowlark Park	$3,000		$3,000	A
Pheasant Meadows Park	$3,000		$3,000	A
Southridge Park	$60,600		$60,600	A
Stonebridge Park	$13,500		$13,500	A
Sunrise Station/Inauguration Detention Pond	$38,000		$38,000	A
Timber Ridge	$13,500		$13,500	A
Whisperwood Park	$57,000		$57,000	A
TOTAL	$494,700		$494,700	

PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Picnic Shelter	Parking	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Other
Neighborhood Park (Northeast)	3.0		3.0																		
Neighborhood Park (West)	3.0		3.0																		
Neighborhood Park (South	3.0		3.0																		
TOTAL	9.0		9.0																		

PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating (benches)	Signing	Open Lawn Areas (acre)	Trees	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths (miles)	Picnic Shelter	Pavillion	Parking (stalls)	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Field Lighting	Security Lighting	Misc. Site Work (acre)	Unspecified Amenity	Property Acquisition (acre)	Other
Neighborhood Park (Northeast)	1	3	2	3	1	2.5	45			0.2											3	1	3	
Neighborhood Park (West)	1	3	2	3	1	2.5	45			0.2											3	1	3	
Neighborhood Park (South	1	3	2	3	1	2.5	45			0.2											3	1	3	
TOTAL																								

PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	APPROXIMATE DEVELOPMENT COST	APPROXIMATE LAND ACQUISITION COST	APPROXIMATE TOTAL COST	PRIORITY
Neighborhood Park (Northeast)	$419,250	$750,000	$1,169,250	C
Neighborhood Park (West)	$419,250	$750,000	$1,169,250	D
Neighborhood Park (South	$419,250	$750,000	$1,169,250	D
TOTAL	$1,257,750	$2,250,000	$3,507,750	

FUTURE DEVELOPER-CONSTRUCTED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS		
Bellevue Park	5.4	Per Bellevue developmpent agreement. Developer to construct $200,000 worth of improvements. City responsible for remaining improvements ($500,000).
Suncrest Falcon Pointe Park	3.7	Per Suncrest development agreement (designed)
Suncrest Park 1 adjacent to Schools	5.0	Per Suncrest developmpent agreement.
Suncrest Park 2 adjacent to Schools	5.0	Per Suncrest developmpent agreement.
TOTAL	19.1	

AREA PARKS

EXISTING AREA PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	EXISTING AMENITIES: Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Pavillion	Parking	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Other	PROPOSED AMENITIES: Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating (benches)	Signing	Open Lawn Areas (acre)	Trees	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths (miles)	Picnic Shelter	Pavillion	Parking (stalls)	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Field Lighting	Security Lighting	Misc. Site Work (acre)	Unspecified Amenity	Property Acquisition (acre)	Other	PROPOSED COST ESTIMATES: APPROXIMATE DEVELOPMENT COST	APPROXIMATE LAND ACQUISITION COST	APPROXIMATE TOTAL COST	PRIORITY
Lynn Ballard Ball Park	6.8	3.9	2.9						X											1	Open Space	1	3	3	3	1	1	60	1	1	0.5	2	1	120						3	2.9	1			$955,400		$955,400	B
Smith Fields Park	14.6	7.7	6.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	2	2		1	1	Skate Park		3	3	3	1	5	120	1	1	0.3	3		70						7	6.9	1			$1,114,400		$1,114,400	B
Steep Mountain Park	14.6	14.6		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1		2	1			1	Open Space				3			20												3					$40,600		$40,600	B
TOTAL	36.0	26.2	9.8																																											$2,110,400		$2,110,400	

PROPOSED AREA PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Pavillion	Parking	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Other	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating (benches)	Signing	Open Lawn Areas (acre)	Trees	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths (miles)	Picnic Shelter	Pavillion	Parking (stalls)	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Field Lighting	Security Lighting	Misc. Site Work (acre)	Unspecified Amenity	Property Acquisition (acre)	Other	APPROXIMATE DEVELOPMENT COST	APPROXIMATE LAND ACQUISITION COST	APPROXIMATE TOTAL COST	PRIORITY
Area Park (North)	10.0		10.0																			1	6	4	6	1	8.5	150	1	1	1		1	25						3	10	2	10		$1,618,500	$2,500,000	$4,118,500	B/C
Area Park (Northeast)	10.0		10.0																			1	6	4	6	1	8.5	150	1	1	1		1	25						3	10	2	10		$1,618,500	$2,500,000	$4,118,500	B/C
Area Park (Southeast)	10.0		10.0																			1	6	4	6	1	8.5	150	1	1	1		1	25						3	10	2	10		$1,618,500	$2,500,000	$4,118,500	D
Area Park (South)	10.0		10.0																			1	6	4	6	1	8.5	150	1	1	1		1	25						3	10	2	10		$1,618,500	$2,500,000	$4,118,500	D
Area Park (Northwest)	10.0		10.0																			1	6	4	6	1	8.5	150	1	1	1		1	25						3	10	2	10		$1,618,500	$2,500,000	$4,118,500	C
TOTAL	50.0		50.0																																											$8,092,500	$12,500,000	$20,592,500	

FUTURE DEVELOPER-CONSTRUCTED AREA PARKS

South Fork Park	10.00	Per agreement Traverse Hills.
Suncrest Area Park	12.00	Per Suncrest development agreement.
TOTAL	22.00	

COMMUNITY PARKS

EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	EXISTING AMENITIES: Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Pavillion/Shelter	Parking	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Other	PROPOSED AMENITIES: Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating (benches)	Signing	Open Lawn Areas (acre)	Trees	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths (miles)	Picnic Shelter	Pavillion	Parking (stalls)	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Field Lighting	Security Lighting	Misc. Site Work (acre)	Unspecified Amenity	Property Acquisition (acre)	Other	PROPOSED COST ESTIMATES: APPROXIMATE DEVELOPMENT COST	APPROXIMATE LAND ACQUISITION COST	APPROXIMATE TOTAL COST	PRIORITY
Draper City Park	23.7	19.9	3.8	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X		2	1	1	4		3	2	3	1	3	50	1	1	0.3				8							3.8				$668,400		$668,400	B
Galena Hills Community Park *	53.3	20.4	32.9	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	X		2	1	4	1	Horseshoes/Concession	2	10	10	10	3	28	500	3	2	3	4	2	500			1	3	3	6	30	33	2	0.2		$7,640,400	$50,000	$7,690,400	A/B
TOTAL	77.0	40.3	36.7																																											$8,308,800	$50,000	$8,358,800	

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2008

Note: County parks (South Mountain Park, Flight Park, and Wheadon Park) are designated as Community Parks, even though not managed by city

FUTURE DEVELOPER-CONSTRUCTED COMMUNITY PARKS

Suncrest Community Park	15.0	Per Suncrest development agreement

SPECIAL USE PARKS

EXISTING SPECIAL USE PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	EXISTING AMENITIES: Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Pavillion/Shelters	Parking	Other	PROPOSED AMENITIES: Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating (benches)	Signing	Open Lawn Areas (acre)	Trees	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths (miles)	Picnic Shelter	Pavillion	Parking (stalls)	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Field Lighting	Security Lighting	Misc. Site Work (acre)	Unspecified Amenity	Property Acquisition (acre)	Other	PROPOSED COST ESTIMATES: APPROXIMATE DEVELOPMENT COST	APPROXIMATE LAND ACQUISITION COST	APPROXIMATE TOTAL COST	PRIORITY
Andy Ballard Equestrian Center	16.3	16.3			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	Rodeo arena, trail head							10																	$3,500		$3,500	A
Draper Historical Park	2.4	2.3	0.1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	Event Gathering					1	0.1	10			0.1									2	0.1				$53,200		$53,200	B
Mehraban Wetland Park	17.4	15.5	1.9			X	X	X		X	X		X		X	Fishing		3	2	3	1	0.5	30	1	1	0.2	3		20							1.9				$423,300		$423,300	B
Orson Smith Trail Head Park	4.0	4		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	X	Equestrian parking																											
Osborne Trail Head	0.2	0.2				X	X			X	X		X		X						1																			$3,000		$3,000	A
Red Rock Trail Head	0.1	0.1								X					X	unpaved parking		2	1	2									8											$26,400		$26,400	A
Sadler Trail Head	0.3	0.3			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	1	X																												
South Mountain Ampitheater *	6.8	6.8		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																												
TOTAL	2.0		2.0																																				$509,400		$509,400	

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2006

PROPOSED SPECIAL USE PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Pavillion/Shelters	Parking	Other	PROPOSED AMENITIES: Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating (benches)	Signing	Open Lawn Areas (acre)	Trees	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths (miles)	Picnic Shelter	Pavillion	Parking (stalls)	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Field Lighting	Security Lighting	Misc. Site Work (acre)	Unspecified Amenity	Property Acquisition (acre)	Other	PROPOSED COST ESTIMATES: APPROXIMATE DEVELOPMENT COST	APPROXIMATE LAND ACQUISITION COST	APPROXIMATE TOTAL COST	PRIORITY
Canyon Hollow Trail Head (Corner Canyon)	5.0		5.0															5	2	3	1		75	1	1	0.3	3		50								5	1		interpretive area	$605,750		$605,750	A
Draper Preserve Trail Head (Jordan River Pky)	0.5		0.5															2	1	2	1		15	1												0.5		0.5			$34,950	$125,000	$159,950	D
Oak Hollow Trail Head (South Mountain)	1.0		1.0															2	1	2	1		15	1												1					$47,450		$47,450	B
Peak View Trail Head (Corner Canyon)	5.0		5.0															5	2	3	1		15	1	1	0.3	3		70							5	1		visitor center	$624,750		$624,750	C
Potato Hill Trail Head (Corner Canyon	1.0		1.0															2	1	2	1		15	1												1					$47,450		$47,450	B
TOTAL	14.5		14.5																																	1					$1,360,350	$125,000	$1,485,350	

FUTURE DEVELOPER- CONSTRUCTED SPECIAL USE PARKS		
Suncrest Eagle Crest Trail Head	0.5	Per Suncrest development agreement (partially built)
Suncrest Maple Hollow Trail Head	0.5	Per Suncrest development agreement (partially built)
Suncrest Longbranch Trail Head	0.5	Per Suncrest development agreement (partially built)
Suncrest Hog Hollow Trail Head	0.5	Per Suncrest development agreement.
Suncrest Jacob's Ladder Trail Head	0.5	Per Suncrest development agreement.
Eidelweiss Trail Head	0.5	Per Eidelweiss development agreement.
TOTAL	3.0	

COUNTY-OWNED PARKS

EXISTING COUNTY-OWNED PARKS	Total Acres	Completed Acres	Uncompleted Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Signing	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Drinking Fountain	Restroom	Walking Paths	Pavillion/Shelter	Parking	Tennis Court	Basketball	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Other
				EXISTING AMENITIES																	
Salt Lake County Flight Park*	80.0	34.0	46.0		X	X	X	X	X			1	X	1	X						Hangliding
South Mountain Park and Pool	21.9	21.9		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	1	X			1	2		Ourdoor pool
TOTAL	101.9	55.9	46.0																		

* Includes amenities to be installed in 2008.

COUNTY RESPONSIBLE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF PARKS

FUTURE COUNTY-OWNED PARKS	Acres
Wheadon Farms	64
TOTAL	64

OTHER RECREATION FACILITIES		Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Drinking Fountain	Trash Receptacle	Seating	Walking Paths		Pavillion/Shelters	Restroom	Open Lawn Areas	Trees/Shade	Parking		Signing	Volleyball	Soccer/Football Fields	Other	
South Mountain Golf Course																			County-owned, 18-hole course	
Jordan River Parkway							X	X								X			Regional parkway/trail	
Corner Canyon Regional Park		####						X											Regional park and trailheads	
TOTAL																				

EXISTING DEVELOPER-OWNED PARKS	Total Acres	Acres	Playground	Picnic Tables	Seating	Walking Paths	Restroom	Open Lawn Areas		Trees/Shade	Signing
Suncrest Village Green Park		2.5	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
TOTAL		2.5									