

One Glendale Plan

A Vision for the Glendale Community



May 2021

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Appendices (Included in a separate component)

- A:** Raging Waters Report - 2021
- B:** OGP Survey Responses (English)
- C:** OGP Survey Responses (Spanish)

Executive Summary

Glendale is a community on the west side of Salt Lake City, stretching from Interstate 15 to the western city boundary. It is one of the largest neighborhoods in terms of land area, although most of the land is zoned for industrial use. The residential section of Glendale lies in the eastern portion of the neighborhood, and it is home to some of the most diverse populations in Utah. The Glendale Community Council serves the Glendale community and acts as a collective voice for the neighborhood and its interests.

In summer 2020, the Glendale Community Council partnered with students from the University of Utah's City and Metropolitan Planning department to begin the process of creating the One Glendale Plan, a unified plan to guide the community over the next several years. The plan itself aims to be a proactive approach to addressing some of the ongoing projects, initiatives, and issues within the community that have come to the community council's attention. From the beginning, feedback from the community has informed the planning process and the many goals and recommendations included in this document.

In August 2020, the One Glendale Plan steering committee met to kick off the process, and from there the project team moved into information gathering. In fall 2020, the project team conducted individual interviews with steering committee members and other community stakeholders. Additional data was used and analyzed to reinforce important community-wide priorities. During the fall, a visioning exercise was also conducted to help reimagine the old Raging Waters site, a currently underutilized space in the community. The project team also wrote and distributed a survey in both English and Spanish, and got the word out to the neighborhood via social media ads and distributed informational door hangers on every home in Glendale.

Using all the feedback gathered from these various engagement activities, the One Glendale Plan was written and includes the following focus areas:

1. Neighborhood Parks
2. Raging Waters
3. Transportation
4. Environment and Sustainability
5. Jordan River and Trail
6. Culture and Public Art

Glendale seems to be at an inflection point currently, a result of the rapid change occurring along the Wasatch Front because of high population growth. There is a significant desire to minimize displacement of long-time residents and preserve the neighborhood's assets and existing sense of community, while welcoming newcomers. The One Glendale Plan specifically aims to guide the community as it responds to these conditions and works to achieve these goals.

This document will act as a general guide for the community council over the next several years, regardless of any changes in leadership that may occur. Although the plan will not be officially adopted by the City, the Glendale Community Council can use this document to advocate for the interests of Glendale residents in decisions at the city level that will affect the neighborhood.

Project Team

Project Team & Acknowledgements

The One Glendale Plan (OGP) was completed by Brandon Siracuse and Lily Oswald under the supervision of community council chair Turner Bitton. Siracuse and Oswald are graduate students at the University of Utah's City and Metropolitan Planning department and as part of the requirement for degree completion, partnered with a community member to complete a planning-related project. Siracuse and Oswald were fortunate to partner with the Glendale Community Council and interpret the many community members' voices who helped inform the One Glendale Plan and its process. Oswald and Siracuse offered technical expertise and potential solutions to some of the common themes that were brought up throughout the One Glendale Planning process, and aimed to translate the community's interests to be used as a tool to leverage Glendale's priorities in future projects.

This plan was developed by and for the Glendale community. Although there

were countless partners and stakeholders involved in the process, there were a number of people who are important to acknowledge and give special thanks for making this plan possible. Those people include the One Glendale Plan Steering Committee, the Glendale Community Council and Board, and other non-affiliated community members listed below.

One Glendale Project Team

- Turner Bitton - Glendale Community Council, Chair
- Lily Oswald - Intern & One Glendale Plan Co-Author, University of Utah
- Brandon Siracuse - Intern & One Glendale Plan Co-Author, University of Utah
- Alessandro Rigolon - Faculty Advisor, University of Utah

One Glendale Plan Steering Committee

- Abe Barlow - Resident
- Amy May - TreeUtah
- Brian Black - Resident
- Brian Tonetti - Seven Canyons Trust
- Calvin Smothers - Resident
- Cindy Christensen - Resident

- Cody Egan - Housing Connect
- Danielle Susi-Dittmore - Salt Lake Community College
- David Troester - Resident
- Gina Hyatt - Resident
- Ivis Garcia - University of Utah
- Jake Via - Resident
- Jasmine Walton - Neighborworks
- Kate Rubalcava - Utah Nonprofits Association
- Katie Riser - National Ability Center
- Kerri Hopkins - Glendale Community Council; University of Utah
- Merlin Hubbard - Resident
- Sarah Wolfe - Arts & Event Planning
- Taylor Thurman - Resident
- Beatriz Ortiz - Survey Translation

Glendale Community Council Board of Directors (2020-2021)

- Turner C Bitton - Chair
- Ashley King - First Vice Chair
- Latu Patetefa - Second Vice Chair
- Jeremy King - Treasurer
- Dane Hess - Past Chair
- Ryan Curtis - At-Large Member
- Cody Egan - At-Large Member

Purpose



Purpose

One Glendale Plan Purpose

In the summer of 2020, the Glendale Community Council launched a neighborhood-wide planning project to develop a comprehensive visioning document for the neighborhood. Called the One Glendale Plan, this document will act as a strategic planning document for the community council and be used to provide a comprehensive outline for Salt Lake City to invest in the neighborhood.

There is an untapped momentum on many projects and initiatives in Glendale. The community has a desire to have updated infrastructure and activate areas and spaces to achieve many of its goals and visions. A variety of recurring issues have been brought to the community council's attention throughout the past several years. Taken individually, each of the issues appears unconnected. When viewed as part of a set of neighborhood-wide problems, the issues can be connected to systemic issues that require a comprehensive plan and careful consideration. This report's title, the "One Glendale Plan" aims to reinforce the connectivity among interests in Glendale and

the common ground between the diverse set of community members' concerns and priorities for Glendale's future. Furthermore, the One Glendale Plan aims to articulate the main linkages between opportunities for the community through a set of Focus Areas, which are all intrinsically connected.

The development of new assets such as the Three Creeks Confluence and the deterioration of existing resources such as the Raging Waters property and Bend in the River present new opportunities for developing neighborhood cohesion. In addition, regular issues tied to pedestrian access, safe routes to school, and the overall car-centric design of Glendale regularly present issues that affect neighborhood cohesion. Residents regularly express interest in new assets such as pickleball courts, basketball facilities, improved park amenities, and more representative public artwork. Decisions about these assets are often zero-sum with residents asked to choose between existing resources, i.e., tennis courts being replaced by pickleball courts. Rather than choose between one or the other, the One Glendale Plan intends to be a pro-

cess where resident-driven leadership identifies ways to add to or retrograde existing amenities without removing the existing infrastructure altogether.

The plan itself aims to be a community-first, proactive approach to planning and project prioritization for the neighborhood as it continues to grow and evolve. This plan also acts as a strategic plan for the Glendale Community Council and a tool to leverage residents' interests, concerns, voices, and priorities in city-wide planning efforts that affect the Glendale neighborhood. This project and plan aims to reinforce existing plans that enhance and support efforts to better areas around Glendale (e.g. Bend in the River). The One Glendale Plan should be updated in tandem with the community and community council as they continue to grow and shift with time.

Glendale should...

- Be safe for all residents, regardless of their age, ability, etc.;
- Be clean and litter-free;
- Support its diverse populations and cultures;
- Provide easy access to outdoor recreation opportunities;
- Be a place that young people want to, and have the ability to, stay in as they grow up;
- Receive an adequate amount of investment from the City;
- Proactively promote sustainable lifestyles.

Process

Process

The One Glendale Plan was formed by the Glendale Community Council. For this plan, we reviewed relevant neighborhood and city-wide plans and project proposals, obtained input from local news sources, attended steering committee meetings, conducted informal interviews with community members and leaders, held an in-person community visioning event, and carried out a OGP community survey. The surveys, interviews, meetings, and ongoing feedback from the community informed the final Focus Areas and opportunities of inter-

est within the One Glendale Plan. Each of these opportunities aims to effectively engage the community and its unique assets.

A major goal throughout the One Glendale Plan process was to involve as much of the community as possible that was willing to participate and inform Focus Area priorities. It is important to note that due to the COVID-19 pandemic taking place during the entirety of the One Glendale Plan process, there were many missed opportunities for hosting in-per-

son meetings and events which would have increased the awareness of the One Glendale Plan and its mission.

The One Glendale Plan aims to be a “living” document that evolves with the community and its varied interests in planning activities. Any future phases of the One Glendale Plan, community engagement efforts, and outreach events are encouraged to effectively work with the entire community and neighbors who are often underrepresented or misrepresented in community planning activities.

FIGURE 1 - The One Glendale Plan Process 2020-2021



Background



Background of Glendale

Neighborhood Background

Glendale is the southernmost neighborhood on Salt Lake City's West Side (i.e., west of Interstate 15). The neighborhood is bounded on the east by I-15, on the north by the 9-Line Trail, and on the west and south by the city boundary (see figure 2 for a map of Glendale). The majority of land within the Glendale Community Council's official boundary is industrial land west of Redwood Road, while the residential section of Glendale is primarily the smaller area between Redwood Road and I-15. The neighborhood is one of Salt Lake City's most diverse; it is a majority-minoritized community with a large Latino population, along with a sizable Pacific Islander population and smaller communities from countries all over the globe. The neighborhood's diversity is a source of pride for residents, and it is perhaps fitting that Glendale is home to the International Peace Gardens, a park and botanical garden dedicated to honoring countries around the world and efforts toward peace among international communities. More on Glendale's diversity can be found in the Community Snapshot section of this document.

FIGURE 2 - Map of Glendale Community Council boundaries, with downtown Salt Lake City as a reference point. Glendale's official boundaries are I-15 on the east, the 9-Line Trail on the north, and the city boundary to the south and west



Much of present-day Glendale was once “redlined” by the federal government’s Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC). Redlining happened in hundreds of cities across America in the 1930s, when the HOLC was instructed to identify neighborhoods considered “hazardous” for lending purposes. Neighborhoods deemed “hazardous” frequently contained high concentrations of low income households and/or people of color. The HOLC literally drew red lines on maps around such neighborhoods, including most of Glendale. This led to lenders refusing to offer home loans to anyone looking to purchase a home in

redlined neighborhoods, and the effects can still be seen today in the fact that Glendale and other West Side neighborhoods are typically lower income than East Side neighborhoods, have lower average home values, and generally show signs of structural disinvestment.

While Glendale still experiences the lingering effects of redlining and the persistent effects of systemic racism, the neighborhood is quickly changing in the modern era. Salt Lake City and the surrounding metropolitan area are currently undergoing unprecedented growth, which has led to a rapid increase in hous-

Background of Glendale

ing prices across the region. As a result, Glendale has experienced an influx of residents from areas of the city who have been priced out of other neighborhoods. On top of that, Glendale is becoming an increasingly popular choice for newcomers to Utah. Glendale is clearly at an inflection point in its history, and there is significant desire to minimize displacement of long-time residents and preserve the neighborhood's assets and existing sense of community, while welcoming newcomers. The community council has very little control over large scale statewide growth trends, but it does have the power to advocate for the community at the local level. This is a powerful way to keep Glendale's interests a priority in local, regional, and even statewide discussions.

Existing Plans & Policies

Salt Lake City has a strong tradition of city planning. The city has been planned meticulously from the very beginning with Brigham Young's use of Joseph Smith's Plat of Zion to design the city on a gridded street system. Today the State of Utah mandates specific planning ac-

tivities for cities and towns in the state. Salt Lake City often goes above and beyond these mandates. A number of existing city plans affect Glendale, and they are summarized in the table on the following page.

Background of Glendale

TABLE 1 - Summaries of existing plans and policies

Plan	Year Adopted	Topic	Description
Plan Salt Lake	2015	General Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt Lake City’s current city-wide comprehensive plan • Mandated by Utah Municipal Code, but does not need to be followed 100% • Sets a vision for the city to reach by 2040 • Includes broad goals for neighborhoods, growth, housing, transportation/mobility, air quality, natural environment, parks/recreation, beautification, preservation, arts/culture, equity, economy, and government
Transportation Master Plan	1996	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad transportation vision for the entire city • Plan is outdated, but currently going through a re-write
Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan	2015	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City-wide vision for active transportation • Calls for increasing active transportation facilities citywide and making walking and biking safer, more comfortable, and more realistic options for people • Can be used for bike/ped advocacy in Glendale
Transit Master Plan	2017	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City-wide vision for public transportation • Sets goals for a frequent transit network (now partially implemented) • Calls for ensuring as many Salt Lakers as possible live within walking distance of frequent and reliable transit (15 minute service frequencies or better) • Community Council can use this plan to advocate for transit goals to be realized in Glendale
Complete Streets Ordinance	2010	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City ordinance requiring incorporation of bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure into new road construction and rebuilds under most circumstances • Requirements would apply to major streets in Glendale

Background of Glendale

TABLE 1 - Summaries of existing plans and policies (cont.)

Plan	Year Adopted	Topic	Description
Street and Intersection Typologies Guide	2021	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers a set of modernized street design guidelines among the best of any major city • Identifies 15 street typologies that fit local contexts better than the traditional three typologies (arterial, collector, local) • Does not prescribe specific street elements, but offers suggestions for rebuilds (in compliance with Complete Streets Ordinance) • Some designs in this guide may be used in Glendale in the future
9-Line Corridor Master Plan	2015	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plan for the 9-Line Trail • Outlines how the trail will be constructed • Important plan for the Glendale neighborhood, as the 9-Line will provide a high quality east-west active transportation connection across the city once complete
Reimagine Nature	In Progress	Parks and Natural Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citywide comprehensive parks and open space plan • Designed to replace the current outdated parks master plan (adopted in 1992) • Plan is currently a work in progress • Very relevant to Glendale because of the neighborhood's many parks and natural areas
Community Preservation Plan	2012	Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citywide plan that outlines strategies for historic and community preservation • Defines what historic preservation and community preservation are • Describes the city's preservation policies • Can be used by the Community Council if preservation opportunities ever arise

Background of Glendale

TABLE 1 - Summaries of existing plans and policies (cont.)

Plan	Year Adopted	Topic	Description
West Side Master Plan	2015	West Side General Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides detailed analysis of Glendale and Poplar Grove • Sets goals for the west side • Vision includes establishing nodes of activity around the neighborhoods near major intersections • Suggests transforming Redwood Road into a more human oriented corridor • Calls for improvements to the Jordan River, surplus canal, and other parks and public spaces • Topics covered: Neighborhoods, Nodes, Redwood Road, Jordan River, Surplus Canal, Industrial Districts, Public Spaces
Northwest Quadrant Master Plan	2016	Subarea Plan/ Economic Development/Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master plan for underdeveloped areas west of I-215 and south and west of the airport • Recognizes the area's economic development potential while-prioritizing sustainability and environmental considerations • Strikes a balance between increasing employment opportunities and preserving environmentally sensitive areas • NWQ boundary includes portions of Glendale's industrial area, and NWQ development will directly affect air quality in Glendale's boundaries • Community Council can use the plan to advocate for sustainable industrial development

Background of Glendale

Ongoing/Pending Neighborhood Plans & Projects

Some existing and pending projects in Glendale came up during preparation of the One Glendale Plan but did not warrant being covered in individual focus areas, either because of limited community feedback or because the projects are already underway and unlikely to change. A brief description of each of these projects can be found below.

Keep Glendale Beautiful

Keep Glendale Beautiful is a separate community council planning effort underway alongside the One Glendale Plan that aims to establish Glendale as a local affiliate of the national Keep America Beautiful organization. The initiative aims to address issues related to waste, litter, graffiti, and other neighborhood beautification areas. The Keep Glendale Beautiful plan is on track for completion in spring 2021, around the same time that the One Glendale Plan is finished.

Three Creeks Confluence

The Three Creeks Confluence project currently underway in Glendale is an effort by the Seven Canyons Trust to daylight and revitalize the spot where Emigration Creek, Red Butte Creek, and Parley's Creek converge and empty into the Jordan River near 1300 S. This river confluence zone was routed underground via pipes in the past, and this project aims to restore the area to a more natural state. The Three Creeks Confluence is also part of a larger vision to daylight streams across the Salt Lake Valley, or bring them out of pipes and back above ground to restore Salt Lake County's creeks to more natural states. The Three Creeks Confluence project has faced delays in the past for various reasons, but the project is nearly complete as of the writing of the One Glendale Plan. An official opening ceremony is expected sometime in spring 2021.

Dark Sky Ordinance

Conversations have been initiated with the Glendale Community Council

regarding a dark sky ordinance that would affect Glendale. Led by faculty and students in the University of Utah's Dark Sky Studies undergraduate minor program, the ordinance would implement policies aimed at controlling light pollution. The University of Utah is a global leader in Dark Sky Studies, and the community council supports further exploration of a dark sky ordinance. The ordinance would have to be passed through the city council, and the community council could offer support for the measure as well as education to residents on the importance of dark sky initiatives.

A group of people are jogging across a wooden bridge. The bridge has a curved railing and is set against a backdrop of trees and mountains. The scene is captured in a slightly desaturated, blue-tinted style. The text 'Community Snapshot' is overlaid in large white font.

Community Snapshot

Community Snapshot

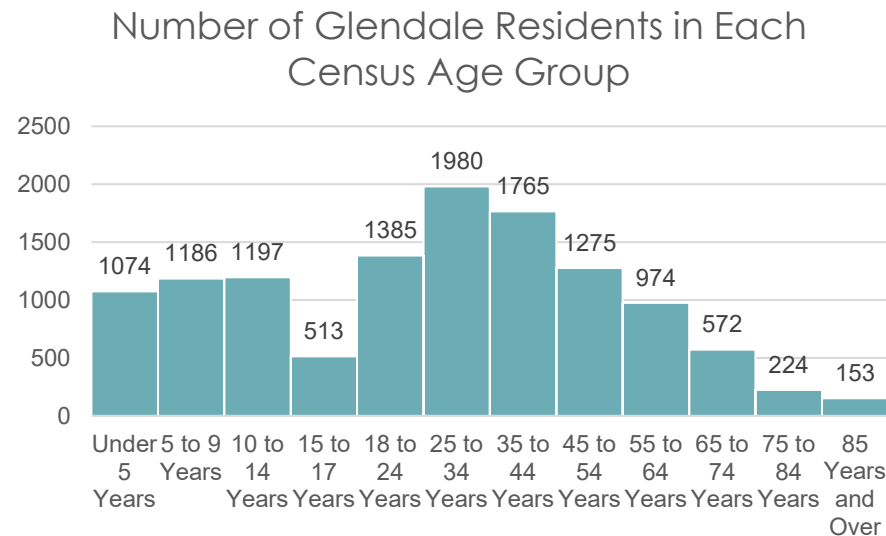
Introduction

Glendale is one of the most diverse and dynamic neighborhoods in Salt Lake City, and this plan would be incomplete without a look at the demographic characteristics of the community. This section offers a brief snapshot of the characteristics of neighborhood residents and will help frame the plan's recommendations. All data are sourced from the United States Census Bureau's 2019 5-year American Community Survey population estimates unless otherwise noted. This demographic dataset offers accurate population estimates for the year 2019 and is used because 2020 Census data are not yet available.

Population

In total, 12,298 people live in the Glendale neighborhood, and of these 48% are male and 52% are female. The neighborhood's population density is 3,962 people per square mile. The median age of Glendale residents is 29 years. An age distribution for the neighborhood can be found in figure 3.

FIGURE 3 - Glendale age group breakdown



Race, Ethnicity, and National Origin

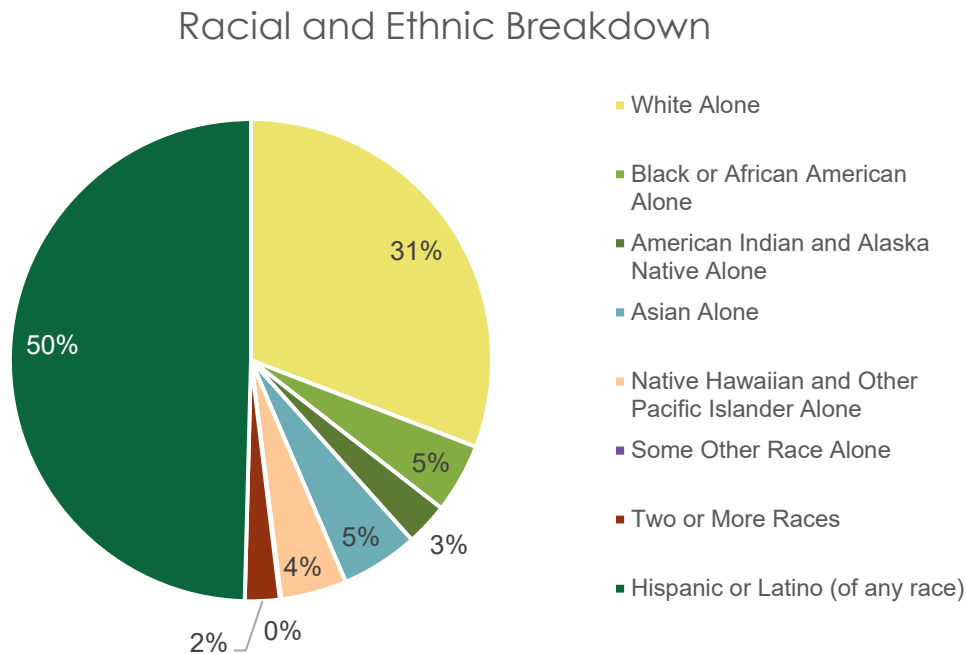
Glendale is a majority-minoritized neighborhood, with about 69% of residents being people of color. Approximately half of Glendale residents identify as Hispanic or Latino, making this the largest ethnic group in the neighborhood. Five percent of the neighborhood identifies as Black or African American and another 5% as Asian. About 4% identify as Native Ha-

waiian or Pacific Islander, 3% as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 2% as multiracial. About 31% of the neighborhood is white, the second largest group. A breakdown of race and ethnicity can be found in figure 4 and a breakdown of racial identity among the Hispanic and Latino population is shown in table 2.

Approximately 33% of Glendale residents are foreign-born. Glendale's foreign-born population includes

Community Snapshot

FIGURE 4 - Race and ethnicity in Glendale



people from six out of seven continents, with a majority (55.7%) of foreign-born residents hailing from Mexico.

Income and Poverty Rate

The median household income in Glendale is \$57,621, and about 21% of residents live below the federal poverty

level. Among Glendale residents age 25 and older, 12.3% have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 46.5% for Salt Lake City at-large. Additionally, the high school dropout rate in Glendale is 2.8%, which compares favorably with the Salt Lake City average of about 5.0%.

TABLE 2 - Hispanic or Latino by race in Glendale

Race	Percent
White Alone	8.2%
Black or African American alone	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.0%
Asian alone	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander alone	0.1%
Some other race alone	39.9%
Two or more races	0.8%

Household and Housing Statistics

Glendale contains a total of 3,156 households. About 80% of households are family households, and 20% are non-family households (see figure 5).

There are 3,280 total housing units in Glendale, 3.8% of which are vacant (a low vacancy rate by national standards). See table 3 for a breakdown.

Community Snapshot

FIGURE 5 - Family vs. non-family households in Glendale

Family vs. non-family households in Glendale

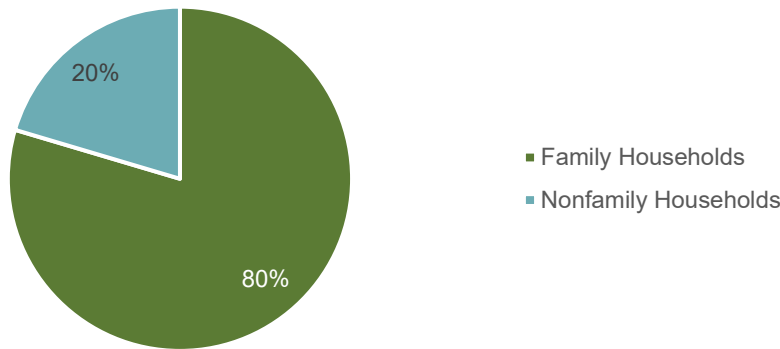


FIGURE 6 - Housing types in Glendale

Housing Structures by Number of Units

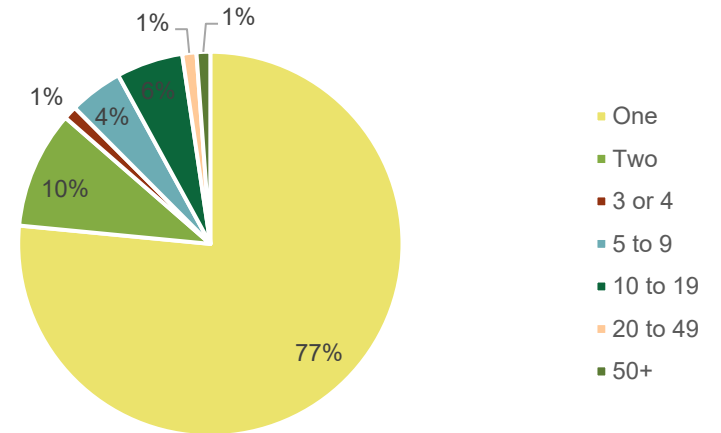


TABLE 3 - Housing vacancy rates in Glendale

Housing Status	Percent
Occupied	96.2%
Vacant	3.8%

A majority of Glendale residents (about 62%) are homeowners, while the remaining 38% are renters. The median gross rent in Glendale is \$1,171 per month, and the typical renter pays about 32% of their gross monthly income toward rent, slightly above the

national affordability standard of 30% set by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Homeowners are much better off financially, with the typical mortgage payment being 22.4% of gross monthly household income.

Glendale is primarily a neighborhood of single family homes, which account for 77% of all housing structures in the neighborhood. Duplexes are the next most common type of housing structure, making up 10% of residential buildings

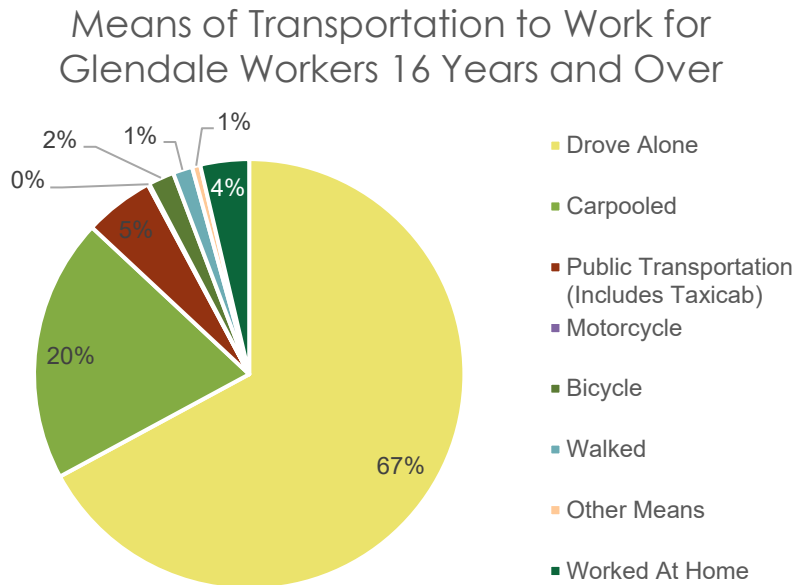
in Glendale. See figure 6 for a breakdown of the types of housing structures in Glendale. The median home in Glendale was built in 1953 (median age of homes is 68 years as of 2021).

Transportation Mode Share

The US Census Bureau collects data on the primary mode of transportation that people use to commute to and from work. In total, 87% of Glendale workers use cars to get to work (including

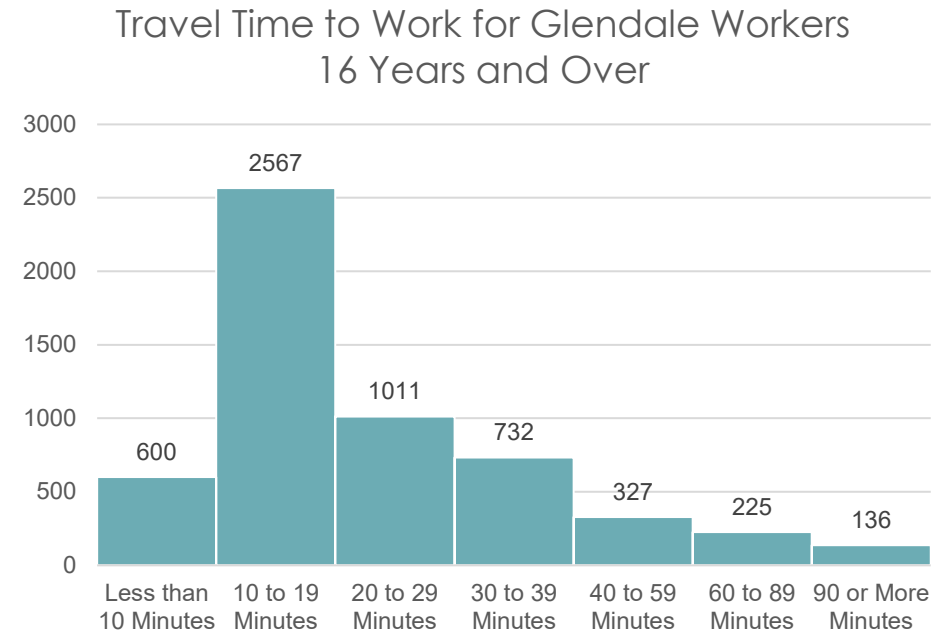
Community Snapshot

FIGURE 7 - Means of transportation to work among Glendale residents



driving alone and carpooling). It is important to note that the Census Bureau collected this data before the COVID-19 pandemic, so the share of workers who work from home likely accounts for a much larger portion of workers currently than shown in figure 7. More data on transportation mode share collected from a survey of Glendale residents is presented in the Transportation section.

FIGURE 8 - Amount of time spent commuting one-way to work among Glendale residents



Most Glendale residents (about 55%) work within a 20 minute commute of their home. Figure 8 shows a breakdown of travel time to work for Glendale workers age 16 and over.

Employment by Industry

One of the most common sources of employment data is the US Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) survey. This survey is separate from the American Community Survey, which does not collect detailed employment information. Within this survey, a dataset called LEHD Origin-Des-

Community Snapshot

tinuation Employment Statistics can be used to get a count of workers in any geographic area by industry. The US Census Bureau’s OnTheMap tool was used to extract data for workers who live within the Glendale Community Council Boundary.

According to this data, a total of 5,092 workers live in Glendale. The top three employment sectors for workers living in Glendale are manufacturing, retail trade, and accommodation and food services. Table 4 shows a full breakdown of Glendale workers by standard industry classification.

Land Use and Zoning

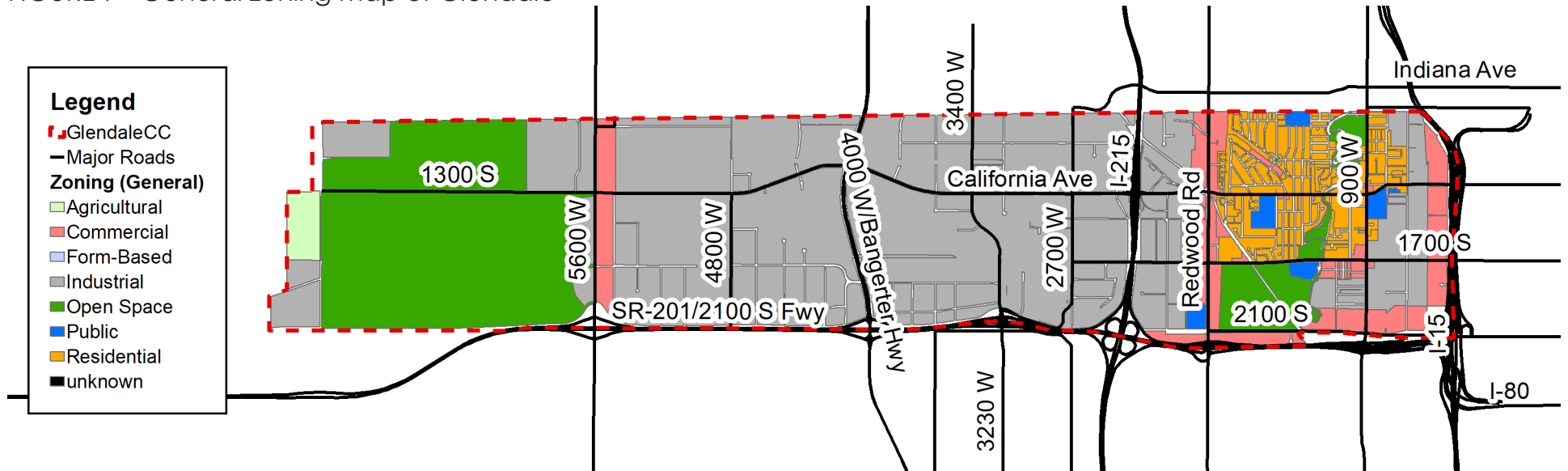
Figure 9 shows a map of general zoning classifications in Glendale. Salt Lake City has a large number of zoning categories, many of which are similar and can be classified into the categories shown on the map. Residential areas exist generally east of Redwood Road, with most land west of Redwood Road zoned as industrial. Most green space exists along the Jordan River, and several commercial corridors exist throughout the neighborhood.

TABLE 4 - Industries in which workers living in Glendale are employed

NAICS Industry Sector	Percent
Manufacturing	12.3%
Retail Trade	10.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	10.6%
Healthcare and Social Assistance	8.7%
Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation	8.5%
Construction	7.4%
Educational Services	6.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	6.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	5.7%
Wholesale Trade	4.8%
Finance and Insurance	4.5%
Public Administration	2.8%
Other Services (excluding public administration)	2.5%
Information	2.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1.9%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1.6%
Utilities	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	0.1%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Natural Gas Extraction	0.1%

Community Snapshot

FIGURE 9 - General zoning map of Glendale



Nighborhood Greenery Index (NDVI)

One important feature of sustainable urban neighborhoods is the urban forest and other greenery. A simple way to classify the health and density of green vegetation is the normalized difference vegetation index, or NDVI. Maps of NDVI are created by using mapping software to analyze satellite imagery data, specifically calculating a ratio using the intensities of

near-infrared and red light reflecting off objects on and near the earth's surface. While the methodology is complex, the map is simple. Darker green in figure 11 indicates denser and healthier vegetation. Boundaries of city-owned parks and open spaces are included on the map for reference. In the NDVI map, the residential eastern portion of Glendale shows much more greenery than the western industrial areas. Predictably, the greenest parts of Glendale are parks. Non-park areas in east Glendale tend to be roughly as green

as neighborhoods just to the east of I-15, more green than downtown, and slightly less green than the East Bench areas.

Community Snapshot

FIGURE 10 - General zoning in the residential portion of Glendale

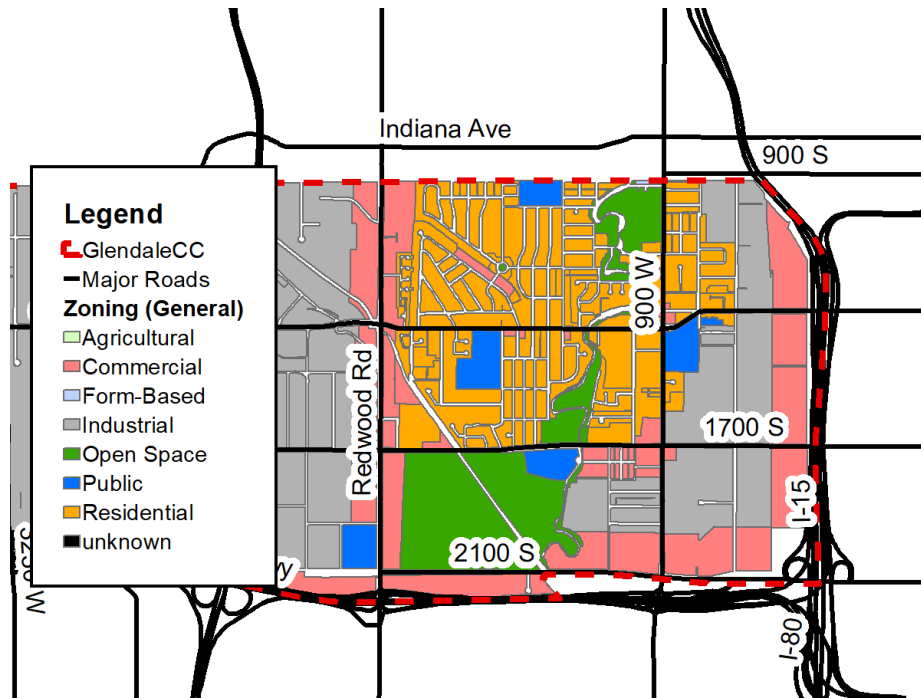
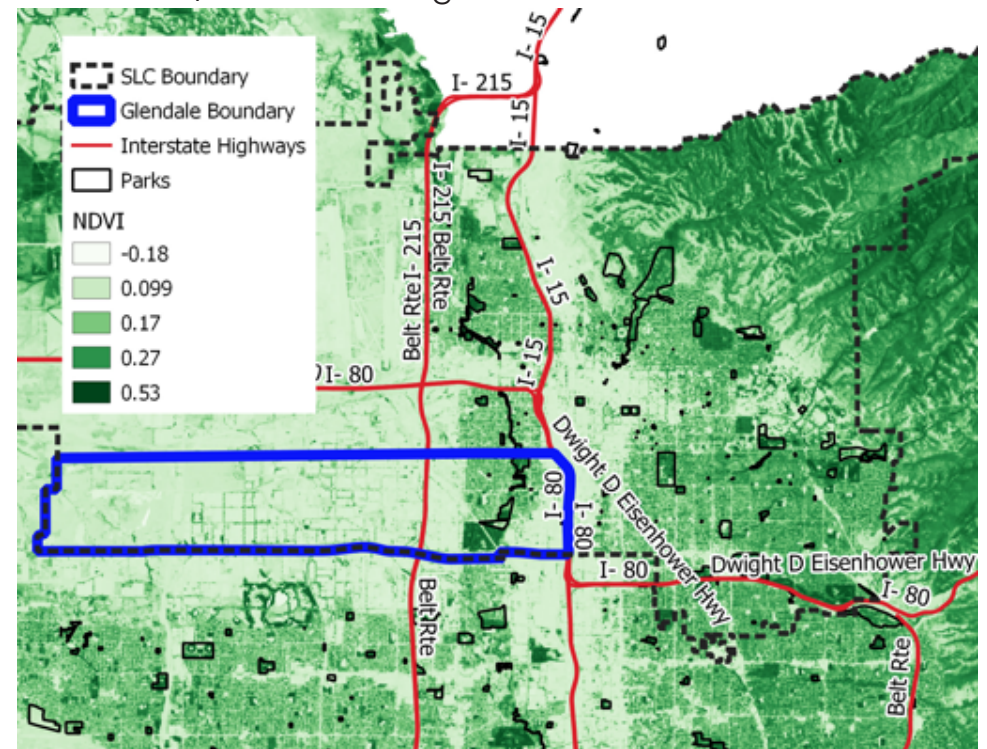


Figure 11 - Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) map of Salt Lake City and Glendale. Darker greens indicate denser and/or healthier vegetation



FOCUS AREAS

The focus areas in this plan are designed to delve into specific topics in greater detail. Each of the following sections contain a brief introduction of the focus area, existing conditions, and recommendations for the future.

01



Neighborhood
Parks

02



Raging Waters

03



Transportation

04



Environment &
Sustainability

05



Jordan River &
Trail

06



Culture &
Public Art

FOCUS AREA

Neighborhood Parks

01



Neighborhood
Parks

02



Raging Waters

03



Transportation

04



Environment &
Sustainability

05



Jordan River &
Trail

06



Culture &
Public Art

Neighborhood Parks

Introduction

One of Glendale’s assets is its proximity to a range of parks and open spaces. With a few exceptions, most of Glendale’s parks are strung along the Jordan River corridor and offer a variety of different uses and amenities (see Figure 13). According to the OGP community survey, 94.5% of respondents indicated that parks as a neighborhood amenity were important or extremely important. Some of the most prominent neighborhood parks include: Modesto Park, Glendale Park, 17 S. River Park, Jordan River Peace Labyrinth, 9 South River Park, 9th & 9th Skate Park, 9 Line Bike Park, Bend

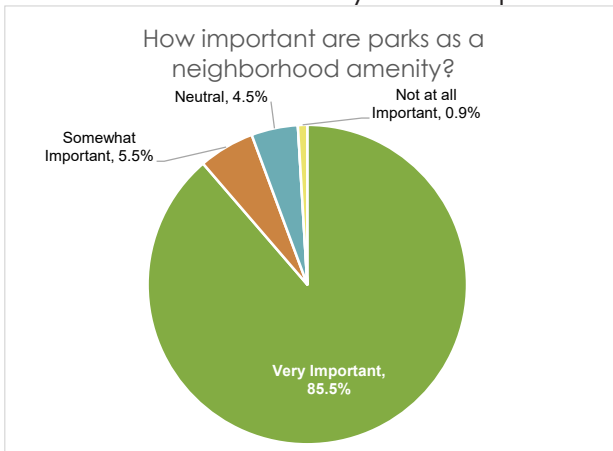
in the River, International Peace Gardens, Glendale Golf Course, the Jordan Park, and Fife Wetlands. The neighborhood parks in the Glendale area receive various degrees of maintenance which is

one of the reasons that these parks experience different uses, perceptions, safety standards, and accessibility by Glendale residents and visitors.

FIGURE 13 - Glendale Parks & Open Spaces Map



FIGURE 12 - OGP Survey: Park Importance



Neighborhood Parks

Existing Conditions & Opportunities

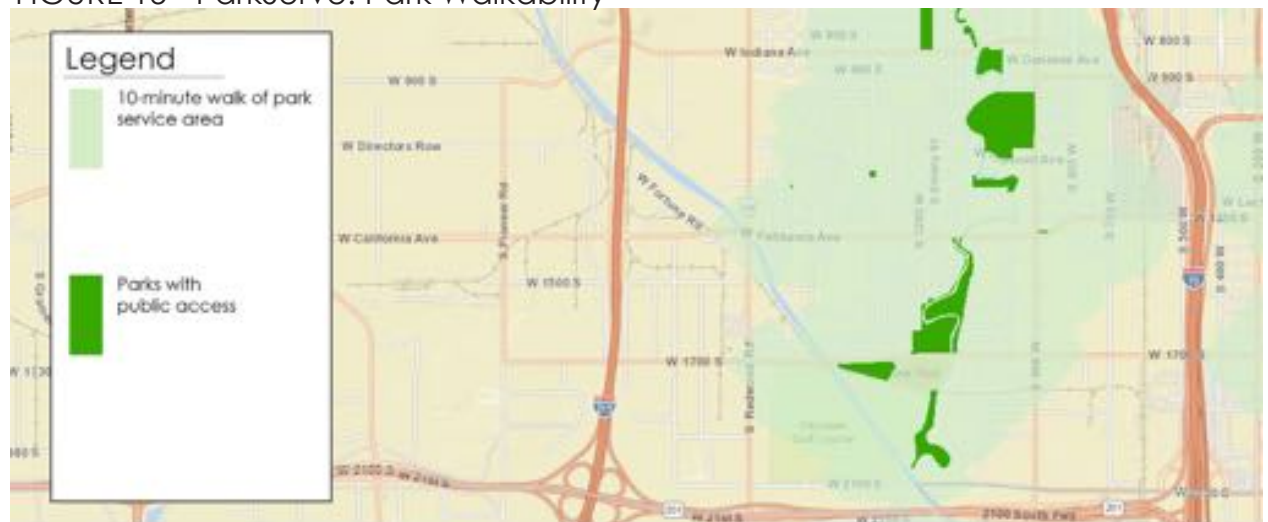
Most of the Glendale residents are within a 10-minute walk to a neighborhood park. West of Redwood Road there are little to no neighborhood parks or open spaces; however, there is very little residential development on the west side of Glendale. The existing parks along the Jordan River corridor in Glendale and their 10-minute walking distance encompass most of the residential zones in Glendale. At face-value this is an encouraging statistic; however, many neighborhood residents have identified a need for updating and maintaining existing parks and infrastructure.

The Trust For Public Land's ParkServe software identifies public parks, 10-minute walking distances from parks, urban heat islands, and non-residential areas and generates areas where parks are most needed. According to ParkServe, 83% of Salt Lake City residents live within a 10-minute walking distance to a park. Areas identified in Glendale that would most benefit from a park are areas

FIGURE 14 - ParkServe: Park Need



FIGURE 15 - ParkServe: Park Walkability



Neighborhood Parks

FIGURE 16 - ParkServe: Urban Heat Island Effect (UHI)



shaded in red along Redwood Road (see Figure 14).

The urban heat island (UHI) effect is a phenomenon that is often found in metropolitan areas or places that have been developed in ways that make ground surfaces less permeable and don't effectively reflect heat or adapt to hot environments. Instead, UHIs absorb and retain heat and make these areas less sustainable for vegetation to adapt as well as less desirable for people to live, work, or spend time in. Unsurprisingly, there are

moderate and high urban heat islands around areas that are not within the parks "corridor" in Glendale. One of the most significant ways that communities can combat UHIs is through increased parks and open spaces, planting trees, and developing areas with less paved, impermeable surfaces that tend to retain heat (see Figure 16). The OGP community survey indicated that many residents thought it was important to plant more trees in Glendale as well as better maintain its existing parks.

Glendale Park

Glendale Park is located in the southern area of the Glendale neighborhood, just north of the Glendale Golf Course, west of the Raging Waters (or, Seven Peaks) site, and across from the 17 South River Park. Glendale Park has a public restroom, picnic tables, softball fields, tennis courts, and a drinking fountain. Some of these amenities are in need of repair or replacement and as a result, Glendale Park is in the process of getting redesigned and rebuilt by the City of Salt Lake. In 2019, the bid for improvements included construction of a new pavilion,

FIGURE 17 - Glendale Park Map



Neighborhood Parks

new circular pathways for people walking and running, public art installations, and modifications to existing irrigation.

This park has lacked an activation plan and in order to keep the slated improvements in good condition and use, the community and community council need to give Glendale Park ongoing attention and consideration in planning efforts. According to the OGP community survey, Glendale Park was one of the most frequented parks in the neighborhood, likely due to the sports fields and courts the park provides. One of the biggest assets and challenges for Glendale Park is its location along 1700 South. This road is often busy and lacks effective speed control or safe crossings for people walking and bicycling. The central location of Glendale Park is a potential asset; however, without speed mitigation or safe crossings along 1700 South, this park remains difficult and unsafe to access—especially for people walking or bicycling. Some ways to address this issue include increased signage, traffic calming devices, safe or raised crosswalks along 1700 South, and more and better signage indicating park access and locations.

Modesto Park

Modesto Park is located between Modesto Avenue and the Jordan River and features picnic tables, a playground, and access to the Jordan River Trail. Modesto Park's location along a residential street, other surrounding parks, and the Jordan River Trail results in the park being safely accessible but generally overlooked in the planning conversation. Modesto Park was one of the least frequented parks according to the OGP community survey responses, likely due to its size, limited amenities, proximity to larger more popular parks and open spaces, and general feelings of unsafety in the park. Residents feel strongly that Modesto Park lacks general maintenance and security features which has resulted in the park being used as an encampment for people experiencing homelessness. Of course, homelessness is a far-reaching problem that goes much deeper than park maintenance and improvements and requires ongoing, strategic programming to help those individuals. According to the OGP community survey, a general sense of safety is lacking

FIGURE 18 - Modesto Park Map



in Modesto Park as well as some other areas in Glendale, such as Bend in the River. Bend in the River was the result of a partnership project between Salt Lake City and the Lowell Bennion Community Service Center at the University of Utah. This park was aimed to serve as an ecological preservation site designed for Utah's natural landscape and to provide an amenity to the Glendale neighborhood. Since its development, this 2-acre natural park and its infrastructure has lacked general maintenance and improvements by its original sponsors, re-

Neighborhood Parks

sulting in less residents using or visiting the site. Though city-owned, Bend in the River is managed by student volunteers in conjunction with city officials and would benefit from more structured, ongoing maintenance.

Modesto Park doesn't see as much use as other surrounding parks, such as Bend in the River, but could support more programming and infrastructural improvements to spread the corridor's park use out more sustainably. The park's recent river bank and vegetation restorations have had positive results and will hopefully improve the Jordan River water quality. However, river bank restorations and erosion control are important issues to chronically re-address with continued use of the park and general maintenance of the area. Modesto Park features an outdoor classroom structure which has fallen into disrepair. This structure could be maintained through a small clean up project at the site and help to draw more people to the park and offer a covered area for outdoor activities, education programs, events, and meetings. Improving less visited parks, such as Modesto Park, can reduce crowding

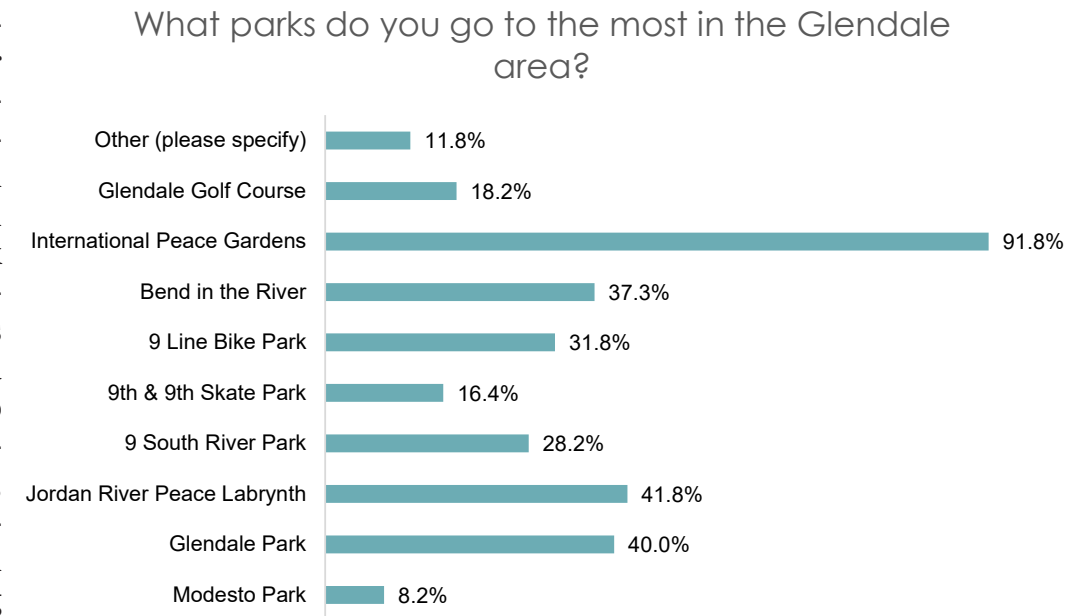
or overuse while increasing sustainability of other parks in the area.

Respondents from the OGP community survey indicated that they most frequently visited the International Peace Gardens, Glendale Park, and the Jordan River Peace Labyrinth. Some of the least frequented parks in the Glendale area were the 9th & 9th Skate Park, Modesto Park, and the Glendale Golf Course. It should be noted that the golf course and skate

park, while not among the most popular choices in the survey, do still experience high use by golfers and skaters, respectively. There is a tremendous amount of opportunity for increasing maintenance and activation of existing parks in the Glendale neighborhood. Activating the neighborhood parks and public spaces through community-led efforts and partnerships will help to increase safety, accessibility, and perception along existing parks and open spaces as well as spark a dialogue on how to meet future park demand.

According to the OGP community survey, a majority of Glendale residents find it more important to maintain existing parks and infrastructure rather than develop new parks or invest in new amenities. Respondents also indicated that planting more trees was a high priority for Glendale.

FIGURE 19 - OGP Survey: Park Preference



Neighborhood Parks

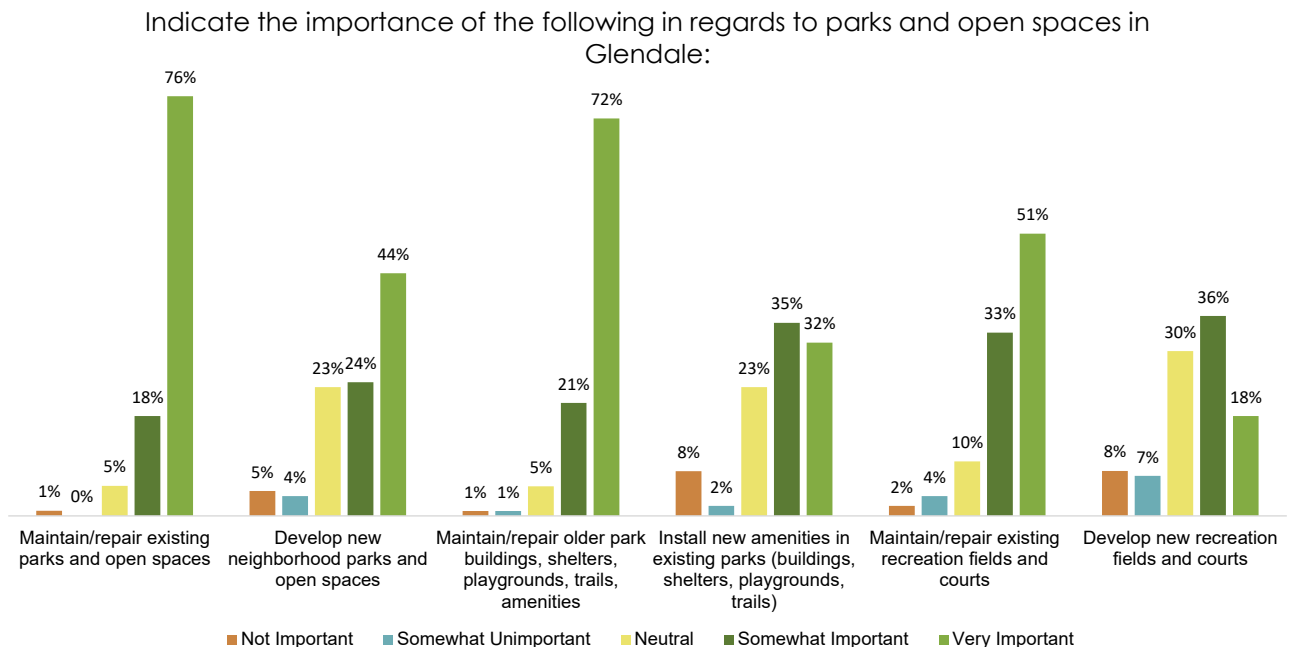
Looking Forward Broad Goals

The Glendale community values its parks as one of the most important assets to the neighborhood. Maintaining existing parks and infrastructure rather than developing new parks and open spaces was much more favorable to survey respondents. The Glendale neighborhood and its parks support some of Salt Lake City's most unique and highly-regarded amenities. One of Salt Lake City's best firework shows is in Jordan Park, the International Peace Gardens is one of the most visited parks in the city, and the skate park is heavily used. These parks are already well-established and act as a strong drawing point for residents and visitors. Reflecting the westside and its cultural diversity throughout the parks in Glendale is an opportunity to help make this neighborhood be perceived in a better light by non-Glendale residents. The community wants to do more to preserve its green spaces and provide cleaner, more effectively used, maintained, and safe park spaces for all residents. Glendale can achieve these goals through strategic upgrading, ongoing maintenance plans coupled with funding, sensitive lighting, more community partnerships, and elevated concerns during City-wide improvement projects. Salt Lake City is sometimes made aware of issues, especially surrounding homelessness use of parks and open spaces; however, they're not always equipped with solutions. Together, the Glendale Community Council, the City of Salt Lake, and Glendale

residents can work together to find creative solutions and incrementally improve existing neighborhood parks.

It is a priority for Glendale residents to be able to maintain a high quality of life which includes park access and availability. Healthy lifestyles, safe access to parks, access to youth services, and ongoing outdoor recreation and opportunities are all ways that parks can continue

FIGURE 20 - OGP Survey: Maintenance vs. Development Preference



Neighborhood Parks

to serve the Glendale community directly. “Activating” these existing spaces will require a coordinated effort between public partners and surrounding neighborhoods. These activated spaces will work to improve overall safety, well-being, and quality of life of residents through programming, policies, services, events, and ongoing improvements to the built environment. Glendale deserves public spaces that are dedicated and safe.

Below are a few tools the community council can use to affect change in these spaces by using existing regional resources and processes. Seventy-three (73) percent of survey respondents identified the place that they would most like to see more public art is in neighborhood parks and open spaces. There are ample opportunities to increase the neighborhood’s availability of artful spaces throughout its parks. Glendale’s upcoming park redesign projects will include public art elements which should represent the unique culture and character of Glendale. In short, Glendale should work to: support year-round park uses, build and maintain vibrant and safe spaces, allow its parks to act as a space for all socioeco-

omic levels of residents, create unique destinations, and incorporate the rich diversity of its residents.

Looking Forward *Specific Implementation Opportunities*

In addition to maintaining Glendale’s existing parks and infrastructure, there are some specific opportunities and partnerships that can ensure ongoing park-related improvements. One option for ensuring that neighborhood parks remain community-led planning efforts is through a Community Activated Parks Project program (CAPP). A CAPP program, or something similar, in essence allows the neighborhood to partner with a larger municipal board or department, the City of Salt Lake’s Public Lands Division, for instance. This ongoing partnership would allow a delegate department or employee to be a consistent point of contact for projects, ideas, and concerns as they come up and provide consistent accountability for improvements and maintenance. Additionally, CAPP projects are unique because they are commu-

nity-led and partnered efforts that relay what the community wants first, then leverages an ongoing relationship with the greater municipality to implement those changes.

The process for neighborhood CAPP projects would likely follow the below procedure, which was taken from a successful example of CAPP programming in Austin, Texas:

1. After structuring a partnership with the City, Glendale fills out and submits a CAPP proposal form,
2. City staff reviews the proposal for feasibility and discusses a timeline based on the project budget, site constraints, and grantor deadlines,
3. City staff will schedule and attend a site visit with the project community member/partner,
4. If the project is deemed feasible, the neighborhood would apply for and receive project funding,
5. Project implementation,
6. Ongoing project maintenance and potential reassessment.

CAPP projects can take shape in many forms and vary by scope and need. However, the nature of many park projects in Glendale were maintenance, activation,

Neighborhood Parks

and update related. Specific examples of CAPP projects that could benefit the Glendale community include: Playscape replacements, Nature play installations, Park furniture, Nature trail installations, Invasive species removal, Environmental stewardship opportunities, Interpretive signage installations, ongoing maintenance and facility improvements.

Another specific opportunity for neighborhood park improvement is through ongoing local partnerships and grant funding. Salt Lake City has a variety of dedicated partners whose missions are closely related to the upkeep of parks and public spaces. For instance, Seven Canyons Trust, the Jordan River Commission, TreeUtah, and Salt Lake City's Parks and Public Lands Division. In addition to a variety of local partners who may be valuable resources to funding and project implementation, Glendale can solve some of its infrastructure and maintenance improvements through small- and medium-size grant allocation. Local and regional partners, grant opportunities, and other funding sources are included later, in the Looking Forward section of this plan.

FIGURE 21 - Three Creeks Confluence Construction (West View Media)



FOCUS AREA

Raging Waters

01



Neighborhood
Parks

02



Raging Waters

03



Transportation

04



Environment &
Sustainability

05



Jordan River &
Trail

06



Culture &
Public Art

Raging Waters

Introduction

1700 South/1200 West was once the site of a well-used and profitable water park on the West Side of Salt Lake City. For many years this site was owned and operated by Raging Waters and later Seven Peaks, but has been shut down since 2018. Since then, the site has become a home for crime and unsafe activity in the Glendale neighborhood, resulting in unusable features and 24/7 security on-site. The Raging Waters site presents an especially important site in Glendale; residents are passionate and invested in the future of its development.

Existing Conditions & Opportunities

The Glendale Community Council hosted a community visioning exercise on-site on October 31, 2020. The Raging Waters community event was catered to hear priorities from existing Glendale residents followed by an online opportunity for the greater Glendale and West Side community through an online “Raging Waters Community Exercise.”

FIGURE 22 - Raging Waters Existing Conditions (City of Salt Lake)



Hosting an in-person event was difficult in lieu of COVID-19 and statewide restrictions; however, the community council was able to gather insights that otherwise might not have been possible

as well as hear from the residents in a safe and COVID-19-responsible manner. The in-person event on October 31st had a turnout of 11 people, some non-residents of the Glendale neighborhood, as

Raging Waters

well as 3 community council representatives. In addition to the attendees of the two-hour event, two news teams came to the site to document the visioning process and existing site conditions, Fox13 and Channel 2 News. The in-person and online versions of the visioning event as well as feedback from the OGP community survey have resulted in a variety of meaningful responses from the Glendale community.

The City of Salt Lake has been grappling with what to do with this site and in the fall of 2020 put out a community-wide online survey, which was prefaced with the following information:

In the early 1980s, Salt Lake City was a water park central for the Intermountain West. The “Wild Wave” was home to the world’s third wave pool and the place to be in the summertime. Fast forward almost forty years to 2020 and the 17-acre Glendale park—which has changed names to Raging Waters and later Seven Peaks—is in a state of serious disrepair. Closed since 2018, the pools leak, much of the equipment is broken and unsafe, or no longer meet engineering codes.

Vandalism and operator abandonment have created additional problems, such as fires, stripped electrical wiring and equipment theft. The park’s condition leaves Salt Lake City wrestling with the difficult question of what to do next (Salt Lake City, Community & Neighborhoods Division: Vacant Water Park in Glendale PSA).

According to the City of Salt Lake, “the Park was purchased with State of Utah Land and Water Conservation funds that restrict the property for use as open space which may be used for outdoor recreation” (Salt Lake City, Community & Neighborhoods Division: Vacant Water Park in Glendale PSA). The restricted future use of the site is an opportunity for the City to provide an active, community-oriented outdoor recreation space that fulfills desires of the community. The current state of the site is in serious disrepair and has 24/7 security on-site provided by the City to try and alleviate some of the criminal activity that was happening at Raging Waters. However, the money and resources spent dedicating an officer to be on-site is another reason that the City is ready to move forward with renovating

Raging Waters in one way or another. The size of the site and its proximity to the Jordan River provides ample opportunities for the site to offer a variety of services, recreational opportunities, potential water-related activities, Jordan River Trail expansions, informational signage, among other things. The question at this time is not whether or not the site will be updated, but a matter of what the site will resemble and what the timeline and budget will include.

Salt Lake City has been working concurrently with the Glendale Community Council and has its own motivation for grappling with what to do with the site. In the fall of 2020 the City put out a community-wide online survey that yielded over 3,800 responses. The survey was prefaced with the following information: In the early 1980s, Salt Lake City was a water park central for the Intermountain West. The “Wild Wave” was home to the world’s third wave pool and the place to be in the summertime. Fast forward almost forty years to 2020 and the 17-acre Glendale park—which has changed names to Raging Waters and later Seven Peaks—is in a state of serious disrepair.

Raging Waters

Closed since 2018, the pools leak, much of the equipment is broken and unsafe, or no longer meet engineering codes. Vandalism and operator abandonment have created additional problems, such as fires, stripped electrical wiring and equipment theft. The park's condition leaves Salt Lake City wrestling with the difficult question of what to do next (Salt Lake City, Community & Neighborhoods Division: Vacant Water Park in Glendale PSA).

Looking Forward

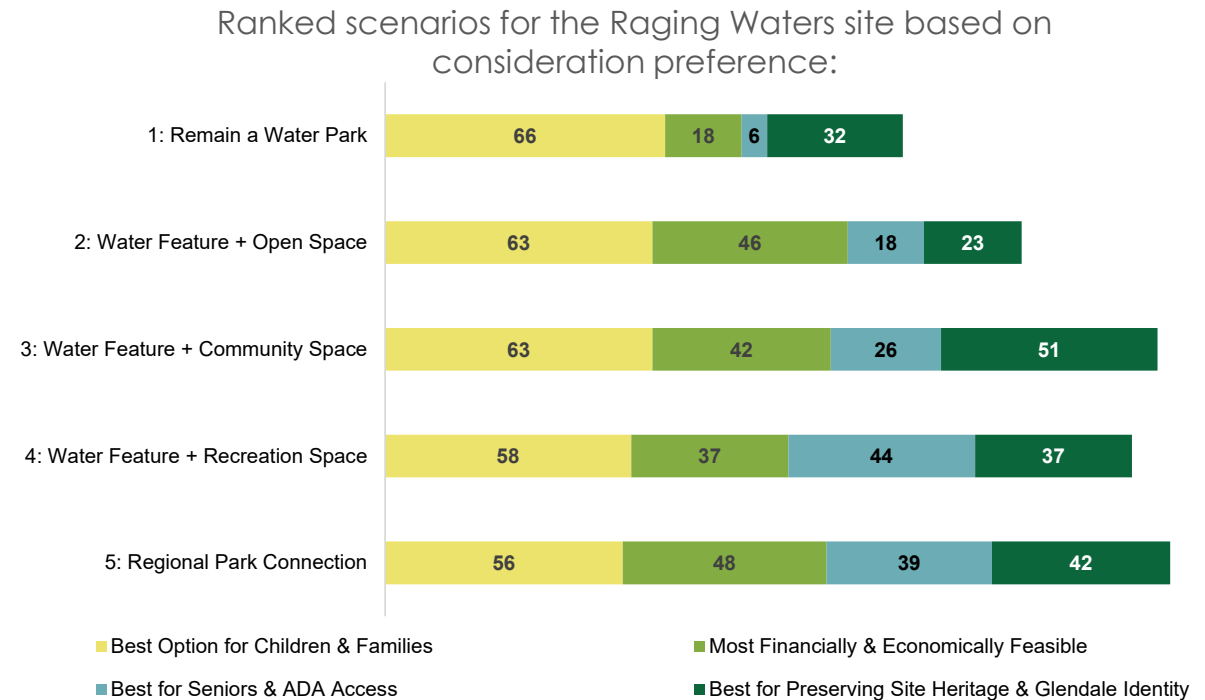
Broad Goals

The future use of this site is dependent on a few different factors and significant site improvements may realistically take a few years to complete. Glendale has voiced its concerns, interests, and creative uses for the Raging Waters site. It is in the City's best interest to work closely with Glendale and the Glendale Community Council to ensure that the site reflects the community's culture and takes into account what the Glendale community most wants the site to become.

The first step for the site is to begin with a clean slate by scraping what remains to make way for something new, regardless of what that may be. Many residents are in favor of reestablishing the site as a waterpark, which will likely involve a long timeline and a higher budget from the City and private partners, but is possible. Other potential uses of the site have been identified through surveys, interviews,

and visioning events and are often complementary to one another. The 17-acre size of the Raging Waters site allows for a variety of potential implementation options for the future which should be weighed and carefully considered in upcoming negotiations with the City as they continue to look forward to a future for the site as well.

FIGURE 23 - OGP Survey & Community Event: Raging Waters Site Preferences



Raging Waters

Looking Forward *Specific Implementation Opportunities*

In 2020, the City of Salt Lake released a city-wide survey in an effort to gauge the community's opinion(s) on the Raging Waters site and its future use. As stated on the City's website, "estimates from water park experts have placed the costs of repairing and restoring the park to meet current standards at well over \$20 million. The recommendation of City staff is to disassemble what remains and make way for something new—with a cost projected to be between \$500 and \$600,000" (SLC Cares, Vacant Water Park in Glendale).

Five scenarios were developed for the on-site community event to gauge residents' priorities and different potential uses of the site. These scenarios were informed by interviews with residents and stakeholders, ongoing community input to the community council, Salt Lake City's community-wide survey, and the site's restrictive covenant which requires the site to be dedicated (in-part) to pub-

FIGURE 24 - Raging Waters Community Event (2020)



lic outdoor recreation use. Figure 23 indicates survey respondents' and visioning exercise attendees (in-person and online) preferences for the future of the Raging Waters site. Each scenario is illustrated on the following images of this section. Many residents indicate a preference for the site to include a water feature of some kind along with community spaces. Increasing areas for the community to meet, gather, sit, eat, and spend time was a common theme among survey responses as well as visioning event takeaways. Respondents also indicate that the best option for children and families would be for the site to remain a water park. Regardless of what the site becomes in the future, beginning with a clean slate is a priority for both the community and the city at-large. The Glendale Community Council is currently working with Salt Lake City to determine what the actual restrictions are on the property. These restrictions may guide the character of future development efforts on the site. We also hope that findings from this report inform the future site.

Raging Waters

RAGING WATERS SITE

SCENARIO 01

REMAIN A WATER PARK

Restore & rebuild site

Budget: SLC estimates
\$20+ million in costs

Timeline: due to disrepair,
may take several years.



RAGING WATERS SITE

SCENARIO 02

WATER FEATURE + OPEN SPACE

Splash pad and/or public
pool or other water feature

Green open space for public
uses - many options

Budget: SLC estimates
\$500,000+ to get site ready
for public use
(applies to all scenarios)



Raging Waters

RAGING WATERS SITE

SCENARIO 03

WATER FEATURE + COMMUNITY SPACE

Splash pad and/or public pool or other water feature

Nostalgia-related public art installations

Food truck court, water sports rental area, meeting & seating spaces (some covered)



RAGING WATERS SITE

SCENARIO 04

WATER FEATURE + RECREATION SPACE

Splash pad and/or public pool or other water feature

Sports courts, fields, & recreation options, perimeter trail for walking/running, ADA playground

Nostalgia-related public art installations



Raging Waters

RAGING WATERS SITE

SCENARIO

05

REGIONAL PARK CONNECTION

Combine site with golf course
& 17 S. River Park

Create a regional park,
similar to Liberty Park /
Sugarhouse Park (to house
different amenities &
opportunities for use)



FOCUS AREA

Transportation

01



Neighborhood
Parks

02



Raging Waters

03



Transportation

04



Environment &
Sustainability

05



Jordan River &
Trail

06



Culture &
Public Art

Transportation

Introduction

Like many neighborhoods, Glendale faces its fair share of transportation issues. Common concerns include traffic speed, safety, connectivity, multimodal options, and pavement condition. Glendale, along with the rest of Salt Lake City's west side, particularly faces issues with east-west connectivity due to I-15 creating a major barrier across the Salt Lake Valley. Additionally, the railroad tracks west of I-15 can be difficult or uncomfortable to cross for people biking or walking. In total, just three streets in Glendale offer connections to the east side: 1300 S, 1700 S, and 2100 S. Glendale is currently served by four bus routes: 9, 217, 509, and 513. Route 9 is the only transit option providing east-west connectivity in Glendale, and routes 9 and 217 are the only two routes offering frequent service (both routes offer 15-minute service frequencies). Bike lanes are available on most major streets in Glendale, and the 9-Line and Jordan River Trail offer off-street biking and walking connections. Active transportation connections between the east and west side, however, are limited. The transportation network in Glendale

certainly works well for people who are able to drive, but other modes offer limited options.

Existing Conditions

Based on survey results, it is clear that the vast majority of Glendale residents drive. Virtually all respondents indicated that they use a personal car, and a sizable majority (62%) indicated that they walk or use a wheelchair. Just under half of respondents reported riding a bike as a form of transportation, and just over a quarter said they use public transportation.

TABLE 5 - OGP Survey: Which mode(s) of transportation do you use?

Mode	Percent
Personal Car	97%
Walking/wheeling	67%
Bicycling	52%
Public Transportation	22%
Rideshare/taxi	15%
E-scooter	7%
Other	5%

Safety

Many residents of Glendale currently feel that streets in their neighborhood are unsafe, particularly in residential areas. A majority of survey respondents specifically indicated that neighborhood streets in Glendale are not safe for children, which presents a major safety and livability concern. Because children are some of the most vulnerable road users, safety for children can be a good indicator of how safe streets are overall. If a street is safe for children, it is likely safe for most other people.

In open-ended survey responses, Glendale residents identified that speed and street lighting are areas of particular concern when it comes to safety. Speeding is a particular problem in residential areas of Glendale, with drivers on streets such as Glendale Drive, 800 W, Navajo Ave, and others frequently exceeding the speed limit by large margins. Speeds on high volume roads such as California Ave, 1700 S, and 900 W are also often higher than desirable, which creates hazardous conditions for everyone who uses these streets. Speeding drivers make

Transportation

walking and biking particularly dangerous, which can inhibit people who would otherwise choose to walk or bike in the neighborhood from choosing to do so.

Street lighting in Glendale tends to be inconsistent and, in many areas, inadequate. Some neighborhood streets lack street lighting altogether, while in other areas street lights are sparse and do not adequately illuminate the entire street.

Street lights can add an element of safety at night by making it easier for drivers to see pedestrians, bicyclists, and other cars on the road. Street lighting also can help alleviate personal safety concerns for people who walk or bike alone at night, an issue of particular importance for women residents of Glendale.

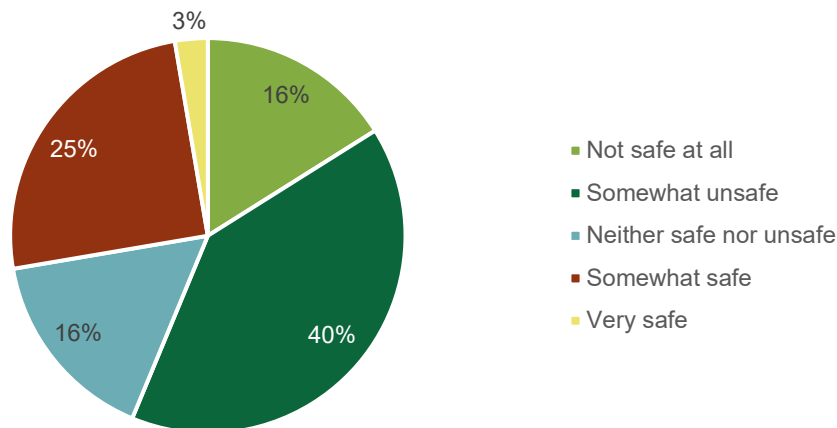
Accessibility

Salt Lake City's freeways tend to cut off access to and from Glendale, which is a major transportation issue for people who live and/or work in Glendale. Only a few roads cross over I-15 in Glendale (1300 S, 1700 S, and 2100 S), and these routes are not very easy or comfortable for people walking or biking since they cross over railroad tracks and through industrial areas. Only 1700 S has a marked bike lane across I-15, and the 9-Line trail on the north end of the neighborhood also provides bicycle access between the east and west sides. Most major roads within Glendale itself have painted bike lanes, and the 9-Line and Jordan River Trail offer off-street biking and walking routes.

Only one bus route (#9) crosses I-15 from Glendale, meaning east-west transit access is limited in the neighborhood. North-south transit access is offered via bus routes 509 and 217, which run along 900 W and Redwood Road, respectively. Routes 509 and 513 offer access to the industrial employment centers west of I-215. Overall, the transit network is not as dense in Glendale as in

FIGURE 25 - OGP Survey: Street Safety

To what extent are Glendale's streets safe for children?



Transportation

other parts of Salt Lake City, although some of the bus routes in the neighborhood do offer 15-minute service frequencies, meaning people do not have to wait a long time for a bus to arrive.

Accessibility for drivers in the neighborhood is generally good, as Glendale is close in proximity to I-15, I-215, I-80, and the SR-201 freeway. Redwood Road, a high volume, high speed surface street, offers good non-freeway access to drivers

traveling to destinations within and outside of Glendale. In the industrial portion of Glendale west of I-215, California Ave and 4000 W offer primary auto access.

Infrastructure Quality

Pavement quality varies dramatically across the neighborhood. Most streets are very well maintained or have seen recent maintenance, while others experience persistent neglect. Examples of

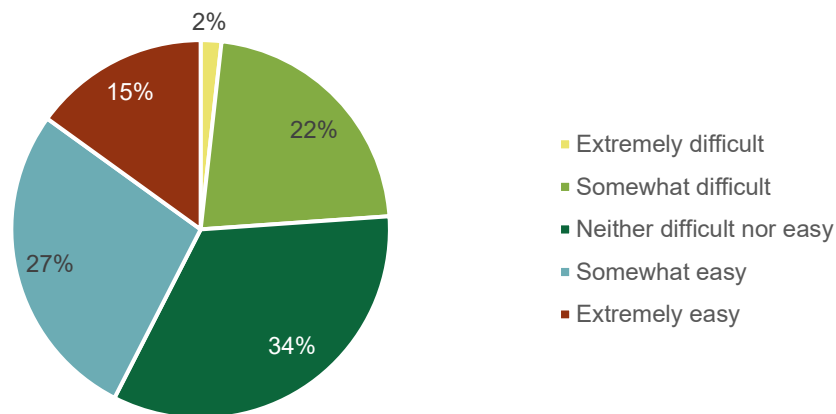
streets in poor condition include 1300 S and 1000 W along the Jordan River, which have no curbs, gutters, or sewers. Some sections of these streets and others in the neighborhood are also crumbling and have many potholes.

Some intersections in Glendale are currently problematic. The intersection of 900 W and California Avenue is one problem spot, although it is on track to be redesigned and reconstructed in summer 2021 to reduce conflicts between cars, pedestrians, and bicyclists. Another problem spot is the intersection of 4130 W and 1820 S, which has a strange configuration and often gets backed up during morning and evening commute periods as people arrive and depart from their jobs.

Sidewalk quality in Glendale also varies. Pavement quality is good in most areas, although some spots need maintenance to fix surface imperfections. Additionally, some sidewalks, particularly along major streets, can have problems with gravel, broken glass, and other debris on the pavement, which can make the pedestrian environment rather uninviting.

FIGURE 26 - OGP Survey: Accessibility

How difficult/easy is it to get around in Glendale?



Transportation

Multimodal Options

The Jordan River Trail and the 9-Line offer some of the best walking and biking routes in Glendale, as they are off-street facilities. Among the two, the 9-Line is generally more convenient for transportation purposes since it is a straight line rather than a winding path that follows a river, but both are certainly usable. Most of the major streets in the residential part of Glendale have painted bike lanes, though they may not always feel safe to ride in depending on the street. Glendale currently lacks dedicated bike lanes between the residential area in east Glendale and the industrial job centers to the west. The industrial west has some bike lanes but lacks a complete network. Glendale currently does not have any protected bike lanes.

Walking as a form of transportation in Glendale can be easy for people who live near destinations such as parks and stores, but because many parts of the neighborhood have strictly residential land uses, walking is not a viable option for many people.

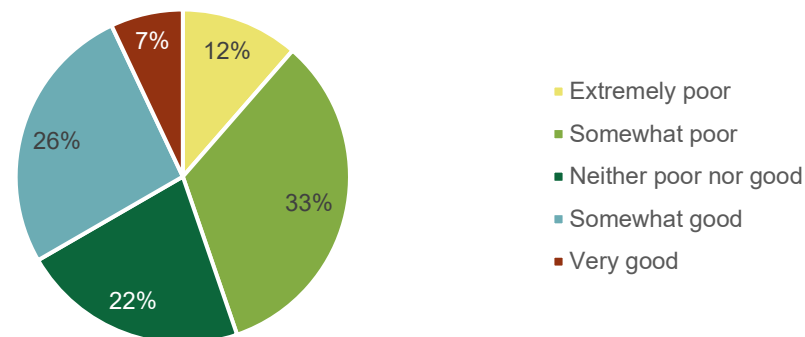
Transit options in Glendale are limited to four bus routes, only one of which offers a direct connection east of I-15 and

two of which offer 15-minute service frequencies. Some parts of the neighborhood are not within a reasonable walking distance of a bus route, which limits the bus system's usability for some residents. No light rail lines serve Glendale, though bus route 217 on Redwood Road connects with the TRAX green line to the north at Power Station. Bus route 9 also connects with the Red, Blue and Green TRAX lines at 900 S station just east of I-15. Shared mobility options like bikeshare and e-scooters are limited in Glendale. Rent-

able dockless e-scooters, such as those offered by Lime and Spin, can be found in some parts of the neighborhood, though they are not as common as in areas such as downtown. This may not be a huge issue, as very few survey respondents expressed a desire for more scooters to be placed around Glendale. A much larger number of respondents expressed a desire to add GreenBike stations in Glendale. Currently there are no such bikeshare stations in Glendale or anywhere else on the west side.

FIGURE 27 - OGP Survey: Infrastructure Quality

How is the maintenance of transportation facilities (roads, sidewalks, bike lanes, bus stops, etc.) in Glendale?



Transportation

Looking Forward

Broad Goals

OGP community survey responses reveal that many people in Glendale are concerned about safety, pavement condition, and accessibility. Six broad goals for which the community council can advocate have emerged from the survey:

1. Improve roadway safety (reduce speeding, improve street lighting)
2. Focus more resources on pavement maintenance (including both roads and sidewalks)
3. Increase multimodal access
4. Improve east-west connections

Looking Forward

Specific Implementation

Opportunities

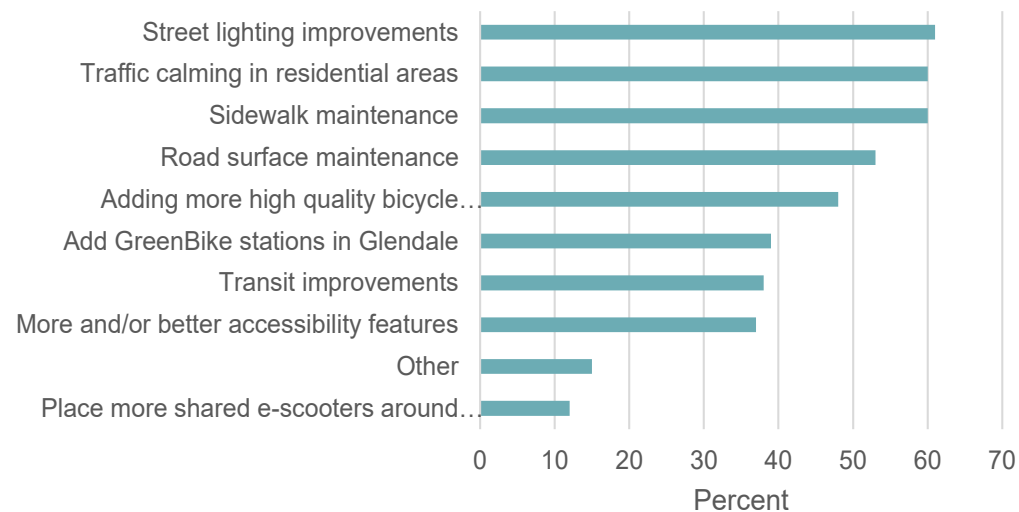
One type of program that could benefit Glendale greatly is a traffic calming program. Traffic calming involves the placement of physical infrastructure elements, such as speed humps, raised crosswalks, curb bump-outs, and others, that dis-

courage driving at inappropriate speeds. Salt Lake City had a very active traffic calming program until 2003, when the city discontinued it. Since then, installation of traffic calming devices has stalled despite speeding cars being among the top neighborhood complaints both city-wide and in Glendale. Calmer streets are safer for everyone and make neighbor-

hoods more livable. Traffic calming is also a great way to control vehicle speeds without relying on police officers, which in turn frees up police department capacity to focus efforts on other priorities. The Glendale Community Council has the opportunity to work with the City Council to advocate for a new traffic calming program to focus on calm-

FIGURE 28 - OGP Survey: Transportation Priorities

What general transportation improvements should be prioritized in Glendale? (select all that apply)



Transportation

ing residential streets. Several streets where traffic speeds are a particular issue came up in the survey, although this may not be an all-inclusive list: California Avenue, Dalton Avenue, 1700 S, 800 W, Navajo Street, and Glendale Drive.

Another implementation opportunity could involve the community council advocating for street repairs in the neighborhood. Survey respondents expressed particular concerns about the conditions of sections of 1300 S and 1000 W near the Jordan River, parts of 900 W, and sidewalks. The community council could consider organizing an event in which groups of volunteers walk every street in the neighborhood and compile a list of streets and sidewalks that need maintenance. The community council can also use its communication tools (email, social media, etc.) to educate residents about the ability to report maintenance issues via the SLC Mobile app.

Increasing multimodal access by designating some neighborhood streets as bicycle boulevards or neighborhood greenways could help to increase multimodal accessibility in Glendale. Bicycle

boulevards are a type of on-street bicycle infrastructure that uses physical infrastructure, including traffic calming elements, to create low stress, low volume streets that are safe to bike for people of all ages and abilities. The 600 E bicycle boulevard is a good example of a successful implementation of this type of infrastructure in Salt Lake City. A system of bicycle boulevard routes would increase the bikeability of Glendale at a relatively low cost and provide bike route

options for people who are not comfortable using the painted bike lanes present on many of Glendale's busier streets.

Finally, focusing on and advocating for safe routes to school would help ensure that children can get to and from neighborhood schools safely. This could involve sidewalk improvements in strategic locations near schools, the addition of highly visible crosswalks in key locations, and even the installation of dedicated

FIGURE 29 - Word cloud created from transportation comments in survey



Transportation

walking routes to schools. The Glendale Community Council has engaged in initial discussions with education leaders from local schools about the possibility of installing a footbridge over the Jordan River surplus canal north of 1700 S to connect the Seasons at Pebble Crossing apartments to Mountain View Elementary and Glendale Middle School. A footbridge like this would enable children living in the apartments to walk to school without having to walk along 1700 S, a relatively high volume and high speed road.

FOCUS AREA

Environment & Sustainability

01



Neighborhood
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Raging Waters

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Environment &
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Culture &
Public Art

Environment & Sustainability

Recycling in Glendale can be an issue for many residents as well. Based on the OGP community survey, 55% of residents find recycling either somewhat easy or somewhat difficult, though others report issues. The cost of recycling can be a large barrier for lower income households. The neighborhood also only has two glass recycling drop-off locations, one in Jordan Park and one at Uinta Brewing Company (west of I-215). Some residents find it in-

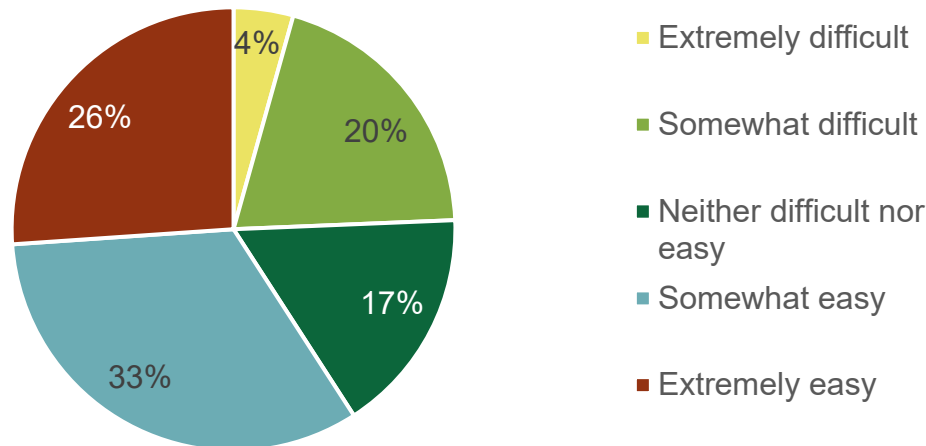
convenient to haul glass to one of these locations. Although the city offers curbside glass recycling bins, these require an extra fee that residents may prefer not to pay or does not fit into the household budget. Some survey respondents also noted that some residents may not know curbside glass recycling is available at all. Another common comment in the survey suggests that Glendale lacks locations where residents can drop off used plastic

grocery bags. There may be opportunities for the community council to work with local businesses and the city to increase the availability of glass and plastic bag recycling in the neighborhood.

After managing litter, planting more trees in Glendale received the highest percentage of selections when residents were asked “Which of the following sustainability measures do you think would benefit Glendale the most? (select up to three (3)).” Residents of Glendale, like most Salt Lakers, place a high value on the urban tree canopy and would like to see it improved and maintained as much as possible. Many Glendale residents believe that the neighborhood needs more trees, which would increase the beauty of the neighborhood, provide shade during hot summer months, and help combat air quality issues. The strong desire to plant more trees opens up potential opportunities to partner with local organizations such as Tree Utah to help residents plant new trees and care for existing trees, as well as with the city Parks and Public Lands Division to improve and maintain the urban forest in neighborhood public spaces.

FIGURE 31 - OGP Survey: Ease of Recycling

How easy/difficult is it to recycle in Glendale?



Environment & Sustainability

TABLE 6 - OGP Survey: What sustainability measures would most benefit Glendale? Select all that apply.

Option	Percent
Managing litter in public spaces (parks, Jordan Trail, etc.)	69.9%
Planting more trees	53.8%
Decreasing driving rates by making walking, bicycling, and transit easier and more attractive options	48.4%
Encouraging water-efficient landscaping	45.2%
Incentives for replacing older home appliance with newer ones that use less energy or water	45.2%
Increasing biodiversity in the neighborhood	28.0%
Reducing the urban heat island effect	23.7%
Other	17.2%
Increasing recycling rates	11.8%

Other high-ranking sustainability measures from the community survey include decreasing driving rates, encouraging water-efficient landscaping, and incentives for replacing older appliances with newer energy and water efficient ones. Transportation issues are discussed in the Transportation section of this document. The community council likely cannot directly fund appliance and landscaping conversions, but it has the opportunity to inform residents about existing rebates and incentives offered through the state and utility companies for appliance replacement and weatherization. The community council can also help inform residents about the “Flip Your Strip” program, which offers homeowners cash assistance to replace grass park strips with landscaping more suited to Utah’s arid climate. This program has the potential to save an individual homeowner 5,000 to 8,000 gallons of water each year.

Looking Forward

Broad Goals

Several broad environmental goals became apparent from community survey responses. These goals are summarized below:

1. Reduce litter in the neighborhood
2. Increase access to glass and plastic bag recycling
3. Plant more trees and water-efficient landscaping
4. Reduce driving rates
5. Help homeowners get access to more efficient appliances

Looking Forward

Specific Implementation Opportunities

One effective method for the community council to help reduce litter in the neighborhood is to establish regular volunteer opportunities for neighborhood cleanup. The community council could partner with neighborhood and local organizations such as the Bennion Center,

Environment & Sustainability

Sorenson Unity Center, and University Neighborhood Partners to get access to volunteers. Organizing neighborhood cleanup events every one to two months could make a large difference. These efforts can also be incorporated into the Keep Glendale Beautiful program, which is a new neighborhood program through Keep America Beautiful. Keep America Beautiful may offer grant funding to help the Glendale affiliate acquire supplies such as trash bags, gloves, etc. Each event could focus on a different area of the neighborhood, prioritizing the largest problem areas (i.e. major street corridors, trails, parks and the Jordan River).

To help increase tree coverage in Glendale, the community council can partner with Tree Utah to establish a tree planting program. The community council can seek tree donations from Tree Utah and other sources to offer to residents who wish to plant trees on their property. Keep Glendale Beautiful funds may also be eligible for use with tree planting efforts. The community council should work to ensure that tree species well-adapted to Utah's climate are planted rather than species

that do not make sense for the region.

FOCUS AREA

Jordan River & Trail

01



Neighborhood
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Jordan River & Trail

Introduction

The Jordan River is undeniably one of Glendale’s top assets, if not the number one asset for the community. The river itself offers plenty of opportunities from kayaking and canoeing to wildlife viewing and nature education. The Jordan River Trail runs along the length of the river and provides opportunities for walking, running, biking, roller blading, skateboarding, and many other activities. Additionally, the Jordan River is the focal point around which many of the neighborhood’s parks are arranged. Parks and open space that border the Jordan River include the 17th South River Park, Modesto Park, Bend in the River, Jordan Park, the International Peace Gardens, the Fred and Ila Rose Fife Wetlands Preserve, and the Glendale Golf Course. In many ways, the Jordan River is the centerpiece of Glendale.

While many residents deeply appreciate the Jordan River and all it has to offer, there are certainly areas for improvement. This section will dig into some of the existing issues with the Glendale segment of the Jordan River and offer goals

and suggestions for improvements.

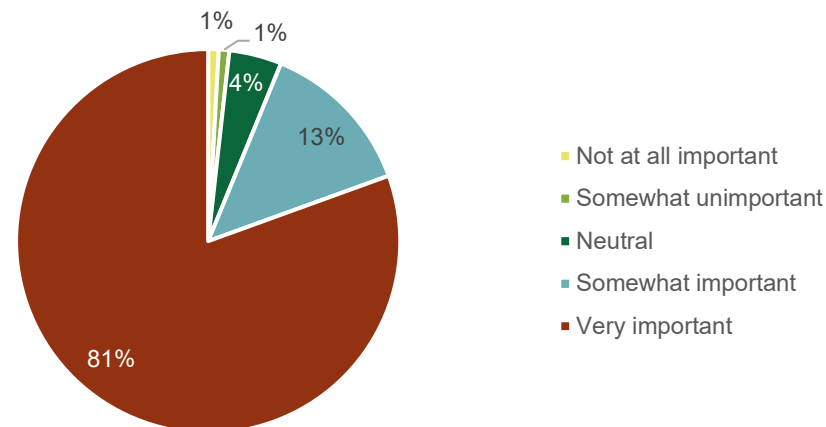
Existing Conditions

Results from the OGP community survey show that 94% of respondents believe the Jordan River is either a very important or somewhat important neighborhood amenity, with a full 79% of respondents choosing “very important.” According to the same survey, 71% of Glendale residents recreate on or along the Jordan

River at least once a week. About half of survey respondents indicated that they use the Jordan River solely for recreation, and 45% said they use it for both recreation and transportation (walking, biking, etc.). The Jordan River is clearly highly cherished by the community, and in many ways it is the natural focal point of the neighborhood. However, a number of opportunities to improve the trail become apparent in community feedback.

FIGURE 32 - OGP Survey: Importance of the Jordan River

How important is the Jordan River as a neighborhood amenity?



Jordan River & Trail

Based on OGP community survey responses, the top issues surrounding the Jordan River and Trail are litter, safety, trail lighting, and goat head thorns (see table 7). Each of these issues received over 50% selection rates in response to a question asking about what the most important issues are with the Jordan River.

Litter and debris is the biggest issue according to Glendale residents, and this sentiment matches well with the data

gathered and presented in the Environment and Sustainability section. Even in the Blueprint Jordan River survey, which was conducted by the Jordan River Commission in 2020, the issue of litter came up frequently in survey responses originating in the 84104 zip code. For more on tackling litter problems, please refer to the Environment and Sustainability section of this document.

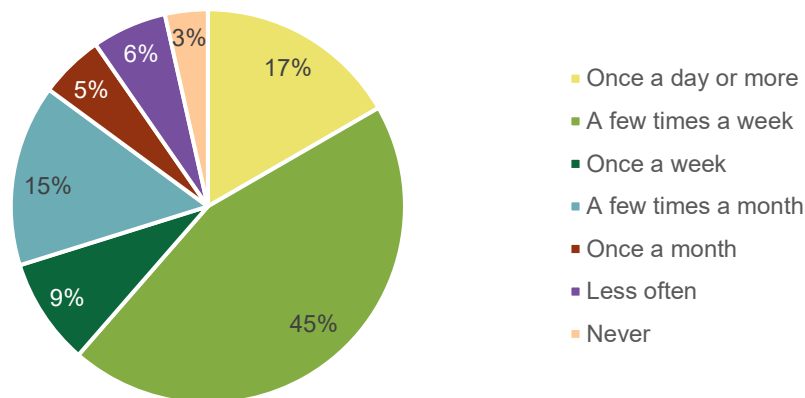
Safety and security on the trail is the sec-

ond highest concern based on OGP community survey responses, and this issue also came up frequently in the Blueprint Jordan River survey. Even though a large majority of residents use the trail on a frequent basis, many Glendale residents have also had past experiences that make them uncomfortable using the trail. Some of the safety issue is related to fears of being a victim of a crime while on the trail. Other parts of the safety issue stem from concerns about homeless encampments along the river. The fact that a significant number of people indicate feeling unsafe on the Jordan River Trail suggests there are some opportunities for partnerships with local authorities to monitor the trail more frequently.

Goat head thorns received the third highest level of concern in the OGP community survey, and like the previously mentioned issues, this concern also came up frequently in the Blueprint Jordan River survey. Goat head thorns come from an invasive species of plant which produces burrs with sharp thorns, and the burrs can cause injuries to people and pets. The burrs also commonly cause flat tires for bicyclists. Goat head plants addition-

FIGURE 33 - OGP Survey: Frequency of Jordan River Use

How often do you recreate on or along the Jordan River (including the Jordan River Trail?)



Jordan River & Trail

ally create sustainability problems, as they can crowd out native plant species important for native wildlife and pollinators. The Jordan River and surrounding areas have a particularly bad goat head problem, and the community council could coordinate with organizations such as the Jordan River Commission to get goat heads under control.

Poor lighting on the Jordan River Trail received a slight majority of the votes

about important issues with the Jordan River Corridor, and this issue relates directly to safety. Many portions of the Jordan River Trail are not well lit or lit at all, and this poses safety concerns for people who use the trail at night. Statistically, a person is significantly less likely to become the victim of a crime in well-lit areas compared to poorly lit areas. Because the Jordan River Trail's official operating hours extend well past sunset, lighting improvements would help significantly

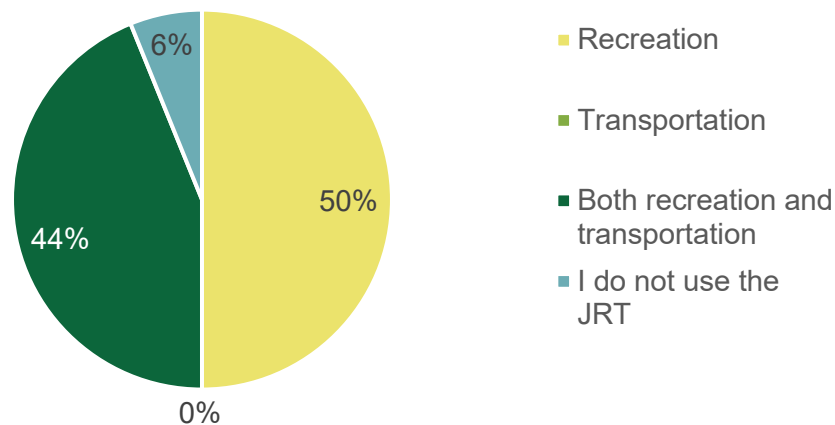
improve perceptions that the trail is dangerous. The community council may be able to coordinate with other communities along the Jordan River to advocate for improved lighting.

Other Jordan River issues received far fewer votes than those previously mentioned, though this does not mean they are not important to consider. Issues related to trail aesthetics, pavement quality, erosion, and several others came up during engagement activities, and they should be addressed by the community council if possible. For example, parts of the river bank along 1300 S are currently eroding into the river, and the erosion will begin to cause major issues with the trail in the near future if not abated properly. If at all possible, the community council should take opportunities to work with the Jordan River Commission and the City to get issues like this resolved.

One other concern raised in some open-ended survey responses is a lack of accessibility to recreational equipment for use in the Jordan River. Kayaking and canoeing are common Jordan River

FIGURE 34 - OGP: Jordan River Trail Use

Do you use the Jordan River Trail for recreation or transportation?



Jordan River & Trail

TABLE 7 - OGP Survey: What are the most important issues with the Jordan River and Trail in Glendale? Choose all the apply.

Option	Percentage
Litter and debris	70.2%
Safety and security on the trail	67.5%
Goat head thorns	54.4%
Lighting on the trail	47.4%
Lack of public art	34.2%
Landscaping quality and maintenance	28.9%
Other	24.6%
Lack of things to do on or near the river and trail	21.2%
Trail pavement quality	19.3%
Erosion	14.9%
Lack of multilingual signage	7.9%
Lack of access and/or connections to the neighborhood	7.0%
Confusing signage and wayfinding	5.3%
Trail congestion (too many people using it at once)	1.8%
Trail hours are too restrictive	0.9%

activities, although many Glendale residents do not own or otherwise have access to equipment needed for these and other river activities (e.g. boats, paddles, life vests, etc.). The community council is constantly involved in efforts related to parks and open space, including the old Raging Waters site that borders the Jordan River, and opportunities exist to integrate equipment rental facilities into the plans for open space in the neighborhood, particularly as the City makes plans to overhaul the Raging Waters site.

Looking Forward *Broad Goals*

Several broad goals for the Jordan River and Trail became apparent from the OGP community survey, all of which are also supported by results from the previous Blueprint Jordan River survey. These goals are presented below:

1. Increase safety along the Jordan River and Trail, including lighting improvements
2. Control litter and debris in and around the river

Jordan River & Trail

residents of color, may feel uncomfortable or intimidated by armed police officers, an alternative long term goal would be to work with Salt Lake City and the Jordan River Commission to establish a year-round ranger program. Such a program would offer trail patrols by unarmed but well-trained individuals who specialize in safety in parks and natural lands. Additional options for increasing trail safety include installing emergency call buttons at regular intervals along the trail and working with organization such as Volunteers of America and The Road Home to engage in outreach to the unhoused population living along the river.

The Glendale Community Council believes that all residents of the neighborhood should have access to recreational opportunities in and along the river, and the council recognizes that significant barriers exist for activities such as kayaking and canoeing. A priority for the Raging Waters site and/or other public lands along the river should be establishing an equipment rental program offering kayaks, canoes, paddles, life vests, and other recreational equipment. Ideally, this program would offer low-

to no-cost rentals that open up Jordan River activities to residents who do not own their own equipment. An equipment rental station, if constructed, would have the added benefit of providing part time employment opportunities to teens and young adults in the community.

A final priority for the community council should be engaging in and/or advocating for a robust goat head removal program along the Glendale section of the Jordan River. This could be accomplished in a number of ways, including a partnership with the Jordan River Commission (which currently does some work to remove goat heads) and incorporating goat head removal into cleanup events or an Adopt-a-Spot program. Removing goat heads as best as possible is essential for keeping the trail usable, especially for bicyclists and people who walk pets on the trail. Goat head plants are notoriously difficult to eradicate, so tackling the goat head problem will take a significant effort.

FOCUS AREA

Culture & Public Art

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Culture &
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Culture & Public Art

Introduction

Glendale's unique diversity is an asset to the community. Strengthening the fabric of the community while celebrating its diversity is an overarching goal for the One Glendale Plan. Community identity or "culture" can be defined through common interests and peoples' shared experiences. These interests and experiences shape different facets of Glendale,

the social dynamics of its residents, and tends to inform which services are offered within the community. Supporting the various identities of Glendale residents is crucial to emphasizing a sense of community pride, responsibility, empowerment, and harmony.

Some facets of community identity can be represented and understood through public art. Public art often plays a role in

activating public spaces, telling stories, understanding histories, and paving the way for future generations to celebrate the diversity of their community. This section will explore the tapestry of the Glendale community as well as the role public art can play in reinforcing a community's identity.

FIGURE 36 - Glendale Youth Garden (West View Media)



FIGURE 37 - Griffins Football Parade (West View Media)



Culture & Public Art

Existing Conditions & Opportunities

As the Community Profile section indicated, 69% of Glendale residents are people of color with 50% of the neighborhood identifying as Hispanic or Latino.

The ethnic and racial make-up of the community is something worth celebrating, and more importantly, effectively taking into account in upcoming planning projects. Although the majority of residents are Hispanic or Latino, African American, or Asian, these communities historically haven't been effectively represented in the formal planning processes in Salt Lake City at-large or the Glendale neighborhood. Unfortunately, this marginalization has resulted in much of the Glendale community feeling underrepresented or misrepresented in the planning conversation altogether. The One Glendale Plan aims to act as a building block to address this historical misrepresentation and actively engage the many voices of the Glendale community in future planning efforts.

There are a number of pipeline projects that are underway in Glendale which will continue to shape the community. Many of these projects, including Three Creeks Confluence, were discussed in greater detail in the Background section of this report. These projects present an opportunity to represent and illustrate the multi-faceted interests and perspectives of the community. Respondents were asked "what comes to mind when you think about Glendale; what makes Glendale unique?" in the OGP community survey. An overwhelming majority of responses indicated that diversity comes to mind when they think of Glendale. In addition to *diversity, community, neigh-*

FIGURE 38 - OGP Community Survey: Art & Community Opportunity Preference

What public art or community opportunities are important for Glendale? (select all that apply)



Culture & Public Art

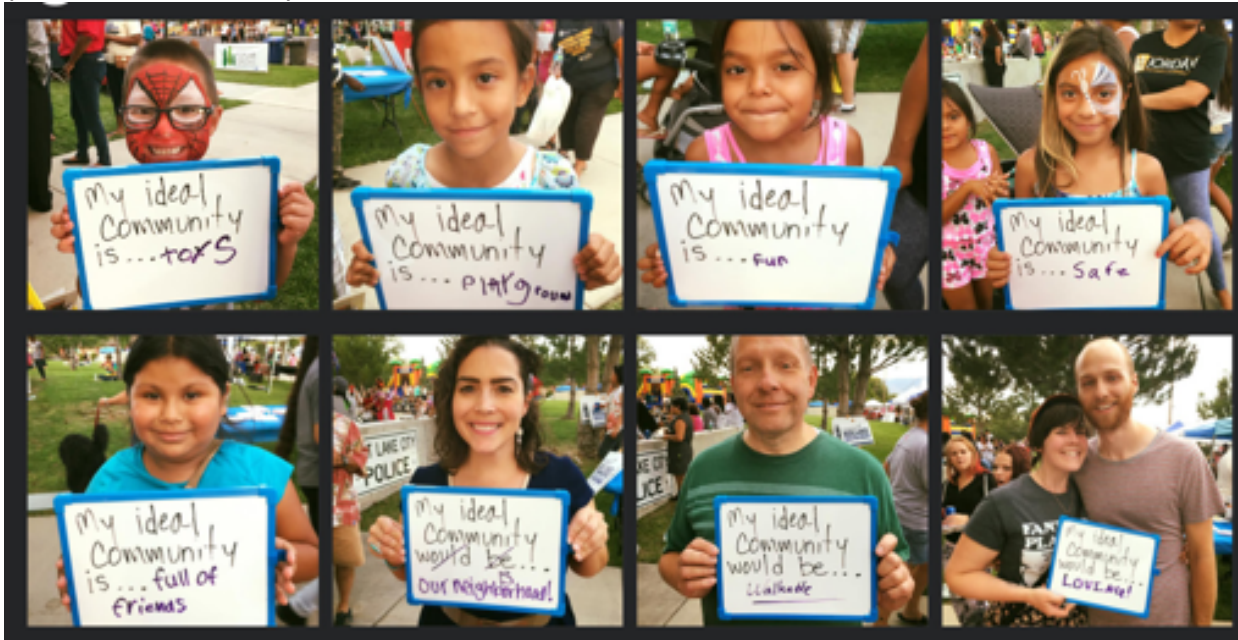
with local organizations and community members for projects, insights, evaluations, and interests as they unfold; the Council must actively bring these voices to the table and facilitate processes that best serve their diverse communities and priorities. The council can continue to accommodate the diversity and show it off: enabling people to be happy, proud, and excited to be involved in projects and civic life.

Tactical Urbanism Projects: Tactical urbanism aims to solve a variety of projects and community-wide changes that otherwise would be stuck in public-sector pipelines for years on end. Although many tactical urbanism projects are reactive to short-term issues, there is a lot of evidence to suggest that these projects continue to serve communities in the long-term. Tactical urbanism projects are flexible and dynamic while being

low-cost and community driven. Some examples of projects to consider include: public art installations, roadway improvements, slowing down traffic, crosswalks, increased/appropriate signage, lighting alternatives, activating public spaces, hosting and supporting community events, providing places to socialize and meet, engage with neighbors, and enhance areas for the community to gather and be proud of. Tactical urbanism projects have impressive results with high levels of efficacy and flexibility. The exciting part of these types of projects is their adaptability and their budding teeth in the planning practice at-large.

Programming to Enhance Local Artists: There are many local artists of different types in Glendale. The community council can strategically work with these artists to understand their interests, concerns, and needs to better support local artists. This support could range from helping artists become aware of city-wide art installation opportunities, providing a temporary/shared/permanent space to create or sell art, partnering with educational programs to help artists excel and receive necessary accreditation, or applying for funding

FIGURE 39 - Westside residents share what they love about their community (West View Media)



Culture & Public Art

opportunities to support local artists and artist-led initiatives.

Placemaking: An overarching opportunity to represent the community of Glendale is through placemaking initiatives. A specific opportunity is to collaborate with residents, come up with a plan, entertain and evaluate design options, and work with the Public Arts Council to establish entry and exit nodes of the Glendale neighborhood. This could be established through themed-signage, banners, lighting installations, informational signs, roadway design, etc. Establishing Glendale as a cultural hub and celebrating its diversity through placemaking will help unify residents and bring in visitors to contribute to the local economy and community.

Increasing Cultural Representation in the Public Process: The Glendale Community Council is committed to working with its community and designing a future that brings positive change for its residents. However, the council must actively engage the different stakeholders and community members it serves by involving as much of the community as possible in the public process. Increasing the diversity and representa-

tion of Glendale residents on the council is an important step to take in this involvement. This can be accomplished through focus groups, more elective opportunities, flexible council schedules, active outreach, and project timelines that provide enough opportunity for residents to participate and share their

thoughts. Ensuring that the community council works with Glendale residents to the best of their ability ultimately comes down to asking different community members what works best for them to be involved in the planning process, and incorporating that feedback.

FIGURE 40 - Mural Artists in Glendale (West View Media)



Culture & Public Art

FIGURE 41 - Glendale Festival (West View Media)



there are opportunities for funding, events, representation, and neighborhood projects to strengthen the cultural tapestry of Glendale.

University Neighborhood Partners: University Neighborhood Partners' (UNP) mission is to bring together the University and west side people and resources in reciprocal learning, action, and benefit—a community coming together. This organization is led through the University of Utah and provides an on-

going, viable resource for the Glendale community to partner with and depend on for future neighborhood-wide projects, programs, and services. The Westside Studio and Westside Institute are two specific partnership opportunities for upcoming projects which require an element of planning or collaboration.

Glendale Neighbors Festival: Historically, the Glendale neighborhood has lacked a cohesive, neighborhood-wide

event celebrating the neighborhood (i.e., Groove in the Grove and Rose Park Festival). The community has expressed interest in such an event and the Glendale Neighbor's Festival is a signature community event being organized by the Glendale Community Council to build neighborhood identity.

9th West Farmer's Market: The 9th West Farmer's Market is located near the International Peace Gardens and offers regional and local opportunities to grow, buy, and sell fresh produce and goods. This farmer's market also works to educate residents on healthy habits and bring awareness to the west side's "food desert" or overall gaps in availability and access to fresh, healthy food. Most farmer's markets are seasonal and do not offer an option for winter hours; however, the community can consider partnering with a local business or event center to provide a space for the farmer's market to continue to run in winter/off-season months.

Salt Lake City's Arts, Culture, & Events Fund (ACE): The ACE fund is an opportunity offered through the Mayor's Office to provide funding support for community-related events and ser-

Looking Forward *Specific Implementation Opportunities*

There are a variety of community events in Glendale and in the west side at-large. Some of these events can continue to be supported by the Glendale Community Council and other regional partners to ensure their ongoing success and awareness. In addition to community events,

Culture & Public Art

vices in Salt Lake City. Offered in different amounts, this fund has been awarded in the past to the Glendale Community Council. Re-applying for this fund can continue to allow the Glendale community to support city-wide economic development; bring arts, education, and technology opportunities to all communities; promote diversity, inclusion, and cultural identity; create neighborhood and community unity; and support the health and wellness of its residents.

9-Line Bike Murals: The 9-Line Bike Park is in the process of inviting artists to design two large-scale murals along the expansion of the Bike Park. These murals are an opportunity to support local artists and coalitions and to represent the importance of the bike park itself within Glendale. According to the OGP community survey, a dedicated graffiti wall was something that the community strongly supported; helping to minimize “unwanted” graffiti while providing a space for local artists to showcase their designs on an interchanging basis. These types of projects have been extremely successful in other communities and have increased awareness of different community interests, priorities, and stories while increas-

ing the availability of local art and artists. **Glendale Park:** Glendale Park’s rebuild project involves a public art element. The request for proposals (RFP) process of this project encouraged local artists to apply to contribute to the park’s redesign. Some of the goals for this project included: improvements will create a space for recreational and social events in the neighborhood and the final artwork will encourage an element of interactivity or

FIGURE 42 - Glendale Kids
(West View Media)



surprise; is reflective of Glendale and contributes to community identity and pride; and exemplifies strong, imaginative design and content and is integrated into the broader design of the park.

Three Creeks Confluence: The area where Red Butte Creek, Emigration Creek, and Parleys Creek merge with the Jordan River form a unique site known at the Three Creeks Confluence. This site has been a pipeline project involving several community partners for a few years. The Three Creeks Confluence project features a fence made of steel panels that will be laser cut with artists’ designs. Some of these designs can represent the greater Glendale community.

Raging Waters Site: The likely rebuild of the Raging Waters site can go a variety of different directions over the next several years. The character of this project could include different scenarios, most of which could support an element to illustrate and celebrate the diversity of the Glendale community and the nostalgia surrounding the site itself. A nostalgia-related art element is one way that the Raging Waters site can continue to serve the community while recognizing the history of the area.



Looking Forward

Looking Forward

Call to Action

The contents of this plan are designed as a framework that the Glendale Community Council can use to advocate for the needs and desires of the Glendale community. While this plan is not an official city plan prepared by the Salt Lake City Planning Division or approved by the City Council, the contents of this document represent a year-long effort to engage with the Glendale community and determine a set of unifying goals for the neighborhood.

The Glendale Community Council is strongly encouraged to follow the framework outlined in this plan, even if board leadership changes as a result of future elections. This plan is not a product of the current board, but a product of the people of Glendale. It represents the best effort to determine a path forward for the neighborhood as of 2021.

It is also strongly recommended that the Chair of the Glendale Community Council submit this document to the Salt Lake City Council for some sort of recognition. While the City Council will not adopt the One Glendale Plan as an official city plan, acknowledgment by the City Council will help legitimize

the plan's findings and give the City more information to work with when considering ordinances, programs, etc. that affect Glendale.

Next Steps

Which pieces of this plan get prioritized is ultimately up to the community council leadership. However, each action item presented in this plan represents an attainable goal. Ideally, the community council would tackle the “low-hanging fruit” first (for example, establishing regular neighborhood service events focused on litter cleanup). Once the more basic aspects of the plan have been realized, the community council will be able to focus more effort on larger projects like getting the city to redesign problematic intersections. Some projects, like the Raging Waters site, are also more urgent than others due to movement at the city level to make progress on the site in the near future. Ultimately, members of the community council board must remain closely in touch with the neighborhood's priorities and make decisions accordingly.

Funding Sources

A number of grant opportunities to fund community council activities are available for consideration by the community council in the future. A select list of grants is provided below:

- 1. Arts, Culture, and Events (ACE) Fund:** Administered by the mayor's office and provides grants ranging from \$100 to \$10,000 for community events.
- 2. Keep America Beautiful:** The organization may offer funding for programming related to Glendale's status as a local affiliate (Keep Glendale Beautiful).
- 3. Salt Lake City Capital Improvement Program:** Constituents can submit funding requests for capital projects with an estimated lifespan of at least five years. Capital improvement projects can include improvements to buildings, parks, and transportation infrastructure. Grant amounts range from \$50,000 to \$500,000.
- 4. Seven Canyons Trust:** A Salt Lake City-based nonprofit organization

Looking Forward

whose mission is to uncover and restore the buried and impaired creeks in the Salt Lake Valley. Many of Seven Canyons Trust's proposed and current projects involve areas in and around the Jordan River in Glendale, including Bend in the River and Three Creeks Confluence.

5. **Jordan River Commission:** A Salt Lake City-based nonprofit organization that aims to serve as a technical resource to local communities and to provide a forum for coordination of planning, restoration, and responsible development along the Jordan River corridor.
6. **TreeUtah:** A Salt Lake City-based nonprofit organization that aims to improve Utah's quality of life for present and future generations by enhancing the environment through tree planting, stewardship, and education.
7. **Salt Lake City Parks & Public Lands Division:** Salt Lake City's Parks Division aims to ensure the preservation, development, and maintenance of parks throughout the city for the use and enjoyment of the community of and visitors to

Salt Lake City. Glendale already has a relationship working closely with the City for larger-scale projects and improvements; however, holding the City accountable for maintenance, security, and community-wide services is important for the sustainability of these parks projects. Glendale is often underrepresented in city-wide planning efforts; however, Salt Lake's Parks Division is an important partner that the community can work with to build trust and bridge this gap over time.

8. **Wells Fargo:** Corporate Giving Grants (various amounts) aims to build up strong communities and help strengthen the community as a whole.
9. **American Academy of Dermatology:** Shade Structure Grant Program (various amounts) aims to support public schools and non-profit organizations with installation of permanent shade structures for their community.
10. **Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development:** Utah Office for Recreation Grant (\$10,001 to \$150,000) and Mini-Grant (\$500

to \$10,000); aims to fund outdoor recreation infrastructure projects and help communities build recreation amenities that support local economic development and projects.

11. **Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development:** Recreation Restoration Infrastructure Grant (\$5,000-\$150,000) funds are awarded to restore high-use and high-priority trails or repair or replace other types of developed recreation infrastructure on public lands.
12. **Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development:** Utah Outdoor Classroom Grant (up to \$10,000) aims to provide funds to community-based non-profit organizations or publicly funded K-12 schools to help get Utah's K-12 students outside—to learn, gain a skill, and enjoy the outdoors.

Future One Glendale Plan Updates

Because the world around us constantly changes, planning is a never-ending process. This version of the One Glen-

Looking Forward

dale Plan is designed to address the needs of the community identified in 2020 and 2021, but there will undoubtedly be future community-level issues that cannot be predicted today. As such, it is recommended that the community council update this plan in five years, and in five year increments after that. The next planning process should begin in summer 2025, with a goal of producing an updated document by mid-2026. Additionally, if new issues come up that cannot wait until 2026 to be formally addressed, the community council may produce amendments to the current version of the One Glendale Plan. Like with this version, University of Utah students may be available to work as interns to produce updates and amendments in the future.

FIGURE 43 - Members of the Tongan Tennis Club in Glendale Shake Hands

