



2025 Salt Lake County Parks, Open Space & Recreation Plan

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THANK YOU TO:

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A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

August 21, 2025

At Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation, we believe that access to high-quality recreational experiences is essential to building a healthy, connected, and vibrant community. Whether it's a morning walk in the park, a swim at the recreation center, or a round of golf with friends, these everyday moments spark joy, foster connection, and bring people together across all ages, backgrounds, and abilities.

The *2025 Salt Lake County Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Plan* lays out a clear vision to strengthen and sustain the places that make these experiences possible—our parks, trails, recreation centers, open spaces, and golf courses. These shared spaces are where our communities come together, grow, and thrive.

This plan provides a clear, actionable vision for the years ahead, built on three foundational pillars:

- Repair and maintain the vital assets we already have to ensure safety, sustainability, and long-term value.
- Complete unfinished parks and recreation projects so communities can fully benefit from past investments.
- Develop new trails, open spaces, recreation facilities, and amenities in the areas that need them most, expanding access and opportunity for all residents.

Shaped by meaningful community engagement—including surveys, public meetings, and partnerships with municipalities—this plan reflects a deep understanding of both current needs and future aspirations. It's grounded in data, informed by local voices, and inspired by a shared vision for a more active, inclusive, and connected County.

Thank you to Mayor Jenny Wilson and the Salt Lake County Council for their enduring support, as well as our advisory boards compiled of community members, city partners, dedicated staff, and every resident who contributed ideas, insights, and inspiration throughout this process.

Together, we're not just building and maintaining spaces—we're investing in the quality of life for everyone in Salt Lake County. We're proud to move forward with this plan, guided by our mission: Improving Lives Through People, Parks, and Play.

Sincerely,



Christopher Otto

Director, Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation



Wardle Fields Regional Park Playground

Plan Purpose



Dimple Dell Regional Park

The *Salt Lake County Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Plan* upholds the longstanding tradition of holistic planning for countywide regional recreational amenities. The Plan has two objectives: first, to guide future development of parks and recreation facilities in Salt Lake County, and second, to establish decision-making criteria for parks and recreation initiatives. Designed with adaptability in mind, the plan accommodates shifting trends, emerging opportunities, and budgetary realities. The plan does not aim to provide exhaustive answers, address every conceivable scenario, nor guarantee any specific project, but rather focuses on guiding principles that provide the County with options for meeting current and future parks and recreation facility demands.

Created as a guide for various stakeholders, including County planners, parks and recreation administrators, community leaders, and residents of Salt Lake County, the Plan represents a collaborative effort to shape a vibrant and accessible recreational landscape for all.

*The Plan has **two objectives: first**, to guide future development of parks and recreation facilities in Salt Lake County, and **second**, to establish a clear decision-making process pertaining to parks and recreation initiatives.*

KEY PILLARS

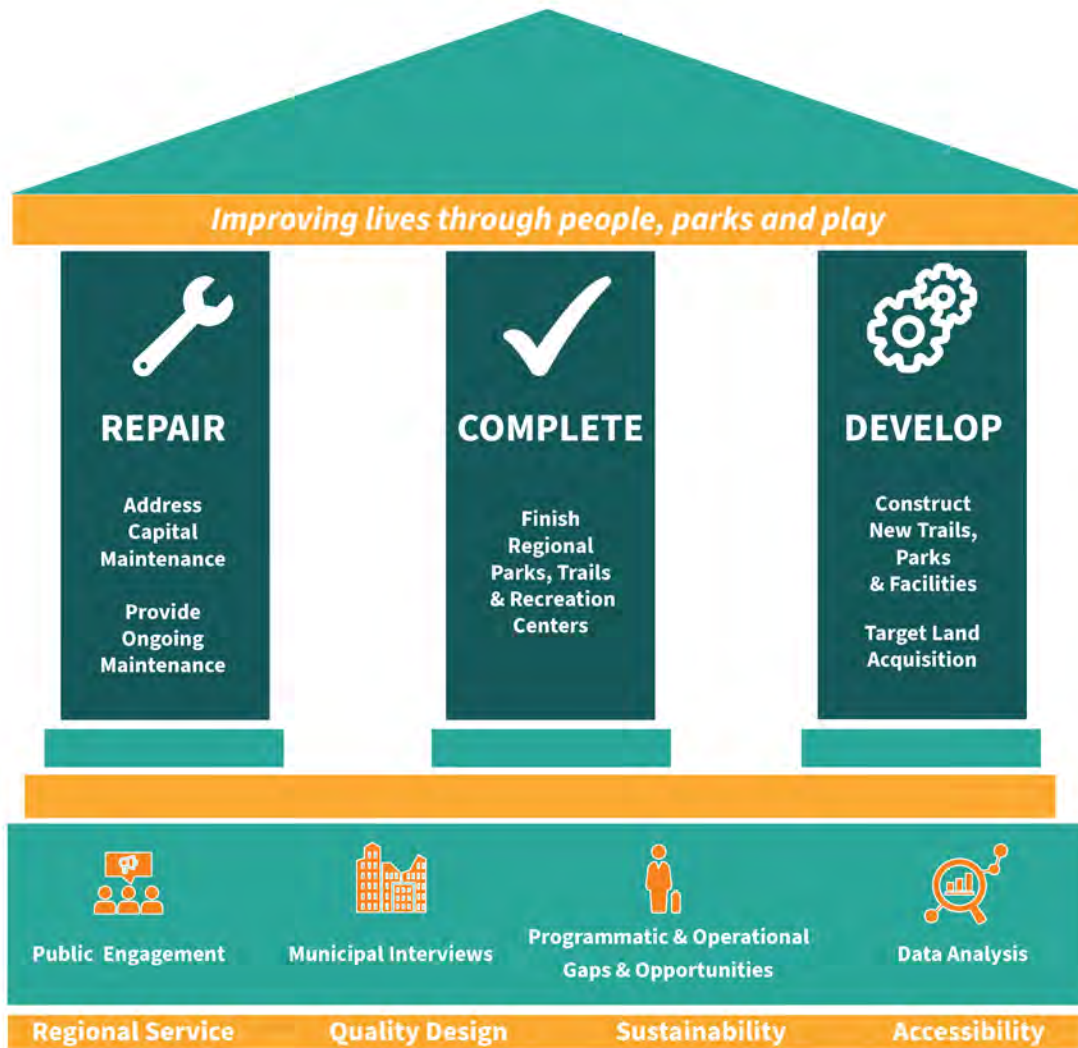
The Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation Division provides recreational services for various community needs and maintains the high-quality facilities our residents value and expect.

With the continued growth in Salt Lake County’s population, much attention has been given to developing new facilities to accommodate this growth. As the county approaches buildout in the coming years, a renewed emphasis on maintenance and completion of unfinished projects is essential to ensure a balanced approach in providing equitable access to regional services. This emphasis does not diminish the importance of developing new opportunities in areas that

continue to grow while acknowledging that the needs of established communities differ and require targeted investment in repairing and upgrading existing infrastructure, enhancing accessibility, and ensuring that services are effectively maintained to meet current and future demand.

The recommendations outlined here are designed to ensure strategic resource allocation to enhance community access to recreation, improve facility conditions, and promote sustainable parks and recreation management practices.

To maximize impact and focus efforts, the Division has identified key strategic pillars to guide identified needs and projects: *Repair, Complete, and Develop.*





Repair... What We Have

County residents place great value on well-maintained parks and recreational facilities, making preservation of existing amenities a top priority. Salt Lake County has consistently invested in parks and recreation infrastructure through a variety of funding sources, including:

- The Zoo, Arts, and Parks (ZAP) program
- Tourism, Recreation, Culture, and Convention (TRCC) funding
- 4th Quarter Sales Option Transportation funds
- State and federal grants
- Partnerships with municipalities
- One-time capital influxes, such as American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds
- Greenbelt rollback taxes

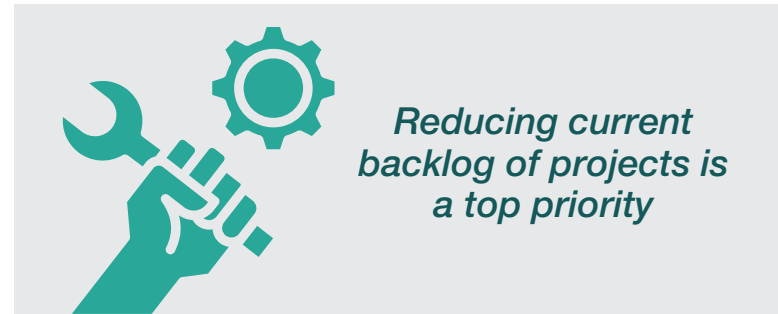


Draper Recreation Center

Since the ZAP program's inception in 1997, over \$275 million in General Obligation Bond funding has been directed towards County Parks and Recreation facilities. However, a funding gap between capital investments (new money) and maintenance funds (ongoing money) has led to a growing capital

maintenance backlog.

Parks and Recreation created a Capital Maintenance Dashboard – a dynamic and visual tool for tracking the conditions of its parks and facilities to inform planning and prioritize projects. In 2016, facility condition assessments created a foundational record for all the division's amenities. These records are updated regularly as maintenance and improvements occur. Additional funding was budgeted for 2025 to continue assessments in partnership with Salt Lake County Facilities Management.



To address the large backlog of unfunded capital maintenance, it is recommended that a significant portion of future G.O. bond funds be used to maintain existing infrastructure. Directing annual increases in TRCC funds toward internal repairs and maintenance should also be considered. A proactive approach for preserving the County's investment in recreational infrastructure requires securing adequate funding, shifting priorities to ensure ongoing upkeep, and reducing the risk of future backlog.

In addition to addressing capital maintenance, the Parks and Recreation Division must also prioritize ongoing care of existing facilities to ensure they remain in good condition. Beyond direct costs, ongoing maintenance requires an investment in staffing, training, and continuing education. Having trained and certified technicians monitor and regularly assess the facilities is extremely important to ensure that the equipment is maintained properly and that important safety features comply with the current code. With aging facilities,

significant investment is required to modernize equipment, such as replacing old heaters with high-efficiency models, installing energy-efficient pumps and filters, upgrading outdated plumbing, and implementing advanced water quality management systems.

To that end, the Parks and Recreation Division aims to actively recruit and retain skilled maintenance personnel and equip them with the tools and resources needed for efficient and effective upkeep. A well-trained workforce ensures that Parks and Recreation can consistently maintain its amenities.

The careful management and restoration of County natural open space areas is our priority



Maintaining Natural Open Spaces

The County’s natural open spaces often include diverse ecosystems with wildlife habitats and native plant species that require specialized care, like the control of invasive species.

Open space differs from parks in form and function in that it is defined as a natural area with wildlife and native plant habitats. It can include important wetlands, watersheds, or stream corridors where there should be little or no land disturbance, but allow for passive, low-impact, non-motorized activities. Open space can include agricultural lands that produce food, reduce community density, and provide visual respite.

The County also holds easements on thousands of additional acres and is legally and fiduciarily responsible for ongoing monitoring according to the conservation values stipulated in corresponding agreements.

Open space management plans and skilled specialists are essential to protect these

delicate resources while ensuring access for County residents. Although our acreage has increased, the staff has not grown accordingly. This imbalance has led to a backlog in maintaining natural lands and monitoring easements.

Maintaining the Urban Forest

Trees in parks and open spaces are crucial for providing shade, enhancing air quality, beautifying landscapes, and supporting wildlife. Unfortunately, many trees in County parks have been lost, and new plantings have often been unsuccessful due to prolonged heat and drought in recent years. Allocating resources for sustainable planting strategies, improved irrigation, and proper care for mature trees through effective pruning, pest control, and disease prevention would ensure the long-term health of the environment and the County’s urban forest for the enjoyment of current and future residents.

In 2023, Parks and Recreation commissioned a formal inventory of manicured or “planted” trees in all County parks, recreation centers, and golf courses to document the number of trees, their species, and overall health. Over 14,000 trees covering 182 acres, with an estimated economic value exceeding \$40 million were inventoried.



Sugar House Park



Big Cottonwood Regional Park

Trees are crucial for providing shade, enhancing air quality, beautifying landscapes and supporting wildlife



The County will work with our non-profit, municipal, and academic partners to grow the urban canopy by over 1,000 trees in the short term, curate their health and wellness to ensure long-term viability, and at the same time document best management practices and planting for climate resiliency throughout the county. Plans will include broadening our urban forest caretaking and preventative maintenance capabilities internally and through partnerships with other municipalities and committed community partners.



Complete... What We Started

With residential growth across the county, recent focus has been on creating new parks and recreation facilities to meet increasing demand, particularly in developing areas. However, implementing existing project plans to make full use of current facilities while ensuring their longevity would make the most of County resources.

Existing Regional Parks

Many regional parks have yet to reach their full potential as they remain partially developed, with plans dating back to the 1970s and 1980s. The County's goal is not to include every possible amenity within every regional park, and the definition of "complete" will vary depending on specific site conditions and the surrounding planning area's needs. Some amenities are better suited for municipal parks than the County's regional parks.

Three partially completed regional parks are over 50 years old: Big Cottonwood Regional Park (1970), Dimple Dell Regional Park (1970), and Valley Regional Park (1978). Community engagement revealed a strong desire to finish the parks and indicates a preference for natural spaces. Dimple Dell and Big Cottonwood Regional Parks will remain as natural open spaces with trails, keeping in line

with their intended character, rather than being developed with sports fields and courts.

Incomplete regional parks should be completed and enhanced with natural open space and trails



Existing Recreation Facilities

Similarly, several County recreation and ice centers remain underdeveloped, and future phases/expansions planned from the outset need to be completed. Other facilities are quickly approaching their projected end-of-life and require assessment for rehabilitation, potential replacement, or decommissioning.

Prioritizing complete centers, whether by expansion or replacement, is essential to ensuring the County continues to meet public needs. Future phases for recreation facilities may include additional ice sheets, pools, and multipurpose sports gymnasiums or field houses.

Facilities	Year Built
Kearns Activity Center	1965
Central City Recreation Center	1970
Northwest Community Center	1970
Copperview Recreation Center	1978
Redwood Recreation Center	1978



Develop... New Opportunities

Land Acquisition

To meet the growing demand for parks, open spaces, trails, golf courses, and recreation facilities, the County should consider acquiring larger tracts of land as they become available. With their increasing scarcity and cost, it is vital that Salt Lake County and its municipalities actively secure land for future recreational facilities, parks, and multipurpose fields. It is a challenge to find adequate practice and play surfaces for some sports, such as cricket, rugby, soccer, and lacrosse.



Butterfield Trailhead Regional Park

Trails & Open Space

Residents responding to the 2021 and 2024 Salt Lake County Needs Assessments prioritized access to trails and open spaces. Accordingly, the County will continue to develop regional trails and preserve open space, particularly within the Wasatch and Oquirrh foothills.

The County completed the Jordan River Trail project and has made significant progress towards completing master plan projects for many regional trails, including the Bonneville

Shoreline Trail, the Utah & Salt Lake Canal Trail, and the Bingham Creek Trail. However, much more work remains to complete these and other regional trails.

Developing trails and preserving open space often require the County to seize opportunities. Projects in this sector focus on conserving native landscapes, expanding existing preserves, or completing unfinished trails. While the County's primary focus should be the completion of regional trails, opportunities to assist municipalities in securing local routes should also be considered, as they seldom present themselves more than once, and developing them contributes to the highly popular broader network of trails.

Open space preservation and trail development should optimally work hand in hand



New Parks & Recreation Facilities

This plan's analysis identifies several gaps in recreational facilities and amenities needed to service Salt Lake County's growing population.

New construction will focus on filling service gaps for high-growth areas and underserved neighborhoods. New multipurpose facilities would allow for continued use as recreation

trends and public needs evolve. They would provide different services and programming than their counterparts in the system, thereby expanding options and resources for the community.

Swimming Pools

Swimming pools emerged as a high priority in the 2021 and 2024 Needs Assessments. Salt Lake Valley residents cherish summertime outdoor swimming. While there is a desire for additional outdoor pools, we recommend that any new pool facility should be indoors as part of full-service recreation centers to provide year-round utilization and efficiency in operations and maintenance.

Ice Centers

Ice centers are vital regional assets, catering to a diverse range of recreational and sport activities, which often require participants to travel from various locales. Consequently, they wield a positive economic influence on the communities they serve. Salt Lake County plays an important role in providing indoor ice facilities, overseeing the ownership and management of three out of the five centers across the county. New facilities should be strategically placed to create more regional access. With the introduction of an NHL team in the Salt Lake Valley and the associated private development of ice in Sandy City, and the upcoming Winter Olympics in 2034, interest in hockey and other ice sports is expected to increase.

West Jordan Outdoor Pool



FOUNDATIONAL VALUES

The Key Pillars are further supported by core values, which guide Parks and Recreation in establishing priorities and determining future project considerations accordingly. The Division is committed to accessible, equitable, sustainable, and quality design in its offerings to County residents.

Regional Service

Salt Lake County is focused on providing regional parks and recreation services that can reach all residents by making available a core group of services and amenities within equal geographic service areas, and filling gaps by redesigning current programs and services to support entry-level participants. The County's goal is to encourage residents of diverse backgrounds across the valley to explore new skills and stay active throughout their lives. This commitment is reflected in initiatives such as the My County Rec Pass, which offers free recreation passes to residents aged 0-18, making recreation more affordable, accessible, and supportive of a community grounded in wellness and belonging. Access to recreational spaces is a demonstrated social determinant for health and aligns with the County's regional priority for kids to be safe, healthy, and active.

Quality Design

Quality design starts with community engagement to understand current local needs and incorporate them into the planning and design of our public amenities. Staying current with emerging recreation trends, such as pickleball and mountain biking, Salt Lake County ensures its facilities remain relevant and appeal to users of all ages and interests. Innovative design undertaken in the context of local geography, community needs, and inclusiveness is a priority. Flexible spaces allow for a variety of different activities.

Salt Lake County is committed to delivering high-quality design in parks and facilities,

ensuring that every new development improves user experience and meets the highest safety standards, functionality, and aesthetic appeal.

Accessibility

Salt Lake County is committed to ensuring all existing facilities meet or exceed current accessibility standards. Beyond upgrading older facilities, all new projects will be developed with universal design principles in mind, ensuring that spaces and amenities are accessible to individuals of all ages and abilities. In addition to facility design, recreational programming actively works to remove barriers and provides opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to participate in recreational activities.

The County has invested in adaptive programming over the years and has five full-time staff members to ensure that inclusion requirements are met in our various activities. Inclusion programs ensure that all children can participate in sports like Junior Jazz, while adaptive recreation programming, like sled hockey, is available to veterans with physical disabilities, and adaptive golf carts assist individuals with limited use of their legs to participate in the game.



Adaptive Recreation Event: Miracle League Halloween

This vision creates a dynamic environment where children, teens, adults, and seniors can all enjoy tailored amenities under one roof.

Sustainability

Salt Lake County is committed to sustainability and ensuring an environmentally responsible footprint for all parks and facilities within its portfolio. As stewards of community resources, the division values the wise implementation of energy-efficient technologies in recreation centers, such as efficient HVAC systems and LED lighting, water conservation in park landscapes, and improving environmental quality by supporting urban forestry. This commitment to sustainability extends to addressing environmental concerns surrounding the Great Salt Lake and air quality in the valley, which directly impact the health and well-being of County residents.

Moving forward, new facility construction within the County portfolio is required by ordinance to be LEED certified, a metric meaning the building meets specific criteria for sustainability, water usage, energy efficiency, materials, indoor environmental quality, and environmental impact. Similar design criteria apply to parks as well. Examples of sustainable design tools could include the use of:

- High-performance windows and doors to reduce heat transfer and improve energy efficiency
- Low-Impact Development (LID) stormwater infrastructure within parks and landscapes to minimize runoff and improve water quality
- Water efficient irrigation systems and water conserving planting



Draper Recreation Center

Economic Opportunities/ Sports Tourism

Sustainability is a financial obligation and opportunity. Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation is committed to fiscal accountability in the management of its facilities and programs.

To support this effort, Parks and Recreation will develop a strategic plan consulting with partners in the tourism industry that strengthens the County's sports tourism while maintaining access for residents. The County shall establish coordinated booking policies and fee schedules, define a balance between tourism and local use, and implement centralized scheduling to improve responsiveness, optimize facility use, and drive long-term economic value.

SUPPORTING FRAMEWORK

Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation utilized a comprehensive and systematic approach to prepare the *Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Plan*. The planning process consisted of multiple methods for capturing and evaluating data.

The team collected recommendations for future projects from various sources, including public engagement feedback, input from County municipalities, geospatial analysis findings, and employee-identified opportunities and gaps. During the analysis, those recommendations were layered with amenity inventories, facility assessments, demographics, and geographic distribution to generate Parks and Recreation’s Key Pillars.











For the demographic and level-of-service analyses, additional data were sourced from the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute at the University of Utah, the Wasatch Front Regional

Council, the United States Census Bureau, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), and various parks and recreation master plans from comparable regions. A summary of the framework methodology is provided here.

Public Engagement

The *Salt Lake County Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Plan* was informed by a full community engagement process that provided multiple opportunities for residents and stakeholders to engage and provide feedback for the plan’s development. These included two community needs assessment surveys conducted in 2021 and 2024, a series of open house events held in early 2024, and a website that solicited public feedback. The responses to this outreach were tabulated, and the following resident-identified priorities emerged. In the 2021 survey, residents identified their top priorities for amenities. In 2024, the public identified their top five programmatic or activity needs.

Figure 1 - Top 5 Public Engagement Priorities

Rank	1	2	3	4	5
2021 Survey	 Expand & improve the county’s trail system	 Improve access to swimming pools	 Protect & expand public natural open space	 Improve accessibility for people with disabilities	 Additional & improved playgrounds, particularly nature play
2024 Survey	 Open Play (gym, pool, etc.)	 Walking Trails	 Natural Spaces	 Fitness Classes	 Learn-to-Activities (skate, swim, etc.)

Municipality Interviews

Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation planning staff interviewed professional planners, elected leaders, and parks and recreation departments from each municipality within Salt Lake County to identify each Planning Area’s needs and priorities. The feedback informed the plan’s recommendations and identified potential partnerships.

Programmatic Operational Gaps and Opportunities

Salt Lake County leadership and professionally trained staff are well-informed about the current and future needs of the community as they serve the residents in our facilities and parks daily. These needs include facility expansion to accommodate growing programming or operational gaps and new recreational trends or opportunities. As a form of qualitative input, the needs identified by staff offer valuable insights into potential projects that would not be identified through other sources. Aligning these gaps and opportunities with the Division’s key objectives provides a foundation for projects that address underrecognized issues and enhance the overall effectiveness of the parks and recreation system.

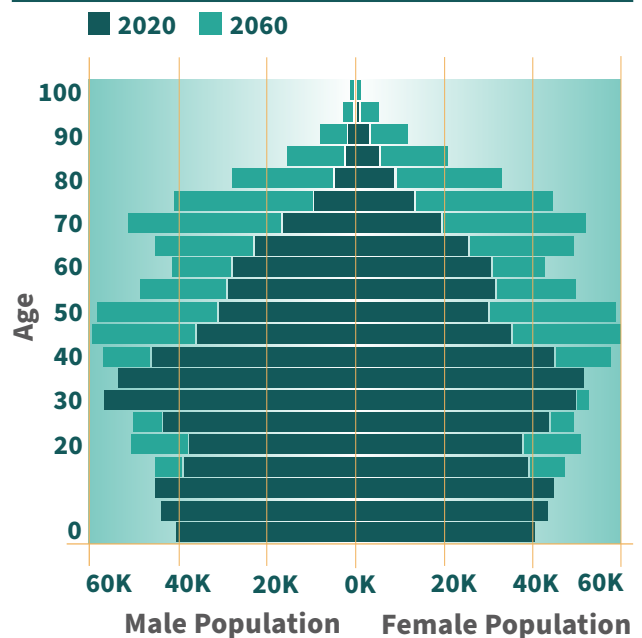
Data Analysis

Demographics

Population characteristics vary significantly across Salt Lake County’s municipalities and neighborhoods, with many of these variables having implications for parks and recreation. Communities with high projected population growth, low household incomes, and high densities of children or seniors tend to have a greater need for high-quality parks and recreation facilities and services close to home.

Further consideration must be given to the general trend of an aging population within the county. The total population over the age of 65 is expected to increase from 11.2% in 2020 to 24.1% in 2060. This significant

Figure 2 - Population Pyramid for Salt Lake County (2020, 2060)

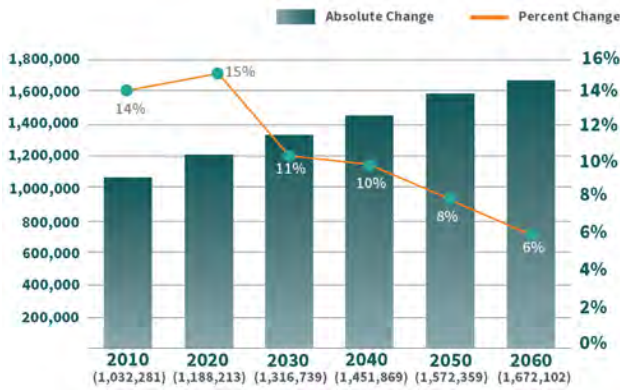


American Community Survey, 2010 and 2021 5-year estimates; State and County Projections Dashboard: Salt Lake County, Kern C. Gardner Policy Institute

increase in the senior population will occur at the same time that there will be a leveling-off in the number of children and younger families. This “gray wave” will likely be more pronounced in established communities with higher property values, where housing affordability limits the influx of younger residents. This demographic shift has important implications for parks and recreation and would require the County to adapt programming, facilities, and infrastructure to better serve an older population. For example, more walking trails, passive recreation opportunities, and accessible amenities might be needed in concert with a reduction in youth-oriented activities in those areas.

Overall, Salt Lake County is more youthful than national trends, with a median age of 33.2 versus 38.4 for the nation. Children 18 and under remain a significant population group, making up over 30% of Salt Lake County’s population in 2020 (see Figure 6).

Figure 3 - Components of Population Change in Salt Lake County

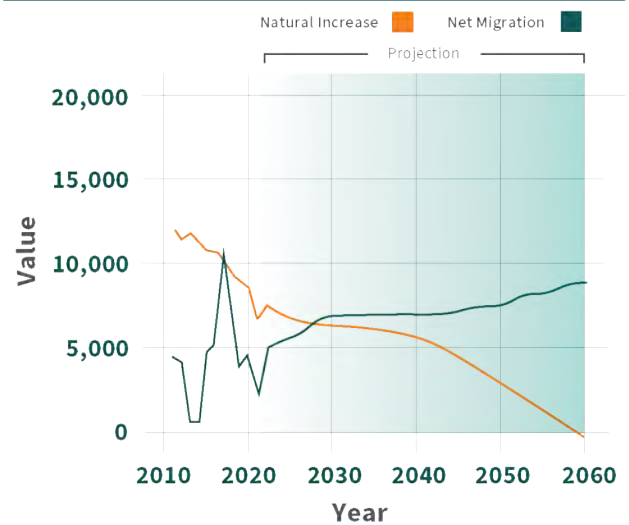


Source: Utah Long-Term Planning Projection Summary: Salt Lake County, February 2022, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

Salt Lake County’s demographic trends largely reflect the booming growth experienced along the Wasatch Front and throughout Northern Utah. As indicated in **Figure 3**, Salt Lake County grew 15% from 2010 to 2020 to a population of nearly 1.2 million. Looking forward, the population is expected to rise to 1.6 million by 2060. Historically, the County’s population growth has been attributed mostly to natural increase. However, the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute projects that net migration will become the largest contributor to population growth by 2027 (see **Figure 4**).

Salt Lake County is projected to have the second-highest population increase in the entire state, with nearly half a million people expected over the next 40 years. **Map 1** further illustrates projected growth from 2021 to 2050 across WRFC-defined Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ), highlighting locations where growth is expected in the county. Most new development

Figure 4 - Historic and Projected Growth in Salt Lake County

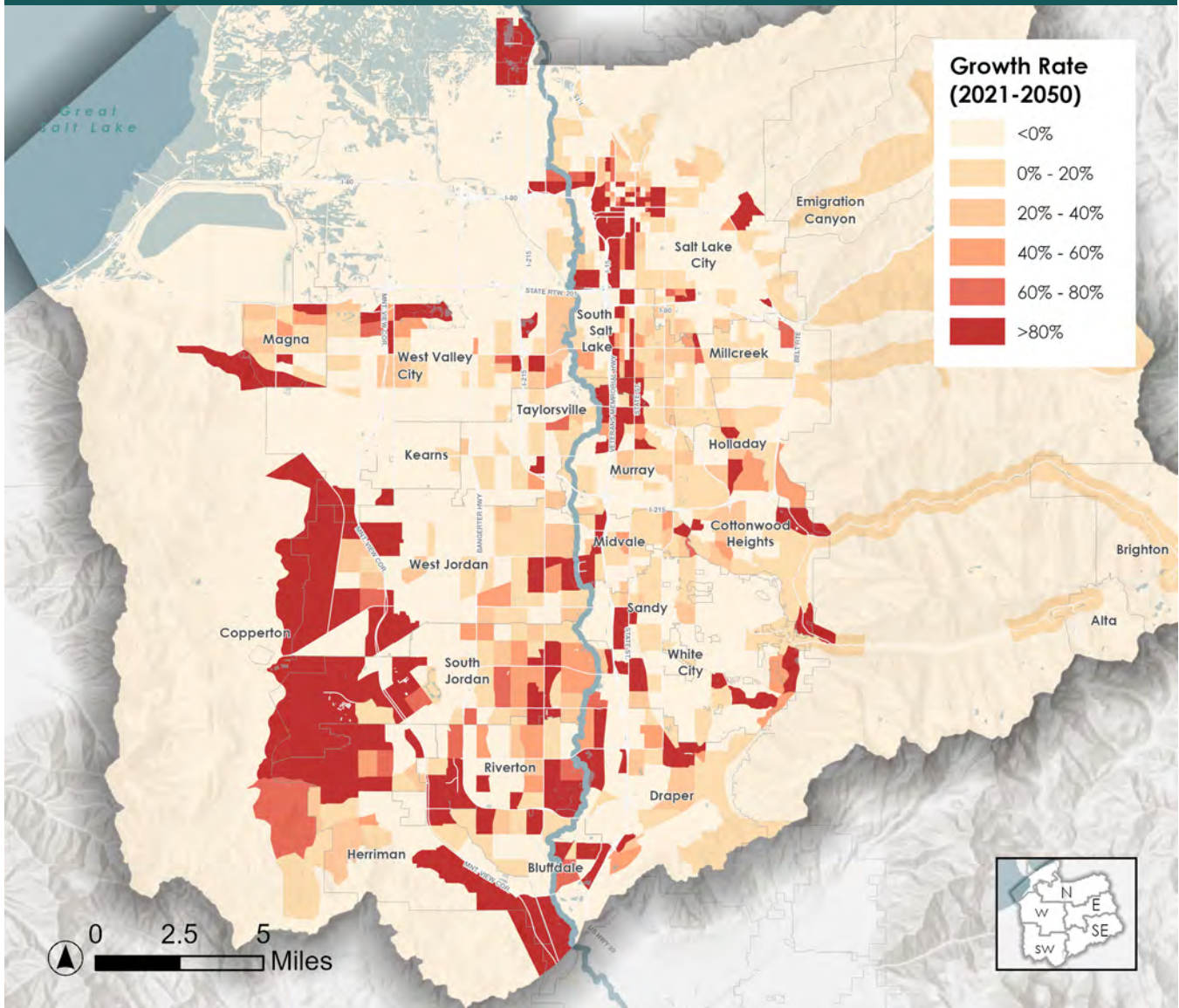


Source: Utah Long-Term Planning Projection Summary: Salt Lake County, February 2022, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute

is expected in the Southwest and West, while infill growth will mainly occur in the North and East, especially along I-15. Greenfield development, which has been more common due to lower costs, often leads to sprawl and environmental strain, and usually lacks developed parks and recreation facilities. Infill areas are more likely to have these facilities but may still need upgrades or expansion as populations grow.



MAP 1 - PROJECTED GROWTH RATES - TRANSIT ANALYSIS ZONES



Source: American Community Survey, 2021 5-year Estimates: Population Projections (TAZ) - RTP 2023, Wasatch Front Regional Council

Geospatial Analysis

Geospatial analysis forms the basis for the Level of Service and Service Area analysis. This effort examines existing demographics and the locations of existing parks and facilities to determine areas with gaps in services or amenities. In 2023, Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation conducted an extensive inventory of all parks and recreation facilities within Salt Lake County. The inventory cataloged and mapped every recreation facility and publicly

owned park bigger than 2.5 acres. See the **Appendix** for detailed inventory lists.

As depicted in **Table 2**, the Salt Lake Valley area has nearly 17,000 acres of public parks and recreation facilities owned by the County and the various municipalities. Regional open spaces constitute more than half the acreage, with parks and golf courses accounting for the remaining areas. Additionally, 100,000 acres of federally owned open space in the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountains are located within

Owner	Public Parks	Open Space	Golf Courses	Recreation Facilities*
Salt Lake County	36 (1,883 ac)	25 (4,143 ac)	6 (1,032 ac)	22
Municipality	419 (2,990 ac)	62 (6,133 ac)	11 (1,886 ac)	4
County Managed Municipal Ownership	5 (439 ac)	-	-	4
Special Service District	-	-	-	4
Total	460 (5,312 ac)	87 (10,276 ac)	17 (2,918 ac)	34

* Includes recreation centers, ice centers, and outdoor pools

Salt Lake County. Hundreds of miles of trails and 34 recreation facilities further enrich the recreational offerings with recreation centers, fieldhouses, ice centers, and outdoor pools.

Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation is a substantial provider of park and recreation amenities throughout the valley. Among facilities surveyed, the County holds sole or partial ownership of one-third of the public parkland, over half of its public open space (not including federal land), and a third of its public golf courses. Moreover, the County operates 22 of the 34 public recreation facilities available countywide.



Meadowbrook Golf Course

Service Area Analysis

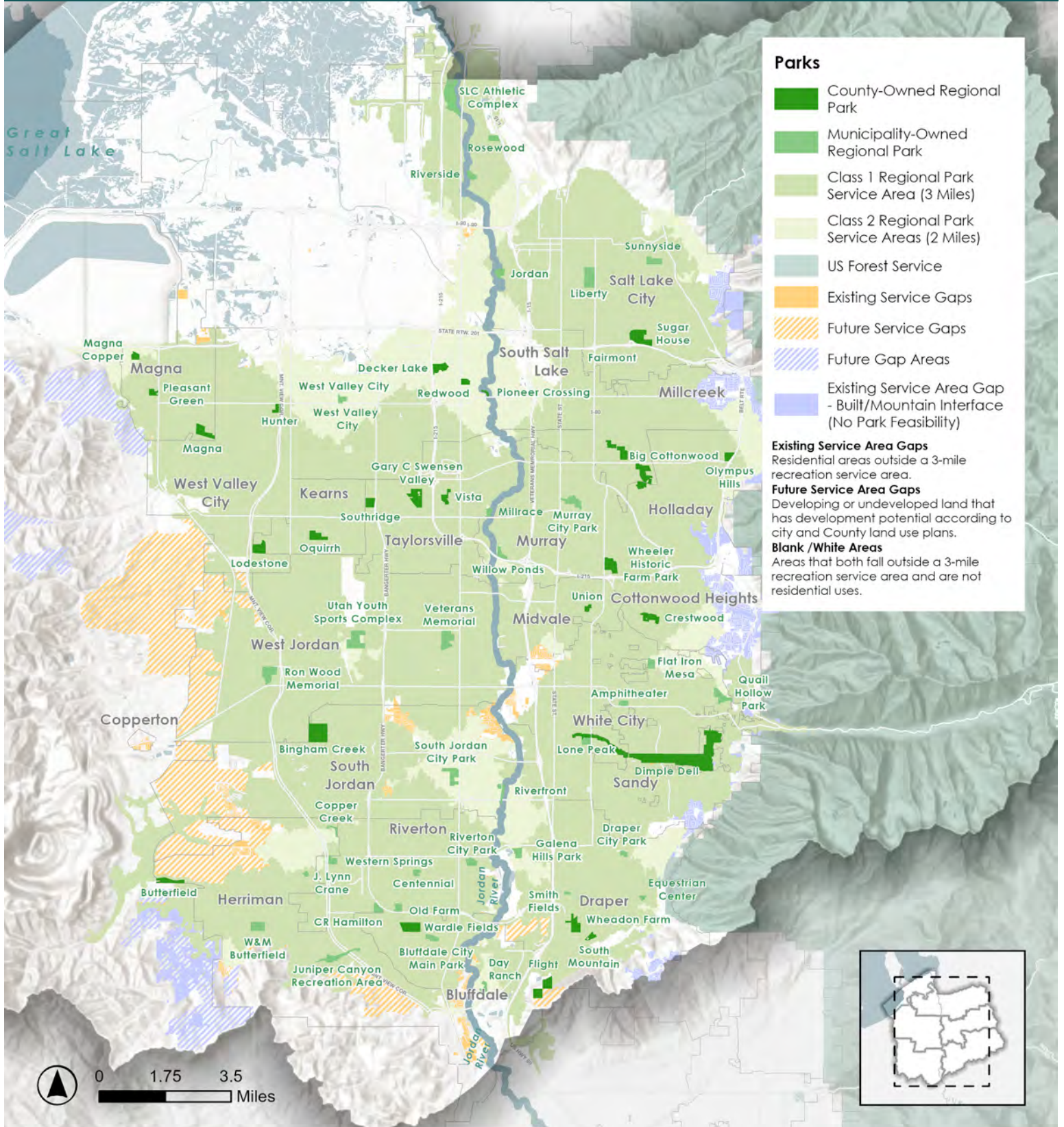
Service areas for existing and proposed regional parks and recreation facilities in Salt Lake County were evaluated based on travel distance to each facility. Overlaying the service areas with anticipated growth and population characteristics highlights underserved areas that need improved access to regional park and recreation facilities.

Facility	Miles
Class 1 Regional Park	3 miles
Class 2 Regional Park	2 miles
Golf	5 miles
Recreation Facility	3 miles
Ice Center	5 miles
Pool	3 miles

It is important to note that recommendations are subject to change as needs evolve with municipalities and service districts developing amenities or private providers creating additional resources. The *Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Plan* is an active document and will be re-evaluated regularly to assess the service areas and community priorities.

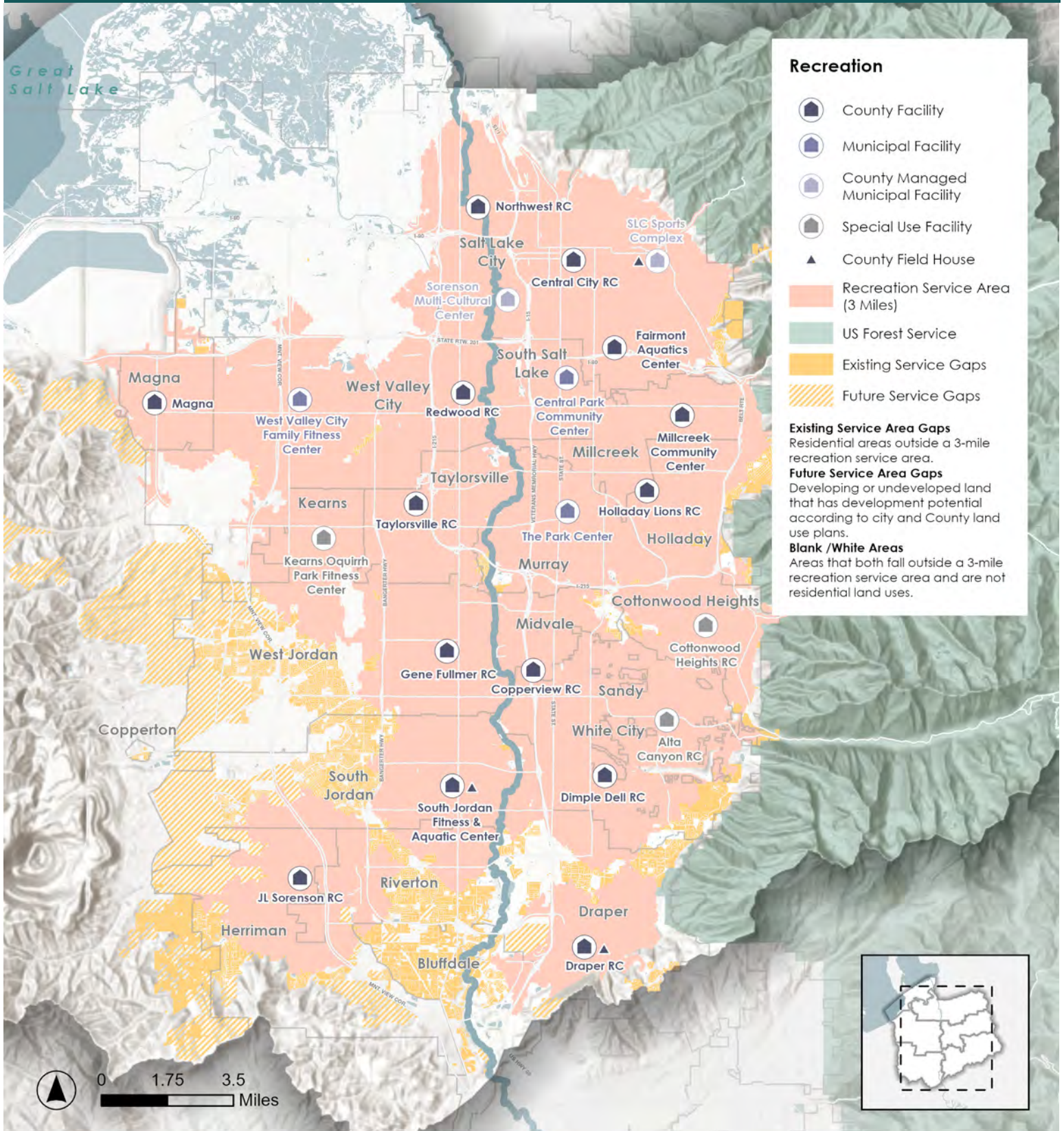
Map 2 illustrates the service areas for regional parks. While regional park coverage is generally satisfactory, small pockets of service gaps exist within all planning areas, most notably in the West and Southwest Planning Areas.

MAP 2 - REGIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS



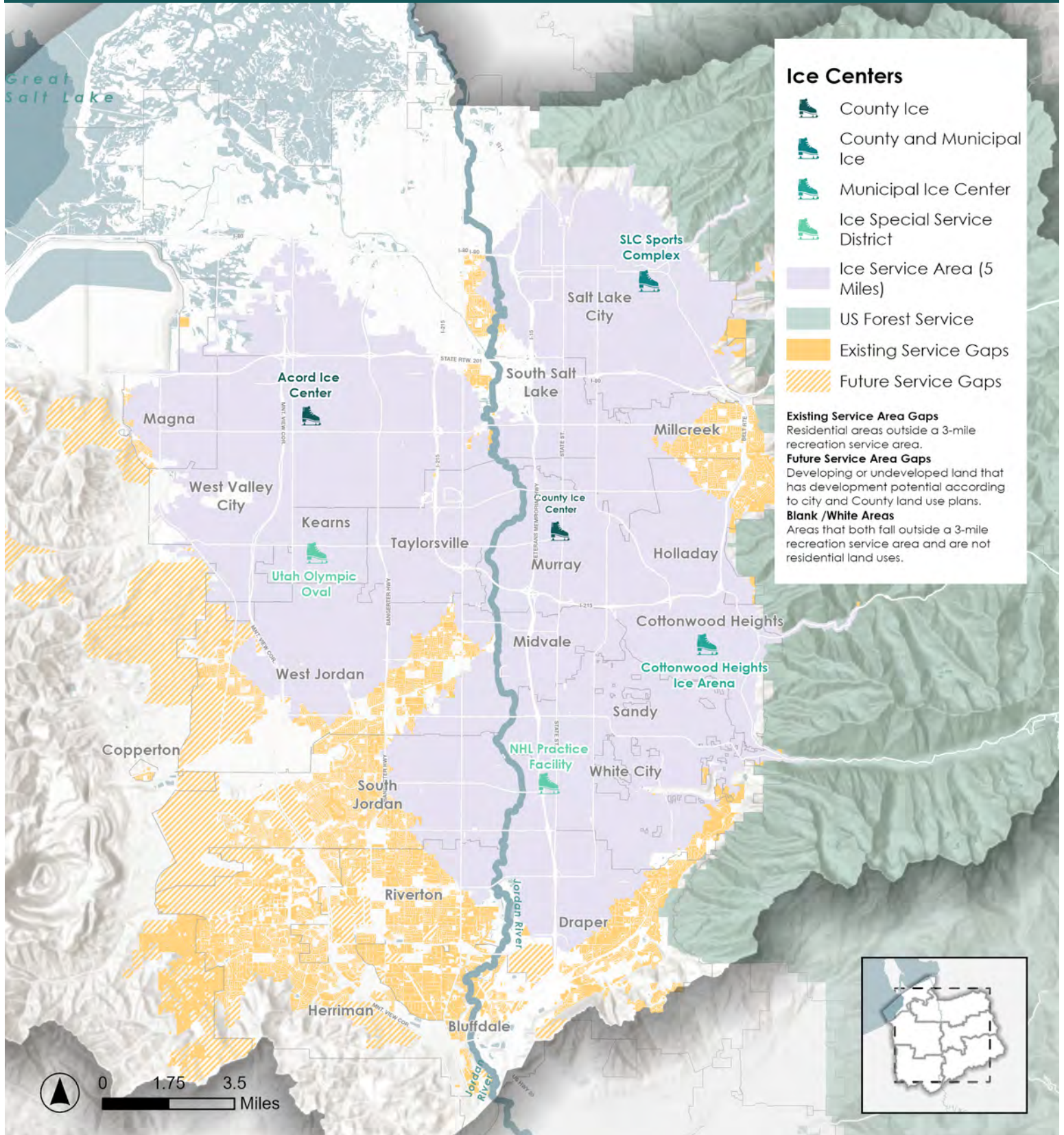
Map 4 illustrates the service areas of existing recreation centers, showcasing a generally satisfactory distribution, especially in the eastern regions. Substantial gaps remain in the West and Southwest Planning Areas, where ongoing growth underscores the need for additional facilities.

MAP 4 - RECREATION CENTER SERVICE AREAS



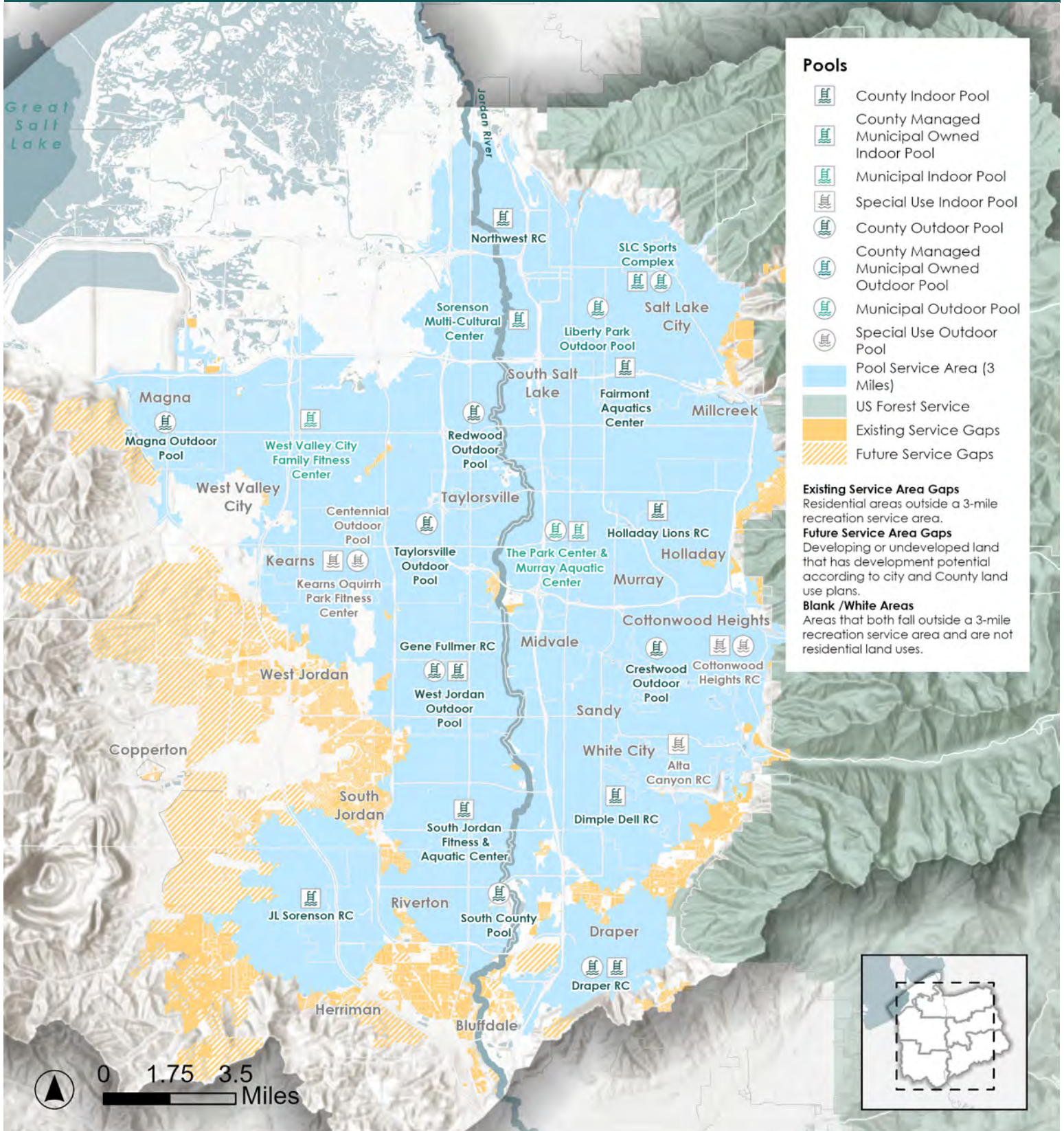
Map 5 illustrates the gaps in service area coverage for public ice facilities. At present, the North and East Planning Areas are adequately served, and the Southeast Planning Area is expected to gain access to the Utah Hockey Club Practice Facility. However, the Southwest Planning Area lacks any public ice facilities, and new, strategically placed facilities would provide more equal access to all County residents.

MAP 5 - ICE FACILITY SERVICE AREAS



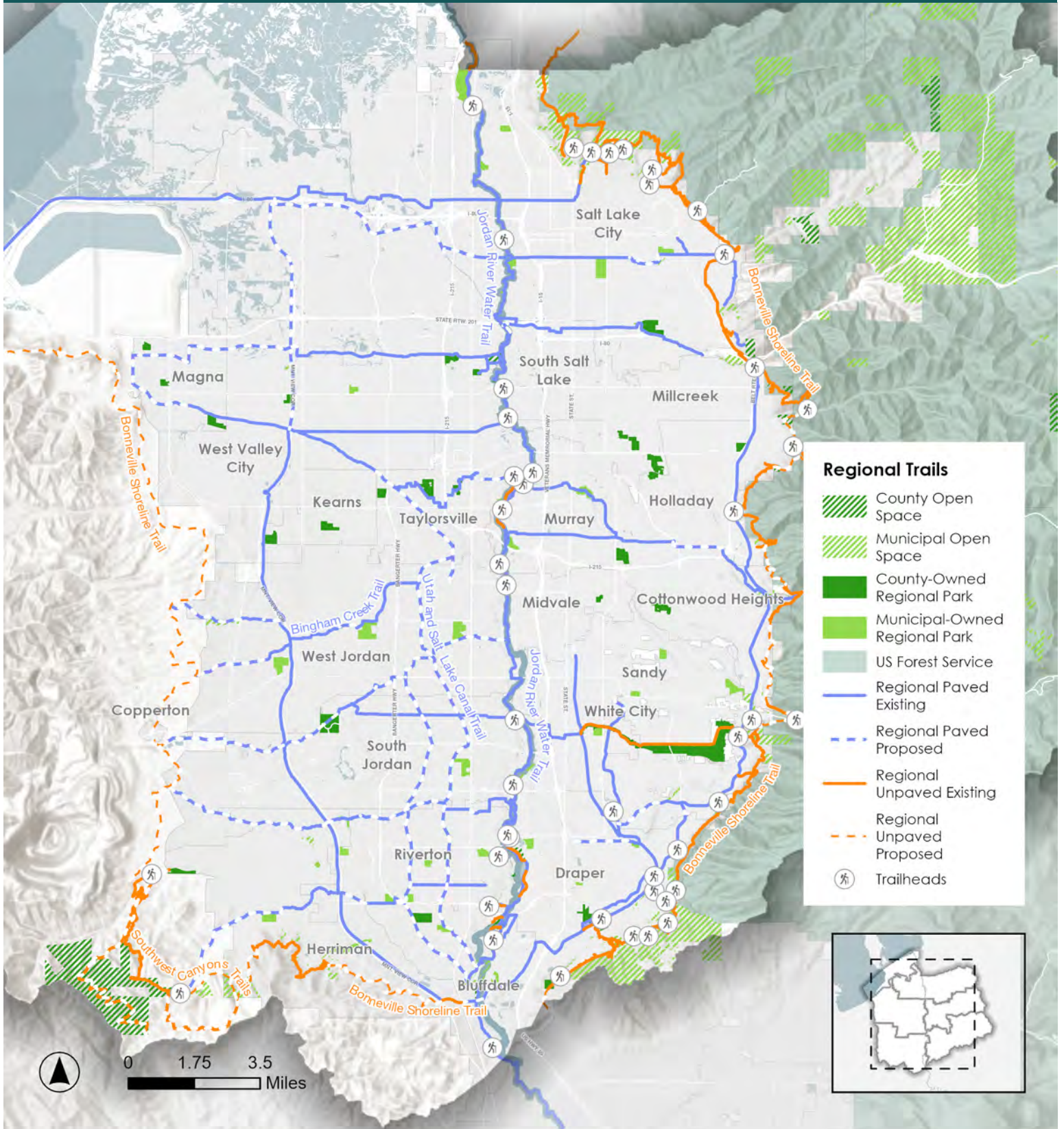
Map 6 illustrates the gaps in service area coverage for public pool facilities. At present, the North, East, and Southeast Planning Areas are adequately served. However, additional pools are needed in the West and Southwest Planning Areas to provide equal access, as is the case for recreation centers.

MAP 6 - POOL FACILITY SERVICE AREAS



Map 7 highlights the regional trail network designed to serve as the backbone of the County trail system. Both the existing and proposed alignments are shown, illustrating which corridors still require completion.

MAP 7 - REGIONAL TRAILS NETWORK



Level of Service Analysis

The National Recreation and Parks Association’s Level-of-Service (LOS) analysis is a tool that advises communities assessing their provision of park and recreation facilities by comparing their LOS to similar regions over time. This data informs county-wide development standards, pinpoints facility deficiencies, and estimates the number of facilities necessary to sustain adequate LOS in the coming decades. In addition to NRPA standards, the LOS in several comparable western metropolitan areas was used to augment the established County standard in a regional context.

While Salt Lake County’s average LOS is lower than other comparable cities/counties investigated, it is important to note that Salt Lake County’s LOS exclusively encompasses public parks, while some communities include natural open space and private parks in their park LOS, making direct comparisons challenging. Furthermore, Salt Lake County residents benefit from unparalleled access to federally owned public open space, which significantly contributes to meeting park and recreation needs. For these reasons, more value is given to evaluating and comparing the needs of individual Planning Areas.



PLANNING AREAS

The Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Plan subdivides the County into five regional planning areas as depicted in **Figure 6**. The same analyses performed at the countywide level were also applied to each planning area, highlighting subtle differences in the needs in each area. For example, while the West and Southwest planning areas need new facilities to serve expanding greenfield development, the

North, East, and Southeast areas are likely to benefit from updated or completed facilities.

Each planning area within the County has unique characteristics that will require a tailored approach to meet population needs. **Table 4** lists key population characteristics for each of the five planning areas, while **Figure 7** illustrates the age distribution within each planning area. The implications of this data are summarized in **Table 5**.

Figure 6 - Salt Lake County Five Planning Areas

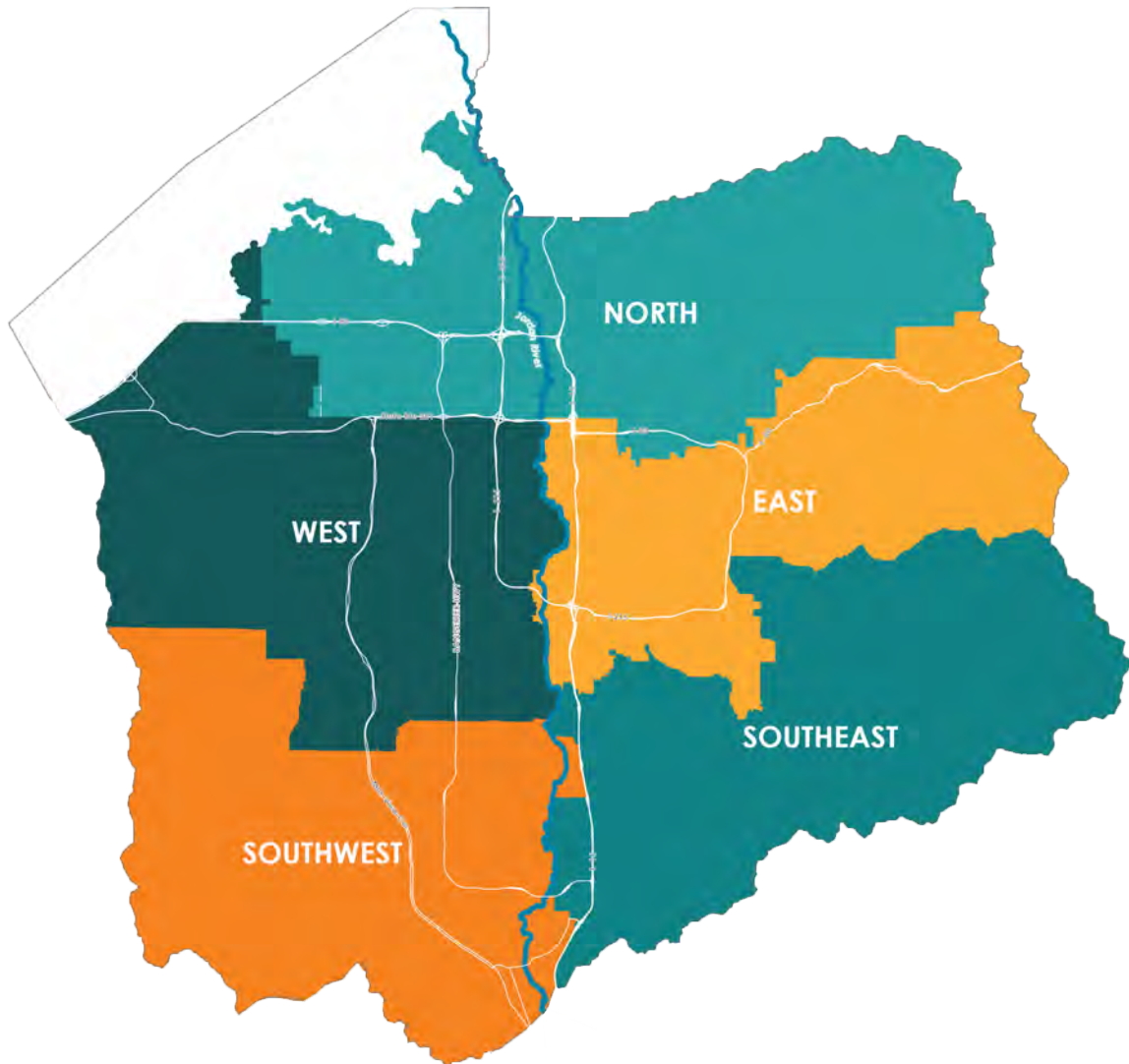
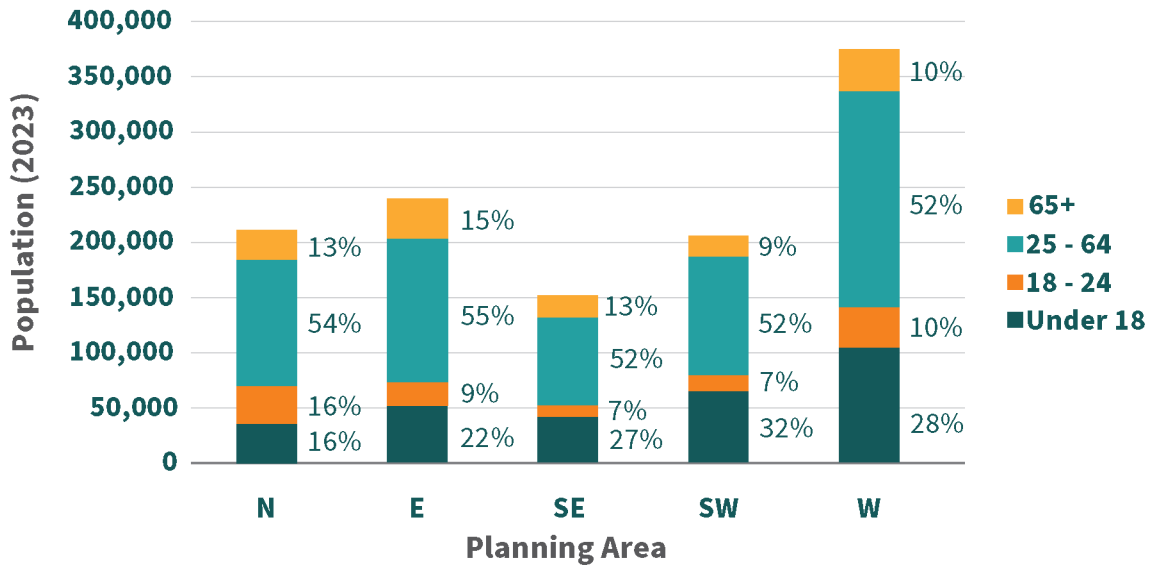


Figure 7 - Age Group by Planning Area



American Community Survey, 2023 5-year Estimates

Table 4 Planning Area Demographic Characteristics & Projections

	Projected Population 2025 ¹	Projected Population 2050 ¹	Projected Net Gain (2025-2050) ¹	Projected Growth Rate (2025-2050) ¹	Median Household Income ²	Median Age ²	% Non-white ²
North	213,485	268,395	54,991	20%	\$74,925*	33.2*	35%*
East	242,989	298,854	55,865	19%	\$92,735	36.4	27%
Southeast	163,077	204,447	41,370	20%	\$106,063**	38.3	23%
Southwest	223,994	305,346	81,352	27%	\$112,919	32.8	21%
West	390,652	446,246	55,594	12%	\$89,809	33.3	47%

* Results do not include Emigration Canyon data
 ** Results use American Community Survey, 2021 5-year estimates for Alta Township
¹ Population Projections (TAZ) – RTP 2023, Wasatch Front Regional Council
² American Community Survey, 2023 5-year Estimates

Wardle Fields Regional Park



Table 5 Planning Area Demographic Implications for Park & Recreation Planning

Planning Area	Key Characteristics	Recommendations
North	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second least populous • High diversity (35%) • Lowest income (\$66K) • Mature population - high 18–24 age group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance youth and adult-oriented amenities • Improve access in low-income areas and prioritize safety and cultural inclusivity
East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second most populous • Older population (14% 65+) • Low child share (22%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on senior-friendly amenities • Ensure facilities are accessible and adaptable • Maintain access for moderate-income areas
Southeast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least populous • High income (\$105K) • Older and less diverse • Balanced youth/senior population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance youth and adult-oriented amenities • Maintain quality as the population grows
Southwest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fastest growth (27%) • Youngest area • High income (\$110K) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand parks and youth-focused facilities • Plan to match rapid growth
West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most populous • Highest diversity (43%) • High share of children • Lower income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address service gaps in high-need communities • Invest in youth and culturally responsive amenities • Improve access to low-income areas and prioritize safety and cultural inclusivity

NORTH PLANNING AREA

Salt Lake City, Emigration Canyon



Demographic Snapshot

The North Planning Area is currently the second least populous of the five planning areas, but is projected to grow by 20%, adding over 54,000 residents by 2050. It stands out for its diversity (35%) and has the lowest median household income in the County (\$66,000). The area has a relatively mature population, with the smallest proportion of children (19%) and the highest share of young adults aged 18–24 (14%). Given countywide aging trends, the area is likely to continue maturing, highlighting the need to balance parks and recreation resources to serve both younger and older residents. However, note that the number of young adults is likely driven by University of Utah, which provides a significant amount of recreational amenities for that age group.

2021 & 2024 Needs Assessment Priorities

- 1 Trails
- 2 Natural Areas / Wildlife habitat
- 3 Indoor & Outdoor Swimming
- 4 Jordan River Water Trail

Public Meeting & Project Website

- Trail access and safety
- Jordan River safety and cleanliness need to be improved
- Desire for a fishing pond
- Improved maintenance in County-owned parks

Municipal Priorities

- Salt Lake City Green Loop and completion of 9-Line Trail
- Expansion of the foothills trail system and regional trails
- Glendale Regional Park development
- Expansion of SLC Regional Athletic Center
- Updates to Pioneer, Sugar House, Sunnyside, and Memory Grove Parks
- Emigration Canyon trail development
- Open space preservation
- Additional off-leash dog parks
- Mountain Dell Golf redevelopment
- Jordan River Recreation Zone/Emerald Ribbon project
- Updates for Sorensen Unity Center and SLC Sports Complex

EAST PLANNING AREA

Cottonwood Heights, Holladay, Midvale, Millcreek, Murray, South Salt Lake



Demographic Snapshot

The East Planning Area is the second most populous planning area. It is projected to grow by 19%, adding approximately 55,865 residents and reaching a population of 298,854 by 2050. The area has the second-lowest median household income (\$78,000) and a moderate level of diversity (24%). It has the oldest population profile, with the greatest share of residents over age 65 (14%) and a relatively low proportion of children under 18 (22%). These characteristics suggest a need for age-inclusive park and recreation amenities.

2021 & 2024 Needs Assessment Priorities

- 1 Trails
- 2 Natural Areas / Wildlife Habitat
- 3 Indoor Swimming
- 4 Outdoor Swimming
- 5 Jordan River Water Trail

Public Meeting & Project Website

- More sand volleyball, pickleball, all-abilities facilities, indoor playground, disc golf, ice rinks
- New recreation center in Midvale / South Salt Lake
- More trails, especially along Mill Creek and canals
- Preservation of equestrian facilities

Municipal Priorities

- Trails (development, connectivity, access to the Bonneville Shoreline)
- Open space preservation
- Full-service recreation center in Midvale
- Indoor full-size gymnasium (South Salt Lake & Murray)
- Increased maintenance and facility upgrade in County parks (i.e., Big Cottonwood Park)
- Additional park amenities (dog parks, pickleball courts, splash pads, skate parks, sports fields)
- Preservation of the outdoor pool at Crestwood Regional Park
- Jordan River Regional Park development

SOUTHEAST PLANNING AREA

Alta, Brighton, Draper, Sandy, White City



Demographic Snapshot

The Southeast Planning Area is the least populous planning area, with an estimated population of 163,077 in 2025. It is expected to grow by 20%, adding about 41,370 residents and reaching 204,447 by 2050. The area has a relatively affluent population with a median household income (\$105,000), and is less diverse with 81% of its residents identifying as white and non-Hispanic/Latino. The population is older on average (median age 35.3), and both youth and senior age groups are well-represented, indicating a need to provide facilities that serve a broad age range.

2021 & 2024 Needs Assessment Priorities

- 1 Trails
- 2 Indoor Swimming
- 3 Outdoor Swimming
- 4 Natural Areas / Wildlife habitat
- 5 Jordan River Water Trail

Public Meeting & Project Website

- More dog parks
- Connectivity between local and regional trails and other parks and recreation facilities
- Improved trail maintenance
- More trailheads at Dimple Dell Regional
- Park snow removal on walking paths

Municipal Priorities

- Additional trails and open space
- Desired facilities/amenities: Indoor track, gymnasium, indoor ice arena, pickleball courts, all-abilities playground, off-leash dog park, pavilions, trail lights, facilities for older adults
- Improvements to Dimple Dell Regional Park (erosion control, accessible trails loops, neighborhood park development at the east end)

SOUTHWEST PLANNING AREA

Bluffdale, Copperton, Herriman, Riverton, South Jordan



Demographic Snapshot

The Southwest Planning Area is the third most populous planning area, with 223,994 residents. It is projected to experience the fastest growth (27%), adding over 80,000 residents by 2050. It is the highest earning with a median household income of \$110,000 and the least diverse planning area, with only 13% of residents identifying as non-white and/or Hispanic/Latino. The population is the youngest of the five areas, with a median age of 32, and over one-third of residents are under 18. Rapid growth and a large youth population highlight the importance of expanding park and recreation infrastructure to meet an increasing demand.

2021 & 2024 Needs Assessment Priorities

- 1 Trails
- 2 Indoor Swimming
- 3 Outdoor Swimming
- 4 Natural Areas / Wildlife Habitat
- 5 Indoor Exercise/ Fitness

Public Meeting & Project Website

- Additional trails and open space
- Additional amenities (pickleball, disc golf)
- An additional recreation center/swimming pool
- Establishment of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail along the Oquirrh Mountains
- Improved park maintenance

Municipal Priorities

- Additional recreation center
- Trails (development, connectivity, trailheads, Midas Creek Trail)
- Open space preservation (particularly adjacent to Camp Williams)
- Additional amenities (ice sheet, multipurpose fields, loop trails, disc golf, mountain bike course)
- Regional Athletic Complex (RAC-South)
- Regional park development at the Jordan Narrows
- Construct the next phase of Bingham Creek Regional Park

WEST PLANNING AREA

Kearns, Magna, Taylorsville, West Jordan, West Valley City



Demographic Snapshot

The West Planning Area is the largest geographically and the most populous, with an estimated population of 390,652. It is projected to grow by 12%, adding 55,594 residents and reaching 446,246 by 2050. Although the growth rate is moderate, the area's size and population generate a high demand for parks and recreation amenities. The West Planning Area has the highest proportion of children and racial/ethnic minority groups (43%), along with relatively low median household incomes (\$79,000). These factors reinforce the need for equitable investment in public recreation resources across the planning area.

2021 & 2024 Needs Assessment Priorities

- 1 Trails
- 2 Indoor Swimming
- 3 Natural Areas / Wildlife habitat
- 4 Outdoor Swimming
- 5 Indoor Exercise/ Fitness

Public Meeting & Project Website

- Trail access and safety
- Jordan River safety and cleanliness need to be improved
- Desire for a fishing pond
- Improved maintenance in County-owned parks

Municipal Priorities

- More trails (trail connectivity, formalize canal trails, Barney's Creek Trail, neighborhood connections)
- Open space preservation (Big Bend restoration)
- Rebuild Redwood Recreation Center
- Jordan River Park regional development
- New County recreation center at Ron Wood Park (including pool, classrooms, gymnasiums, and track)
- Additional amenities (disc golf, baseball, loop trails, pickleball courts, passive amenities)
- Higher standard of maintenance

Regional Vs. Local Amenities

Salt Lake County is committed to delivering regional park and recreation services that are accessible to all residents by ensuring a core set of amenities is available within an equitable geographic service area. To address service gaps, programs and facilities are designed to be within practical reach for communities across the county. However, not all amenities fall under the County’s regional service model. Local municipalities can provide the amenities that their community members seek and value. For some community amenities, it is more appropriately provided by local municipalities. **Table 6** outlines the regional amenities Salt Lake County offers within its parks and facilities. While local amenities are generally the responsibility of municipalities, the County may collaborate on a case-by-case basis to meet specific community needs. LOS comparisons for these amenity types are provided for reference in the **Appendix** but not discussed here.

Amenities Analysis

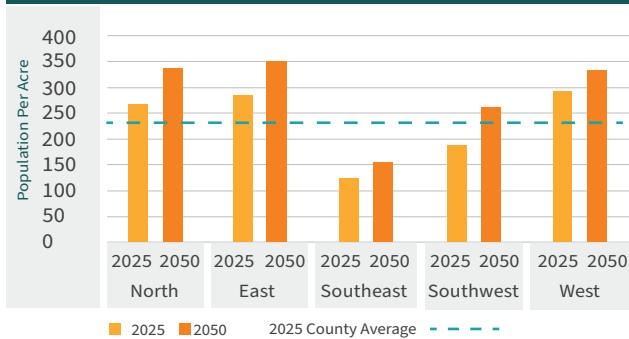
A level-of-service (LOS) for selected park amenities was established using the projected 2025 population for each planning area. This LOS was then projected to 2050 to assess how population growth will affect service levels. A side-by-side comparison of planning areas was conducted to identify specific shortfalls and trends, which are discussed in the following sections. This comparison helps highlight how population density impacts LOS—an insight that geospatial analysis alone may not fully reveal.

Table 6 - Regional & Local Amenities	
Regional Amenities	
Fields	
Multipurpose Fields	
Baseball Fields	
Softball Fields	
Courts	
Basketball Courts	
Pickleball Courts	
Tennis Courts	
Recreation Facilities	
Recreation Center	
Ice Center	
Golf Course	
Indoor Swimming Pool	
Parks & Play	
Regional Playgrounds	
Local Amenities	
Fields	
Disc Golf Courses	
Courts	
Volleyball Courts	
Parks & Play	
Local Playgrounds	
Splash Pads/Water Play	
Skate Parks	
Bike Parks	
Dog Parks/Off-leash Areas	

Park Acreage

Figure 8 illustrates the park acres per 1,000 people for each planning area. The Southeast Planning Area maintains the highest LOS in this category, outpacing all other planning areas and the county average. The North, East, and West planning areas may benefit the most from added acreage.

Figure 8 - LOS for Parks



Sports Fields

Salt Lake County is primarily interested in the development of multipurpose fields, which serve more than one sport program or group. However, baseball and softball fields are also tracked here, as they contribute to overall LOS and may potentially be retrofitted to be multipurpose as future needs require.

Figure 9 - LOS for Multipurpose Fields

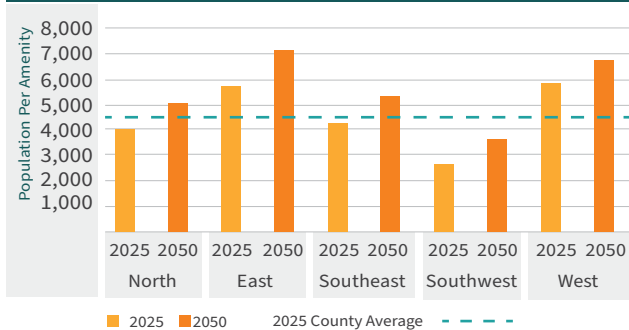


Figure 9 shows that the East and West areas are currently the most underserved for multipurpose fields. While all planning areas are likely to experience increased demand for fields by 2050, the sharpest decrease in LOS will be in the East Planning Area.

Figures 10 and 11 show that the North and Southwest areas are the least equipped for baseball, while the East and Southwest areas are the least equipped for softball. Looking ahead to 2050, increased population in the Southwest and North areas will increase demand at a higher rate than other planning areas.

Sports Courts

Figure 10 - LOS for Baseball Fields

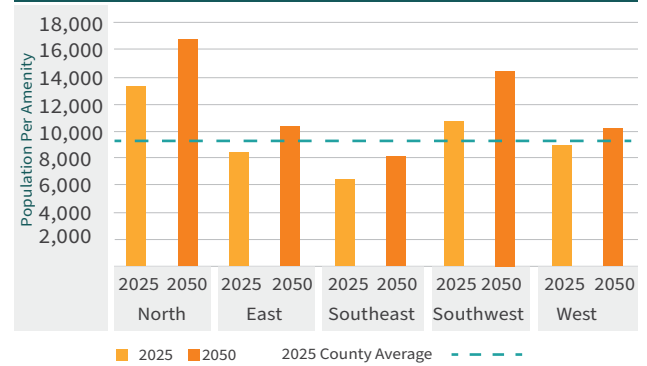
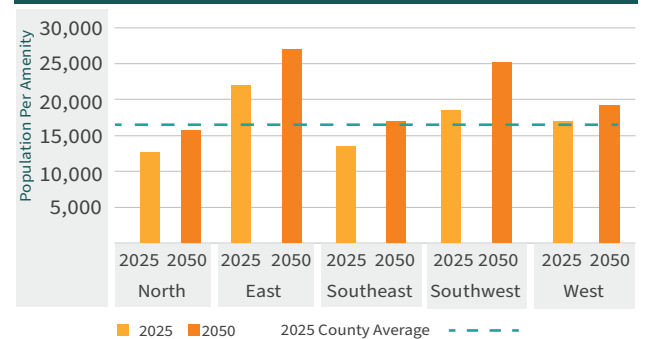


Figure 11 - LOS for Softball Fields



Like sports fields, Salt Lake County recognizes the need for sports courts to be more multipurpose, rather than single-use. The County will prioritize the development of versatile courts where possible. An inventory of existing single-use facilities for basketball, pickleball, and tennis is provided here to track current trends.

Figure 12 illustrates that basketball courts are needed in the North, East, and Southeast planning areas, with a similar increase in demand expected across most areas over time.

Figure 12 - LOS for Basketball

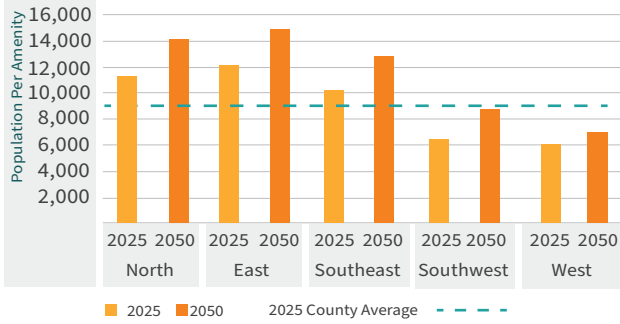


Figure 13 shows that the Southeast and Southwest planning areas lead in pickleball courts, while the West planning area is the most underserved for the sport. However, by 2050, the North and East areas are likely to see the most increase in demand, given their population growth and aging demographic.

Figure 13 - LOS for Pickleball

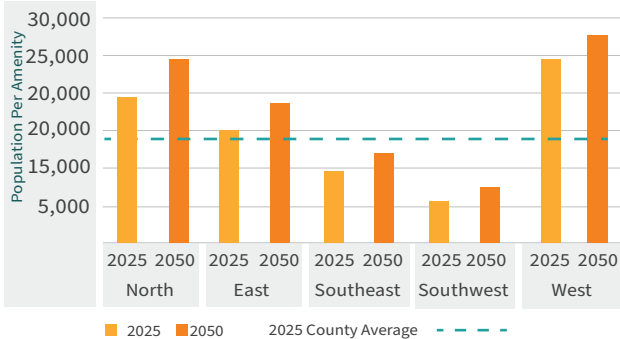
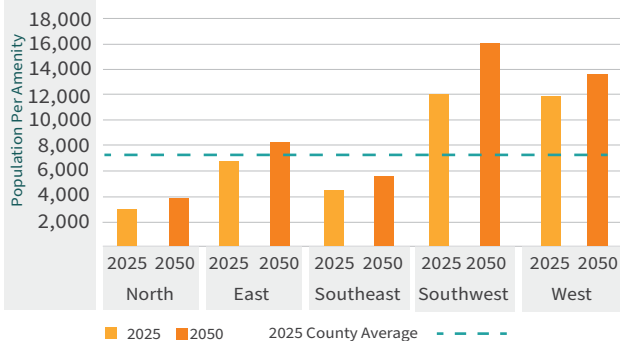


Figure 14 illustrates a disparity in tennis court distribution between the east and west sides of the valley. While tennis is not expected to trend as strongly as pickleball, the Southwest and West planning areas may benefit from additional courts.

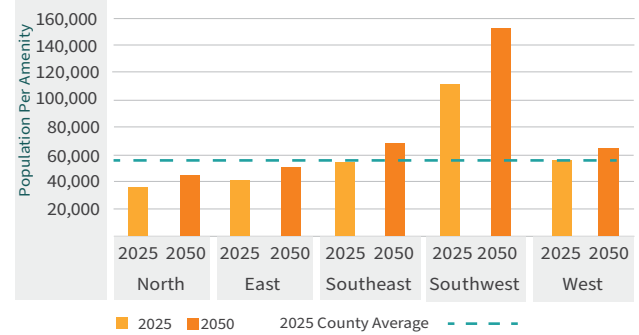
Figure 14 - LOS for Tennis



Recreation Centers

Figure 15 supports geospatial analysis findings, which show that the Southwest planning area needs future recreation centers more than the other planning areas.

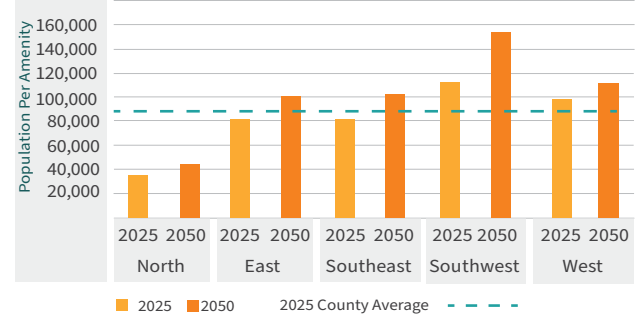
Figure 15 - LOS for Recreation Centers



Golf Courses

Figure 16 illustrates that the North Planning Area is well served with golf courses. The geospatial analysis findings, which show the need for golf facilities in the Southwest Planning Area, are amplified by the projected population growth for that planning area.

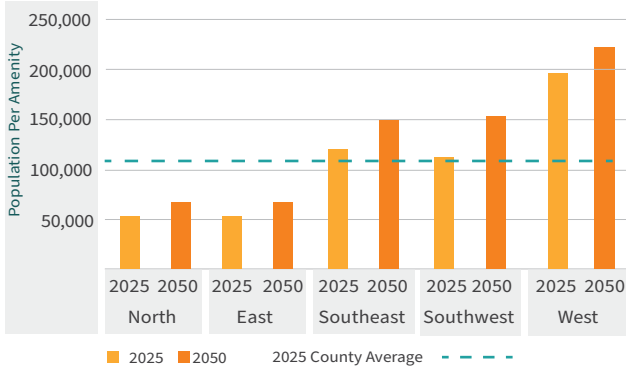
Figure 16 - LOS for Golf



Indoor Swimming Pools

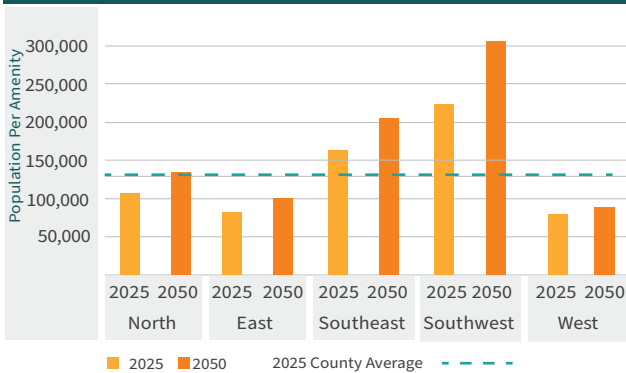
Figure 17 shows that the North and East planning areas outpace other areas in the number of available indoor pools. By 2050, the Southwest, West, and Southeast areas are likely to experience increased demand for these facilities.

Figure 17 - LOS for Indoor Pools



Outdoor Pools

Figure 18 - LOS for Outdoor Pools

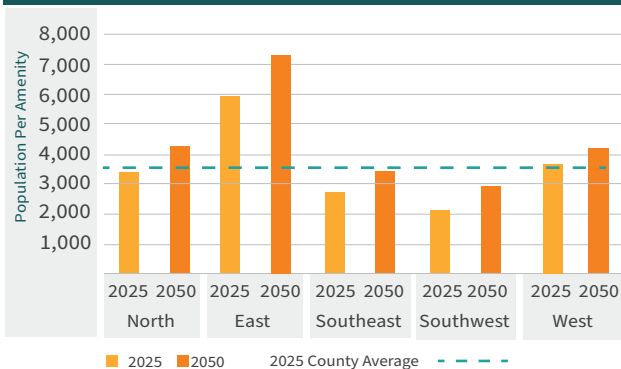


Regional Playgrounds

Playgrounds are a significant part of any park. However, the County envisions that future playgrounds will be larger, have regional draw, and feature key components such as all-abilities play or nature play.

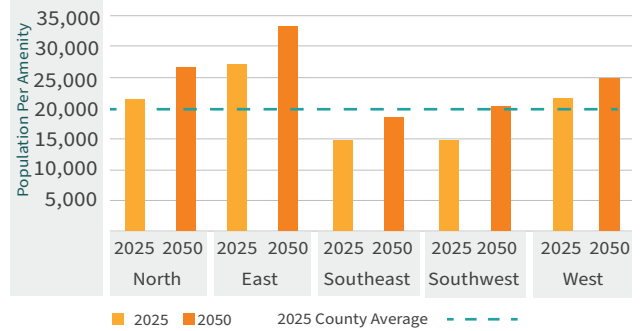
Figure 19 illustrates that the North and East planning areas are the least provisioned

Figure 19 - LOS for Playgrounds



with playgrounds (both regional and local) overall. Demand may increase by 2050 but could be offset by the planning areas' aging populations. **Figure 20** shows a similar trend for playgrounds located in regional parks.

Figure 20 - LOS for Regional Playgrounds



Trails

The County's regional trail system serves each of the five planning areas. As seen in **Table 7**, the Southeast Planning Area, with 91 miles of trails, provides County residents with the most miles of complete trails and the fewest miles of proposed trails. In contrast, the East Planning Area has the fewest miles of developed trails. The West Planning Area has 61 miles of existing trails, which is comparable to the North Planning Area's 74 miles, but boasts 62 more miles of proposed trails than the North. The Southwest Planning area, with 70 miles of existing and 100 miles of proposed trails, has the most miles of incomplete trails. For more information about complete and proposed regional trail mileage across the county, please see the **Appendix**.

Table 7 - Existing & Proposed Regional Trail Mileage by Planning Area

	Existing	Proposed
North	74	14
East	58	14
Southeast	91	11
Southwest	70	100
West	61	76

RECOMMENDED PROJECTS

The following recommended projects meet identified needs and align with the key pillars: Repair, Complete, and Develop.



Repair What We Have

The Unfunded Capital Maintenance Dashboard has identified nearly \$138 million (in 2025 US Dollars) across more than 350 projects as of Spring 2025. This number is expected to grow until significant funding is directed towards these projects.



Wheeler Historic Farm Outdoor Education

Figure 21 - Capital Maintenance Costs & No. of Projects



RECOMMENDED PROJECT CRITERIA

Recommended projects meet identified needs and align with the key pillars: Repair, Complete, and Develop. **Prioritizing a project will be influenced by a range of factors, including whether it:**



Involves the completion of an unfinished park or recreation facility



Has a history of prior funding support



Serves an area with higher concentrations of underserved populations



Serves an area projected for population growth



Fills a gap in an underserved geographic location



Has public and/or municipal support



Addresses needs identified by Parks and Recreation staff or leadership



Complete What We Started

The following is a list of parks and facilities that are either incomplete, significantly aged, or in need of expansion due to programming needs. The general recommendation for these projects is to either complete developing the amenity as originally designed or conduct a study to assess the options of replacing or decommissioning the facility.

Table 8 (1/2) - Projects to be Completed		
Project/Facility	Description	Planning Area
Regional Parks		
Big Cottonwood Regional Park	Complete the build-out including off street parking, restrooms, interpretive signage, boardwalks, removal of invasives and restoration of native trees, plants and shrubs.	East
Bingham Creek Regional Park	Complete the build-out including destination playground and splash pad, parking, pickleball courts.	Southwest
Crestwood Regional Park	Complete the build-out including removal of old building, site improvements.	Southeast
Dimple Dell Regional Park	Complete the build-out including trail improvements.	Southeast
County Ice & Athletic Fields	Complete build out, including lights and purchase of additional land for access and support facilities.	East
Magna Regional Park	Complete the build-out including baseball diamonds, play areas, restrooms, skate spot, and pavilion. Explore options for purchasing 27 acres from ATK, south of the Railroad tracks, to develop a dog park per the <i>Off-Leash Dog Park Implementation Plan</i>	West
Pioneer Crossing	Complete the build-out including additional of parking, pavilion, and planting of native trees and shrubs.	West
Valley Regional Park	Complete the build-out including multipurpose fields, tree grove, destination playground. Interior circulation, pavilion and parking.	West
Wardle Fields Regional Park	Complete the build-out of site and integrate the dog park per the <i>Off-Leash Dog Park Implementation Plan</i> . Purchase adjacent property.	Southwest
Wheadon Farm Regional Park	Complete the build-out including playground expansion and trail improvements.	Southeast
Wheeler Historic Farm	Complete the build-out including improvement of animal facilities and interactive areas with public.	Southeast
Recreation and Ice Centers		
Central City Recreation Center	Conduct a study to assess decommissioning or replacement	North
Copperview Recreation Center	Conduct a study to assess decommissioning or replacement	East
County Athletic Fields	Conduct a study to evaluate whether the Phase 2 design still aligns with current community needs for a building expansion with an additional ice sheet	East
Gene Fullmer Recreation Center	Conduct a study to evaluate whether the Phase 2 design still aligns with current community needs for a building expansion and an additional gymnasium	West
Kearns Activity Center	Conduct a study to assess decommissioning or replacement	West
Northwest Recreation Center	Conduct a study to evaluate whether the Phase 2 design still aligns with current community needs for an additional gymnasium	North

Table 8 (2/2) - Projects to be Completed Continued

Northwest Community Center	Conduct a study to assess decommissioning or replacement	North
Redwood Recreation Center	Conduct a study to assess decommissioning or replacement	West
Taylorville Recreation Center	Conduct a study to evaluate whether the Phase 2 design still aligns with current community needs for a building expansion	West
Trails		
Bingham Creek Regional Trail	Collaborate with local municipalities and Rio Tinto to implement and secure land or easements as needed	Southwest
Bonneville Shoreline Trail	Collaborate with the US Forest Service (USFS) and local municipalities to implement the Master Plan and secure land or easements as needed	East, Southeast
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (Oquirrh)	Collaborate with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Rio Tinto, and local municipalities to implement the Master Plan and secure land or easements as needed	Southwest, West
Emigration Canyon Trailhead – Perkins Flats	Collaborate with USFS and local municipalities to implement	North
Jordan River Water Trail	Collaborate with local municipalities to enhance boat access along the river by adding portages and launches	All
Killyon Canyon Trailhead	Collaborate with USFS and local municipalities to implement	North
Southwest Canyons Trails Network	Collaborate with BLM, Rio Tinto, and local municipalities to implement and secure land or easements as needed	Southwest
Utah and Salt Lake Canal Trail	Collaborate with the canal company and local municipalities to implement and secure land or easements as needed	Southwest, West

Magna Regional Park





Develop New Opportunities

The needs analysis to fill service area gaps identifies the following opportunities for developing new parks and recreation facilities to add to the County system.

Table 9 - New Opportunities & Projects

Project/Facility	Description	Planning Area
Land Acquisition	Purchase property for the completion of trail corridors or the construction of new park and recreation facilities	All
Programming Study	Complete needs assessment of recreational programming	All
Jordan River Regional Park	Implement recommendations from the <i>Jordan River Regional Park Master Plan</i>	East, West
Southwest Regional Park	Support the planning and development of a new regional park to fill the emerging service area gap with westward development growth	Southwest
West Regional Park	Support the planning and development of a new regional park to fill the emerging service area gap with westward development growth	West
Southwest Recreation Center	Support the planning and development of a new recreation center to fill the service area gap	Southwest
West Recreation Center	Support the planning and development of a new recreation center to fill the service area gap	West
Southwest/West Ice Center	Support the planning and development of a new ice center to fill the service area gap	Southwest, West
9-Hole Golf Course	Support the planning and development of a new short-course (9-hole) golf course to fill the service area gap	Southwest
System wide	Conduct a study to assess the construction of a multipurpose "fieldhouse" facility	TBD

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the *Salt Lake County Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Plan* provides a comprehensive, strategic roadmap to Improve lives through People, Parks, and Play. By focusing on the key pillars of Repair, Complete, and Develop, the Division seeks to address growing community needs while ensuring the sustainability and quality of existing facilities. This plan highlights the importance of maintaining current parks and infrastructure, completing partially developed sites, and strategically expanding to meet the demands of a growing population. Focusing on equitable regional access, the projects identified aim to create a more balanced distribution of resources, particularly in underserved areas, to provide opportunities for all County residents.

Moving forward, securing funding for maintenance, ensuring accessibility, and prioritizing projects that address regional distribution and environmental sustainability will be key to realizing the vision of a vibrant and accessible recreational landscape for all.

Appendix

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Table A1 - Class-One Regional Parks (2023)

	Acres	Location	Planning Area
County-Owned			
Big Cottonwood Regional Park	258	Holladay/Millcreek	East
Butterfield Trailhead Regional Park	50	Herriman	Southwest
Dimple Dell Regional Park	649	Sandy	Southeast
Flight Park	80	Draper	Southeast
Valley Regional Park	90	Taylorsville	West
Lodestone Regional Park	60	Kearns	West
Magna Regional Park	62	Magna	West
Oquirrh Park	53	Kearns	West
Wardle Fields Regional Park	80	Bluffdale	Southwest
Wheadon Farm Regional Park	64	Draper	Southeast
Wheeler Historic Farm Park	74	Murray	East
Subtotal	1,520		
Joint County/Municipal Ownership			
Bingham Creek	160	South Jordan	Southwest
Sugar House Park	111	Salt Lake City	North
Subtotal	271		
Municipal-Owned			
Centennial Park	78	West Valley	West
Juniper Canyon Recreation Area	72	Herriman	Southwest
Liberty Park	100	Salt Lake City	North
Murray City Park	67	Murray	East
Ron Wood Memorial Park	61	West Jordan	West
SLC Regional Athletic Complex	51	Salt Lake City	North
Veterans Memorial Park	99	West Jordan	West
Subtotal	528		
Total	2,318		

Table A2 - Class-Two Regional Parks (2023) (1/2)

	Acres	Location	Planning Area
County-Owned			
Crestwood Regional Park	53	Cottonwood Heights	East
Decker Lake	52	West Valley	West
Hunter Park	28	West Valley	West
Magna Copper Park	18	Magna	West
Olympus Hills Park	32	Millcreek	East
Pioneer Crossing	23	West Valley	West
Pleasant Green Park	28	Magna	West
Redwood Park	34	West Valley	West
South Mountain Park	22	Draper	Southeast
Southridge Park	40	Taylorsville	West
Union Park	17	Midvale	East
Subtotal	346		
Joint County/Municipal Ownership			
Vista Park	48	Taylorsville	West
Utah Youth Sports Complex	118	West Jordan	West
Subtotal	166		
Municipal-Owned			
Andy Ballard Equestrian Center	24	Draper	Southeast
Bluffdale City Main Park	20	Bluffdale	Southwest
South Jordan City Park	49	South Jordan	Southwest
Copper Creek Park	26	Herriman	Southwest
CR Hamilton Park	30	Riverton	Southwest
Day Ranch	20	Bluffdale	Southwest
Draper City Park	19	Draper	Southeast
Fairmont Park	30	Salt Lake City	North
Flat Iron Mesa Park	32	Sandy	Southeast
Galena Hills Park	46	Draper	Southeast
J. Lynn Crane Park	13	Herriman	Southwest
Jordan Park	36	Salt Lake City	North
Lonepeak Park	29	Draper	Southeast
Millrace Park	23	Taylorsville	West
Old Farm Park	22	Riverton	Southwest
Quail Hollow Park	53	Sandy	Southeast

Table A2 - Class 2 Regional Park Parks (2023) Continued (2/2)

Riverfront Park (West & East)	24	South Jordan	Southwest
Riverside Park	26	Salt Lake City	North
Riverton City Park	38	Riverton	Southwest
Rosewood Park	22	Salt Lake City	North
Smith Fields Park	11	Draper	Southeast
Sunnyside Park	27	Salt Lake City	North
W&M Butterfield Park	60	Herriman	Southwest
West Valley City Park	27	West Valley	West
Western Springs Park	28	Riverton	Southwest
Westpointe Park	23	Salt Lake City	North
Willow Ponds Park	32	Murray	East
Subtotal	789		
Total	1169		

Table A3 - County-Owned Neighborhood Parks (2023)

	Acres	Place	Planning Area
Copperton Park	10	Copperton	Southwest
Copperview Recreation Center Park	12	Midvale	East
Cougar Park Basin	6	Kearns	West
Evergreen Park	6	Millcreek	East
Granite Park	14	Sandy	Southeast
Harmony Park	11	South Salt Lake	East
Marv Jenson Park	18	South Jordan	Southwest
Salt Lake County Turf Athletic Fields	21	Murray	East
Tanner Park	10	Salt Lake City	North
West Jordan Dog Park	5	West Jordan	West
Total	112		

Table A4 - Regional Trail System

Trail Name	Surface	Existing Mileage	Planned Mileage	Description	Priorities
Bingham Creek Regional Trail	Hard	1.8	9.6	A planned regional trail along the Bingham Creek Drainage stretching the Oquirrh Mountains, through Copperton, South Jordan, and West Jordan, to the Jordan River. A portion of the trail is complete within Bingham Creek Regional Park.	"Create <i>Bingham Creek Regional Trail Master Plan</i> Work with stakeholders to continue trail development."
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (BST)	Soft	74.5 (30.5 County-owned)	32.8	Nestled in the Wasatch foothills along the historic elevation of the Lake Bonneville shoreline. Envisioned to span 280 miles from Nephi to the Idaho border.	"Acquire/develop missing segments along the east bench -Acquire/develop BST along the west bench"
Dimple Dell Trail System	Soft	11.7	3.2	A network of trails that extends from the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon through the Dimple Dell Regional Open Space, ultimately linking to the Porter Rockwell Trail	"Connect trail system to the Jordan River Parkway Trail."
Jordan River Parkway Trail	Hard	46 (County-owned)	.12	Serves as the backbone of the County's trail system, offering uninterrupted travel across the entire County from north to south along the Jordan River.	"Protecting adjacent open space -Connections to adjacent neighborhoods and trail systems -Educational signage/centers"
Utah and Salt Lake Canal Trail	Soft	5.25 (County-owned)	18.9	Runs parallel to the Utah and Salt Lake Canal, providing an important link across communities in the southwest quadrant. Future phases will extend the trail to the Utah County line.	Development of southern section is high priority, as easement has been secured to the Utah County line.

Table A4 - Regional Trail System Continued (2/2)

Mountain View Corridor Trail	Hard	18.1	4.2	Runs parallel to the Mountain View Corridor Highway, providing a regional connection across Salt Lake County's western communities. Future construction phases will extend the trail, linking it to I-80 to Utah County .	-
Southwest Canyons Trail Network	Soft	61.9	45.2	A network of trails in the southwest corner of Salt Lake County that runs through Rose, Yellow Fork, and Butterfield Canyons.	-

Table A5 - Existing Public Golf Courses

Golf Course	Type	Driving Range	Acres	Location	Planning Area
County-Owned					
Meadowbrook Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	177	Taylorsville	West
Mick Riley Golf Course	9-Hole	Yes	119	Murray	East
Mountain View Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	156	West Jordan	West
Old Mill Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	154	Holladay	East
Riverbend Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	177	Riverton	Southwest
South Mountain Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	249	Draper	Southeast
Subtotal			1,032		
Municipal-Owned					
Bonneville Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	275	Salt Lake City	North
Forest Dale Golf Course	9-Hole	-	61	Salt Lake City	North
Glendale Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	179	Salt Lake City	North
Mountain Dell Golf Course	18-Hole	-	390	Salt Lake City	North
Mulligans Golf Course	Two 9-Holes	Yes	65	South Jordan	Southwest
Murray Parkway Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	142	Murray	East
Nibley Golf Course	9-Hole	-	53	Salt Lake City	North
River Oaks Golf Course	18-Hole	-	172	Sandy	Southeast
Rose Park Golf Course	18-Hole	Yes	154	Salt Lake City	North
Stonebridge Golf Course	18-Hole & 9-Hole	-	201	West Valley	West
The Ridge Golf Course	18-Hole	-	195	West Valley	West
Subtotal			1,886		
Total			2,918		

Table A6 - Public Recreation Facilities in Salt Lake County (1/2)

	Tier	Year Built	Indoor Pool	Outdoor Pool	Ice Sheets	Location	Planning Area
County-Owned							
Acord Ice Center	N/A	1996	-	-	Yes	West Valley	West
Central City Recreation Center	3	1970	-	-	-	Salt Lake City	North
Copperview Recreation Center	3	1978	-	-	-	Sandy	East
County Ice Center	N/A	1999	-	-	Yes	Murray	East
Dimple Dell Recreation Center	1	2011	Yes	-	-	Sandy	Southeast
Draper Recreation Center	1	2020	Yes	Yes	-	Draper	Southeast
Fairmont Aquatics Center	N/A	1999	Yes	-	-	Salt Lake City	North
Gene Fullmer Recreation Center	1	1999	Yes	-	-	West Jordan	West
Holladay Lions Recreation Center	1	2000	Yes	-	-	Holladay	East
JL Sorenson Recreation Center	1	2011	Yes	-	-	Herriman	Southwest
Kearns Recreation Center	3	1965	-	-	-	Kearns	West
Magna Recreation Center	1	1999	-	-	-	Magna	West
Millcreek Community Center	2	2012	-	-	-	Millcreek	East
Northwest Recreation Center	1	2010	Yes	-	-	Salt Lake City	North
Northwest Community Center	N/A	1970	-	-	-	Salt Lake City	North
Redwood Recreation Center	2	1978	-	-	-	West Valley	North
South Jordan Fitness & Aquatic Center	1	2003	Yes	-	-	South Jordan	Southwest
Sports Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	All County	All
Taylorsville Recreation Center	1	2002	-	-	-	Taylorsville	West
Subtotal			8	1	2		

Table A6 - Public Recreation Facilities in Salt Lake County (2/2)

	Tier	Year Built	Indoor Pool	Outdoor Pool	Ice Sheets	Location	Planning Area
County-Owned							
Crestwood Outdoor Pool	N/A	1959	-	Yes	-	Holladay	East
Magna Outdoor Pool	N/A	1994	-	Yes	-	Magna	West
Redwood Outdoor Pool	N/A	1978	-	Yes	-	West Valley	West
South County Outdoor Pool	N/A	1983	-	Yes	-	Riverton	Southwest
Taylorsville Outdoor Pool	N/A	1998	-	Yes	-	Taylorsville	West
West Jordan Outdoor Pool	N/A	1992	-	Yes	-	West Jordan	West
Subtotal			0	6	0		
County-Managed/Other Government-Owned							
	Tier		Indoor Pool	Outdoor Pool	Ice Center	Location	Planning Area
Liberty Park Swimming Pool	N/A	1994	-	Yes	-	Salt Lake City	North
Millcreek Activity Center	N/A	2009	-	-	-	Millcreek, Granite School District	East
Salt Lake City Sports Complex	1	2000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Salt Lake City	North
Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center	1	1995	Yes	-	-	Salt Lake City	North
Subtotal			2	2	1		
Municipal-Owned							
Central Park Recreation/Community Center	3	N/A	-	-	-	South Salt Lake	East
The Park Center	1	N/A	Yes	-	-	Murray	East
Murray Aquatic Center	N/A	N/A	-	Yes	-	Murray	East
West Valley City Family Fitness Center	1	N/A	Yes	-	-	West Valley	West
Special Service District							
Alta Canyon Recreation Center	2	N/A	Yes	-	-	Sandy	Southeast
Cottonwood Heights Recreation Center	1	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cottonwood Heights	East
Kearns Oquirrh Park Fitness Center	1	N/A	Yes	-	Yes	Kearns	West
Centennial Outdoor Pool	N/A	N/A	-	Yes	-	Kearns	West
Subtotal			5	3	2		
Total			15	12	5		

