



RECREATION

The Salt Lake Valley is known for a high quality of life due in part to our renowned outdoor recreation opportunities. Recreating in nature boosts quality of life by encouraging discovery, exploration, socialization, stewardship, and physical activity. Greenways carry people, on foot or wheels and along trails or in the water, to increase quality of life, activity, and livability.

Bikers in City Creek Canyon during the Range 2 River Relay.

OUR URBAN CREEKS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BECOME AN EQUITABLE, INNOVATIVE, AND RESILIENT SYSTEM OF GREENWAY CORRIDORS.

VALUES

Based on response in the 2014 “Your Utah, Your Future” survey, Utahns want to provide outdoor recreation opportunities close to home. To do this, they want a connected and expanded network of trails, parks, and bike infrastructure through our cities to promote healthier living, personal enjoyment, and happiness. Approximately 67 percent support more funding, even if it meant a small tax increase, to establish interconnected parks and trails.¹

In the ten big ideas identified in *Reimagine Nature*, the “From the Mountains to the Lake” idea proposes increased connectivity among Salt Lake City’s parks and open spaces. Efforts would identify and invest in recreation opportunities that connect the Wasatch Range to the Jordan River, especially along our creeks.² Salt Lake City residents particularly enjoy parks and open spaces that support hiking, walking, running, and non-programmed activities.³

In the *Blueprint Jordan River Refresh Survey Findings*, over 60 percent thought an expanded trail network along the Jordan River and connections to regional trails, like the greenways, was extremely or very important.

1 - Envision Utah, *Recreation Vision Book* (2014).
2 - Salt Lake City, *Reimagine Nature Preliminary Engagement Findings* (2020).
3 - Salt Lake City, *Parks & Public Lands Needs Assessment* (2019).

Connections to regional trails were ranked third on improvements to travel along the Jordan River corridor, just after improved crossings and a wider trail.⁴

More than 75 percent of Salt Lake County residents enjoy parks at least monthly. Large numbers accessed wilder areas regularly. Nearly two-thirds of residents in Salt Lake County report time spent outdoors as very important to their overall satisfaction and happiness. They would like to see more recreational opportunities available to them.⁵

OUTDOOR RECREATION

Outdoor recreation can take on many different forms. It can be as simple as walking a neighborhood trail, a bike ride around the block, or a child playing along a creek that flows through their neighborhood. Alternatively, it can be as time and monetary intensive as skiers flocking to Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood Canyons for the “Greatest Snow on Earth” and the four world-class ski resorts.

Outdoor recreation opportunities are ample in the Salt Lake Valley. A fact which, according to a Gallup study, makes Utah one of the best states to live in due to our proximity to clean water and exercise, low obesity rates, and optimism that our cities are “getting better.”⁶ Outdoor recreation also strengthens Utah’s economy. In 2019, it generated an estimated \$6.4 billion and 83,000 jobs.⁷

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic underscores the need for parks and recreational facilities, especially those close to home. They provide a way to get outdoors and exercise while protecting yourself and others. Greenways

4 - Envision Utah, *Blueprint Jordan River Refresh Survey Findings* (2020).
5 - Salt Lake County, *Watershed Public Opinion Survey Report of Findings* (2015).
6 - Witters, *Utah Poised to Be the Best U.S. State to Live In* (2012).
7 - Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Outdoor Recreation Satellite Account – Utah* (2019).



Figure 6: Person enjoying Emigration Creek at Westminster College in Salt Lake City.

should focus on equitable access, especially for residents without the means to travel to canyons for outdoor recreation and exercise. They can connect communities, and ecosystems, from the Wasatch Range to the Jordan River—a range to river connection.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Along City Creek, soft-surface trails and a paved road extend between the upper canyon, Memory Grove, along Canyon Road, City Creek Park, and along North Temple. In 1995, City Creek was daylighted through the grassy median on Canyon Road and in the former surface parking lot at City Creek Park. Benches, green space, and a stone-lined creek create an oasis in the heart of downtown Salt Lake City. Hundreds of visitors can be seen enjoying the solace of the flowing water.

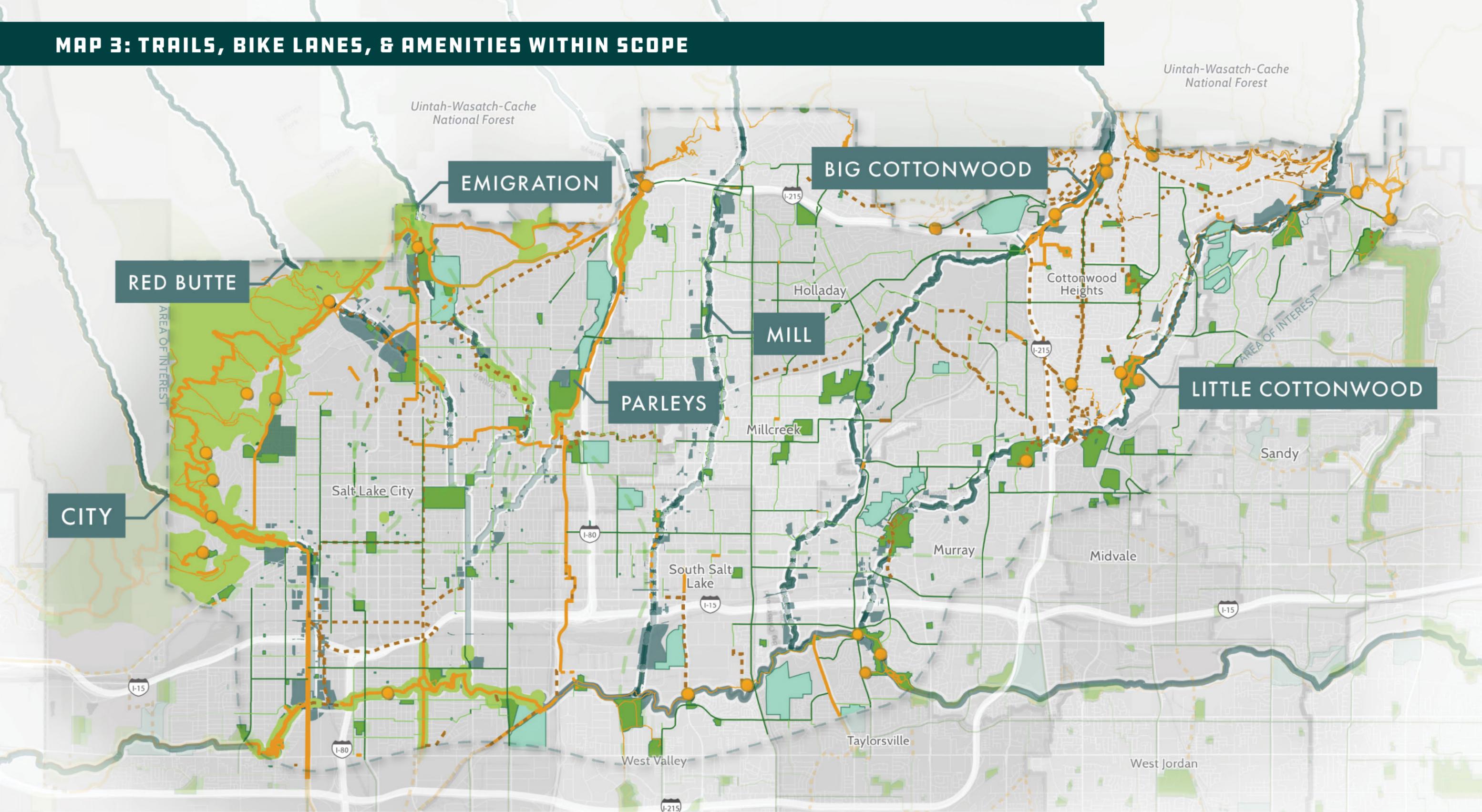
Along Red Butte Creek, a paved road extends from the mouth of the canyon to the base of Red Butte Reservoir. Soft-surface trails wind around the Miller Bird Refuge and Nature Park and Bonneville Glen. Soft-surface and paved trails surround Liberty Pond, the confluence of Red Butte and Emigration Creeks. The Three

Creeks Confluence provides a trailhead to the Jordan River Trail at the confluence of Red Butte, Emigration, and Parleys Creeks, where they flow into the Jordan River.

Along Emigration Creek, soft-surface and paved trails wind through parks and open spaces along the creek, including Rotary Glen Park, Donner Trail Park, Wasatch Hollow, and Blaine Natural Area. Salt Lake City recently acquired Allen Park for \$7.5 million. Allen Park Drive serves as a pedestrian-only road to view the eclectic mix of historic homes, works of art, and the natural beauty of the creek. On Westminster College’s campus, paved and soft-surface trails parallel the creek.

Along Parleys Creek, the Parleys Trail closely parallels the length of the creek as it flows on the east-side of Salt Lake City from the mouth of the canyon through Parleys Historic Nature Park, Sugar House Park, and Hidden Hollow. From there, the trail goes down a rail right-of-way paralleling the Utah Transit Authority’s S Line Streetcar and existing tracks on the west-side. At this point, the creek goes underground into the storm water system. A trail gap exists at 900 West to the Jordan River Trail. The Parleys

MAP 3: TRAILS, BIKE LANES, & AMENITIES WITHIN SCOPE



- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|-------|
| BURIED CHANNEL | TRAILS | BIKE LANES | TRAILHEADS | GOLF COURSES | CIVIC |
| OPEN CHANNEL | PROPOSED TRAILS | NEIGHBORHOOD BYWAY | PARKS | NATURAL AREAS | |



Source: Utah Automated Geographic Reference Guide, *Trails and Trailheads, Golf, Civic, and Parks datasets* (2021); Cottonwood Heights, Holladay, Midvale, and Salt Lake City, *Trails and Parks datasets* (2021); Salt Lake County and Wasatch Front Regional Council, *Active Transportation Implementation Plan datasets* (2021); United States National Park Service, *Historic Trails* (2021); and Salt Lake County, *Waterways* (2021).



Figure 7: People enjoying Red Butte Creek at Miller Bird Refuge & Nature Park in Salt Lake City.

Trail is the most complete greenway of the seven.

Along Mill Creek, trails exist in Evergreen Park and Scott Avenue Park. The Mill Creek Trail, in South Salt Lake, begins at 500 East in Monarch Park and parallels the creek through Fitts Park. The Mill Creek Trail picks back up at the Utah Transit Authority's Millcreek Station on 3300 South and extends, as a widened sidewalk, to the Jordan River Trail. The Mill Creek Confluence provides an existing trailhead to the Jordan River Trail, where the creek flows into the Jordan River.

Along Big Cottonwood Creek, the Big Cottonwood Trail begins at the mouth of the canyon and parallels the creek through the Old Mill Open Space to Knudsen Park. Soft-surface and paved trails wind through parks and developments along the creek, including Big Cottonwood Regional Park, KPC Promise Hospital of Salt Lake, and the Birkhill Apartments.

Along Little Cottonwood Creek, the Little Cottonwood Trail extends from the canyon

mouth to the Temple Quarry Ruins within the canyon. A soft-surface trail parallels the creek in Quail Hollow Park until it flows to the water treatment plant. Additional soft-surface and paved trails wind along the creek in Crestwood Park, Wheeler Historic Farm, Murray Park, and the Intermountain Medical Center. Arrowhead Park and the Little Confluence Trailhead provide access to the Jordan River Trail, where the creek flows into the Jordan River.

The seven greenways feed into the Golden Spoke trail system, which includes over 100 miles of safe and nearly-connected multi-use trails from Provo to Ogden along the Wasatch Front, including the Provo River Parkway, Murdock Canal Trail, Jordan River Trail, Legacy Trail, Denver and Rio Grande Western Rail Trail, and Ogden River Parkway. The greenways also provide connectivity between existing or proposed sections of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail to the east.

PLANNED FACILITIES

Along City Creek, the Folsom Trail will connect Utah Transit Authority's North Temple Station to the Jordan River Trail through an abandoned railroad corridor. The corridor will improve access from west-side neighborhoods to employment, services, and entertainment in Downtown Salt Lake City. Construction is expected to begin Spring 2021. Adjacent to the trail, City Creek is proposed to be uncovered and restored. In 1992's *Open Space Plan*, City Creek was proposed to be uncovered along North Temple, around the Jazz Arena, flow through the Gateway Redevelopment Area, and connect into the Folsom Corridor.⁸

Along Red Butte Creek, efforts are underway at the University of Utah to create a trail adjacent to the creek from Red Butte Garden, through Research Park, to Foothill Boulevard.⁹ According to Salt Lake City Transportation, Utah Department of Transportation has tentatively agreed to a below-grade crossing for the trail underneath Foothill Boulevard. The *Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan* proposes to extend the trail through the United States Department of Veterans Affairs campus and Sunnyside Park to Sunnyside Avenue.¹⁰ This would nearly bring the trail to existing pathways at Miller Park and beyond.

Along Emigration Creek, a paved trail is proposed through Bonneville Golf Course. The 1992 *Open Space Plan* imagined a paved trail extending from the golf course, through Westminster College, and connecting into the McClelland Trail. With Salt Lake City's recent acquisition of Allen Park, this vision is possible. There are two miles of contiguous, accessible, and preserved riparian ecosystem between Wasatch Hollow, Blaine Natural Area, Allen Park, and Westminster College. Some private property still exists

along this stretch. However, through access agreements, this corridor could have a trail soon.

Along Parleys Creek, partners are working to complete the major gap on the Parleys Trail and to create more formal connections in the Sugar House Business District and between State Street and 300 West.

Along Mill Creek, South Salt Lake has plans to extend the Mill Creek Trail from Fitts Park, through a Utah Transit Authority right-of-way along the creek, then south to the existing trail at the Utah Transit Authority's Millcreek Station. Further proposals suggest a trail through the Central Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant property to the Mill Creek Confluence, connecting to the Jordan River Trail.¹¹ Interstate-15 and several large swathes of railroad tracks create a formidable barrier for the Mill Creek Trail in South Salt Lake.

Along Big Cottonwood Creek, Murray's 2003 General Plan suggests a trail through the city, but the alignment was not determined.¹²

Along Little Cottonwood Creek, the 2021 Cottonwood Heights Parks, Trails, & Open Space Master Plan envisions a 6-mile trail from the canyon mouth to Wheeler Farm in Murray. There are two possible alignments: one closely following the creek and the other following the hillside between Crestwood Park and Brighton High School. The trail would extend through multiple municipalities and across mostly privately-owned property, requiring additional research, planning, and public outreach.¹³ The *East West Recreation Trails Master Plan* suggests a trail along Vine Street, which closely follows the creek at 900 East. It continues through Murray Park, across State Street, and connecting to the Jordan River Trail at Arrowhead Park and

8 - Salt Lake City, *Open Space Plan* (1992).

9 - University of Utah, *Red Butte Creek Strategic Vision* (2015).

10 - Salt Lake City, *Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan* (2015).

11 - EPG, *Mill Creek Trail Feasibility Study* (2009).

12 - Murray, *General Plan* (2003).

13 - Cottonwood Heights, *Parks, Trails, & Open Space Master Plan* (2021).

the Little Confluence Trailhead.¹⁴

DOG PARKS

Demand for dog parks has dramatically increased in our cities over the last decade. Since 2009, there has been a 40 percent increase in dog parks across the United States.¹⁵ In Utah, 36 percent of households own dogs.¹⁶

Salt Lake County and many municipalities are rapidly developing plans for more dog parks. However, they are a relatively new phenomenon in parks and open spaces. Best management practices are slow to follow. Design, operation, and maintenance are still evolving through trial and error, creating issues with water quality, erosion, and user conflicts.

In areas with high dog use, streambank erosion is often evident and ground vegetation trampled. This can jeopardize larger vegetation along banks—shrubs and trees. Increased sedimentation loads, due to erosion, affect water quality for Bonneville cutthroat trout downstream. Dogs also carry harmful bacteria and pathogens, like *Escherichia coli*. Dog feces left near our creeks wash into the water and create impairments harmful to humans and pets alike. Finally, dogs discourage wildlife from remaining in or returning to a natural area.

The *Parleys Historic Nature Park Comprehensive Use and Management Plan* points out, “While most dog walkers are responsible, some of the problems pointed out are a lack of understanding on the boundary, little enforcement of the leash policy in on-leash areas, violators of the two dog limit (often professional dog-walking services), and leaving dog waste behind.”¹⁷

In the *Parks & Public Lands Needs Assessment*, Salt Lake City residents were split on whether dogs create conflicts with other trail users. Approximately 30 percent of respondents agree dogs cause conflicts. Yet, 17 percent of those, who agreed are dog owners. This suggests issues could escalate as population increases and more conflicts occur.¹⁸

In identifying strategies, almost half of respondents agree with more enforcement and fines for not following off-leash regulations. Approximately 36 percent wanted more off-leash dog areas to lessen conflicts.¹⁹ Salt Lake County’s *Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan* suggests protecting environmentally sensitive areas and improving enforcement. High dog use areas should be constructed away from areas and buffer zones used to protect sensitive and erodible areas. Access should only be given at controlled points. Seasonal closures should be considered for nesting, breeding, and rearing of wildlife.²⁰

For enforcement, regulations should be posted prominently at dog parks and on applicable websites. Phone numbers of enforcement should be posted prominently underneath regulations. Volunteer groups could assist with clean-up of dog parks and education around regulations. Finally, a fee forfeiture schedule, similar to parking tickets, could offer an alternative to criminal prosecution when taking enforcement action.²¹

There are four dog parks along our creeks: Memory Grove (City Creek), Herman Franks Park (Emigration Creek), Rotary Glen (Emigration Creek), and Parleys Historic Nature Park (Parleys Creek).

At Parleys Historic Nature Park, restoration

14 - Salt Lake County, *East West Recreation Trails Master Plan* (2015).
 15 - Trust for Public Land, *Dog park rankings for the 100 largest U. S. cities* (2018).
 16 - American Veterinary Medical Association, *Pet Ownership & Demographics Sourcebook* (2018).
 17 - Salt Lake City, *Parleys Historic Nature Park Comprehensive Use and Management Plan* (2011).

18 - Salt Lake City, *Parks & Public Lands Needs Assessment* (2019).
 19 - Salt Lake City, *Parks & Public Lands Needs Assessment* (2019).
 20 - Salt Lake County, *Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan* (2008).
 21 - Salt Lake County, *Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan* (2008).

Table 4: Behavioral Risk Factors for Health by City

CITY - NEIGHBORHOOD	RECOMMENDED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (%)	OBESITY (%)
Cottowood Heights	60	16
Holladay	58	24
Millcreek - East	62	17
Millcreek - South	60	21
Midvale	49	31
Murray	51	29
Sandy - North-East	68	17
Salt Lake City - Avenues	65	13
Salt Lake City - Downtown	54	17
Salt Lake City - East Bench	61	14
Salt Lake City - Glendale	34	38
Salt Lake City - Southeast Liberty	62	16
Salt Lake City - Sugar House	57	22
South Salt Lake	48	30

Source: Utah Department of Health, *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* (2020).

efforts worked to mitigate the impacts of dogs and protect Parleys Creek. The riparian corridor was closed off except at designated access points. Education signage and periodic enforcement further decrease impacts.²²

HEALTH & WELLNESS

Physical activity is critical to our mental and physical well-being. The annual cost of obesity-related illness in the United States was \$190.2 billion—21 percent of all medical spending.²³ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends 2.5 hours of moderate exercise each week.

Nearly half of Salt Lake County residents do not meet recommendations for physical activity. Lack of physical activity increases risk of many health problems, particularly obesity, diabetes,

and heart disease.²⁴ In Salt Lake County, 29 percent of residents are obese. Table 3 shows the breakdown of behavioral risk factors by City.

Walking and bicycling are basic forms of physical activity and recreation. They link with daily commuting, running errands, or leisure to connect residents with convenient exercise options. Residents are more likely to recreate and exercise in natural surroundings.²⁵ Outdoor recreation provides greater social interaction and reduces stress levels. Merely the sight of trees improves recovery from stress by reducing blood pressure and muscle tension.²⁶

Residents in Salt Lake County experience particularly high rates of asthma due to poor air quality. Red air quality days prevent outdoor recreation and active transportation, impacting underrepresented populations disproportionately. Additionally, low incomes

22 - Salt Lake City, *Parleys Historic Nature Park Comprehensive Use and Management Plan* (2011).
 23 - Cawley, *The medical care costs of obesity* (2012).

24 - North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, *Eat Smart, Move More NC* (2021).
 25 - Donovan, *The relationship between trees and human health* (2013).
 26 - Southern Group of State Foresters, *Health Benefits of Urban Trees* (2021).



Figure 8: People enjoying City Creek at Memory Grove in Salt Lake City.

undermine public health. Low-income communities often have a lack of access to fresh, healthy foods, a lack of time or resources for exercise or recreation, and lack of access to affordable healthcare options.²⁷

PROGRAMMED RECREATION

Many children are introduced to the outdoors through youth programs, such as soccer teams and baseball leagues. Where adequate space is available, programmed recreation can be offered. These large fields can also mitigate flooding by acting as flood detention and retention areas in high flows.

In Holladay, Big Cottonwood Regional Park features a disc golf course that winds its way through riparian forests and wetlands along Big Cottonwood Creek. The surrounding area acts as a detention area in the event of flooding. The surrounding vegetation makes for a more interesting and enjoyable course while adding important wildlife habitat value.

Golf courses provide recreational opportunities

along our creeks while preserving green, open space and wildlife habitat. The Bonneville Golf Course in Salt Lake City features a natural stretch of Emigration Creek, winding through several of the holes. The creek creates an interesting water hazard for golfers and provides vital habitat value. Deer and other wildlife frequent the course. On the other hand, courses privatize portions of our creek and make access and enjoyment of them expensive.

Murray Park serves as a recreation hub along Little Cottonwood Creek. The park features an outdoor swimming pool, an outdoor ice rink, a rugby field, a softball field, a soccer field, and multi-purpose fields. After programming at the park, youth and families can explore the natural wonders of Little Cottonwood Creek and enjoy its flowing solace.

There are 34 soccer or multi-purpose fields, 47 basketball, tennis, or multi-purpose courts, eight golf courses, and 24 baseball diamonds within 1/4 miles of our creeks.

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Walking, biking, rolling, and even boating (where feasible) are affordable transportation

options available to all ages and abilities. Active transportation is any human-powered mode of travel in our communities. It can be a passive form of recreation as activity is combined with a commute to work or running errands. Greenways strengthen active transportation networks by providing buffered, safe, and beautiful space.

Active transportation improves air quality by reducing the reliance on personal automobiles. It diminishes costs associated with the purchase, maintenance, and fuel of vehicles. In 2020, the cost to own and operate a car in the United States was \$9,561.²⁸ Bicycles cost an estimated \$350 per year.²⁹ Walking is virtually free. Businesses often situate themselves along waterways, trails, and other amenities. Increasingly relocation decisions for professionals are based on quality of life considerations, such as robust active transportation networks and greenways.

ANGLING & WATER RECREATION

Our creeks provide unique opportunities for swimming, wading, fishing, paddling, and floating, where feasible. Long-time residents of the Salt Lake Valley have fond memories of visiting swimming holes along our creeks to escape the summertime heat. Channelization, lack of access, and water quality concerns have diminished the safety and interest in these activities.

However, water-based recreation is growing. Nearly 90 percent of respondents report being very or somewhat interested in paddling opportunities in the *Blueprint Jordan River Refresh Survey Findings*.³⁰ Several informal boat ramps exist along the Jordan River with plans to improve them for the future, legitimize access, and create new ramps into a formal water trail.

28 - AAA, *Your Driving Costs* (2020).

29 - Schwartz, *Americans Work 3.84 Minutes Each Day To Pay For Their Bicycles* (2011).

30 - Envision Utah, *Blueprint Jordan River Refresh Survey Findings* (2020).

At the Little Confluence Trailhead in Taylorsville, where Little Cottonwood Creek meets the Jordan River, a boat ramp was constructed with a turnaround for vehicles pulling trailers. Paddlers can travel upstream on Little Cottonwood Creek until culverts, street crossings, or dams turn them around. Elsewhere at the site, a soft-surface trail winds through a restored cottonwood grove, one of the last remaining along the Jordan River—perfect for wildlife viewing.

Navigational hazards, like dams, culverts, grates, pipes, and other debris, present dangerous conditions for boaters. In the Jordan River, partners are mapping and mitigating the significant hazards. The deadly “Winchester Hazard,” a pipe-river crossing that claimed a life in 2010, was re-engineered in 2015. The resulting rapid is now a safe and fun feature for boaters.

Recreational fishing is growing. In 2019, 17 percent tried fishing in the United States. According to the Outdoor Industry Association, fishing is one of the most popular “gateway” activities—accessible activities that lead to other forms of outdoor recreation.³¹ Our creeks provide accessible angling opportunities in our backyards.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is committed to creating more community fisheries; places where youth, families, and community members can walk, bike, or ride transit to catch a fish. For example, Fairmont Pond, in Salt Lake City, was dredged and turned into a community fishery in 2018. Rainbow trout were stocked, and elevated boardwalks and walkways circle the pond. Several of the springs feeding the pond were uncovered and restored. New vegetation along the pond and streams provides wildlife habitat and improves water quality. Additional community fisheries dot the Jordan River corridor.

31 - Outdoor Industry Association, *Special Report on Fishing* (2020).

OPPORTUNITY

Expanding RECREATION and increasing walkability

Efforts are already underway to create trails and recreation opportunities along our seven creeks. Access on public lands and through stream daylighting provides attractive, safe, and comfortable places for residents of all ages and abilities to enjoy creeks and trails. Anglers can cast a line, and in-river recreation opportunities are possible where water depth is sufficient. Greenways support active lifestyles and encourage exercise to improve public health and quality of life.

The design of our communities, at all levels, affects our ability to reach the recommended 30 minutes of daily physical activity. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention determined creating places in our communities for activity would increase those who exercise at least three times a week by 25 percent.³² This is significant. Even small increases in physical activity foster measurable health benefits.

The greenways provide robust and unique outdoor recreation opportunities while making connections with family, friends, and neighbors. Seasonal opportunities exist on the lower portions of Mill, Big Cottonwood, and Little Cottonwood Creeks for in-water recreation, including canoeing, kayaking, and floating. These would connect into efforts on the Jordan River for a regional water trail. Opportunities also exist for paddling in ponds along our creeks, like the rentable paddle boats in Liberty Pond. Community fisheries can dot our creeks, allowing residents to toss a line right in their backyards. Additional partnerships with developments, schools, churches, and other institutions can expand the greenways network through trail

connections and public access agreements.

Greenways provide access to safe, comfortable, and convenient places to walk, roll, and run for all ages and abilities. Facilities should be ADA-accessible whenever possible, including paved and soft-surface trails. Efforts are underway at Miller Bird Refuge and Nature Park to make the soft-surface nature trails completely ADA-accessible.

Golf courses along our streams can provide communities with more benefits than just hitting the links. They can provide trails, habitat value, biodiversity, storm water management, and green infrastructure. Off-leash dog days at golf courses could increase the acreage of dog-friendly areas in our cities.

For example, plans at Bonneville Golf Course include the Emigration Creek Trail Connector, a proposed trail through the course adjacent to the creek. In addition, restoration efforts are being pursued, identified in the *Emigration Creek Management Plan*, to uncover and restore portions of the creek to improve water quality, enhance bank stability, and increase wildlife habitat value.³³

Programmed recreation can act as a gateway to outdoor recreation. According to the *Parks & Public Lands Needs Assessment*, there is a lack of reservable field space in Salt Lake City. Peak demand makes it difficult to rotate fields and let turf recover from activity.³⁴ Where feasible, programmed recreation can be added to the greenways.



Figure 9: Canoers in the Jordan River during the Range 2 River Relay in Salt Lake City.

32 - Kahn, *The effectiveness of interventions to increase physical activity: a systematic review* (2002).

33 - Salt Lake City, *Emigration Creek Management Plan* (2010).

34 - Salt Lake City, *Parks & Public Lands Needs Assessment* (2019).