



Parley's Historic Nature Park

Management Plan Summary

DRAFT 4.5.10

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Introduction

Parley's Historic Nature Park (PHNP) is an 88 acre open space along Parley's Creek that is used by hikers, bicyclists, dog owners and their dogs, and nature lovers. PHNP is located near 2700 East 2700 South and is a critical link in regional open space and trail networks. PHNP will be the first open space park area for which Salt Lake City has developed a management plan. The intent of park management is to provide an enjoyable place to recreate for a diversity of visitors while protecting sensitive natural and cultural resources in the park.

This plan has four parts:

- *Baseline Conditions* - a review of existing conditions on the ground using scientific and expert study and a review of decisions, policies and stakeholders that have shaped the park's evolution.
- *Comprehensive Use Plan* - defining the goals for the park and the desired resource protection priorities and visitor experience.
- *Management Strategies* - a guideline for management, maintenance, monitoring and decision making that highlights Best Management Practices and site-specific strategies.
- *Improvements Plan* - an action plan of recommended capital improvements, maintenance and research needs to achieve these goals.

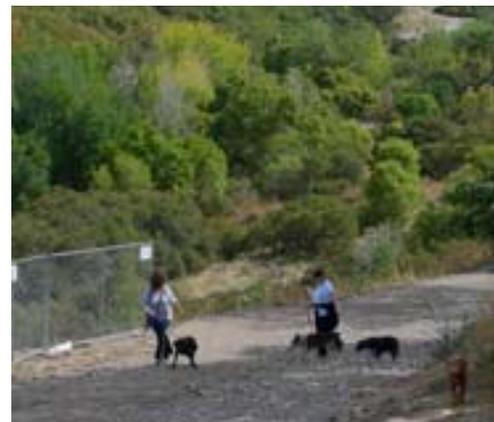
The proposed Comprehensive Use Plan and Management Strategies will be forwarded to Mayor Becker by the Public Services Division, who will make a recommendation based on professional judgment and best management practices. This is informed by:

1. Scientific study of water quality, riparian corridor, wetlands, wildlife, vegetation and weeds, soils, cultural features, and observations of recreation behavior,
2. Review and compliance with existing city, county, state and federal policies,
3. Best management practices for protecting, restoring and maintaining open space areas.

After public review and comment, these recommendations will be forward to Salt Lake City Administration for their consideration. An Improvements Plan and associated cost estimate will be drafted after the administration reviews, updates and approves a final plan.



Sandstone aqueduct remnant from Pleasant View Canal.



Dogs and their owners on the entry trail.

Baseline Conditions

1. Introduction

Parley's Creek and the land that surrounds it at the mouth of Parley's Canyon have a special place in Utah history as a crossroads, a center of industry, and an important natural resource. A significant citizen-led effort through the 1970's and 1980's established Parley's Historic Nature Park (PHNP) to protect important resources and to protect it for public enjoyment for generations to come. Today, the 88 acres park is home to diverse wildlife and vegetation, critical water resources and a variety of recreation - hikers, off-leash dog walkers, BMX bikers and users of the regional Parley's Trail. The *Baseline Conditions* report summarizes the different resources of the park, how people wish to use and experience the park, and the different policies and agency responsibilities that need to be upheld here.

2. Policy Framework

PHNP is located in Salt Lake County, but is owned and managed primarily by Salt Lake City. Major responsibilities include upholding:

- Federal standards and guidelines for protecting clean water and air, wetlands, endangered animal species (Bonneville Cutthroat Trout) and historic properties,
- State of Utah water quality standards,
- Salt Lake County ordinances, including animal control,
- Salt Lake City policies, including the Riparian Corridor Ordinance, Open Space Master Plan and the Off-Leash Dog Area Ordinance,
- Salt Lake City park rules and PHNP rules for off-leash dog use, and
- Easements and access for flood control, highway operations, power station, emergencies and other maintenance.

3. Natural Resources

Before settlement of the valley, PHNP was likely a major wildlife habitat and corridor as it bridges mountain and valley habitats. The diversity of vegetation—north-facing woodlands and springs, south-facing oak shrubland, and a riparian corridor between, is remarkable and unique in the city.

Industries within the park (gravel extraction, asphalt, power station) and development around the park (highways and homes) compromised its value to wildlife and disturbed large swaths of vegetation, leading to erosion and weeds in several areas. Today, its ecological isolation, high human use and the large number of unleashed dogs minimize its importance to larger wildlife and many ground-dwelling animals. However, PHNP is still one of the most ecologically valuable open spaces in the valley. Parley's Creek riparian corridor is the most significant ecological feature, with quality aquatic (fish) and avian (bird) habitat because the stream remains continuous and because birds easily fly between trees on this stretch of creek and others. Endangered Bonneville Cutthroat Trout can be found in this stretch of creek and are thriving in upstream locations. Migratory, neo-tropical birds have historically used the park, and an interesting diversity of raptors, owls and other birds have resided here.

The ecological health of the park's and of the open space network it links to hinges on Parley's Creek. A healthy riparian corridor, including tall overstory trees, low understory shrubs, and good water quality is essential and a priority to the city. A riparian vegetation buffer keeps pollutants that are washed downhill (dog waste, chemicals running off the highways, sediment from eroding areas) from directly entering the stream. It also protects the roots of the larger trees and shades the creek to improve aquatic habitat. Unfortunately, riparian vegetation is missing or damaged in numerous places within the park and subsequently, the creek does not meet water quality standards at many times during the year.

Major impacts to the creek include trampling of understory vegetation; "shooting the tube," which leaves large pieces of wood behind; portions of the BMX course that are very close to the creek, and sediment from numerous eroded areas. Other concerns in PHNP include: protecting wetlands and wet spring areas; controlling weeds, which are prevalent in some areas, but still controllable; improving the quality of water exiting several culverts and entering Parley's Creek; and minimizing erosion off steep hillside drainages and from user-created trails.

4. Cultural Resources

The period of pioneer settlement and industry was one of intense use of Parley's Canyon and Creek. PHNP was a true crossroads. "The Golden Road" through the park was used by 60,000 immigrants as they entered the valley. Over time, this route also served as a toll road, a sheep road, Pony Express route, stagecoach route, railroad corridor, the Lincoln Highway and eventually Interstate 80.

Several significant structures remain from this "crossroads" era. Dudler's Inn's foundation, wine cellar are likely eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and are documented with the State Historic Preservation Office. The sandstone aqueduct arch from the Pleasant View canal is probably the most visible and impressive feature remaining. The site also has potential to be studied as a Historic American Landscape—a collection of buildings, roads, site features, and human-altered natural areas that tells a story of the place as a whole. Remnant plantings from early settlers, including fruit trees, bulbs and rows of vegetation are evidence of homestead areas. Five interpretive monuments in the park tell many of these stories.

These existing cultural resources are suffering from several different impacts. The aqueduct has a poorly functioning culvert underneath it, which has directed water onto the sides of the structure and the earth below it, causing significant damage. The historic wall is crumbling due to recreation use and trees roots above it. The cellar is a frequent victim of vandalism. Little has been done to protect these features long-term.

5. Visitor Experience

PHNP is heavily visited by dog walkers, BMX bikers, people "shooting the tube," hikers and cyclists. Visitation has skyrocketed since the park began to welcome off-leash dog use. This is one of the few natural places people can legally take a dog for a walk off-leash in the city. However, as the character of the park has changed, some people feel like they have been displaced, especially those who

used the park to simply experience and appreciate nature. Many of these visitors feel that their experience is hampered by seeing the damage done to park resources by increased use and off-leash dogs.

Accessing the park is another major issue. With limited parking at the main trail into the park, users spill over into the adjacent Tanner Park parking lot and into the neighborhood. Many neighbors complain about trespass (primarily by dogs), noise and on-street parking filled by park users. Users complain about the main trail into the park becoming very slippery and dangerous in winter months. Parley's Trail (opening in 2010) will make PHNP much more accessible by bike, stroller or wheelchair, although it will not meet ADA standards due to the steep grades in the park. It will also bring more people into the park, close to the historic properties and in close contact with off-leash dogs.

Despite all of the demands on the park, there are only a few improvements (two bridges and two mail trails) and no trash collection, restrooms, or lighting. Most visitors stated they were happy to see it stay that way. Many also stated that their experience depended on feeling like they were in a natural area and that they had the freedom to do what they wanted there.

6. Summary

Resource conditions are unsustainable currently and park usage is expected to continue to rise. Without a change in the current hands-off management approach, the riparian corridor, water quality and historic properties will continue to deteriorate and the future cost to restore them will rise. Many of the policies and regulations that apply to this park and the resources in it are currently not upheld. Enforcement of existing rules is a critical first step, followed by restoring conditions to a sustainable state. *The Comprehensive Use Plan* and *Management Strategies* utilize this report as they address specific issues and propose solutions that appear to be effective in this context.

Comprehensive Use Plan

1. Park Significance

Parley's Creek and the land that surrounds it at the mouth of Parley's Canyon has a special place in Utah history as a crossroads, a center of industry, and an important natural corridor. It is one of the largest and most diverse natural open spaces in the Salt Lake valley, and contains one of the most natural and contiguous riparian corridors in Salt Lake City. Its location and topography—a steep gully at the intersection of foothills, canyon and valley containing the largest creek entering Salt Lake City from the Wasatch Mountains—support significant aquatic, riparian, woodland, springs and wetlands and scrub oak-grassland habitats.

2. Park Purpose

The 88-acre park was assembled to protect and interpret the natural diversity and cultural artifacts of this corridor along Parley's Creek and to provide an outdoor recreation opportunity in an urban setting. For decades, it has been identified as a critical link in open space and trail networks for the valley, at the junction of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail and the Parley's Trail.

3. Planning Constraints

The park is managed within a framework of policies and standards, as outlined in the Baseline Conditions Report. In addition to City and County ordinances and plans, it respects the recommendations and needs of other agencies to the greatest extent possible, such as Salt Lake County Flood Control, the Division of Wildlife Resources.

The following are basic agreements that define our planning framework:

1. As this plan is the city's first management plan for an open space area, previous agreements or precedents in this open space park and others are subject to reconsideration.
2. The park requires management as a natural open space, with different standards and goals from City park management.

3. Unrestricted access will be re-evaluated in light of the equally valid goals of visitor experience diversity and resource protection.
4. Multiple-use recreation will be supported, including off-leash dog recreation, BMX, trail users, nature appreciation, and others, provided they can be accommodated without impacting the sustainability of the park.
5. Parley's Trail use will be managed to a standard compatible with the park and with other segments of the trail.
6. Protection of the riparian corridor and wetlands are the highest priority and will follow, at minimum, the recommendations of the City's Riparian Corridor Ordinance and Study.
7. All stakeholder concerns are respected and considered equally, and are balanced with the overall park goals.

4. Park Goals

The following goals are the result of the *Baseline Conditions* report analysis, stakeholder discussion and public input.

- Protect riparian corridor and water quality.
- Protect and restore cultural and natural resources.
- Restore damaged areas.
- Maintain and enhance multiple uses with minimal conflict.
- Identify additional locations for off-leash dog recreation.
- Uphold management responsibilities.
- Formalize monitoring and adaptive management.
- Establish and enforce rules.
- Develop consistent funding sources to implement goals.
- Broaden interpretation and community stewardship.

5. Prescriptive Management Areas

A new management approach is proposed here, called *Prescriptive Management Areas*. This establishes a range from highly-developed and impacted areas of the park to highly protected natural preserve areas. *Prescriptive Management Areas* are applied here to suit PHNP's unique resource and visitation goals, but can also apply to traditional city parks and more remote, protected open space lands. Every park can be mapped according to these zones and maintained and managed accordingly. Designated use areas and trails clearly define appropriate uses to improve public safety, minimize maintenance and protect sensitive resources.

The following Prescriptive Management Areas are proposed and shown on the recommended *Comprehensive Use Plan* where applicable:

Trails

- Supports use on the trail only
- Self directed activities, like hiking, biking, dog-walking as directed by trail signs
- Moderately maintained and monitored to promote safety and reduce user conflict
- Lands adjacent to trail are managed to the standard of their prescriptive management area

Active recreation area

- Promotes and supports heavy use
- Often single-purpose recreation, such as sports fields, picnic pavilions in designated recreation areas
- Heavily maintained and manicured

Passive recreation area

- Promotes and supports moderate use
- Often self-directed activities, like Frisbee, informal sports games or leisure activities, like reading, painting, learning on improved sites such as turf, courts and improved areas
- Moderately maintained and manicured

Off-leash dog area

- Promotes and supports heavy use
- Designed and managed to promote off leash dog use
- Heavily maintained to mitigate impacts

Natural area

- Promotes and supports moderate use in natural setting
- Self-directed activities, like hiking, biking, or orienteering on designated trail or areas
- Moderately maintained to minimize resource degradation (such as reducing weeds, limiting erosion, improving water quality, managing flooding)

Protection area

- Promotes and supports light use in natural setting
- Self-directed passive activities, focused on the protected resource, such as hiking, education, interpretation, wildlife watching on trails or designated areas
- Maintained to enhance natural system (such as protecting habitat, restoring natural hydrology, adapting to natural changes over time)

Restoration area

- Discourages or restricts access and use from natural areas under restoration
- Actively restored, maintained and monitored to improve degraded natural resources or cultural features

Preserve area

- Restricts and discourages access and use in sensitive resource area
- Suitable for occasional use for stewardship or education
- Moderately maintained and monitored to conserve unique, high-quality natural resources or cultural features

6. Comprehensive Use Plan Alternatives

This management plan is the first in the city to utilize the principles of the Visitor Experience and Resource Protection Framework (VERP). This method recognizes that resource protection and a positive visitor experience are often equal priorities and that the variable that must change is allowing unlimited, unrestricted access.

A range of eight alternatives was developed to meet varying goals of improving the visitor experience and resource protection. In the end, a total of eight alternatives were developed and presented to the public before a final preferred alternative was refined. The alternatives generally reflected a range of resource protection levels, which were shaped by many local, state and federal policies that must be upheld. Then, alternatives were adjusted to accommodate the range of users and visitor experiences desired. Many management strategies for improving the visitor experience improvements could be applied to any one of these alternatives.

All alternatives (except Existing Conditions) include the following management strategies:

- Bring all park improvements into compliance with Riparian Corridor Ordinance.
- Increased enforcement of off-leash regulations, parking regulations, and illegal activities such as camps, partying and graffiti.
- Eliminate user-created trails.
- Eliminate “shooting the tube” use.
- Designate BMX area boundaries and move use back from creek with a no-build buffer zone.
- Adopt neighborhood parking restrictions to minimize disturbances and traffic.
- Add flood control debris basin, designated cleanout points (east culvert, bridge, west culvert), and safety improvements to west culvert inlet.
- Restore eroding culverts outlets and drainages and address water quality of discharged water.

- Control invasive plant and animal species.
- Complete Parley’s Trail with uses determined by City, County and PRATT. Assumed to include an on-leash requirement
- Launch trail etiquette campaign to encourage people and dogs to stay on trail and reduce user-created trails. Increase stewardship and education.
- Pro-actively identify and establish other off-leash recreation areas in City and County.

The Alternative Use Plans are found on the next page and utilize the legend below.



The Alternatives Comparison table on the following page summarizes the major goals and design highlights of each of the eight alternatives and the ninth, preferred alternative (D3). This preferred alternative, shown in the pullout map, was a refinement of Concept D, based on stakeholder comment and professional judgement.

Comparison of Comprehensive Use Plan Alternatives

	Goal	Design and Management Strategies <i>(for resource protection and visitor experience)</i>
Concept A Existing Conditions	Maintain current recreation patterns.	All trails and areas open to off-leash dog use. Unlimited access to creek. BMX, Shooting the Tube use. New Parley's Trail. Mitigate resource degradation problems as they arise. Unlimited recreation use and few conflict controls.
Concept B Riparian Corridor Restoration	Restore riparian corridor while maintaining current recreation patterns.	Riparian corridor closed for restoration and trails moved out of corridor to comply with Riparian Corridor Ordinance. Designated creek access points for people and dogs wading. Off-leash areas next to access points. BMX use continues, but buffered from creek. All trails off-leash, but use confined to trail itself in Natural Areas. New Parley's trail. Outside riparian corridor, mitigate resource degradation problems as they arise. Minimal recreation restrictions.
Concept C Sensitive Land Preservation	Restore riparian corridor and sensitive lands. Maintain current recreation to greatest extent possible.	Riparian corridor, wetlands and springs closed for restoration and trails moved out of these areas. Designated creek access points for people and dogs wading. Designated off-leash areas. BMX use continues, but buffered from creek. Protection Area around historic sites and wetlands and Preserve Area around hillside springs. Trails off-leash in Natural Area and on-leash in Protection and Preserve Areas. Use confined to trail itself. New Parley's trail.
Concept D1, D2, D3 Ecosystem Enhancement	Reinstate nature park character to portions of park and support off-leash use in others. Improve the overall ecosystem to restore biodiversity.	Riparian corridor, wetlands and springs closed for restoration and trails moved out of these areas. Designated creek access points for people and dogs wading. Designated off-leash areas. BMX use continues, but buffered from creek. New Parley's trail. Protection Area around historic sites, wetlands, and hillside springs with on-leash use only permitted. Concept D1 - Mixture of off-leash and on-leash trails. Concept D2 - All trails on-leash. Concept D3 - Mixture of off-leash, on-leash and no-dog trails.
Concept E1 and E2 Park / Preserve Divide - Recreation and Bid	Split park into nature preserve area and recreational area that allows off-leash dogs. Improve the overall ecosystem and restore biodiversity in preserve area.	Riparian corridor, wetlands and springs closed for restoration. Trails moved out of these areas. Designated creek access points for people and dogs wading with an adjacent designated off-leash areas. BMX use continues, but buffered from creek. Trail system on recreation side. Permanent closure of east end to create Preserve with no dogs and limited human access. New Parley's trail. Concept E1 - Recreation trails off-leash. Concept E2 - All trails on-leash.
Concept F Biodiversity Preserve	Re-create park as a nature preserve focused on improving the ecosystem and biodiversity to maximum achievable in urban setting.	Permanent closure of majority of park to all non-essential use. Invest heavily in restoration. Eliminate current recreation and trail use from park. Allow trail use for stewardship and education only with no dogs allowed.



Management Strategies

Recommended actions support its long-term sustainability, minimizing maintenance costs, and ability to enforce the plans. They will also uphold all adopted standards and policies, including:

1. Existing Parley's Park rules and rules for Off-Leash Dog Areas
2. Salt Lake City and County ordinances and Animal Control Ordinances
3. Salt Lake City Riparian Corridor Ordinance
4. Salt Lake City Open Space Lands Ordinance
5. Salt Lake County Water Quality Stewardship Plan
6. Salt Lake County Open Space Management Plan
7. Utah State Water Quality standards
8. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers guidelines for wetlands
9. U.S. Endangered Species Act
10. U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Historic Preservation

The following pages include:

1. Table summarizing plan goals and corresponding management strategies proposed to achieve these goals.
2. Applicable rules and regulations that apply to the park and its resources or that are suggested for adoption (Leave no Trace Ethics).



Parley's Creek as it flows through PHNP.



View of the different woodland communities in PHNP.

Goal	Management Strategy
1. Protect and restore the riparian corridor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Limit development per Riparian Corridor Ordinance. B. Limit creekside activity to designated trails and access points. C. Restore and protect riparian corridor. D. Allow Parley’s Creek to meander.
2. Improve water quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Restore Parley’s Creek water quality to meet Utah State water quality standards. B. Protect and restore wetlands and springs. C. Minimize impact of culverts and outfalls on Parley’s Creek water quality.
3. Protect and restore natural resources and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Protect and enhance wildlife habitat for a diversity of permanent and seasonal wildlife B. Protect all plant communities. C. Reduce noxious weeds. D. Restore vegetation to eroded areas, including hillsides, springs, user-created trails and near stream access points. E. Protect a healthy forest and restore natural forest processes.
4. Protect and restore cultural and historical resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Restore cultural and historic features and landscapes. B. Encourage compatible adaptive reuses that further restoration.
5. Maintain and enhance multiple uses with minimal conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Support access to park as long as cultural and natural resources are maintained in a sustainable condition. Limit access as needed to protect resources and improve visitor experience. B. Update and enforce posted park rules, including incorporating “Leave No Trace” ethics. D. Adopt and enforce Parley’s Trail rules and restrict bicycling in the park to Parley’s Trail. E. Allow BMX in an appropriate location subject to a use permit and stewardship agreement. F. Eliminate “shooting the tube.” G. Designate multiple-use trail loops and single-purpose trails for different uses, including off-leash dog walking, on-leash dog walking and no-dogs. H. Designate preserve areas for wildlife watching, nature appreciation and education and provide sufficient buffer between recreation and preserve areas. I. Improve signage, interpretation and communication to increase understanding of rules and appreciation for their purpose. J. Establish employee ranger and volunteer steward education programs and to educate visitors about park rules and stewardship goals. K. Identify additional park and open space locations to provide users an alternative for off-leash dog recreation in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County.
6. Uphold management responsibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Maintain, monitor and uphold park management plan. B. Hire and train staff to manage natural lands. C. Limit park impacts on neighboring properties and impacts of neighbors on park. D. Establish a conservation easement on the park property. E. Request County to zone the park to match park purpose and explore possible annexation. F. Uphold applicable policies, ordinances, and regulations. G. Designate emergency and maintenance access. H. Support flood control while minimizing its impacts. I. Write a fire mitigation plan. J. Understand the City’s liability and potential hazards, including BMX, trail and creek.
7. Broaden community stewardship and appreciation for the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Formalize park partnerships, stewardship and volunteers and establish a park Partnership Board. B. Establish a city park and open space foundation with 501(c)(3) status to maximize donations and contributions. C. Increase interpretation and education about natural and cultural resources in the park. D. Restoration Projects, Monitoring and Clean-ups.

Water Quality Standards

The Board as required by Section 19-5-110, shall group the waters of the state into classes so as to protect against controllable pollution the beneficial uses designated within each class as set forth below. Surface waters of the state are hereby classified as shown in R317-2-13.

Parley's Creek and tributaries, from 1300 East in Salt Lake City to Mountain Dell Reservoir are classified: 1C, 2B, and 3A.

Class 1 -- Protected for use as a raw water source for domestic water systems.

Class 1C -- Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water

Class 2 -- Protected for recreational use and aesthetics.

Class 2B -- Protected for infrequent primary contact recreation. Also protected for secondary contact recreation where there is a low likelihood of ingestion of water or a low degree of bodily contact with the water. Examples include, but are not limited to, wading, hunting, and fishing.

Class 3 -- Protected for use by aquatic wildlife.

Class 3A -- Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.

Source: UT Admin Code R317-2. Standards of Quality for Waters of the State. June 1, 2009 <http://www.rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r317/r317-002.htm>

City park rules

1. No smoking, alcohol or drugs.
2. Park open from dawn until dusk.
3. All dogs must be on-leash (except in designated off-leash parks) and owners must pick up their waste.

Parley's Trail Rules

1. Non-motorized only, including biking, skating and walking.
2. Dogs on leash.
3. Open from dawn to sundown
4. Speed limit 15 mph
5. Bikes yield to all other users.

Parley's Historic Nature Park - posted Dog Area Rules

1. Handler must accompany dogs at all times. Handlers must be in possession of a dog leash no longer than 6 feet.
2. All dogs must be visible and under voice control of the handler at all times, in all park areas.
3. Remove your dog from the area if it becomes hostile or out of control. Dogs and owners creating a problem must leave.
4. You are required by law to pick up your dog feces. Dispose of them in designated trash cans.
5. All dogs using this area must be licensed and vaccinated for rabies. Dogs must wear licensing tags.
6. Puppies under four months of age are not allowed in this area.
7. Use this area at your own risk. Handlers are responsible and liable for the actions and behavior of their dogs at all times.
8. Dog handlers must take precautions to ensure their dogs do not disturb wildlife and sensitive environmental areas like streams, ponds and historical areas.
9. No digging! Dog handlers must fill holes created by dogs.
10. Owners must quiet dogs that bark, howl, or whine excessively.
11. Dogs in heat are not allowed in this area. Be a responsible pet owner and spay and neuter your dog.
12. Dogs with communicable diseases are not allowed in this area at any time.
13. No more than two dogs per handler are allowed off-leash at any time.
14. Permits are required for organized activities.
15. In case of park emergency, call Salt Lake City Public Service at 535-6999.

When leaving this area, dog owners must leash their dogs and continue to observe all park and local animal control laws. Please respect neighboring property owners.

Leave No Trace Ethics

1. Know Before You Go

- Remember to bring a leash for your pet and plastic bags to pick up your pet's waste.
- Learn about the areas you plan to visit. Read books, check online and talk to people before you go. The more you know, the more fun you'll have.

2. Stick to Trails

- Walk and ride on designated trails to protect trail-side plants.
- Do not step on flowers or small trees. Once damaged, they may not grow back.
- Respect private property by staying on designated trails.

3. Trash Your Trash and Pick Up Poop

- Pack it in, Pack it out. Put litter—even crumbs, peels and cores—in garbage bags and carry it home.
- Use bathrooms.
- Use a plastic bag to pack out your pet's poop to a garbage can.
- Keep water clean. Do not put soap, food, or human or pet waste in the creek, springs or wetlands.

4. Leave It As You Find It

- Leave plants, rocks and historical items as you find them so others can enjoy them.
- Treat living plants with respect. Carving, hacking or peeling plants may kill them.

5. No Fires

6. Keep Wildlife Wild

- Observe wildlife from a distance and never approach, feed or follow them.
- Human food is unhealthy for all wildlife and feeding them starts bad habits.
- Protect wildlife and your food by securely storing your meals and trash.

7. Share Our Trails and Manage Your Pet

- Be considerate when passing others on the trail.
- Keep your pet under control to protect it, other visitors and wildlife.
- Listen to nature. Avoid making loud noises or yelling. You will see more wildlife if you are quiet.
- Be sure the fun you have outdoors does not bother anyone else. Remember, other visitors are there to enjoy the outdoors too.

WHAT DO THE REGULATIONS MEAN FOR PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE RCO DISTRICT?

The Salt Lake City Council has adopted a program that currently consists of different restrictions in three areas. Existing structures are "grandfathered" as legally complying development.

A Riparian Protection Permit may be needed for certain development activities or uses in the three overlay areas. This permit is required in addition

to standard construction building permits and can be obtained from the Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities.

Property owners contemplating property improvements or new construction should refer to City zoning regulations and contact the City's BUZZ Center at (801) 535-7700 for assistance.

Here is a summary of what is presently allowed in each RCO area. These regulations are under review and public comment is encouraged.

Area A:

The No Disturbance Area, covers 0 to 25 feet from the Annual High Water Line (AHWL) and is the most restrictive, prohibiting most types of new construction. Activities allowed in this area *without* a Riparian Protection Permit include removal of storm debris and trash, maintenance of property and existing fences and structures, and planting of native non-invasive vegetation (approved list may be obtained from City Public Utilities or the City Urban Forester). *With* a permit, property owners may develop outdoor projects that do not require the use of heavy equipment, such as stairs or paths between different elevations of the property, fencing, open patios and decks, and low-impact stream crossings. Property owners may also shore up stream banks, with a permit, to control erosion of property as long as the project meets certain requirements.

Area B:

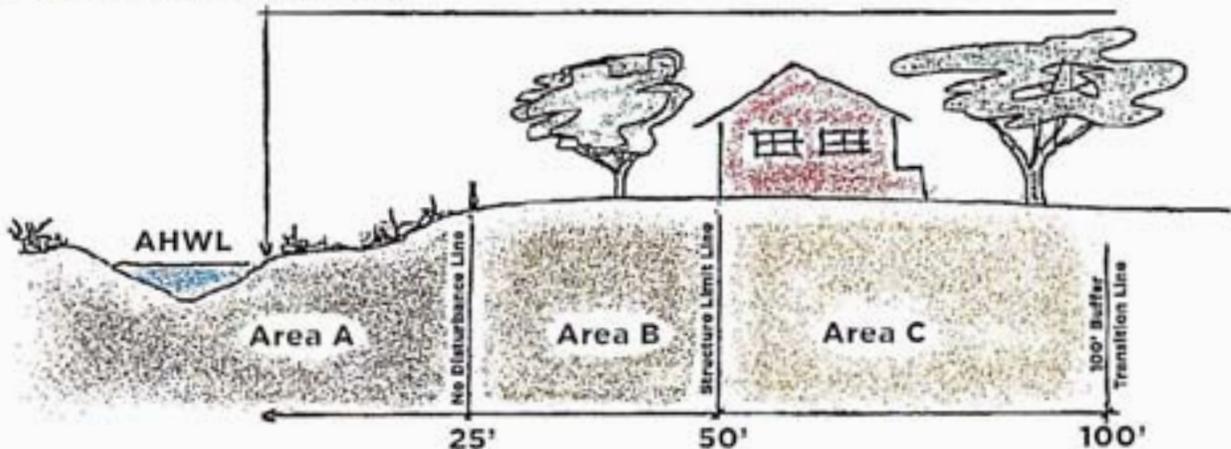
The Structure Limit Area, covers 25 to 50 feet from the AHWL and delineates where construction (landscape walls, additions, accessory structures or new construction) can occur. Activities allowed in this area *without* a Riparian Protection Permit include all of those allowed in Area A, plus yard debris composting and new construction, such as fencing and open patios and decks with height restrictions. *With* a permit, property owners may replace existing structures with structures that are similar in size and type, as long as they comply with City zoning regulations.

Area C:

The Buffer Transition Area, covers 50 feet to 100 feet from the AHWL. Activities allowed in this area include all development projects permitted by City zoning regulations and those activities allowed in Areas A and B, with a few exclusions such as leach fields, storm water retention ponds, detentions basins or commercial parking lots.

Property owners along all stream corridors may own pets and the ordinance does not limit pet activities in any way. The ordinance also does not prevent dog-walking in Miller Park.

100-foot Riparian Corridor



Timeline of Public Involvement

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
Baseline Conditions and Issues Identification	Public Interviews in PHNP	11/8/08	53 interviews
	Public Interviews at Sugar House Park Garden Center	12/10/08	28 attendees
	Neighborhood interview, organized by Rita Lund	2/12/09	10 attendees
	Neighborhood interview, organized by Nancy von Allman	1/28/09	13 attendees
	E-mails, letters, phone calls and stakeholder comments on report	through 03/09	83 e-mailed comments
	Stakeholder Meetings	11/5/08 2/18/09	stakeholder group
Comprehensive Use Plan	Charette and site tour	4/2/09	19 attendees
	Open house and Mayor's Forum	4/3/09	70 attendees, 14 written comments at event, 103 e-mailed comments
	E-mails, letters, phone calls and stakeholder comments on report	through 02/10	49 written comments
	Stakeholder Meetings	4/2/09 4/22/09	stakeholder group
Management Strategies	Open House	3/18/10	171 attendees, 85 written comments at event, 52 e-mailed comments
	Stakeholder Meetings	12/16/10 1/13/10 1/27/10	stakeholder group