

# Utah Planner

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## Presidents Message

Happy New Year to you all! 2008 promises to be a busy year in my town, West Valley City. We will have our Valley Fair Mall revamping and redefining itself right across the street from City Hall. We will have light rail beginning a construction process that will continue for about 3 years and end with a station at City Hall. We will have Bus Rapid Transit in service on 3500 South in May. We will have 3500 South under construction to widen the road from about 2700 West to about 4000 West. And, obviously, we will have some serious chaos to deal with for quite a while!

In the middle of all that, hopefully a City Center will emerge. We are trying to create a place that West Valley can call its own. At the very least it will be a place with great transit opportunities! I hope your community has an exciting 2008 planned and I also hope that you will not have the kind of construction overload that WVC will be jumping into in 2008.

The Exec Committee had a very interesting discussion this past month. For quite a few years we have carried a considerable balance in our Chapter savings account. I think we felt the need to keep a "rainy day" fund because back about 10 or 15 years ago we were actually in the hole and not doing well, at least financially, for several years. This savings fund has been growing every year and the Execs have begun to question why we need it. Certainly, it makes sense to have a reserve for a conference that for whatever reasons loses money or to help get a new program get going, but honestly it seems we have more than we need. So these discussions have suggested several new endeavors including trying to get more well-known speakers for our conferences, supplementing the Certification Maintenance Program, and now a new idea to create an endowment fund at the "U" that would grow to the point that it could help sponsor a student or two every year. The "U" is pushing hard to get their Master of City and Metropolitan Planning degree accredited. Enrollment is way up. It would become one of the few Masters programs in the Rocky Mountain States and that effort could be augmented by the Chapter placing a significant endowment fund in place. What this would entail is Utah APA starting the fund and then the "U" fundraisers would try to get this to the point where it has been at least doubled by private individual "givers". There is a thought that it could be called the Eugene Carr FAICP fund.

Continued on Page 5



## Where in the State?

by Peter Matson, AICP

Answer on page 5



Communicate

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## Shuttling to Sustainability In More Ways than One By Max Johnson, AICP



### Executive Committee

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Thirty-four miles northeast of St. George, Utah a shuttle departs from the Zion National Park Visitor Center, maneuvers through a canyon, approaches a dead-end, loops and returns to the center. Though it may appear that the shuttle is running in circles, don't be mistaken. The shuttle is on a mission toward sustainability. This mission: a journey on the Zion Canyon Shuttle System to encourage and nurture sustainable practices in the park. The increasingly popular shuttle serves as an integral link that maintains and intensifies sustainable practices within Zion National Park, and has transformed the park into a more enjoyable, beautiful and safer destination.

A workshop during the 2007 Utah APA Spring Conference in Springdale, Utah, unveiled many of the practices that Zion National Park utilizes in their journey geared toward sustainable practices. The workshop was hosted by Tom Haraden, Assistant Chief of Interpretation and Visitor Services, and Public Information Officer for Zion National Park.

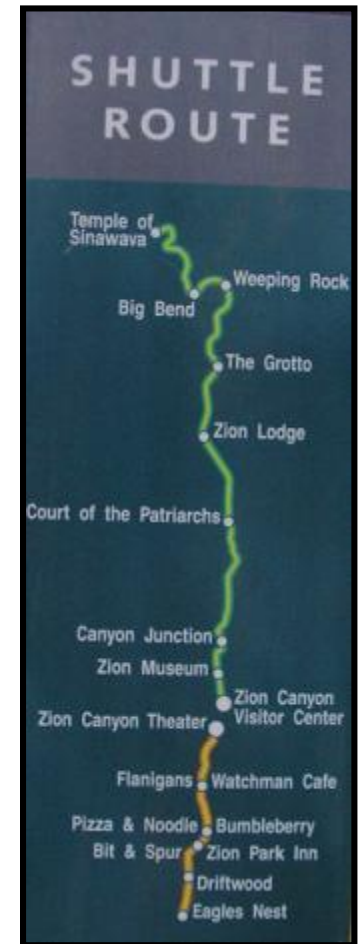
We begin with a shuttle bus transportation system. Sprinkle in some energy conscious features and sustainable design practices, and add a high performance, energy efficient visitor center. What emerges is a recipe for a clean, efficient and environmentally friendly approach of one of the most visited national parks in the country. The Zion Canyon Shuttle is operated every April thru October by Parks Transportation, Inc. (PTI), a subsidiary company of McDonald Transportation, specializing in small town rural shuttle systems. The shuttle system consists of two routes; one within Zion National Park and the other which collects park patrons throughout downtown Springdale.

### Zion Canyon Shuttle

After eleven years of conceptual planning followed by eight years of strategic planning, the Zion Canyon Shuttle System began operations in the spring of 2000, and seven years later, the system operates as a finely tuned machine.

The shuttle system runs from 5:45 am to 11 pm daily with each van and trailer combo accommodating over 60 passengers. By satisfying transportation needs within the park and lowering the environmental impact of over 6,000 vehicle trips per day to the park, the shuttles reduce parking, traffic congestion and vehicle emissions. Each shuttle departure saves 26 vehicle trips. Over 10,000 private vehicle miles are saved every day, and an added benefit is that the shuttles run on propane. In addition to decreasing CO2 emissions by over twelve tons per day, road maintenance costs are lower. Additional benefits include the shuttle's ability to accommodate bikes, backpacks and kayaks, fully accessible vans and trailers, and headways at six minute intervals.

Within the park, there are nine shuttle stops which manage visitor flow throughout the park, via the Zion Canyon Scenic Drive.



The Zion Canyon Shuttle is comprised of two segments. One within Zion National Park and the other which serves the town of Springdale, Utah.



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### Calendar

- January 14 Luncheon
- March 2008~ UAPA Spring Conference, Moab, Utah
- April 7- May 1~ APA National Conference, Las Vegas
- November 6-8 2008~ UAPA Fall Conference, Holladay, Utah
- September 10-12, 2008 ~ ULCT Conference

### Shuttle Stops within the Park along the Zion Canyon Scenic Drive

Shuttle Stop	Restrooms	Water	Phone	Features and Services
Visitor Center	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bus boarding for Zion Canyon, transfer location for Springdale Shuttle, exhibits and backcountry permits, the Pa'rus Trail (southern terminus) and the Watchman trailhead</li> </ul>
Museum	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Human History Museum</li> </ul>
Canyon Junction	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pa'rus Trail (northern terminus)</li> </ul>
Court of the Patriarchs	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short trail to viewpoint</li> </ul>
Zion Lodge	Yes	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lodge accommodations, food services, gift shop, horseback trips, connecting trails to Angels Landing and the Emerald Pools trailhead</li> </ul>
The Grotto	Yes	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Picnic facilities, and trailheads for West Rim, Angels Landing and Kayenta trails</li> </ul>
Weeping Rock	Yes	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Short trail to Weeping Rock, and trailheads for East Rim and Echo Canyon, Observation Point and Hidden Canyon trails</li> </ul>
Big Bend	No	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Views</li> </ul>
Temple of Sinawava	Yes	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Riverside Walk and gateway to the "Narrows"</li> </ul>

**Zion Canyon Shuttle stops.** A capsule of available services and recreational opportunities available at each stop. New during the 2007 season included shuttle shelters at all nine stops. The shelters protect visitors from the intense heat indicative of Zion National Park.



A shuttle stop at the Temple of Sinawava located at the Northern end of the park.



The Zion Canyon Shuttle van with accompanying trailer can transport 61 passengers through the park.

Presidents Message cont....

We could actually place about \$20,000 to get it started. So here is a good opportunity for you to tell me what you think of the idea (and for me to see if anybody really reads these ramblings). Send me a note [Hjjanson@wvc-ut.gov](mailto:Hjjanson@wvc-ut.gov). Seems to me it is an amazing opportunity for the Chapter to really make a difference in a future planner's life and isn't that another great way to start out the 2008 year? Tell me what you think!

**Where in the state answer from page 2:**

Springdale, Utah (Just outside of Zion National Park)

COOPER  
ROBERTS  
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### Springdale Shuttle Leg

Although two distinct legs are in operation, the system functions seamlessly as one. The Springdale portion was added in response to public input eager to link Springdale with the park. Park visitors save both time and money by parking in town. This leg exists thanks to involvement and interest within the business community of Springdale. Many business owners have joined together to provide over 1,100 parking spaces for shuttle users, recognizing the economic value of attracting customers downtown. All shuttle stops in Springdale are designed in harmony with the surrounding geology, and offer parking spaces allocated by nearby merchants. Providing parking spaces for the shuttle is particularly convenient for restaurants as their business tends to be slower during the daytime hours and busier in the evening, while shuttle usage dips in the evenings. The Zion Canyon Theater stop serves as the gateway to the park by means of a pedestrian bridge that crosses the North fork of the Virgin River.

### Sustainable Planning

Forward thinking by Zion is constantly geared toward sustainability. Most park operations and procedures revolve around sustaining the environment. The shuttle's sustainable features have permeated throughout the park. With Las Vegas in the vicinity, recycling is the easy first choice, and as recycling becomes habit forming due to increasing costs, these habits become more lucrative. Haraden estimates that the staff at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the park contributed over seventeen tons of recyclable materials in 2006 alone. They also composted over 55,000 pounds of table scraps, in their first attempt, and are eager to improve upon these milestones in the future.

As the staff at Zion can attest, there are more ways to employ sustainable practices than conserving water, reducing fossil fuel dependence and growing smarter. By allowing for an on-site daycare, for example, the park doubles their work force by 100%, in allowing both parents to work. Another innovation is a streamlined access gate for employees. During the winter season when vehicles can access the park, the line for vehicular entry can be quite long. In the past, employees waited in the same line as park patrons, increasing vehicle emissions and spending additional time waiting in their vehicles rather than in the park working. Now they can bypass the line and spend their time more efficiently.

The integration of fire protection services is an added bonus. The National Park Service and National Forest Service have combined resources to be more efficient and effective. Within the EOC, that was constructed three years ago to centralize emergency response times, efficiency has improved in individual fire fighters exercise time as well. The EOC offers a physical fitness room, with a rock climbing wall designed in an existing stair well. Prior to the EOC, fire fighters had to drive to Hurricane, Utah twice a week to exercise. Now, exercise is incorporated within the work week, utilizing their time more efficiently.

Services are also shared with neighboring communities. Networking with cities and public entities allows for minimum repetition of facility expenditures. Zion was built in an era where self sufficiency was an integral part of park design and construction. This self-sufficiency makes them attractive as a resource-sharing entity. Examples include an extensive auto repair facility on-site, helicopter and fire fighting resources.



### Context Sensitive Visitor Center

Within a grove of trees are a plethora of interpretive signage describing facts and details about Zion and a visitor center that takes full advantage of its site orientation. The center captures winter sun for heat and light, while remaining sheltered from direct summer sun. With the majority of educational exhibits outdoors and available 24 hours per day to take advantage of the usually pleasant weather in the park, less indoor space is needed. The interactive exhibits describe park attractions, amenities and trail locations (complete with degree of difficulty notations), without having to allocate a park ranger. Rangers are available for more specific or detailed information as needed.

The design of the center limits the number of rooms to insure optimal usage of the sustainable features. This is another benefit of stocking up on interpretive signage where possible. Therefore, there is an office, break room and the largest room which accommodates a bookstore, souvenir sales and a permitting counter for hikers. The visitor center has a weather station that monitors and adjusts the temperature for optimal energy usage, which helps the center function with 74 percent less energy than a conventional building. An integral feature of the reduced energy demand is the Trombe wall (glass wall painted black that absorbs and traps heat), on the southern facing exterior wall.

Photo voltaic cells contribute nine percent of the electrical demands of the building. Cooling towers (swamp cooler technology), keep the building cool in the summer. Warm air enters through the towers, is trapped and cools as it descends to the base of the towers. No energy is expended to drive a fan system and the cooling process thereby becomes accelerated. Mr. Haraden admits testing the process with a thermometer once the air has cooled at the base of the towers. The results: 54 degrees on a day with an outside temperature of between 100 to 110 degrees. Additionally, the initial system not only increases in value, and provided energy savings estimated at over \$14,000 in 2006 alone.

### Community Planning

Combining resources throughout the community allows us to “save this place for future generations,” says Haraden, who regards this ideal as a goal of the NPS, a common theme of sustainability and familiar visions of the American Planning Association’s focus toward community planning. Haraden’s efforts to provide community outreach on behalf of the NPS are overarching and ongoing and reflective of Zion National Park’s mission statement:

#### Mission Statement of Zion National Park

*The Zion National Park mission is to preserve the dynamic natural process of canyon formation as an extraordinary example of canyon erosion and to protect and preserve the valuable cultural, geologic, vegetation and wildlife resources while providing safe, sustainable and cost-efficient access for visitors experience and enjoyment. In addition, the park aims to educate both visitors and the general public about this exceptional environment.*

A capable example of such collaboration is the Canyon Community Center. The center offers dedicated on-street parking for shuttle users and functions as a multi-use facility. The center complex includes the center itself, the adjoining Springdale Library, a town hall, and a seasonal medical facility; the Zion Canyon Medical Clinic.



Thank you to Lewis  
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*A multi-use campus, the Canyon Community Center, which hosted the 2007 Utah APA Spring Conference, is surrounded by the picturesque southern Utah landscape.*

### Resources

1. American Planning Association.  
[www.planning.org](http://www.planning.org)
2. Dr. Deniz Zeynep Leuenberger.  
*Sustainable Development for Public Administration.*  
<http://webhost.bridgew.edu/dleuenberger/sustainability.htm>
3. East Zion Tourism Council.  
<http://www.eastziontourismcouncil.org/zguide.htm>
4. National Park Service. Zion National Park. Fact Sheet. April 2004.
5. National Park Service. Zion National Park. Profile 2007.
6. National Park Service.  
[www.nps.gov/zion](http://www.nps.gov/zion).
7. TravelWest.net.  
<http://www.travelwest.net/cities/springdale/springdale-utah-info.html>
8. U.S. Department of Energy. Zion National Park Visitor Center.  
<http://www.eere.energy.gov>
9. Utah APA Spring Conference 2007. Mobile Workshop – Zion National Park’s Context
10. Sensitive Building and Development Solutions.
11. U.S. Census. [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

### Community Outreach

Sure, there are distinct borders that delineate Zion from Springdale and other neighboring communities, but don’t try to convince Haraden that his responsibility ends there. Quite the opposite occurs actually. How can a community of only 520 people and roughly four and one-half square miles in size afford to landscape their community center?

Communities learn to share resources as the Zion Park Superintendent and the Mayor of Springdale have learned. The NPS was there to help. Park staff disintegrated a problem boulder and delivered the still huge pieces to the center. This token of community outreach cost the NPS next to nothing, according to Haraden, “yet aided the maintenance of the park and provided a tremendous service to the community. This was a win-win situation for both parties,” added Haraden. Another win-win scenario is planned soon with the completion of the monument sign for the center. Rock emulating the parks’ geological layers is planned. The specific names of each layer are planned to be designated as donor layers for financial contributors. Zion forges and extends the olive branch to other government agencies like the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Army, for example. Working together with others makes park management easier and more rewarding.

The secret fuel that propels such a team and proactive relationship between Springdale and Zion lies in the values shared by each. A desire to protect the night sky and natural sounds, a strong vision toward sustainability and recycling, and the preservation of wildlife, help to nurture the most satisfying of values, their relationship. Both communities reach out in so many ways. Springdale has a fire truck and Zion does too. When an emergency arises, the affected community can count on both vehicles. The same can be said for ambulance services; a cooperative effort to say the least.

Haraden also takes advantage of every outreach opportunity to educate nearby communities of Hurricane, Kanab and Mt. Carmel among others, as to “how the NPS manages a national park,” and communities beyond what lines on a map may indicate as his responsibility. Adds Haraden, “What’s the most satisfying is the development of a good working relationship,” and that in the end when a good relationship is maintained and grown, “everyone gains.”

The necessary effort never ends, though, says Haraden. "It's something you have to constantly work at." It's for this reason that one can see Haraden delivering park service newspapers in person, why he volunteers on the board of the St. George Convention and Visitor Bureau, and why he sits on the Springdale Planning Commission. "Zion needs to spend the extra time working on community relations," Haraden summarizes, "in order to eliminate a big problem the NPS had several years ago when the community didn't know what the park service did." Haraden admits that networking is a key aspect of his job.

### **Summary**

Where nearby communities can partner, in this case, with national parks, the benefits are shared mutually. From the teaming of emergency services to maximizing resources, benefits are recouped by all contributors. Besides practicing sustainable concepts, it's quite evident that educating others has been an added bonus of this partnership.

Development of the shuttle has led the way. Springdale and Zion National Park have migrated together on their common goals geared toward sustainability. The effort has received a boost from recycling efforts, a focus on community participation, awareness and support, which has led to an integrative partnership which strengthens over time.

Thinking as responsibly about the environment as Zion has will help to preserve the quality of life opportunities for future generations that we all enjoy today. "All aboard," the shuttle toward sustainability is taking reservations. But don't wait too long as you may miss out on the journey as the Zion Canyon Shuttle has bridged the gap toward a more livable place for future generations.

### **Luncheon**



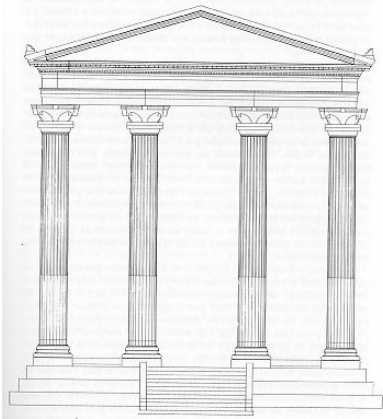
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Dr. Dianne Nielson, Energy Advisor to Governor Jon Huntsman, will be our January 14th Planners Luncheon Speaker. In that position Dr. Nielson is an eminently qualified speaker on energy and the environment in Utah. This presentation will be the first in a series of APA discussions regarding energy, the environment and sustainable policies.

These issues have polarized our Country and State. Utah APA wants to provide thoughtful and well reasoned discussion to our membership. In many ways Utah has lagged behind in setting environmentally sustainable policies. Recently though our state and local governments have attempted to be more proactive. Utah APA leadership could be an important forum in deciding how best to educate the public and other local officials as many of these state wide issues filter down to the local level.

Dr. Nielson will share her viewpoint on The Governor's Blue Ribbon Advisory Council Report on Climate Change and its effect on State Policies and how planning professionals can use that information locally.

The luncheon will be held at 12:30 pm at the Bountiful City Hall on January 14, 2008. Please bring your own brown bag lunch. For more information please contact luncheon coordinator, Jay Aguilar at 435-734-9881.



## The Agora

Dedicated to promoting discovery and discussion of planning classics.

Michael Maloy, AICP

Welcome to The Agora, a monthly column dedicated to promoting the discovery and discussion of planning classics! Last month an abbreviated edition of this column was published, but I believed that a more explanatory column was warranted. For those who read last month's announcement, I apologize in advance for the repetitive information and hope that the contextual explanation is worthy of your time and consideration.

While majoring in Architecture at the University of Utah, I was exposed to a variety of architectural terminology, history and concepts. Although my coursework was at times intense and stressful, the experience was rewarding. In fact, I know that there are at least a few other former architecture students who actually enjoyed Peter Goss's history lectures and even now revel in those academic days of engrossing and enlightening slide presentations! Somehow, fifteen years later, at least a few of those architectural concepts and terms have remained with me, one of which is the term agora.

When discussing the title for this column with my wife, she politely suggested that use of the term agora was too esoteric (go look that word up in a dictionary - I had to) and that I should find another title for this column. As my wife was an English major in college and a professional educator, I often follow her advice when editing the written word, but after much angst I decided against her recommendation this time. The concept of a virtual agora for myself and my professional peers within the planning community was simply too strong to forgo.

Well, by now you might be asking yourself, "Okay, but what is an agora and what does the term mean?" To answer that question, I decided to add a brief definition of the term and its meaning for this column below:

Q. What is The Agora?

A. Within ancient Greek and Roman civilizations the agora was an open space used as a market or meeting place, usually surrounded by porticos.

Within the Utah Planner, The Agora is a regular column open to participants that are dedicated to the discovery and discussion of planning classics.

The agora was not only a market place it was also a cultural gathering place where information was exchanged. People from all regions were either plying their wares or trading for goods in the agora. While in the agora, citizens and travelers alike would also discuss news and information of current events. This idea of a cultural nexus has remained with me, probably because there seem to be so few physical places within our society that meet the same need for civic dialogue today.

Now that we have a mutual understanding of what an agora is, allow me to define the term "classic" within the context of this column. I propose that a classic means any original body of work that is worthy of repeated exposure. For example a classic planning book should be worthy of multiple readings because each time the reader will gain additional knowledge, insight, inspiration, or enjoyment. In theory, a classic could have other forms besides books such as a documentary film, article, or lecture. For example, a great street, neighborhood, or commercial development could be a classic work that is worthy of repeated exposure and study.

Now where can we find a planning classic to learn from? Although my question seems simplistic and unnecessary, remember the definition of a classic, which is “any original body of work that is worthy of repeated attention, study, review, and discussion.” A planning classic should be highly personal, although there are undoubtedly many planning classics that would be common to most planners and indeed worthy of the classification. But be aware that not every work purported to be a classic may be one for you. Likewise, a classic work for me may bewilder others (and I am already thinking of one for a future review). However, to jump start this search for a planning classic, I contacted the Planners Advisory Service (PAS) and obtained permission in behalf of the Utah Chapter to publish a free copy of the March/April 2007 PAS Memo entitled The Essential Planning Library Revisited for a 30 day period, which may be downloaded from the chapter website at <http://www.utah-apa.org/>. I have also located another interesting list of Top 20 Books for planners, which is available from Planetizen at <http://www.planetizen.com/books/20>.

Now for the final piece of information; why spend time writing and publishing commentary on planning classics? This past Spring I had the good fortune of attending the 2007 National Planning Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For a variety of personal reasons, I came home from that rewarding experience with a strong motive to be a “better read” planner. Following the conference, I had the pleasure of discussing my desire to study classic planning literature with someone I consider a personal mentor, Gene Carr, whom most planners within our region know and respect. Being a former student of Gene’s I had a somewhat difficult time confessing that I had not actually read Jane Jacobs, Kevin Lynch, Ian McHarg, Lewis Mumford and other notable authors while in school. However, in my defense, most University professors no longer teach from classics but rather from textbooks and I cannot honestly recall being required by my professors to read a planning classic in its entirety. I suppose my educational experience at the University was intended to propel me deeper into these subjects and motivate reading vast amounts of great planning literature, but while working full-time (and then some) and trying to raise a family of three children, I felt lucky to simply graduate.

After having been a practicing planner for the past nine years, and under the advice of a few close professional peers, I have committed myself to studying one planning classic each month. Likewise, I invite you to do the same. For now, my intent is to simply publish a monthly review and commentary of a planning classic. If this column is successful and generates sufficient interest, perhaps this effort will expand into a conference session on planning classics, or an on-line “blog” discussing thoughts on classic planning literature being read by chapter members. However, The Agora is not intended to be a communication vehicle for me alone, but for the chapter membership as well. On behalf of the editorial staff of the Utah Planner, I invite you to submit for publication your comments and reviews on great planning classics. I invite you to become a better read planner; and by doing so we can “raise the bar” of our personal and professional commitment to making great communities.

Q. How can I participate?

A. Submit your review of a planning classic for publication within The Agora to [michael.maloy@slcgov.com](mailto:michael.maloy@slcgov.com) or call (801) 535-7118 for more information.

**The 700 East Corridor Study**  
**University of Utah - URBPL**  
**3270 Graphic Communications**  
**Kali Lefteris**

On Tuesday November 6, 2007, a small Urban Planning class at the University of Utah sat down to plan a charrette. We chose a neighborhood in Salt Lake City that not only surrounded the University, but was also an integral part of our active lives. We felt this neighborhood needed to be revitalized back to the walkable community it once was, rather than the high-speed thoroughfare it has become. We began the 700 East Corridor Study to address its divisions, both physically and socially, its transportation challenges, and its overlooked community needs. The 700 East Corridor Study recommended improvements to increase neighborhood connections, enhance the beauty, and promote safety in our great City of Salt Lake. The study covers the length of 700 East, from 400 South to the I-80 Freeway near 2400 South.



Typical improvements proposed - landscaped medians, trail connections, crosswalks and architecture on the street.

The Study addressed three topics; connections, beauty and safety. The first topics main focus was to increase neighborhood connections. This, we feel, can be accomplished by improving street crossings and considering mid-block crossings. Another idea was to encourage additional mass transit options along the 700 East corridor. Adding trail systems along the street, in an extra right-of-way area connects the city together, and adds adequate bike lanes and facilities.



Attractive walkways in Liberty Park.



Proposed pedestrian crosswalk improvements.

Another focus of the study was to promote the beautification of the historic Salt Lake City. This included the ideas of adopting enhanced architecture standards and integrating greenery into the architecture.



Encouraging compatible, friendly architecture along 700 East.

Other options set forth through the plan process were to provide street furniture and shade trees that create a welcoming experience. Also, landscaping the center medians and park strips, allow the area to become more appealing. We feel that by improving the beautification of 700 East, will provide places that create social energy within the community.



Good examples of landscaping and architecture that build a sense of community and pride.

The last focus of this study was Safety. This was a very important issue raised in our class charrette. This neighborhood is a vital part to our growing city, and as it grows, we feel that more safety precautions should be set in place.



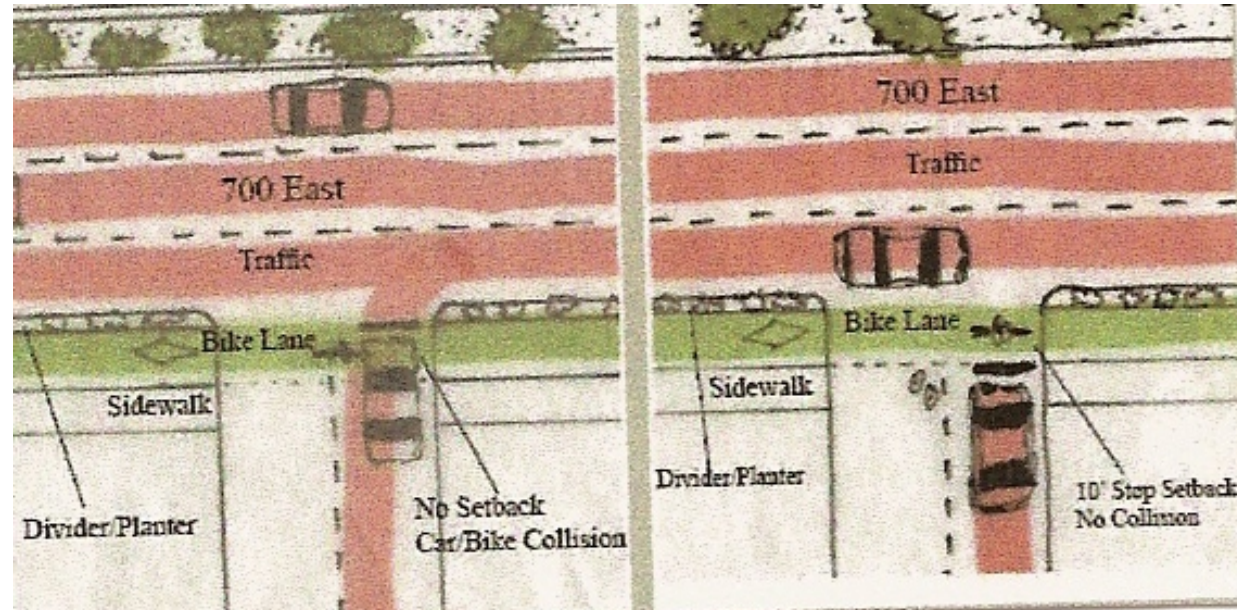
Enhanced bicycle and pedestrian safety are needed.

Our team: Ethan Webster, Derek Moss, Chris Brown, Justin Peterson, Marc Duncan, Scott Swallow, Spencer Denison, Kali Lefteris, Aaron Ardmore, Brent Malili, Althea Sam, Morgan Brim, Mike Maahs, Becca Conrad.



First, we encourage utilizing the principles of CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design), which is the proper design and effective use of the built environment that leads to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement of the quality of life.

Also, we encourage creating a calmer area for both pedestrians and motorists, by implementing traffic calming techniques, such as curb bulb-outs, and clearing vegetation and obstacles from corner line of sight.



Moving the stop sign line back at intersecting streets provide more space for bike lane safety.

Another safety suggestion is to widen and repair sidewalks and ramps and make them ADA compliant.



Broken sidewalks have been improved in some areas and helpful street labels have been added.

The 700 East Corridor Study was presented on December 6, 2007 at the SLC City County building. Members of the audience were extremely interested in our views and visions of 700 East's potential. In fact, the class was invited back in January to present to a larger audience, the entire Salt Lake City's Council. The commentators encourage our group to do a similar study on North Temple to help revitalization in that neglected area.