



Technical Assistance Services *for* Communities

Westside Neighborhoods – Environmental Justice and Air Quality Assessment

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Location: Salt Lake City, Utah

Environmental Justice and Air Quality Assessment for Westside Neighborhoods in Salt Lake City, Utah

Introduction

In response to community concerns about disproportionate impacts to air quality in the six Westside neighborhoods of Salt Lake City, Utah (SLC) and plans for an inland port, EPA provided funding for a targeted environmental justice (EJ) assessment. The six Westside neighborhoods considered in this assessment are Westpointe, Jordan Meadows, Poplar Grove, Glendale, Fairpark and Rose Park. The assessment was conducted through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program, following a request to EPA from community petitioners and the SLC Mayor.

This assessment compiles existing data, online tools and community perspectives to understand the environmental, demographic and health landscapes of SLC's near-inland port communities. It focuses on air quality and public health issues in the Westside neighborhoods in the context of the area's unique vulnerabilities and preexisting environmental burdens. This assessment report is a resource for community groups, local governments, the port authority and other stakeholders as they consider how future development and operations may further impact air quality and public health. It will also inform decision-making, with the goals of increasing EJ and reducing the potential impacts of port and other industrial and infrastructure-related development near these neighborhoods.

This assessment report has seven sections:

- EJ Assessment Process
- Westside Neighborhoods
- Air Quality Assessment

- Infrastructural Impacts
- Research Gaps and Limitations
- Strategies and Considerations
- Summary

A parallel community conversations project was conducted by Avenue Consultants to supplement this assessment. This report provides qualitative research that reflects Westside residents' thoughts about environmental and community topics. References to community concerns are made throughout the report. This more detailed characterization of concerns is available in Appendix C.

EJ Assessment Process

This assessment took place from February to August 2023. It included the following components:

- Convening of a stakeholder group (Core Team) to help identify EJ and air quality concerns to guide the assessment process. (February, June, August)
- Collection of background data and information on air quality and associated EJ issues, as prioritized by Westside neighborhoods. (April to May)
- Development of a written assessment report and a presentation on air quality issues. (May to June)
- Presentation of assessment findings to Westside neighborhoods and documentation of community feedback. (July)

The Core Team is a stakeholder group of SLC and community representatives who met throughout the project to identify and prioritize air quality and EJ concerns. The report's appendix provides a list of Core Team members.

SLC Westside Neighborhoods

The six Westside neighborhoods that are the focus of this assessment are the Westpointe, Jordan Meadows, Poplar Grove, Glendale, Fairpark and Rose Park neighborhoods. They are directly west of Interstate 15 and next to multiple industrial uses and significant transportation infrastructure, resulting in air quality and EJ concerns (Figure 1). The map below shows the location of EPA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) facilities in SLC that are major point sources and the distribution of air monitoring stations in proximity to the Westside neighborhoods.¹ Many of these points are concentrated around the Glendale neighborhood and along I-15.

¹ Stationary facility with the potential to emit above source thresholds in state air quality rules. Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Environmental Interactive Map, <https://enviro.deq.utah.gov>

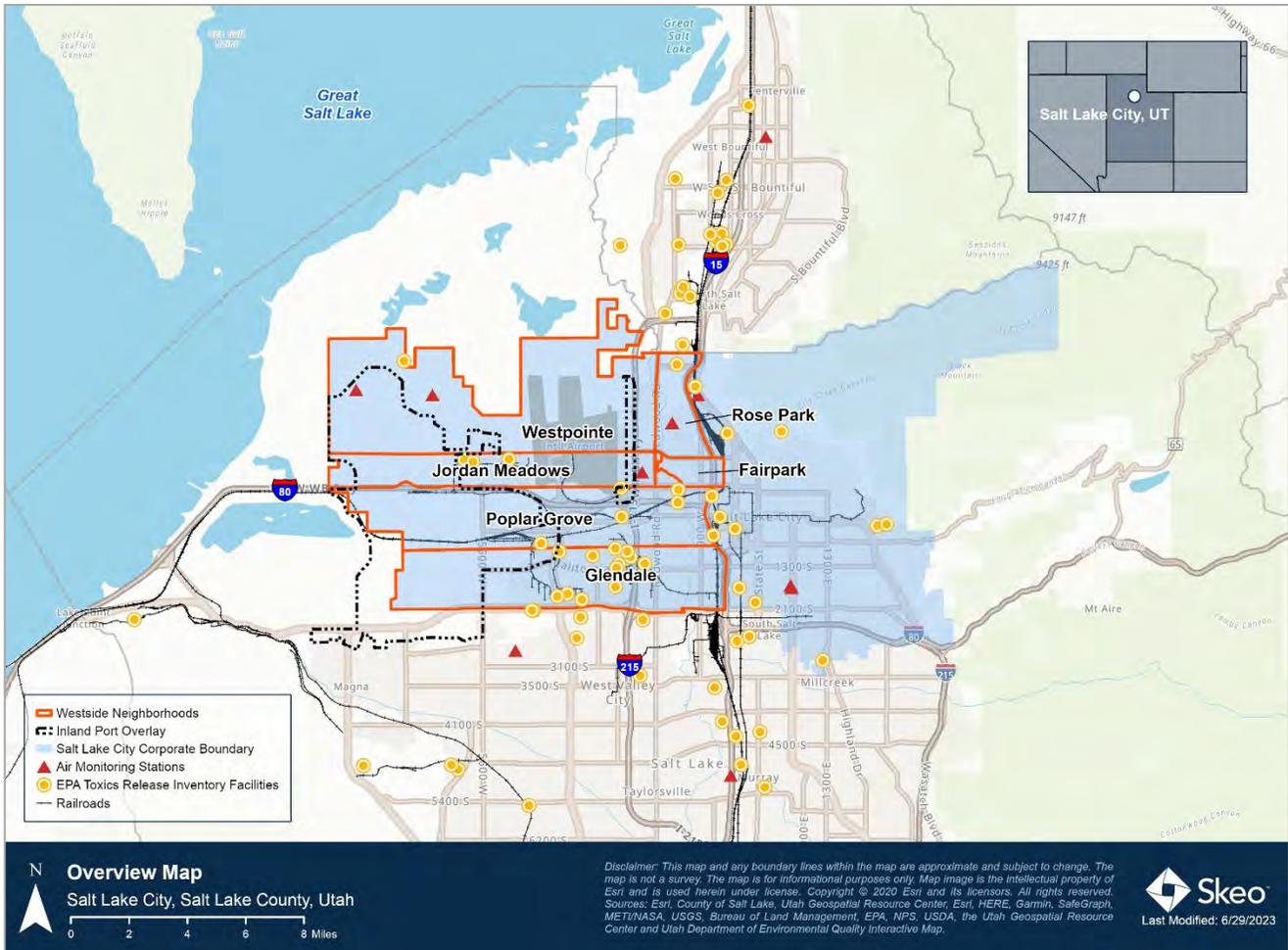


Figure 1. This Overview Map shows SLC and the six Westside neighborhoods. EPA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) facilities data from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ's) Utah Environmental Interactive Map 1.9.1

Historically, the Westside neighborhoods were redlined,^{2*} and the construction of Interstate 15 during the 1970s¹ created a physical barrier between them and the rest of SLC.² Today, interstate highways 15, 215 and 80 and state route 201 border and cross the neighborhoods. The Westpointe, Jordan Meadows and Poplar neighborhoods are also located next to SLC International Airport. SLC hosts at least seven freight carriers along with several private and passenger carriers and is home to two railyards, a wastewater treatment plant and two refineries.

^{2*} Redlining was a practice by mortgage lenders, such as the federally backed Home Owners' Loan Corporation, of creating color-coded maps that assigned grades to neighborhoods that reflected their "mortgage security." Those people receiving the lowest grade, colored red, were considered "hazardous." One effect of redlining was the denial of housing loans to credit-worthy applicants in certain neighborhoods, even though the applicants may otherwise have been eligible for the loans. The term refers to the practice of mortgage lenders of drawing red lines around parts of a map or coloring them red to indicate areas or neighborhoods where they did not want to make loans.

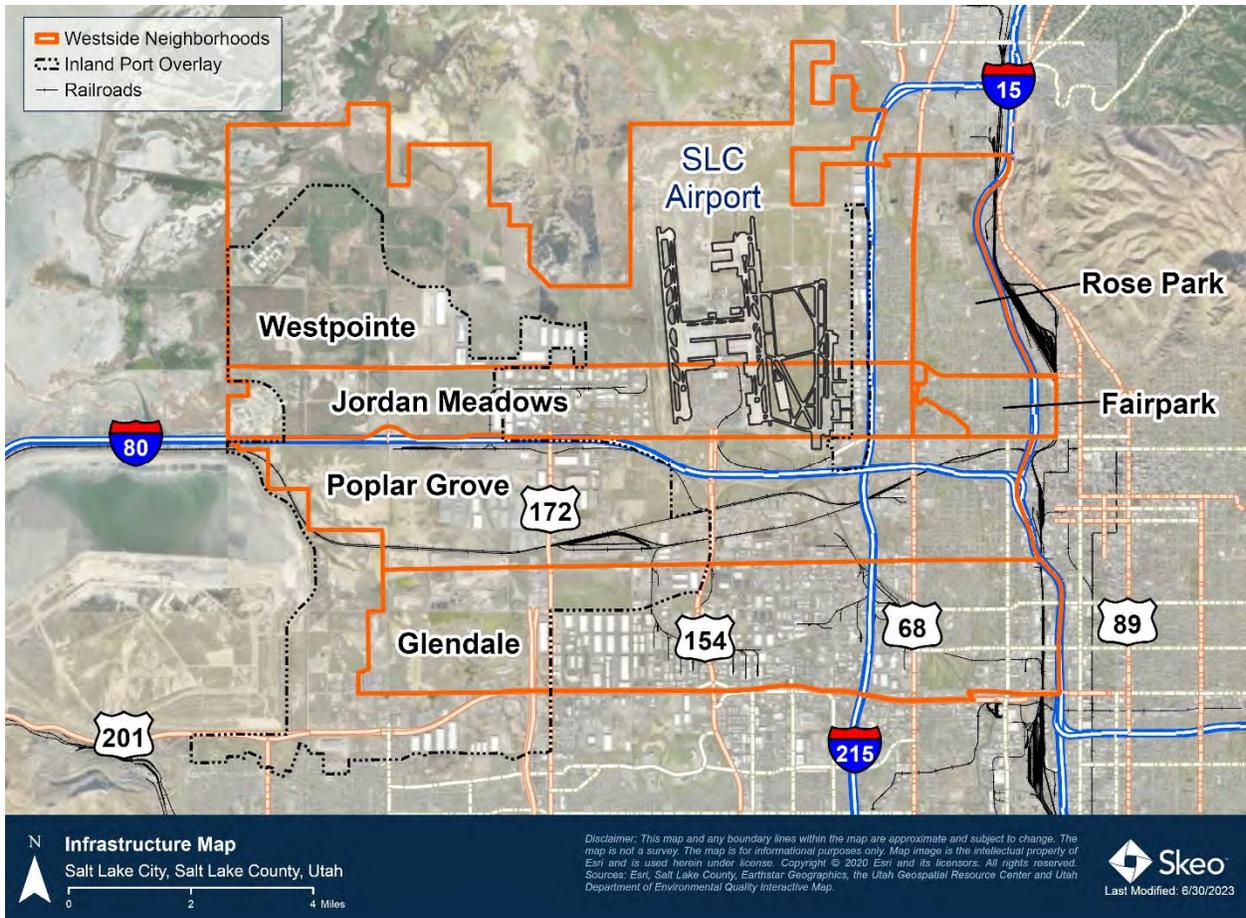


Figure 2. This map shows the network of major infrastructure in and around the Westside.

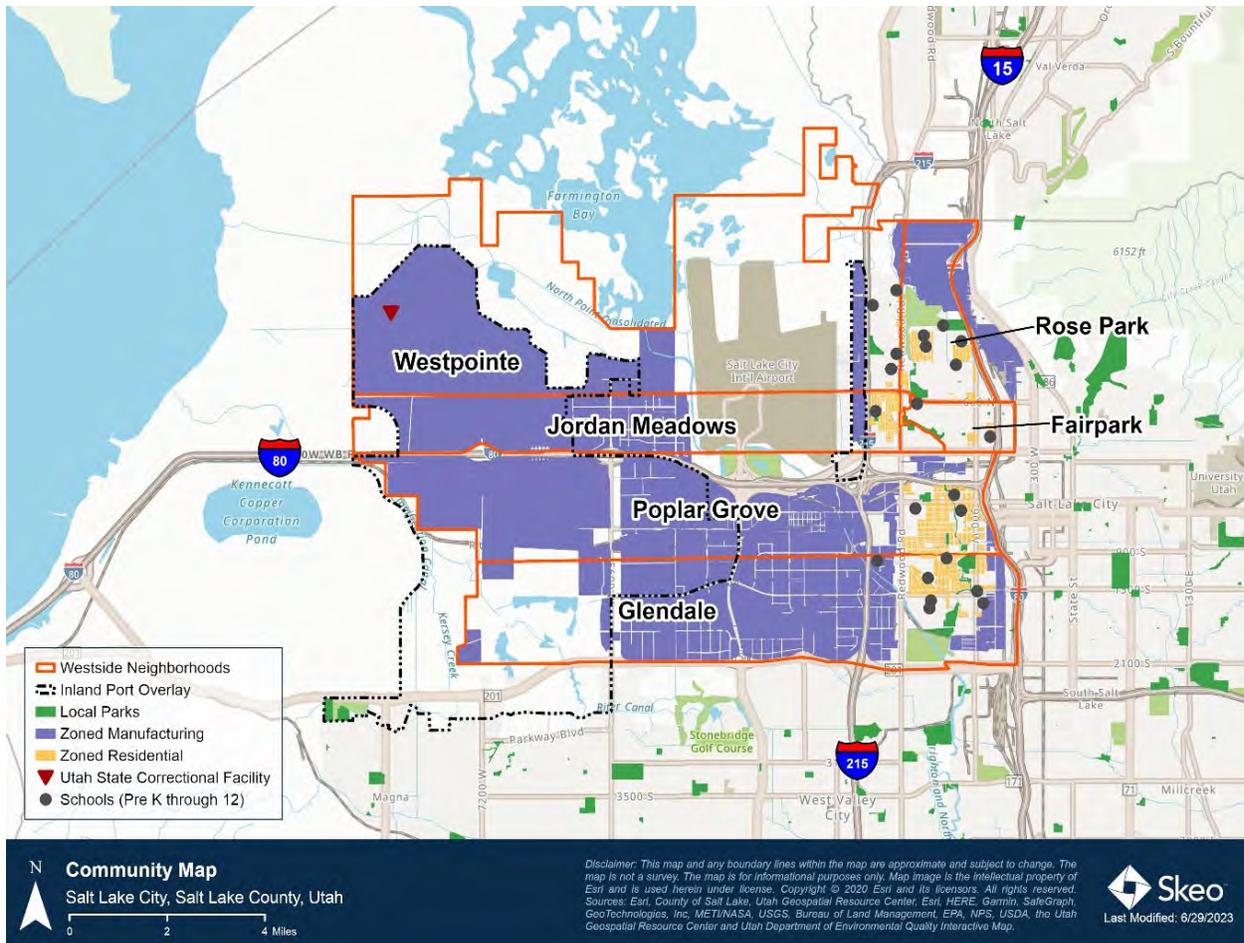


Figure 3. This Community Map highlights land use zoning districts in SLC, with industrial manufacturing areas surrounding the Westside neighborhoods.

Large areas in and around the Westside neighborhoods are zoned for manufacturing uses. Salt Lake City’s Northwest Quadrant Master Plan estimates that 60,000 people work in or adjacent to the manufacturing area West of I-215.³ The Utah State Correctional Facility (USCF) is also located in the area’s manufacturing and inland port overlay districts since July 2022. This 200-acre facility houses up to 3,000 incarcerated individuals.⁴ The USCF is marked on figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 18, and 19 to help readers understand how the information shared in this report applies to the incarcerated population, workers, visitors and volunteers of this facility.

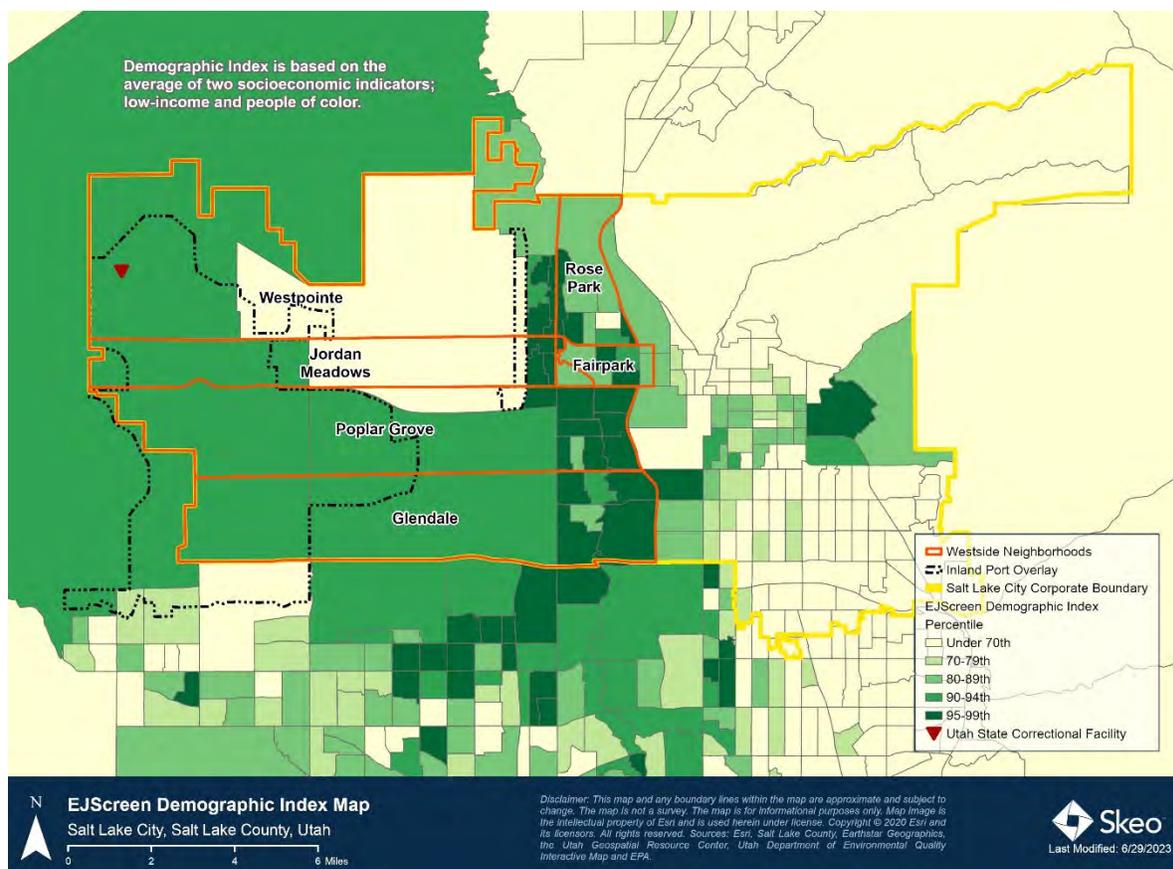


Figure 4. EJScreen’s Demographic Index Map considers both low-income and people of color populations.

EPA’s Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJScreen 2.11) provides a nationally consistent dataset and approach for combining environmental and socioeconomic indicators, as well as to display this information visually. EJScreen version 2.11 was used to generate maps and data for this assessment. The EPA’s EJScreen 2.11 tool has several indexes that share socioeconomic information as state percentiles. These indexes highlight community susceptibility to environmental factors. The assessment used these indexes to compare Westside neighborhoods’ demographic factors with the rest of SLC at the census tract level. A tract is an area defined by the U.S. Census Bureau that has about 1,200 to 8,000 people living in it. Each neighborhood will include several tracts. This makes it possible to compare the state percentile values for environmental and socioeconomic indicators in Westside neighborhoods with the rest of the city. The Demographic Index is a combination of the percentages of low-income populations and people of color (Figure 4).

Overall, people of color and low-income populations frequently experience greater exposure to environmental burdens. Most of the Westside neighborhoods are above the 80th percentile for the Demographic Index. This means that only 20% of all census tracts in the state have a higher concentration of people of color and low-income residents than these Westside neighborhood

census tracts. Demographic Index values are especially high in the Westpointe, Jordan Meadows, Poplar Grove and Glendale neighborhoods.

The Supplemental Demographic Index uses the same methodology as the Demographic Index, and includes five demographic factors (percent low life expectancy, percent low-income, percent unemployed, percent limited English speaking and percent less than high school education) (Figure 5). Westside neighborhoods have more limited English-speaking households and have a lower average life expectancy than their Eastside neighborhood counterparts.⁵ Fairpark and surrounding census tracts have higher values (> 95th percentile) than the rest of the city.

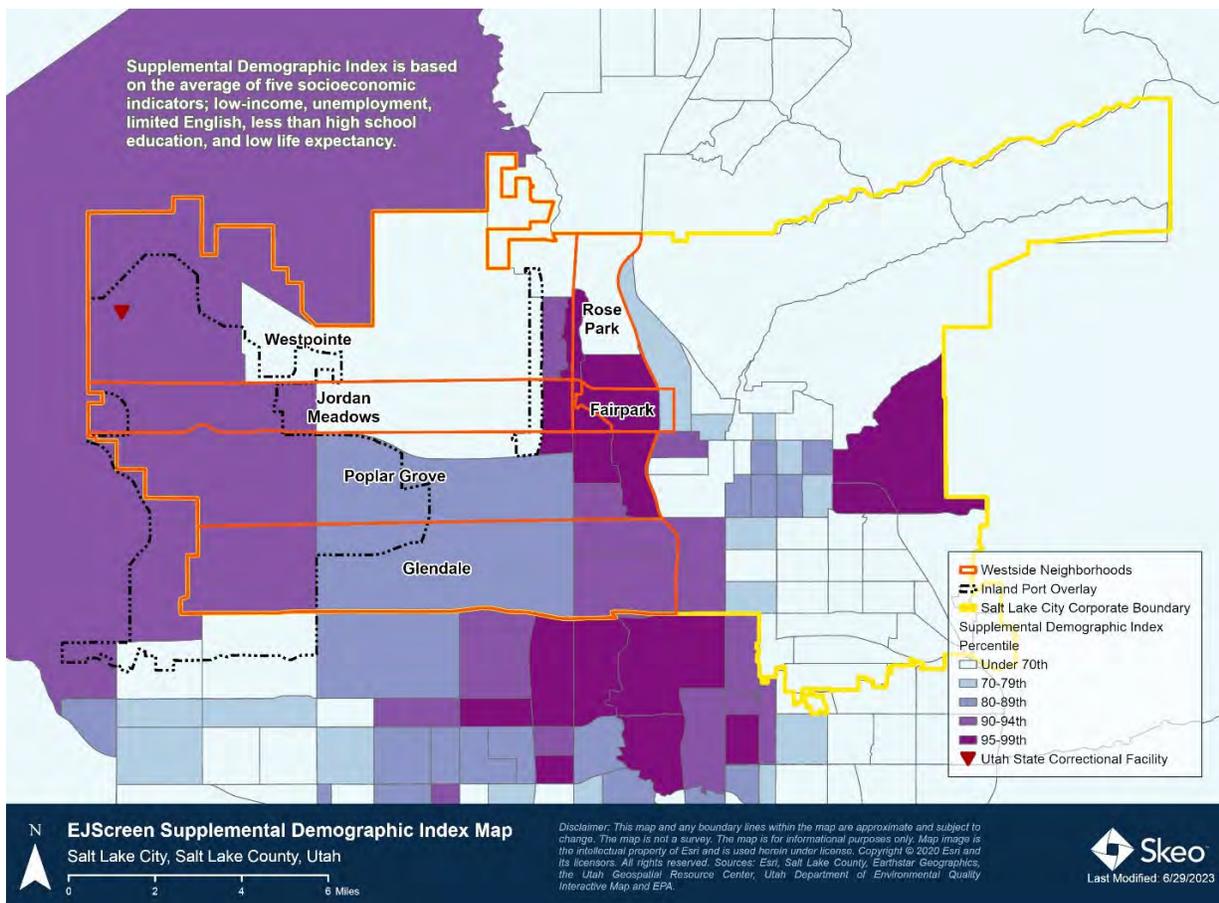


Figure 5. EJSscreen’s Supplemental Demographic Index Map considers additional factors of low life expectancy, low-income, unemployment, limited English speaking and less than high school education.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Social Vulnerability Index (Figure 6) also shows potential risks for these neighborhoods in SLC. This index uses socioeconomic data as well as household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, housing type, and transportation access to document the vulnerability of a community, defined as the capacity to prepare for and respond to stress of hazardous events. This index shows higher levels of vulnerability in Westside neighborhoods compared to other census tracts in Eastside neighborhoods. The Fairpark, Poplar Grove and Glendale neighborhoods are at the 90th percentile and above.

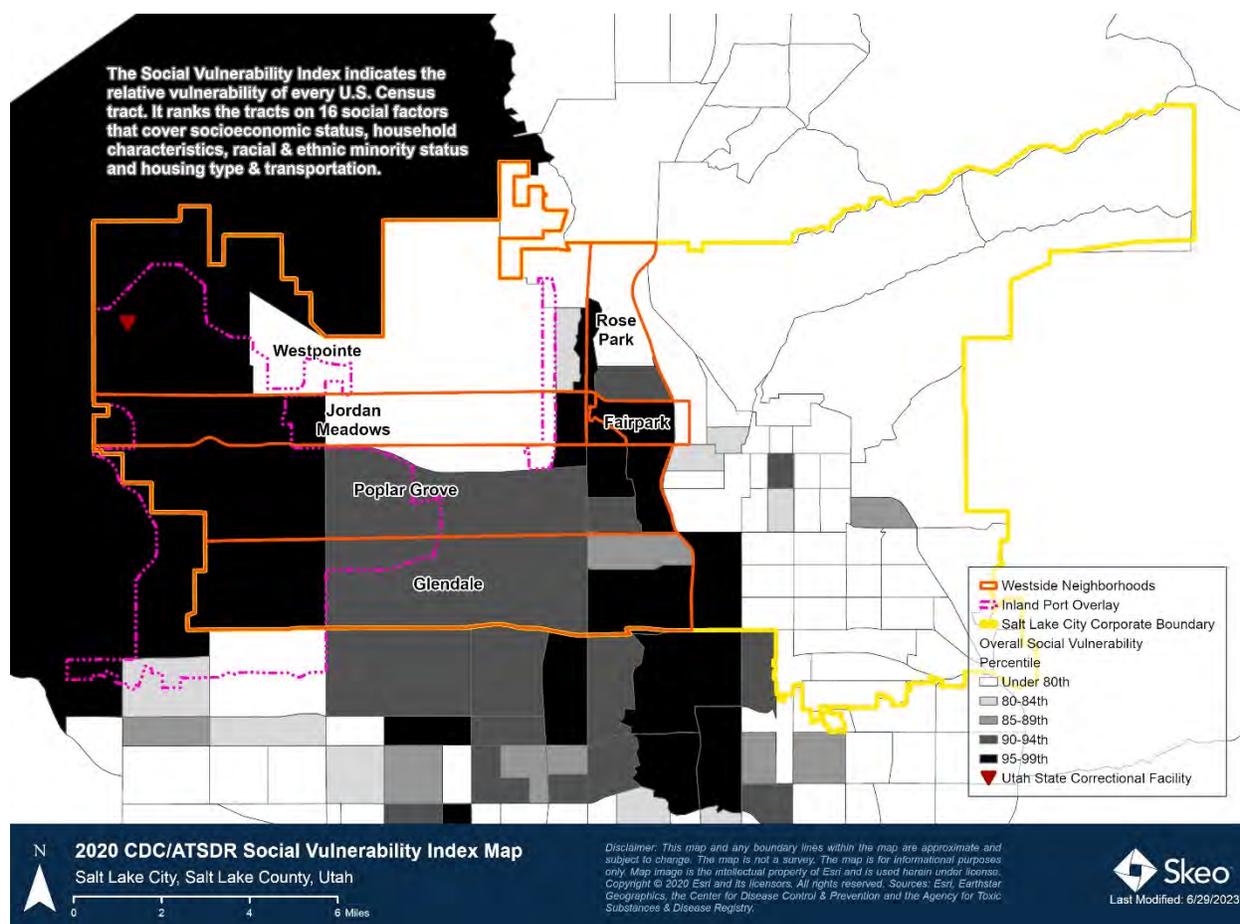


Figure 6. The 2020 CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index Map for SLC census tracts show potential negative effects on communities caused by external stresses on human health.

Community Concerns

Community representatives from the Core Team expressed concerns about air quality, pollutants and associated health risks. Air quality contaminants of concern include particulate matter (PM) 1, 2.5 and 10, ultrafine particles (<0.1 microns), nitrogen oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), lakebed and construction dust, heavy metals and ozone (O₃), all of which can be spread by prevailing winds. Various sources of potential pollution in Westside neighborhoods were identified, including emissions from light, medium and heavy motor vehicles, given the neighborhoods' location near major highways. Other sources of concern include pollution from construction and rail lines and the current expansions of SLC International Airport and Interstate 15 which have the potential to increase transportation pollution.

The Core Team members also expressed concerned about the construction of mega-warehouses – large facilities, typically 200,000 square feet to over a million square feet in size, designed to serve as major regional distribution and storage centers. Active construction sites in the area include warehouse construction on 2200 West in the Northpoint neighborhood and the airport expansion project. The potential heat and noise pollution from the I-15 expansion

project was also a noted concern. The Northpoint Small Area Plan calls for land uses in the neighborhood to shift from agricultural uses to commercial and industrial uses, which would result in more construction. Air quality concerns also include potential pollution from nearby manufacturing, industrial and municipal sources, including three refineries within a 5-mile radius of Rose Park, and an ethylene oxide commercial sterilization facility. Additionally, aerial pesticides spraying is a concern, due to potential neurotoxic effects of organophosphate insecticide on human and ecological health.⁶

Potential natural sources of air pollutants include dust from the exposed lakebed of the Great Salt Lake, wildfire smoke and winter inversion events that lead to pollution spikes. During a temperature inversion, cold air at the surface gets trapped under a layer of warmer air, causing cold air with pollutants to build up to unhealthy levels at ground level. A typical Utah winter sees about five to six multi-day inversion episodes and, on average, 18 days with high PM_{2.5} levels exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).⁷

Community representatives have also expressed concern about the health impacts from these pollutants. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), air pollution is responsible for 6.7 million premature deaths every year.⁸ Air pollution exposure pathways include inhalation, skin absorption, direct absorption through the nasal cavity with a direct route to the brain, and consumption absorption.⁹ Over the long term, air pollutants may trigger respiratory and cardiovascular diseases,^{10,11} shorten life expectancy,¹² and accelerate the aging process.¹³ They may also have carcinogenic impacts. Air pollution may be associated with higher rates of all types of cancers, including lung,¹⁴ breast,¹⁵ gastric,¹⁶ leukemia,¹⁷ ovarian¹⁸ and prostate cancer¹⁹. Additionally, there may be adverse pregnancy outcomes associated with air pollution such as prematurity, low birth weight and intrauterine growth retardation.²⁰

In addition, indoor air quality is an area of concern. A University of Utah study found that air pollution, especially from wildfires, can impact air quality inside of buildings. Their data shows that indoor air pollution rose to about 78% of the measured outside pollution levels.²¹ Indoor air quality in schools is also an area of concern. Studies have connected air pollution to negative effects on the brain that could contribute to central nervous system diseases.²² Studies have also linked chronic exposure of particulate matter to poor cognition in children.²³ Indoor air quality can be managed, and EPA provides a suite of resources for address indoor air quality concerns in residential, commercial, and scholastic settings on its website.²⁴

Additional community concerns have been identified through a parallel effort funded by the Utah Inland Port Authority and led by the Westside Coalition with Avenue Consultants. Six facilitated meetings were held in the Westside neighborhood to discuss environmental justice concerns from community members. The full findings from this Westside Community Conversations effort can be found in the appendix of this report.

Air Quality Assessment

Research Methods

The assessment conducted research into existing air quality factors in SLC and disparities in Westside neighborhoods using several sources. The Core Team provided a list of academic resources, data tools, subject matter experts and organizations. The assessment included a literature review of academic reports, articles and journals as well as an analysis of state and national data, reports and online GIS tools. The assessment compiled and reviewed resources on known port, airport and transportation impacts, and conducted interviews with subject matter experts, community organizations and research groups to gain insight into community concerns and gather additional air quality resources and tools to evaluate.

The Westside neighborhoods were mapped alongside the rest of SLC and compared using EJScreen 2.11's EJ Indexes at the census tract level. The map series looks at six of the 12 EJ Indexes as they relate to air quality:

1. PM_{2.5}
2. Ozone
3. Diesel Particulate Matter
4. Air Toxics Cancer Risk
5. Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index
6. Traffic Proximity

An EJ Index uses the formula below to combine a single environmental factor with the Demographic Index (which averages low-income and people-of-color populations). The EJ Index is higher in tracts with large numbers of mainly low-income and/or people of color residents with a higher environmental index value.²⁵

EJ Index = Demographic Index x Normalized Environmental Indicator

$$\text{Demographic Index} = \frac{\% \text{ Low Income} + \% \text{ People of Color}}{2}$$

Table 1 provides a description of the indicators and associated data sources used in EJScreen 2.11 to calculate the six indexes used in this assessment:

Table 1.

	Indicator	Detail	Data Source	Data Year
1	PM _{2.5}	PM _{2.5} levels in air (micrograms per cubic meter $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ annual average)	EPA, Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) fusion of model and monitor data	2018
2	Ozone	Ozone summer seasonal average of daily maximum 8-hour concentration in air parts per billion (ppb)	EPA, OAR fusion of model and monitor data	2018
3	Diesel Particulate Matter	Diesel particulate matter level in air ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants	2017
4	Air Toxics Cancer Risk	Lifetime cancer risk from inhalation of air toxics	EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants	2017
5	Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index	Ratio of exposure concentration to health-based reference concentration	EPA Hazardous Air Pollutants	2017
6	Traffic Proximity and Volume	Count of vehicles (AADT, average annual daily traffic) at major roads within 500 meters, divided by distance in meters	Calculated from U.S. Department of Transportation traffic data	2021

Findings

The following findings presented are related to air pollutants in SLC, their sources, air quality standards, geographic and temporal trends, and the disparities associated with Westside neighborhoods.

Pollutants

Multiple pollutants affect air quality in Salt Lake City and originate from different sources. PM can come in the form of dust, smoke or soot, and results from the burning of gas, coal and oil, construction activity, and manufacturing and industrial uses, as well as from natural sources such as wildfires, winter inversions and the drying of the Great Salt Lake. Secondary organic aerosols, in the form of PM, mainly come from the oxidation of gaseous pollutants. Activities from refineries, commercial sterilization facility, tailings ponds and excavation pits also result in the release of PM in addition to lead, nitrogen oxides (NO_x), ozone, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and sulfur dioxide pollutants.²⁶ Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone can result from the burning of natural gas, coal and gasoline that comes from vehicles, as well. Lead pollution can result from nearby airport activities, municipal solid waste facilities and pesticide use. All of these activities and land uses affect air quality outcomes in SLC and in Westside neighborhoods in particular.

A 2019 study conducted by the University of Utah suggests that dust plumes from the Great Salt Lake have increased in frequency and severity as the lake has receded.²⁷ The water levels of the Great Salt Lake reached historically low levels in November 2022²⁸ due to water diversion and drought. More than 800 square miles of lakebed were exposed as of 2022.²⁹ As a result,

dust from the exposed lakebed is increasingly likely to become airborne which could potentially impact local air quality.

Early analysis of dust plume concentrations indicate the presence of certain elements, including arsenic,²⁷ above EPA’s Regional Screening Levels.³⁰ Inhalation of particulate matter and high concentrations of arsenic could increase the risk of certain cancers, but a site-specific exposure assessment for PM,³¹ arsenic,³² and other elements found in the dust is necessary to draw conclusions about health risks in the local area. Case studies from other exposed lakebeds, such as Owens Lake in California, suggest that dust from exposed lakebeds may impact downwind air quality through PM concentrations in excess of EPA’s NAAQS.²⁷

NAAQS

The Clean Air Act requires that EPA set NAAQS for pollutants that are common in outdoor air, considered harmful to public health and the environment, and that come from numerous and diverse sources. EPA has set NAAQS for six pollutants – carbon monoxide, lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide, ozone, PM and sulfur dioxide (Table 2). A design value is a statistic that describes the air quality status of a given location relative to the level of the NAAQS. If design values of these criteria pollutants generally fall below the level of the NAAQS, the area is designated as attaining the relevant standards. Areas that exceed the national standard may be designated as non-attainment areas. Once designations take effect, state and local governments with non-attainment areas must develop implementation plans outlining how the areas will attain and maintain the standards by reducing air pollutant emissions.³³

Table 2. NAAQS Table³⁴

Pollutant		Averaging Time	Level	Form
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		8 hours	9 parts per million (ppm)	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
		1 hour	35 ppm	
Lead (Pb)		Rolling 3-month average	0.15 µg/m ³	Not to be exceeded
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)		1 hour	100 ppb	98th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
		1 year	53 ppb	Annual mean
Ozone (O ₃)		8 hours	0.070 ppm	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Particle Matter (PM)	PM _{2.5}	1 year	12.0 µg/m ³	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years
		1 year	15.0 µg/m ³	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years
		24 hours	35 µg/m ³	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
	PM ₁₀	24 hours	150 µg/m ³	Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)	1 hour	75 ppb	99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
	3 hours	0.5 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year

Geographic and Temporal Trends

County Wide

SLC is designated as nonattainment for three criteria pollutants: ozone, fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and sulfur dioxide. Criteria pollutants are harmful to public health and the environment and each has a separate standard, which must be reevaluated every 5-years. The SLC area is a Moderate nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone standard, and has been in nonattainment since 2018. Under the PM_{2.5} standard, the region is classified as a Serious nonattainment area and has been in nonattainment since 2009. Lastly, the area has been in nonattainment for sulfur dioxide since 1992.³⁵ This designation means that the county failed to attain the standard for each pollutant by the required attainment date and had more than the regulatory exceedances within the timespan specified by EPA (Table 2).

Figure 1 identifies monitoring network stations. Table 3 highlights the types of pollutants monitored at each station in Salt Lake County. “Y” in the table indicates that the pollutant is measured at a specific location. A dash indicates its absence.

Table 3. SLC Monitoring Network Stations³⁶

Station Location	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	Ozone (O ₃)	Particulate Matter 10 (PM ₁₀)	Particulate Matter 2.5 (PM _{2.5})	Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Ammonia (NH ₃)	Black Carbon (BC)	Meteorological Data (MET)
Environmental Quality	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
Hawthorne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y
Prison Site	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Rose Park	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y
Copperview	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	-	-	Y
Hawthorne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y
Herriman #3	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	-	-	Y
Lake Park	-	Y	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Saltair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y

Under federal law,³⁷ Utah must collect a statewide emission inventory every three years. The 2020 inventory is the most recent statewide inventory available and captures all emissions from

facilities with emissions for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, vinyl chloride, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds and ammonia (NH₃). Utah regulation R307-150-3 outlines which types of facilities that can submit an emission inventory report. The activities at these facilities include industrial processes, external combustion, internal combustion engines, chemical evaporation, mobile sources and waste disposal. The results of the 2017 inventory for Salt Lake County and other Utah counties are available on DEQ's Division of Air Quality (DAQ) website³⁸ (Figures 7-13).

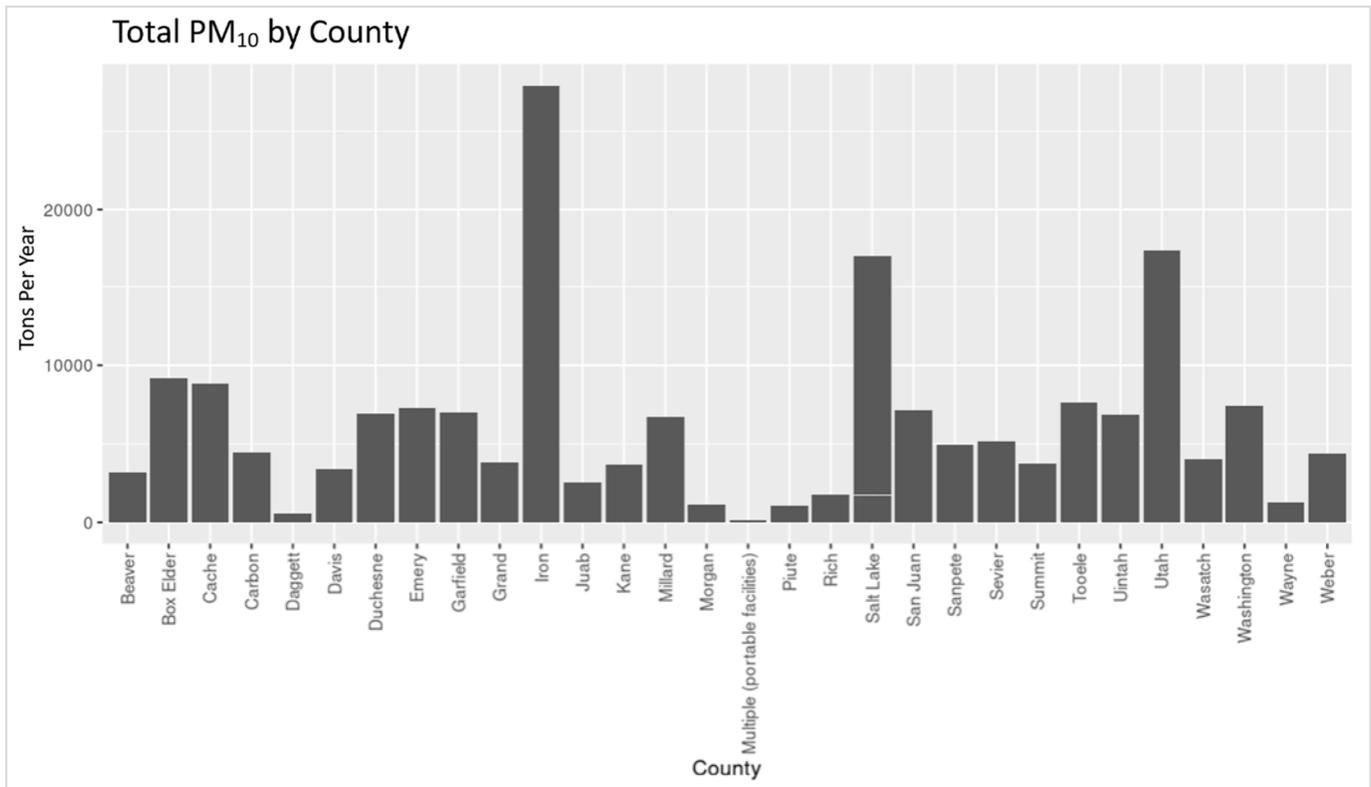


Figure 7.

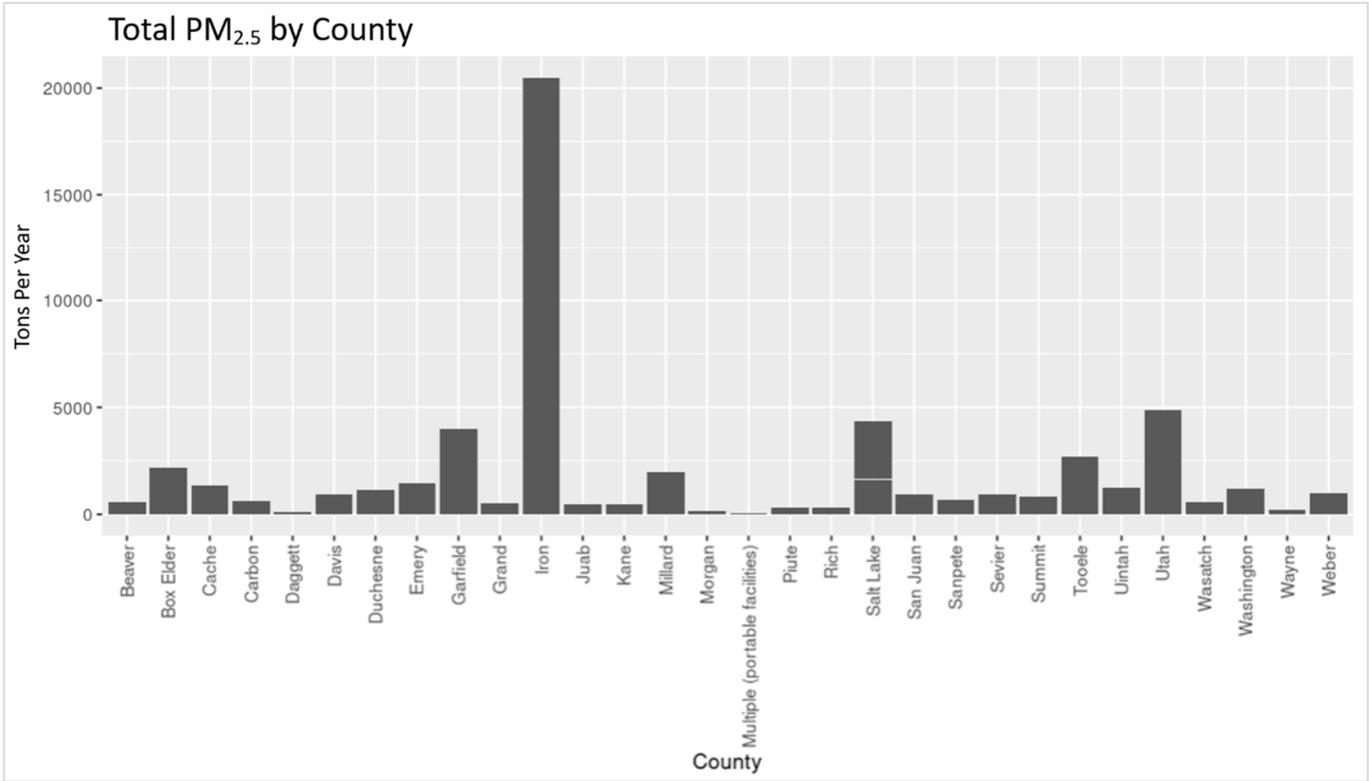


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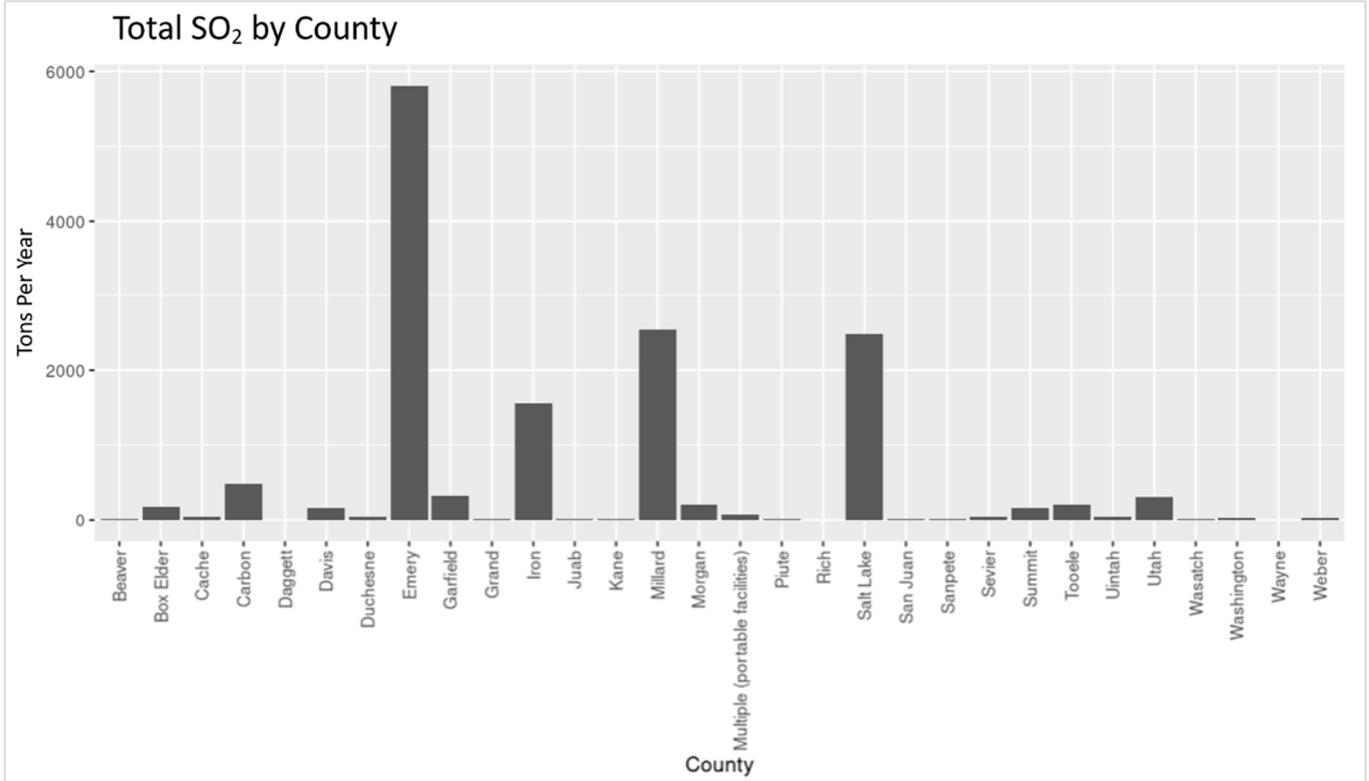


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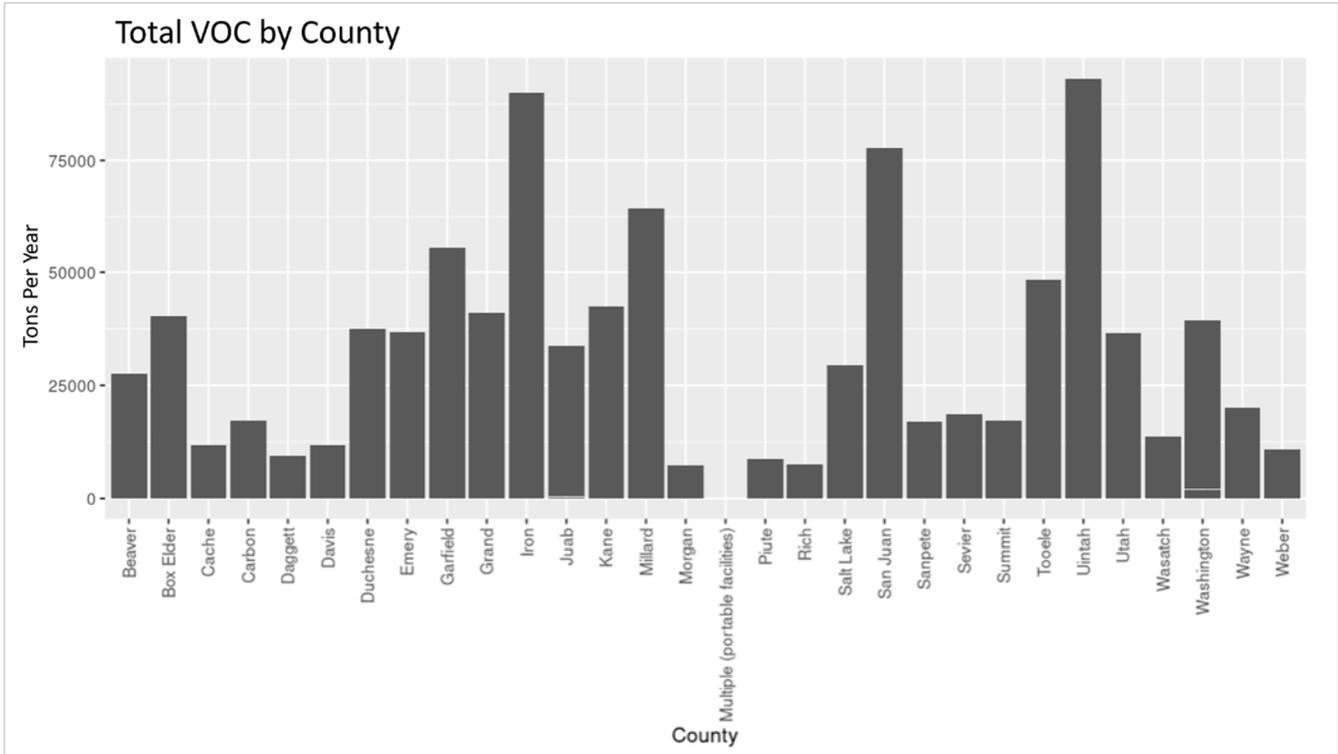


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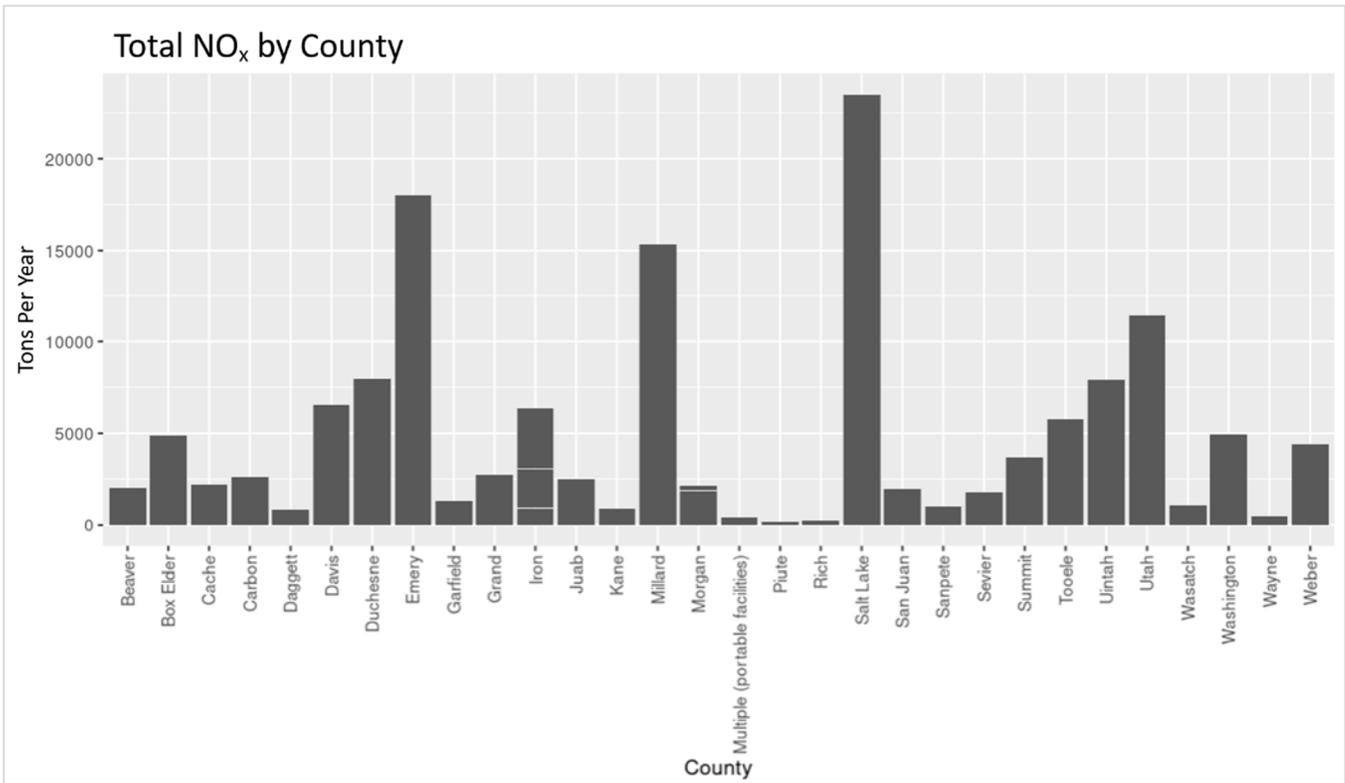


Figure 11.

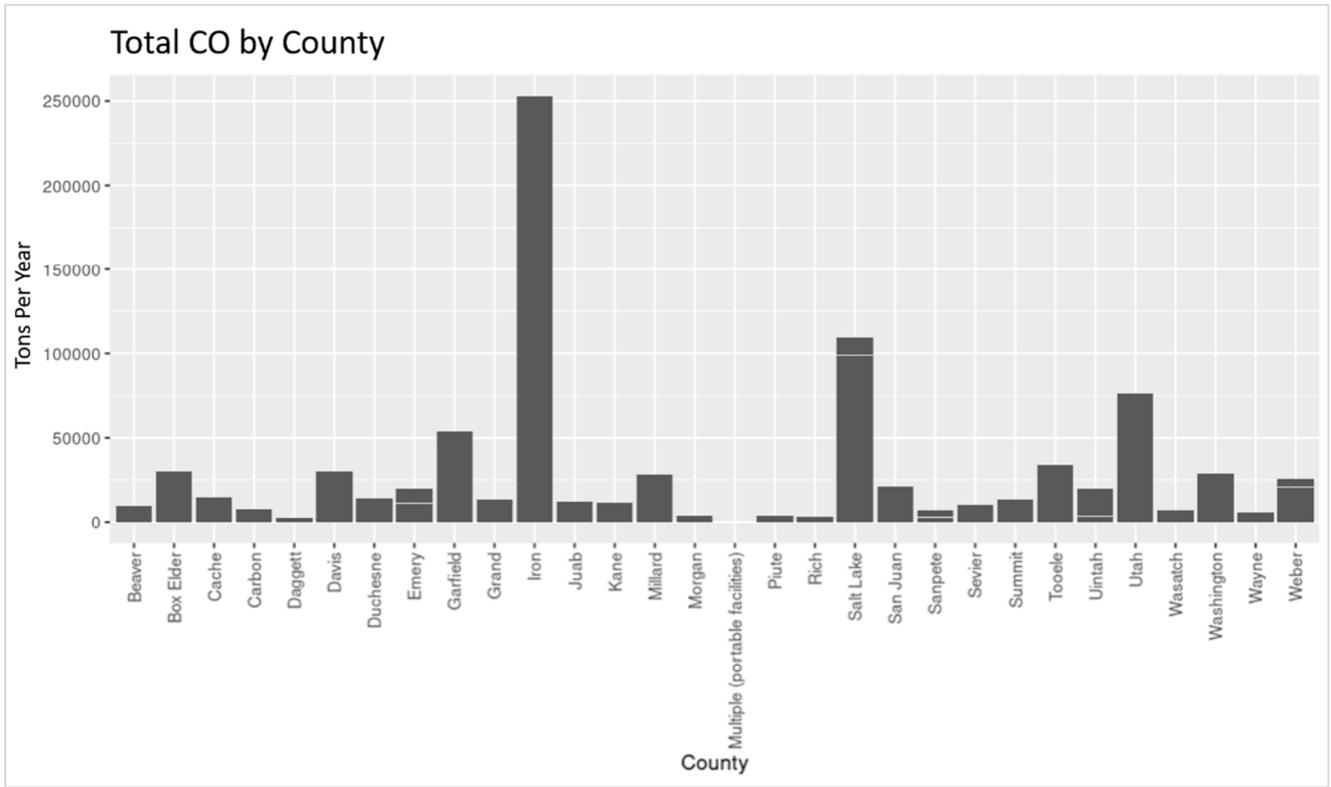


Figure 12.

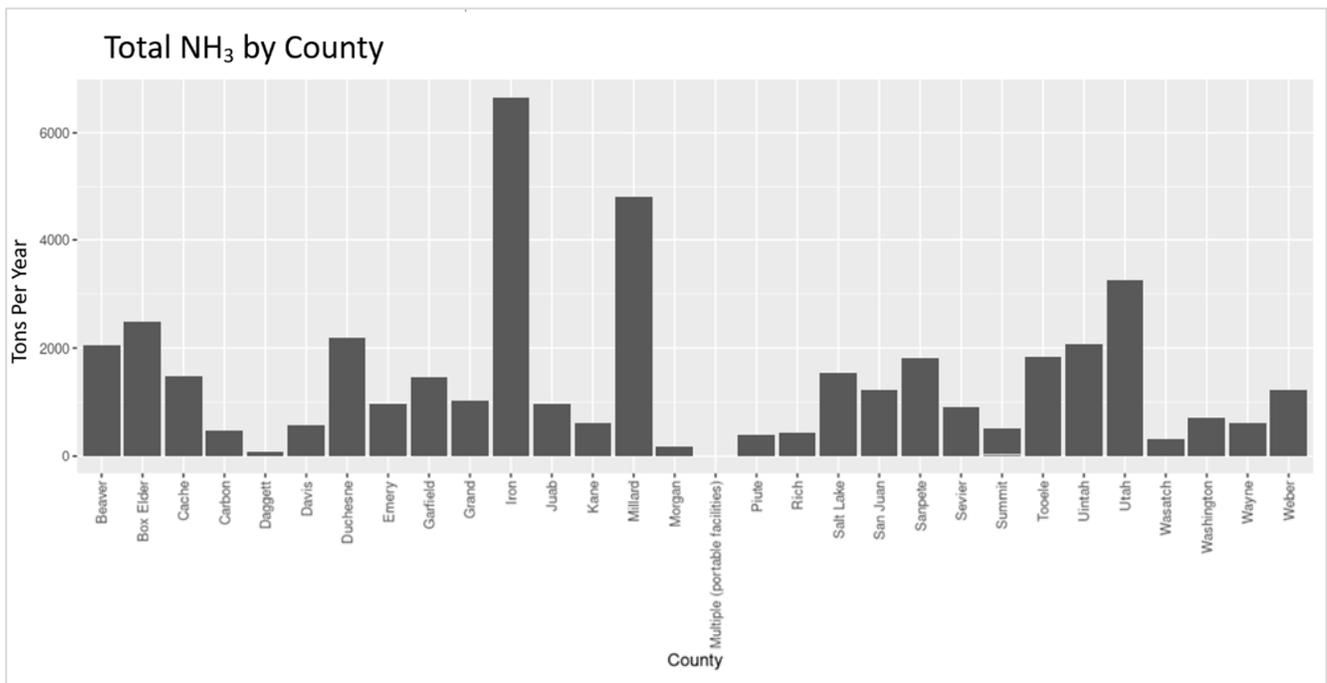


Figure 13.

City Wide

The Westside neighborhoods have the highest asthma burdens in Utah and lower life expectancies compared to Eastside neighborhoods.³⁹ The Westside neighborhoods may also have higher total cancer risk estimates from air pollutants than other parts of the city based on EPA's AirToxScreen assessment. This assessment estimates census tract-level cancer risks based on modeling long-term exposure to air toxics. One component of this assessment considers proximity to ethylene oxide medical sterilization facilities. Ethylene oxide is a known pollutant that may pose a cancer risk with chronic exposure. DEQ's DAQ conducted ethylene oxide monitoring near two medical sterilization facilities in Salt Lake County, one of which is located in an industrial area near the Westside neighborhoods. Preliminary monitoring results show greater ethylene oxide concentrations near the medical sterilization facilities compared with locations further away.⁴⁰

Disproportionate Impacts

Disparities are prevalent in the pollution and socioeconomic factors across SLC. The figures below show the six air-quality-related EJ indexes from EJScreen 2.11, with the Westside neighborhoods outlined to show comparisons to the Eastside neighborhoods and the rest of SLC. Each index is represented as percentiles for each census tracts to show the areas that experience greater rates of PM_{2.5}, ozone, diesel PM, cancer risk, respiratory risk and traffic proximity compared to other census tracts in the state.³ Westside neighborhoods have higher values across all of the indexes; the extent varies based on the pollutant. There are also higher values in the neighborhoods south of the Westside and in the University of Utah area in the Eastside neighborhoods.

³ EJScreen does not have an EJ Index for PM₁₀.

Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5

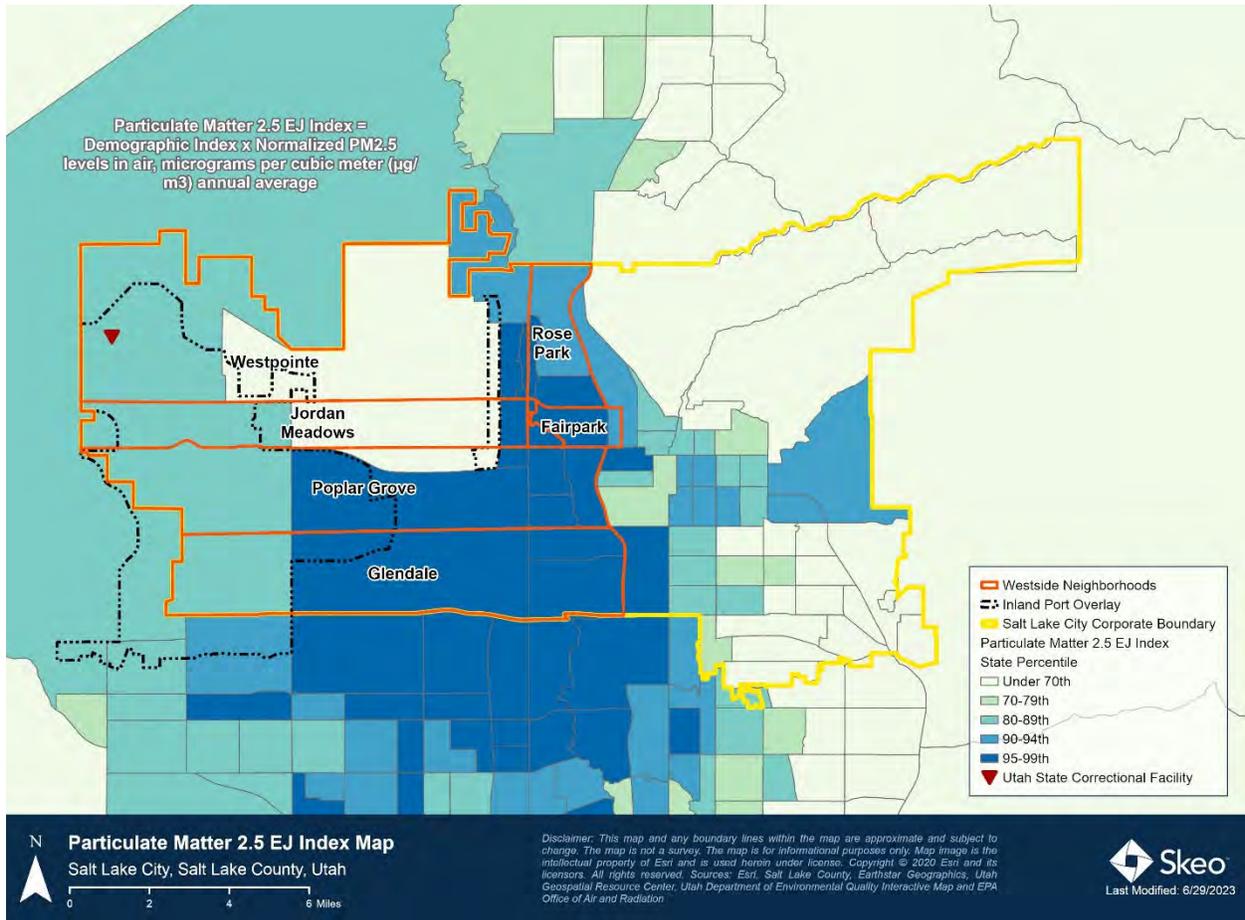


Figure 14. In the Particulate Matter 2.5 EJ Index Map, almost the entirety of the Westside neighborhoods are in the 80th percentile or higher relative to other tracts in Utah.

The PM_{2.5} indicator is a measure of potential exposure to inhalable particles that are 2.5 micrometers or smaller. This is measured in terms of annual average concentration in air measured in micrograms per cubic meter. SLC is non-attainment for the 2006 year standard of PM_{2.5}.⁴¹ A majority of the census tracts in the Westside neighborhoods are in the 80th percentile or higher, with neighborhoods of Poplar Grove and Glendale, seeing values above the 95th percentile.

Ozone

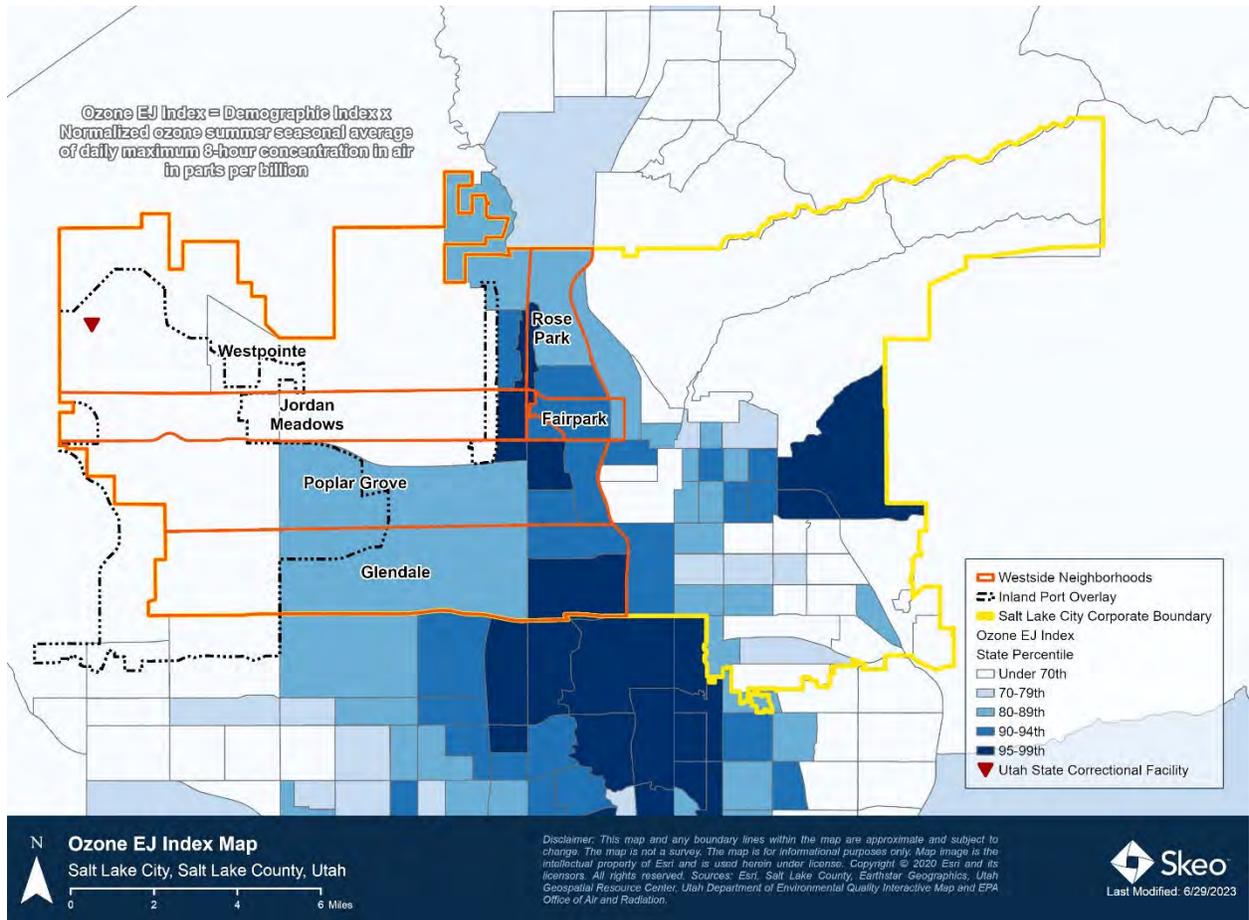


Figure 15. The Ozone EJ Index Map, which shows that SLC is also a NAAQS non-attainment area for ozone.

The ozone index in EJScreen 2.11 reflects potential ozone exposure measured in summer seasonal daily average maximum concentrations in an eight-hour period in parts per billion. Similar to Figure 4, areas of Westside neighborhoods closer to the airport and interstates are in the 80th percentile or higher. The same neighborhoods of Poplar Grove and Glendale have values above the 95th percentile. The Eastside neighborhoods also have high percentile values.

Diesel Particulate Matter

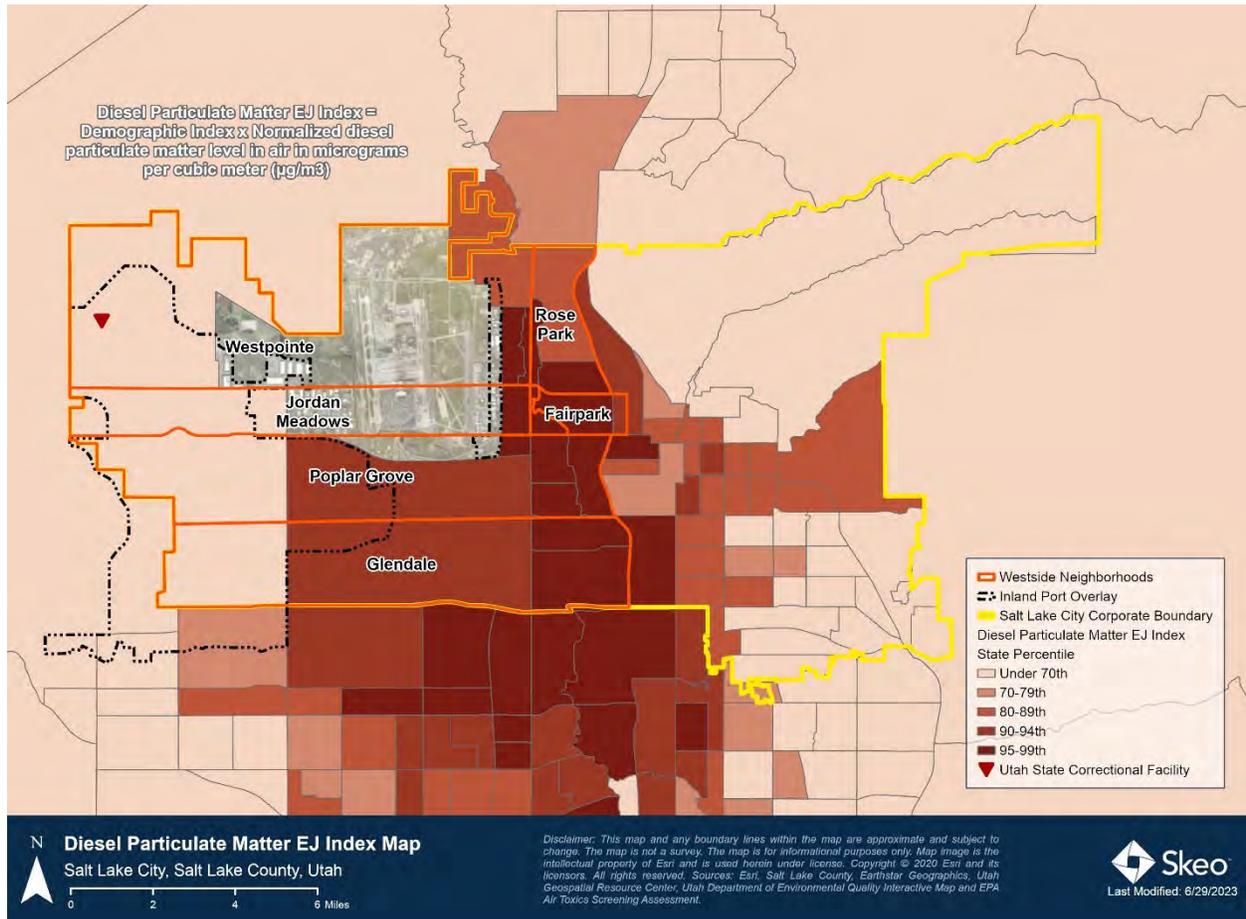


Figure 16. The Diesel Particulate Matter EJ Index Map shows many tracts in Westside neighborhoods above the 80th percentile.

The Diesel PM index is the estimated concentration of Diesel PM, as provided by the EPA Air Toxics update. Diesel PM is a subset of PM 2.5. It is measured in micrograms per cubic meter and reported at the census tract level. Census tracts around the center of SLC are at the 80th percentile or higher. There is a higher portion of tracts in the 95th percentile and above in Westside neighborhoods than in Eastside neighborhoods. Fairpark and eastern segments of Poplar Grove and Glendale bear the brunt of diesel exposure from intersecting interstates 15, 215, 80 and the 201 freeway. This is compounded by the neighborhoods' location south and downwind of the airport. SLC International Airport was not scored in the data and therefore is not covered by a percentile group on the map.

Air Toxics Cancer Risk

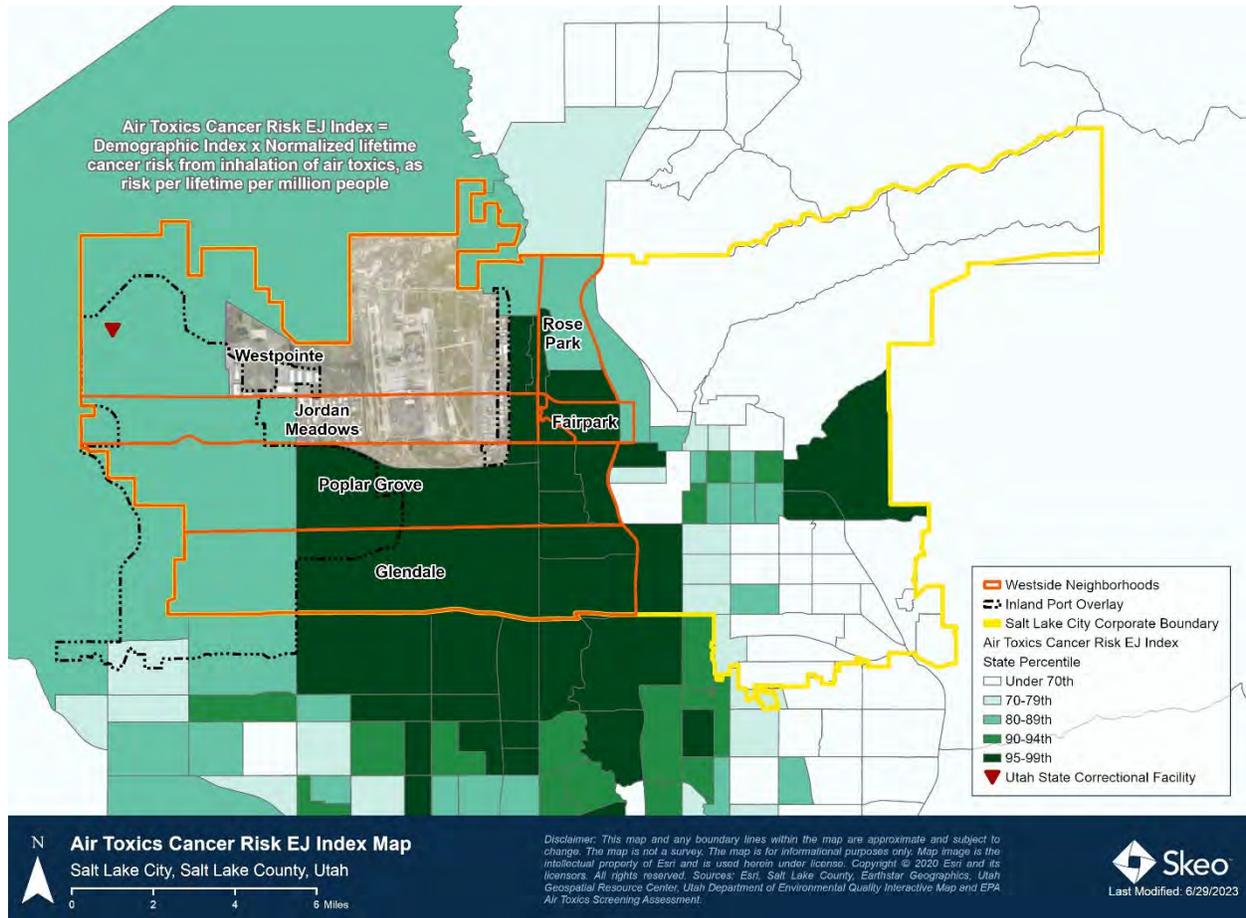


Figure 17. On the Air Toxics Cancer Risk EJ Index Map, all Westside neighborhoods (apart from the airport) scored above the 80th percentile.

The Air Toxics Cancer Risk index is the estimated lifetime inhalation cancer risk from the analyzed carcinogens in ambient outdoor air, as provided by the 2017 Air Toxics data update. The value of the index is persons per million per lifetime. EJScreen 2.11 estimates Air Toxics Cancer Risks by converting the results of cancer dose-response assessments for a given chemical to a unit risk estimate (URE). That URE was then multiplied by the estimated inhalation exposure concentration to obtain an estimate of individual lifetime cancer risk. All Westside neighborhoods scored above the 80th percentile. Tracts east, south and southeast of the airport are all above the 95th percentile. The SLC International Airport was not scored in the data and therefore is not covered by a percentile group on the map.

Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index

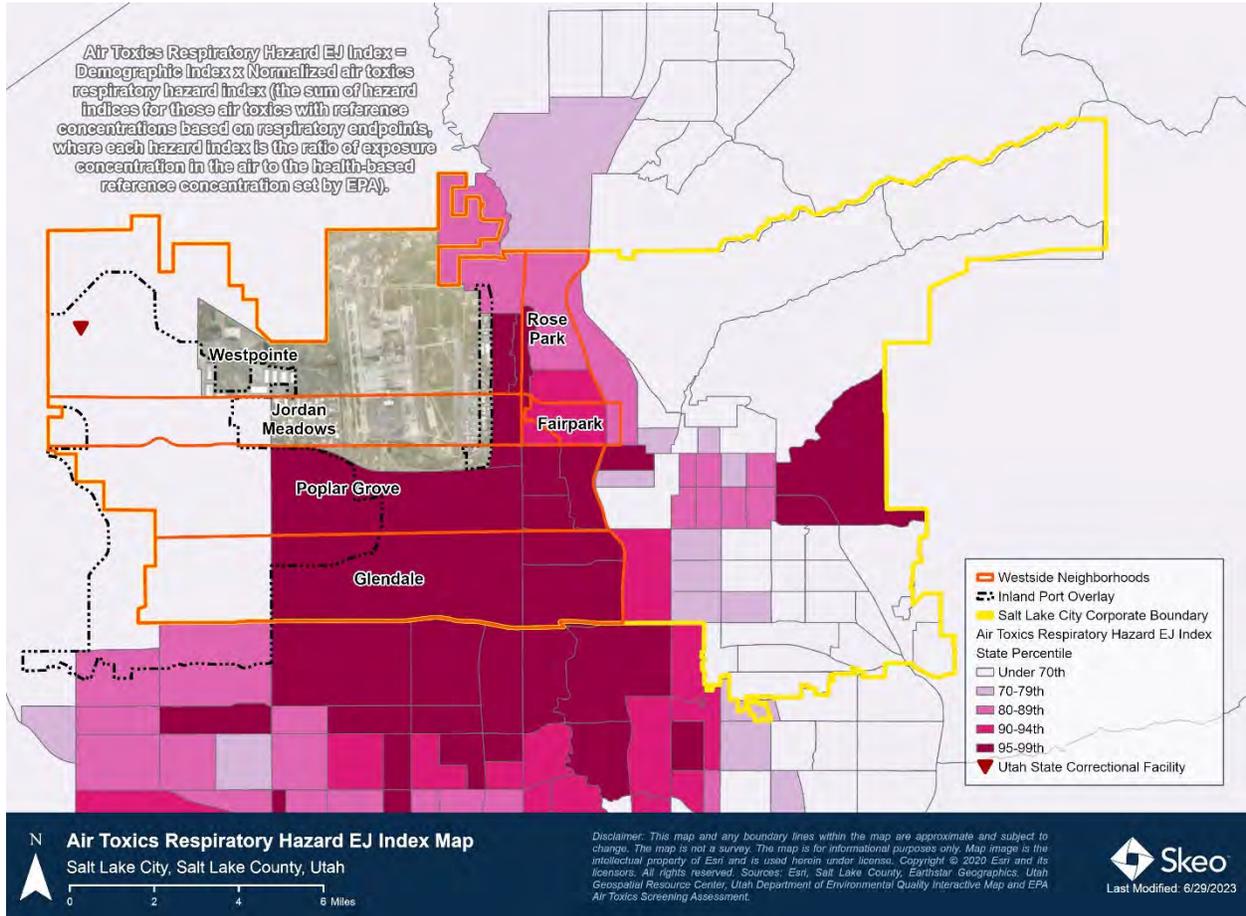


Figure 18. On the Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard EJ Index Map, all but one tract in the Westside neighborhoods are above the 80th percentile.

The Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index (HI) index is the respiratory HI from the analyzed carcinogens in ambient outdoor air, as provided by the 2017 Air Toxics Data Update. This value estimates chronic noncancer hazards for multiple air toxics by summing chronic noncancer hazard quotients (HQs) for individual air toxics that cause similar adverse health effects. Aggregation in this way produces a target-organ-specific HI, defined as a sum of HQs for individual air toxics that affect the same organ or organ system. Most of the tracts in Glendale and Poplar Grove were in the 95th percentile or above, as well as tracts in Westpointe, Jordan Meadows and Rose Park that are close to the airport. Most of Fairpark scored in the 90th percentile category. SLC International Airport was not scored in the data and therefore is not covered by a percentile group on the map.

Traffic Proximity

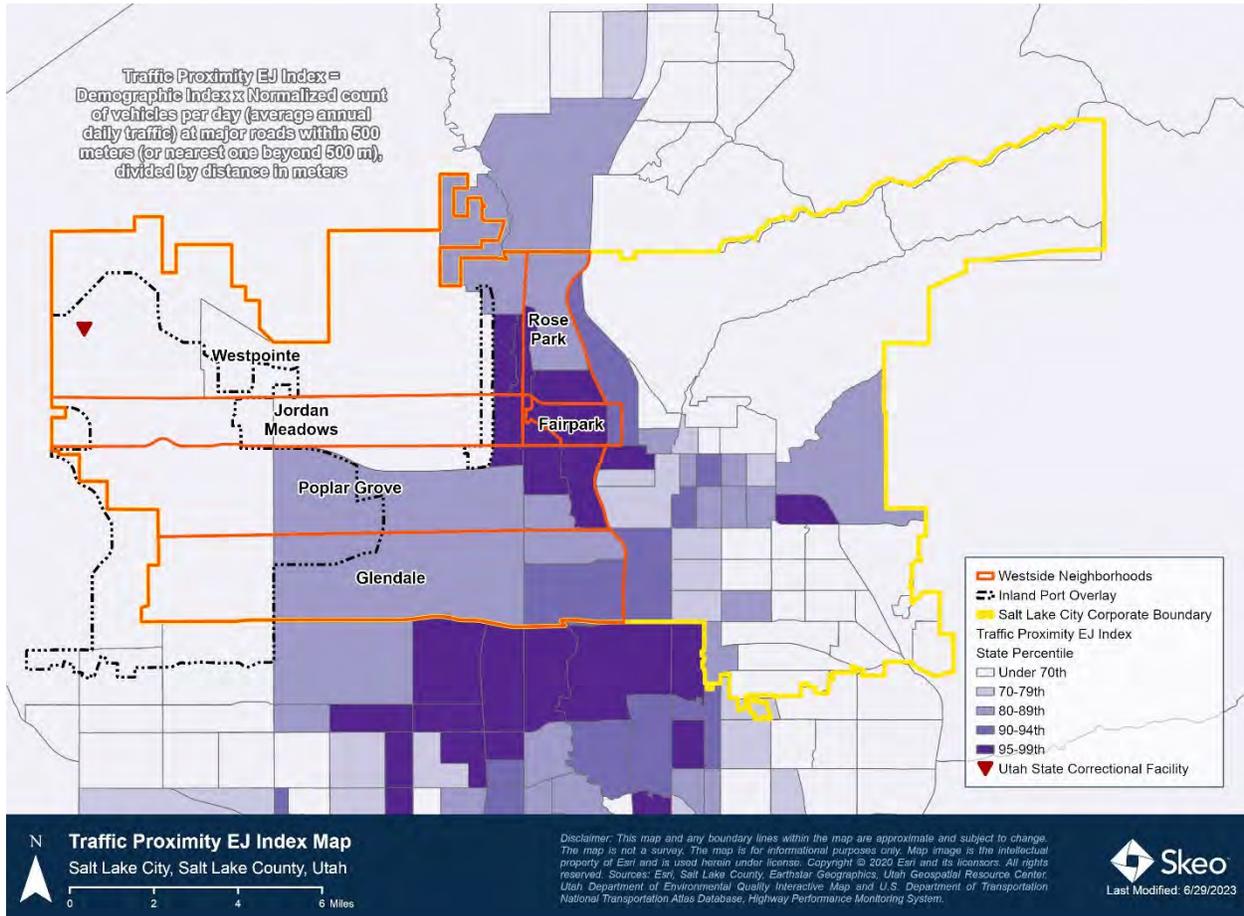


Figure 19. The Traffic Proximity Index looks for the negative aspects of nearby proximity to very high volumes of traffic, which include asthma and cardiovascular and heart disease, among others. Residential proximity to traffic has been associated with various health impacts, particularly asthma exacerbation and possibly onset of asthma, as well as higher mortality rates.

The traffic proximity index is based on Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) count divided by distance in meters from the census block centroid. The proximity score is based on the traffic within a search radius of 500 meters (or further if none is found in that radius). This distance was selected to be large enough to capture the great majority of road segments (with traffic data) that could have a significant impact on the residents. Fairpark has the highest portion of tracts in the 95th percentile or more. Tracts bordering Fairpark in Rose Park, Jordan Meadows and Poplar Grove also had high percentiles.

Infrastructural Impacts

Port Impacts

The Utah Inland Port Authority (UIPA) is a quasigovernmental entity focused on logistics-dependent industries. It is a legally separate entity from the state, and is subject to multiple provisions of the Utah Code for independent entities.⁴² Generally speaking, an inland port is an

intermodal transit hub that centralizes transportation for receiving and distributing goods via commercial truck and train infrastructure. Rather than goods being loaded and unloaded from ships, shipping containers are transferred between road vehicles and/or trains. There are several examples of inland ports across the United States such as the ports of Memphis, Tucson, and San Antonio, the Virginia Inland Port, Charlotte's Inland Port and the Piedmont Triad Inland Terminal. In addition to the economic impact of these hubs on trade and supply chains, they also have a variety of impacts on near-port communities.

SLC has zoning requirements specific to the Inland Port Overlay District (Chapter 21A.34.150) that allow for the development of an inland port, as required in Utah Code Chapter 11-58 of the Utah Inland Port Authority Act.⁴³ This allows for permitted and conditional uses under the M-1 Light Manufacturing Zoning District.⁴⁴ Permitted uses include services such as light manufacturing, industrial assembly, package delivery facilities, truck freight terminals and warehousing. Although UIPA has been tasked with facilitating the development of the Utah Inland Port in the Northwest quadrant of SLC, UIPA does not have land use authority over this land, most of which is privately owned. UIPA has stated publicly that they will not pursue any "major capital projects" until a master plan is developed in coordination with appropriate stakeholders. According to UIPA's Northwest Quadrant Sustainability Action Study, approximately 31 percent of the UIPA jurisdictional area is developed; 24 percent is dedicated nondevelopable open space, active landfill, eco-industrial buffer, or mining buffer; 7 percent is pending remediation; 5 percent is existing roads or railways; and another 7 percent is planned for development. The remaining 26 percent is undeveloped land.⁴⁵

Any application for permitted uses in the Inland Port Overlay District is subject to the site plan review requirements listed in Chapter 21A.58 of the zoning code.⁴⁶ Any applications for conditional uses, such as a railroad freight terminal facility or utility services, are further subject to producing an impact mitigation plan. This plan would include descriptions of any potential detrimental environmental impacts on air quality, surface water and groundwater. It must also include a transportation impact study that states the expected number of trips to be generated, the type of vehicles expected and the times of day when the most significant impacts can be expected.

The anticipated impacts of this inland port development are unknown at this time, as there is no master plan or associated environmental impact assessment yet. Each individual development project within the inland port expansion will likely be built by separate developers and therefore will be permitted and analyzed for air quality impacts individually.

DEQ's DAQ has established monitoring facilities at the UIPA site to track pre-development and early development baseline data. These facilities include a sensor system consisting of monitors to measure levels of PM, ozone, and nitrogen oxides.⁴⁷ UIPA air quality monitoring sites are known as the Lake Park (LP) and the Prison site (IP site). The LP and IP sites monitor for continuous and filtered PM_{2.5}, ozone, nitrogen oxides, black carbon and supporting

meteorological measurements. Monitoring began at the LP site in September 2020. It began at the IP site in March 2021.

Interstate-15 Highway Expansion Impacts

The Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) is the Metropolitan Planning Organization for the Salt Lake City-West Valley City Urbanized Area and the Ogden-Layton Urbanized Area, and is responsible for developing transportation plans. WFRC's Regional Transportation Plan: 2023-2050 (RTP) plans for roadway, transit, active transportation and other facility improvements to meet projected travel demand over the next 28 years.⁴⁸ The 2023-2050 RTP also documents the process used to select and phase necessary transportation projects. The 2023-2050 RTP recommends improvements to highway, transit and active transportation systems through 2050 for the Salt Lake City-West Valley City Urbanized Area and the Ogden-Layton Urbanized Area.

The State Implementation Plan outlines how national air quality standards will be attained. It includes goals and objectives for reducing air pollutant emissions from mobile sources for the Wasatch Front Urban Areas. WFRC's 2023-2050 RTP has been reviewed for conformity with the State Implementation Plan and its impact on regional air quality.

The FAST Act and the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) require that all regionally significant highway and transit projects in air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas be created from a conforming Regional Transportation Plan and Transportation Improvement Program. A conforming plan or program has been analyzed for emissions of controlled air pollutants and found to be within emission limits established in the State Implementation Plan or within guidelines established by EPA until a State Implementation Plan is approved. WFRC's 2023-2050 RTP conforms to the State Implementation Plan or to EPA interim conformity guidelines for all pollutants in non-attainment or maintenance areas, so all transportation projects in Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Tooele counties included in the 2023-2050 RTP are found to conform.⁴⁹

According to WFRC's 2023-2050 RTP, the population in the WFRC planning area is expected to increase 32%, from about 1.9 million people to about 2.5 million people, by 2050. The overall truck traffic is expected to increase, and regional vehicle miles traveled are expected to increase from 42.3 million miles to 58.8 million miles in 2050, an annual increase of 1.4%. The RTP was developed with considerations for freight-oriented developments such as the inland port as well. The intent of the 2023-2050 RTP is to provide transportation choices to residents living along the Wasatch Front to enhance people's ability to use public transit, walking, or biking for more trips, so the region can have decreased reliance on motor vehicles, potentially improving traffic congestion, air quality and street activity. Currently, the daily mode share in the region is 90.4% motor vehicles, 1.5% public transit and 8.1% active transportation (walking and biking).⁵⁰ In 2050, the RTP projected emissions from vehicles will be lower than what they are today.

Widening Interstate 15 is part of the comprehensive approach to meeting transportation demand through 2050 that includes added capacity to the FrontRunner, more public bus service, local and regional roadway improvements, and new facilities for active transportation such as walking and biking. One of the goals of the Interstate 15 project is to provide better connections across the highway via vehicle, public transit, and active transportation to minimize community impacts. The Utah Department of Transportation is creating an Interstate-15 Farmington to Salt Lake City Environmental Impact Statement that will be released in fall 2023. A more detailed EJ analysis will be provided as part of the environmental impact statement and will follow all current federal rules, regulations and guidance for public involvement and impacts assessment.

Airports Impacts

Ground-based airport greenhouse gas emissions are caused by gasoline and diesel fuel for airport vehicles and ground support equipment, fossil fuel for electricity and heating, jet fuel for auxiliary power units that power aircraft at airport gates, and other sources.⁵¹ A study at Los Angeles International Airport found that airport emissions are a major source of particle number concentrations (total number of particles per unit volume of air) in the city.⁵² This source was found to be of the same general magnitude as the city's entire urban freeway network. Many studies have found that jet engine exhaust and lubrication oils are a significant source of ultrafine particles, as well. One such study found that Frankfurt International Airport in Germany is a major source of ultrafine particles from jet engine lubrication oils and that these particles can disperse over long distances.⁵³ Another study from Boston's Logan International Airport found that jet fuel exhaust is a significant source of ultrafine particles and that aviation-related emissions can adversely impact air quality over large areas surrounding airports.⁵⁴

SLC International Airport is in the middle of a rebuild and expansion project scheduled for completion in 2027.⁵⁵ The airport has developed sustainability goals, including an air quality and climate change goal to "reduce criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions to improve public health and reduce environmental impact". The airport has projected that its new layout will enable reduced taxi times and idling and lead to a reduction of 15,000 metric tons of greenhouse gases annually. The airport also states that it has seen a 25% per-passenger reduction in greenhouse gasses since 2015, and 65% of the airport fleet vehicles are powered by alternative fuels.⁵⁶

Air quality monitoring data is not being collected at SLC International Airport. However, the airport is surrounded by DEQ's Technical Support Center AMC monitor to the east, the IP site to the west, the LP site to the southwest and the Bountiful Viewmont site to the northeast. Air quality compliance inspections are performed routinely at the point sources in or supporting the airport to determine compliance with air emissions and control requirements. Emissions trends will be tracked by the air emissions inventory along with projections for emissions increases through the State Implementation Plans in future reporting periods.⁵⁷

Research Gaps and Limitations

In addition to this assessment on air quality, health outcomes and impacts from ports, there are opportunities for further research specific to the Westside neighborhoods. More air monitoring stations and reporting at hyperlocal scales in the city would be necessary to track pollutants and compare values across neighborhoods. A more robust geographical coverage of air monitors could lead to a greater understanding of local air quality trends. Data from the upcoming work by HEAL Utah to monitor pollutants via buses to compare particle distribution/profiles across Westside and Eastside neighborhoods and future community air monitoring projects should provide additional information about local air quality. Additional granularity for air pollutant concentrations and public health concerns could aid in understanding the variations across SLC neighborhoods.

There are also limitations associated with using the EJScreen 2.11 mapping tool. It does not provide a detailed risk analysis. Rather, it is a screening tool that examines relevant issues related to EJ. As a national tool, EJScreen 2.11 is limited to indexes for which there is robust data quality and national coverage. Many environmental concerns are not yet included in comprehensive, nationwide databases, so EJScreen 2.11 cannot provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be important to communities. Per the EJScreen Website, the tool's initial results should be supplemented with more information and local knowledge for a more comprehensive picture of the risks.⁵⁸

Strategies and Considerations

Strategies and considerations are available for stakeholders to use in promoting EJ and reducing potential impacts of additional development on Westside neighborhoods. Federal and state environmental and air quality laws and regulations should be monitored and understood.

Utah DEQ is required to follow all applicable laws and regulation as well as pending rules, proposed changes and related notices. Additionally, the Utah Air Conservation Act empowers the Utah Air Quality Board to enact rules pertaining to air quality activities. The administrative rules provide the opportunity for the public to participate in state decision-making, which is part of the rulemaking process. Per state Title 63G, Chapter 3, for any proposed rulemaking actions state agencies are required to accept public comment, notify residents by mail if requested, and hold public hearings on proposed rules. DEQ's DAQ also has online resources detailing all DAQ and state air quality rules and the State Implementation Plan.⁵⁹ The Clean Air Act is the federal law that underscores these state rules and the state rules must either meet or exceed the Clean Air Act standards.

Local agencies with ongoing and completed research and studies on air quality and its impacts in the area should be tracked in a central location to identify trends and health risks. UDEQ's DAQ and community partners conduct research to inform decisions made by the Utah State Legislature to improve air quality. All current and recently completed studies are provided on DEQ's website.⁶⁰ In addition, DAQ has been awarded 2 community air monitoring grants, both with focus on Westside neighborhoods.⁶¹ DAQ also administers several air quality incentive programs to encourage people and organizations to reduce emissions.⁶² Some of these

programs offer preference to places with nonattainment areas or certain counties within the state, which provides for increased opportunity for projects based in Salt Lake City.

Lastly, all sources of potential funding and coordination among community efforts to gather additional data on air quality, health outcomes, and specific needs of residents should be used and leveraged. It is important to network with and connect organizations and agencies that have activities going on in the same area. For example, Utah Clean Cities has a grant through EPA's Ports Initiative to engage the SLC community on EJ issues.⁶³ The Westside Coalition is also hosting community meetings to engage residents about environmental impacts on local quality of life from the area's industrialization. The information contained in this report may be referenced for other planning efforts and grant applications to reduce EJ impacts in Westside neighborhoods.

Summary

This EJ Assessment Report highlights community concerns and associated data for air quality and potential health impacts for SLC's Westside neighborhoods both now and with the potential development and expansion projects. Within these six neighborhoods the report details disparities in socioeconomic, air quality and health outcomes. With these neighborhoods currently experiencing more negative effects from air quality and pollutants than the rest of the city and, in some cases, the state. Impacts from future development should be anticipated, evaluated, mitigated and monitored to limit further burdens on Westside neighborhoods.

End Notes

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- ⁶¹ Biden-Harris Administration announces \$1,284,587 for three community air pollution monitoring projects in Utah, EPA, <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-1284587-three-community-air-pollution-0#:~:text=News%20Releases%3A-,Biden%2DHarris%20Administration%20announces%20%241%2C284%2C587%20for%20three%20community,pollution%20monitoring%20projects%20in%20Utah&text=SALT%20LAKE%20CITY%20-%20Today%2C%20the,Davis%20and%20Salt%20Lake%20Counties>
- ⁶² UDEQ DAQ, Air Quality Incentive Programs <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/incentive-programs-aq/air-quality-incentive-programs>
- ⁶³ EPA Environmental Justice Grants, Funding and Technical Assistance <https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-grants-funding-and-technical-assistance>

Appendices

Appendix A. Project Core Team Members

- Andy Hulka, SLC Office of Sustainability
- Catherine Wyffels, SLC Office of Sustainability
- Charlotte Fife-Jepperson, Westside Coalition
- Daniel Mendoza, Professor, University of Utah Department of Atmospheric Sciences, School of Mines and Earth Sciences
- Daniel Strong, President, Westside Coalition President
- Deeda Seed, Member, Coalition to Stop the Port
- Dorothy Pappas Owen, Former Chair of Westpointe Community Council
- Jonny Vasic, Executive Director, Utah Physicians for a Healthy Environment
- Kelly Barrett, Senior Manager, Utah Clean Cities
- Kelly Barrett, Senior Project Director, Utah Clean Cities Coalition
- Maria Garcia, CEO, Neighborworks
- Michelle McOmber, CEO, Utah Medical Association
- Rachel Otto, Chief of Staff to SLC Mayor Erin Mendehall
- Rebecca Burrage, Community Activist
- Richard Holman, President (Emeritus), West Side Coalition
- Sophia Nicholas, Deputy Director, SLC Office of Sustainability
- Tammie Bostick, Executive Director, Utah Clean Cities
- Turner Bitton, Executive Director, HEAL Utah

Appendix B. Data Sources

- ["Results of the Great Salt Lake Dust Plume Study," Kevin D. Perry, Erik T. Crosman, Sebastian W. Hoch](#)
- [Great Salt Lake Policy Assessment. Great Salt Lake Strike Team](#)
- [A Limited Review of the Utah Inland Port Authority-"Office of the LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR GENERAL State of Utah](#)
- [CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health](#)
- [EPA Air Toxics Screening Assessment](#)
- [EPA EJScreen 2.11](#)
- [EPA EJScreen 2.11 Technical Documentation](#)
- [EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standards \(NAAQS\) Green Book](#)
- University of Utah's West Valley Health and Community Center
- Utah DEQ's DAQ

Appendix C. Westside Community Conversations

El Apéndice C puede traducirse al español previa solicitud. Póngase en contacto con la [Oficina de Justicia Ambiental de la Región 8.](#)

WESTSIDE COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS



Prepared by:



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01

Overview & Approach

Westside Coalition hired Avenue Consultants, a local engineering firm, to develop and lead a series of community conversations and create a report based on the information shared in those conversations. Avenue has two staff members that live in the Fairpark and Rose Park communities, has extensive experience working in the area, and provided native Spanish translation and interpretation for the meetings. They met with the Westside Coalition to identify goals for the project, develop a format for what turned into 90-minute facilitated conversations, and develop a list of questions to get feedback for a qualitative report on environmental issues and concerns of Westside community members.

The community meetings and report resulted from conversations amongst principal collaborators and their shared interest in better understanding concerns of the community and to supplement a larger EJ and air quality assessment of the westside being performed by EPA contractor Skeo. The report will augment the hard science assessment Skeo is performing by representing the voices of Westside residents and sharing their thoughts about environmental and community topics. The report will also assist the Westside Coalition with a greater breadth and depth of understanding of concerns about environmental issues on the Westside and in creating greater awareness and support for the work they do on behalf of these residents and communities.

Initially, the plan was to have one meeting in each of the six Westside community council areas with a separate meeting in Spanish. To accomplish this, the Westside Coalition reached out to the chairs of the community councils to request help setting up the meetings and preparing a list of community members for recruitment. To ensure greater breadth of discussion, a mix of residents who regularly participate in community council or other initiatives and are familiar with community issues, residents who sometimes participate or are somewhat knowledgeable about community issues, and residents who do not participate and likely do not know about community issues was requested.

For varying reasons including concerns about asking too much from over-taxed community volunteers and conflicts with events, the community council chairs were unable to help with recruitment. The Westside Coalition, specifically Charlotte Fife-Jepperson, recruited participants through word of mouth, collaboration with other community groups, and social media posts to invite community members to attend. None of the meetings were specifically focused on a community council or geographic area and included a mix of participants from Fairpark, Glendale, Jordan Meadows, Poplar Grove, Rose Park, and Westpointe communities. A meal and refreshments were provided at each meeting and participants received a \$50 gift card as a stipend for participating.



OVERVIEW & APPROACH

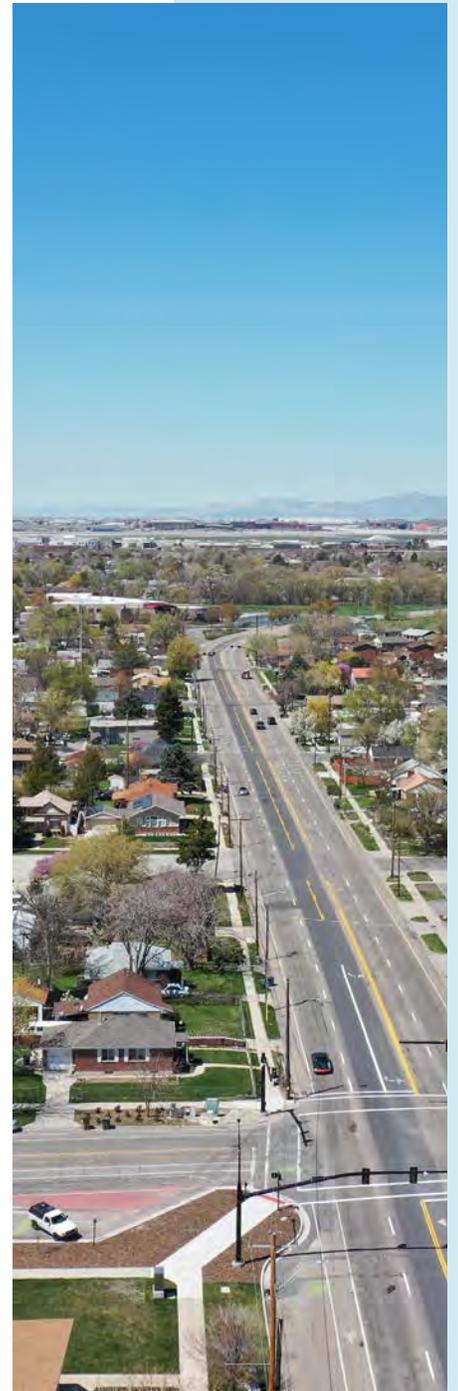
The meetings followed the same format each time. An introduction of the Westside Coalition and its work along with the purpose of the meeting was given by a member of the Coalition or by the facilitator, followed by an overview of the meeting itself including respecting anonymity, sharing openly, the inclusion of all discussion topics even if they were not environmentally focused (adjacent issues were captured in parking lot sections in the notes), and introductions of participants and the facilitators including name, community where they live, and how they are involved in their neighborhoods. In every conversation the facilitators stressed that these meetings were for people who lived in the neighborhoods and others were not invited to participate or to observe in order to allow participants to share their thoughts freely.

The facilitation questions were designed to start off on a positive note with participants talking about what they loved about their communities and identifying assets before identifying problems. From there, the questions and conversation turned to more concerning topics like risks, responsibilities, and worst-case scenarios before coming back up to a positive and empowering note with questions about what each individual could do to solve the problems they identified and what they would change if they had a magic wand.

Every meeting went right up to the 90-minute mark and most without having all the questions answered. To try and remedy this after the first occurrence, the facilitators combined questions 3 and 4 (Are there risks to (natural and environmental) assets? And What environmental issues are happening in your neighborhood/community?) because of their similarity. Even with an abbreviated question list, the participants had substantial dialogue that often precluded answering questions 11 and 12 (From what we've talked about today, what's the most important thing for you? And Are there perspectives that are missing from this conversation?).

The dialogue was rich and the majority of the participants in each meeting were highly engaged. A few of the participants needed extra prompting to answer questions, but overall, everyone had many thoughts and opinions to contribute. There were participants from each meeting who expressed appreciation for the opportunity to have a conversation like this with their neighbors about topics that were important to them. Many expressed a desire to see future events held for more members of the community to participate.

A note on the demographics of participants. Aside from the Spanish speaking conversation, this information was not tracked during recruitment or requested at the meetings. Observationally, the facilitators saw a range of ages from early 20s to late 70s, with a mix of men and women, primarily white, but with some ethnic and racial diversity in the English-speaking meetings. The Spanish speaking meeting participants were all women with the exception of one adult male, between the ages of 20-60, some mothers and some grandmothers, along with children ranging in age from 2-18.



02 FACILITATION QUESTIONS & THEMES



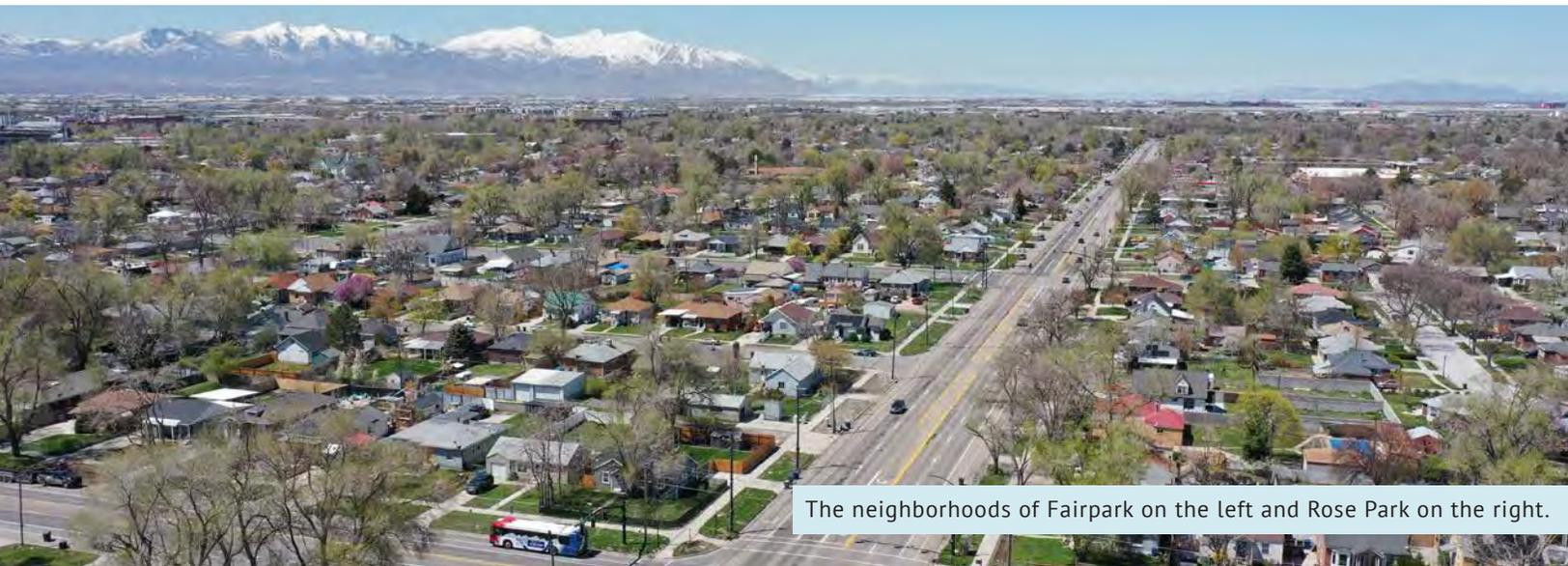
Notes on this section: The word clouds were generated to show the key themes from responses to the questions. They come from the aggregated notes to each question across all the meetings.

02

FACILITATION QUESTIONS & THEMES

1. What do you love about where you live?
2. What assets or amenities do you see in your neighborhood and the community? (If there is little or no mention of natural/environmental assets follow up with:
 - a. What are the natural or environmental assets in the community?
 - i. Facilitator's note: have a list of examples (river, parks, green space, trees, trails, art, wildlife, clean air, clean water, viewsheds, watershed, etc.)
3. Are there risks to these assets?*
4. How do these issues affect your quality of life?*
5. How does this make you feel?
6. Why do you think these issues are happening?
7. If these problems can't be solved, what's the worst that will happen?
8. If you had a magic wand, what would you change?
9. What can you do to help?
10. From what we've talked about today, what's the most important thing for you?
11. Are there perspectives that are missing from this conversation?

* These questions were combined after the first meeting due to their similarity and the overlap of responses.



The neighborhoods of Fairpark on the left and Rose Park on the right.

FACILITATION QUESTIONS & THEMES

HOW DO THESE ISSUES AFFECT YOUR QUALITY OF LIFE?



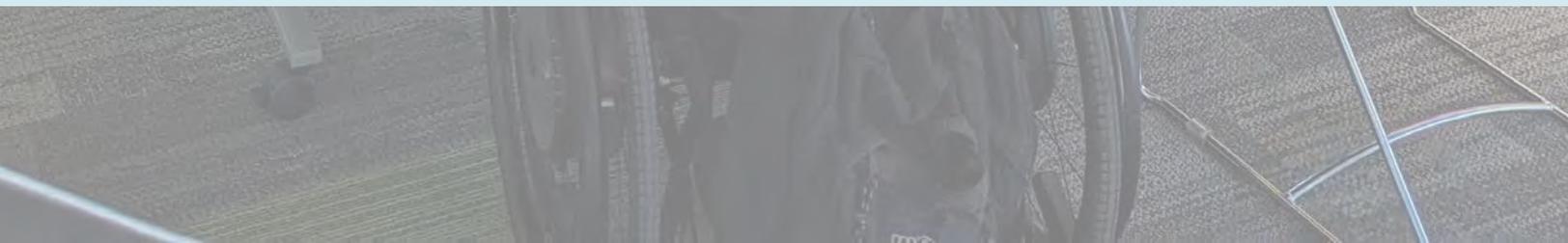
HOW DO THESE ISSUES MAKE YOU FEEL?



03 MEETING SUMMARIES



Notes on this section: the tables are snapshots of common issues heard from meeting participants. Raw handwritten and typed notes of all comments are in the appendices.



03

MEETING 1 JUNE 20TH GLENDALE LIBRARY

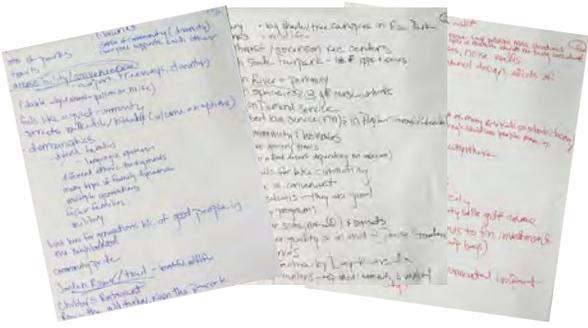
MEETING SUMMARY

Issues/Concerns	Pollution	Air pollution - inversion, wildfire smoke, diesel emissions, smells from chemical plants and unsure where to report them.
		Water pollution - spilled fuel on roads goes to river, homeless camps, wetlands threatened, "Jordan River is a trash collector", impacts from homeless encampments.
		Dust pollution - from Great Salt Lake, and gravel pit.
		Noise pollution - from freeways, industry, trains, airport.
		Light pollution - most of the time residents cannot see stars but often leave porch lights on for safety reasons.
	Health	Negative health impacts, especially due to air pollution.
		Ecoli in the Jordan River.
		Kids coughing at recess.
	Quality of Life	Residents do not walk around neighborhood as much due to air quality, heat, noise, and safety concerns. Challenges make me wonder how long I'll stay here.
		Lost neighbors to health issues, asthma, and medical care costs of living in the area.
Westsideers Feel Neglected & Unheard	Less capacity for voicing concerns (primarily working class no time to be a "squeaky wheel." Less optimistic due to disproportionate impacts on the Westside.	
	Language barriers are real and engagement with minority communities is lacking.	
Unique Themes		80-100 year old trees everywhere, "35% tree canopy for the whole city" would make a big impact on urban heat island and noise pollution.

“ We feel like human filters for the air. ”

“ The Westside may no longer be a neighborhood of choice. ”





MEETING 2 JUNE 29TH DAY-RIVERSIDE LIBRARY

MEETING SUMMARY

“ We limit outside time because of noise pollution. ”

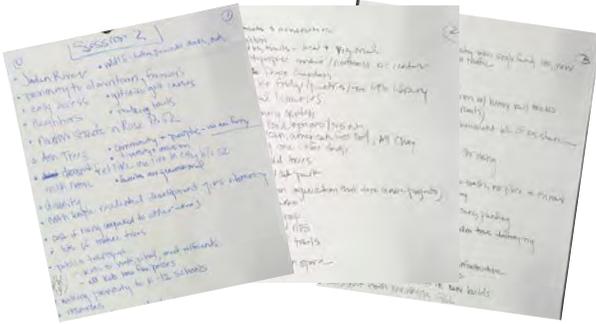
Issues/Concerns	Pollution	Air pollution - the air smells bad, afraid of toxic dust from Great Salt Lake. Parents don't want kids to walk to school, limits access to amenities.
		Water quality and quantity - nervous about the Great Salt Lake drying up and its impacts on air quality. Trash and debris along Jordan River (homeless encampments).
		Noise pollution - from freeways, industry, trains, airport (noted as a double edge sword with convenient access as a benefit).
		Pollution impacts from unhoused populations in alleys, businesses, park strips (trash and human waste).
	Health	Negative health impacts, especially due to air pollution. "Increased sickness." People will wait out sickness before getting care.
		Aging infrastructure, impacts from led pipes and homes that are not seismically safe.
Kids and animals are especially affected by air quality.		
Safety	Don't feel safe/comfortable using the Jordan River Trail because of unhoused encampments/unsanitary conditions.	
Quality of Life	Mental health toll/anxiety surrounding issues in the community regarding safety.	
	Lost neighbors to health issues, in more than one instance residents knew people that moved due to health issues (primarily air quality related).	
Westiders Feel Neglected & Unheard	Complaints end in dead ends or take too long to resolve.	
	Feel neglected compared to the eastside (one example speed bumps implemented on the eastside but not the Westside).	
Unique Themes		Cheaper or free public transportation with improved services would benefit the Westside communities greatly. Van-pool to work, educating youth about transit use, increasing the gas tax to incentive transit use, and offering tax breaks for those that live near their employment location.

“ [These issues] ...light a fire under me but my efforts run into dead ends. ”



“ I'm concerned that living here will give me health problems or make existing health issues worse. ”

MEETING 3 JUNE 29TH DAY-RIVERSIDE LIBRARY



MEETING SUMMARY

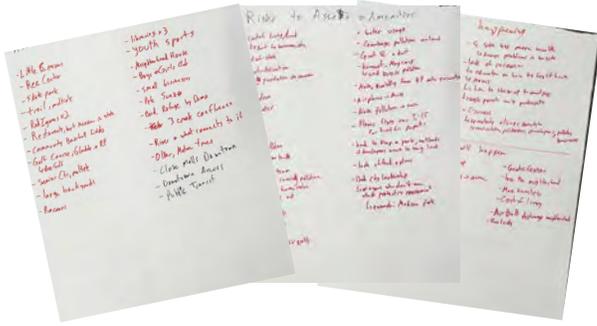
“ I cannot my walk dog on poor air quality days. ”

Issues/Concerns	Pollution	Air pollution - wildfires, inversion, refineries, keep kids indoors.
		Increased traffic from expansion of I-15, Northpointe area, Inland Port - increased heavy rail and heavy trucks.
		Noise pollution - from freeways, airplanes, military planes.
		River pollution - debris is an increasing concern.
	Health	Health concerns limit the ability of residents to enjoy the assets of their neighborhood.
		Expect shortened life spans and possibly birth defects from the poor air quality.
Kids cannot play outside.		
Safety	Stopped using the Jordan River Trail due to unhoused populations and their camps.	
Quality of Life	Feeling of hopelessness, fear that kids will not want to have kids because of the overwhelming issues.	
	These environmental issues will likely eventually force people to leave. "People will lose heritage homes, community, family and history will be erased."	
Westiders Feel Neglected & Unheard	Feel disenfranchised, decisions are made based on the needs of the rest of the state and do not always consider the Westside.	
	Residents feel like they do not have people to contact regarding issues (especially unhoused) city does not take action and police do not take action.	
Unique Themes		The importance of politics was brought up several times in this meeting. Gerrymandering, developer friendly politics, political leaders living on the eastside, and being a liberal city in a conservative state were all cited as reasons for prevalent issues in the Westside communities.



“ People make decisions based on the rest of the state. (Westiders are not considered.) ”

MEETING 4 JULY 6TH NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE



MEETING SUMMARY

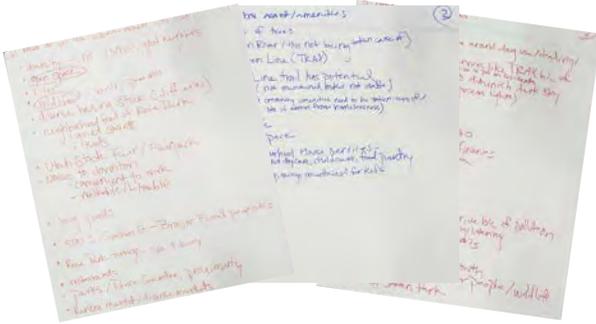
“ Hard to sleep at night with noise pollution. ”

Issues/Concerns	Pollution	Air pollution - from wildfire, trains, freeways, and increased development.
		Noise pollution - from the airport, trains, traffic, and helicopters for traffic reports.
		Water usage and quality is a concern.
		Unhoused population, trash, encampments, human waste, needles, and drug addiction.
	Health	Urban heat island affect is a growing concern.
		These issues reduce happiness, compound stress, and further health issues.
		Access to healthcare. It's harder to get appointments because there are a lot of people struggling with health issues.
	Safety	Safety concerns with unhoused populations. Don't go out as much, stay home and don't enjoy amenities because of safety concerns.
		Concerns of safety related to traffic and walking near roads.
	Quality of Life	It's hard to sleep at night with noise pollution.
There is a feeling of hopelessness. Issues are too big to tackle and residents don't know what to do.		
Westsideers Feel Neglected & Unheard	Uncertainty--feels like the city does not communicate plans for growth development and population growth.	
	Politicians have preconceived ideas of what should be happening. It feels condescending to residents. In one instance they put up lights without asking local residents if it is what they wanted.	
Unique Themes	Unhoused populations are a big threat to the environment and to the feeling of safety in Westside neighborhoods. Residents feel overwhelmed with issues and stated if there was a better way to coordinate and connect with neighbors it would be easier to tackle community issues.	



“ Westside people are working class and don't have time to dedicate to these issues. ”

MEETING 5 JULY 15TH MARMALADE LIBRARY



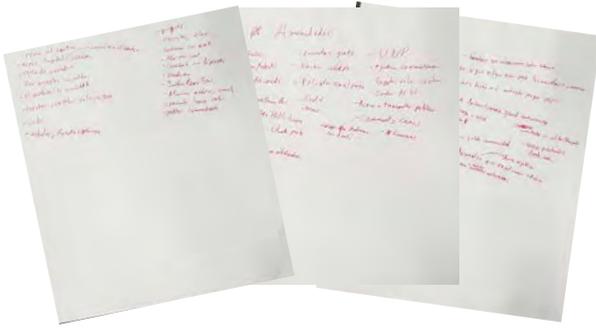
MEETING SUMMARY

“ I cannot ride my bike to work when air is really bad; my exercise is limited. ”

Issues/Concerns	Pollution	Noise pollution - trains, freeway noise is really bad, helicopters (seem very low and loud), noise from quarry, people and their car music.
		Air quality - I-15 expansion, Inland Port, gravel quarries all contribute to poor air quality. Dirty rain makes residents question if gardens are safe or if it is toxic dust from Great Salt Lake.
		Light pollution - is a concern. Safety is important to residents but in some cases businesses point their lights outward instead of towards the ground.
		Water quality - has gotten much worse especially at the Jordan River. Can no longer see people kayaking or canoeing. The Jordan River has become a dumping ground.
	Health	Concerned, especially in regards to air quality. Taking allergy medication that I haven't had to take before, don't notice respiratory issues when I'm up in the mountains.
		Water concerns, impacted water has made dogs sick (algae).
Safety	Used to be able to walk to work, no longer feel safe, sees drug users and creates a lot of anxiety.	
Quality of Life	Cannot ride bike to work when air is really bad.	
	Wouldn't canoe or kayak in the River, used to and kids used to play in river but does not feel safe anymore.	
Westiders Feel Neglected & Unheard	Feel disenfranchised, UDOT is going through with all projects despite concerns from residents.	
	Feels like politicians do not care, there is no support for our neighborhood, mayor is not doing what she should be doing for our side of the city.	
Unique Themes		Safety and the problems associated with unhoused groups were emphasized by participants. "I used to be able to go over to TRAX when they first put it in but don't feel comfortable anymore because of homeless, prostitutes, drug dealers. It ebbs and flows sometimes its okay, sometimes its bad and that inconsistency makes it feel like I can't use community assets."

“ I don't notice respiratory issues when I'm up in the mountains. ”





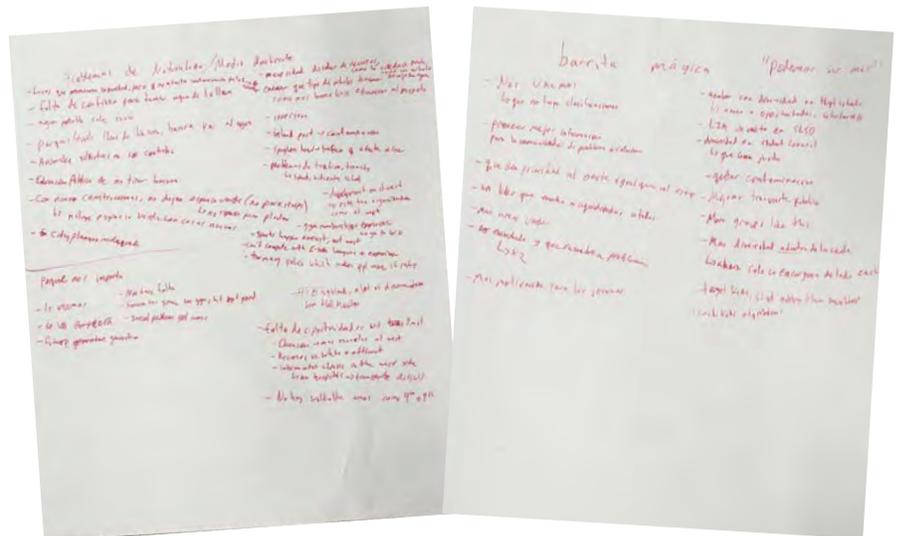
MEETING 6 (SPANISH) JULY 15TH MARMALADE LIBRARY

MEETING SUMMARY

“ We can be more. ”

Issues/Concerns	Pollution	Air pollution - traffic, Inland Port, not going to be able to go outside and exercise if conditions don't improve.
		Inversion concerns.
		Noise pollution - from freeways, airplanes, construction, commercial garbage trucks.
		Water pollution - trash in the Jordan River, polluted water.
	Health	Health concerns about lack of exercise if unable to go outside.
		Fear of getting sick.
		Noise pollution - creating health issues due to stress from noise.
	Safety	Unsafe to cross the streets due to vehicles speeding.
		Need more lighting outside.
		Too many police makes the community unsure if they are really safe.
	Quality of Life	Can't enjoy the outdoors such as parks, stars, etc.
		Risking the loss of diversity/gentrification.
		Feel frustrated and unsafe.
Westsideers Feel Neglected & Unheard	Feel like nobody cares, like 2nd class citizens.	
	Feel like there is no good way to participate and when there is, that opinions are not taken into account.	
Unique Themes		Air, noise, light and noise pollution was brought up multiple times in this meeting. There is a concern for the changing diversity of the Westside due to families leaving and gentrification. The community does not feel like there is a good way to receive information from the city.

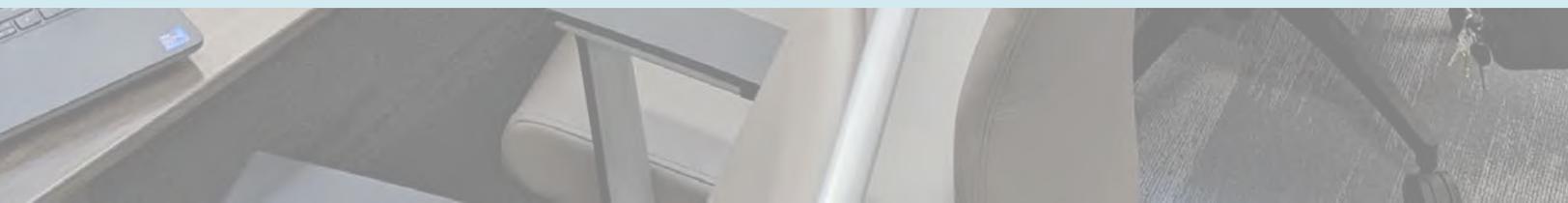
“ The Westside is an afterthought. ”



04 THOUGHTS & PERCEPTIONS



Notes on this section: EPA Region 8 requested thoughts and perceptions from the facilitators. There were four facilitators who combined their thoughts and perceptions into the comments below.



04

THOUGHTS & PERCEPTIONS

MEETING 1

Participants were engaged and had thoughtful remarks. Participants seemed to be educated, middle-class, and already “plugged into” their communities through community councils, public committees (SLC Bike Committee), non-profit organizations, or their work. They may not be representative of a large portion of working-class Westside residents and this was acknowledged by the participants who said that they felt diverse voices were missing from the conversation. In addition to a lack of class diversity, ethnic and racial diversity was not present (all participants were white, and most were approximately 35-55 years old).

MEETING 2

A few of the participants seemed to be quite involved in the community. Feeling unheard seemed to be a common theme with the group and that Westside needs are not met as quickly as eastside community needs. Diverse age representation was captured at this meeting with some residents on the younger side (closer to 30), several middle aged, and a few of retirement age. Population growth and development is a big concern especially for residents in the Fairpark community.

MEETING 3

This group of participants came across as being more engaged in the community than your average resident. Several attendees serve or volunteer with community groups. Residents were concerned for the community voicing anxiety about schools being closed, education not being as good as it used to be, and gentrification occurring. Environmental pollution was also a big concern to residents with the impacts of I-15 and the Inland Port being major factors. Residents proposed participating in community events and groups could be one of the best ways that they tackle community issues.

THOUGHTS & PERCEPTIONS

MEETING 4

More ethnically diverse than some of the previous sessions, but the age range was primarily middle aged. Participants did not seem to be connected to their community more than average, but did voice the importance of engaging with their community members. Concern was expressed about air quality and the health issues that could be associated with that, as well as not being heard by their representatives. They voiced that one of the best ways that they see improvements happening in their communities was through community members engaging in conversation and having a better understanding of what is happening in the neighborhood and why.

MEETING 5

The meeting participants were engaged and excited to participate. One theme that emerged was a feeling of being unheard. Not always directly related to environmental concerns, but residents feel that when they have problems in their community (in particular noise pollution) they do not have a good way to address concerns. They mentioned that they reach out to “the right people” and are always directed to speak with someone else. Residents appreciated the meeting format and suggested that more meetings of a similar format should be held. One resident noted how helpful it was to end the meeting on a “high note” when much of the meeting was dwelling on topics that can be discouraging.

MEETING 6

This group included many families and teenagers, which provided good insight into their community. The group included five teenagers and the rest were primarily middle-aged people. They expressed a lot of concern for their community regarding air, noise, water, and light pollution. These community members have not felt included in the conversations regarding changes to their community. Their primary concerns were about how pollution in their environment was affecting their quality of life and their lack of knowledge in knowing where to turn for help. Concern was also expressed regarding the condition of existing amenities and future plans to upkeep or improve existing amenities. Residents also expressed concern about how their community will be affected and considered when regional projects are being considered/implemented. People expressed a desire to build deep roots in the community and the opportunity for their families to do likewise.

05

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTICIPANTS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhood	Total Count	Meeting					
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Westpointe	8	2	5	1	-	-	-
Rose Park	16	2	3	7	-	1	3
Glendale	11	5	-	-	-	-	6
Poplar Grove	15	1	1	1	6	3	3
Fairpark	5	-	-	2	1	2	-
Jordan Meadows	3	-	1	2	-	-	-
Total	59	11	10	13	7	6	12

MEETING 1

Date: June 20, 5:30-7:00 PM
Location: Glendale Library (1375 Concord Street)

Name	Neighborhood	Phone Number
1 K	Westpointe	
2 B	Westpointe	
3 K	Glendale	
4 C	Poplar Grove	
5 C	Glendale	
6 A	Glendale	
7 S	Glendale	
8 M	Glendale	
9 J		
10 J	Rose Park	
11 R	Rose Park	

MEETING 2

Westside Community Conversation Facilitation
 June 29, 2023, 3:30-5 PM
 Day-Riverside Library

Session 1

NAME	NEIGHBORHOOD	EMAIL
✓ JER	Jordan Meadows	
✓ Lyn	Westpointe	
✓ Wa	Rose Park	
✓ Jo	Poplar Grove	
✓ Ri	Westpointe	
✓ Ric	Westpointe	
✓ Au	Westpointe	
✓ Ks		
✓ Fu	Rose Park	
✓ Pa	Rose Park	
✓ Br	Rose Park	
✓	Westpointe	

MEETING 3

Westside Community Conversation Facilitation
 June 29, 2023, 5:30-7 PM
 Day-Riverside Library

Session 2

NAME	NEIGHBORHOOD	EMAIL
✓ Ale	Rose Park	
✓ Ro	Rose Park	
✓ Te	Rose Park	
✓ M	Fair Park	
✓ E	Fair Park	
✓ Mi	Poplar Grove	
✓ Ni	Westpointe	
✓ R	Rose Park	
✓ Te	Rose Park	
✓ S	Jordan Meadows	
✓ J	Rose Park	
✓	Jord. Meadows	
✓ C	Rose Park	

MEETING 4

Westside Community Conversation Facilitation
 July 6, 2023, 5:30-7 PM
 Neighborhood House

NAME	NEIGHBORHOOD	EMAIL
TAY	Poplar Grove	
Kat	Rose park	
Sh	Poplar Grove	
J	Poplar Grove	
B	Poplar Grove	
L	Guadalupe park	
Ch	pperson Poplar Gro	
* D	Poplar Grove	

MEETING 5

Westside Community Conversation Facilitation
 July 15, 2023, 11 am - 12:30 pm
 Marmalade Library (280 West 500 North, Salt Lake City)

NAME	NEIGHBORHOOD	EMAIL
	Poplar Grove	
	Poplar Grove	
	Rose park	
	Poplar Grove	
	Fairpark	
	Fairpark	

MEETING 6

Facilitación de conversaciones comunitarias de Westside
 15 de Julio de 2023, 11 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. 1-2:30
 Marmalade Library (280 West 500 North, Salt Lake City)

NOMBRE	VECINDARIO	CORREO ELECTRÓNICO
	Ros Pat	
	Rosepark	
	Glendale	
	alez Rose park	
	Poplar grove	
	poplar grove	

MEETING 6

Westside Community Conversation Facilitation
July 15, 2023, ~~11 am - 12:30 pm~~ 1 - 2:30
Marmalade Library (280 West 500 North, Salt Lake City)

	NAME	NEIGHBORHOOD	EMAIL
✓	N	Glendale	
✓	K	Glendale	
✓	S	Glendale	
✓	#	Glendale	
✓	#	Glendale	

06

APPENDIX

MEETING 1

Westside Community Conversation Questions

Meeting 1 - 6.20.2023 – Glendale Library

1. What do you love about where you live?

- Diversity, Jordan Park, International peace gardens, excited about Glendale Park
- *Proximity to parks and amenities --> rec leagues/sports*
- Jordan River Trail
- Near migratory bird wildlife corridor (Great Salt Lake)
- Wetland area just off JRT
- Blue herons, beavers
- Mature trees
- Public art (beautiful murals, bronze cat sculptures, art)
- Emphasis on public art, underpasses, etc.
- Good, hardworking, modest people in the area/Lack of pretentiousness, quirkiness
- Homes and places with characters, individuality
- Peacocks, turkeys
- Events that invite cultural differences, and the appreciation of culture
- Good Mexican food (Victors Tires)
- History that longtime residents have
- *Energy and vitality of new residents*
- Educators at schools, elementary schools, emphasis on acceptance and understanding
- Lots of kids in neighborhoods
- Close to downtown, convenience
- Parks (events, baseball, football, lacrosse, bike polo, pickleball, roller skating)
- Charitability of residents
- Oldest high school in Utah – West high school – quality education
- Libraries

2. What assets or amenities do you see in your neighborhood and the community? (If there is little or no mention of natural/environmental assets follow up with:

- Libraries
- Schools
- Trails
- Parks
- Community center (Sorensen Center, northwest rec)
- Spice kitchen
- Bakeries
- Fairgrounds
- Bike Park with pump track

a. What are the natural or environmental assets in the community?

- i. **Facilitator's note: have a list of examples (river, parks, green space, trees, trails, art, wildlife, clean air, clean water, viewsheds, watershed, etc.)**
- Parks/open space

- Urban gardens/community garden
- River/ JRT
- Trees, birds, bunnies
- Becoming more bikeable / better bike infrastructure and trail connectivity
- Playing fields for soccer/sports
- "the sandlot"
- Wetlands (fife)
- SLC rowing club on JRT
- "Cornell project" (biofiltration of runoff before reaching JR)
- View of the mountains (when there isn't air pollution)

3. Are there risks to these assets?

- Jordan river is a trash collector
 - From storms, felled branches
 - Unhealthy for animals
 - Chemical pollutants
- More extreme weather, dirties the water
- Spilled fuel, roadway
- Can cost money to keep assets available
 - Decision makers may choose not to pay for upkeep if too expensive
- Bathrooms locked up at parks, becomes less usable asset
- Homelessness, ecoli in river
- Industry is a risk to air quality, and water quality
 - Chemical plants
 - Smells and nowhere to report
- Not enough tall trees make heat island effect worse
 - especially in more industrial areas
- Diesel emissions
- Noise from trains/freeway noise/ airport noise
- Dust pollution, first neighborhood to get pollution from Salt Lake/gravel pit/mine
- Light pollution, most of the time cannot see any stars, however leaves the light on porch and contributes to light pollution because fear of crime
- Inversion
 - No outside play for kids in winter
 - Coughing at recess
 - used to be worse in the 1950s but still needs improvement
 - Has lost neighbors due to health issues, asthma, medical care costs associated
 - "human filters for the air"
- Uses inhalers less
- Lack of education about the value of trees (program to help residents maintain trees)
- Misinformation about trees, arborists that misinform people to get money for trimming
 - a. From what?

4. What environmental issues do you care about?

- Climate change

- Great Salt Lake
 - Pockets of JRT with lots of trash, problem for health and pets
 - Homeless impacts littering
 - Not just visual it's public health
 - Westside Neglected by SLC
 - less capacity for voicing concerns (working class, no time to be a squeaky wheel)
 - language barrier
 - more willing to put up with problems than east side
 - not enough time or capacity to educate
 - things happen faster on the east side, more money and political influence
 - Roadway conditions are poor
 - Wildfire smoke is very bad
 - Urban heat island is worse on the west side, not as many trees
 - Reduced urban gardens due to development
 - Food desert
 - Surrounded by 3 freeways, prison, inland port, development causes issues
 - Noise
 - Vehicle and train traffic
 - Mosquito abatement
 - Surface street traffic
- 5. What environmental issues are happening in your neighborhood/community?**
- a. **Potential follow up questions:**
 - i. **Why do you care so much about this issue?**
 - ii. **Do you have mixed feelings, uncertainties, or discomforts regarding this issue that you would be willing to share?**
- 6. How do these issues affect your quality of life?**
- Parents aren't with kids as much, pulled away/busy dealing with work and issues
 - Keeps poor people poor
 - Don't walk around the neighborhood as much because of air quality, heat, noise, safety, Trees tear up sidewalks and hang in the way of people walking
 - Won't leave windows open because of air quality
 - Overgrown trees push up sidewalks
 - Smaller park strips make it less comfortable, sidewalks are smaller
 - High particulate matter results in preterm births and infant mortality
 - Mental health affects
 - Affordability driving people away
 - Renters may not care enough to work towards a positive impact
- 7. How does this make you feel?**
- Less optimistic – disproportionate affects on the west side, both environmental and human caused (advocacy is lacking)
 - Concerned
 - Frustrated
 - Cynical

- Complaints don't change anything
 - Angry – makes me want to fight harder
 - Who can we talk to?
 - Example of I-15 widening, inland port
 - Makes me question how long I will stay here
 - GSL drying up
 - Freeway noise
 - 2021 wildfire smoke year
 - Love living in SLC but doesn't want to suffer/have medical repercussions
 - Makes me want to be more engaged
- 8. Why do you think these issues are happening?**
- Redlined, minority populations couldn't get good jobs
 - Freeway splitting community
 - UTA is getting better but hasn't served the west side well
 - Diluted political representation, jerrymandering, lack of representation
 - West side is big but does not have enough reps (2 districts whole of west side)
 - Diversity, outreach to minorities is lacking
 - People are trying but it is a challenge to reach out to minorities
 - Barriers and lack of trust
 - Liz Montoya will help
 - Translation is a challenge not always available
 - Language and cultural barriers
 - Lack of unity & voice
 - Find the influencer
 - Additional resources are needed to accommodate language barriers
 - Family events may help
- 9. If these problems can't be solved, what's the worst that will happen?**
- Kids
 - *"There's a tipping point, next generation will not be able to handle climate change and issues put upon them"*
 - Gentrification occurs and people will leave due to health, environmental issues, and then empty neighborhood without history
 - People who stay don't have other options
 - Could end up losing schools if families move out
 - It may become *"not a neighborhood of choice"*
 - Expensive, health concerns and medical care
- 10. If you had a magic wand, what would you change?**
- Politics, better representation, less jerrymandering, less divisive politics
 - Clean the Jordan River, swimmable/floatable
 - Negative impacts were felt equals across populations (east side) so people would understand
 - Dust, homelessness, negative impacts to animals
 - Make air quality issues go away, see mountains every day
 - Eliminate homelessness
 - Get rid of inversion
 - No freeways, no noise pollution
 - 80-100 year old trees everywhere 35% tree canopy for the whole city
 - Infusion of funding to tighten and enforce environmental regulations
 - A green economy (solar panels on homes and stores, electric cars, hydrogen engines)
 - Equity in spending for environmental investments (should be the same as east side)
 - Advocacy for children in schools
- 11. What can you do to help?**
- 12. From what we've talked about today, what's the most important thing for you?**
- 13. Are there perspectives that are missing from this conversation?**

What do you love?

- Diversity
- Proximity to parks and amenities (rec leagues/sports, bike polo, roller skating, etc.)
- JRT
- Next to wildlife/migratory corridor
- Wetlands
- Blue herons
- Beavers
- Artwork
 - Mural
 - Steenblik
 - Emphasis on arts incorporated everywhere
- The people
 - Hardworking, modest, DTE
 - Real, not pretentious
- Character
 - Homes-creativity, individuality
 - People
 - Feral/unique animals-peacocks, bunnies, turkeys
- Events
- Appreciation of culture

- Really good Mexican food
- History of the people who live here-historic memories
- Energy and vitality of new residents
- Teachers-commitment to students (helping people blend in)
- Close to downtown, airport = convenience
- Lots of neighbor kids
- Spirit of charity/service-helping others
 - Buy Nothing Rose Park
- West High-oldest in Utah
 - Quality education

2

- Libraries
- Open space
- Schools
- Trails, parks
- Community center (Sovenson, CLC, Northwest)
- Spice Kitchen
- State Fairpark
- Bakeries
- Bike park
- Community garden
- Urban gardens
- Jordan River/trail/wildlife/habitat
- Better bike infrastructure and connectivity

Other green spaces-fields, elementary school playgrounds

- The "Sandlot"
- Fife Wetlands
- Rowing clubs on surplus
- "Cornell Project" biofilter at Day-Riverside
- Best view of mountains
- View when no pollution

3

- Jordan River is a trash collector
 - From storms, felled branches
 - Unhealthy for animals
 - Chemical pollutants
- Costs to keep clean and usable
 - Decision makers may choose not to pay for upkeep if \$\$\$
- Parks are less usable when there are no bathrooms
 - People leave feces in other areas
 - This pollution impacts the river
- Industrial uses
 - Chemical plants
 - Smells-now/where to report

Air quality impacts and heats islands from industrial areas

- Not enough tall trees
- Diesel emissions
- Train delays
- Noise pollution
 - Train whistle
 - Freeway
 - Airplanes
- Air pollution
 - Dust/mine/gravel pit
- Light pollution
 - Can't see stars
- Inversion
 - No outside play for kids in winter
 - Used to be much worse in the past
 - Coughing at recess
 - Neighbors moving away for health reasons (asthma)
- Medical cost to poor AIR QUALITY
 - Asthma, inhalers, life shortening/impact to health
 - Developing health issues because of living here
 - "human filters for the air"

AIR QUALITY/pollution as social determinant of health

- Breathe easier at higher elevations
- Cost of more frequent HVAC filters/air purifiers
- Lack of education about benefits of trees
 - People cut them down
 - City needs program to maintain trees and/or water for trees
 - “hazard arborists”, “trash trees” lead to unnecessary tree cutting
 - Pro bono ad campaign to educate
 - Freeway noises when trees come down
 - A new canopy takes a generation to establish

4

- Climate change
- Great Salt Lake
- Garbage on JRT
 - Homeless impacts, littering
 - Not just visual, its public health
- Westside is neglected
 - Not as many squeaky wheels
 - Not enough time/capacity to educate
 - We put up with a lot
 - Street cracks/weather create potholes

- Westside gets no maintenance – maybe
 - Other communities over report to multiple layers in city gov
 - Language barriers
 - More money = more influence
 - Things happen faster on eastside
- Wildfire smoke is very bad
- Rain doesn't fall as often here – elevation related?
- Hotter temps on Westside
 - Not enough trees
- Surrounded by 3 freeways, prison, inland port and I-15 widening
 - Noise
 - increased vehicle and train traffic
 - increased mosquito abatement
 - increased surface street traffic

6

- Parents spend less time with kids because apps, advocacy
 - These issues keep poor people poor
- Don't want to walk around community because dust – will drive instead
- Not fun to be outside
 - Noise

- Won't leave windows open because AIR QUALITY
- Overgrown trees push up sidewalks
- Park strips are smaller here – why?
- Sidewalks narrower and older
- High PM leads to increased rate of pre-term births
- Loss of land for food growth/food desert
- Mental health effects
- Affordability driving people away

7

- Less optimistic-environmental impact creates disproportionate impacts of population – hard to make change
- Concerned
- Frustrating
- Cynical
 - Complaints don't change anything
- Getting angrier about inequities – want to fight harder
 - Who can we talk to
 - Example of I-15 widening, inland port
- Question how long we want to live here
 - GSL drying up
 - Freeway/noise
 - 2021 wildfire smoke year
- Love living in SLC, but don't want to suffer
- Be more engaged, fight for change

8

- Redlining
- Geography
- Focus on supporting downtown, not getting people home from work
- Diluted political representation
 - WS is big geographically, not enough reps see to districts for whole Westside
- Diverse population not represented
 - Everyone is trying, still a challenge
 - Barriers, lack of trust
 - Liz Montoya will help
 - Translation is challenging, not always available
 - Language/culture barriers
 - Lack of unity and voice
 - Find the influencer
 - Family activities help

9

- We are moving towards a tipping point-don't know what it is
 - Will our kids/next gen have enough tools to fix it?
- Gentrifiers leave because of health – loss of pride, empty neighborhoods
 - People who stay don't have other options

- More high rises = more people who rent and don't want to invest
- Losing schools if families with kids move out
- Become "not a neighborhood of choice"
- Increased costs of healthcare impact everyone

10

- Funding infusion to tighten and enforce regulations-prioritize
- Green economy – wind farms, solar panels, electric cars, hydrogen engines
- Equity in spending for enviro investments as each
- Better political representation of Westside
 - Divisiveness of political system
 - No more gerrymandering
- Clean Jordan River
 - Make it swimmable/floatable
- Want negative impacts to be felt equally across all communities
 - Dust, homelessness, negative impact to animals
 - Need to feel it
- AIR QUALITY issues gone-see mountains everyday
 - AIR QUALITYI green everyday
- Eliminate homelessness
- Get rid of inversion
- Rewind to before freeway
- 80–100 year old trees in neighborhoods & industry

MEETING 2



Westside Community Conversation Questions

Meeting 2 - 6.29.2023 - 1st session – Day Riverside Library

1. What do you love about where you live?
 - Lots of parks
 - Trails
 - Accessibility downtown, airport, freeways (double edged sword noise and air pollution)
 - Quiet community, easygoing despite proximity to downtown
 - Walkable and bikeable streets (with some exceptions)
 - Diversity of demographics
 - Lots of languages, neighbors from different countries, appreciate different ethnic backgrounds
 - Diversities in different families, LGBTQ, nuclear, foster families, military
 - People in neighborhood and community –good people
 - Community pride
 - Jordan River
 - Walks the trail every day, taking photos
 - Wildflowers
 - Birds
 - Foxes
 - Chubby's restaurant
 - Rosie the turkey
 - Kevin the peacock
 - Community that supports each other
 - Libraries
2. What assets or amenities do you see in your neighborhood and the community? (If there is little or no mention of natural/environmental assets follow up with:
 - a. What are the natural or environmental assets in the community?
 - i. Facilitator's note: have a list of examples (river, parks, green space, trees, trails, art, wildlife, clean air, clean water, viewsheds, watershed, etc.)
 - Libraries
 - Northwest/Sorenson Rec
 - Jordan River and pkwy
 - Utah State Fairpark - lots of opportunities and issues
 - Greenspace, especially at golf course, schools
 - UTA on demand
 - Increased service on the #1
 - Mix of community's businesses
 - Good access to grocery stores (counter not compared to downtown)
 - Paved trails for bike commuting (out to airport)
 - Lots of good schools
 - Quality education
 - New school at meadow lark

- School programs/family programs
 - Green space at schools
 - Trail/rock feature by day riverside
 - View of the mountains (negative, view of refinery)
 - Water quality recent cleanup
 - 3 confluences (park)
 - Community garden
 - Wildlife
 - Fisher Mansion
3. Are there risks to these assets?
- a. From what?
- Inland port
 - Increased traffic to the area, leads to increased noise and air pollution, impacts to wildlife.
 - Viewshed
 - Warehouses
 - Noise walls
 - Widening of I-15—negative air quality impacts, car centered design
 - Airport pollution
 - Growth
 - Changing demographics, fewer kids to support schools
 - Affordability is lacking
 - Great salt lake drying up
 - Dependency on coal and oil/gas
 - City investment lacking, often forgotten.
 - Unhoused and the environmental impact
 - Trash and camping, debris piles along the river
 - Cleaned up and then shortly after back to being dirty and unsanitary
 - Does not feel safe walking
4. What environmental issues do you care about?
5. What environmental issues are happening in your neighborhood/community?
- a. Potential follow up questions:
- i. Why do you care so much about this issue?
 - ii. Do you have mixed feelings, uncertainties, or discomforts regarding this issue that you would be willing to share?
- Pollution impacts from unhoused population
 - Alleyways, businesses, park strips, JRT impacted
 - Air quality, west side consistently worse than other areas of the valley
 - Smell from the freeway, refineries, GSL
 - Noise pollution
 - Construction impacts (air and water quality)
 - Water quantity
 - Drought/GSL dry out --> Toxic dust from lake

- Mosquitos and impacts from spraying, pesticides have negative impact too
 - Earthquake rise, soil and liquefaction risks are high, many homes are not seismically safe
 - Health impacts from environmental factors and reduced access to medical care
 - Slow ambulance response
 - Fireworks—sold despite ban
 - Led pipes and aging infrastructure
 - Older homes
6. How do these issues affect your quality of life?
- People will wait out health problems before getting care
 - Mental health, anxiety about shootings and fireworks
 - Gun shots esp at Westpointe wont walk at night anymore
 - Don't want kids to walk to school because of poor air quality
 - Avoid walking in high traffic (smells)
 - Indoor recess is not as good as outside but don't want to send kids outside
 - Limited access to amenities trying to avoid noise pollution and air pollution times when it is worse.
 - Lost neighbors to health issues (moved away, often because of air quality)
 - Heat and work impact yard
 - Squirrels will impact more, eat fruits and vegetables
 - Leads to more racoons
 - Fewer birds than there used to be
 - Would be nice to use the Jordan River more, don't feel comfortable because of debris, sanitation concerns, dead bodies found in the past
 - Air quality has many negative health impacts, especially for kids
 - Water quantity—not sure how much water we should personally use
 - Led pipes in old homes, safety to human health
7. How does this make you feel?
- Feel neglected compared east side
 - Speed bumps as an example, wont give them to west side but see east side getting them
 - “Lights a fire under me but then run into dead ends”
 - Unheard—complaints end in dead ends or take too long to resolve
 - “Concerned that living here will give me health problems or make existing health issues worse”
 - Feels like issues are too big to tackle, small choices that I make doesn't seem to make a difference
 - Community would be willing to step up, feels like taxed and the money goes elsewhere
 - Feels able to connect with neighbors but not the new apartments and the thousands of people in those rental units
 - Units do not have enough parking but people in the apartments still have cars
 - People on N temple do not have enough access to nearby grocery stores
 - Losing trees to apartments and developments
8. Why do you think these issues are happening?

9. If these problems can't be solved, what's the worst that will happen?
 - Run out of water
 - Toxic dust from GSL, cause more sickness
 - Increased sickness from air pollution
 - City services need to be increased due to increased populations
 - Get so bad that I wont be able to move away, people that are here will be living in a compromised situation
 - Fatalities increased population
 - From speeding
 - From health
 - Wont drink water
 - Increased crime
10. If you had a magic wand, what would you change?
 - Invest in clean and renewable energy 100%
 - Spread out issues to the rest of the state so they can be addressed in a more constructive way
 - Clean energy
 - Limit speed of all vehicles in neighborhoods to 20-25 mph
 - Water conservation
 - Clean air
 - Changing the mix of businesses and community (industry is overwhelming sometimes)
 - Everyone commits to preserving the environment instead of putting their own interests first
 - Things be more fair in the state of the Utah less of a West side/East side (if we cared about each other more we could help each other more)
 - Lower food prices
11. What can you do to help?
12. From what we've talked about today, what's the most important thing for you?
 - Air quality
 - Solving unhoused population issues
 - Renewable energy (clean energy helps everyone not just shifting the problem from one area to another)
 - cheaper or free public transit
 - Free, extended lines, bus passes for all
 - Vanpool to work
 - educating youth about transit use
 - gas tax to force transit
 - tax breaks for employees that live close to work
13. Are there perspectives that are missing from this conversation?

1

- Lots of parks
- Trails
- Accessibility/convenience
 - Airport, freeways, downtown (double edged sword – pollution, noise)
- Feels like a quiet community
- Streets walkable/bikeable (with some exceptions)
- Demographics
 - Diverse families
 - Languages spoken
 - Different ethnic backgrounds
 - Many types of family dynamic
 - Multiple generations
 - Foster families
 - Military
- Lived here for generations because of good people in the neighborhood
- Community pride
- Jordan River/trail – beautiful, wildlife
- Chubby's Restaurant
- Rosie the wild turkey, Kevin the peacock
- Libraries
- Sense of community (diversity)
- Everyone supports each other

- Library
- Parks
- Northwest/Sorenson rec centers
- Utah State fairpark – lots of opportunities and issues
- Jordan River + parkway
- Green space, especially at golf course, schools
- UTA on demand service
- Increased bus service (FTN) and in Popular Grove/Glendale
- Mix of community and business
 - More grocery stores
 - (also a food desert depending on where)
- Paved trails for bike commuting
- Post office is convenient
- Lots of schools – they are good
 - Family programs
- Views (some, not all) and sunsets
- River water quality is an asset at Peace Garden
- 3 confluences
- Trail/rock feature by Day Riverside
- Community gardens – especially when community is involved
- Big shade/tree canopies in Rose Park
- wildlife

- Inland port: increased traffic, noise, and air pollution, more structures perpetuates cycle of Westside interests not being considered (impacts to wildlife)
- Viewshed – warehouses, noise walls
- I-15 expansion – car centered design, affects of air quality
- Pollution from airport
- Growth – population
 - Demographics (not as many K-6 kids so schools closing) families move out & young/single/childless people move in
- Not affordable to live here anywhere
- GSL drying up
- Dependency on fossil fuels
- Limited \$/investment from city (amenities could go away, example: city sells golf course for housing)
- Forgotten community when it comes to fin investment and maintenance (example: dog poop bags)
- Unhoused neighbors and environmental impact to river
 - Debris

4

- Pollution/impacts from unhoused community along river and everywhere/alleyways
- Air quality – Westside is worse than everywhere else
- Smells-air pollution/freeway/refinery/lake
- Noise pollution
- Construction impact to air/water pollution
- Water quality-drought, GSL dry out
- Mosquitos, but pesticides are worse, especially Westpoint
- Homes not seismically safe – serious damage, unsafe
- Not enough access to healthcare, long drive to care
 - People will wait out health issues
- Ambulance response times are slow (good placement of fire stations)
- Fireworks – sold despite ban

- People will wait out health problems because lack of access to care
- Gun shots, especially Westpointe (won't walk at night in summer)
- Drive kids to school on bad air days
 - Indoor recess harmful to kids
- Avoid walking in high traffic (smells)
- Limited outside time because of noise
- Neighbors with asthma/health issues may move away
- Yards get dusty-not always time to maintain
 - Yards keep homes cooler, air smells better
- Squirrels/wildlife ruin fruit trees, plants, do damage to home
 - Increased urban raccoons, voles, skunks
 - What's happening to raptors
- Can't get in the river in this area
 - Debris in water
 - Unhoused population-uses as sewer
 - Dead bodies
- Risks from poor air quality
 - Impacts on developing/brains
- Water quality-not sure how much water we should personally use
- Lead pipes in old homes-safety to human health and maintenance issue
- Add Fisher Mansion to assets

6 – How do they make you feel?

- Neglected, Eastside gets what they want, not us (speed bumps)
- Is motivating – lights a fire, but goes nowhere
- City doesn't listen to wants/needs
- Unheard – complaints end in dead ends, take too long to resolve
- Living here will cause health problems or worsen existence
- How can one person make a difference when problems are so big
 - Not everyone does their part or cares about community because they only work here, not live here
- Community has enough inertia and bonding to solve our problems if asked
 - We are asked to contribute as much as everyone else in county, but we get less
- Don't want to invest in relationships with increased apartment dwellers, weakens the community bond

7– What's the worst that can happen?

- Run out of water
- Toxic dust/AIR QUALITY/pollution causes more sickness
- Higher density will stress utilities, services, cleanliness, and maintenance
- Won't be able to sell house and move away
- People stay in compromised conditions
 - Financial, health
 - Predatory developers who don't invest
- People dying from high speeds on roads
- Increased risk of health related deaths
- Won't drink water
- Worsening crime

8– Magic wand

- Invest 100% clean, renewable energy in Utah
- Share burden of unhoused throughout county
- Reduce speeding in residential neighborhoods
- More information on water conversation
- Clean up the air
- Change mix of community-balance industry with more community amenities
- Conserve/commit to protecting environment instead of personal interests
- More equitable/caring treatment of people, no east/west sides
- Lower food prices

Priorities

- Air quality
- Solving unhoused issues
- Real solutions
 - Clean, renewable energy helps everyone, not just shifting the problem from one area to another
- Transit
 - Free, extended lines, bus passes for all
 - Advocating/encouraging youth to use transit
 - Vanpool to work
 - Increase gas tax to force transit
 - Tax breaks employees who live close



MEETING 3



Westside Community Conversation Questions

Meeting 3 - 6.29.2023 – 2nd session Day-Riverside Library

1. What do you love about where you live?
 - Jordan River
 - Proximity to downtown
 - Freeway access
 - Neighbors
 - Kids that play outside
 - Narrow streets (in Rose Park)
 - Ash trees
 - 9-line duck pond near the peace gardens
 - Natural habitat
 - Doesn't feel like city because of so much nature
 - Diversity
 - Large scale residential development
 - Vibrancy within the community
 - Cost of living given proximity to downtown
 - Mature trees
 - North Temple residential development gives vibrancy
 - Public transportation to get to work, school, meet up with friends
 - Rose Park elementary and schools
 - Walking proximity to k-12
 - Rosie the turkey, peacock, ducks, foxes, owls
 - Golf course/disc golf courses
 - Walking trails
 - Community, diversity, inclusion
 - Quirky sense of humor
 - Generational, parents or grandparents built the home that they live in
 - Taco carts
2. What assets or amenities do you see in your neighborhood and the community? (If there is little or no mention of natural/environmental assets follow up with:
 - What are the natural or environmental assets in the community?
 - Facilitator's note: have a list of examples (river, parks, green space, trees, trails, art, wildlife, clean air, clean water, viewsheds, watershed, etc.)
 - Library
 - Neighborworks
 - Neighbors
 - Parks, trails, JRT (local and regional)
 - Northwest Rec Center
 - Peace Gardens
 - The free-edge "Fridge with free food for passers by" / free little library
 - Community garden

- Diversity-Mexican restaurants, fast food, choices, All Chay
 - The cat park – Steenblik park
 - “My hometown” group that organizes community work efforts to help residents
 - Skate parks, dog park
 - Thrift stores - NPS
 - Bui nothing group
 - The river
 - Golf course -green space
 - Trees, old trees
 - Bike trails, bike lanes
 - Taco trucks
 - Golf course/disc golf courses
3. Are there risks to these assets? From what?
- Apartments, bring youthful residents but also cars and limited parking
 - I-15 widening
 - Inland port—more pollution, heavy rail, heavy trucks (won't improve roads)
 - Prison, more pesticides, mosquitoes (less birds)
 - Lack of open space, shrinking wetlands
 - River pollution and debris
 - Sewer treatment plant smells
 - Unhoused encampments, trash in streets
 - Rising cost of water to plant and maintain yard
 - Lack of water in a drought
 - Goat heads on trail, invasive plants
 - Elm trees outcompete other trees
 - Proximity of refineries
 - RMP campus redevelopment without adequate infrastructure
 - Not enough parking, especially with the fair and events, street parking for houses is going away
 - Increasing toxic dust from the GSL
4. What environmental issues do you care about?
- Air pollution
 - Increased traffic due to development of the north pointe area
 - Freight traffic
 - Degradation in air quality
 - keeps kids indoors
 - wildfires
 - refinery
 - Replacing of lawns which is ugly and hot (replacing grass with gravel)
 - Garbage getting into peoples yards from unhoused populations
 - Duckling
 - Noise pollution from freeways and airplanes, military planes
 - Expansion of the airport will bring more pollution and traffic

- Warehouse developments all over the city Northpoint and inland port, more trucks
 - Government interference negatively impacts often the west side to benefit the state or other areas
 - New cement plant application, not supposed to be within 1000 ft of homes
 - Potential closing of schools
5. What environmental issues are happening in your neighborhood/community?
- Potential follow up questions:
 - Why do you care so much about this issue?
 - Do you have mixed feelings, uncertainties, or discomforts regarding this issue that you would be willing to share?
6. How do these issues affect your quality of life?
- “Cannot walk dog on poor air quality days”
 - Don’t feel safe walking in some areas
 - Limited mass transit options—only a couple of bus routes, one is pretty new not enough people know about it or have incentive to use it
 - Free transit would help a lot
 - Trax line not reliable, slow, not close enough
 - Difficult to transport a dog without a car
 - Asthma
 - Food choices are limited, often not healthy
 - Home gardens aren’t financially practical
 - Stopped using JRT because of homeless camps
 - *Community clinic is a benefit for the area*
7. How does this make you feel?
- Frustrated
 - I am angry by evening tired
 - Disenfranchised
 - “People make decisions based on the rest of the state”
 - Carry a lot of the weight for the city
 - Consider moving
 - “Everyone in charge and in important positions live on the east side”
 - No way to call, city isn’t doing anything, cops aren’t doing anything
 - Rules and laws can be very impersonal and negatively affect many people
 - Hopeless – kids don’t want to have kids
 - Worried that I-15 will hurt the integrity and history of the area
 - “Feel deceived, I-15 expansion will isolate more, less safe, and our feedback isn’t actually cared about.”
8. Why do you think these issues are happening?
- People love money
 - Leaders live on the east side
 - Improvements for people in suburbs (expanding I-15)
 - Pushing developments into communities dilutes the voice of community
 - Developer friendly

- Outreach is not effective in west side communities, language barriers, digital inclusion
 - Convenient tools are not necessarily the best tools
 - Powerlessness/attitude/gerrymandering
 - Being punished for being a liberal city by the conservatives in power
 - People are working too much to engage politically
9. If these problems can't be solved, what's the worst that will happen?
- Some people will die, shortened life span, birth defects
 - Overall decrease in quality of life
 - Displacing of people
 - Gentrification
 - "People will lose heritage homes, community, family and history will be erased."
 - Investors will swoop in and purchase properties
 - Kids cant play outside
 - Cannot enjoy the assets of the neighborhood
10. If you had a magic wand, what would you change?
- Legislation would be working class people, teachers, construction etc
 - Put people over money
 - I-15 under ground
 - Better reliable public transportation
 - Monorail
 - Put homeless people in houses
 - Legalize community gardening in more spaces
 - Move Union Pacific rail lines
 - Fix the drought, more snowfall
 - Vegetation everywhere
 - Eliminate tax incentives for developers
 - More east west connectivity
 - Destinations on the river that are walkable and bikeable
11. What can you do to help?
- Take transit
 - Run for office
 - Come to community council meetings, be aware of issues
 - Participate in boards and commissions
 - Download SLC mobile app
 - Vote
 - Promote reason over rage
 - More community volunteer efforts to clean, help each other etc.
 - Be aware of our resources
12. From what we've talked about today, what's the most important thing for you?
- Low income housing
 - Unhoused population
 - Air quality
 - Public transportation improvements
 - Better stores/services within close proximity
 - Capping growth (money, power, greed)
 - Improving academic performance
 - Helping adults thrive so that they can help their kids thrive
13. Are there perspectives that are missing from this conversation?

1

- Jordan River
- Proximity to downtown, freeways
- Easy access
- Neighbors
- Narrow streets in Rose Park
- Ash trees
- Doesn't feel like we live in a city because so much nature
- Diversity
- North temple residential development gives vibrancy
- Cost of living compares to other areas
- Lots of mature trees
- Public transport
 - Kids to work, school, meet with friends
 - All kids have free passes
- Walking proximity to K-12 schools
- Resources
- Kids still play outside here
- Wildlife – turkey, peacocks, ducks, owls
- Golf/disc golf courses
- Walking trails
- Community and people-we are funny
- Diversity and inclusion
- Families are generational

2– Assets and Amenities

- Neighbors
- Parks, trails – local and regional
- Multipurpose center/northwest rec center
- Peace Garden
- Free use fridge/pantries/free little library
- Actual libraries
- Community garden
- Diverse food options/cuisine
 - Mexican, American, fast food, All Chay
 - Only one coffee shop
- Trees, old trees
- Steenblik/cat park
- My Hometown (organization that does service projects)
- Dog/skate parks
- Buy nothing group
- Thrift stores-NPS
- Bike lanes and trails
- River
- Golf course/green space

3– Risks to Assets

- Development – high density takes single family lots, new cars, more traffic
- I-15 widening – increased AIR QUALITY
- Inland port – more pollution with heavy rail, trucks (won't improve roads)
- Prison – more mosquito abatement because of resistance (less birds, bugs)
- No open space, wetlands shrinking
- River pollution and debris
- Unhoused impacts – camps = trash, no place to throw things away
- Rising cost of water – decreased yard care, planting
- Invasive plants – goatheads, elm trees destroying trees
- Proximity of refineries
- Redevelopment of RMP campus without infrastructure
- Lack of parking at state fair events
- Lack of parking stalls included in new builds
- Toxic dust from shrinking GSL

4 – Environment issues in neighborhoods

- Increased traffic due to development/inland port
- Increased freight traffic
- Poor AIR QUALITY
 - Indoor recess – refinery
 - Wildfires
- Drought – people giving up lawns, getting gravel = heat island
- Unhoused impacts in community without resources leads to garbage
 - Increased crime
- Impact to animals from grates
- Noise – airplanes, freeway, freight
- Expansion of airport = increased pollution, truck traffic
- Expanded warehouse development = increased pollution
- People don't want to use bike lanes due to poor pavement
- Back street transmission lines
- Legislature micromanages/punishes city which impact our resources, air quality, quality of life
- Civilian review boards have no power
- Industry games the system at expense of homes
- K-6 schools might close leaving more people to drive, increased air quality

6 – affect quality of life

- No outdoor exercise on bad air days
- Not comfortable crossing streets because so wide, uncomfortable
- Limited mass transit
 - Few routes, not enough promotion
 - Incentives don't exist to generate more use
 - Free transit
 - Tax support airport not community
 - Unreliable – often late
 - Not convenient for labor/craftsmen
 - Can't use to take pets places
- People leave neighborhood because bad AIR QUALITY
- Food desert
- Gardens aren't financially feasible, cost of water
- River can't be used the way it should be
 - Dirty
 - Not safe
 - Homeless camps
- Resource: community clinic and dental are close by
- Lots of pharmacies

7 – How does it make you feel

- Frustrated, angry, tired
- Disenfranchised
- Carry a lot of burdens from impacts, more than other parts of city
- Every winter think about whether it's time to move away
 - Feels apocalyptic
- Policy/decision makers live on the East Side
- State decisions disregard impacts to our neighborhood (ATVs in Moab and we get them here)
 - Nobody to call, city and police don't do anything because they can't – net is too wide
- Hopeless, don't want to have kids
- Not enough destinations/placemaking – Westside residents pay taxes but don't see benefits
- I-15 widening will destroy sense of place, homes, diversity, spirit of community is lost
- Deceived by I-15 widening, feels like they are lying, increased isolation

8 – why are these things happening

- Leaders live on Eastside
- Decisions made to support other communities
- Pushing development into neighborhoods dilutes community voice
- All about the money
- Property – right philosophy of state legislature
 - Expand, expand, expand
 - Development > quality of life
- Outreach to Westside not done right
 - Bad time of day
 - Language barriers
 - Social media doesn't reach everyone
 - Advertising not done well
- Vote doesn't count so people don't participate (even vote by mail not effective, people feel powerless)
- Gerrymandering
 - We are being punished for being a liberal city

What's the worst that can happen?

- People die, shortened life spans, health impacts for people without healthcare
- Decreased quality of life
- Displacing of people
 - Gentrification
 - Increased prices/taxes
 - Can't afford to live here
 - Families move out, schools close
- Community and family heritage/history getting erased
- Community becomes invisible
- No time to advocate
- Homes bought by hedge funds, ruins neighborhood
 - AirBnB's
- Harassed by real estate agents
- Kids can't play outside because pollution
- Parks close

Magic wand

- Composition of legislature – more working class, put people over money
- Underground I-15 or make it elevated
- Better, reliable, more abundant public transit
- House the unsheltered
- More UPRR rails
- Unused land for community gardens
- Fix the drought, more snowfall
- No weeds, healthy plants
- Better zoning for restaurants
- Speed up transition to renewable energy
- Eliminate tax incentives to developers
- More East/West connectivity to downtown
- Destinations on river that are walkable/bikeable

What can you do to help?

- Take transit
- Run for office
- More adverting of what you can do
 - More people involved at all levels
 - Boards and commissions, community councils
 - Get involved
- SLC mobile app to log complaints
- Promote reason over rage
 - People care
 - Don't be invisible/be seen and heard
- More community service projects
 - Grassroots cleanups
 - Librarians help
 - Know the resources
 - Go to meetings

What are the priorities?

- More low income housing
- Air quality
- Public transit – cost effective
- Safe/walkable city
- Not enough shopping access for walking
- Access to healthy foods
- Water
- Health and related issues (AIR QUALITY, life expectancy)
- Capping growth – stop displacing people
- Resolving unhoused crisis
 - More mental health resources
- Improving academic investment to improve performance leading to better health outcomes
- Helping adults thrive
 - Affordable day care

MEETING 4



Westside Community Conversation Questions

Meeting 4 – 7.6.2023 Neighborhood House

1. What do you love about where you live?
 - Diversity (culture)
 - Airport, close to downtown, freeway access
 - Feel quite safe despite the reputation the west side gets
 - People out and about
 - Thriving neighborhoods
 - Affordability
 - Feels like a neighborhood, character of homes, kids playing, sense of community
 - Great parks (peace gardens)
 - Visible community resources (neighborhood house)
 - Fairgrounds and events (DIY festival)
 - Luminaria during Christmas
 - View of the mountains
 - Charter schools (pacific heritage academy, slicksy)
2. What assets or amenities do you see in your neighborhood and the community? (If there is little or no mention of natural/environmental assets follow up with:
 - a. What are the natural or environmental assets in the community?
 - i. Facilitator's note: have a list of examples (river, parks, green space, trees, trails, art, wildlife, clean air, clean water, viewsheds, watershed, etc.)
 - Little Caesars
 - Northwest Recreation
 - Skate park
 - Dog parks
 - The JRT/River
 - Red Iguana
 - Chubbys
 - Best Mexican restaurants
 - Baseball fields
 - Glendale golf course (2)
 - Senior centers
 - Libraries
 - Youth sports
 - Boys and girls clubs
 - Small businesses
 - Bird refuge by the airport
 - Bird refuge by the dump
 - 3 creek confluence park
 - Viewshed
 - Folsom Trail
 - Older trees

- Nice back yards
 - Racoons
 - Access to downtown/malls
 - Public transportation
3. Are there risks to these assets?
- a. From what?
- Cost of living/land/ renting for businesses
 - Access to airport
 - Gentrification
 - Population expansion
 - Pollution in the water and air
 - Water usage
 - Garbage
 - GSL drying up and dust
 - Rio Tinto Kennecott refineries
 - Constant traffic from airport, noise pollution
 - Traffic (helicopters for traffic reports means additional noise pollution)
 - Trains (noise and air pollution), results in blocking traffic causing more
 - Potential traffic from new baseball team/stadium
 - Will increase the value of homes and likely push people out
 - Not enough good grocery stores
 - Lack of food options
 - Bad city leadership
 - New developments = more cars, pollution, congestion
 - Air quality and
 - Heat island effect
4. What environmental issues are happening in your neighborhood/community?
- Air quality
 - West coast (fires) pollution
 - Freeway
 - Trains (air)
 - Noise from I-15
 - Homeless population, trash, encampments, human waste, needles, and drug addiction
 - Large homeless camps
 - Street clean up program, has improved things somewhat, but public dumping still happens
 - Upkeep of homes (led paint on old homes) people don't have the money to renovate and restore
 - Mosquito born illnesses
 - Mosquito abatement--> food chain issues, affects ducks and birds
5. How do these issues affect your quality of life?
- Allergies, asthma, respiratory,
 - Hard to sleep with noise pollution
 - Reduced happiness, compounds stress, furthers health issues emphasized

- Safety with homeless populations, don't go out as much, stay home and don't enjoy amenities
 - Less safe to travel, crossing the road, increased traffic
 - Inversion leads to health problems
 - Access to healthcare, harder to get appointments because there is a lot of people struggling with health issues
 - Lack of transportation contributes to poor quality of life
 - Don't feel proud of community, lack self-respect, depressed about living conditions
6. How does this make you feel?
- A lot of room for improvement, try to make improvements in small ways
 - Hopeless, things are too big to tackle
 - Angry/annoyed
 - Feel determined
 - uncertainty --Feel like city does not communicate plans for development and population growth
 - pissed off, don't feel like you have choices
 - Feel like I don't know where to go to make a difference
 - "I feel bad, no matter what we do we cant get to the level that is required to make a difference"
 - Feel unheard, politicians have preconceived ideas of what should be happening neighborhood
 - Feels condescending, lights put up but without asking community
 - Schools closing, makes feel left out
 - Not confident, things will come to fruition
 - Actions speak louder than words and have not seen improvement
7. Why do you think these issues are happening?
- Politicians do not pay attention to the west side
 - West side is not listened to (redlining of the city, decide where people go)
 - People never know they can push back
 - East side has more money,
 - Lack of resources, education, money, time
 - "West side people are working class and don't have time to dedicate to these issues."
 - Greed, some benefit from the issues, developers, real estate agents
8. If these problems can't be solved, what's the worst that will happen?
- Get sick and die prematurely
 - People have to move
 - Die prematurely of lung cancer
 - Crime may go up
 - Depression, leads to drug abuse, leads to crime
 - Increase of all of the above
 - Lose the good people in the neighborhood, more homeless
 - Cost of living will be even more expensive, slum lords
 - Gentrification

- Airbnb destroys the neighborhood cohesiveness
9. If you had a magic wand, what would you change?
 - Get rid of lobbyists
 - Voter turnout
 - Make money not an issue, universal income, financial stability
 - More resources available, education
 - Make businesses on west side more environmentally responsible
 - Make all the air clean forever
 - No trains
 - More walking only streets
 - Less car centric
 10. What can you do to help?
 - Participate in meetings like this
 - Engage in community meetings (community council)
 - Civic engagement/vote
 - Talking to neighbors and friends
 - Educate yourself on issues
 - Attend state meetings
 - Small things, pick up trash, clean up your house
 - Newsletters
 11. From what we've talked about today, what's the most important thing for you?
 12. Are there perspectives that are missing from this conversation?

What do you love?

- Diversity (cultures)
- Even though “rougher” part of town, still feel safe
 - Kids, dog walkers
- The view of the mountains
- Charter schools
- Feels like a neighborhood
- Sense of community
- Great parks
 - Peace Gardens
- Visible resources with community
- Fairgrounds with events
 - Days of '17, DIY, Luminaria

Assets or Amenities you see in your community

- Little Caesars
- Rec Center
- Skate park
- Trail, multiple
- Red Iguanas x2
- Restaurants, best Mexican in state
- Community baseball fields
- Golf course, Glendale and RP
 - Disc golf
- Senior center, multiple
- Large backyards
- Racoons
- Libraries x3
- Youth sports
- Neighborhood house
- Boys and Girls Club
- Small businesses
- Pete Suazo
- Bird refuge by dump
- 3 creek confluence
- River and what connects to it
- Older, mature trees
- Close malls downtown
- Downtown access
- Public transit

Risks to Assets and Amenities

- Cost of living/land
 - Root for businesses, etc.
- Out of state
- Gentrification
 - Population expansion
- Pollution
 - Water
 - Air
- Trains
 - Air pollution
 - Causes cars to idle
- New MLB team
 - Traffic causes pollution
 - Pushing up home value
 - Pushing people out
- New apartments
 - More traffic
 - Higher cost
 - More congested, air quality
- Water usage
- Garbage pollution on land
- Great SL and dust
- Kennecott, Magcorp
 - Pollution
- Noise, probably from RP mountain excavation
- Airplanes = noise
- Noise pollution from train
- Planes flying over I-15 for traffic reports
- Hard to keep a park, wetlands if developers want to buy land
- Lack of food options
- Bad city leadership
 - Mayors who don't care about protecting environment
 - Example: Madsen Park

What Environmental issues are happening in your community

- Inversion
- Air quality every night
- West Coast pollution, wildfire
- Freeway, AIR QUALITY, noise
- Trains, AIR QUALITY
- Health issues that affect West side more
- Mosquito borne illnesses
 - Pesticides in environment used for mosquito abatement
- Homeless
 - Garbage, human waste, needles
 - Close to school, non-residential part
 - Leave trash as they move
- Call 2 Haul, previously worse with trash and garbage. Public Dumping
- Upkeep of homes
 - Possible lead paint, asbestos
 - Renovate but don't properly clean

Quality of Life

- Mosquitos
- Allergies, asthma, RSV
- Noise pollution
 - Affects sleep with train horns
- Increased traffic makes biking, walking unsafe
- Inversion making people stay inside
 - Sore throat, headache
- Heat Islands
 - Caused by density, thermal mass
- Less green space
- Less travel
- Happiness factor: leading to other coping mechanisms
 - Affected by poor health
- Stress
- Safety on JRT, 1000
 - Homeless, drug users
- Makes people stay in
- Access to health care limited
 - Long waits
- Lack of transportation (public)
 - Cost
- Socially depressed if we live in well kept neighborhood, self respect
 - Trash, other issues

How it makes you feel

- Feels hard to everyone
- Feels like make a difference within home
- Hopeless
 - What can you do?
- That no matter what we do, can't make a difference
- West side unheard
- City leaders don't listen, preconceived notion of what happens in West side
- Condescending
 - Give amenities that weren't asked, Example: lights on Indian Ave.
 - Shutting down schools
- Angry/annoyed
 - Can't stop planes, trains
- Determined to get something done
- Like city needs to act
- Left without choices because of city maker decisions
- Not confident in how things will be dealt with
 - Pollution, apartments, congestion
- Concern over more crime
- Concern over AIR QUALITY with built up city

Why these are happening

- West side not listened
- Red lining
- West side didn't know could fight back
- People living day to day don't have time to care
- East side has more wealth
 - Dumps problems on West side
- Lack of resources
 - Education on how to fight back
 - Single parents can't participate
- Greed
 - Somebody always benefits
 - Real estate, politicians, developers, pollutry businesses

What's the worst that will happen

- Sick
- Die prematurely
- More issues, AIR QUALITY, etc.
- Crime will go up
- Depression = dugs = crime
- Gentrification
- Lose the neighborhood
- More homeless
- Cost of living
- AirBnB destroys neighborhood
- Slumlords

Magic Wand

- Get rid of lobbyists
- Voter turnout
- Financial stability, universal
- More resources
 - Education
- Make businesses on West side environmentally responsible
- Clean air
- No trains to improve connectivity
- More pedestrian walking, no car centric
- Use transit to go to work
- Flying cars

What can you do to help?

- Community council, civic engagement
- Come to community engagement
- Show up
- Voting
- Attend state meeting
- Newsletters
- Talking to neighbors
- Have discussions and deal with issues
- Educate yourself
- Doing little things
 - Pick up, clean house, flip strip, pick up garbage
- Be good example to others



MEETING 5

WESTSIDE

WESTSIDE

COAST BREAKS TO TRUCK
HALF MARATHON

Ann

SA

Westside Community Conversation Questions

Meeting 5 - 7.15.2023 Marmalade Library

1. What do you love about where you live?
 - Diversity
 - Different people
 - Good neighbors
 - Old houses not cookie cutter
 - Neighborhood feel of rose park, quiet streets
 - The fair/fairpark
 - Close to downtown
 - Access to work
 - Can walk or ride bike, very convenient
 - Big yards/open spaces
 - 500 S. Goshen St – Braum Floral peacocks
 - Wide open space
 - Jordan River
 - Wildlife, birds, racoons, peacocks, turkeys
 - Restaurants
 - Peace gardens
 - The market (diverse markets like rancho market)
2. What assets or amenities do you see in your neighborhood and the community? (If there is little or no mention of natural/environmental assets follow up with:
 - a. What are the natural or environmental assets in the community?
 - i. Facilitator's note: have a list of examples (river, parks, green space, trees, trails, art, wildlife, clean air, clean water, viewsheds, watershed, etc.)
 - Trees
 - The river (although it is currently not being taken care of)
 - Greenline, though more public transport would be good
 - Nine-line trail (although currently not always comfortable to be on, not well taken care of currently, looks bad)
 - Assets need to be better taken care of—unhoused populations have taken over many assets in the community
 - Wildlife
 - Open spaces
 - At neighborhood house adult and childcare resources
 - Food pantry
3. Are there risks to these assets?
 - a. From what?
 - "Street people"
 - "I used to be able to go over to Trax when they first put it in but don't feel comfortable anymore because of homeless, prostitutes, drug dealers"

- “Ebbs and flows sometimes its okay, sometimes its bad and that inconsistency makes it feel like I can’t use community assets”
 - Lights from new business and church, trying to be safe but it is extremely bright, much too bright (900 W past 400 S, by salvation army), reduces dark sky
 - One resident used to like the dark spaces but no longer feels comfortable, the lights add safety
 - Air quality (expanding I-15 and Bangerter are concerns, I-80 I-215, gravel quarries)
 - West side is disproportionately affected (more dust settles in our area)
 - Kills kids
 - Asthma
 - Water quality, Jordan River has gotten much worse, no longer see canoers or Kayaks
 - Has become a dumping ground
 - Signage to avoid dumping/littering
 - Need systemic solutions
 - How safe is it?
 - Algae at the wetlands is a concern, is it safe?
 - 800 S Jordan Park
 - Noise pollution
 - trains
 - Freeway noise is really bad
 - Helicopters, seem very low and loud
 - Noise from refineries, fireworks
 - Noise from the quarry at the point of the mountain, will even shake the house
 - People with loud music in their cars
4. What environmental issues do you care about?
- Noise, air, and water
 - Homeless issues, using the bathroom in inappropriate spaces
 - Often in the river, alleys, at the parks
 - City locks the bathrooms and then homeless don’t have a place to go
 - Homeless camps on private property next to homes
 - Made a camp just outside of the garage
 - Drug use and needles are a huge concern
 - Drought and dust, especially from the GSL (what do we do? How do we protect ourselves?)
 - Dirt after rain makes me question is it safe? Or is it toxic dirt from the GSL? Especially for gardens and food.
 - Roundup on parks, had one dog likely die because of the chemical use.
 - Have seen fewer pollinators in recent years
 - Sees more bees and pollinators in the Avenues than in the Westside
 - Mosquito abatement
 - Dislikes mosquitos but is concerned about birds and other wildlife will be affected
 - Goatheads prevent people from biking or walking their dogs in many areas
 - Have turned grass into clover lawn and has seen more pollinators because of it
 -
5. What environmental issues are happening in your neighborhood/community?

- a. Potential follow up questions:
 - i. Why do you care so much about this issue?
 - ii. Do you have mixed feelings, uncertainties, or discomforts regarding this issue that you would be willing to share?
6. How do these issues affect your quality of life?
 - “Cannot ride bike to work when air is really bad/exercise is limited”
 - Wouldn’t canoe or kayak in the River, used to and kids used to play in river but does not feel safe anymore
 - Noise from freeways can be really bad, plan activities outside around the busiest times for traffic noise
 - The drought, lost a tree, and foliage is much harder to manage because of the drought
 - Resources to know more about watering is not always easy to access
 - Expensive to water, expensive to xeriscape, difficult to manage
 - “Used to be able to walk to work, no longer feel safe, sees drug users and creates a lot of anxiety”
 - Cannot plan activities outside because of neighbors that have loud music playing outside
 - Doesn’t feel like there is anywhere to go
 - Speeding is an issue, 900 W, 600 N
 - Health especially in regards to air quality
 - “Taking allergy medication that I haven’t had to take before”
 - “Notice that I don’t have those problems when hiking in the mountains”
 - Health impacts from water, Have to be careful with dogs because they can get sick from the water
7. How does this make you feel?
 - Feel disenfranchised UDOT is going through with all projects despite concerns from residents
 - Freeway expansion will further air quality problems, inland port will bring more pollution
“Are we supposed to be temporary residents that will only be here for a short time so that we will not be impacted or are we a sacrifice”
 - “Looking at the west side as more of an industrial park” “Do they want us to move out?”
 - Feels like politicians do not care, there is no support for our neighborhood, mayor is not doing what she should be doing for our side of the city
 - Resource center, low income housing is right next to the freeway, concerned that it will negatively impact them
 - Small markets are often not enough to meet needs
 - Don’t feel like I have resources nearby a coffee shop would be nice
 - Tough to find a place to park, multiple generations living in one place and makes it harder
 - Packing lots of people into apartments are to make issues worse
8. Why do you think these issues are happening?
 - The state is responsible for a lot of the decisions that are driving problems, development, inland port etc.
9. If these problems can’t be solved, what’s the worst that will happen?
 - Toxic air, more sick children

- Will interact with other people less, will have negative impacts because we are meant to socialize
 - “Porch sitting and talking to neighbors” worried about losing it
 - Will lose the rhythm of the neighborhood
 - Seriously consider leaving salt lake because the quality of life is changing so much
 - Urban density, freeway expansion and not seeing any progress with air quality or drought
 - “If we left where would we go? Would we be on the street?”
 - Loose good neighbors, outflow of good people that take care of the neighborhood
 - Affordability will get worse
10. If you had a magic wand, what would you change?
- Health improvements, educating the community, taking care of the river
 - Financial help and guidance so people can take care of their yard/neighborhood and know what to do
 - More accessible resources to educate
 - Utilize new technologies to use clean energy for neighborhood and transportation
 - Incentives for electric cars (a lot of incentives only help people that already have money)
 - Its time to make technologies available to lower income people, there is a desire just a financial barrier
 - Fair redistricting (at the state level) Rose Park is not represented at the state level
 - Move the refineries
 - Clean up the river
 - Clean up the wetland
 - Peace and quiet noise pollution
 - No light pollution
11. What can you do to help?
- Communication- talk with neighbors about noise and other issues
 - Organizing of conversations like this one on a local level street by street
 - Access to resources, different than community council meeting, facilitation like this but regularly scheduled. Ending the conversation on a high note is also important.
 - Walking around neighborhoods and meeting people on porches, getting to know neighbors better
 - Clover lawn
 - Help each other with small
 - Less driving
12. From what we’ve talked about today, what’s the most important thing for you?
13. Are there perspectives that are missing from this conversation?

1 – What do you love about where you live?

- Diversity – no “ism”, good neighbors
- Open space
- Riger
- Wildlife – birds, peacocks
- Diverse housing stock (different areas)
- Neighborhood feel of Rose Park
 - Quiet streets
 - Kids
- Utah State Fair/Fairpark
- Close to downtown
 - Convenient to work
 - Walkable/bikeable
- Big yards
- 500 S. Goshen St – Braum Floral peacocks
- Rose Park turkey – cute and scary
- Restaurants
- Parks/Peace Garden proximity
- Rancho Market/diverse markets

2 – Environmental Assets/Amenities

- Lots of trees
- Jordan River (though not being taken care of)
- Green Line (TRAX)
- 9-Line trail has potential (not maintained, makes not usable)
 - Community amenities need to be taken care of/lots of overrun from homelessness
- Wildlife
- Open space
- Neighborhood house services
 - Adult day care, childcare, food pantry
 - Keep things maintained for kids

3 – What are the risks?

- Street people
 - Not comfortable to be around drug use/dealing/prostitution
 - Won't use services like TRAX because of it
- Burden to report/police, is put on residents
- Lots of new security lights diminish dark sky and flood homes (feels like prison lights)
- Air quality
 - I-15 expansion
 - Bangerter, Legacy, I-80
 - Gravel quarries/refineries
 - More of it settles in our area
 - Kills kids
 - Asthma
- Water quality
 - Nobody recreates in the river because of pollution
 - Signage to avoid dumping/littering
 - Need systemic solutions
 - How safe is it?
- (Fife) Wetlands encourages algae growth
 - Not sure if it's safe for people/wildlife
 - 800 S. Jordan Park

3 – Risks continued

- Dogs get sick from drinking water
- Not sure what U students/researchers are doing there – would like to know
- Noise/sound pollution
 - Freeway
 - Helicopters
 - Refineries
 - Fireworks
 - Blasting from quarry
 - Shakes house
- Trains
- Car speakers/low frequency

4 – Environmental issues

- Sewage from homelessness
 - People have nowhere to go
 - River, alleys, parks, landscaping at homes
 - Bathrooms at park are locked, not maintained
- Camps on private property/next to homes
 - Fires
- Debris (needles) from drug use
- Air quality
- Water quality
- Dust from GSL
 - How do we protect ourselves
 - Dirty rain – impact to gardens
 - A lot more lately
- Park crews use herbicide that can impact pets
- Less pollinators around – consider clover lawns
 - See more of these in other parts of the city
- Concerns about mosquito abatement
 - Don't want mitigation to affect wildlife
- Goatheads on river trail harm dogs, puncture bike tires

6 – Affect quality of life

- Can't ride bike/exercise during poor air quality days
- Won't use river to canoe/kayak – doesn't feel safe
- Plan outdoor activities to when it will be quiet outside
- Drought – lose trees/landscaping with less water
 - “it's a new lifestyle”
 - Teriscape, resources not available to city residents
 - Expensive to water and switch landscaping
- Drug use in public spaces makes community feel unsafe to walk
- Vehicle noise (speakers) – from city
 - Huge problem
 - Noise from speeding vehicles
 - 600 North
 - Not safe for cyclists
- Breathing bad air
 - Cough – pollution, allergies
 - Take more medication
 - Air is better in other parts of city
 - From freeway expansion
- Can't let dogs in water because of algae

7 – How do you feel?

- Deeply concerned about freeway expansion and inland port
 - More air pollution
 - Are Westside residents sacrificial or do we need to move?
 - Is the Westside an industrial park?
 - It feels like that
- Politicians don't listen – residents don't feel supported
 - Not seeing positive changes
 - City, mayor, state, inland port bulldozing residents
 - Feel disenfranchised
- Neighborhoods feel divided
- Noise really negatively affects quality of life
- Markets/grocers don't carry enough products
- We want coffee and adult beverages
 - Corner watering holes
- Parking is getting harder to find
 - More vehicles at home
 - High density developments
- Losing sense of personal space next to high density developments

9 – What's the worst that will happen?

- More sick people
- Totally polluted river
- We'll be cut off from each other
- Reduces humanity
- We lose sense of community
 - ADUs
- Considering moving away from SLC because of decreased quality of life
 - Not addressing drought/air quality
 - Freeway expansion
 - Health impacts
 - Where can people afford to live?
- Afraid the good neighbors will leave
 - Care for community decreasing
- Neighborhood is not affordable
 - Have to stay and stick it out
 - Who are the people moving in?
- *Add to assets: porch sitting

10 – Magic Wand

- Resources to help with teach community:
 - Teriscape
 - Conservation
 - Care of river
 - Make it easy/cost effective for people
 - Guidance that is accessible to all
- Implement new tech in neighborhoods
 - Electrification
- Make incentives available/accessible
 - Usually go to people who can already afford to make changes
 - Let us participate and help!
 - Invest in our ability to participate
 - Solar
- Fair districts at state level
 - Rose Park isn't represented at state level
 - City level is good
- Clean up the river/wetlands
- Move the refineries
- Give us more peace and quiet

11 – What can you do?

- Communication
 - Talk to neighbors about their noise pollution
 - Keep working with problematic organizations
- More organized conversations
 - Street by street
- Lists of community events/resources
 - Promote beyond social media
 - Facilitated conversations to share ideas with neighbors
 - Boots on the ground conversations
 - Source the community for solutions
 - *like the format
- Organized street walks to meet neighbors
 - Porch fest
- Individual actions
 - Planting clover lawns
 - Putting in teriscape
- Help each other
- Less driving!
- *Add to assets – Charlotte

MEETING 6



Westside Community Conversation Questions

Meeting 6 – 7.15.2023 Marmalade Library (Spanish Meeting)

1. What do you love about where you live?
 - Close to downtown
 - Access to hospitals (including the new one near downtown at the old Sears) and services
 - Close to freeways
 - That the streets are maintained
 - The neighborhood and the community
 - Events for everybody in the parks
 - The Unity
 - Trees/Urban Forestry
 - Parks
 - Many elementary schools
 - Sorenson Rec Center
 - NW Rec Center
 - Sport fields in Northpointe
 - Trails and paths
 - Jordan River Trail
 - Boat ramps/marinas along the river and canals
 - Community Learning Center
 - Community Gardens
 - The potential that it has
2. What assets or amenities do you see in your neighborhood and the community?
 - Festivals
 - Farmers Markets
 - Food Banks
 - U of U Wellness Bus
 - Multilingual activities
 - Diversity
 - Skate Parks
 - Baseball Diamonds
 - Sorenson Center sports, like boxing
 - Control of fireworks
 - Drone shows
 - Free Concerts
 - Nights outside
 - Movies in the park
 - Golf courses
 - Tennis courts
 - Groups that organize events to maintain trails
 - University Neighborhood Partners

- Community Gardens
 - Sports in the community centers
 - Soccer fields
 - Access to public transit
 - Community councils
 - Canoeing in the river
3. Are there risks to these assets?
- New apartments
 - Making the community disperse so that there are no youth for the schools, causing them to close
 - Focusing on opening new parks, and not maintain the older existing parks
 - Homeless that don't know how to correctly dispose of trash
 - Pollution due to industrial waste that remains in the ground in the area
 - Construction on top of old industrial waste
 - Sound pollution, which is a risk to health, caused by factories, construction
 - Speeding vehicles
 - Construction regulations that allow people to build without regard to how it affects the community
 - Lack of information to the community
 - Freight train noise
 - Airplanes
 - Freeway
 - Used needles along the trails, needle deposit boxes not being used
 - Thefts
 - Feral cats
 - Dogs that are off leash, or are not cleaned up after
 - "The westside is an afterthought"
 - Projects on the westside cost too much and are mismanaged
 - Unsafe pedestrian crossings, both at signalized intersections and unsignalized crossings
 - Wild animals that have been pushed into the communities which bring a risk of rabies, lack of community education regarding them
 - Slow response time to picking up roadkill
 - Lawlessness
 - Lack of security
4. What environmental issues do you care about/ are happening in your neighborhood/community?
- Need for lights that promote safety, but don't create light pollution
 - Mistrust to drink water from tap
 - Potable water from sink comes out dirty
 - Parks, trails full of trash, which eventually goes into the water
 - No control over wild animals, no support from Animal Control
 - Need to educate public on littering

- With new construction, they don't leave greenspace (no park strips), there should be greenspace included in these new homes
 - Inadequate city planning
 - Need to know about available resources such as educating about tree types, how they benefit us and educate about them, how the city can help with trees, storm water drainage maintenance.
 - Inversion
 - Pollution from the inland port
 - High traffic volume that pollutes the air, such as the congestion from the Spaghetti bowl area of I-15
 - Reducing lane reduction
 - Traffic and transit problems, such as speeding and need for safety during times that kids exit schools
 - Developments in the westside isn't as organized as in the eastside
 - Need for exercise when pollution is bad outside, but gym memberships are expensive, causing people to go to West Valley to access gyms
 - Sorenson center has gym, but not as good as other gyms
 - A lot of the sports leagues happen in the east, not westside
 - School children cant compete against eastside students with their nicer leagues and experience
 - Too many police which makes people feel unsure if they are really safe
 - A lot of discrimination towards brown kids at Highland HS by hall monitors
 - Lack of dual immersion school options in the westside
 - Lack of opportunities compared to the east side
 - Need for more schools in the west side (high schools)
 - Lack of resources compared to white affluent areas
 - Need more intermountain clinics on the westside, no hospitals, transport to hospital is difficult
 - There are no walkable areas such at 9th and 9th
5. Why do you care so much about these issues?
- We live it
 - It will get worse
 - It affects future generations
 - We are in need
 - Social problems will get worse
 - Affects quality of life
 - Too much police might marginalize our community
6. How do these issues affect your quality of life?
- Can't open windows due to sound pollution, due to dumpsters, traffic, trucks
 - Neighbors who don't keep their yard clean affect how neighborhood feels
 - Everything will worsen
 - Storm gutters don't flow so standing water creates health issues
 - Lack of light creates hazards

- We wouldn't want to go outside due to lack of security, we wont do exercise, bad for our health
 - We loose a desire to do our own part
 - Changes to the transit lines who are always on detours creates problems
 - We feel unsafe
 - We cant enjoy the stars at night
 - No parking at the Jordan Park
 - Lack of access to parks that have good amenities
 - Transit is not efficient, feels like they want us to use cars
7. How does this make you feel?
- Like no one cares
 - We don't matter
 - Frustrated
 - 2nd class citizens
 - Unsafe
 - Our opinions don't matter in the decisions
 - Sad and used
 - Need a good way to participate, lack of access to express opinions
 - Neglected and that the taxes don't seem to benefit our community
8. If these problems can't be solved, what's the worst that will happen?
- We would have to move, which affects the rest of our lives
 - We can get sick
 - Feel unsafe
 - We wouldn't want to leave our homes
 - The Westside will get a bad reputation
 - Gentrification
 - Discrimination
 - Community will be destroyed by not being able to get together
 - The community will disappear because we are forced to move
 - The diversity will be gone
 - People will sell their homes and construction companies will replace them with new and expensive ones without yards
9. If you had a magic wand, what would you change?
- That we can unite as a community
 - That there are no classes/divisions between us
 - Provide more information to the communities about problems and solutions
 - That equally priority be given to westside as eastside
 - A leader who listens to the concerns of everyone
 - More green space
 - Be listened and that problems be resolved
 - More motivation for the youth to progress
 - Get rid of discrimination in high schools, provide access to opportunities, scholarships
 - Bring back Latinos in Action to SL School District

- More diversity in student councils and that chances be fair
- Get rid of pollution
- Improve public transit
- Have more meetings like this one
- More diversity within the city, seems like now they only care about the east side
- Target kids getting involved in these events
- Teach kids about the problems being faced

Parking Lot Issues

- Discrimination in High Schools
- Lack of communication with the community
- Give the same priority to east and westside communities

Que les gusta de donde viven?

- Cera al centra
- Accesa hospitales, servicios (nuevo en el centro)
- Que arreglan las calles
- El vecindario/la comunidad
- Eventos para todos en los parques
- Unidos
- Arboles, foresta urbana
- Parques
- Escuelas, elem.
- Sorenson rec center
- NW rec center
- Canchas en North pointe
- Senderos
- Jordan River Trail
- Marina en el rio, canal
- Community Learning Center
- Jardín comunitario

Amenidades

- Festivales
- Farmer Markets
- Banco de comida
- U of U Wellness Bus
- Actividades multilingües
- Diversidad
- Skate parks
- Control de fuego artificiales
- Conciertos gratis
- Noches afuera
- Películas en el parque
- Golf
- Tennis
- University Neighborhood Partners
- Jardín comunitario
- Deportes en los centros
- Campos de fútbol
- Acceso al transporte público
- Community Council
- Canoas

Riesgos

- Nuevos Apartamentos
- Haciendo que comunidad disperse que no haya niños para las escuelas = cierren
- Mejoras parque tenemos, no abrir más, dejar el mantenido parque viejos
- Contaminación sobras de industria de hace tiempo (ground contamination)
- Contaminación sonido, fábricas, construcción
- Carros yendo rápido
- Regulaciones de construcción que dejan construir y afecta comunidad (riesgo a salud)
- falta de información a la comunidad
- Tren de cargo
- Aviones
- Freeway
- Agujas en los trails
- Robos
- Homeless que no salan como botar la basura
- Westside is afterthought
- cruces peatonales (donde sea)
- Animales que expel = rabies (educar al público)
- tardan a recoger animales aplastados
- gatos ferales
- Perros = sueltos, no limpian

Problemas de Naturaleza/Medio Ambiente

- Luces que promover seguridad, pero a no afecta contaminación de luces
- falta de confianza para tomar agua de la llave
- agua potable sale sucio
- parques/trails lleno de basura, basura va al agura
- Animales salvajes no se controlar
- educación pública de no tirar basura
- con nuevo construcciones, no dejar espacio verde (no park strips)
 - no espacio para plantar
 - incluye espacio verde con casas nuevas
- City planning inadecuado
- necesidad de saber de recursos como la ciudad puede ayudar con árboles, drenaje de agua
- enajenar que tipo de árboles tenemos, como nos beneficia educación al respecta
- Inversion
- Inland port = contaminación
- Spaghetti bowl = tráfico, transito
 - Speed, kids exiting school
- Developments en el West no está tan organizada como el East
- Gym memberships expensive
 - Go to West Valley
- Sports happen in East, not West
- Too many police which makes people unsure if safe
- High school at Highland, a lot of discrimination from hall monitor
- falta de oportunidades versus East
 - Educación = más escuelas al West
- recursos versus white affluent
- Intermountain clinics in the West Side
 - No hospitals = transporte difícil
- No has walkable areas como 9th to 9th

Por qué nos importa

- Lo vivimos
- Se va empeora
- Future generation
- Nos hace falta
- Sorenson has space for gym, but not good
- Social problems get worse

Como afecta la Calidad de vida

- No puede abrir ventanas: basurero, trafico, camionero
- Vecinos que no mantienen su yard limpio
- se empeora
- promueve carencias
- no quiere salir = no haremos ejercicio = malo por la salud
- falta de ganas de hacer nuestra parte
- Cambios en tránsito que están en desvío crean problemas
- Siente inseguros
- No puede disfrutar las estrellas
- No hay parking en el Jordan Park
- acceso a parques tiene muchas amenidades
- tránsito no eficiente = se siente que quieren que usemos autos
- * falta de opciones de dual immersion

Como se siente

- no importantes
- Frustrado
- 2nd class citizens
- Inseguros
- opinión no valorada en las decisiones
- Triste, que hay buena manera para participar
- Neglected y impuestos no beneficia a comunidad

Peor q sucede

- obligados mudar = afecto resto de vida
- Enfermarse
- Inseguridad
- no quieren salir de la casa
- Mala fama
- Gentrificación
- Discriminación
- Community destroyed by not being able to get together
- la comunidad se desaparece porque nos mudamos
- la diversidad se acabe
- La gente vende casas y constructores construyen casas nuevas y caras sin yarda

Barrita mágica

- nos unamos
 - que no haya clasificaciones
- proveer mejor información para las comunidades de problemas y soluciones
- que den prioridad al oeste igual que al este
- un líder que escucha a inquietados a todos
- Mas areas verdes
- ser escuchado y que resuelven problemas
- más motivación para los jóvenes
- “podemos ser más”
- acabar con discriminación en high schools
 - A casa a oportunidades, scholarships
- Latinos in Action en SLSD
- Diversidad en student council
 - que sean justos
- Quitar contaminación
- mejorar transporte publico
- More groups like this
- Más diversidad dentro de la ciudad
 - ahora solo se encarguen de lado east
- Target kids, start getting them involved
- Teach kids of problems