

# 7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

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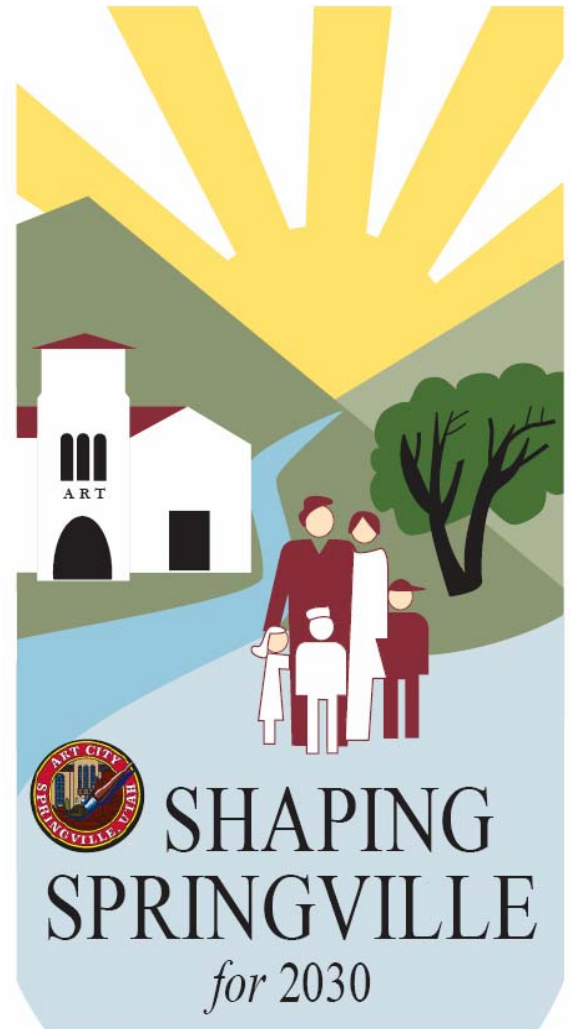
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**GOAL:** *To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.*

## 7.1 Introduction to City Facilities and Properties

Springville City currently owns around 400 acres of land within the existing City limits (**Map 7-1 City Owned Property**). These properties are primarily used as the location of City facilities, such as parks, the civic center offices, fire stations, the Springville Art Museum, and maintenance facilities. The **Community Facilities and Services Appendix Table 1** lists the City owned properties and their uses.

## 7.2 Library

The Library offers life-enhancing services to our community that promote education, business, family friendly activities and a wide variety of informational and popular resources and materials. These include books, audio books, educational and entertaining movies, music, and databases. Databases include test prep, languages, and other online resources that are locally and state supported. The library also provides children and adult programs with an emphasis on Ready-to-Read and book tie-ins.

Though the City's population has long outgrown its current library facility, which was expanded in 1996 with the hope of accommodating a City population of about 18,000, the library continues to provide services of the highest quality possible while looking toward the more adequate building currently being built. (see **Figures 7-1 and 7-2**).



**Figure 7-1** Southeast view of future library, which includes approximately 43,000 square feet and is scheduled to open summer 2011



**Figure 7-2** Northwest view of future library

### 7.2.1 Facilities

In 2006, Springville City hired a library consultant to do in-depth needs assessment of the library building and services. This proved to be invaluable in determining the best course that the library building planning should take. Based on current and projected growth and needs, Springville went out for, and passed, a \$9.8 million bond for a new library. The design of the library allows for increased efficiency and increased patron services.

New amenities include high speed internet and Wi-Fi connection, a separation of quiet and activity-based space, an enclosed 18 computer study area, a teen area equipped with 12 computers, 2 rooms for group study, a dividable multi-purpose room, an increased number of check out stations, instant check in of materials, comfortable seating in all areas, improved signage, more light throughout the building and views to the east.

### 7.2.2 Library Usage

Library programming has more than doubled in the last 4 years, with 550 programs taking place in the library last



year. Attendance topped 25,000 people at these programs in 2009 alone (see **Figure 7-3**).

This rising number of program participants matches the ever-rising use of library materials and services. In the 2008-2009 FY, 30,000 more people visited the library than the year before, and the 2008-2009 year nearly doubled the 2004-2005 FY numbers of visits, showing an increase of

about 160,000 visits. The library material circulation has also grown dramatically, with over 464,000 items borrowed in the 2008-2009 FY, which is approximately 75,000 more items than the same period just 4 years ago (see **Figure 7-4**). Library materials have increased by 56% to approximately 87,000 items, while circulation of materials has increased by 250%.



**Figure 7-5** The Museum, built in 1937, is a Spanish Colonial Revival edifice located at 126 East 400 South

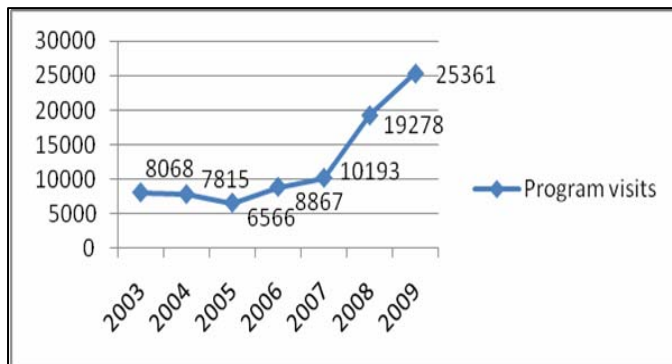
## 7.3 Springville Museum of Art

The Springville Museum of Art is Utah’s oldest museum for the visual fine arts. It was founded in 1903 with two pieces of art donated by sculptor Cyrus E. Dallin and artist John Hafen. The Art Museum was originally housed at the high school and called the high school art gallery.

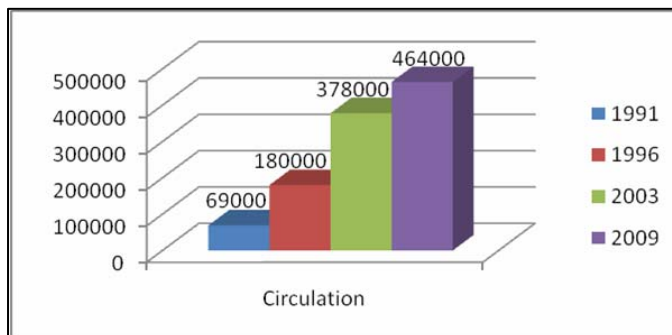
### 7.3.1 Facilities

By 1935 so many paintings were in the collection that the students and townspeople raised \$100,000 during the Great Depression to have the WPA construct a Museum. The Spanish Colonial Revival edifice was completed in 1937.

Since that time, the Museum has expanded and modernized. In 1964 the Clyde Wing was added then in 2004 the George S. and Delores Dore Eccles Wing was added. The latest addition doubled the size for the facility, adding 20,000 square feet to the museum. As of 2010, the Art Museum building is over 40,000 square feet not including the sculpture



**Figure 7-3** Library Program Visits 2003-2009



**Figure 7-4** Library Materials Circulation 1991-2009





garden completed in 2009.

The Art Museum building is owned by Springville City, which currently provides about \$400,000 for operating cost. The Springville Art Museum Association (a 501 c3 non-profit) provides a similar sum of money for programming and art collection.

### 7.3.2 Collection

The Museum currently houses over 2,450 works of art, which are mostly by Utah artist; however, the Museum also houses a significant collection of American and Soviet-Russian 20th Century realism and is internationally respected.

### 7.3.3 Museum Usage

A variety of exhibitions, concerts, tours, programs and special events are offered. The Museum seeks to fulfill its mission by refining minds and building character through fine art while providing a “sanctuary of beauty and a temple of contemplation” [David O. McKay]. The Museum serves 93,000 visitors onsite, and 35,000 off-site through educational outreach programs according to the Museum website.

## 7.4 Volunteers

Springville started the Volunteer program in October of 2007. There are currently volunteers working in our parks, cemeteries, swimming pool, library, and senior center. Along with the streets and water departments when needed. According to the independent sector the value of a volunteer hour (in 2006) is \$14.61. In 2009 we logged 8690.5 hours of Volunteer services worth an estimated \$126,967.48.

## 7.5 Public Safety

Public Safety includes police, fire, and other emergency services essential to the safety and well-being of Springville’s citizens and visitors. Adequate public facilities are a significant part of Springville City’s capital facilities. As growth continues to occur along with development and traffic, it will be important that these facilities are located in such a way that public safety can provide those essential services in a safe and timely manner.

### 7.5.1 Police Department Services and Facilities

In 2009 the City’s public safety department moved into new buildings better equipped to serve the growing needs of Springville. The Police Department is located at the northern portion of the civic center occupying approximately 28,000 square feet.

This facility was designed with the intent to meet the department’s needs through build-out of the City. A needs analysis was conducted with an architectural firm that specializes in constructing police facilities prior to the design of the police facility. This work, in connection with visiting other facilities was the basis for determining space needs through build-out.

Springville City enjoys a relatively low annual crime rate. Officers respond to approximately 13,000 calls for service a year. The City’s FBI Uniform Crime Rate, which tracks eight types of offenses yearly, was 883 incidents for 2009. Springville’s crime rate in 2009 was below the State of Utah average for “Crimes per 1000 Population” for the 5<sup>th</sup> straight year. As the community continues to grow the





Figure 7-6 Fire Station built in 2009

police department will need to grow to maintain a safe community environment.

In 2008 the number of police incident reports was down from previous years. There were a total of 11,122 incidents reported. As Illustrated on **Map 7-2 Property Crimes** and **Map 7-3 Personal Violent Crimes** there is a concentration of crimes in high use commercial areas and the older area of Plat A.

### 7.5.2 Fire Department Services and Facilities

The existing new fire stations on the municipal block and on Canyon Road, along with a proposed substation in the Westfields are anticipated to meet the physical facility needs of the Fire Department through build-out (see **Map 7-4 Fire Stations** illustrating the location of existing and proposed fire Stations). These facilities, along with other improvements, will also help the City receive a better ISO rating.

The main fire station, located at 75 West Center Street, is approximately 17,000 square feet. It is unmanned and ran by a collection of volunteers. It offers fire

protection as well as ambulance services. It houses two fire engines, one ladder company, three brush trucks, three ambulances, a rescue/extrication unit, one water tender, and a hose wagon.

To better serve the eastern half of the City and Hubble Creek Canyon a substation of 2,430 square feet is located on Canyon Road. This substation is currently unmanned, but will make it possible for volunteer fire crews to more quickly reach fires in the eastern half of the City. It houses a fire engine, and a brush truck.

Given the availability of raw land west of 400 West, and the anticipated growth that will occur there, a second substation is planned for the area to provide necessary fire protection and medical response to the western half of the City.

### 7.5.3 Insurance Service Office (ISO) Fire Rating

Fire Insurance premiums for the City and its residents are calculated from a fire suppression rating called the ISO classification, with 1 being the best and 10 the worst. It is based on an evaluation of



the city's communication (dispatch) system, fire department, and the water supply system. Springville City currently has a split rating of 5 and 8B. A rating of 5 means that structures in Springville are within 5 miles of a fire station and over 1000 feet from a fire hydrant. Approximately 98% of all structures in Springville currently realize a 5 rating. There are a few older structures in the Westfields Community that are further than the 1000 feet from a fire hydrant. As growth continues in the Westfields, these areas will meet the 1000 foot requirement.

## 7.6 Code Enforcement

Springville City's Code Enforcement objectives are to maintain the health, safety, and general welfare of Springville residents. Code Enforcement observes and/or responds to citizen complaints regarding the violation of Municipal Codes within the City of Springville. Currently, code enforcement's response is primarily complaint based and upon observation of egregious violations. A case is not opened until it has been determined a violation is present.

The City's policy of voluntary compliance is always Code Enforcement's primary objective. Time given for voluntary compliance is based on each situation's unique circumstance. Unfortunately, when attempts to gain voluntary compliance have failed, legal action may be taken and a criminal citation is issued to the violator. During the last five years, less than 2% of complaints have resulted in legal action. Great effort is made to equally enforce all violations in a professional and courteous manner.

## 7.7 Capital Improvements

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) allows various City departments to collaborate and prioritize projects. Decisions regarding prioritization and funding of capital improvements should be based on the department's master plan, as adopted by the City Council. The collaboration and planning of capital improvements allows for comprehensive consolidation of department projects City wide in light of limited funds available for capital improvements.

Capital improvements in Springville are defined as an expenditure of assets over \$5,000 or more, which have a life of more than a year. Department superintendents propose projects along with initial construction and operating costs. Projects are then prioritized. All City projects are reviewed and rated by City Administration, and then taken to the City Council who ultimately determines what action will be taken.

After a program is approved and prioritized by the City Council, timelines are established based on available funds. Springville works to project capital improvement needs for a five year period, although some departments have defined longer time lines.

By having a strong CIP, the City Council will be better able to determine the fiscal impacts and priority of projects presented. Springville is currently working on improving and refining the CIP process. The program will be annually evaluated in light of budgets and City priorities.

## 7.8 Water

A water system typically consists of three parts: the water source or sources, the



storage facilities and the delivery system. These elements are shown in **Map 7-5 Culinary Water System**. Each of these is an essential part of the total water system. Other issues are water rights and secondary water. Springville has enough water sources and rights for build-out.

### 7.8.1 [Water Sources](#)

In April 2010, Springville's culinary water system included four springs and six wells. (See **Community Services and Facilities Appendix Table 1 Existing Water Source Capacities** for a listing of sources and output.) The springs are located to the east of the City in Hobble Creek Canyon and Spring Creek Canyon. The six wells are located within the City limits. The total average flow of all water sources is 14,972 gpm, with the majority of water being provided by the wells. The lowest flow of recent record was 11,848 gpm during the Summer of 2003.

### 7.8.2 [Water Storage](#)

There are currently (April 2010) 10 storage tanks for culinary water with a total capacity of 13.3 million gallons.

### 7.8.3 [Water Distribution and Pressure Zones](#)

The water system includes all of the pipes and associated parts necessary to convey culinary water from the water sources and storage tanks to the water users. The total system includes 7 pressure zones ranging in size from 15 connections to over 10,000 connections. While the majority of these pressure zones are located in the City, two are located in Hobble Creek Canyon.

Pipe sizes range from four to thirty inches in diameter in the current system. Water pressures range from 50 to 110 lbs. per square inch. The delivery system services Springville City, along with portions of

Hobble Creek Canyon, Mapleton, and portions of the unincorporated county.

### 7.8.4 [Water Rights](#)

The City currently (April, 2010) owns a number of water rights which are designated for municipal use. The current municipal water flow right is 15,313 gpm and the total water volume available is estimated at 20,320 acre-feet.

### 7.8.5 [Secondary Water](#)

Three surface secondary systems are in place and serve several hundred residences. One is located in Plat A and the other is located along the Highline Ditch. Also, the City is a major share holder in the Springville Irrigation Company which serves the remaining areas within the City Boundaries (see **Maps 7-6 and 7-7**).

The interest in pressurized irrigation has continued to grow as the population of the City has increased. Where identified on the Master Plan, the City currently requires subdivisions to include secondary water systems in anticipation of activating a system. The majority of the area identified for pressurized irrigation is west of 400 West. The current City policy is to implement a partial system, but this will continue to be evaluated as the Master Plan is updated.

## 7.9 Storm Drainage

A storm drainage system is an essential part of any urbanized area's infrastructure system. It provides a way by which water can be moved away from development and typically, directed toward a natural or manmade channel, ultimately being released into a lake, sea or other body of water. Increased amounts of hard surfaces associated with development, such as roof tops, concrete sidewalks, asphalt





roadways and parking lots increase the amount of storm water in urbanized areas. Efforts to retain water within development, by leaving permeable surfaces, creates less demand for storm water systems and also assists in recharging of the aquifer.

## 7.9.1 Storm Water Drainage in Springville

Springville consists of four storm water drainage basins as shown in **Map 7-8**, all of which flow to the northwest, releasing water into Utah Lake. From north to south, these basins are Little Spring Creek, Hobble Creek, the Land Drain and Dry Creek, which includes Big Hollow. Little Spring Creek and Hobble Creek Basins run from the southeast border of Springville to the northwest boundary of the City on the east side of Hobble Creek. The Land Drain Basin is generally located in the Westfields Community and I-15 corridor area of the City. The Dry Creek Basin, which includes the Big Hollow sub-basin, is located in the south-central part of the City. This basin also collects storm water from portions of Mapleton and Spanish Fork cities.

All of these basins are associated with a creek channel with the exception of the Land Drain. Drainage within the Land Drain Basin is accomplished through a series of irrigation canals and ditches, although this system ultimately connects into Dry Creek near the shores of Utah Lake.

The current storm drainage system utilizes many canals and ditches owned by various irrigation ditch companies and drainage districts along with city owned pipelines. With additional storm water drainage resulting from new development, it is important that these irrigation waterways be improved or that alternative methods of moving storm water be identified and developed.

The railroad tracks at 400 West and 1500 West, along with I-15 are barriers which create restraint in the overall system. Crossing improvements or increased detention systems to those areas to accommodate increased flows are essential.

## 7.9.2 Future Storm Water Drainage System Considerations

The current and future growth of the City will require changes to the storm water system. Additionally, federal law relating to storm water management will also need to be addressed.

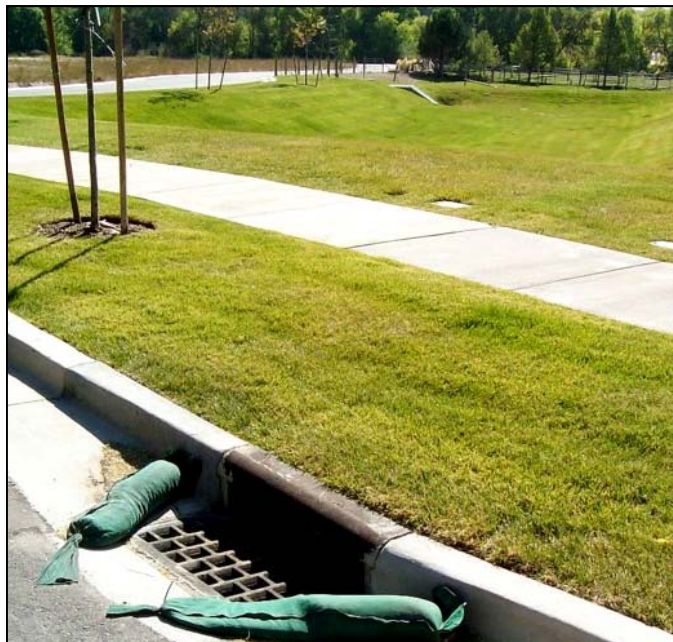
The proliferation of small detention basins located throughout the City creates a series of maintenance and safety concerns. The consolidation of these basins into larger regional basins would eliminate the smaller basins and address the issues associated with them. The need for consolidation of storm water in regional detention ponds is identified in the current Storm Water Master Plan adopted in 2007.

Additionally, retention ponds and sumps located throughout the Hobble Creek and Spring Creek Basins are also ineffective approaches to dealing with storm water drainage. Ultimately these smaller basins need to be eliminated. Water in these areas should be directed to flow downstream.

Another important consideration, is the determination of the amount of water the system will be designed to accommodate. The level of service for storm drainage systems is based on storm events during a certain time period (e.g., 10 year, 25 year, 100 year). The ability to accommodate larger events will result in less property damage, but carry greater costs.







**Figure 7-7** Inlet and detention basin located at The Rivers Subdivision

Springville's pipe drainage and regional basins accommodate a 10 year storm, while the temporary basins accommodate a 25 year storm.

The goal of the Storm Water Phase II Regulations of the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency is intended to control pollutants carried off by urban storm water systems into streams, rivers and lakes.

This program is an extension of the original National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) that has been in existence since 1972 when the Clean Water Act (CWA) established this program. Initially the CWA only addressed pollution from point sources such as industrial businesses or municipal sewage treatment plants. In 1987, Congress modified the CWA to include storm water discharges, known as non-point discharge sources of pollution.

The NPDES program addresses both storm water and water discharged from municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) and construction sites that disturb land on one acre or larger pieces of land.

To implement this program, Springville City has devised a program and ordinances that address the concerns of discharge from MS4s and construction sites. Springville has adopted Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPP) ordinances in compliance with state and federal mandates. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required in connection with the submission of development and building plans and general construction activities. The City has hired a Storm Water Inspector who oversees the implementation of these regulations and helps educate the general public. Improvements to the storm water drainage system are an important part of Springville City's efforts to meet the requirements of NPDES.

### 7.10 Sanitary Sewer

A wastewater or sanitary sewer system typically consists of two parts: the overall collection system and water reclamation treatment facilities. Currently (April 2010), the collections system includes 120 miles of pipeline, 2,400 manholes and ten pumping stations. The wastewater treatment facility currently has a design capacity of about 7.7 million gallons per day (MGD) (see **Map 7-9**). A pretreatment facility for the Nestlé's plant handles flows of about 1.0 MGD, which is included in the 7.7 MGD figure.

#### 7.10.1 Collections System

The current collection system faces a significant problem with infiltration and inflow. Infiltration results from



groundwater entering pipes through cracks, breaks, or leaky joints. An estimated 900,000 gallons per day (gpd) enter the overall system through infiltration.

Inflow most often occurs during major storm events when up to 2 MGD of surface water flows through manhole rings, pipeline breaks, illegal connection to sewers, and other unwanted points of entry into the sewer system.

Other collection system issues are low spots in the sewer lines and peak flows exceeding the capacity of the existing piping. The areas of greatest concern were identified in the 2006 Master Plan and should be included in the earliest phases of the City's Wastewater Collection Capital Improvements Program.

### 7.10.2 Sewer Pumping Stations

Gravitational flow for Springville is generally to the northwest. When the wastewater treatment facility was originally sited, it was located at the best possible location, given the current understanding of how the City would develop. As development has occurred further to the west, there was a need for mechanical lift stations.

Four City-owned pump stations are located at elevations below the treatment facility and a fifth one is being planned west of I-15. A list of existing sewage pumping stations is shown in **Community Services and Facilities Appendix Table 2**. While relocating the treatment facility further to the west has been discussed, it has been determined to not be financially feasible at this time.

### 7.10.3 Water Reclamation Treatment Facility

The City recently completed a major expansion to increase the safety and capacity of the plant. The overall safety was improved by switching from a chlorine disinfectant to an UV disinfect. The capacity increased from 5.2 MGD to 7.7 MGD. This expansion will meet the biological needs for the build-out population. However, the plant will need to be updated to meet the hydraulic needs. The overall water reclamation treatment facility is in generally good condition and should have an effective life of twenty more years.

Future State and EPA requirements may require the city to reduce phosphorus levels. If this happen the City will be able to meet the requirement of 1mg/l through chemical additions in the activated sludge



Figure 7-8 Springville Water Reclamation Treatment Facility





Figure 7-9 Springville Whitehead Facility

process and the filters described in the Master Plan. If the requirement is .2 mg/l the City would not be able to meet it with the current facility.

### 7.11 Power System

The City established its own electric utility in 1904 with the completion of hydroelectric facilities in Hobble Creek Canyon and the installation of poles and wires to deliver the energy to the citizens. Since that time, the people of Springville have enjoyed the benefits of owning their own electrical system. The primary benefit of local public ownership is the ability of the citizens to have a direct voice in the operation of the utility and the allocation of its derived benefits. The Mayor and City Council are responsible for policy, rates, procedures, and all other matters concerning the operation of the municipal electric utility.

Public ownership and control allows the City to transfer a yearly determined percentage of gross retail sales (as the resident-owner's return on investment) to the City's general fund. This transfer helps defray the costs associated with the general operations of the City and reduces the City's need for additional tax or fee revenues. The electric utility also provides street lighting and other electrical services as a general benefit to the Springville Citizens without a direct charge being assessed to the general fund. Local control of the electric utility system should be maintained to further economic and reliability benefits that accrue to the citizens of the City.

Continued growth and reliability on the electric system requires a consistent, knowledgeable, and diligent commitment to the capital improvement and upgrade of the supply, transmission and distribution resources of the City. The system has seen steady growth over the last 25 years and will continue to see moderate growth as the economics of the area continue to improve and development moves forward.

#### 7.11.1 Physical Facilities

During the early years, most of the energy required within the city was generated through the hydroelectric facilities that were constructed and operated on the water sources in Hobble Creek and Spring Creek Canyons. Since those days, the City has entered into numerous contracts and agreements and has constructed additional generation, distribution, and transmission capacity to provide the power needs of the city residents, businesses, municipal facilities and other power customers.

The City generation currently consists of





2,000 kilowatts of hydroelectric facilities and 28,000 kilowatts of dual-fueled natural gas generators. This capacity is operated and scheduled into the resource portfolio as needed and when available as in the water flows to the hydroelectric generators. The Whitehead Power Plant is also capable of black starting when the larger transmission grid fails. This then becomes the primary back up for the Water Reclamation Treatment Facility, as well as selected circuits within the city if the city were to ever become an island operating without connection to the main grid supported by the local transmission company.

The receiving and distribution substations are the facilities with power transformers that either step-down the 46,000 volt capacity to a 12,000 volt capacity that is then distributed over multiple circuits to the service areas of each of the substations or route the 46,000 volt capacity through switches and breakers to other substations. Each circuit is protected and monitored by relays and protective devices that allow for secure and reliable delivery of electricity to all customers.

The City's main receiving substation is the Baxter substation. This substation is located west of the Evergreen Cemetery and has been constructed and upgraded with redundant sources to allow for greater reliability and reduced interruptions due to line disturbances. The interconnections are a part of the SUVPS system. The transmission is at 46,000 volts and originates at the Rocky Mountain Spanish Fork substation and the SUVPS Dry Creek substation. Both of these substations are interconnected to the area 138,000 volt grid that gives the delivery points a robust backbone of capacity and reliability.



**Figure 7-10** The Hobble Creek Hydro is located just west of the Hobble Creek Golf Course #6 Tee box on Hobble Creek.

From the Baxter substation additional 46,000 volt transmission lines source and loop around to the existing distribution and generation substations located within the city. There are currently 5 distribution substations, one industrial substation and one generation substation at the City's Whitehead Power Plant that connect to the City 46kV transmission system (See **Map 7-10** for locations).

### 7.11.2 Resource System

Currently, the City is a member of the Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems (UAMPS). This organization allows for each member to participate in projects based on their system requirements and manage collectively all of the resources for the good and economic benefits of each member. The City is a member of several projects that include wind, natural gas, hydroelectric, and coal-fired generation. (See **Figure 7-11**) UAMPS is also the entity that has secured extensive interconnection agreements with the area balancing authority to allow for the reliable flow of resources from generation points to the City's delivery point.

As a member of UAMPS the City participates in several resource Projects.



One of those is an energy efficiency program called Smart Energy. Smart Energy is a direct and proactive response to both customer demand and political realities concerning conservation and renewable options. Through this program the City can progress to ensure that customers get the best possible short and long term energy results.

The City is also a member of the Southern Utah Valley Power Systems (SUVPS) organization. Along with three other cities and one service district in south Utah County, the City has capacity ownership in a transmission system and substations with transformation capacity to deliver the resources that are acquired through UAMPS and other sources to the City's main receiving substation. Additional capacity will be determined and executed as needed by the department analysis and studies.

### 7.11.3 Future Facility and Resource Needs

The capacities of the facilities and resources are designed to allow for growth into the next several years. With an ever changing market demand the need and elasticity of the capacity and energy will have to be evaluated at regular intervals to determine what additional facilities and new resources will be needed.

For additional resources, expansion at the Whitehead Power Plant is available as well as participation in additional projects through membership in defined projects outside the community with UAMPS and other associations. These will be reviewed and considered as needed with the City Council.

As part of the current capital improvement plans an additional transmission line is being constructed out of the Dry Creek

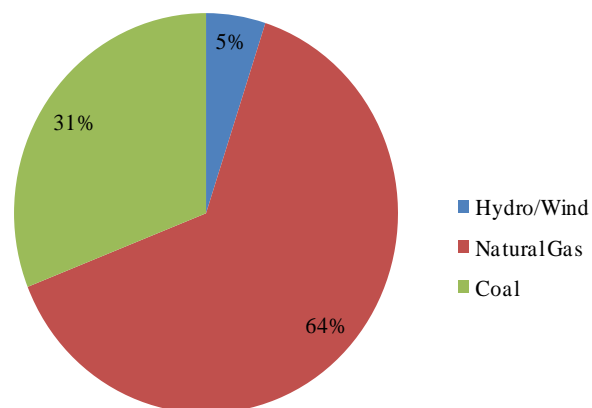


Figure 7-11 Generation Resources

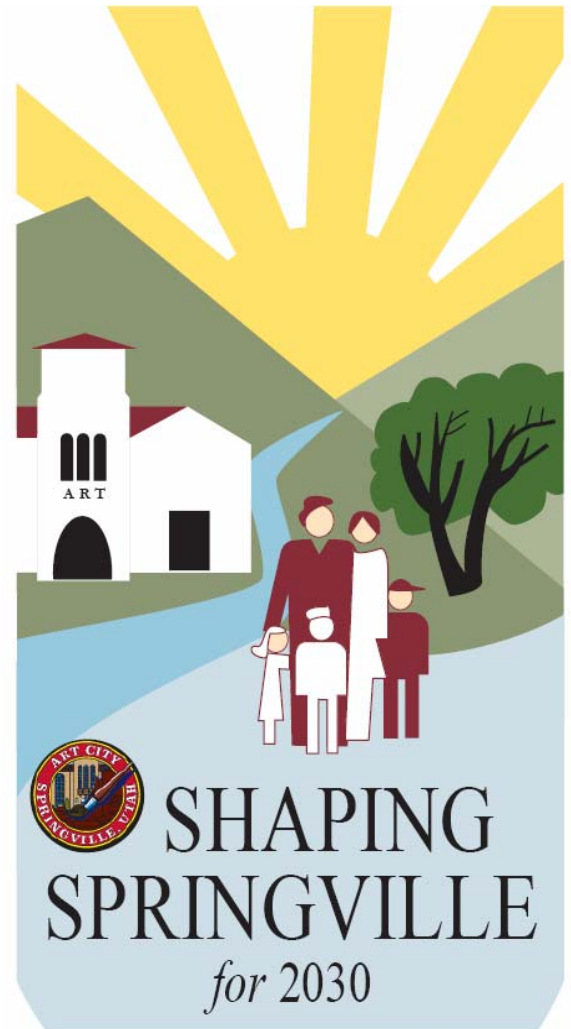
substation that will interconnect with the new Hobbles Creek substation and eventually interconnect with the Stouffer-Nestle substation.

There are other projects to improve the reliability at the 900 North substation and the Stouffer-Nestle substation. These improvements will greatly enhance the capacity and reliability into the industrial areas of the City as well as strengthen the 46,000 volt transmission backbone with greater circuit protection and reliability. With best maintenance practices the current substation equipment should support growth well into the year 2030.



## 7.12 Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

The goals, objectives, and strategies section is comprised of specific goals and actions for Springville during the next 20 years. The following pages present the goals, objectives, and strategies for this element.





**GOAL** To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.

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## OBJECTIVE 1

To provide the community with access to resources that improve quality of life, including books, movies, music, information, and programs that promote education and entertainment for all ages.

### SYNOPSIS

Springville's rapid population growth has resulted in a need to increase the capacity of additional services. Providing services to the diverse population of patrons means creating services for children and adults of different cultures. One way to provide a greater amount of services will be to create connections with other organizations in the community. These services will be determined by the library board and citizens.

### STRATEGIES

1A Provide a variety of programs to serve the children of Springville.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Library Board, Library Staff*

1B Increase outreach to the students in our community.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Library Board, Library Staff*

1C Build a stronger connection with schools and other service organizations.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Library Board, Library Staff*

1D Develop and market new services to adult patrons.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Library Board, Library Staff*

1E Increase technology availability and education.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Library Board, Library Staff*





**GOAL** To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.

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### OBJECTIVE 2

Locate, develop and maintain public safety buildings and facilities that meet the current and future needs of the customers of Springville City.

#### SYNOPSIS

The Springville Public Safety Department provides fire, ambulance, and police services for Springville City, and unincorporated areas of the county (e.g. Hobble Creek Canyon and eastern foothills), as needed.

Having sufficient facilities will improve the public safety services. The new Public Safety buildings will greatly improve the City's ability to serve the needs of Springville now and for years in to the future. As the western half of the City grows an additional fire substation will be needed.

In order to keep fire insurance cost low the City needs to continue to improve the ISO classification by having adequate fire hydrants, facilities, water supply, and staff. As Springville grows, additional staff will be considered as a way to improve insurance ratings and the safety of the citizens.

### STRATEGIES

2A Site a public safety substation in the western portion of Springville to better meet the needs of that portion of the City.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Planning Commission, Administration, Public Safety*

2B Ensure proper maintenance and upkeep of public safety facilities and equipment.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Safety*

2C Review and update the public safety impact fees to ensure adequate funding of facilities and equipment to help ensure compliance with state law.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Safety*

2D Provide a 5 ISO fire rating for all city properties, to remove the split ISO rating and to work towards upgrading the City's overall rating to a 4.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Safety*

2E Continue to educate and involve citizens to assist public safety in creating a safer City.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Safety*





**GOAL** To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.

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## OBJECTIVE 3

Protect the health, safety and general welfare of Springville by the enforcement of nuisance and zoning codes.

## SYNOPSIS

The enforcement of nuisance and zoning codes within Springville City is primarily complaint driven. When a complaint is received, it is investigated and determined, based on facts to be either “founded” or “unfounded”. Springville City strives to handle each complaint fairly, professionally and courteously; striving to resolve all complaints with voluntary compliance. Equitable application of the law is also pursued.

## STRATEGIES

- 3A Protect the health and safety of the citizens and aesthetic quality of Springville City by equitably enforcing all nuisance and zoning codes in a timely manner, striving to be fair and impartial.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration.*

- 3B Attempt to always gain voluntary compliance.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration.*

- 3C Continue ongoing training and education of people in our community regarding Springville City Municipal Codes and applicable laws.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration.*



**GOAL** To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.

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### OBJECTIVE 4

To provide a process for planning, prioritizing and constructing capital improvements that meet the current and future needs of Springville City.

#### SYNOPSIS

Springville is currently working on improving and defining the process for determining and prioritizing capital improvements. While the City's utility departments currently have long range master plans (5 or 10 years) that are in place and are coordinated with the general CIP, a more comprehensive integrated City wide plan is needed.

A capital improvements program will allow various City departments to collaborate on and prioritize projects. Selecting and prioritizing projects can be done by reviewing capital improvement needs identified in the General Plan and Master Plans. A routine process is needed to develop, adopt, and update a five year capital improvement program and a annual capital improvements plan.

While City Staff will assist in determining a capital improvements program, the City Council ultimately makes decisions regarding prioritizing and financing capital improvements.

### STRATEGIES

- 4A Define and adopt a capital improvements process that incorporates a more comprehensive integrated City wide plan.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, and all Departments.*

- 4B Develop, adopt, and update comprehensive five year capital improvements program.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, and all Departments.*

- 4C Analyze the budget annually and five year capital improvements program annually to create a capital improvements plan for the fiscal year.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, and all Departments.*

- 4D Prepare and prioritize an inventory of capital projects to determine the status of existing capital improvement projects.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, and all Departments.*

- 4E Continue to update the capital improvement program based on the adopted Master Plans created by the City's various departments.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, and all Departments.*





**GOAL** To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.

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## OBJECTIVE 5

Provide a water system that is safe, economical, and meets the needs of Springville City now and in the future.

### SYNOPSIS

As Springville has moved from a culinary water system primarily based on springs to one which includes well sources, it has been important to re-examine the overall water system and how to best store and deliver water to customers of the water utility. As the City continues to grow, it will be essential that the water system be appropriately planned and developed to meet the needs of customers now and through build-out. This will require ongoing efforts relating to securing water resources, such as construction of adequate storage facilities and delivery systems along with ongoing maintenance of existing facilities.

In addition to existing surface secondary water system the issue of a secondary pressurized irrigation system is an important consideration in looking at overall culinary water needs. The City has determined that a partial secondary water system is the most economical option. The partial system will mainly be located west of 400 West.

## STRATEGIES

5A Adopt, implement and regularly update the Water System Master Plan, along with associated capital improvements and impact fees.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Planning Commission, Administration, Water Board, Public Works.*

5B Adopt and carry out an overall storage and delivery system maintenance program (e.g., storage, upsizing water lines as appropriate, replacement of deteriorated lines).

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*

5C Protect established water rights and continue to clarify water rights which may be in question.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration and Legal.*

5D Require all new development to meet the requirements of the Water Master Plan.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Public Works.*



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5E Require new development to meet the current state requirements for fire flow.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Public Works.*

5F Continue work to establish a secondary water system as defined in the current Master Plan.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*

5G Continue to encourage water conservation through education and pricing policies for both culinary and secondary water systems.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*

5H Continue to retain and pursue water resources in which the City has an interest (e.g., CUP and Strawberry Water Rights).

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*

5I Consider ways to ensure water collection is kept free from either accidental or intentional contamination.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*

5J Work to inform the public through use of the City newsletter, website and other medium concerning appropriate water management practices.

*Implementation: Administration, Public Works*



**Figure 7-12** Spring Creek in front of Flowserve. The Creek flows through Springville Industrial Park.



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## OBJECTIVE 6

A storm drainage collection system that protects property and the health and safety of the citizens of our City, is economical, and will meet both the current and future needs of Springville City.

### SYNOPSIS

As Springville continues to grow, it is essential that infrastructure services keep pace to meet the needs of the growing community. Not only must new facilities be added, but existing facilities must be improved to address existing problems.

A detailed Storm Drainage Master Plan has been completed addressing each drainage basin in the City (see **Figures 7-13 —7-15**). The Plan identifies what improvement needs are necessary to correct the existing problems, and future capacity needs to accommodate future growth in the City.

Additionally, a Capital Improvements Program has been developed in connection with the Master Plan to provide a time frame for the necessary improvements. Funding sources must be identified and secured in order to carry out the plan.

## STRATEGIES

- 6A Adopt, implement, and regularly update the Storm Drainage Master Plan, along with associated capital improvements and impact fees.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Works.*

- 6B Implement the adopted storm water management program to insure compliance with Federal NPDES regulations.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Works.*

- 6C Adopt a design standard to address storm water associated with a 25 year storm event for smaller temporary basins, and a 10 year storm event for the overall system design and regional water basins.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Works*

- 6D Work to inform the public through use of the City newsletter, website and other mediums, concerning the important role they play in appropriately addressing storm water management.

*Implementation: Administration, Public Works*



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- 6E Identify and purchase land to locate regional storm water detention basins, ideally in connection with parks or other joint use facilities.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Planning Commission, Parks and Recreation Committee, Administration, Public Works.*

- 6F Identify alternatives to existing retention basins and sumps and work towards the elimination of these facilities.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Works.*

- 6G Improve drainage culverts along with associated detention crossings to minimize flooding.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Public Works.*

- 6H Work to inform the public through use of the City newsletter, website and other medium concerning appropriate storm water management practices.

*Implementation: Administration, Public Works*



Figure 7-13 Hobble Creek



Figure 7-14 Camelot Detention Basin



Figure 7-15 Spring Creek



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## OBJECTIVE 7

A wastewater collection and treatment system that protects the health and safety of the City, is economical, and is designed to meet the needs of Springville City now and in the future.

### SYNOPSIS

As Springville continues to grow, it is essential that infrastructure services keep pace to meet the needs of the growing community. Not only must new facilities be added, but existing facilities must be improved to address existing problems.

The overall collection system continues to be evaluated and problems identified and addressed. The issues of infiltration and inflow (i/i) are ongoing issues that will need to be resolved in order to regain capacity at the treatment facility that is being lost as a result of those issues. By resolving the issue of i/i, the capacity of the treatment facility can be extended.

### STRATEGIES

7A Adopt, implement, and regularly update the Wastewater Master Plan, along with associated capital improvements and impact fees.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Planning Commission, Administration, Water Board, Public Works.*

7B Adopt and carry out a system maintenance program (e.g., viewing the lines to identify problems, cleaning out lines to ensure capacity is maintained and the chance for back-up reduced).

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*

7C Continue working to ensure compliance with state and federal laws.

*Implementation: Administration, Public Works*

7D Work to inform the public through use of the City newsletter, website and other medium concerning appropriate wastewater management practices.

*Implementation: Administration, Public Works*

7E Participate in Southern Utah Valley Municipal Water Users Association's (SUVMWA) waste water treatment plant.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*





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7F Identify sources of severe odor and work to implement measures to control odors.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Water Board, Administration, Public Works.*





**GOAL** To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.

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## OBJECTIVE 8

An electric system that has the facilities necessary to deliver the resources needed to meet the capacity and energy demands in a safe, reliable and economical manner to the customers connected.

### SYNOPSIS

An electric system that has the facilities necessary to deliver the resources needed to meet the demands of capacity and energy of the customers connected in a safe, reliable, and economical manner.

As the city continues to grow, it will be necessary to update the capital improvement plans as well as monitor and maintain all existing facility investment through good budget processes. Energy efficiency, conservation programs, and smart grid technology will be evaluated and implemented as warranted to improve the quality and reliability of the system and stabilize the rates to customers.

It is a goal of the department to provide the best customer service possible with the highest level of reliability and stable rates. The department strives to communicate with customers about electrical safety, energy efficiency and conservation, project planning, construction, and operating improvements.

## STRATEGIES

8A Adopt, implement, and regularly update the Power Master Plan, along with associated capital improvements and impact fees.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Power board.*

8B Continue to plan and carry out system maintenance for safe, efficient, and reliable operations.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Power board.*

8C Continue to provide for current power needs and long-term growth power needs that will maintain stable rates for customers.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Power board.*

8D Coordinate upgrade projects with SUVPS on existing substation and transmission capacity to provide for system redundancy to assure that reliable power is available to support current and future growth.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Power board.*



**GOAL** To provide functionally effective community facilities and services to support a safe, healthy, and vibrant community life.

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- 8E Aggressively pursue code and policy implementation that will promote and allow for conservation, energy efficiency, and installation of renewable energy production facilities within the community as deemed appropriate.

*Implementation: Mayor, City Council, Administration, Power board.*

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