

PARKS AND TRAILS PLAN

**CITY OF SPRINGVILLE,
UTAH**

November 22, 2005

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Chapter 1 . INTRODUCTION

A. OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION.

Adequate natural and developed open space and recreational facilities are more than desirable; they are essential to the overall social and economic well being of a community. A well-planned and managed parks, open space, and trails system that provides active and passive recreational opportunities for all is considered an indispensable community infrastructure feature. Such a system should be available to all ages on a year-round basis in the City of Springville. The need for such a system results from increased leisure time, higher incomes, greater mobility, and an increasing population. Open space in and around Springville is being absorbed at a rapid rate. The growing need for public open space and recreational amenities are a key focus of the City.

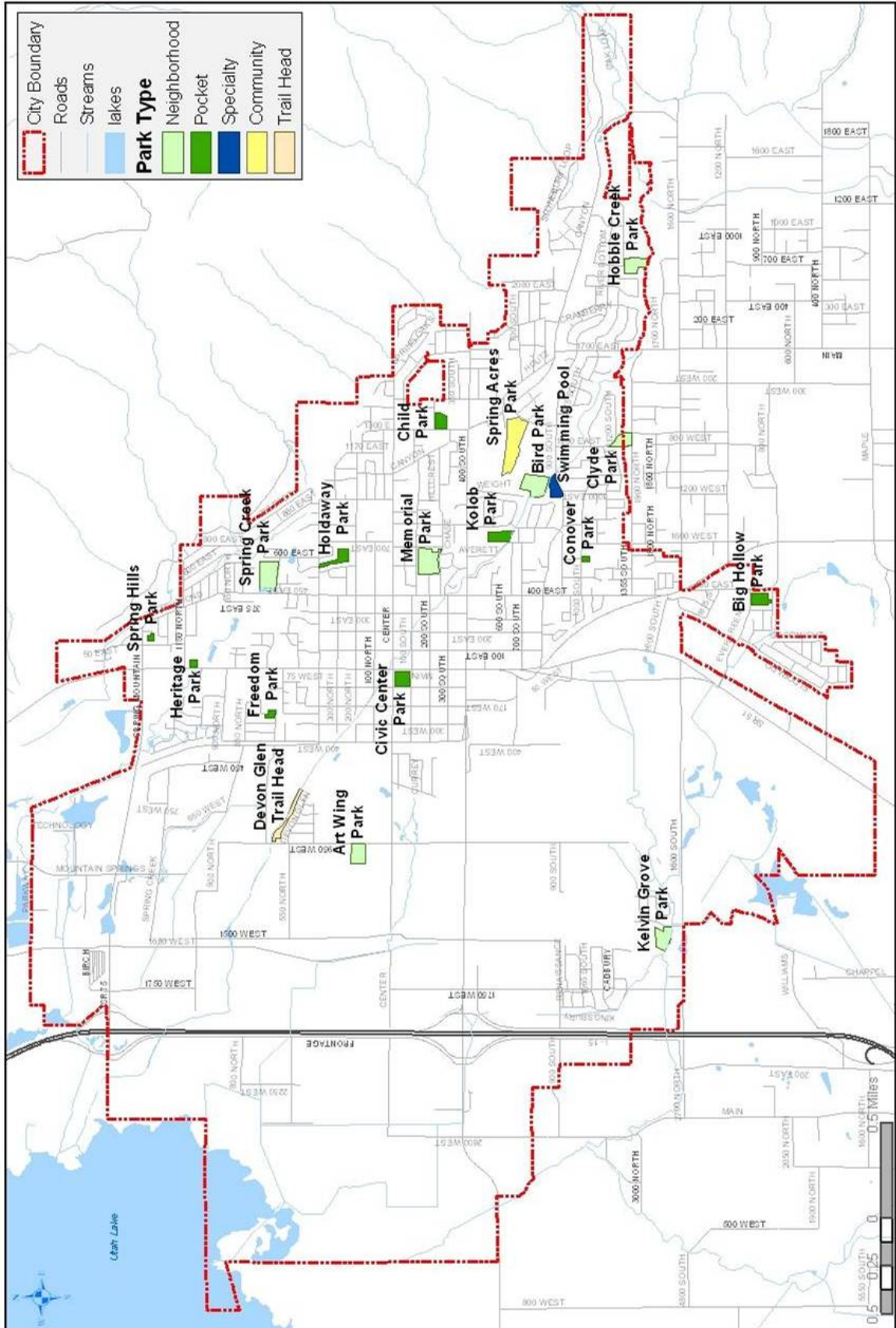
A strategic approach to land and water conservation should identify conservation priorities and provide a planning framework for preservation and development of park and open space assets. Highlighting the importance of protecting large blocks of contiguous land and establishing connectivity, it aims to establish a matrix of natural areas, conservation lands and working landscapes. Such a plan provides an important direction for accommodating appropriate growth and development while preserving a community's and a region's most valuable natural resources, native species, cultural assets and economic base.

As such, this Springville Parks & Trails Master Plan identifies critical areas for conservation, establishes priorities for protection, and recommends tactics for implementation and funding of existing and future Park and Trail assets. The Plan focuses first on ecologically important resource areas of wetlands, waterways, riparian corridors, floodplains and power utility easements (*Linear Parks, Trails and Paths*), second on underutilized aquatic resources, sensitive shoreline areas, landscapes and geologic features (*Utah Lake Shoreline, Bonneville Shoreline Trail*), third on critical locations for active recreation (*Traditional Parks*) and fourth on regional mountain character assets (*Canyon Parks*). The Plan is intended to help community planners and leaders preserve natural resources, ensure the economic viability of working landscapes and orient development in a way that is compatible with the resources and character of the City.

Springville's open space and recreation philosophy will respect and manage its open space resources and recreational amenities and services in a manner that sustains and protects the natural environment and wildlife, along with our parks and open space legacy. This philosophy invokes a balanced planning approach that is focused on ways to conserve natural and recreational resources for the enjoyment of all citizens while meeting the needs of a developing community. The City's parks, recreational facilities, and outdoor amenities will be conserved and improved to serve current and future generations. Within built-up areas, the network of parks, scenic corridors, paths, and

trails will be designed to provide access to nature and urban open spaces, providing recreation opportunities, ecological benefits, and a source of beauty for our residents. The City of Springville will continue to be involved in recreational opportunities that meet the needs of special populations - including children, seniors and people with disabilities.

Springville City Parks



B. POPULATION FORECAST.

1. HISTORIC GROWTH DATA.

Population numbers and population growth are important parts of open space planning. With more population there are more diverse needs and requirements. Understanding population trends and growth are key elements to improving a parks and trails system. The table 1.1 indicates the Springville population growth from 1970.

TABLE 1.1

SPRINGVILLE HISTORICAL DATA		
Year	Population	Annual Growth
1970	8,790	
1980	12,101	3.2%
1990	13,950	1.4%
2000	20,424	3.9%
2005 estimate	24,696	4.1%

All data from the U.S. Census

Historically the city of Springville has shown above average growth. From 1990 to 2000 the population grew at almost four percent per year. Among the 126 incorporated cities in Utah in 1990, the City of Springville's growth rate from 1990 to 2000 ranked 36th. That puts Springville in the 71st percentile of the fastest growing cities in the state. The City of Springville experienced a small population boom during the 1990's when the population increased 46.4 percent from 13,950 to 20,424. Since 2000 the growth is estimated to average just over 4 percent each year.

2. GROWTH FORECASTS.

Each year there is more development and increasing population. Table 1.2 shows the population counts and population projections for the State of Utah and Utah County, through 2050. In January 2005 the State of Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget released population projections through 2050. The State of Utah is projected to have over 4 million people by 2030 and over 5.3 million by 2050. Utah County will more than double its 2000 population by 2030.

The City of Springville and the surrounding area will continue to grow as well. The current growth rate is anticipated to continue as development occurs in the Westfields area. Table 1.3 illustrates the historical and projected population growth of Springville and neighboring cities. The population projections for Springville included in Table 1-3 was prepared by the Springville City Planning Office. It is anticipated that the neighboring cities in South Utah County will experience growth percentages similar to those developed for Springville as opposed to those provided by the State.

TABLE 1-2

Population Counts and Projections						
Year	1980	1990	2000	2005	2030	2050
State of Utah	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,246,553	2,528,926	4,086,319	5,368,567
Utah County	218,106	263,590	371,894	453,977	804,112	1,147,333

NOTE: 1980-2000 data from U.S. Census, 2005-2050 data from Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

TABLE 1-3

Population Counts and Projections							Percent Growth
Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2030	2005 - 2030
Orem	25,729	52,399	67,561	84,324	92,268	107,299	16.3%
Provo	53,131	74,111	86,835	105,166	117,656	125,281	6.5%
Springville*	8,790	12,101	13,950	20,424	24,969	56,662	138.6%
Mapleton	1,980	2,726	3,572	5,809	6971	11869	70.3%
Spanish Fork	7,284	9,825	11,272	20,246	26,168	42,769	63.4%
Utah County	137,776	218,106	263,590	371,894	453,977	804,112	77.1%

NOTE: 1970-2000 data from U.S. Census, 2005-2050 data from Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget * Springville staff population estimate and projection.

Chapter 2 . DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

A. PARKS AND TRAILS DEFINITIONS.

There are a variety of categories of parks described in the open space and recreation system including Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks and Trails, and Regional Parks. The individual park system elements may vary as their surroundings change. Multi-use trails and open space corridors are also important connectivity and design components of the City's open space and recreation system. The Springville City Parks and Trails Master Plan is based on the following definitions for parks and recreation standards and facilities serving the City.

National Recreation and Parks Association guidelines for park and open space planning provide the initial beginning for recommendations for sufficient and appropriate standards for Springville. Such standards typically recommend three basic classes of parks to be provided: neighborhood parks, community parks, and regional parks. Projected population forecasts are used to determine existing park deficiencies as well as future needs and locations. The provision of land and facilities for parks remains a constant issue. The three basic parks and trail components of an open space and recreation system are generally defined as follows.

B. NEIGHBORHOOD SCALE PARKS

The *neighborhood park category* generally provides activities for all age groups. Facilities may include open areas for a variety of informal field sports, pocket parks, playgrounds, picnic tables and/or shelters, drinking fountains, restrooms, horseshoe pits, sand volleyball courts, benches, and possibly tennis or hard-surfaced play areas for basketball. These parks are designed as walk-to facilities and do not include large parking lots or any on-site parking if the site is small.

<u>Purpose:</u>	Provide primary recreation services and facilities that are easily accessible and available to local residents.
<u>Park size:</u>	5-12 acres
<u>Area served:</u>	A single neighborhood or several neighborhoods, depending on the location of the park.
<u>Location:</u>	Preferably adjacent to elementary schools, neighborhood centers, or other gathering places and near the center of the service area, with good pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular access.
<u>Access:</u>	Principally pedestrian and bike. When located next to schools, may have drive-in traffic due to availability of youth sport fields for leagues.
<u>Examples:</u>	Memorial Park, Hobble Creek Park

1. POCKET PARKS.

- Purpose: Provide primary recreation services and facilities that are easily accessible and available to local residents.
- Park size: .1-5 acres
- Area served: A single neighborhood, depending on the location of the park.
- Location: Preferably adjacent to elementary schools, neighborhood centers, or other gathering places and near the center of the service area, with good pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular access.
- Access: Principally pedestrian and bike. When located next to schools, may have drive-in traffic due to availability of youth sport fields for leagues.
- Examples: Freedom Park, Holdaway Park

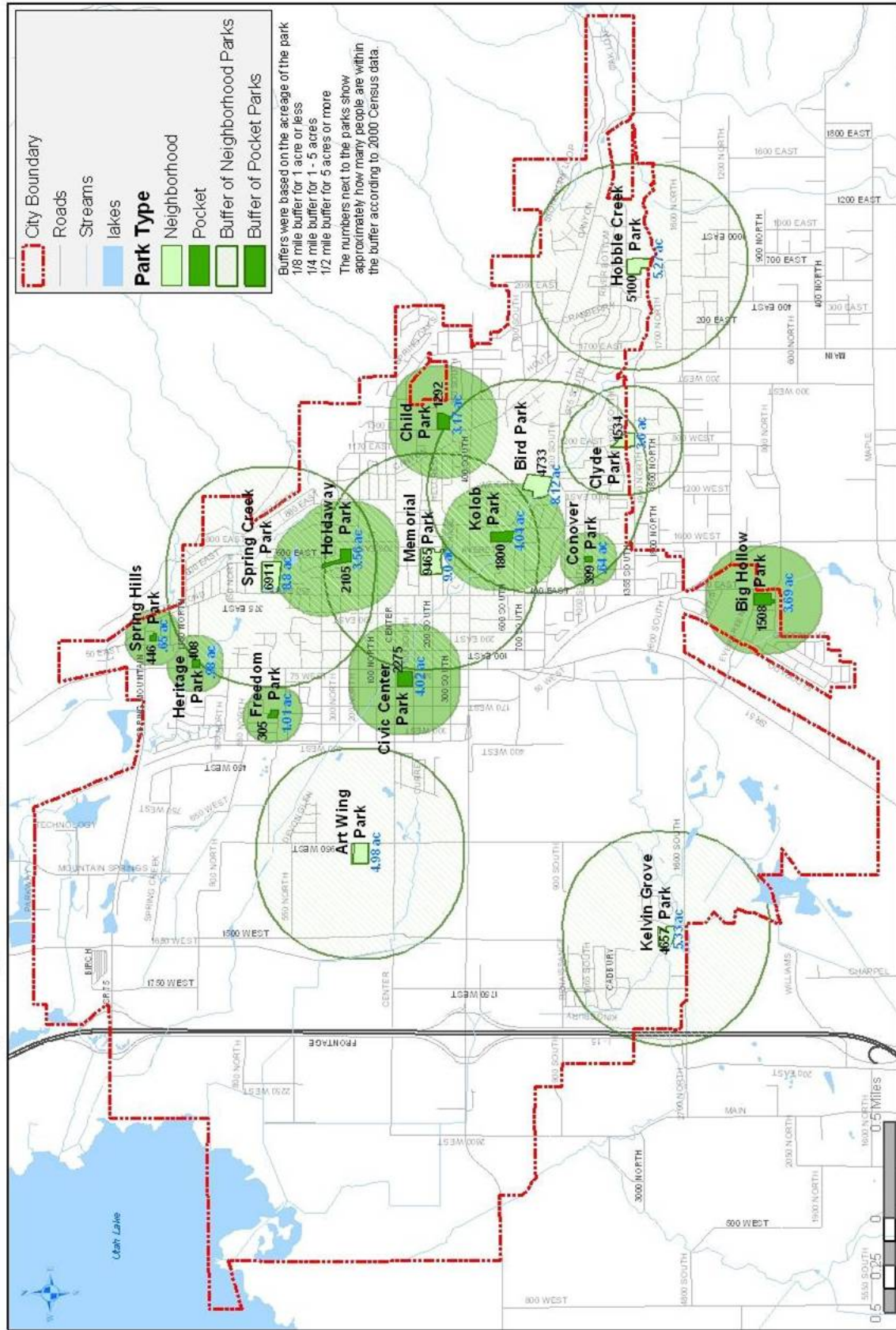


Figure 1.1 - Big Hollow

2. SCHOOL PARKS

- Purpose: Provide a range of recreational services and facilities to several neighborhoods that are served by an elementary or middle school. Shared amenities may include lighted facilities and lighted sports fields.
- Park size: varies
- Area served: A single neighborhood or several neighborhoods, depending on the location of the park.
- Location: Central to a group of neighborhoods and adjacent to a school facility. The School/Park should be within reasonable driving distance of all households in the service area.
- Access: Pedestrian, bike, and vehicular. Should have direct access from a collector level (or larger) street.
- Examples: Sage Creek Elementary

Springville Neighborhood and Pocket Parks



C. COMMUNITY PARKS

The *community parks, trails/special use parks category* generally is designed to serve all age groups as well as persons with disabilities while providing a wide variety of recreation opportunities. In addition to facilities found in pocket parks and neighborhood parks, the community park may include regulation baseball, football, and soccer fields, multiple tennis courts, multiple picnic pavilions, amphitheaters, and parking lots. Specialty parks and facilities consist of and usually provide unique services and locations to the wider community such as swimming pools, art museums, and amphitheaters together with hiking, jogging and bicycle trails.

Purpose: Centralize a full range of recreational activities for major portions of the City with the capacity of accommodating large group reservations. Community parks may feature a community center building designed to meet multi-generational recreation needs, and lighted recreational amenities and lighted sports fields.

Park size: 40-80 acres

Area served: Several neighborhoods or total City within a 3 mile user radius.

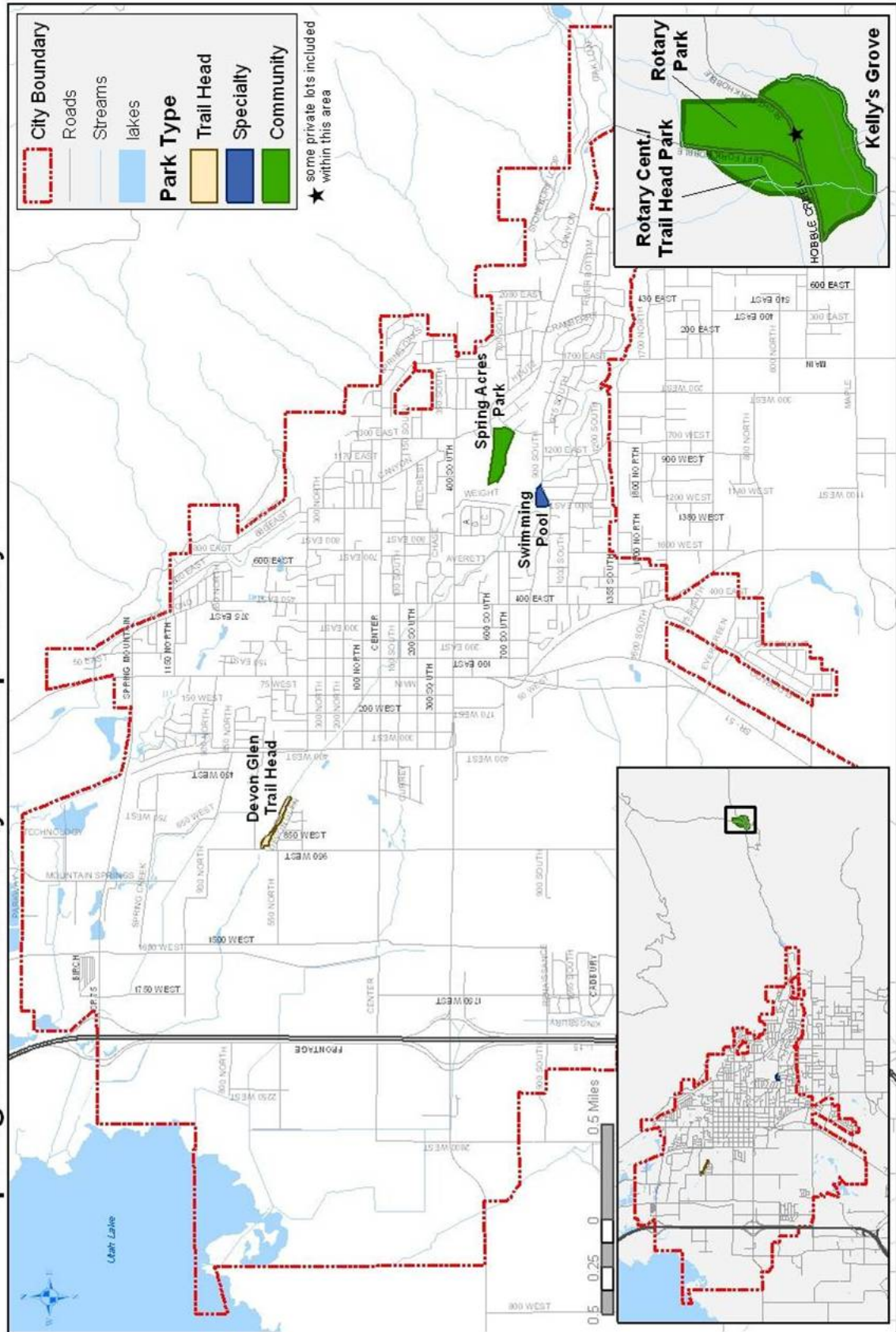
Location: Preferably central to a group of neighborhoods, where possible, adjacent to a Middle School, High School or natural feature, such as a stream. Parks should be within reasonable driving time of all households in the service area.

Access: Principally auto and bike. Should have direct access from a collector street (or larger) and not through a residential area.

Examples: Rotary Park and Spring Acres Arts Park



Springville Community and Specialty Parks and Trail Heads



1. SPECIALTY PARKS

Purpose: To provide specialized facilities and to preserve significant unique features of the community, including environmentally sensitive areas.

Park size: Variable

Area served: The entire City and beyond

Location: Where necessary to capitalize on an existing facility or feature, or where a specialized activity can best be provided to serve interested persons.

Access: Variable - may require high degree of access, e.g. baseball stadium or may require controlled limited access, e.g. wildlife preserve.

Example: Swimming Pool, Spring Acres Arts Park



Figure 1.3-Memorial Park (Aerial View)

2. TRAILS.

Trail systems support an interconnecting network of linear paths to provide valuable recreation and transportation opportunities for City residents and visitors. Trails can function as transportation and/or recreation links between schools, residential areas, parks, employment centers, shopping areas, and other areas of interest. Trails also provide cyclists, hikers, walkers, joggers, equestrians, and mountain biker's opportunities to improve health and fitness, spend time with family and friends, enjoy the natural environment, and escape the stresses of everyday life. Where possible, trails will connect to neighborhoods or serve as destinations. Where practical, parks may be used as staging areas for trails with inter-connections into mountain or shoreline preservation areas.

Purpose: To provide a community wide system of interconnectivity of trails, corridors and path facilities and to preserve significant unique features of the community, including environmentally sensitive areas.

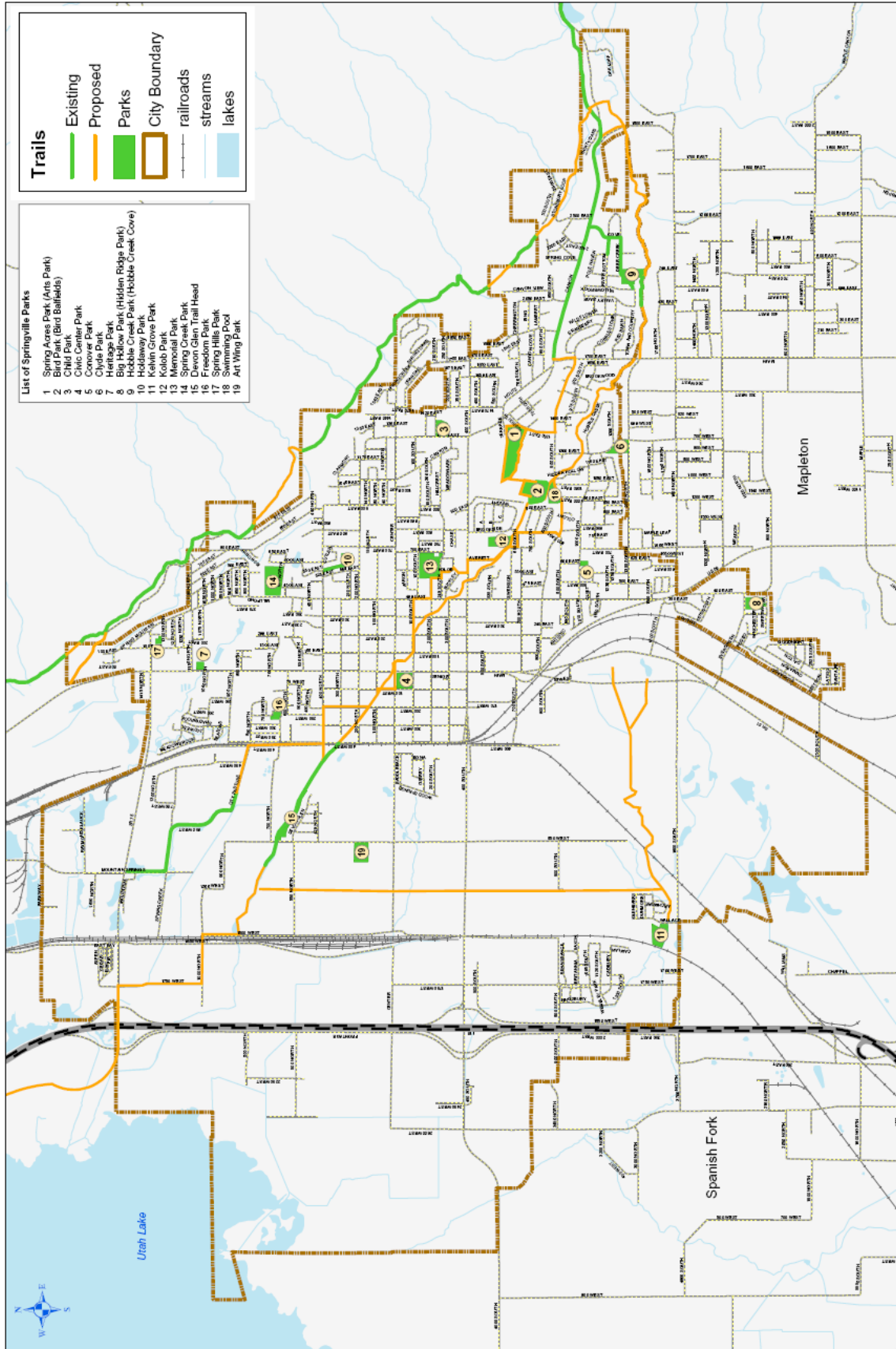
Park size: Variable

- Area served: The entire City and beyond
- Location: When necessary to capitalize on an existing facility or feature, or where a specialized activity can best be provided to serve interested persons.
- Access: Variable - may require a high degree of access or controlled limited access, e.g. wildlife preserve. Trails should interconnect where possible with other system-wide open space parks and features.
- Example: Hobble Creek Trail



Figure 1.5 Trail by Springville High School

Springville Parks and Trails



D CANYON CHARACTER PARKS, REGION SERVING.

The ***regional park category*** is a large recreation area that serves an entire city or region. The regional park can exceed fifty to one hundred acres in size and often includes multiple special use facilities such as a golf course, campgrounds, nature center, botanical garden, outdoor theater, trails, zoo, shorelines, lakes or a broad expanse of natural scenery or open space. Regional parks are designed to accommodate large numbers of people for a variety of day use activities. If possible, they should be developed around a unique or significant resource or emphasize regional recreational interests. Regional parks can also serve as buffers and separations between communities or other urban areas.

The design of mountain and canyon parks emphasizes the unique regional environment through minimal site disturbance, contextual architecture, and a sensitive approach to lighting. Toward this end, all parks should embody the character of the area, reinforced through sensitive site planning, native landscape materials, appropriate architecture, and the preservation of significant natural areas within the parks. Selection of appropriate park sites and the development of suitable recreation activities are critical first steps in park development. When considering a potential park site, the following criteria should be evaluated:

- Local Context
- Topographic suitability
- Proposed programs
- Appropriate access

Mountain Parks may include playgrounds, campgrounds, tennis, basketball and volleyball courts, soccer softball, and multi-use fields, and multi-use rooms. These facilities would be accessibly located to the population base they are intended to serve. Lighting should be sensitively considered. These may include trailhead parking areas, desert open space preserves, multi-use trails, an interpretive trails, equestrian centers, mountain biking course, rest rooms, and small classrooms for outdoor education, interpretive and museum-like center and demonstration gardens. These would be located to preserve public access to most sensitive or unique natural or cultural features in the area.

Purpose: To provide specialized facilities and to preserve significant unique features of the community, including environmentally sensitive areas.

Park size: Variable, large scale

Area served: The entire City and beyond

Location: When necessary to capitalize on an existing facility or feature, or where a specialized activity can best be provided to serve interested persons.

Access: Variable - may require a high degree of access, e.g. baseball stadium or may require controlled limited access, e.g. wildlife preserve.

Example: Jolley's Ranch, Hobble Creek Golf Course

Figure 1.4 Hobble Creek Golf Course



E. LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS.

Park and recreation service standards are general in nature and cannot and should not be absolutely, rigidly applied. They are, at best, a measure of desired community goals and objectives. The National Recreation and Parks Association guidelines recommend ten acres of parks for every 1,000 persons. These service level standards are subdivided into three basic categories: Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks and Regional Parks. Communities with federally or state held lands such as Forest Service or national or state parks often include those in developing an overall acreage per 1000 standard and Springville is very fortunate to have such facilities adjacent to our border. Table 2-1 illustrates generally accepted national standards for the three categories of parks as a beginning point.

Based upon the City of Springville's estimated January 1, 2005 population of 24,696, this general standard would represent a need for 246.96 acres of total city controlled parkland today. As the city continues to grow, this need will increase proportionally to new population growth.

The cooperative approach should be expanded, especially in cases where future land acquisition/capital facility cost arrangements can be mutually shared by the City and the School District. Table 2.1 illustrates the typical parkland level of service standards by the three types of park categories listed above when measured by generally recognized national standards.

TABLE 2.1

PARKLAND DEMAND STANDARDS	
PARK TYPE	DEMAND IN ACRES/1000 POP.
Pocket Parks & Neighborhood Parks	2.5 Acres/1000 population
Community Parks	3.5 Acres/1000 population
Regional Parks	4.0 Acres/1000 population
Totals	10/Acres/1000 pop.

If existing improved park facilities are deficient with respect to facility standards, the needed capital dollars necessary for such improvements constitute the basis for a Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to bring current park services to city standard. Care must

be taken in the use of financing techniques that do not result in “double-taxation” of new residents.

F. SERVICE AREA DELINEATION.

The provision of a pocket park ideally services an area of 1/8 to 1/4 mile in radius, depending on residential densities, with an array of toddler and elementary school age equipment and facilities. The neighborhood park is ideally located within walking distance of residents of no greater than one-half mile. A greater service area of up to one mile may be necessary to justify a neighborhood park in areas with very low residential densities. These parks typically include an array of picnic, play field, play lot and sports courts areas, irrigation and drinking fountains and lighting.

The community parks serve larger portions of the entire community providing not only play lot and neighborhood park facilities but specialized facilities such as lighted ballparks, swim centers, recreation centers, soccer and athletic fields and stadium, amphitheaters, trails and open spaces, skateboard venues or tennis centers. The best measure of park and recreation services is not service radius guidelines, but general proximity and quantity and quality of land/facilities actually available and improved.

Over the past decade, due to rising public service costs and the desire of taxpayers to realize more efficient governmental services, a rethinking of park and recreation standards has led to more effective patterns of use. Trends to multi-purpose recreation sites and centers providing an array of play lot, neighborhood and community level facilities in a manner that makes most effective use of available resources have blurred traditional and simplistic service radius standards. The uniqueness of climate, location, service/operational costs and community goals play a larger role in the location, availability and the localized variety of recreation services to be provided.

Standards leading to the provision of a sufficient quantity of parkland, together with an appropriate mix of activity and facility areas, have taken a larger role in park development and have diminished the rigid demands imposed by simplistic services radius standards. Desirable services area standards serve as guidelines but are not totally attainable in many locations. However, total parkland area and facilities standards may very well be attained without adhering in all cases to desirable services radius standards.

Chapter 3 . INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT

A. EXISTING PARKLAND AND TRAILS INVENTORY

This inventory and assessment is presented in order to permit Springville City to understand its current recreation service standards compared to the preceding National Recreation and Parks Association guidelines and standards. This assessment will provide a basis for determination of future service standards to build-out. Against such standards Chapter 3 documents that Springville City is in an excellent position with respect to adequacy of total neighborhood and regional parkland to service its citizens today. Springville similarly lags in both neighborhood and community parkland and facility services to serve future residents. Region-serving parklands are more than sufficient to serve both existing and future forecasted population to build-out.

The provision of adequate park and recreation facilities to serve the residents of Springville is the major focus of this Plan. The test for adequacy of services with respect to park and recreation services is evaluated and expressed in two dimensions: land and facilities. This section provides a review of current land and facilities comprising the existing Springville City Park and Recreation System.

Park and recreation activities in Springville are accommodated on a total of **25** sites containing **605.88** acres of City owned public lands within or adjacent to its corporate limits. The Springville Parks Department has responsibility for twenty-three (**23**) neighborhood and community scale park and trail properties and two (**2**) regional facilities. Of the total **605.88** acres of existing parklands, **475** acres of land provide for regional recreation and open space requirements, while neighborhood and community recreation uses are provided on **130.88** city owned acres (including 6.5 Density Bonus acres). An additional ten (**10**) school sites with approximately **15.00** acres are owned by the School District and available or improved for recreational uses. The joint use of publicly owned lands for park and recreation activities is a long established tradition in Utah and the nation.

Springville is fortunate that the nature, combination and location of such City, State and Federal natural features far exceed the desired Regional Parks standard. Springville City recreation lands in 2005 totaled **599.88** acres for an overall standard of **24.29** acres per 1000 population today (excluding density bonus acres of 6.5). However, the national ten-acre per 1000 national standard includes four acres/1000 population for Regional Park facilities alone. Springville City's region-serving park facilities are encompassed by the Canyon Parks which include Hobble Creek Golf Course and Jolley's Ranch, totaling **475** acres. Springville exceeds national standards today for regional parkland with **19.23** acres per 1000 current population.

More critical to future growth and development is the balance of the remaining neighborhood and community serving park needs. The typical system national standard would include approximately 2.5 acres/1000 population for Neighborhood Parks and 3.5 acres/1000 population for Community Parks and Trails. These combined standards of 6.0

acres/1000 would require the provision of **148.18** acres of neighborhood and community parkland to serve Springville's January 2005 population of 24,696 (**61.74** ac. for neighborhood parks and **86.44** ac for community parks. Springville currently has **124.38** acres of neighborhood/community scale parkland in City ownership today, not including density bonus acres. Therefore a current net deficiency of **24.80** acres of achieved neighborhood and community park sites, all of which is attributable to deficiencies in community scale parklands.

An inventory of existing facilities is necessary as a measure of service delivery and for purposes of establishing past and future park and recreation facility costs. As a general rule relating to impact fees, a City may not require a higher standard of parkland or facility improvements to serve increments of new growth than presently exist to serve the current population.

1. CITY OWNED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS.

These areas are developed with a variety of play lot, neighborhood recreation improvements and facilities.

	Name	Acres
1.	Art Wing	5.00 (Density Bonus Acreage)
2.	Big Hollow Park	3.76
3.	Bird Field	8.12
4.	Childs Park	3.17
5.	Civic Center	3.00
6.	Clyde Park	6.00
7.	Conover Park	0.64
8.	Freedom Park	1.00
9.	Heritage Park	0.98
10.	Hobble Creek Park	6.00
11.	Holdaway Park	3.56
12.	Kelvin Grove Park	5.32
13.	Kolob Park	4.04
14.	Memorial Park	9.00
15.	Spring Creek	8.80
	Total	68.39 Ac.

2. CITY OWNED COMMUNITY, SPECIALTY PARKS AND TRAILS.

These properties provide a wide range of recreation facilities. These areas are developed with a variety of play lot, neighborhood and community recreation improvements and facilities.

	Name	Acres
16.	Spring Acres Arts Park	13.99
17.	Devon Glen Trailhead Park	1.50 (Density Bonus)
18.	Swimming Pool	1.50
19.	Hobble Creek Trail (<i>16 miles</i>)	--
20.	Kelly's Grove	24.00
21.	Rotary Park	10.00
22.	Museum	1.50
23.	<u>Rotary Centennial</u>	<u>10.00</u>
	Sub-total	62.49 ac.

3. CITY OWNED REGIONAL PARKS.

These areas are developed with a variety of play lot, neighborhood and community recreation as well as golfing improvements, campgrounds, pavilions and other facilities which due to location and scope are region serving in nature.

	Name	Acres
24.	Hobble Creek Golf Course	115.00
25.	<u>Jolley's Ranch</u>	<u>360.00</u>
	Sub-total	475.00

4. SCHOOL DISTRICT OWNED RECREATION AREAS.

These are areas developed and managed historically by joint-use arrangements and contain various play equipment configurations and ball diamonds.

	Name	Recreation Acres
26.	Art City	1.00
27.	Brookside	1.00
28.	Grant	1.00
29.	High School	5.00
30.	Junior High School	1.00
31.	Middle School	1.00
32.	Sage Creek	1.00
33.	SHS Softball Field	2.00
34.	Weight Avenue	1.00
35.	<u>Westside</u>	<u>1.00</u>
	Sub-total	15.00

B. SYSTEM ASSESSMENT, LAND.

Table 3.1 below summarizes the status existing and future park space requirements of Springville City compared to typical national standards. These totals exclude 6.5 acres of density bonus acquired neighborhood/community class parkland for purposes of existing level of service evaluations. In summary, neighborhood parks exceed standards by **1.65** acres and community parks are deficient by **25.45** acres today. An additional 215.60 acres would be required to serve existing and future residents at build-out.

TABLE 3-1. CITY OF SPRINGVILLE PARKLAND INVENTORY AND DEMAND @ TYPICAL STANDARDS

Park Land Facility Classification	Park Land Standards	Current Acres	Std 2005 Pop. 24,696	Exceeds Or Deficient (existing)	Std Build-Out Pop. 31,966	Exceeds Or Deficient (future)	Total Deficient Needs
Total System	10 ac/1000	599.38	246.96	352.42+	319.66	32.76+	
Regional Canyon Parks	4 ac/1000	475	98.78	376.22+	127.86	248.36+	
Neighborhood Parks	2.5ac/1000	63.39	61.74	1.65+	79.92	78.27-	78.27-
Community Parks & Trails	3.5ac/1000	60.99	86.44	25.45-	111.88	137.33-	137.33-

C. SYSTEM ASSESSMENT, LAND AND FACILITIES

Table 3.2 to 3.5 below summarizes the current 2005 new/replacement costs for the City's existing inventory of facility improvements. Replacement value for the City of Springville's entire existing parkland and capital facilities exceeds **\$68,303,015**. Replacement value for neighborhood class park facilities total **\$10,795,660**, community park facilities with museum total **\$22,518,805** while regional facilities total **\$29,983,000**. Finished park needs total **\$5,006,550**. Replacement values for land total **\$16,225,900** while replacement value for facilities exceeds **\$52,077,115**.

**TABLE 3-2. EXISTING FACILITIES, 2005 REPLACEMENT COSTS.
Neighborhood Class Parks**

Facility Item	Description	Replacement \$	Quantity	Total Cost
Land	Current Acres	\$70,000/Ac.	63.38	\$4,436,600
Restroom	Six fixtures, two sinks, stainless steel, block building and walls	\$80,000 ea	3	\$240,000
Pavilion	30'x 40', steel frame, steel roof, vinyl coated mounted steel tables, group barbecue	\$50,000 ea	10	\$500,000
Covered Picnic Table	12'x 12', steel frame, steel roof, vinyl coated mounted steel table, barbecue	\$3,000 ea	4	\$12,000
Drinking Fount.		\$1,500	10	\$15,000
Playground	Structure, installation, 5' concrete border, and softball	\$50,000 ea	8 city 5 school	\$400,000 \$250,000
Walking path Trail	6' concrete	\$4.00 per linear ft	31,690	\$126,750
Swing Set	10' structure, 3 bay, Structure, installation, 5' concrete border,	\$6,000 ea	6 city 4 school	\$36,000 \$24,000
Sprinkling System		\$7,000 per Ac.	63.38	\$443,660
Hydro-seeding		\$2,500 per Ac	63.38	\$158,450
Trees		\$300 per tree	20 per acre	\$6,000
Basketball Court		\$15,000 ea	8	\$120,000
Picnic Tables	6' vinyl coated steel, in ground mount, 6'x 8' concrete pad	\$1,100 installed	38	\$41,800
Park Bench	8' vinyl coated steel, back and seat, in ground mount, concrete pad	\$500 installed	20	\$10,000
Skate Board Park				\$170,000
Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	\$200,000/2 nets	2 city 2 school	\$400,000 \$400,000
Baseball Dia.	Fenced unlighted	\$200,000 ea	4 city 5 school	\$800,000 \$1,000,000
Baseball Dia	Fenced and Lighted	\$150,000 ea	4 city	\$600,000
Parking Space		\$1,500 per space	270	\$405,000
Soccer/Football	Equipment	\$ 8,000	9 city 6 school	\$72,000 \$48,000
Maint-Snack Building		\$50 per sq ft	1600 Sq Ft	\$80,000
	TOTAL			\$10,795,260

TABLE 3-3. EXISTING FACILITIES INVENTORY, 2005 REPLACEMENT COSTS. Community/Specialty Class Parks and Trails

Facility Item	Description	Replacement \$	Quantity	Total Cost
Land	Current Acres	\$70,000/Ac.	60.99	\$4,269,300
Amphitheatre				\$250,000
Restroom	Six fixtures, two sinks, stainless steel, block building and walls	\$80,000 ea	8	\$640,000
Pavilion	30'x 40', steel frame, steel roof, vinyl coated mounted steel tables, group barbecue	\$50,000 ea	8	\$400,000
Playground	Structure, installation, 5' concrete border, and softball	\$50,000 ea	1	\$50,000
Walking path (6' concrete)	6' concrete	\$4.00 per linear ft	6,950	\$27,800
Swing Set	10' structure, 3 bay, Structure, installation, 5' concrete border,	\$6,000 ea	4	\$24,000
Swim Pool			1	\$2,000,000
Sprinkling Sys		\$7,000 per Ac.	60.99 Ac	\$426,930
Hydro-seeding		\$2,500 per Ac	60.99 Ac	\$152,475
Trees		\$300 per tree	1220	\$366,000
Picnic Tables	6' vinyl coated steel, in ground mount, 6'x 8' concrete pad	\$1,100 installed	8	\$8,800
Park Bench	8' vinyl coated steel, back and seat, in ground mount, 2'x 8'pad	\$500 installed	15	\$7,500
Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	\$200,000 ea	2	\$400,000
Buildings	Maintenance	50 per sq ft	2400	\$120,000
Parking Space		\$1,500 per space	400	\$600,000
Soccer/Football		\$8,000	2	\$16,000
Hobble CK Trail	8 asphalt w groundwork, stripping, signs	\$95,000 per mi	8 mi	\$380,000
Hobble Ck Trail	8 additional miles		8 mi	\$380,000
Museum		\$12,000,000		\$12,000,000
	TOTAL			\$22,518,805

**TABLE 3-4. FACILITIES INVENTORY, 2005 REPLACEMENT COSTS
Regional Class Parks**

Facility Item	Description	Quantity	Replacement \$	Total Cost \$
Land	Developable Acres	100	\$70,000	\$7,000,000
Land	Undevelopable	260	\$2,000	\$520,000
Restroom	Six fixtures, two sinks, stainless steel, block building and walls	5	\$80,000 ea	\$400,000
Pavilion	30' x 40', steel frame, steel roof, vinyl coated mounted steel tables,	3	\$50,000 ea	\$150,000
Swing Set	10' structure, 3 bay, Structure, installation, 5' concrete border,	4	\$6,000 ea	\$24,000
Sprinkling System		30	\$7,000 per Ac.	\$210,000
Hydro-seeding		30	\$2,500 per Ac	\$75,000
Trees		3200	\$300per tree	\$960,000
Picnic Tables	6' vinyl coated steel, in ground mount, 6' x 8' concrete pad	20	\$1,100 installed	\$22,000
Park Bench	8' vinyl coated steel, back and seat, in ground mount, 2' x 8' concrete pad	8	\$500 installed	\$4,000
Golf Course	115 acres, 18 holes, clubhouse	1		\$20,470,000
Volleyball		1	25,000	\$25,000
Parking Space	Unimproved	700	1500 per space	0
Campsites		60	2050	\$123,000
				\$29,983,000

D. PARK SYSTEM CAPITAL NEEDS 2005.

A summary of capital facility needs for the existing parkland system have been developed as a guide to achieve a condition of "finished park" in terms of an adequate level of service to serve current Springville residents. These needs total \$5,006,550 today.

1. CITY OWNED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS. (No Density Bonus Acres)

These areas are developed with a variety of play lot, neighborhood recreation improvements and facilities. The “finished park” CIP needs for existing neighborhood scale facilities totals **\$1,390,975**.

	Name	Capital Facility Needs
1.	Big Hollow Park	\$13,600
2.	Bird Field	\$57,450
3.	Childs Park	\$1,950
4.	Civic Center	n/a
5.	Clyde Park	\$375,900
6.	Conover Park	\$3,100
7.	Freedom Park	n/a
8.	Heritage Park	\$54,950
9.	Hobble Creek Park	\$166,950
10.	Holdaway Park	\$19,325
11.	Kelvin Grove Park	\$146,450
12.	Kolob Park	\$69,600
13.	Memorial Park	\$331,150
14.	Spring Creek	\$150,550
	Total	\$1,390,975

2. CITY OWNED COMMUNITY, SPECIALTY PARKS AND TRAILS.

These properties provide a wide range of recreation facilities. These areas are developed with a variety of play lot, neighborhood and community recreation improvements and facilities. The “finished park” CIP needs for community scale facilities totals **\$1,278,775**.

	Name	Capital Facility Needs
15.	Spring Acres Arts Park	\$53,950
16.	Hamlet Homes Trailhead Park	n/a
17.	Swimming Pool	\$68,025
18.	Hobble Creek Trail (9 miles) --	n/a
19.	Kelly’s Grove	\$503,700
20.	Rotary Park	\$262,700
21.	Rotary Centennial	\$390,400
	sub-total	\$1,278,775

3. CITY OWNED REGIONAL PARKS.

These areas are developed with a variety of play lot, neighborhood and community recreation as well as golfing improvements, campgrounds, pavilions and other facilities which due to location and scope are region serving in nature. The “finished park” CIP current needs for existing regional scale facilities totals **\$2,336,800** and will serve at build-out population.

	Name	Capital Facility Needs
22.	Creek Golf Course	n/a
23.	Jolley’s Ranch	\$2,336,800
	sub-total	\$2,336,800

4. SCHOOL DISTRICT OWNED RECREATION AREAS.

These areas are developed and managed by Nebo School District and utilized through joint-use arrangements. They contain various play equipment configurations and ball diamonds.

	Name	School Site Acres	Recreation Acres
24.	Art City	7.56	1.00
25.	Brookside	4.93	1.00
26.	Grant	4.80	1.00
27.	High School	39.92	5.00
28.	Junior High School	9.48	1.00
29.	Middle School	14.53	1.00
30.	Sage School	7.19	1.00
31.	SHA Softball Field	4.00	2.00
32.	Wright Avenue	6.50	1.00
33.	Westside	9.51	1.00
	sub-total	108.4	15.00

E. COMPLETED PARK SYSTEM VALUE.

The following table illustrates by category the **\$68,303,015** replacement value of the parkland and facility programs designed to complete development of the existing neighborhood, community and regional class park facility improvement needs. These values represent a “finished” existing park system designed to serve the current Springville population of 24,696 residents for neighborhood and community scale parks. The programmed regional scale park improvements are designed to serve the total build-out population. The costs associated with these CIP needs should be financed only from currently available impact fee receipts or future regional “buy-in” fees. ***All future impact fees collected for the categories of neighborhood and community class parks must be earmarked for new parkland services designed to serve such growth.*** Future regional class park fees represent a return of prior investment and may be used discretionarily.

TABLE 3-5. COMPLETED EXISTING SYSTEM, 2005 REPLACEMENT COSTS

Park Classification	2005 Replacement Value	2005 CIP Completion Needs	Total Finished Value	Per Capita Value
Neighborhood Parks	\$10,795,260	\$1,390,975	\$12,186,235	\$493.45
Community Parks	\$22,518,805	\$1,278,775	\$23,797,580	\$963.62
Regional Parks	\$29,983,000	\$2,336,800	\$32,319,800	\$552.75*
Total	\$63,297,065	\$5,006,550	\$68,303,615	\$2,009.82

* Build-out

Chapter 4 . RECREATION POLICIES

This Chapter of the Master Plan includes an extensive list of ideas that are important considerations in the development of the Parks and Recreation General Plan. They have been included for reference purposes only. The officially adopted goals, objectives and strategies are included in the Springville General Plan.

A. *OPPORTUNITIES.*

Core values are the qualities most valued by the Springville community. These qualities will guide all services provided by the City and are important in defining the goals and strategies for Springville's parks, open space, recreation facilities, programs, and services. Special opportunities exist, or will be created, in Springville that will provide these unique assets, such as:

- Mountain canyon, washes, natural or improved (accommodating trails while maintaining the delicate balance with wildlife habitats)
- Scenic vistas and vista corridors, and scenic corridors (some that may also accommodate trails)
- Access to regional shoreline and open space amenities
- Unique rocks and land forms
- Urban open space that includes regional canals and trails
- Public arts, festivals, art shows
- Active neighborhood and community parks
- Multi-use (pedestrian, bicycle, equestrian, etc.) trails (non-paved)
- Multi-use (pedestrian, bicycle, etc.) paths (paved)
- Rare, historic, archaeological and cultural resources

The park and recreation system of developed open space and trails provides opportunities for active recreation activities. This Plan provides opportunities for both active and passive recreation activities. When active recreation - field sports, tennis, soccer and basketball - activities are discussed in the Parks and Trails Plan, it should be understood that these policies apply.

B. *PRINCIPLES.*

The goals and strategies in this element are based on the following planning principles and basic findings of facts or existing conditions:

- A well-balanced open space system provides more than recreation and leisure opportunities.
- Open space is a vital component of a balanced, attractive, and desirable way of life. In many cases, both trails and open space help residents of urban areas to maintain a connection with nature and their environment.

- Open space softens the visual image of the built environment, and generally provides for an aesthetically pleasing community.
- Increasing population and changing demographic characteristics will continue to impose increasing demands on open spaces and recreational amenities. Limited resources often hamper the provision of recreation programs and facilities.
- Open space offers the opportunity for the community to retain, manage, and interpret the history and heritage of the past.
- A balanced and adequate system of open spaces is essential to this community. The City of Springville is committed to maintaining and improving both active and passive open spaces in the community for the present and future generations.
- Schools contribute significantly to the open space assets of the community. Loss of school open space and facilities would be detrimental to the system and would substantially diminish recreational opportunities in Springville.
- The character and function of open space will be different depending upon the context of the area within which it is located. Again, balance is the key. The City will work to balance the recreational needs of neighborhoods with the neighborhoods' other quality of life considerations, like lighting and noise.
- Open space is often threatened by intense adjacent/surrounding uses, over use, and development encroachment.
- View sheds to open space and visual linkages are often in danger as the area continues to develop.

C. INTRINSIC VALUES.

As with all communities, Springville's recreational opportunities and investments will be reflective of the intrinsic values of its citizens. Among the more significant values underlying recreational goals and objectives are the following:

- Strong community support for preservation of open space and citizens that are dedicated to preserving the City's natural and man-made environment.
- Natural and man-made open space systems and the views of the surrounding landscape for their intrinsic value.
- The availability and development of a variety of high quality recreational opportunities. (Such as libraries, golf, tennis, walking, biking, sight seeing, wildlife observation, hiking, equestrian activities, group sports, boating, fishing, skateboard parks, dog parks, pedestrian corridors, and greenways, etc.)
- Easy access to numerous open space areas.
- Social interaction achieved through recreational services and facilities.
- Maximizing resources by using multi-use facilities, joint-use school sites, and Community Centers.
- The developing potentials of existing open space resources represented by school grounds, flood control areas, and other open spaces.

- Regional cooperation that plans and preserves the region's open space and recreational facilities.
- Utilizing the redevelopment process as a tool to create new open space while reassessing the role and functional value of existing “legacy” parks.
- A comprehensive and connected system that links together existing multi-use trails with developing areas and the natural preserve areas.
- Open space and recreational amenities that provide an individual solitude or opportunities for group participation.
- Opportunities to provide recreational amenities that support the current population as well as anticipate the desires and needs of future generations.
- A community with numerous recreational facilities dispersed throughout its borders. Such an inventory makes expansion and linking of these easier and more rewarding to the residents of the City.
- The recognition and support of the constitutionally-guaranteed private property rights and opposition to any practice or program that would result in a violation of those rights or the taking of property without due process and equitable resolution.

D. GOALS & APPROACHES.

1. Protect and improve the quality of Springville's natural and urban environments as defined in the quality and quantity of its open spaces.
 - Preserve sufficient open space in order to maintain a high quality of life for Springville residents
 - Provide ample opportunity for people to experience and enjoy the magnificent adjacent mountain area, balancing access with preservation.
 - Provide a variety of opportunities for passive and active outdoor recreational activities such as hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, rock climbing and wildlife observation.
 - Provide opportunities for education and research on the region and its mountains, and the history and archaeology of the community.
 - Provide access areas of sufficient size and with adequate facilities for public use and open space system access.
 - Develop a public trail system for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding and link these trails with other City and regional trails.
 - Maintain and restore habitat in degraded areas (burned, grazed, vehicular damaged) areas to their undisturbed conditions including plant species diversity and natural ecological processes.
 - Support tourism in the community by providing public scenic-outdoors-educational-recreational opportunities for visitors.
 - Designate view-sheds and consider them when approving development.
 - Promote creative residential and commercial development techniques consistent with the Character Plan for an area, to further preserve meaningful and accessible open space.

- Relate the character of open spaces to the uses and character of different areas of the community.
 - Preserve and integrate visual and functional connections between major City open spaces into the design of private development projects.
 - Evaluate open space design with these primary determinants: aesthetics, public safety, maintenance needs, water consumption, drainage considerations, multi-use potentials and habitat preservation.
 - Integrate utilities and other public facilities sited in open spaces into the design of those open spaces, with consideration given to materials, form, and scale.
 - Protect the visual quality of open space, unique City characteristics, and community landmarks.
 - Preserve scenic views and vistas of mountains, natural features, and rural landmarks.
 - Protect and use existing native plants, the design themes of character areas within which they are sited, and response to local conditions in landscape designs.
 - Permanently secure an interconnected open space system to maintain visual and functional linkages between major community open spaces. This system should include significant Springville landmarks, major drainage courses, regional linkages and utility corridors.
 - Consider application of a Scenic Corridor designation along major streets to provide for open space and opportunities for trails and paths. This designation should be applied using the following guidelines:
 - a. There is a need for a landscaped buffer between streets and adjacent uses.
 - b. An enhanced streetscape appearance is desired.
 - c. Views to mountains and natural or man-made features will be enhanced.
 - Consider buffered setbacks/parkways to provide the streetscape with a unique image that should also reduce the impacts of a major street on adjacent parcels. This type of designation is primarily an aesthetic buffer.
 - Promote project designs that are responsive to the natural environment, people's needs, site conditions, and indigenous architectural approaches to provide unique character for the City.
 - Continue to work with developers in designing land use plans that respect the topography, view corridors, wildlife corridors, and open space that exists. Where possible, enhance existing view-sheds as areas are developed and redeveloped.
2. Manage a comprehensive open space program that is responsive to public need, delivers high quality customer service, and exemplifies the City's commitment to leadership in environmental affairs.
- Continue to encourage active citizen involvement in the development and management of open space.
 - Provide a mechanism that receives and responds to public comments on the design, effectiveness and condition of localized neighborhood and community sites and facilities.

- Provide a comprehensive program of consistent and effective operations and maintenance for all open space and facilities.
 - Implement innovative policies and practices that support the City's leadership in environmental affairs.
 - Investigate and implement techniques that minimize the use of chemicals in maintaining turf and landscape materials in developed open space areas.
 - Maintain all public open space and recreational facilities so they are safe and convenient for users.
 - Maintain significant open space within the urban core of the City.
 - Create usable open spaces from existing street rights-of-way, widening sidewalks, realignment, developing trails, etc.
 - Promote three distinctive types of open spaces through acquisition, dedication, or "set aside":
 - a. Passive natural open spaces that will preserve wildlife habitat and view corridors and sensitive historical/archeological sites, and provide areas for low impact recreational activities such as hiking, bicycling, mountain and rock climbing, and horseback riding.
 - b. A system of contiguous open spaces, accessible from Springville neighborhoods, which connect the mountains, washes, and drainage systems.
 - c. Park space and facilities for active recreational activities such as soccer, softball, tennis, basketball, volleyball, swimming, and equestrian pursuits.
3. Acquire and develop open space identified (by the City Council) as high priority through combinations of land dedication or purchase, density bonus and impact fees.
- Encourage landowners with land suitable for future development to dedicate park and open spaces in advance at locations where there is an existing neighborhood park shortage or need to preserve open space, natural features or scenic views with the provision of credit or bonus toward future development.
 - Provide incentives, where appropriate, to promote the dedication of natural area open space by property owners.
 - Encourage the dedication of land by developers when the location of property to be developed is adjacent to an existing open space, park site or area otherwise identified as high priority for open space uses.
 - Maintain impact fee schedules and other revenue sources and increase revenues, where possible, which can be allocated to open spaces and parks operating budgets and capital improvements.
 - Encourage public acquisition of natural area and other open space by direct purchase, purchase of development rights, or purchase of open space easements.
4. Encourage and cooperate with other governmental agencies to preserve and protect regional open space and to acquire, develop, maintain and operate regional

facilities that are available to people who live, work or visit the City of Springville.

- Support and encourage the County, the Association of Governments, State of Utah, appropriate federal agencies, and established private entities to acquire, develop, protect, maintain and operate existing and new open space in and around Springville.
 - Support other agencies in the development of regional pedestrian /bicycle/multi-use trails.
 - Cooperate with other public and private agencies for the planning and development of open space sites and facilities located adjacent or near to City boundaries.
5. Improve the quality of life for all Springville residents by ensuring a wide range of recreational facilities and services.
- Broaden citizen participation in the community in all phases of the planning and delivery of recreational open space.
 - Encourage the expanded use of private resources and resources owned or controlled by public entities other than the City, which are suitable for recreational purposes.
 - Conduct an ongoing, systematic assessment of recreational facility needs and preferences in recreational programming.
 - Use parks and green space systems as primary elements in planning for long term sensitive growth planning, endangered species protection, and watershed protection by placing important natural areas in the public domain.
 - Consider a wide range of recreational uses, including equestrian and bicycle uses during park planning.
 - Pursue unique opportunities to acquire additional land having recreational possibilities at minimum costs.
 - Encourage multiple use functions at recreational facilities - educational, recreational, etc.
6. Cooperate with and support the Nebo School District that serves Springville to be able to continue to access school sites and facilities for suitable, safe, and consistent recreational use and enjoyment.
- Continue close cooperation with the school district for joint planning, design, development and use of open space and recreational facilities on or next to schools.
 - Encourage the school district to retain school sites used for community open space and recreational programs. When financially feasible, consider acquisition or joint use of sites and suitable facilities that are declared surplus if they are needed to maintain neighborhood open space accessibility.
 - Where possible, locate parks and recreational spaces adjacent or contiguous to school grounds to encourage the maximum use of both properties. Supplemental recreational opportunities are available at most school sites.

- Make school site recreation facilities (basketball courts, playgrounds, tennis courts, fields, etc.) available, wherever possible, and encourage joint use of park, school, and library sites by the City and School District.
 - Promote school site design that encourages non-motorized travel for students and personnel by accommodating direct links, pathways, and trails between schools and neighborhoods in a manner that minimizes exposure to vehicles.
 - Provide attractive, well-maintained community recreational and park facilities that serve the entire community. Springville's parks and recreational facilities are an important part of what makes the City a desirable place to live. The City is committed to continued investments in its infrastructure and public facilities, as resources are available. This commitment requires a strong emphasis on maintenance, rehabilitation, and modernization.
 - The City is also committed to providing new services in areas that are underserved, and in areas where change is expected in the future. New parks and recreational amenities will help the City sustain its position as a model for public service delivery.
7. Provide access to educational, recreational, and cultural services for all residents. Accessibility refers to the location of facilities, their design, and the availability of transportation to reach them.
- Seek to provide new facilities in areas that currently lack them.
 - Adapt existing facilities to ensure their accessibility to all persons.
 - Strategically locate public facilities and parks to serve all neighborhoods in the City.
 - Provide Parks and Trails to allow for a variety of recreational opportunities to meet the needs of all areas of the community.
 - Facilitate access to parks, open spaces and community facilities by a variety of transportation modes including bicycle, pedestrian, and transit provisions to reduce reliance on the automobile.
 - Ensure that there are bicycle and pedestrian links to recreational facilities and equestrian connections for riders to access open space riding areas.

Chapter 5 . PARKS AND TRAILS PLAN

A. COOPERATIVE NEEDS.

The “Utah’s Great Outdoors Open Space Project” surveyed the seven statewide planning districts and addressed the Mountainlands Planning District (*Summit, Utah, and Wasatch Counties*) as follows. Respondents in the Mountainlands planning district placed far greater importance on public education about open space issues than did respondents from any other planning district. Also important were issues related to obtaining funding sources to develop existing urban/suburban open space for parks, protecting access corridors to existing open space on public lands, and protecting water quality and water delivery systems such as the Provo and Weber River watersheds, rivers, and streams.

In northern Utah, especially in this Greater Wasatch area, needs were identified for: 1) water quality and quantity, wetlands, and wildlife habitat; 2) protecting access to mountain canyons and public lands; 3) open space protection in urban, suburban, and developing areas; and 4) identification of critical lands and funding for their acquisition. In the more rural, eastern and southern areas of the state, needs were identified for: 1) long-term, reliable funding for development and maintenance; 2) long-range planning (cooperation and assistance); 3) specific projects with economic benefits; 4) community quality of life and economic benefits; and 5) historic/heritage sites.

Keeping the aforementioned themes in mind, planning and financing criteria for Springville Parks and Trails projects consistently focus on: 1) meeting both local and state level needs; 2) having local community support; 3) being part of larger scale planning efforts; 4) meeting objectives related to amenity and ecological service values, even if the project focuses on use; 5) being a part of a collaboration or partnership; and 6) having an educational component.

B. STANDARDS, GROWTH & CIP RELATED DEMANDS.

The following table establishes the recommended Springville’s 2005 parkland standards for the three classifications of parks. A convergence of factors warrant that the primary attention and focus be placed on securing scarce community scale parkland opportunities before development activity and patterns make such acquisitions impossible. It is a general rule that increased or higher recreation standards cannot be required of new growth than the levels existing and programmed to serve the current population.

These recommended 2005 Springville parkland standards are equivalent to typical national standards with the exception of community/specialty class parklands. The recommended community scale park standard is reduced from the national standard of 3.5 to 2.5 acres/1000 population in order to approximate the standard of service presently provided in Springville to existing residents. Future neighborhood class parkland will most naturally be acquired and developed in close conjunction with new subdivisions. Regional parkland acreage will exceed national standards at build-out. Existing

neighborhood and regional parklands currently provided to Springville residents exceed national and recommended standards.

TABLE 5.1

2005 PARKLAND STANDARDS	
PARK TYPE	DEMAND IN ACRES/1000 POP.
Pocket Parks & Neighborhood Parks	2.5 Acres/1000 population
Community Parks	2.5 Acres/1000 population
Regional Parks	4.0 Acres/1000 population
Totals	9.0/Acres/1000 pop.

With regional and neighborhood parkland standards currently being met, the predominant need is for community parkland. The best potential for available parklands are in the western areas of the City, however, rapid growth is anticipated for the area and securing land immediately is very important. It is recommended that Springville pursue the acquisition and development of one to two 40-80 acre community scale parks with facility improvements as the most critical long term need to accommodate existing and future population through build-out. Additionally consideration of expanding Spring Acres Arts Park is also an important consideration for providing adequate community park space.

Table 5.2 below summarizes the status of Springville's existing and future park space requirements when compared to recommended Springville 2005 standards. In summary, neighborhood class parks exceed standards by 1.65 acres and community class parks are deficient by only 0.75 acres today. An additional 158.94 acres will be required to serve existing and future residents at build-out.

TABLE 5-2. PARKLAND INVENTORY AND DEMAND @ RECOMMENDED STANDARDS.

Park Land Facility Classification	Park Land Standards	Current Acres	Stdnd 2005 Pop. 24,696	Exceeds Or Deficient (existing)	Stdnd Build-Out Pop. 31,966	Exceeds Or Deficient (future)	Total Deficient Needs
Total System	9 ac/1000	599.38	246.96	352.42+	319.66	32.76+	
Regional Canyon Parks	4 ac/1000	475	98.78	376.22+	127.86	248.36+	
Neighborhood Parks	2.5ac/1000	63.38	61.74	1.65+	79.92	78.27-	78.27-
Community Parks & Trails	2.5ac/1000	60.99	61.74	0.75-	79.92	80.67	80.67-

Based upon a build out population of 56,662, Springville Parks and Trails demands can be forecast. The increment of new population growth to be accounted for from current population estimates from January, 2005 through build-out is **56,662 – 24,696 or 31,966** new residents. The 9.0 acre standard would yield a need for a minimum of 510 acres to serve build-out. With the adopted standards set forth in the table above the City of Springville will realize an achieved standard at build-out of 741.82 acres, or 13.09 acres per 1000, some 231 acres more than the 510 acres. The total future Regional Park demand at 4.0 per 1000 population of **227** acres has already been exceeded by the existing asset represented by the **475** acres of the Canyon Parks and golf facility. Existing service levels for neighborhood and community scale parklands are within plus or minus one acre of the recommended standard today.

Region serving parklands and facilities will exist in the per capita ratio of 43.6% attributable to current residents and **56.4%** to serve future residents at build-out. The present value of **\$32,319,800** for completed region serving parklands and facility improvements has already been paid for by the current community.

The present value of projected land and improvements at the city's existing level of achieved service standards constitute the basis for future CIP financing needs to complete existing parks in order to eliminate the current deficiencies attributable to the present population demand. Under Utah law, if any facility improvements are made to existing parklands from any budgeted tax revenues other than impact fees, a credit for past and future payments must be considered for future development to prevent double taxation from occurring. Such an approach then places current and future populations on par.

C. OBJECTIVES FOR PARK FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

Planning for Springville's future park facility development standards shall be based on the following general criteria.

1. All parks 7.00 acres and larger should include:
 - Pavilion with seating for at least 50 people.
 - Restroom with at least 2 closets, 1 urinal, 2 sinks, and a storage/maintenance room.
 - Pocket park with, or connected to, playground.
 - Lighting for parking lot and dark areas.
2. General Guidelines
 - All parking lots, playgrounds, walking paths, restrooms, and pavilions will be ADA accessible.
 - Restrooms will be constructed of masonry walls interior and exterior, have stainless steel fixtures, have steel roofs, have vandal resistant lighting, and be able to be drained for winterizing.
 - All trees will be 1.75" to 2.5" B&B stock planted in accordance to ISA guidelines. All trees and shrubs will be approved by the City Forester.

- Sprinkling systems will be designed to have a distribution uniformity of greater than 85% and irrigate the entire park in less than 8 hours, Irrigation contractors will provide pre-installation and as built designs.
- All playgrounds and swing sets will meet or exceed NPSI standards and be installed in accordance to NPSI standards. Playgrounds should either have separate tot lots or be designed to accommodate ages 2-12. Playgrounds should have plastic roofs, panels, crawl tubes, or tube slides. Playgrounds should be as large as space will allow. Swing sets should have at least two belt seats and two tot seats. Swing sets with belt seats may be 10', but not higher. All playgrounds and swing sets will be bordered by a 5' sidewalk.
- Pavilions should be of steel frame construction with a steel roof. Tongue and groove roofing and laminated wood arches may be used. Pavilions must be accompanied by engineered plans. Pavilions should be installed with electrical outlets and lighting.
- All picnic tables and park benches shall be constructed of a welded steel frame with vinyl coated, punched steel tops, seats, and backs. All tables (including pavilion tables) and benches shall be permanent in ground mounted with a concrete base that extends at least one foot beyond the outside of the top or seats.
- All shrub beds will be lined with a weed barrier fabric and at least four inches of bark or wood chips. Trees will also be planted with a bed of wood chips that is at least five feet in diameter and four inches deep.
- Hydro-seeded grass will be a mixture of fescue and rye grasses. Sod should also be fescue grasses.
- All walking paths will be at least 5' wide. Walking paths may be either concrete or asphalt. Walking paths shall be installed at ground level so as to not create a trip hazard. Walking paths should join park amenities such as playgrounds, pavilions, restrooms, and parking areas. Walking paths shall be ADA accessible. Walking paths should follow the natural contours of the land when possible and practical.
- Drinking fountains should be of aggregate construction, have stainless steel bubblers, be vandal resistant, and be ADA accessible.

D. REGIONAL PARKS SYSTEM

Springville City meets and exceeds national standards for the classification of regional parkland with 475 acres existing presently. With population growth will come continuing needs to expand the nature and types of facilities and services provided within this vital regional Canyon Park asset. From a parkland standard point of view, no additional region serving parklands are required. At build-out with a population of 56,662 residents, the four-acre per 1000 population standard results in a need for only 266.65 acres of Region serving land and facilities. At build-out as presently forecast, the achieved Springville regional parkland standard will actually be 8.12 acres per 1000 population even if no new region serving parkland were acquired. Continued development and improvement of these facilities should occur over time.

1. FUTURE REGIONAL SCALE PARKS AND LAND ACQUISITION

The City of Springville is fortunate to exceed standards for region serving parklands now and through build-out of forecasted future population growth. No new parkland acquisition will be necessary to accommodate future growth. As Springville grows it will become increasingly necessary to evaluate and communicate impacts to park and facility operations. Similarly, it will be imperative to evaluate maintenance and operational costs for capital projects during the planning and public involvement phases. Future regional facility improvements will be required to serve the growing and diverse needs of the future.

2. REGIONAL PARKS, CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

None. 248.36 Ac. excess at build-out.

3. REGIONAL PARK FACILITIES PROGRAM

For purposes of facility planning and programming the following table illustrates the standard facility costs associated with development of a capital program of planned and enhanced regional park facility improvements for Jolley's Ranch which will serve at build-out. These needs total **\$2,336,800**

TABLE 5.3. PLANNED REGIONAL PARK FACILITIES PROGRAM

Facility Item	Description	Replacement \$	Quantity	Total Cost
Restroom	Six fixtures, two sinks, stainless steel, block building and walls	\$80,000 ea	3	\$240,000
Pavilion	30'x 40', steel frame, steel roof, vinyl coated mounted steel tables, group barbecue	\$50,000 ea	4	\$200,000
Covered Picnic Table	12'x 12', steel frame, steel roof, vinyl coated mounted steel table, barbecue	\$3,000 ea	15	\$45,000
Playground	Structure, installation, 5' concrete border, and softball	\$50,000 ea	6	\$300,000
Swing Set	10' structure, 3 bay, Structure, installation, 5' concrete border,	\$6,000 ea	3	\$18,000
Sprinkling System		\$7,000 per Ac.	21.4	\$150,000
Hydro-seeding		\$2,500 per Ac	21.4	\$53,500
Trees		\$300 per tree	428	\$128,400
Picnic Tables	6' vinyl coated steel, in ground mount, 6'x 8' concrete pad	\$1,100 installed	12	\$13,200
Park Bench	8' vinyl coated steel, back and seat, in ground mount, 2'x 8' concrete pad	\$500 installed	60	\$30,000
Parking Space		1,500 per space	200	\$300,000
Drinking Fountains		\$1500 each	7	\$10,500
New Campground	25 RV sites plus tent only area, includes roads, restroom, paving, water, electricity, and irrigation.			\$300,000
Paving roads		\$1.50/sq.ft.	170,000 sq.ft.	\$255,000
Culinary water supply		\$30.00 per linear foot	1000 feet	\$30,000
Electrical Supply		\$40.00 per linear foot	500 feet	\$20,000
Bridge access to new campground		40 foot bridge	1	\$40,000
* Option				\$203,200
	Total			\$2,336,800

*Option – this anticipates other improvements of up to \$203,200. This may include volleyball, tennis courts, skate park, baseball fields (may be lighted). The specific use (or uses) shall be based on city determination and need.

E. COMMUNITY, SPECIALTY PARKS & TRAILS SYSTEM.

The City of Springville recommended standard for the classification of community parklands is 2.5 acres/1000. Currently 60.99 acres exist for an achieved standard of 2.47 acres per 1000 population. This constitutes a current deficiency of 0.75 acres. The growth in Springville forecasts an additional 31,966 residents through build-out which generates the future demand for an additional 79.92 acres to meet the 2.5/1000 community parkland standard for residents at build-out. The net need is therefore 80.67 acres.

1. FUTURE COMMUNITY SCALE PARKS AND LAND ACQUISITION

This parkland classification should be the major focus of future land and facility planning for services to serve the future new growth in the population of the City. Springville will provide a convenient system of community parks, bicycle paths and trails that provide active and passive recreational opportunities for all City residents and accommodating large group activities. Springville will provide community park facilities within 3 miles of most residents. Community scale parks will include the following general facilities in each community park:

- Neighborhood park components, including children's play areas, basketball courts, open play area, etc.
- Reservable picnic areas;
- Performance and gathering space;
- Drinking fountains;
- Restrooms;
- Soccer and softball/baseball fields;
- Paved pathways and trails;
- Pavilions
- Specialty use facilities
- Trails and Natural areas; and
- Off-street parking, transit access and bike parking.

Recognizing that community parks are the natural locations for active recreation facilities within Springville, as such, they must be adequate in size and scale to support a wide range of specialized community needs for cultural events, athletics, aquatics, and community gathering, concerts, productions and similar to allow maximum flexibility in responding to community needs and acquisition opportunities for museums, libraries, fire stations and other related public facilities. Springville may offer opportunities for other recreation features where appropriate, such as tennis courts, jogging trails, skate parks, and off-leash dog areas.

Community scale parks offer the opportunity to promote natural area parks, bicycle paths and trails, linear parks/greenways; and special use facilities. This Plan will provide direction to ensure the equitable distribution of parks, recreation, and open space areas throughout Springville while balancing the need to provide new parks and facilities with the need to protect and preserve public investment in existing parks and facilities.

The build-out population for Springville will result in the need to acquire an additional **80.67** acres for Community scale parkland. These strategically located facilities should be programmed for long term multiple uses, including a combination of neighborhood facilities, specialty facilities and large scale athletic field complexes.

2. LINEAR PARKS AND GREENWAYS.

Provision of linear parks and bicycle paths as part of the overall standard of service allows maximum flexibility in responding to community parkland needs and acquisition opportunities. It is important to acquire property or obtain access easements from private property owners to fill missing links and improve connectivity. Connections to schools, parks, and other community destinations with linear parks, bikeways, and trails where feasible should be a major objective while addressing planning and design guidelines for issues such as privacy and public safety when planning and developing linear parks and pathways.

Springville should conduct access and connectivity studies of parks, recreation, and open space facilities to:

- identify existing barriers for people with and without disabilities;
- provide additional trail support facilities, such as trailheads and trail signs, where appropriate, to facilitate trail use;
- incorporate accessibility, mileage, and challenge level information;
- upgrade existing trail support facilities as needed; and
- coordinate with other agencies and providers to encourage the acquisition and development of regional trail system linkages.

Improved security of trails should consider methods such as:

- Lighting where appropriate;
- User education and stewardship programs;
- Community events and activities to increase visibility and use;
- Increased maintenance to provide additional human presence on the trails to discourage crime;
- Additional security or volunteer patrol of trail systems, including staffed facilities or park hosts in remote areas.

3. TRAILS.

Completing Hobble Creek Trail and Bonneville Shoreline Trail connections will accomplish the objectives for a community wide trails system as illustrated on the Plan Map. Other trail systems along Dry Creek and other waterways will enhance the overall trails system.

4. BICYCLE PATHS

Emphasis should be placed on the provision of a safe and efficient use of bicycle paths and trails to accomplish the objectives for a community wide system of parks and trails

interconnectivity as illustrated on the Plan Map. Signage and striping of designated route rights-of-way should be an important initial priority.



a. Design Standards.

The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities (AASHTO Guide) define four types of bikeways. These bikeway types will replace the Bikeway Classification system used in the 1998 Plan. The four types of bikeways are:

- **Shared Roadway:** A roadway which is open to both bicycle and motor vehicle travel. This may be an existing roadway, street with wide curb lanes or road with paved shoulders.
- **Signed-Shared Roadway:** A shared roadway which has been designated by signing as a preferred route for bicycle use.
- **Bike Lane:** A portion of a roadway that has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.
- **Shared-Use Path:** A bikeway physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the roadway right-of-way or within an independent right-of way. Shared-use paths may also be used by pedestrians, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers and other non-motorized users.

The AASHTO Guide defines a **bikeway** as: A generic term for any road, street, path or way which in some manner is specifically designated for bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes. The following descriptions provide an overview of the four bikeway types included in the AASHTO Guide, with local examples of each type. Use of all four types of bikeways is recommended to create an integrated and accessible network of bikeways that meets the needs of all types of bicyclists in the City.

1. Shared Roadway

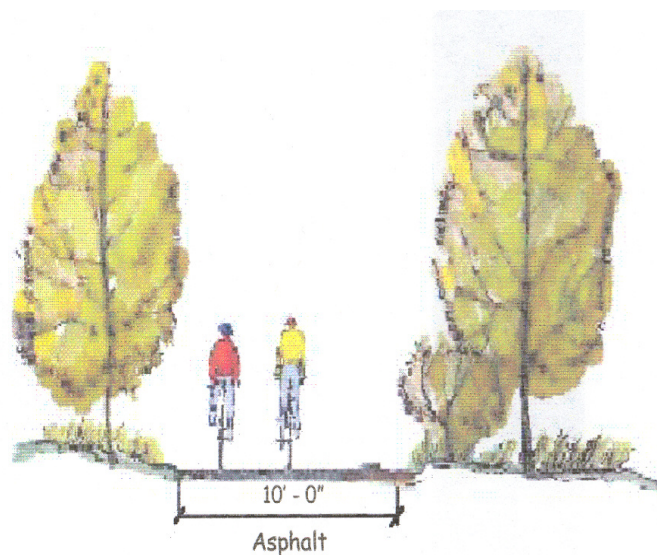
The shared roadway is the least desirable of all types of bike facilities in that it does not specifically recognize the presence of the bicyclist. It requires that the shoulder of the road be of sufficient width to accommodate motorist and bicyclists. The shared roadway is the means of recognizing that there are destinations that may not specifically recognize the presence of bicyclists, but they are part of the overall circulation system and must be used by bicyclists to meet their desired destination.

2. Signed-Shared Roadway

This classification of bikeway recognizes the presence of bicyclists, but the inclusion of bike lanes may not be physically or politically feasible. These bikeways provide the important connections to major locations within the City. They should include signs identifying the street as a bicycle route and the streets may include pavement stenciling reminding motorists to share the road. Other considerations is to remove unsafe grates, restriping for wider curb lanes, repaving to create smoother surface, increased enforcement of posted speed limits,

3. Bike Lanes.

The purpose of a bike lane should be to improve conditions for bicyclists and motorists on the street and to indicate the proper position of each vehicle in the right-of-way. Bike lane markings can provide for more predictable movements by motorists and bicyclists. The AASHTO Guide includes extensive information about the design of bike lanes. Bike lanes should be striped on roadways with moderate traffic to provide significant increases in comfort for bicyclists. Bike lanes can also give a special designation to routes that lead to important destinations in the City and serve as a visible sign of the bikeway network, encouraging more people to bicycle in Springville. They also make it easier for drivers to see bicyclists at driveway crossings and require bicyclists to ride in the same direction as automobile traffic.



Bike lanes are established with appropriate pavement markings and signage. It is easiest to provide bike lanes during roadway construction or reconstruction. Many of the roadways in Springville's Bikeway Network will be low-volume, low-speed residential streets that are comfortable for bicyclists without bike lanes or shared-use paths. Where bicycle lanes are striped next to parallel parking, the lanes should be designed to provide adequate space between the riding area and parked vehicles, particularly in commercial areas with high parking turnover.

4. Shared-Use Paths.

Signed-shared roadways are those that have been identified by signing as preferred bike routes. There are several reasons for designating signed bike routes, including:

- Providing continuity to other bicycle facilities, usually bike lanes;
- Designating preferred routes through high-demand corridors; or
- Identifying routes leading to destinations within a neighborhood such as a park, school or commercial district.

Springville should provide shared-use paths in parts of the bikeway network where there are heavy and fast volumes of traffic. In some cases, there is a need for shared-use paths in addition to bike lanes on busy streets. Shared-use paths that are adjacent to roadways can provide separation from heavy, fast-moving traffic and create more comfortable riding conditions, especially for less experienced cyclists. They can also be used to provide space for pedestrians and to serve schools.

Shared-use paths should not be used to preclude on-road bicycling but rather to enhance a system of on-road bicycle facilities and are best located in corridors with few driveways and intersections because conflicts between turning motorists and bicyclists are less of a problem. Most bicycle travel occurs on streets and highways without bikeway designation. Most of these streets are low volume streets that provide a comfortable travel environment for most cyclists. Shared roadways are a primary means of access to the network of designated bikeways for most bicyclists. The majority of streets in Springville fall into this category of bikeway.

b. Design Considerations

1. Dual Facilities.

As the Springville Bikeway system develops, the City will strive to provide both on- and off-road facilities when a road is reconstructed. Some bicyclists feel more comfortable riding on the roadway surface, while others feel more comfortable separated from traffic on a shared-use path. A wider variety of bicyclists can use a busy roadway if both bike lanes or shoulders and shared use paths are provided. In some locations, bike route signs may be provided on dual-facility roadways. Therefore, this Plan recommends off-road shared-use paths as the primary bicycle facility within these corridors. Because it is desirable to have both on- and off-road accommodations along these significant arteries

in the City, bike lanes or paved shoulders should be provided in the long-term when major improvements are made to these roadways.

2. Intersections.

Springville should provide pedestrian/bicycle warning signs, high-visibility crosswalks, pedestrian/bicycle push-buttons and signals and median refuges and use tight turning radii to improve the safety and comfort of bicyclists at intersections. Due to the conflicts between motor vehicles and bicycles at intersections, special care and treatment must be provided at these locations.

5. COMMUNITY PARKS, CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

There is a net 0.75 acre deficiency presently existing.

6. COMMUNITY PARKS, GROWTH NEEDS.

The new growth induced parkland needs of **79.92** acres can best be met by the acquisition/provision of **1-2** or more community serving parks ranging in size **40-80** acres or more. Two or more of this park class of facility could also be programmed as a multiple use, such as including a combination of neighborhood facilities in conjunction with two new community parks or expansion of Arts Park.

7. COMMUNITY PARK LAND AND FACILITIES PROGRAM

For purposes of facility planning and programming the following table illustrates the standard facility costs associated with development of a recommend prototype program of planned and enhanced community class park facility improvements for a typical new community park. The following improvement costs set forth in Table 5-4 are programmed in a manner to provide an equivalent of **\$477.71** per capita service costs for community parkland and facility improvements (including a second swimming pool for new residents) as currently provided for existing residents. Total per capita costs of two, forty acre future community parks at recommended standards will be $\$477.71 \times 31,996$ or **\$15,284,878**. This is the maximum per capita permitted in order to be in compliance with Utah "Code" requirements where impact fees are used. The per capita value does not limit a city to providing the current standards or level of service in the future, however it does define the maximum limit on parkland exactions for community parks required of new development. These costs do not envision development of a second \$12,000,000 museum facility.

TABLE 5-4 COMMUNITY PARK PROGRAM.

Project	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Land Acquisition	40 Acres	70,000.00	2,800,000.00
Land Prep, Sprinkling System, hydroseed		12,000.00/acre	480,000.00
Trees	20/acre	300.00	240,000.00
Drinking Fountain	10/40 acres	1,200.00	12,000.00
Parking Stalls	2/acre	1,500.00/stall	120,000.00
Picnic Table	1/acre	1,100.00	44,000.00
Park Benches	4/acre	500.00	80,000.00
Playground w/ concrete border	1	50,000.00	50,000.00
Swing set w/ concrete border	1	6,000.00	6,000.00
Parking Space	2/acre	\$1,500	\$120,000.00
Concrete Walk	500 ft/acre (avg)	7.50/linear foot	150,000.00
Fencing	200 ft/acre (avg)	15.00/linear foot	120,000.00
Basketball Court	1 ea.	15,000.00	15,000.00
Walking Path, asphalt	400 ft/acre (avg)'	15.00/linear foot	240,000.00
Pavilion	1/20 acre	50,000.00	100,000.00
Restroom	1/ per 20 acres	80,000.00	160,000.00
Tennis Court (lighted)	1/per 2000 pop. 8 per 40 acres		* See Option
Baseball Field (lighted)	1/per 20 acres	\$250,000.00	500,000.00
Swimming Pool Complex	1 per 25,000 population	1,421,450 (indoor) \$2,392,375(outdoor)	2,000,000.00
*Option			\$295,552
		TOTAL	\$7,532,552

*Option – this anticipates that each 40 acre equivalent park will include other improvements of up to \$295,552 each.

8. SPECIALTY FACILITY PROGRAM.

The City of Springville has programmed the construction of two special recreation facilities to serve existing and future growth. A second swimming pool with water slides is planned to serve new growth at build-out. A central activity center is programmed to serve both existing and new growth through build-out. A second pool is anticipated to be funded through impact fees, while the recreation center is not. Table 5-5 summarizes the costs associated with such improvements.

TABLE 5-5 SPECIALTY FACILITY PROGRAM.

Project	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Swimming pool	1	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Comm. Activity Ctr.	1	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000
		TOTAL	\$14,000,000

F. NEIGHBORHOOD PARKLAND SYSTEM.

The City of Springville exceeds the national and recommended standards for the classification of neighborhood parklands for current population levels. Currently **63.38** acres exist (excluding approximately 15 acres school recreation lands) for a standard of **2.56** acres per 1000 population. There exists a small surplus in acres per 1000 population of **1.65** acres to meet the standard of 2.5 acres for this class of park for the current 24,696 residents. With the growth of Springville forecasting an additional 31,966 residents through build-out comes the future demand for an additional **79.92** acres to meet neighborhood parkland standards to serve future residents at build-out.

1. FUTURE NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND LAND ACQUISITION

The City of Springville will provide a total of 2.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents based on standards developed for neighborhood scale parklands. This Plan will help ensure the equitable distribution of parks, recreation, and open space areas throughout Springville while balancing the need to provide new parks and facilities with the need to protect and preserve public investment in existing parks and facilities. The build-out population for Springville will result in the need to acquire an additional net **78.27** acres beyond the existing 63+ acres.

2. NEIGHBORHOOD PARK LAND FOCUS

Equitable distribution of neighborhood park service throughout the City is needed. Springville will develop capital improvement plans and schedules aimed at addressing current deficiencies. Pocket parks and neighborhood park facilities should be within a 1/2 mile of most residents for convenient and safe walking access. This should take into consideration major streets, railways, topography, and streams, which can pose additional barriers to safe and convenient park access for pedestrians. Springville should evaluate the feasibility of providing neighborhood parks within 1/4 mile of residents in high-density, mixed-use development areas. The goal is to establish **7** acres as the preferred minimum size for all neighborhood parks although larger neighborhood parks of up to 12 acres are appropriate based on densities and user radii. Consider smaller sizes only where an area is under-served and land or development constraints make a larger site unfeasible. A local neighborhood park should include the following basic amenities:

- Children's play equipment;
- Outdoor basketball court;
- Un-programmed play space;

- Accessible pathways;
- Drinking fountain;
- Picnic tables and benches;
- Trash receptacles; and
- Power and water supply.

Neighborhood park amenities may be included within other park types, such as linear parks and community parks, to expand opportunities to meet community needs. Target Areas currently under-served by neighborhood parks should be targeted for these amenities. Coordinate long range planning of neighborhood parks with the School District as school facilities often function as focal points for neighborhood recreation.

3. NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS, CURRENT DEFICIENCIES

A net 1.65 acre surplus presently exists.

4. NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS, GROWTH NEEDS.

The neighborhood scale parkland needs of 78.27 acres can best be met by the acquisition/provision of up to **11** neighborhood serving parks ranging in size from **7** to **12** acres. Two or more of this scale of facilities could also be programmed as a multiple use, such as a combination of pocket park and neighborhood facilities in conjunction with two new community parks.

5. NEIGHBORHOOD PARK LAND AND FACILITIES PROGRAM

For purposes of facility planning and programming the following tables illustrate the standard facility costs associated with development of a recommended prototype program of planned neighborhood park facility improvements for each of the neighborhood parks necessary to serve future growth.

The following improvement costs set forth in Table 5-6 are programmed in a manner to provide an equivalent **\$486.58** per capita level of neighborhood parkland and facility improvements to new residents as currently provided for existing residents. This is necessary in order to be in compliance with Utah “Code” requirements where impact fees are used. The per capita value does not limit a city to providing the current standards or level of service in the future, however it does define the maximum limit on parkland exactions for neighborhood parks required of new development.

TABLE 5-6. PLANNED NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITY PROGRAM
Neighborhood Park Standard (7 or greater acres)

Project	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Land Acquisition	7 acres	70,000.00	\$490,000
Land Prep, Sprinkling System, hydroseed		12,000.00/acre	\$84,000
Trees	20/acre	300.00	\$42,000
Drinking Fountain	2/park	1,200.00	\$2,400
Parking Stalls	2/acre	1,500.00/stall	\$21,000
Picnic Table covered	1/acre	3,000.00	\$21,000
Park Benches	4/acre	500.00	\$14,000
Playground w/ border	1	50,000.00	\$50,000
Swing set w/border	1/acre	6,000.00	\$42,000
Concrete Walk	500 ft/acre (avg)	7.50/linear foot	\$26,250
Fencing	200 ft/acre (avg)	15.00/linear foot	\$21,000
Basketball Court	1 ea.	15,000.00	\$15,000
Baseball/Volleyball	1 ea./ 5000 pop.		*
Football/Handball	1 ea./ 20,000 pop.		*
Soccer	1 ea./ 10,000 pop.		*
Tennis	1 court./ 2000 pop.		*
Trailhead	1	50,000	\$50,000
Walking Path, asphalt	400 ft/acre (avg)'	15.00/linear foot	\$42,000
Pavilion	1/park	50,000.00	\$50,000
Restroom	1/park	80,000.00	\$80,000
Option*	1/park	365,000	\$365,000
		TOTAL	\$1,415,650

*Option – this anticipates that each neighborhood park will include other improvements of up to \$365,00,000 each. This may include volleyball, tennis courts, skate park, baseball fields (may be lighted). The specific use (or uses) shall be based on neighborhood determination and city need.

As Springville grows it will become increasingly necessary to evaluate and communicate impacts to park and facility operations when acquiring and developing new parks and facilities. Similarly, it will be imperative to evaluate maintenance and operational costs for capital projects during the planning and public involvement phases. This can be accomplished by adoption of service provision standards for the various classes of parks and improvements to be provided and by the design of new parks and facilities for efficient maintenance. Attention to maintenance management plans prior to construction and involving maintenance and program staff in the design process is encouraged.

F. PARKLAND/ SPECIALTY SYSTEM CIP NEEDS.

In order to “finish” programmed parkland facility improvements to meet the needs of both current and build-out populations at standards recommended in the 2005 Parks and Trails Plan, additional investment expenditures must be programmed for financing within the Springville Capital Improvements Program (CIP). The Park and Recreation CIP needs fall into three distinct categories:

- CIP needs for Neighborhood and Community Parks required to serve new growth and development,
- CIP needs to complete programmed facility improvements at existing parks, and
- CIP needs for programmed Special Recreation and Activity facilities

The following Table 5-7 outlines a prototype 25 year CIP to illustrate potential timing of and cost distribution. This table is for information only and is designed to illustrate the magnitude of financing needs over time. No interest costs are included.

TABLE 5-7. THEORETICAL CIP NEEDS.

CIP Needs	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Ea. Yr	2031
New Growth Needs (\$30,817,491)							
Neighborhood, New	\$622.7K	\$622.7K	\$622.7K	\$622.7K	\$622.7K	\$622.7K	\$15.569K
Community, New	\$609.9K	\$609.9K	\$609.9K	\$609.9K	\$609.9K	\$609.9K	\$15,249K
	\$1,232.K	\$1,232K	\$1,232K	\$1,232K	\$1,232K	\$1,232K	\$30.817K
Finished Park Needs (\$5,006,000)							
Regional	\$467.2K	\$467.2K	\$467.2K	\$467.2K	\$467.2K	0	\$2.336K
Neighborhood	\$278.2K	\$278.2K	\$278.2K	\$278.2K	\$278.2K	0	\$1.391K
Community	\$255.7K	\$255.7K	\$255.7K	\$255.7K	\$255.7K	0	\$1.279K
	\$1,001K	\$1,001K	\$1,001K	\$1,001K	\$1,001K	0	\$5,006K
Recreation/Activity Center Needs (\$14,000,000)							
Swim Pool	\$80K	\$80K	\$80K	\$80K	\$80K	\$80K	\$2,000K
Activity Ctr	\$480K	\$480K	\$480K	\$480K	\$480K	\$480K	\$12,000K
	\$520K	\$520K	\$520K	\$520K	\$520K	\$520K	\$14.000K

By the approximate City build-out date of 2031, over **(\$30,817,491)** in new parkland infrastructure will be required in current dollars to provide the exact same \$964.29 per capita level of neighborhood and community class park services to new residents as exists today in Springville. Impact fees in Springville today, established to cover such costs, are artificially low and will raise approximately only **31.8%** or **\$9,789,601** of the **\$30,817,491** needed to provided the same standards to future residents as enjoyed by today’s residents. Three basic alternatives are available to address the City’s need to pay for new parks. They include: new taxes; fair share impact fees; or a change in policy direction that would result in providing lower standards of service for parks than exist today for the future populations

Chapter 6 . IMPLEMENTATION

A. RECREATION PROGRAMS.

1. COMMUNITY FACILITY PARTNERSHIPS.

A significant planning objective is to pursue and maintain effective partnerships with public, private, and non-profit organizations to acquire, develop, and maintain parks, open space, and recreation facilities. Springville should continue cultivating positive, strong relationships with current partners, while expanding partnerships with businesses to provide services and amenities, such as vendors in parks. Consideration should be given to partnerships for joint facility development and maintenance of community centers, athletic fields, and other needed major facilities. Partnerships should be formalized through written agreements that specify responsibilities, financial and other terms, including provisions for how to transition or end partnerships. Continuous evaluation of partnerships is necessary to review their effectiveness and to identify areas for improvement while ensuring that liabilities are defined.

2. ACCESS & CONNECTIVITY.

A recurring theme throughout this planning process is the need for a more interconnected and accessible park system. The Plan improves physical connections by expanding the City's linear park and trail system, providing connections within Springville and to the broader region. Emphasis on improved coordination between parks and recreation and the variety of other public and private stakeholders is required. Trails, bikeways and linear parks are a key element of the Plan. In addition to providing access to parks and natural areas, trails also are an important recreation resource. A major outdoor recreation facilities need in Springville today is multi-purpose paths and trails connecting community facilities for biking, walking, etc. Linear parks and trails support a number of recreation activities that are among the most popular in Springville, including walking, dog walking, bicycling for pleasure, jogging/running, hiking, and bicycling.

3. RENOVATIONS AND RESTORATION.

Springville residents place high priority on providing stewardship of existing parks and our natural environment, including the highly valued neighborhood and community parks, ridgelines, rivers and waterways, agricultural lands, and unique and vanishing habitats. Parks are valued and heavily used, which results in wear and tear. Playground equipment, picnic facilities, and other park amenities wear out over time. Landscaping becomes overgrown, turf wears out, and heavy use compacts soil. Human activity affects the quality of our natural landscapes. While Springville's park maintenance system is excellent, there are many more maintenance demands than can be accommodated and a substantial backlog of renovation and restoration needs.

4. MAINTENANCE.

Maintenance of Springville's parks is critical. Park improvement projects will put increasing demands on park maintenance. The Plan forecasts increasing park acreages and numbers of facilities, further increasing future maintenance demands. Springville is also increasing its inventory of natural tributary areas, which creates a need for further emphasis on natural area management and restoration. Maintaining community assets is an identifiable priority for most residents. It will be important to establish a baseline level of support for park maintenance and consider providing a tiered system of maintenance appropriate to each type of park. For example, maintenance standards and cost thresholds should be different for each class of park.

5. VOLUNTEER SERVICES.

Springville residents are active and involved, and they care about the future of the community. Springville already offers volunteer opportunities, both in parks and for recreation programs. Springville could offer several potential opportunities for volunteer services in parks, including as examples; (1) Stream Team Volunteers perform water quality and fish and wildlife enhancement projects, and (2) a Volunteers In Parks (VIP) program offers short-term and longer term citizen involvement opportunities in beautification, maintenance, and trail development in Springville's parks. Springville residents should be encouraged by outreach programs such as these to become active and involved. Increased opportunities for youth and adults and opportunities in environmental stewardship for all residents were also major themes. Volunteerism offers many benefits to the City and to the volunteers themselves. Through volunteerism, community members can:

- Build neighborhood connections and pride;
- Be physically active;
- Create healthy, happy childhoods for children;
- Support a social cause or interest;
- Leave a legacy;
- Learn something new;
- Memorialize or honor a loved one;
- Make Springville a safer place; and
- Give a tax deductible gift to the community.

For the City, volunteerism expands resources for maintenance, environmental restoration, recreation programs, and other park and recreation activities.

6. MANAGEMENT, PLANNING & DESIGN.

Springville should strive to provide excellence management, execution and delivery of Park and Trail services for the citizens of Springville. Superior management, planning, and design of park and recreation facilities and services will be required in order to keep pace with growth induced needs. This can be accomplished by the provision of high standards for efficient and effective management and implementation of the Plan.

Management Administration. Improve coordination between the Public Works and Library, Recreation, and Cultural Services functions and the various divisions. Continue developing a work environment that promotes trust, respect, open communication, and teamwork between all levels of staff in order to build effective working relationships throughout the City of Springville to address common goals. Regularly evaluate the employment needs of the functions and implement interdepartmental staff development and training programs on a wide range of topics, such as customer service, volunteer coordination, natural resource stewardship, diversity, and children and youth issues. Improve diversity and cultural competence of staff. Consider the following actions:

- Increase bilingual/bicultural staffing to be more reflective of Springville's increasing diversity;
- Increase recruiting of multi-lingual, minority staff for regular positions as well as temporary, seasonal, and youth positions;
- Provide more diversity and cultural competence training for staff.
- Use a variety of tools to track successes and lessons learned. This will allow for tracking progress and establishing comparative measures with comparable regional cities.

Planning and Design. Provide leadership, management, and expertise for the acquisition, planning, design, and implementation of projects involving Parks and Trails resources city-wide. Coordinate planning efforts with other City departments and regional agencies, especially in support of a regional vision. Improve coordination of long-range planning efforts with local school districts to ensure the availability and accessibility of play areas, athletic fields, open space, and indoor facilities. Ensure that park master plans are in place to allow the City to act quickly if unanticipated funding becomes available. Implement park master plans as soon as possible following their development through funding, volunteer projects, or partnerships. Develop a donation policy for use in soliciting and evaluating donations. Implement the Growth Management Study policy aimed at increasing the amount and variety of Parks and Trails. Coordinate with developers to ensure that new residents will be adequately served by Parks and Trails. Acquire parkland and natural open space in advance of need to reduce land acquisition costs and to protect critical resources. Minimize the impacts of parks and community facilities on adjacent development, including impacts of noise, traffic, and lights. Co-locate parks with schools when feasible to enhance security. Monitor the impacts of facilities on level of service to ensure there are no reductions in parkland. Enhance opportunities for public art in parks, including performance art and temporary art installations.

B. FISCAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

This section describes potential financing sources for Plan improvements. It identifies costs related to priority capital improvements and increased maintenance needs. It also identifies costs for priority programs and non-capital projects. This implementation plan allows for flexibility in funding Plan improvements. In the past, the City of Springville

has demonstrated fiscal responsibility. The City has taken advantage of opportunities to acquire additional parks, build high-quality facilities, and improve recreation services. The City has also been effective at identifying and successfully pursuing a variety of financial resources to assist in funding projects. It is recommended the City continue to pursue diverse funding sources to implement identified priority improvements. This means investigating all available funding options, maintaining and expanding general fund support, aggressively seeking grants, partnerships and donations, and being prepared to act on opportunities when they arise. This Plan is an important step in this effort.

1. FINANCING SOURCES.

There are a number of possible financing sources for programs, non-capital projects, and park, trail and facilities acquisition, development, and maintenance. Most sources are limited in scope and can only be used to fund specific types of projects or improvements.

General Fund: Park and recreation services are funded within the City's General Fund, which receives its revenue primarily from property taxes, but also includes grants, fees and charges. The General Fund is the primary source of funding for ongoing parks maintenance.

Impact Fee Charges: Since 1997 the City of Springville has charged new residential development a systems development charge (SDC) or impact fee. Impact Fee's are an important source of funding for the acquisition and development of new Parks and Trails areas. Since these fees are paid for by new residential development, the fees are meant to recoup past expenditures and to fund capacity enhancement projects in the areas and for the purposes such funds are collected. Fees cannot be used for the preservation and maintenance of existing parks and facilities. The City completed its last update to its methodology and increased the fee rate in 2000. A revised methodology will be completed after adoption of this Parks and Trails Plan. Currently the rate for impact fees is \$1115 per single-family dwelling unit for neighborhood and community parks.

General Obligation Bond: This voter-approved bond is an assessment on real property. Funding can be used for capital improvements, but not maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time, usually 10-30 years. One disadvantage of the general obligation bond is the interest costs.

Revenue Bonds: These bonds are sold and paid from the revenue produced from the operation of a facility.

Certificates of Participation: This is a lease-purchase approach in which the City sells Certificates of Participation (COPs) to a lending institution. The City then pays the loan off from revenue produced by the facility or from its general operating budget. The lending institution holds title to the property until the COPs are repaid. This procedure does not require a public vote.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG): These grants from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development are available for a wide variety of projects. CDBG funds have limitations and are generally required to benefit low and moderate income residents. Grants can cover up to 100% of project costs.

Land and Water Conservation Fund: This is a federal grant program that receives its money from offshore oil leases. The money is distributed through the National Park Service and is administered locally by the Utah Parks and Recreation Department. In the past, this was one of the major sources of grant money for local agencies. In the 1990s, funding at the federal level was severely cut, but in recent times more money has become available. The funds can be used for acquisition and development of outdoor facilities and require a 50% match.

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA): Over the years, Utah has received considerable revenue for trail-related projects. Originally called The Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), it funded a wide variety of transportation-related projects. In 1998, this program was modified and is now referred to as TEA-21. The legislation came up for reauthorization in 2003, but the process was extended because the U.S. House and Senate could not agree on terms of reauthorization. The extension ends October 1, 2004, and a second extension is anticipated.

Road Fund: Revenue from the state gasoline tax has supported a City Road Fund. Part of this fund is used to maintain, upgrade, or build bike lanes, bike paths, and beautification areas (such as medians, street islands, entryways, etc.).

Special Federal Programs: There are a number of grants or appropriations to seek within the federal government, including the North American Waterfowl Conservation Act (NAWCA), the Forest Legacy program, and the National Heritage Area program.

Urban Forestry Grants: There are several grant programs that provide money for urban forestry projects. Federal funding is available through the National Tree Trust. National Tree Trust provides trees through two programs: America's Treeways and Community Tree Planting. These programs require that trees be planted on public lands by volunteers. In addition, America's Treeways requires that a minimum of 100 seedlings be planted along public highways.

Wetlands Mitigation Bank Funds: Established in 1998, the Wetlands Mitigation Bank is a financially self-supporting program to restore, construct, and maintain wetlands to replace those wetlands permitted to be developed. As part of the development process, private developers have the option to purchase replacement wetlands through a bank. Revenue comes from the sale of "mitigation credits" to developers.

Private Grants and Foundations: Private grants and foundations provide money for a wide range of projects. They are sometimes difficult to find and equally difficult to secure because of the open competition. Springville could establish a new Parks Foundation that

should be able to help access private grant funds. They often fund unique projects or projects that demonstrate extreme need.

Land Trusts: Private land trusts employ various methods, including conservation easements, to work with willing owners to conserve important resource land. Land trusts assist public agencies in various ways. For example, land trusts may acquire and hold land for eventual acquisition by the public agency.

Donations: Donations of labor, land, materials, or cash by service agencies, private groups, or individuals is a popular way to raise small amounts of money for specific projects. Service agencies often fund small projects such as picnic shelters or playground improvements, or they may be involved in larger aspects of park development. For example, members of the Rotary Club, Lions Club, and similar clubs are active sources for support and solicitation of donations.

Lifetime Estates: This is an agreement between a landowner and the City that gives the owner the right to live on the site after it is sold to the City.

Exchange of Property: An exchange of property between a private landowner and the City can occur. For example, the City could exchange or sell a less useful “Legacy” site it owns for a potential park site currently under private ownership.

Public/Private Partnerships: The basic approach of such a partnership is for a public agency to enter into a working agreement with a private business to help fund, build, and/or operate a public facility. Generally, the three primary incentives that a public agency can offer is free land to place a facility (usually a park or other piece of public land), certain tax advantages, and access to the facility. While the public agency may have to give up certain responsibilities or control, it is one way of obtaining public facilities at a lower cost.

Habitat Conservation Bonds: This is a new concept that has recently gained support from some State and Federal agencies charged with protecting endangered species. This tool could help restore and enhance wildlife species and habitat, while assisting new development with complex regulatory requirements.

Fees and Charges: User fees and facility charges generate revenue for parks and programs, by charging users some or all of the costs of providing services. Springville City can set revenue goals for recreation programs and may develop fees and charges accordingly. The City should continue to refine these goals, while maintaining program affordability and accessibility. Some program areas are more suitable for higher fees and charges. However, youth development is typically not one of these areas. The City could balance its low revenue but highly valued youth development offerings with more program offerings that are revenue generators, such as adult sports programs. Park services revenues can be increased by expanding rental facilities (picnic shelters, meeting rooms, swimming pools, gardens, gazebos, etc.) or by increasing rental fees and other facility-use charges.

C. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT.

Performance measures are developed by the City to evaluate Plan implementation. The performance measures will help evaluate progress toward achieving the goals. Example goals are listed below. Some goals include draft performance measures:

1. Provide opportunities to enjoy nature and the outdoors.
 - Number of outdoor and environmental education activities provided.
2. Identify underserved populations and provide outreach to diverse community members.
 - Number of people with disabilities that participate in recreation programs and activities;
 - Number of seniors that participate in recreation programs and activities;
 - Percentage of supervisory and leadership staff that are trained in developmental asset methods and principles and in diversity/inclusion principles; and
 - Percentage of residents that report recreation services are affordable.
3. Promote lifelong human development through diverse recreation opportunities.
 - Number of patrons served in each recreation program area; and
 - Percentage of participants reporting that recreation programs and services made a positive difference or improvement in their lives, or the lives of their family members.
4. Support and enhance individual health and wellness and community
 - Number of recreation services and programs that feature physical activity, fitness or health education; and
 - Percentage of participants who report improved health status from participation in Recreation Division fitness and wellness programs, or use of recreation facilities.
5. Build environmental stewardship through volunteer, environmental education and outdoor recreation opportunities.
 - Percentage of outdoor programs and services that include an environmental education component.
6. Promote human understanding and sense of community through cultural opportunities.
 - Number of recreation programs intended to raise awareness of diverse cultural traditions.
7. Distribute parks, open space and recreation services equitably throughout the community.
 - Number of recreation programs and services in each planning area; and
 - Number and type of recreation facilities in each planning area

8. Build and maintain sustainable parks, recreation, and open space infrastructure.
 - Percentage of participants reporting that they are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with recreation program and services.
9. Protect and enhance diverse, healthy, and interconnected ecosystems.
 - Performance measure to be determined.
10. Make fiscal responsibility a high priority.
 - Performance measure to be determined.
11. Ensure the efficient use of resources.
 - Percentage of Recreation Service budget offset by revenues;
 - Cost per Recreation Services patron served; and
12. Build a sense of community by developing strong community partnerships
 - Number of community partners developed by Recreation Services.

A variety of methods may be used to measure Plan implementation. These methods may include the collection of budget data, inventory data, attendance data, and customer satisfaction survey data. Once baseline data is collected, the City may set annual goals for each of these measures. However, some performance measures will be harder to gauge than others. In addition to providing feedback on the success of this Plan, this data will guide future planning decisions. The Plan should be updated every five years to reflect current needs and trends.