



SPRINGVILLE CITY
PARKS, RECREATION,
TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE
MASTER PLAN

March 2022



LANDMARK
DESIGN

springville
ART CITY

DRAFT

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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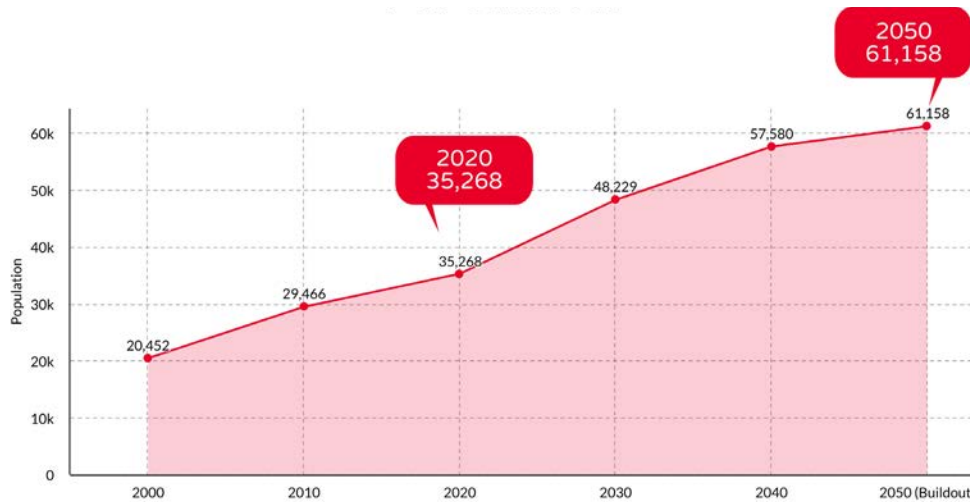
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A photograph of a campus landscape featuring a paved walkway, green lawn, and trees. A building is visible in the background. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent teal and orange graphic on the left side.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The last comprehensive update of Springville City’s Master Plan was in 2005. Since then, the City has grown by over 10,000 residents. The *Springville City Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan 2021* provides a comprehensive update of information, recommendations, vision, and priorities for parks, recreation, open space and trails for the next 10 years and beyond.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Springville is....

- Projected to add approximately 25,890 residents by 2050
- A young community with large families and many children
- Gradually aging

PLANNING PROCESS & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

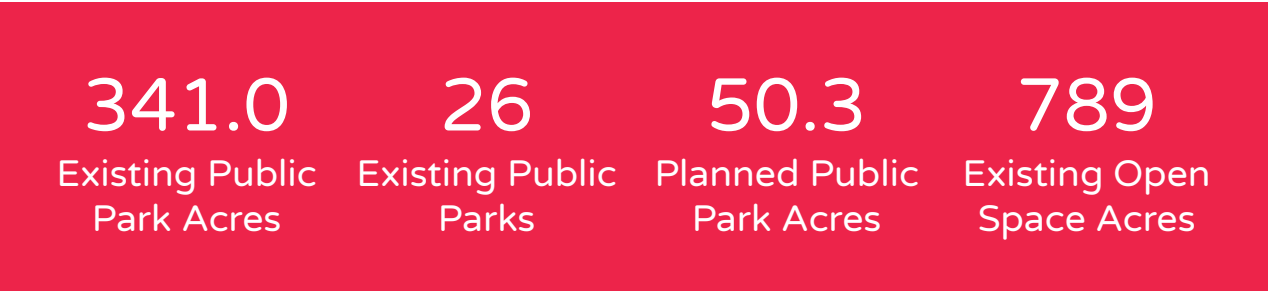
A broad community engagement and outreach process was used to reach out to residents.



Top Public Involvement Takeaways

- Parks and natural open spaces are a big community priority
- 79-percent of residents say that the City currently provides adequate parks, trails, and recreation opportunities
- A majority of residents indicated support of a PAR tax in Springville, which was approved in November 2021
- Clyde Rec Center pass holders use the facility often

PARKS & OPEN SPACE



Existing Level of Service



Park Acres Needed to Meet Resident Needs

Park Acres to be Developed for LOS & Distribution: 2021-2030



Park Acres to be Developed: 2030-Buildout



Future Level of Service



Top Recommendations

- Maintain Park LOS and fill distribution gaps
- Upgrade existing parks and build new parks according to park standards as appropriate
- Acquire open space, prioritizing land that mitigates natural hazards or preserves natural drainages, wildlife corridors, key agricultural lands or other valuable community resources

RECREATION & COMMUNITY EVENTS



COMMUNITY EVENTS

- Art City Days
- Chalk City Days
- Movies in the Park
- Farmers Market
- Turkey Toss
- Santa in Springville

Top Recommendations

- Upgrade/expand Clyde Recreation Center when appropriate
- Continue to provide a broad range of recreation programs and community events

ARTS

21 SPRINGVILLE MUSEUM OF ART PROGRAMS

Top Recommendations

- Continue to support the Arts Council and the Springville Museum of Art in providing high-quality arts events and activities
- Explore ways to integrate art into public parks and spaces, both as features and as part of overall design.
- Extend arts programming into more of the City's parks and public spaces.

TRAILS

2.9 MILES

PROPOSED BIKE LANES

26.5 MILES

PROPOSED PAVED LOCAL MULTI-USE TRAILS

21.3 MILES

PROPOSED PAVED REGIONAL MULTI-USE TRAILS

Top Recommendations

- Expand existing trail system, prioritizing segments that expand the existing network, fill segment gaps or help achieve the long-term vision
- Improve existing trailhead and develop proposed trailheads
- Develop system-wide wayfinding and signage

IMPLEMENTATION

TOTAL PROBABLE COST FOR PARKS AND TRAILS

ITEM	PROBABLE COST
Probable Costs to Acquire New Park Land, and Develop Future Parks Through Build-out	\$58,410,000
Probable Costs for Trail & Trailhead Improvements	\$15,493,040
Wayfinding & Signage Master Plan (for entire parks, recreation, open space and trails system)	\$50,000
Wayfinding & Signage Installation (for entire parks, recreation, open space and trails system)	\$200,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$74,153,040

Top Recommendations

- Implement the suggested improvement contained in the Action Plan in Chapter 6 according to the established schedule
- Explore the various funding opportunities outline in this plan and elsewhere
- Further investigate the implementation of a PAR Tax



INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

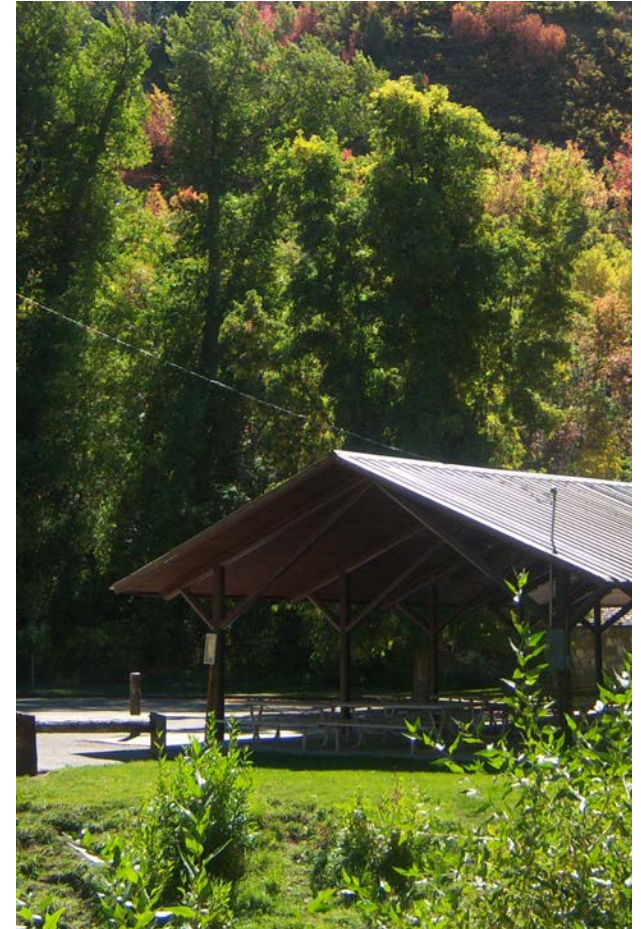
PURPOSE AND USE OF THE PLAN

An up-to-date and comprehensive parks, recreation, trails and open space master plan is an essential tool for ensuring the acquisition, development and maintenance of parks, recreation facilities and programs and trails in Springville City keep pace with the demands and needs of the growing community.

The last comprehensive update of Springville City's Master Plan was completed in 2005 at which time the population was estimated at 24,969. In 2011, the City updated the Parks and Trails Element of the General Plan, which encapsulated the findings and recommendations from the *Parks and Trails Plan (2005)*. The General Plan Element also summarized changes in the City's park and recreation system, including the acquisition of Community Park and Wayne Bartholomew Family Park and noting support for a recreation center. At this time, the City also hired a consultant to develop conceptual master plans for each of the community's parks.

The 16 years that has passed since the last comprehensive update in 2005 exceeds the typical period for an update, especially given the significant growth that has taken place during the subsequent years. According to the 2020 Census, the City's population has grown to 35,268, which is an increase of approximately 10,299 residents since 2005. Although Springville has continued to add additional park acres since the last master plan was completed, the acquisition and development of parks has not increased at the same pace as population growth. Nevertheless, the City has accomplished some significant milestones contained in the 2011 General Plan, including the completion of several major park and recreation facilities, such as Wayne Bartholomew Family Park, Community Park and Clyde Recreation Center.

The *Springville City Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan 2021* represents the community's updated vision and needs. It provides policy guidance and specific implementation ideas for allocating resources to ensure the City keeps pace with demand during the next five years and beyond.



ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

The Plan is organized into seven chapters, as described below.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Summarizes the purpose and organization of the Master Plan and relationships with other planning documents and concludes with a summary of local demographics focusing on future projections and needs.

Chapter 2 - Community Engagement

Describes the planning process, summarizes feedback and issues identified during the public involvement process and verifies the planning vision.

Chapter 3 - Parks and Open Space

Examines existing parks and open space amenities in the city; existing and future needs using Level of Service (LOS) and distribution analyses are also included. The chapter concludes by assessing park standards and establishing a rational approach for meeting future park and open space needs.

Chapter 4 - Recreation and Community Events

Investigates recreation facilities and programming, community events and similar community needs and demands.

Chapter 5 - Arts

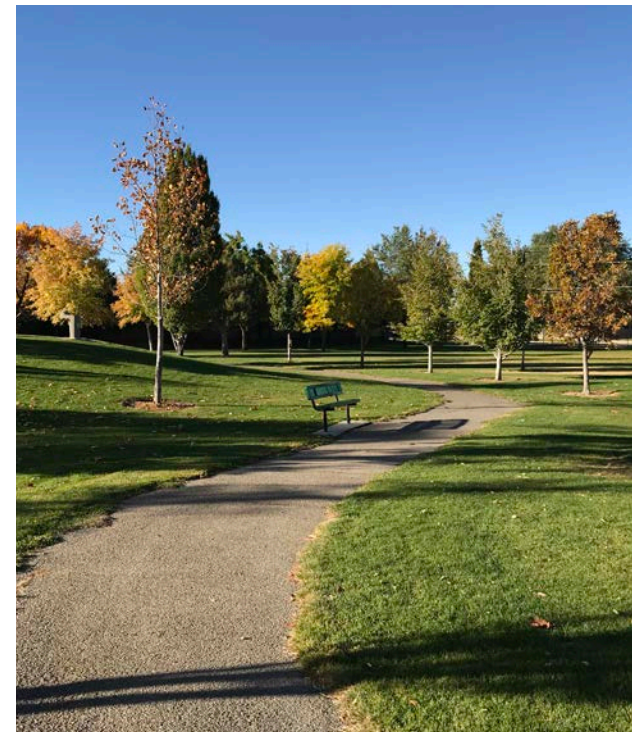
Discusses arts programming in the City.

Chapter 6 - Trails

Addresses the community's recreation trail network.

Chapter 7 - Implementation

Summarizes specific actions and translates priorities into probable cost estimates for meeting requirements during the next ten years and beyond. The chapter also includes an action plan that details short and long-term implementation actions and an updated list of potential funding sources to help facilitate plan implementation. Concludes with a recommended benchmarking/progress approach.

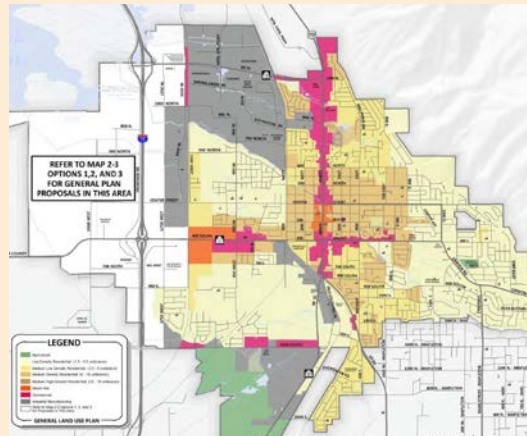


COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLAN DOCUMENTS

The *Springville City Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan (2021)* is one of the core elements of the City's General Plan, working in concert with the other official and adopted planning and policy documents as described below. While not required by the Utah Land Use, Development, and Management Act (LUDMA), the Master Plan supports the vision and goals established for the City in its General Plan and supporting documents. The Plan highlights specific park, recreation, trail and open space enhancements and implementation measures that will help make Springville a more vibrant, livable and attractive community for residents and visitors alike.

Springville City General Plan (2011)

The Land Use, Annexation, Transportation and Circulation, Parks and Trails, Community Identity and Environment Elements of the *Springville General Plan (2011)* directly address or support the provision of parks, recreation facilities and programs, trails and open space in the community. The General Plan Elements convey the importance of a high-quality, well-distributed system of parks and open space connected by a comprehensive trail network, facilitating access and use by pedestrians, bicyclists and other modes of transportation.

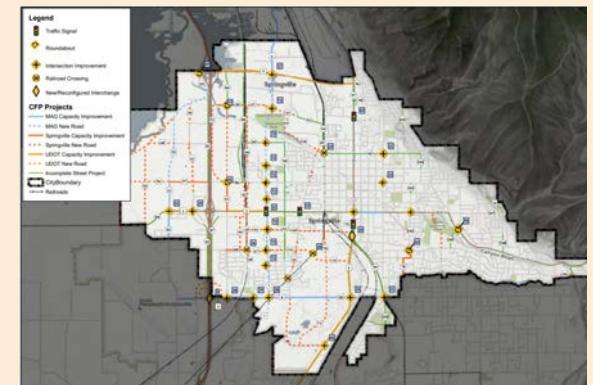


Springville City Active Transportation Plan (Ongoing)

In 2020, the City initiated the process of developing an active transportation plan specific to Springville City. The plan will be a detailed update of the *Southern Utah County Active Transportation Plan (2016)*, a joint planning effort for eight communities in Utah County and will focus on the needs and desires of the community within the context of the broader planning region. The planning process is currently underway and completion will likely follow the adoption of the *Springville City Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan (2021)*. While the Active Transportation Plan will consider public feedback and ideas developed during this planning process, the Parks Master Plan will defer to the recommendations of the Active Transportation Plan.

Springville City Transportation Master Plan (2020)

The *Transportation Master Plan (2020)* addresses alternative modes of transportation in Springville City, including transit and non-motorized options at a high level. The mapping indicates existing bike routes and paved trails in the community and illustrates the facilities currently proposed by the Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) in its *TransPlan50 Regional Transportation Plan* for the urban areas of Utah County.



SPRINGVILLE CITY PROFILE

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

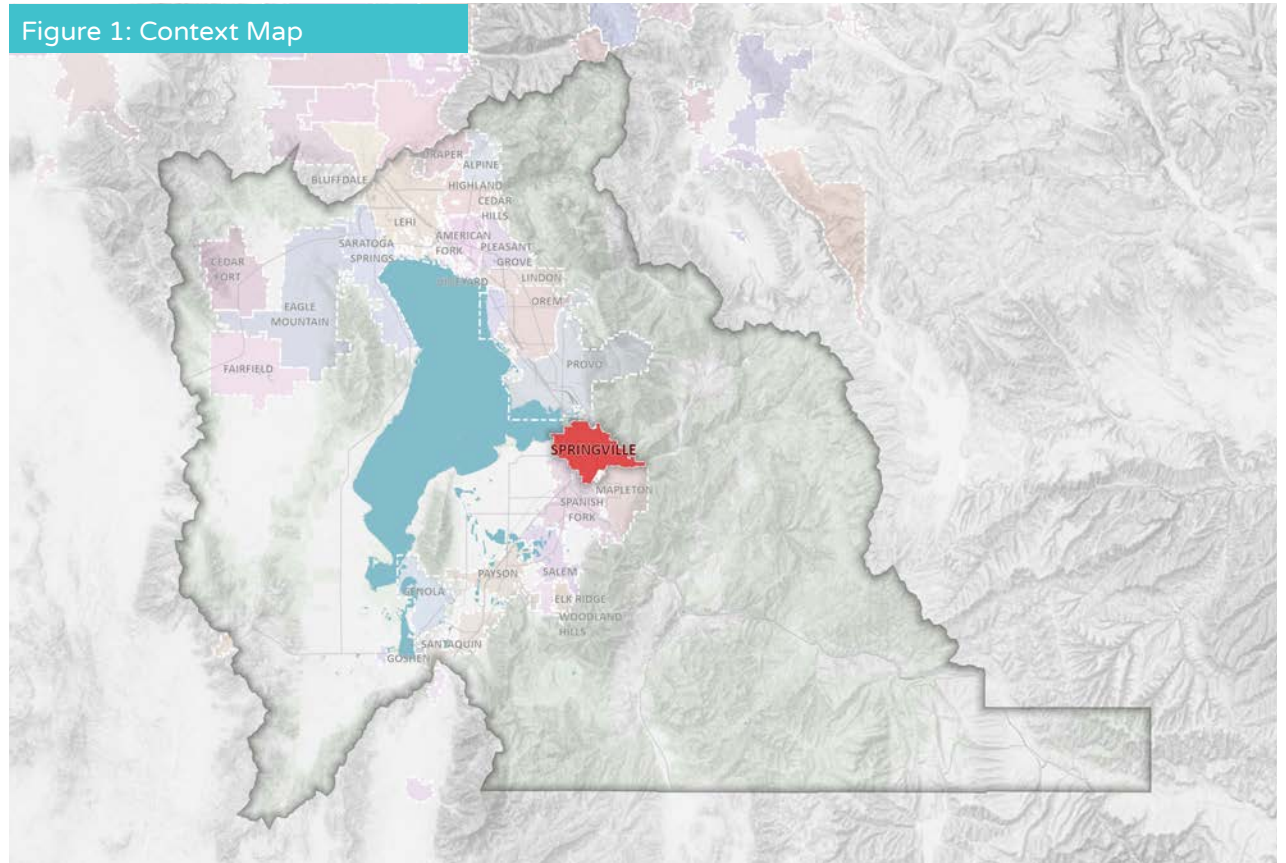
As shown in Figure 1, Springville City is centrally located in Utah County, nestled at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains at the mouth of Hobbles Creek Canyon. Hobbles Creek, fed by multiple springs in the canyon, runs westward out of the canyon through the heart of the City. The creek forms a distinctive greenway that connects the canyon and foothills to the wetlands and marshes that characterize the shores of Utah Lake and the far western reaches of the City.

Springville's elevation ranges from nearly 5600 feet in at the highest points in the foothills to less than 4400 feet in the City's northwest corner near Provo Bay and Utah Lake. Provo City borders Springville to the north, Mapleton to the southeast and Spanish Fork to the southwest. Pockets of unincorporated county land trace the remaining City boundary.

Ancestors of the Timpanogos Nation, Native Americans of Shoshone descent once inhabited land from the eastern shore of Utah Lake to the Wasatch Mountains east of Utah Valley to lands beyond in the Great Basin, living as hunters and gatherers¹. European

¹ Timpanogos Nation Website: <http://www.timpanogostribe.com/> and The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft 1882, page 464.

Figure 1: Context Map



influence in the region began with the arrival of Spanish explorers Silvestre Valez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio de Dominguez entering the area in 1776, followed by trappers and traders throughout the early 1800s. Pioneers from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints moved into the region in 1847.

Springville, which was initially named Hobble Creek², was incorporated in 1853. Conflicts between the Timpanogos Tribe and Latter-Day Saint Pioneers near the end of the Black Hawk War resulted in the relocation of the Timpanogos people to the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in 1861³.

The Latter-Day Saint settlers in the Springville area made a living with subsistence farming, ranching and mining, which evolved as the Transcontinental Railroad and its branch lines were completed. Agriculture grew in scope as irrigation projects extended the area of arable land. In later years the construction industry boomed with federal programs for highway and interstate freeway construction in the early to mid-1900s⁴. Commercial, industrial and residential land uses have continued to expand as the City has developed into a vibrant community, rich in history with a strong arts presence, including the oldest visual arts museum in Utah.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS

Understanding Springville's current and future needs for parks, recreation, trails and open space begins with analyzing current and future population projections and other demographic characteristics. The following summarizes the population, age and household attributes, which are generally most indicative for evaluating parks, recreation and trail system needs⁵.

² About Springville City: <https://www.springville.org/about-the-city/>

³ Utah's Blackhawk War ? Timpanogos of the Wasatch: <https://www.blackhawkproductions.com/>

⁴ Utah History Encyclopedia, Springville by Jay M. Hammond: https://www.uen.org/utah_history_encyclopedia/s/SPRINGVILLE.shtml

⁵ Demographic information was obtained from the Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) and supplemented with information from the U.S.. census bureau as needed.



Historic Springville 1880-1914; Source: Daily Herald

Population

Similar to other communities in Utah County, Springville City has experienced significant growth in recent years. The population nearly doubled from 20,452 in 2000 to approximately 35,268 in 2020, representing an annual average growth rate of 2.76-percent during that period (see Figure 2). According to Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG), population is projected to increase by more than 73-percent over the next 30 years, reaching a build-out population of 61,158 in 2050. Growth is anticipated to remain steady during the next few decades, tapering off slightly between 2040 and 2050.

Age

As shown in Figure 3, the median age increased from 25.0 in 2000 to 26.2 in 2010, dropping to 25.6 in 2019⁶. As illustrated in Figure 4, Springville City is a young city when compared to the median age of the state (30.8) and the nation (38.1); though it is slightly older than the county (24.8). Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the change in age and gender distribution in Springville City between 2000 and 2019, illustrating an increase in children between ages 5 to 14 years, a decrease in the 20 to 29 years age groups and an increase in people 60 years and older.

Table 1 compares the percentage of children by age group in 2019 for Springville City, Utah County, Utah and the United States. As indicated, Springville City has more children under 14 by percentage than the county, state and nation, with the City's portion of

⁶ According to the Transportation Element of the General Plan, which was updated in 2020.

Figure 2: Projected Population 2000-2050

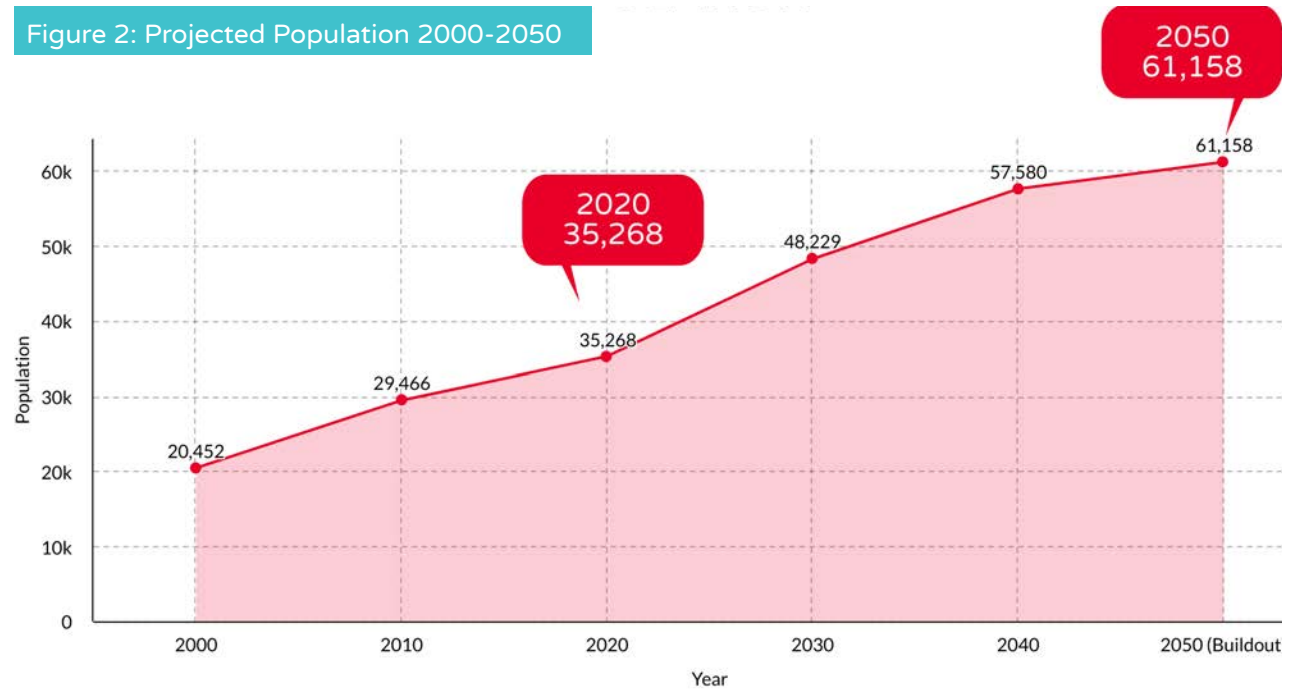
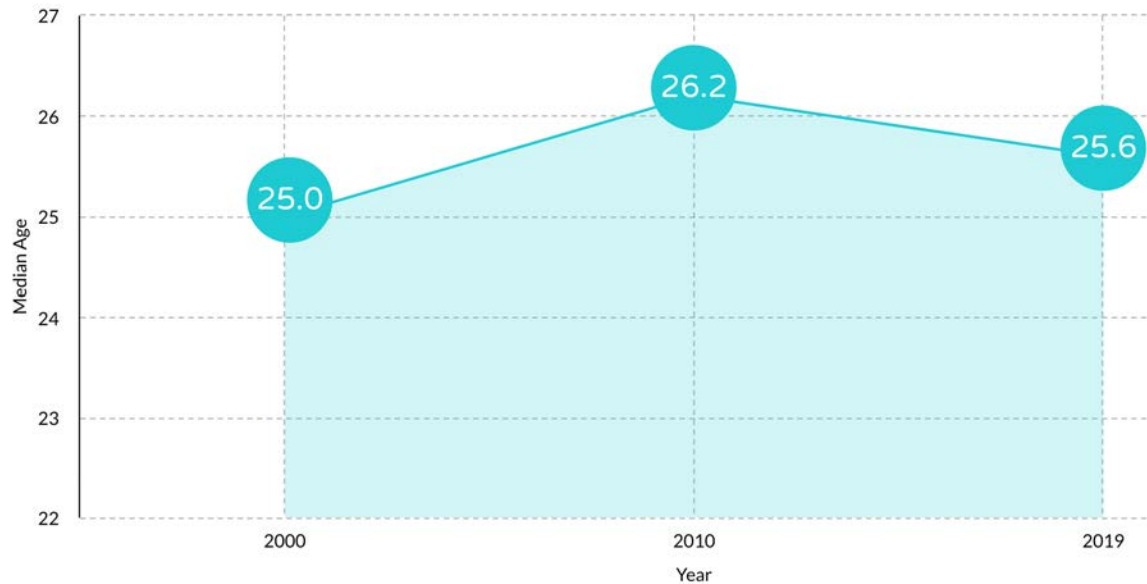


Figure 3: Median Age Overtime (2000-2019)



0-14 year-olds nearly double the national average. According to the American Community Survey 2019 estimates, approximately 37.8-percent of Springville’s population is 17 years or younger. This data is critical for understanding existing and future needs, indicating the needs of children will continue to be a significant demand while the requirements of older adults will continue to increase in the future.

TABLE 1: CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP (2019)

	<5 YEARS OLD	5-9 YEARS OLD	10-14 YEARS OLD	15-19 YEARS OLD
Springville City	11.8%	11.4%	9.5%	8.2%
Utah County	9.6%	9.5%	9.4%	9.4%
State of Utah	8.1%	8.5%	8.4%	7.9%
United States	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%	6.5%

Figure 4: Median Age Comparison

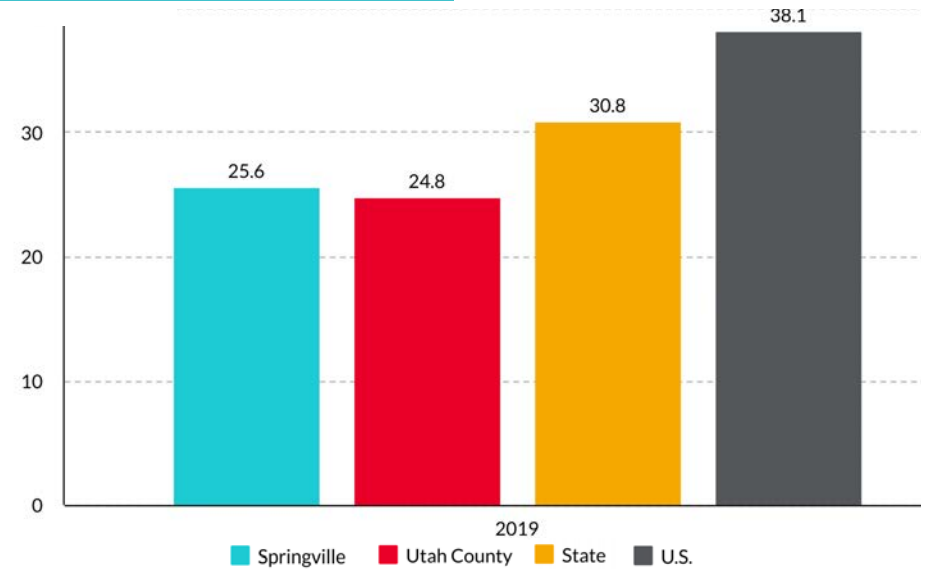


Figure 5: Age & Gender Distribution 2000

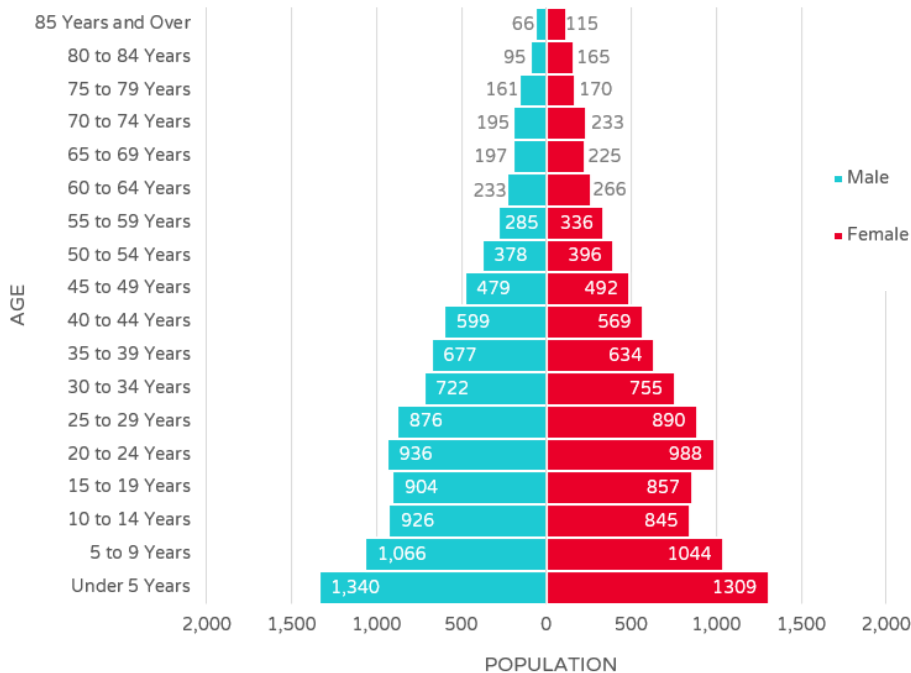
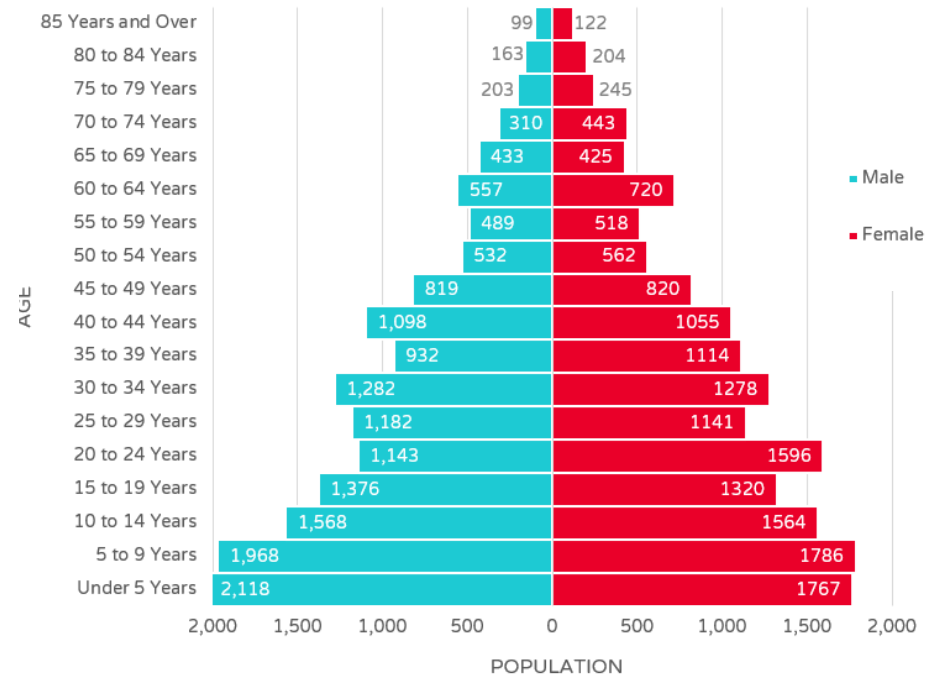


Figure 6: Age & Gender Distribution 2019



Household Size

The average household size in Springville City increased from 3.41 in 2000 to 3.56 in 2019 (see Figure 7). This is a slightly larger household size compared to the county (3.55), and significantly larger and significantly larger than the state (3.12) and the nation as a whole (2.62). Springville's larger household size is correlated with its younger age profile, which further highlights the importance of meeting the needs of young people through the provision of parks, recreation, trails and open space in the future.

Figure 7: Average Household Size Overtime (2000-2019)



Household Income

The median household income in Springville City increased minimally from \$70,460⁷ in 2000 to \$70,741⁸ in 2019. In 2019, the City had a lower median household income than the Utah County (\$76,395) and the State (\$73,280) but significantly higher median household income than the nation as a whole (\$64,299).

7 In 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars

8 In 2021 inflation-adjusted dollars

SUMMARY

Springville City has grown steadily during the past two decades and is anticipated to continue growing during the next thirty years, adding approximately 23,530 residents by 2050. It is a young community with large families and many children. The City is also gradually aging, meaning that the needs of children must be balanced with the requirements of older residents, who will play an increasing role in future demands.

The community has larger households than state and national averages. Household income has remained relatively consistent over the past 20 years, which is indicative of a community that is attracting more young families.

These characteristics indicate that the existing and future parks, recreation, trails, and open space system should meet immediate needs (families and children) while also meeting the needs of a maturing population over. Although there will be significant pressure to meet the considerable demands of young families with young children and teenagers, it is essential that the City also address the needs of older adults now and the future.



PLANNING PROCESS & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

PLANNING PROCESS & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Community engagement is an essential step for ensuring the value and usefulness of a long-range planning document such as this Master Plan. *The Springville City Parks, Recreation, Trails and Open Space Master Plan 2021* is grounded by a comprehensive community engagement process that provided opportunities for residents and stakeholders to give input and be engaged in the development of the Plan.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting regulations on public gatherings during the planning process required adjustments to the methods of outreach, shifting the process to interactive online methods. Despite these adjustments, the community input and feedback was extensive and comprehensive. The results of the statistically-valid survey were particularly informative, identifying perspectives that are representative of the community as a whole. Figure 8 provides a graphic representation of how the engagement process was an essential part of the planning process.

Figure 8: Planning Process



ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An Advisory Committee composed of representatives from the City Council, Parks and Recreation Board, City Staff and residents was established in the earliest stages of the planning process. The Advisory Committee met three times at key stages of the process, providing critical guidance and feedback as the Plan was developed.

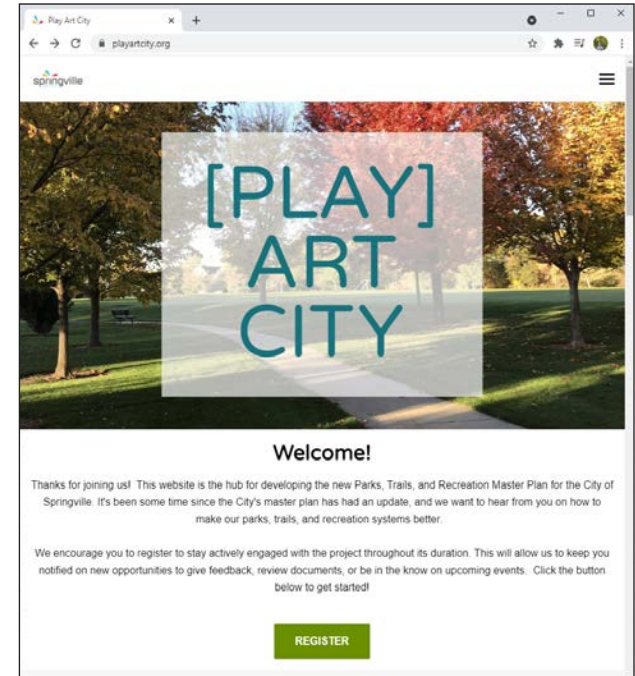
PROJECT WEBSITE

A dedicated project website was developed for this project, which was accessible to the public throughout the planning process. Utilizing the EngagementHQ platform provided by Bang the Table, www.PlayArtCity.org hosted a suite of interactive comment tools to enable members of the public to express their needs, desires and issues related to this planning effort. The website also included comprehensive documentation of meeting results and directives and served as a clearinghouse of information and updates on the planning progress. The website publicized information on meetings, provided access to presentation materials, notes and recordings of meetings and was used to disseminate survey results. The website also offered an email list sign-up and document library that included the draft plan documents for public review and comment.

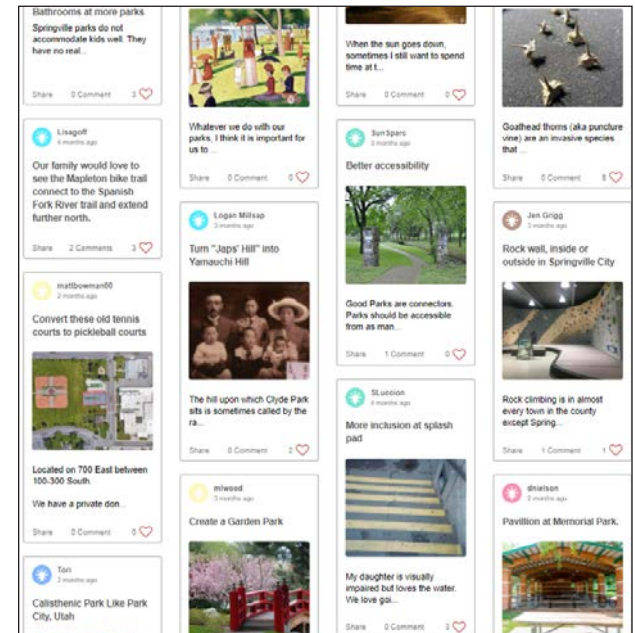
The website received over 500 visits, with 67 engaged participants (who provided input), 95 informed participants (who visited multiple pages), and 263 aware participants (who visited the homepage). Seven comments were submitted via email and through the project website. The comments generally indicated appreciation for the City’s recreation programs and amenities, a desire for improvements to Clyde Park, the addition of horseshoe pits at Rotary Park, the development of an off-leash dog park in the City, and a desire for natural pest control methods in the City’s parks and open spaces. Appendix B contains detailed documentation of the feedback that was received.

“We love Springville and plan to live here until we die. I love the recreation programs and feel like we are blessed with some really great amenities (library, splash pad, rec center, the res), it would be so great to add more walking/biking trails especially along Hobble Creek and to maintain/improve the parks that we have.”

- Comment Submitted through Project Website



Project Website Homepage



Project Website Idea Board

COMMUNITY SURVEY

A statistically-valid survey was conducted by Y2 Analytics, a Salt Lake City-based public polling and surveying firm. The purpose of the survey was to gather representative community input on parks, recreation and trails.

The survey invitations were distributed to a random sample of residents. Because each resident had an equal probability of being selected into the survey sample, geographic and other biases were avoided, resulting in a sample that reflects (within the margin of error) the City's population as a whole. If any of the sampled residents occupied the same household, one of the duplicate Household representatives was randomly selected to be kept in the records. This was completed mechanically to avoid preventable bias. The results were weighted to align with the population distributions for age, gender, homeownership and income from the American Community Survey and statistically adjusted for over-or under-represented groups.

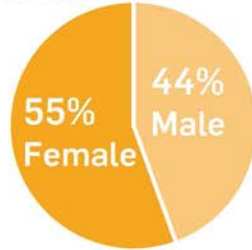
The survey randomly sampled residents during the 16-day period stretching from February 13-28, 2021. Of the 7,170 invitations sent, 1,298 citizens responded, resulting in a response rate of approximately eighteen percent overall and a margin of error of +/- 3 percent. This is a high rate of return and is indicative of a highly accurate and representative survey and an engaged citizenry. Appendix B contains detailed survey results.

As shown in Figure 9, respondents are roughly 55 percent female and 44 percent male with

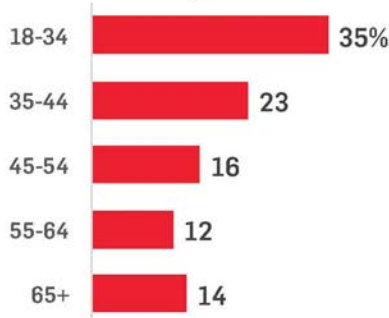
Figure 9: Survey Respondent Demographics

1,298 Survey Respondents +/- 3% Margin of Error

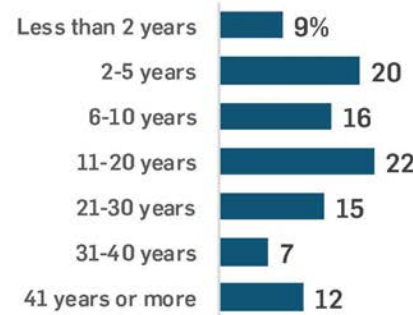
Gender



Age



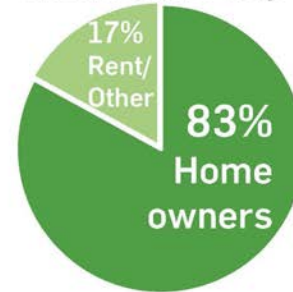
Length of residence



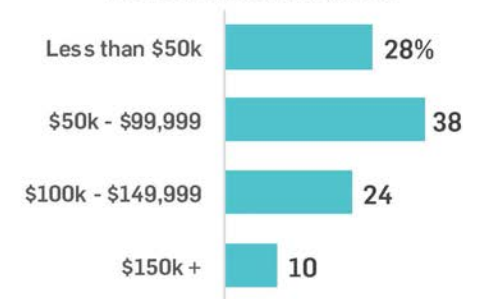
Children in the home



Home ownership



Household income



“Most offerings are geared towards younger families and children. The rest are focused on seniors. There’s a large swath of this city’s population that would benefit from the city’s consideration and inclusion.”

- Survey Respondent

a plurality (35 percent) between 18-34 years of age. The largest category of respondents have been residents for 11-20 years, followed by 20 percent who have been residents for 2-5 years. Sixty-three percent of respondents have children living at home and 83 percent own their home. Sixty-six percent of respondents have a household income of \$99,999 or less.

The survey began with general questions that assessed satisfaction and priorities. When asked to rate their overall quality of life in Springville, the average score was 83, compared to 76-81 in recent surveys in similar cities in Utah County. The survey indicated split opinions regarding development opportunities and a desire for community amenities and low taxes.

When asked which feature was most important, respondents pointed to natural open spaces, followed by well-maintained streetscapes, developed open space, and a variety of home and/or yard sizes. In response to a question asking participants to allocate a hypothetical \$100 for improvements to City services or the provision of new services and amenities, health and safety services topped the list with parks and open spaces in the next tier down. Community events, arts/cultural programs and code enforcement received the least funding.

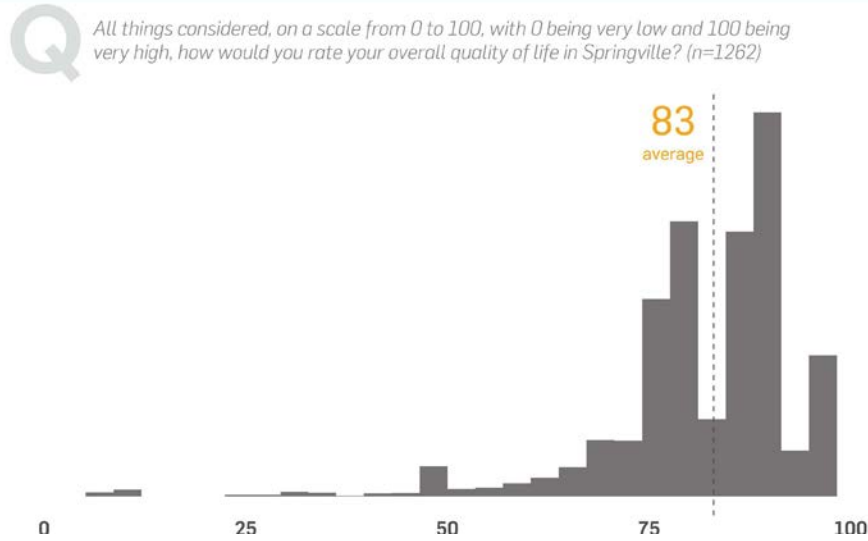


TOP FIVE TAKEAWAYS OF THE SURVEY

- 1. Residents expressed significant division regarding future development.** Cross-cutting considerations carry substantial weight - e.g., respondents want their children/family to be able to live in Springville but resist supporting a mix of housing types.
- 2. Parks and natural open spaces are a big community priority.** Residents use parks, trails, and recreation facilities frequently and prioritize these features of the community when it comes to allocating budget.
- 3. 79% of residents say that the city currently provides adequate parks, trails, and recreation opportunities.** Residents tend to prefer smaller neighborhood parks within walking distance from home. Those who do not use the parks are predominately not interested or have no time to do so.
- 4. Clyde Rec Center pass holders use the facility often, but Provo Rec Center and Spanish Fork pickleball courts are popular alternatives for Springville residents.** Residents' most requested recreation facilities and programs revolve around pickleball, though fewer than 1-in-5 residents report playing the sport regularly.
- 5. After reading a brief explanation of a PAR tax, the majority of residents indicated support for a PAR tax in Springville.** The PAR tax was approved by residents in November 2021.

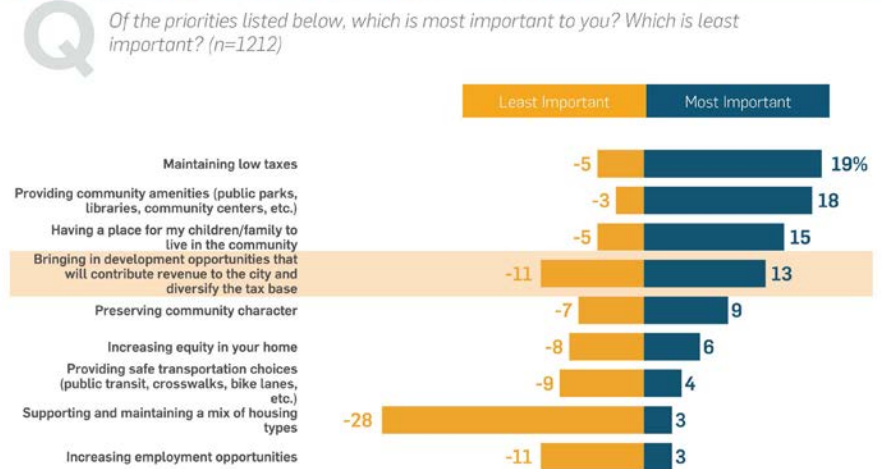
AVERAGE QUALITY OF LIFE SCORE OF 83, HIGHER THAN SIMILAR CITIES IN UTAH COUNTY

The average quality of life rating among respondents was 83 with many rating the city in the 90s. Residents of similar cities in Utah County rate their overall quality of life from 76-81 in recent years.



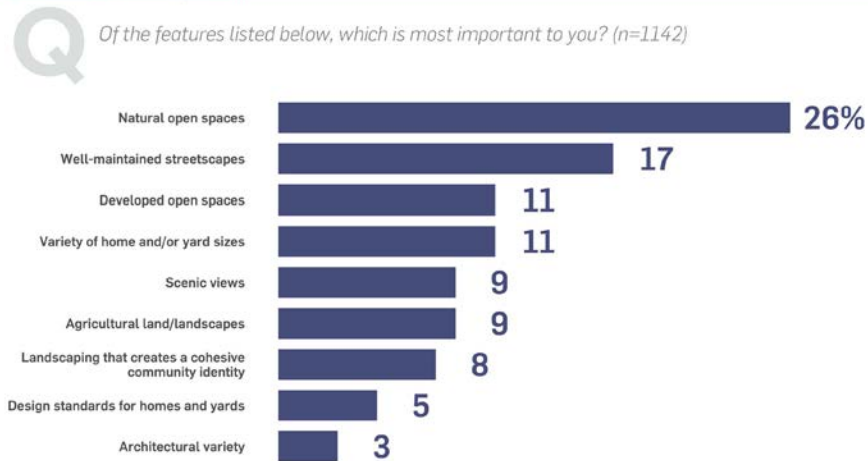
RESIDENTS WANT AMENITIES, BUT LOW TAXES. THEY WANT THEIR CHILDREN AND FAMILY TO LIVE THERE BUT DO NOT WANT MORE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

When asked to evaluate the most and least important priorities, residents are most divided about bringing in development opportunities. Low taxes and providing amenities are the two the most important priorities and supporting/maintaining a mix of housing types is by far the least important.



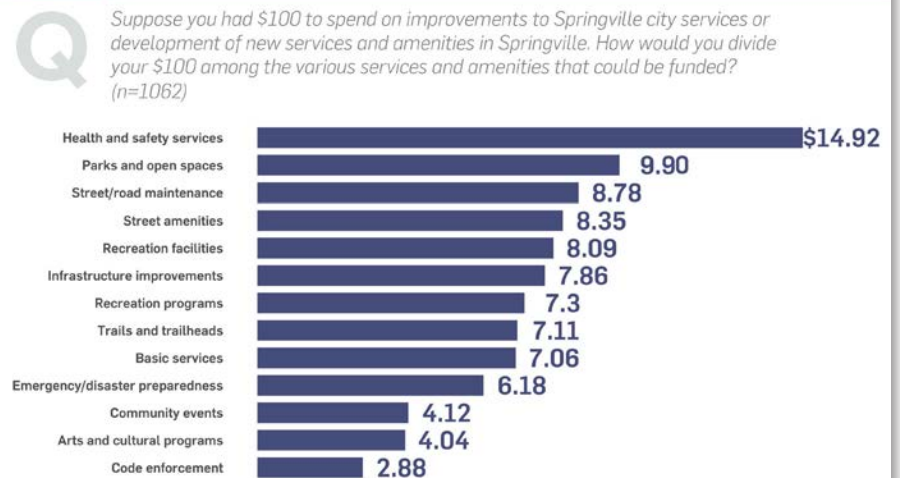
NATURAL OPEN SPACES ARE MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNITY FEATURE

Well-maintained streetscapes, scenic views, and agricultural land are rated as important, speaking to resident's opposition to more development. Architectural variety and design standards for homes and yards were seen as least important.



AFTER HEALTH AND SAFETY, RESIDENTS WANT FUNDING FOR PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Community events, arts/cultural programs, and code enforcement received the least funding. Respondents chose to allocate the most funds to health and safety service, followed by parks and open spaces, and street maintenance.



PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

Online public scoping meetings were held on April 15 and 27, 2021 using Zoom. Approximately a dozen members of the public participated in each session. The meetings began with a PowerPoint summary of the planning process and community engagement opportunities, followed by icebreaker activities and "breakout rooms" which allowed participants to discuss issues related to parks, recreation, trails and open space, and other sessions focusing on desired improvements for specific sites in the community.

Chapters 3 through 5 include summaries of the Public Scoping Meeting feedback related to parks, recreation and trails specifically. Detailed responses are documented in Appendix B.



PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING MAJOR TAKEAWAYS

STRENGTHS:

- Park quality and distribution - well maintained
- Art City Days
- Recreation programming
- Natural Open Space
- Great trails (though short)

OPPORTUNITIES/IMPROVEMENTS:

- Increased trail connections
- Safer trail crossings
- Bike park/pump track
- Wide ROW's for trails Downtown
- More shade at playgrounds
- Dog park
- More variety in park design
- Expand Clyde Recreation Center
- More recreation program variety



Ray Arthur Wing Park



Wayne Bartholomew Family Park

CITY LEADERSHIP BRIEFINGS AND ADOPTION PRESENTATIONS

The planning team briefed the City’s leadership at key points during the planning process. The City Council was briefed on September 21, 2021. The final draft of the *Springville City Parks, Recreation, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan 2021* was presented to the Springville City Planning Commission on _____. The plan was then forwarded to the City Council with a positive recommendation. The Springville City Council adopted the Plan on _____.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission statement below summarizes the City’s aim for the future. The statement specifically references the desire for a healthy and safe environment and supports approaches that make that possible. The Master Plan supports the mission of the City by providing background research, analysis and specific recommendations to help the City achieve its mission. The Plan encapsulates a comprehensive, well-distributed and interconnected park, open space, recreation and trail system to meet well-being and public health goals as the community continues to grow.

“The mission of Springville City is to promote a safe and healthy environment for its citizens by providing services, facilities and opportunities in a fiscally responsible manner.”



PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Parks and natural open space are places for community members to actively recreate and improve their physical fitness. They are also much more than this, encompassing special landscapes that provide physical and visual relief from the built environment. They also host ecosystem services such as stormwater management and flood control, help improve air and water quality, and provide microclimates that cool the air and provide relief from extreme weather and climate conditions. Public parks and open space offer residents and visitors a place to come together in celebration and exercise in the fresh outdoor air, which has proven to be invaluable during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This chapter begins by examining the current state of existing parks and open space in Springville City. It documents the number, size, amenities and distribution of the City's existing parks and open spaces. These conditions are then analyzed to determine how well current needs are met. Once the existing conditions are understood, future needs were assessed by applying growth projections and establishing future trends to help determine the best way to meet long-term park and open space needs. The chapter concludes with the identification of specific goals, policies and implementation measures to ensure needs are met now and in the future.

PUBLIC INPUT ON PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

As detailed earlier in *Chapter 2: Planning Process and Public Involvement*, the master planning process included a range of public engagement opportunities to ensure the needs and desires of Springville residents were well-vetted and understood. The following is a summary of the results specifically related to parks and open space.



Spring Acres Park



Kelly's Grove Park

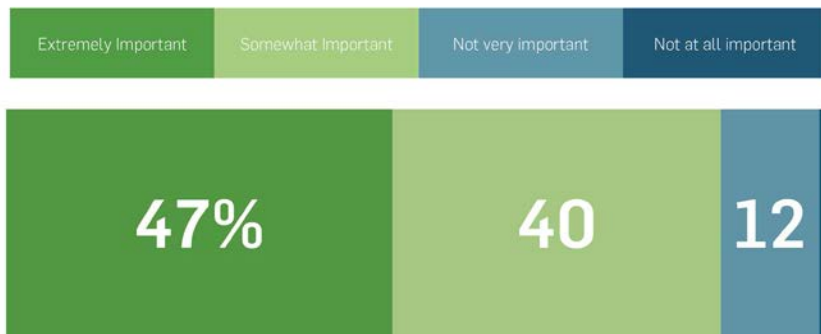
COMMUNITY SURVEY

- **Parks and natural open spaces are a community priority.** Residents use parks, trails, and recreation facilities frequently and prioritize these features of the community when it comes to allocating budget.
- Most respondents say having public **parks within walking distance from home is important**, and is the top reason they use their most-used park.
- **Seventy-nine percent of respondents somewhat or strongly agree that Springville City currently provides adequate parks**, trails and recreation opportunities. Only thirteen percent disagree.
- **A majority of residents use City parks at least once a month**, with fifty percent using them a few times a month or more. Only three percent of respondents have never use City parks.
- Eighty-six percent of **respondents are familiar with the Hobble Creek Canyon Parks and Wayne Bartholomew Park**. The Civic Center Park and Splash Pad also have a high level of familiarity.
- **Jolley’s Ranch and Wayne Bartholomew are the most-visited parks** in the City, followed by Civic Center Park and Splash Pad and Spring Creek Park.

MOST SAY PUBLIC PARKS WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM HOME ARE IMPORTANT

87% of respondents says that it is important for public parks to be located within walking distance from their home.

Q Thinking more generally, in your opinion, how important is it to have public parks within walking distance of your home (i.e. within half a mile or 10 minutes)? (n=1007)



A MAJORITY OF RESIDENTS USE CITY PARKS AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH

Nearly 70% of residents report using Springville city parks at least once a year. Only 3% of residents never use or visit city parks.

Q How often do you or members of your household use or visit Springville City parks? (n=1062)



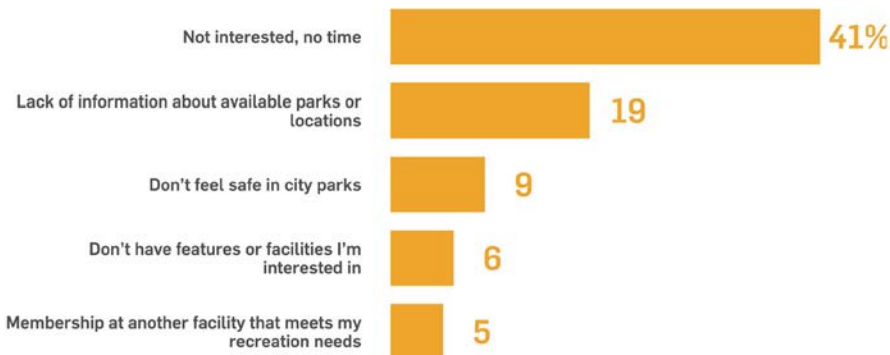
COMMUNITY SURVEY (CONT.)

- Of the small portion of respondents who indicate they do not use City parks, the top reasons indicated were **not being interested or having no time**
- **Natural Open space is the top amenity residents use outside the City.** Trailhead parks and parks with picnic shelters/ barbeques tied for the second most-used amenities outside the City. Playgrounds and splash pads round out the top five.
- Respondents most often **travel outside of Springville for athletic fields and dog parks.**
- **Spanish Fork's pickleball courts, the Provo Rec Center and other dog parks** are the most desired parks, fields or recreational facilities residents want the City to emulate.
- Two-thirds of respondents **prefer small neighborhood parks over major regional parks.**

THOSE WHO DO NOT USE PARKS ARE PREDOMINATELY NOT INTERESTED OR HAVE NO TIME TO DO SO

Among those who said that they do not use city parks, 41% stated they were not interested or had no time. Almost 20% cited lack of information as the main reason for not visiting parks or recreation facilities.

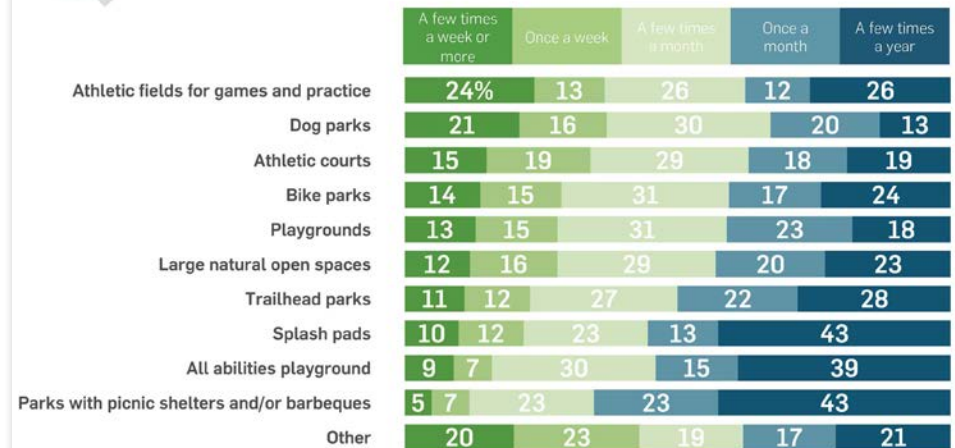
Q Which of the following reasons best explains why you do not use or visit Springville City parks, fields, or recreational facilities? (n=30)



RESIDENTS ARE TRAVELING OUTSIDE OF CITY FOR DOG PARKS AND ATHLETIC PRACTICE FIELDS

Over 20% of Springville households visit athletic fields or dog parks a few times a week or more. Picnic shelters and/or barbeques are only used once a month or less by most respondents. Pickleball, disc golf, and walking trails are also popular outside of Springville.

Q How often do you or members of your household visit each of the following types of parks or fields outside of Springville?





Rotary Park

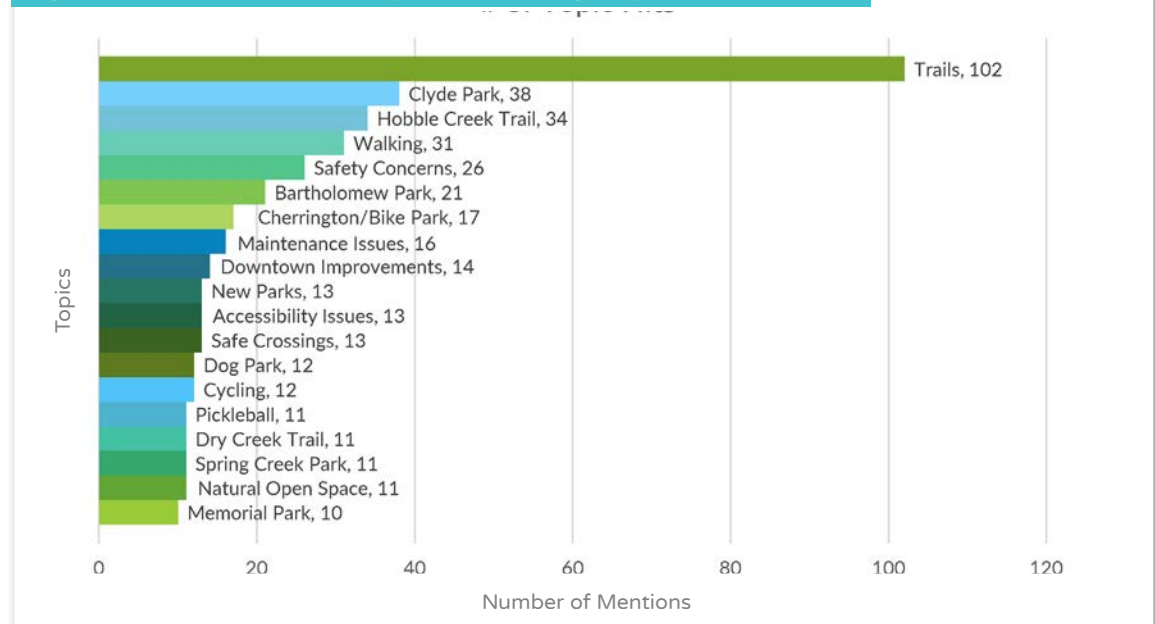
“We love it here in Springville, especially Art City Days, the Art City Days Folk Festival, everything about Hobble Creek Canyon and our neighborhood school.”

- Survey Respondent

VISIONING MAP AND IDEAS BOARD

- There is **broad interest in trails** of all kinds in Springville.
- » Trails of most interest to improve/ implement are **Hobble Creek Trail, Dry Creek Trail, Bonneville Shoreline Trail**, and walking paths within parks.
- » There is a desire for **more trail amenities** (i.e. parking, bike parking, restrooms) at key trailheads and parks.
- Participants expressed **general concern for pedestrian and cyclist safety and accessibility** for parks and trails, with street crossings, ADA accessibility issues in parks and Safe Routes to School mentioned in particular.
- **Clyde Park** is a great site but the community would like to see a better vision for it.
- Maintenance concerns include **weeds along trails and over-watering lawn areas** in parks.
- Community members are interested in amenities/activities that currently don't exist in the City, including a **bike park, a dog park, pickleball courts, a fitness park and a music park**. People want to see a greater variety of public art as well.

Figure 10: Most Discussed Topics - Visioning Map & Idea Board



Exemplify "Art City" in our Parks

Whatever we do with our parks, I think it is important for us to stay true to theme of our city. There is an art museum in Springville. I have seen some sculptures around town. Yet I do not get an overwhelming feeling of "ART" when I look around Springville. There are so many forms of artistic expression. We can be more artistic in designing our city parks. We can make parks that also encourage art appreciation and artistic expression.



Connect Parks with Trails

It would be nice to have walking trails that connected parks and walking trails together. A trail along Hobble Creek that connects those parks to the Mapleton trail would be superb.



STORY BOARDS

The Story Board feature of the website garnered some of the most heartfelt, qualitative information about the Springville parks and recreation system. Participants shared cherished memories of experiences in the canyon parks and generational ties to Art City Days. The appeal of looped perimeter pathways was also mentioned.

DREAMING OF ART CITY DAYS

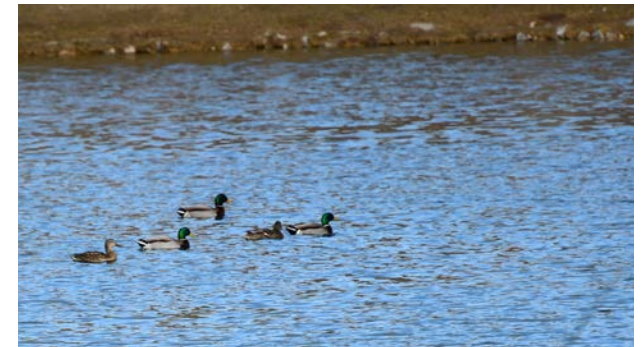
Since I was a kid, when people asked me what my favorite holiday of the year was, I might have said, “Art City Days”. Growing up in Springville we always attended. My grandfather loved the parade and made attending and supporting it a priority. It now brings me total joy when I hear my daughter exclaim, “Art City Days is my favorite week of the year!” When it was canceled in 2020 due to COVID, my children complained that they “might as well have canceled Christmas”. Art City Days is such a dream for us. From the interactions, talents shared, delicious food, the togetherness of downtown, searching for hidden pictures, Children’s activities, medallions, making cardboard boats, and the candy at the parade, it’s a week that we look forward to all year. It reminds us of what childhood should be made of. Community, family, food and friends. We love spending the week with others, who love this place as much as we do.



“Dreaming of Art City Days”

WALKING BARTHOLOMEW

For a great break from the house, five laps around Lake Bartholomew can hardly be beat. Each time of day or season has its own personality. One of the bonuses about this walk is that if we run out of time or interest, we can always quit when we get close to the car after finishing a lap.



“Walking Bartholomew”

MY STORY

I enjoy going on walks when I visit parks, so I visit parks that have walking trails around them. I prefer when the trails loop or connect to other parks and trails so I can walk longer distances.

GRANDMA SARA'S TEDDY BEAR PICNIC AND TEA PARTY

Making memories enjoying the outdoors with my grandchildren is so fun. My mother loved to play tea party with her grandchildren. The year she died I decided to start a tradition with my grandchildren in her memory. The summer of 2017 I started the annual Grandma Sara's Teddy Bear Picnic and Tea Party. I rent a pavilion in one of the canyon parks. We have a lovely spread of finger foods and lemonade and peppermint tea on embroidered table cloths and quilted placemats. We have a photo op with our favorite bear or doll, or our doll's bear. We read stories and sing songs and play games. One of our favorite traditions is the introduction of our bears or dolls we have brought. Each of us introduces our guest and tells a story about them.

The pavilions are so lovely in Springville's beautiful Hobble Creek Canyon. When we finish our picnic we camp at Jolly's then visit Bartholomew park and play in the water.

Memories of tea parties, Teddy Bear picnics, camping with Grandma and Grandpa and swimming at the reservoir will be forever cherished by our grandchildren. I know the memories already are for me.



"Mom Camp"

MOM CAMP

Every summer the moms in our neighborhood plan a "Mom Camp". We reserve and head up Hobble Creek Canyon with all the kids to camp for two nights during the middle of the week. We play in the creek and make the best memories. Dad's join us for dinner, often spend the night, and head back to work during the day. We love being so close to home to get kids to and from needed obligations, making it possible for everyone to get together. Otherwise we would never find a time that worked for everyone. Our canyon parks are so beautiful.

WEBSITE COMMENTS

- Appreciate existing programs & facilities
- Would like to see:
 - » More trails along Hobble Creek
 - » Improvements to existing parks, especially Clyde Park
 - » Dog park (maybe at Community Park)
- Staffing feedback



Holdaway Park

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

STRENGTHS OF THE EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM

- Park quantity & distribution, well-maintained
- Art City Days
- Recreation programming variety
- Natural open space
- Great sections of trail, though short

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM

- Trail connections (between parks/schools/trails, cities, east/west, perimeter paths)
- Safer trail crossings
- Bike skills park/pump track
- Use wide road right-of-ways for trails in Downtown Springville
- Non-vehicular options
- Private property/trails issues
- More variety in design/keep parks up-to-date (themes, art, music, individual activities, destination features, more “gathering places”, accessibility)
- Shade at playgrounds
- Better park maintenance/safety
- Dog Park (in undeveloped park area or new site)
- More program variety (options other than organized sports, all ages, bike month)
- Increase funding for recreation programming equipment
- Expand Clyde Recreation Center

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS (CONT.)

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC EXISTING PARKS

- **Community Park & other areas in City**
 - » Open space w/ trail along Hobble Creek
 - » Connected trails encourage more use & better upkeep
 - » Shade in natural open space
 - » More passive recreation uses
 - » Enhance riparian corridors/preserve natural areas
- **Memorial Park**
 - » Add bike playground, perimeter paths & lighting
 - » Connect w/ east-west trail
 - » Enhance skate park
- **Clyde Park**
 - » Yamauchi Hill history
 - » Hillside ninja course/hillside walk
 - » Exercise course
 - » Sledding
 - » Hillside slide
 - » Add amenities for neighborhood like playground

POTENTIAL USES/IDEAS FOR THE PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM

- **Dry Creek Parkway**
 - » Small bike playground where grass doesn't grow well
- **Hobble Creek Canyon Property**
 - » Dog Park
 - » Yurts/glamping
 - » Reception center
- **Cherrington Park**
 - » Can have both bike park & water tanks
 - » Connect valley to canyon over the top, connect to BST and Bartholomew Park
- **Dog Park**
 - » Large, open with adequate access & parking
- **General**
 - » Make Springville "Epicenter of Outdoor Play"
 - » Seasonal road closures for activities like sledding (1200 East at Clyde Park?)



Playgrounds



Restrooms



Reservable Pavilions



Multipurpose Fields



Pickleball Courts



Tennis Courts



Baseball/Softball Fields



Volleyball Courts



Basketball Courts

*Includes restroom at Centennial Park which is not currently in service.

PARK SYSTEM “AT-A-GLANCE”

Residents expressed appreciation for the wide variety of parks, open space and other amenities that help meet the community’s recreational needs. These are illustrated in Map 1, which indicates the location of existing parks and open spaces in the City, including school grounds, special use parks and other unique amenities.

Table 2 provides a detailed inventory of the existing parks and amenities provided at each, with notes regarding additional facilities and changes that could help meet the community’s recreation needs. To summarize, 341.0 acres of existing parks and other special recreation lands and 789 acres of open space are currently located in the City to serve Springville residents.

341

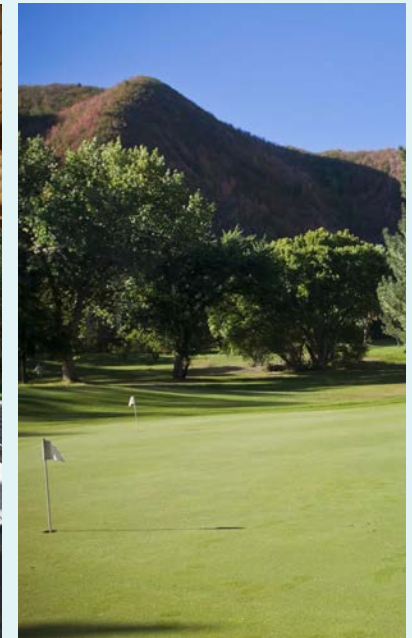
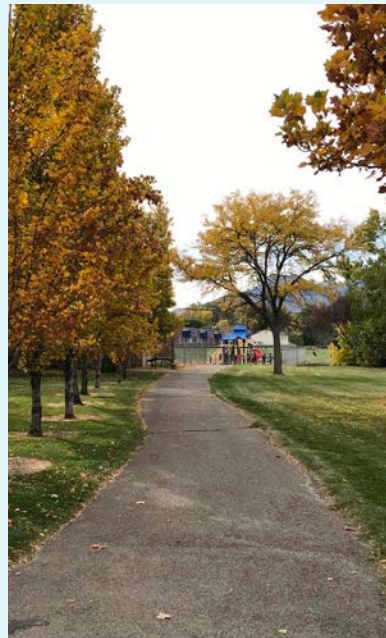
Public Park & Special Use Facility Acres

26

Public Parks

8

Special Use Facilities



Map 1: Existing Parks & Open Space

-  Existing Public Park
-  Existing Special Use Public Facility
-  Cemetery
-  Existing Public Parkway
-  Existing Public Golf Course
-  Existing City Open Space
-  Existing School
-  Federally-Owned Land
-  State-Owned Land
-  Wetlands
-  Waterbody
-  Perennial Stream
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Canal/Ditch
-  Springville City Boundary

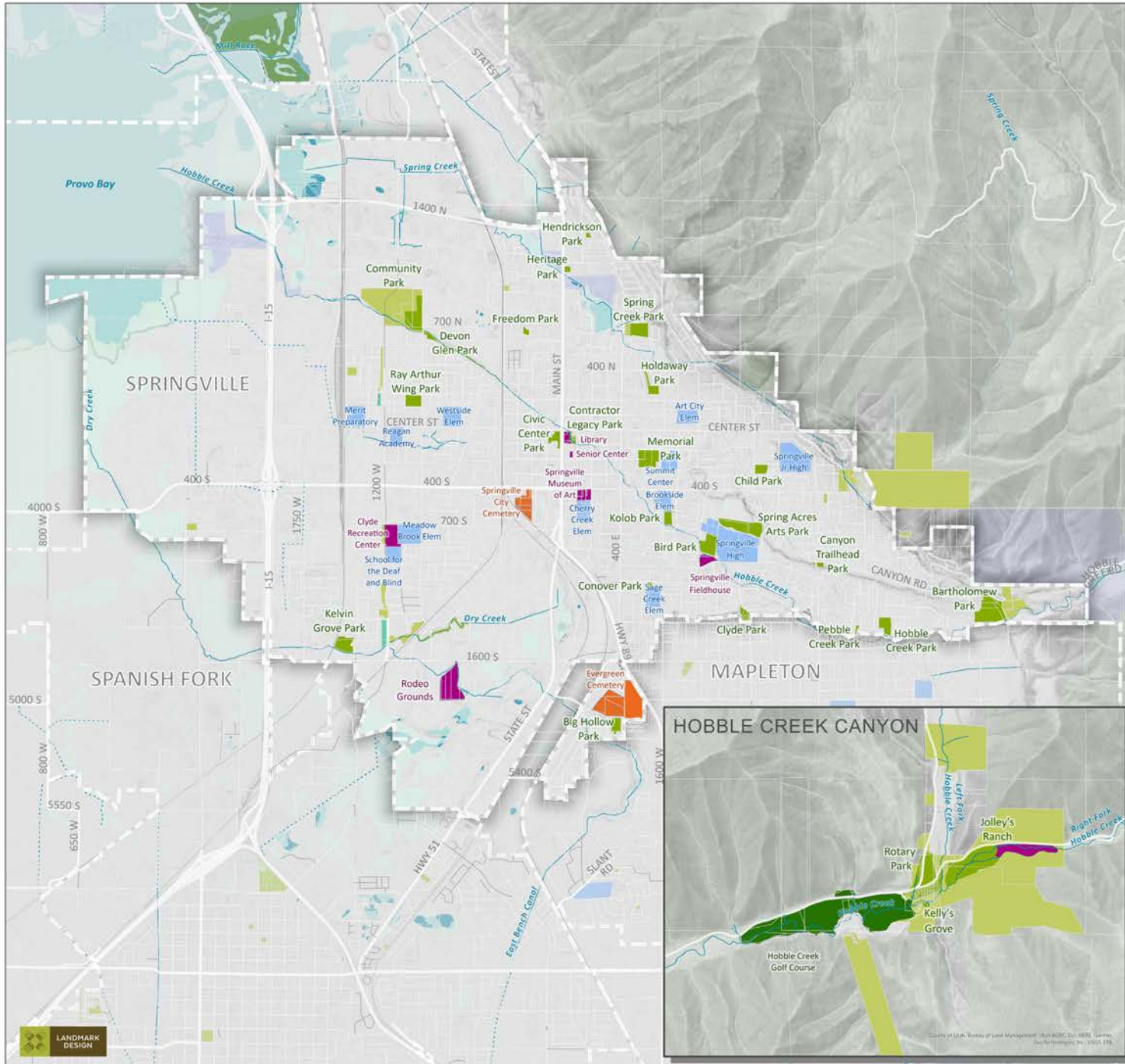


TABLE 2: PARK FACILITIES INVENTORY

	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	ACRES	PARKING TYPE	PARKING SPACES	RESTROOMS	RESERVABLE PAVILIONS	MEDIUM/SMALL PAVILIONS	MULTIPURPOSE FIELDS	BASEBALL/ SOFTBALL FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	PICKLEBALL COURTS	VOLLEYBALL COURTS	BASKETBALL COURTS	PLAYGROUNDS
REGIONAL PARKS	Jolley's Ranch Park	Hobble Creek Canyon	35.0	Paved		5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
	Kelly's Grove Park	Hobble Creek Canyon	24.0	Unpaved		4	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Rotary Park	Hobble Creek Canyon	9.0	Unpaved		2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Wayne Bartholomew Family Park	1090 S 2900 E	16.0	Paved	156	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNITY PARKS	Civic Center Park	110 S Main Street	3.2	Shared	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Community Park	711 W 950 N	11.0	Paved	183	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Memorial Park	260 S 700 E	9.0	Street	-	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	1
	Spring Acres/Arts Park	700 S 1300 E	13.9	Shared	-	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Big Hollow Park	335 E Sweetwater Dr	3.8	Paved	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bird Park	999 E 900 S	8.7	Shared	-	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
	Child Park	1300 E 200 S	3.1	Street	-	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Clyde Park	1200 E 1200 S	3.3	Paved	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hobble Creek Park	2248 Deer Creek Way	5.3	Paved	19	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Holdaway Park	550 E 400 N	3.8	Paved	26	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Kelvin Grove Park	1484 Wallace Dr	6.6	Paved	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Kolob Park	700 E Averett Ave	3.0	Shared	-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Ray Arthur Wing Park	950 W 125 N	5.7	Paved	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Spring Creek Park	500 E 600 N	8.8	Street	-	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 2: PARK FACILITIES INVENTORY (CONT.)

	PARK NAME	SKATE/BIKE PARK	SPLASH PAD	PICNIC TABLES	BARBECUE GRILLS	BENCHES	BIKE RACKS	DRINKING FOUNTAINS	WALKING PATHS (LF)	OPEN LAWN AREAS	TRAILHEAD	WATER ACCESS	NOTES
REGIONAL PARKS	Jolley's Ranch Park	0	0	20	9	9	0	3		Y		Y	Swing Sets (3); Fire Pits (5); Campsites (57); Day Use & Overnight Fees; Power & Water, Frisbee Golf, Youth Camp
	Kelly's Grove Park	0	0	23	5	6	0	5		Y		Y	Swing Sets (2); Fireplaces (5), Fire Pit (2); Horseshoe Pit; Day Use & Overnight Fees; Power & Water
	Rotary Park	0	0	0	2	4	0	0		Y	Y	N	Fireplaces (2); Fire Pits (1); Day Use & Overnight Fees; Power & Water
	Wayne Bartholomew Family Park	0	0	13	5	0	0	1	2,920	Y	Y	Y	Large Reservoir; Parking Fee; Concessions w/ Seating; Changing Rooms; Fishing
COMMUNITY PARKS	Civic Center Park	0	1	6	0	22	2	2		Y			Sculpture Garden
	Community Park	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1,857		Y	Y	39 Acres Undeveloped
	Memorial Park	1	0	2	0	2	0	1					Concession Building; Skate Park
	Spring Acres/Arts Park	0	0	22	0	24	0	4	2,714	Y		Y	Amphitheater (Rentable), Stage w/ Prep Room and Restrooms, Sound Booth, Stadium Grass Seating; Disc Golf Course; Pond; Bleachers (2)
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	Big Hollow Park	0	0	13	1	6	0	1	2,232	Y			
	Bird Park	0	0	6	0	0	0	0					Score Booth/Concessions; Bleachers (10)
	Child Park	0	0	3	1	7	0	1	1,785	Y			4 Hoops on Basketball Court
	Clyde Park	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1,166	Y			
	Hobble Creek Park	0	0	18	4	16	0	2	2,983	Y		Y	4 Hoops on Basketball Court
	Holdaway Park	0	0	6	0	7	0	1	1,310	Y			
	Kelvin Grove Park	0	0	8	1	8	0	0	1,704	Y			2 Hoops on Basketball Court
	Kolob Park	0	0	4	0	6	0	1					Lighted Ball Field with Bleachers (2)
	Ray Arthur Wing Park	0	0	6	6	16	0	0	3,048	Y		Y	Pond
	Spring Creek Park	0	0	20	1	18	0	1	2,976	Y			

TABLE 2: PARK FACILITIES INVENTORY (CONT.)

	PARK NAME	ADDRESS	ACRES	PARKING TYPE	PARKING SPACES	RESTROOMS	RESERVABLE PAVILIONS	MEDIUM/SMALL PAVILIONS	MULTIPURPOSE FIELDS	BASEBALL/ SOFTBALL FIELDS	TENNIS COURTS	PICKLEBALL COURTS	VOLLEYBALL COURTS	BASKETBALL COURTS	PLAYGROUNDS
POCKET PARKS	Canyon Road Trailhead Park	1700 E. Canyon Rd	1.0	Paved	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Conover Park	600 E. 1000 S.	0.7	Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Contractors Legacy Park	46 S. 100 E.	0.7	Paved	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Devon Glen Park and Trail	596 N. 960 W.	1.5	Paved	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Freedom Park	673 N. 250 W.	1.0	Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Hendrickson Park	1300 N. 300 E.	0.6	Unpaved	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Heritage Park	1100 N. Main Street	1.1	Street	-	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Pebble Creek Park	1398 Valley Sage Dr.	0.6	Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPECIAL USE FACILITIES	Clyde Recreation Center	717 S. 1200 W.	6.9	Paved	307	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0
	Dry Creek Parkway & Trail/1200 W.	1354 S. 1200 W.	3.7	Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Field House	1026 E. 900 S.	4.3	Paved	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Hobble Creek Golf Course	94 Hobble Creek Canyon Rd	112.8	Paved	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Quail Valley Parkway	1275 W. 250 N.	1.4	Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rodeo Grounds	767 W 1600 S	15.7	Unpaved	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Senior Center	65 E. 200 S.	0.5	Street	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Springville Museum of Art	126 E. 400 S.	2.0	Paved	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2: PARK FACILITIES INVENTORY (CONT.)

	PARK NAME	SKATE/BIKE PARK	SPLASH PAD	PICNIC TABLES	BARBECUE GRILLS	BENCHES	BIKE RACKS	DRINKING FOUNTAINS	WALKING PATHS (LF)	OPEN LAWN AREAS	TRAILHEAD	WATER ACCESS	NOTES
POCKET PARKS	Canyon Road Trailhead Park	0	0	5	0	4	1	1		Y	Y		Bike Repair Station
	Conover Park	0	0	3	0	0	0	0					Access to School
	Contractors Legacy Park	0	0	3	0	2	0	1					Bridge to Library
	Devon Glen Park and Trail	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	4,045	Y			
	Freedom Park	0	0	4	0	6	0	1	979	Y			
	Hendrickson Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Y			
	Heritage Park	0	0	7	1	5	0	0				Y	
	Pebble Creek Park	0	0	3	0	0	0	0			Y		
SPECIAL USE FACILITIES	Clyde Recreation Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Dry Creek Parkway & Trail/1200 W.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	528				
	Field House	0	0	0	0	0	1	0					Indoor Artificial Turf Field; Old Pool Building
	Hobble Creek Golf Course	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Quail Valley Parkway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429				
	Rodeo Grounds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	Senior Center	0	0	0	0	1	0	0					
Springville Museum of Art	0	0	0	0	8	0	0					Sculpture Garden	

PARK TYPES

The following is a summary of the types of parks found in the Springville City, beginning with the smallest - Pocket Parks - and followed by Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks and the largest - Regional Parks¹. See Appendix A - Springville City Park System Inventory & Conditions Assessment for more detail about individual parks within these four categories.

This chapter also addresses Special Use Facilities that are not generally used for meetings traditional park needs. The section concludes with a discussion of public Open Space and how it is distributed throughout the community.

POCKET PARKS

Pocket Parks are the smallest park type with a typical size of 3 acres or less. This type of park usually has minimal amenities, including open lawn areas, picnic tables, benches, and trees. They are designed to serve the immediate residential neighborhood, helping to ensure access to parks is equitable and distribution gaps are avoided, where access to larger parks may not be feasible, or where large tracts of land are not available.

Springville currently has eight parks within this category totaling 7.2 acres, ranging from 0.6 acres to 1.5 acres in size, with an average of 0.9 acres per park.

¹ A park may be classified as a larger park type if it has the types of amenities typically associated with a larger category, or conversely, may fall into a smaller park classification if it does not meet the minimum standards for the park type that it would normally be assigned based on acreage.



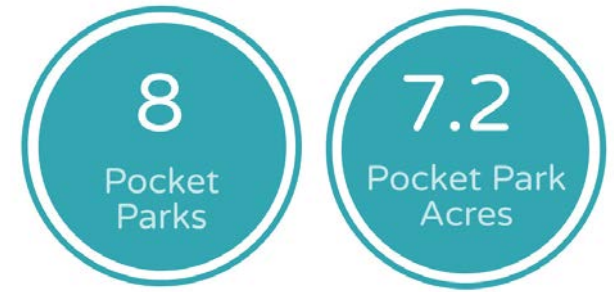
Conover Park



Freedom Park



Heritage Park



EXISTING POCKET PARKS

- Canyon Road Trailhead Park - 1.0 acres
- Conover Park - 0.7 acres
- Contractors Legacy Park - 0.7 acres
- Devon Glen Park and Trail - 1.5 acres
- Freedom Park - 1.0 acres
- Hendrickson Park - 0.6 acres
- Heritage Park - 1.1 acres
- Pebble Creek Park - 0.6 acres

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Springville’s ten Neighborhood Parks comprise a large portion of the park system with a total of 52.1 acres. This type of park typically ranges from 3 to 10 acres in size, providing amenities to meet the needs of the surrounding neighborhoods.

The City’s Neighborhood Parks range in size from 3.0 acres to 8.8 acres, with an average of 5.2 acres per park.



Child Park



Ray Arthur Park



Spring Creek Park



Big Hollow Park



Hobble Creek Park



Clyde Park

EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

- Big Hollow Park - 3.8 acres
- Bird Park - 8.7 acres
- Child Park - 3.1 acres
- Clyde Park - 3.3 acres
- Hobble Creek Park - 5.3 acres
- Holdaway Park - 3.8 acres
- Kelvin Grove Park - 6.6 acres
- Kolob Park - 3.0 acres
- Ray Arthur Wing Park - 5.7 acres
- Spring Creek Park - 8.8 acres

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community Parks generally range in size from 10 to 20 acres. They may be larger, especially if they contain large undeveloped open lands that are accessed by trails, or smaller due to challenges with land availability. Community Parks are sometimes located adjacent to unique facilities such as recreation centers or performing arts centers. They accommodate special events and gatherings and can provide for a broad variety of activities and recreation opportunities.

Springville currently has four Community Parks in this category, encompassing 37.1 acres of land, ranging between 3.2 to 13.9 acres and an average of 9.3 acres per park.



Civic Center Park



Memorial Park



Civic Center Park



Community Park



Spring Acres Park

EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS

- Civic Center Park - 3.2 acres
- Community Park - 11.0 acres
- Memorial Park - 9.0 acres
- Spring Acres/Arts Park - 13.9 acres

REGIONAL PARKS

The largest park type is the Regional Park, which serves the City and region with special features and amenities. Regional Parks generally range in size from 20 acres and greater but may be smaller depending on land availability or other factors or needs. They are also the most diverse park type, providing a large range of amenities and features.

Springville has four parks that fall within this category. They total 84.0 acres and range in size from 9.0 to 35.0 acres, with an average of 21.0 acres per park.



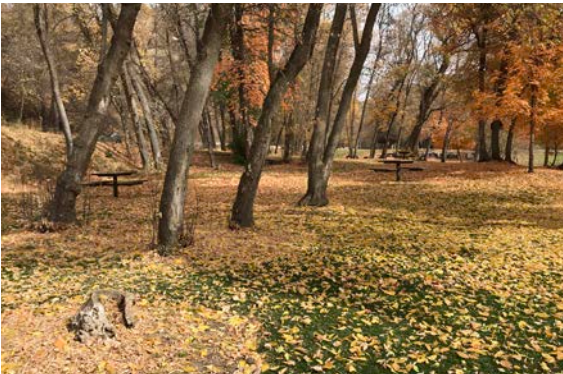
Wayne Bartholomew Family Park



Rotary Park



Jolley's Ranch Park



Kelly's Grove Park



Wayne Bartholomew Family Park



Jolley's Ranch Park

EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS

- Jolley's Ranch Park - 35.0 acres
- Kelly's Grove Park - 24.0 acres
- Rotary Park - 9.0 acres
- Wayne Bartholomew Family Park - 16.0 acres

SPECIAL USE FACILITIES

There are a number of unique facilities that help meet the recreation and leisure needs of the community, including the Clyde Recreation Center, Hobble Creek Golf Course, Springville Fieldhouse, Springville Museum of Art, Springville Senior Center and the Art City Rodeo Arena. These special parks and facilities typically are focused on non-traditional park and recreation needs or are “pay to play” facilities not accessible without payment of an entrance fee. These facilities are described in greater detail in Chapter 4: Recreation and Community Events.

OTHER PUBLIC LAND MAINTAINED BY THE CITY

In addition to parks, open space and trails, Springville also maintains a range of public landscapes located in the vicinity of public buildings and similar quasi-park parcels and features. While such uses often enhance the community’s aesthetics, they do not fulfill a park function and place additional demands on the City’s maintenance staff.

PRIVATE PARKS

Private parks are typically designed to meet the needs of residents who live in private subdivisions. Such parks are generally not open to public access and use and often focus on providing open lawn areas, playgrounds, sports courts and small pavilions. In contrast, public parks usually include large-ticket features and elements expressly to meet public needs and demands, such as active sports fields and other major recreation facilities. Since private parks and recreation facilities are generally not open for public use, they are not included in the assessment of distribution and service levels that follow.

EXISTING PARK NEEDS AND SERVICE LEVELS

Two separate analyses were used to determine how the existing parks system in Springville meets community needs. The first of these is a **Level of Service (LOS) Analysis**, which examines park acreage in relation to population. The second is a **Distribution/Service Area Analysis**, which evaluates the distribution of parks in the City to determine if gaps in service to residential areas exist.



Hobble Creek Golf Course

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) developed the Level of Service (LOS) Analysis to help communities evaluate whether their amount of park land is sufficient for meeting resident needs. The LOS analysis is a ratio calculated by dividing the total acres of park land by the population and multiplying by 1,000. This resulting figure represents the number of park acres provided for every thousand residents.

Until recently, the LOS analysis was the benchmark tool for assessing park needs, providing the framework for a community to compare its performance against other cities and minimum national standards. The method has fallen out of favor as a standard benchmark in our region, in large part because such comparisons do not reflect the unique conditions and goals of individual communities. This is especially true in the Intermountain West, where cities such as Springville have access to significant amounts of state and federal public lands and publicly-owned open space that help meet recreation needs. As a result, the analysis serves instead as a reference point for gauging where a community stands compared to national averages rather than a recommendation or for direct comparisons with other communities. It nevertheless remains an important tool for understanding the amount of park acreage currently available and whether or not adjustments are required as the community grows and matures.

A NOTE ABOUT LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) & IMPACT FEES

The LOS discussion in this document is related specifically to planning for future parks. The intent is to understand the level of service currently existing in the community, and to determine the means for maintaining that level of service or establishing a more appropriate level of service for the future.

LOS is based on a quantity (acres, miles, numbers) per a determined number of persons (population), and results in a ratio of facilities to population. For example, the parks ratio is typically expressed as the number of acres of park land per 1,000 persons.

It is important to distinguish this discussion of LOS for planning purposes from the LOS typically used in determining impact fees. Impact fees are a means of charging new development its proportionate share of the cost of providing essential public services. While a LOS for planning is used to establish a standard or guideline for future facility development, an impact fee is used to assess new development for the actual cost of providing the service. For example, if there are five-acres of parks in Springville for each 1,000 residents at present, new development cannot be charged at a rate for ten-acres of park land for each 1,000 residents. Springville may elect to provide a higher LOS in the future because its current residents desire a higher level of service, but it cannot require new development to pay for the higher LOS. Utah law is clear on this point, as follows:

“A local political subdivision or private entity may not impose an impact fee to raise the established level of service of a public facility serving existing development.” UC11-36-202(1)(a)(ii).”

The Parks & Recreation Element should provide a foundation for developing a Capital Improvements Plan, Impact Fee Facilities Plan (IFFP), and Impact Fee Analysis (IFA). The IFFP is designed to identify the demands placed upon the existing facilities by future development and evaluate how these demands will be met by the City, as well as the future improvements required to maintain the existing LOS. The purpose of the IFA is to proportionately allocate the cost of the new facilities and any excess capacity to new development, while ensuring that all methods of financing are considered. While the IFFP and IFA will serve as a companion to this document, information may differ due to the specific requirements related to the calculation of impact fees as defined in Utah Code 11-36a - the Impact Fee Act.

As previously indicated, Springville City has approximately 341.0 acres of land available to meet a broad spectrum of park uses and needs. It should be noted that only a portion of that total has been used for calculating the current Level of Service (LOS) since some of the facilities in the City do not contribute to the system. The Senior Center, Springville Museum of Art, Field House and Clyde Recreation Center are not traditional park sites, are special-use facilities or are “pay-to-play” facilities. Therefore, the acreage for these sites was deducted from the total acreage, resulting in 180.4 acres of Regional, Community, Neighborhood and Pocket Parks that contribute to traditional park needs.

The existing LOS was determined by dividing the acreage of existing City parks (180.4) by the 2020 population (35,268) and multiplying by 1,000 to calculate the number of park acres per 1,000 residents ($180.4 / 35,268 \times 1,000 = 5.11$). This calculation demonstrates that **the City has an existing LOS of 5.11 acres of park land for every thousand residents.**

The *Parks and Trails Plan (2005)* followed the suggestions of NRPA for the LOS per by park type, but as discussed previously, comparing Springville City to the broad standards based on national averages is not recommended. In addition, the previous plan included facilities in its totals for each park type that are better classified as special use parks, such as the Hobble Creek Golf Course and the Springville Museum of Art. Moving forward, benchmarking City progress will be more straightforward and accurate by narrowing to the more focused list of park types recommended above.

It is also important to note that the LOS used for this Master Plan differs from that used for impact fees, as noted in the callout on page 39.

DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

In addition to determining the existing Level of Service, an examination of park distribution and service areas helps understand the spatial and locational characteristics of the City’s park system. This analysis is supported by public input, which indicated that it is essential to have parks within walking distance of their homes.

Map 2 illustrates the distribution and service areas of existing parks, which were assigned service radii by park type as follows:

- Pocket Parks 1/4 mile radius (typical walking distance for park with minimal amenities)
- Neighborhood Parks 1/2 mile radius (typical walking distance for park a small variety of amenities)
- Community Parks 1 mile radius (typical driving distance for park with a good variety amenities)
- Regional Parks 2 mile radius (typical driving distance for park with significant amenities)

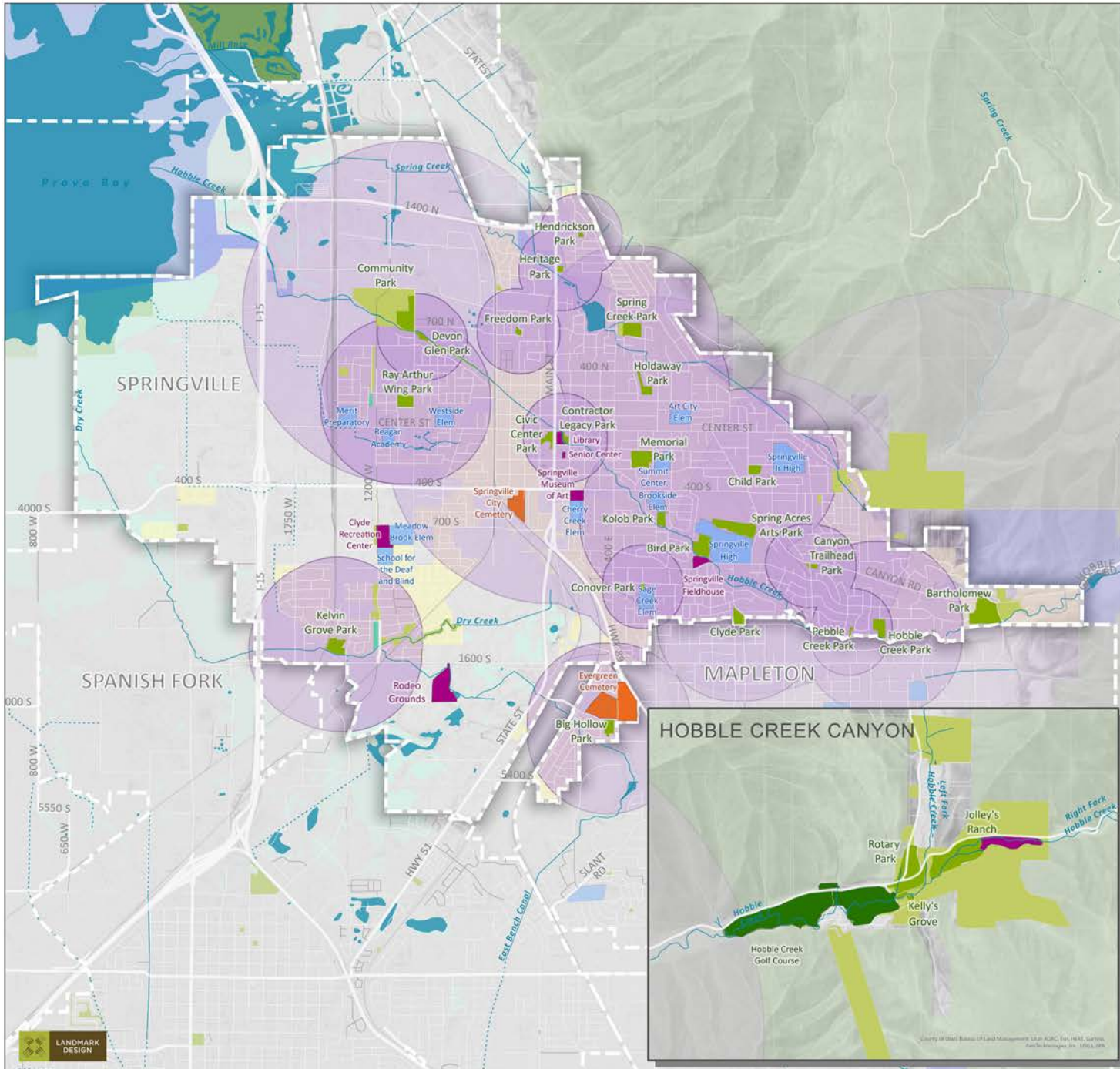
Park Acres Contributing to LOS



Existing Level of Service



Map 2: Existing Park Service Areas



- Pocket Park Service Area - 1/4 mi
- Neighborhood Park Service Area - 1/2 mi
- Community Park Service Area - 1 mi
- Regional Park Service Area - 2 mi
- Existing Residential Land Use
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Special Use Public Facility
- Cemetery
- Existing Public Golf Course
- Existing Public Parkway
- Existing City Open Space
- Existing School
- Federal-Owned Land
- State-Owned Land
- Waterbody
- Wetlands
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Canal/Ditch
- Springville City Boundary



Special use facilities were not assigned service radii for the reasons previously discussed. The map includes residential areas, illustrating where parks serve existing and future neighborhoods and the resulting gap areas.

As illustrated in Map 2, there are a few service area gaps in areas of existing residential development, primarily between the Clyde Recreation Center and the Art City Days Rodeo Grounds. There are additional pockets of existing residential developments west of I-15, just south of 400 South, that are not currently served by parks.

MEETING EXISTING AND FUTURE PARK NEEDS

This section addresses types, acreage and distribution of parks required to meet existing and future needs in Springville City. The recommendations are based on the previous section’s analyses and aligned with projections of future growth and park demands. The recommendations also take into consideration significant input from City staff, the Advisory Committee and the public, ensuring that future park service levels align with the community’s current vision.

FUTURE LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR PARKS

As previously mentioned, while direct comparisons to national standards are not recommended, reviewing situations closer to home can provide a general sense of where Springville stands in comparison to similar communities in the region, some of which have similar goals and needs. As illustrated in Table 3, Springville City’s LOS ranks second highest among the list of comparable Utah communities.

While it is helpful to start with an overall sense of the park LOS in Springville in relation to other communities, it is not the recommended method for establishing a desired LOS, in large part because every community is unique and the method used for calculating LOS may differ from the method used in Springville. Some cities aim to become regional recreation destinations for tourists and are willing to finance major investments in park development. Others choose to include open space acquisition in their park acre calculations. Springville’s LOS moving forward should be based on the City’s vision for its park system paired with what the community is able and willing to fund.

“Yes, Springville has many parks, but they are all on east of the freeway, a minimum of 10 minutes’ drive for those of us who live west of I-15.”

- Survey Respondent

TABLE 3: PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE COMPARISON

COMMUNITY	PARK LEVEL-OF-SERVICE (LOS)
St. George	5.7
Springville City	5.11
Mapleton City	4.9
Provo	4.8
Spanish Fork	4.7
South Jordan	4.4
Salem	4.3
Sandy	3.8
Draper	3.7
Herriman	3.7
Saratoga Springs	3.7
Lehi	3.6
West Jordan	2.9
Orem	2.8

Springville Park Vision

The survey results indicate that residents desire a park, open space, recreation and trail system that is focused on local use, with two-thirds of respondents indicating that smaller neighborhood parks are preferred rather than major regional parks. When the respondents were asked how they would allocate a hypothetical amount of money, the top three priorities were expanding the recreation center, adding walking and biking trails, and upgrading existing parks and playgrounds. New neighborhood and community parks, additional athletic courts and additional large natural open spaces followed in popularity.

The survey also indicated that while residents want amenities like public parks, libraries and community centers, maintaining low taxes is important as well. This feedback indicates that making the most of the existing facilities, including building out and/or expanding existing sites, is important to the community, and that the desired focus should be on meeting the needs of residents as close to home as possible. This is also supported by 87-percent of survey respondents saying that having parks within walking distance to home is somewhat or extremely important.

Recommended LOS

The previous *Parks and Trails Plan (2005)* indicated that the desired LOS for the City was 9.0 acres/1,000 people, which was based on NRPA standards, reduced slightly to align with the calculated LOS at that time. As mentioned in the previous section of this plan, the 2005 LOS included different facilities in the calculation than are recommended in this Master Plan, making direct comparisons difficult. It is also important to note that it is common for LOS to decline slightly as cities mature. As Springville has continued to develop, the City has added a broader variety of amenities to meet residents' needs, many of which fall outside traditional LOS analysis methods. As such, this plan recommends basing the future LOS on the residents' general satisfaction with the current provision of parks according to the community survey and City's desire to maintain a high-quality park system with a variety of facilities, amenities and options. Therefore, this plan recommends a **future LOS of 5.0 park acres per 1,000 people**, which is slightly rounded down from the existing LOS.

Additionally, vigilance and care are required to ensure parks are located in a manner that fills distribution gaps and provides equitable access to parks as the City continues to develop.

FILLING DISTRIBUTION GAPS

As described previously, there are several gaps in park distribution and service areas, primarily around the Clyde Recreation Center and west of Interstate 15 as shown on Map 2. Map 3

Future Level of Service



illustrates the location and service areas of new public parks that are currently planned to be built by the City or in partnership with others, such as the agreement with the School District to replace Bird Park with facilities of like value elsewhere in the vicinity. Table 4 summarizes the planned parks and acreages shown on Map 3. These planned parks help fill existing and future gaps, though needs are not completely met.

TABLE 4: PLANNED PARKS

CITY PARKS	ACRES	PARK TYPE
Centennial Park	3.0 acres	Community Park
Cherrington Park	8.4 acres	Community Park
Community Park Expansion	39.0 acres	Community Park
Fieldhouse Site	4.3 acres	Neighborhood Park
Jeremiah Johnson (Exp. of Rotary)	6.5 acres	Regional Park
Total City Planned Parks	61.2 acres	
Spring Acres/Bird/Spring Arts Redesign ¹	12.0 acres	Community Park
Total Planned Parks including School Dist. Project	73.2 acres	

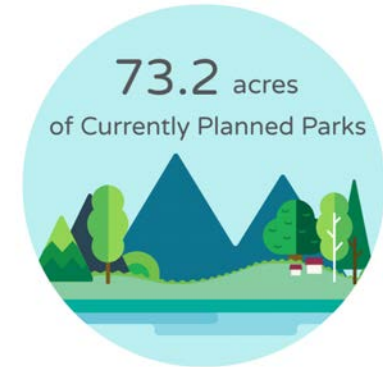
¹ The Nebo School District is building the new high school in the location of the existing Bird Park. Other site redesign will also reconfigure Spring Acres/Arts Park. The site redesign will result in approximately 12.0 acres of additional park land above the existing total for Bird Park and Spring Acres/Arts Park. Development costs will be paid for by the school district as part of the development agreement, replacing the City's parks with facilities of equal value.

Map 4 details the additional Neighborhood and Community Parks needed to help fill existing and future gaps in the City's park system. As shown, two additional Community Parks are needed - one in the area between Clyde Recreation Center and the Rodeo Grounds and the other on the west side of I-15. Two neighborhood parks are also recommended to provide a finer grain of park distribution and help provide parks closer to home. The first proposed Neighborhood Park is between 1650 West and I-15, just South of Hobble Creek. The second proposed Neighborhood Park is south of 700 South and West of State Street between the two railroad tracks. This approach will fill current gaps and ensure equitable park access by build-out.

Assuming a recommended minimum of three acres per Neighborhood Park and ten acres for Community Parks², the City will need a total of **26 acres of additional park land to meet present and future distribution needs** assuming all currently planned parks are constructed.

² Parks need to meet the minimum amenities described in the Park Standards section in order to qualify for a given park type - acreage alone does not meet the standards. Exceptions to standard acreage are also possible if a smaller park meets the amenity requirements for a given park type.

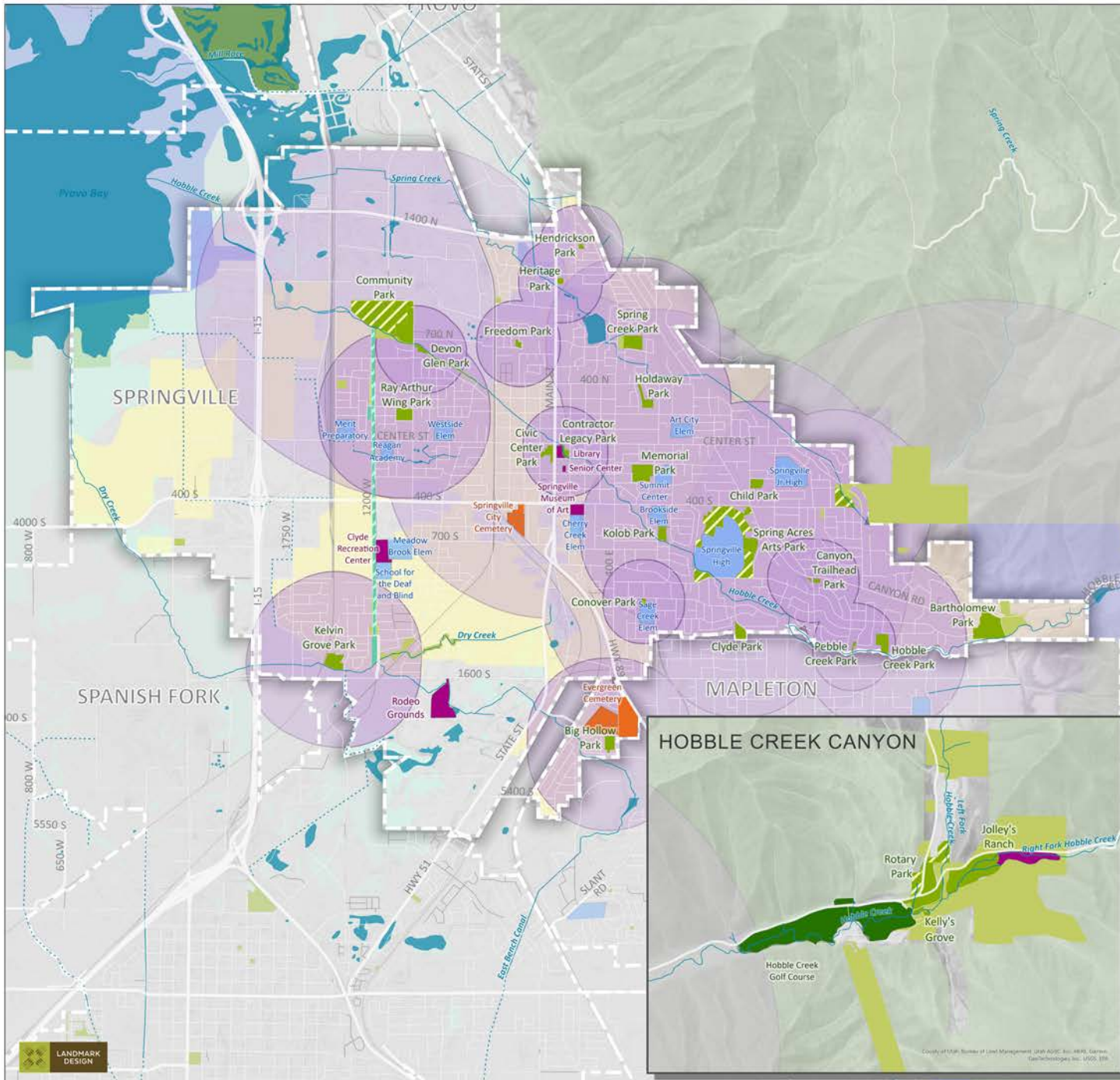
Planned Park Acres



Total Park Acres Needed to Meet Distribution Needs: 2021-Buildout



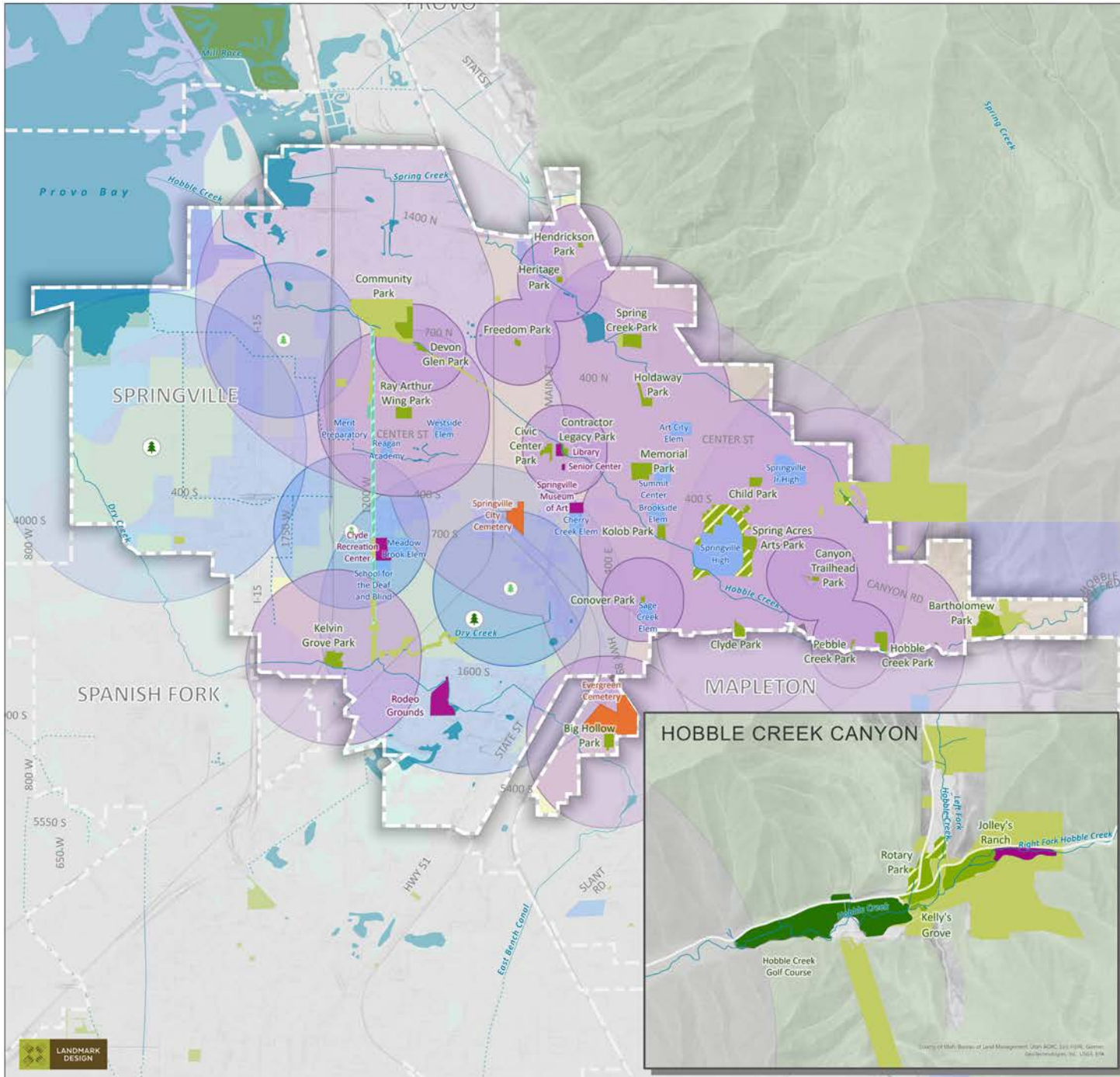
Map 3: Existing & Planned Park Service Areas



- Pocket Park Service Area - 1/4 mi
- Neighborhood Park Service Area - 1/2 mi
- Community Park Service Area - 1 mi
- Regional Park Service Area - 2 mi
- Existing & Potential Future Residential Land Use
- Existing Public Golf Course
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Public Parkway
- Existing Special Use Public Facility
- Cemetery
- Planned Public Park
- Planned Public Parkway
- Existing City Open Space
- School
- Federal-Owned Land
- State-Owned Land
- Waterbody
- Wetlands
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Canal/Ditch
- Springville City Boundary



Map 4: Existing, Planned & Proposed Park Service Areas



- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Community Park
- Pocket Park Service Area - 1/4 mi
- Neighborhood Park Service Area - 1/2 mi
- Community Park Service Area - 1 mi
- Regional Park Service Area - 2 mi
- Proposed Neighborhood Park Service Area - 1/2 mi
- Proposed Community Park Service Area - 1 mi
- Existing & Potential Future Residential Land Use
- Existing Public Golf Course
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Public Parkway
- Existing Special Use Public Facility
- Cemetery
- Planned Public Park
- Planned Public Parkway
- School
- Existing City Open Space
- Federal-Owned Land
- State-Owned Land
- Waterbody
- Wetlands
- Springville City Boundary



MEETING NEEDS DURING THE 10-YEAR PLANNING HORIZON

Carrying the recommended future LOS of 5.0 forward to meet park needs through the 10-year planning period results in a total of 241.0 acres of public park land required by 2030 to meet requirements ($48,229 / 1,000 \times 5.0 = 241.1$). There are 180.4 acres of existing public park land already provided, 73.2 acres of planned parks (see Table 3). This means **the City will have a surplus of 12.5 acres of park land in 2030, assuming all City planned parks and the Bird Park replacements are constructed by 2030** ($241.1 - 180.4 - 73.2 = -12.5$). Therefore the City does not need to acquire additional park land to meet LOS needs between now and 2030. However, the planned parks do not fill all existing distribution gaps, with some of the existing residential areas between Clyde Recreation Center and the Rodeo Grounds still unserved. It is therefore recommended that **a minimum of 3 acres of land be acquired and developed in this vicinity for a Neighborhood Park by 2030** to help meet distribution needs.

MEETING NEEDS THROUGH BUILD-OUT

The projected Springville population at build-out (2050) requires a total of 305.8 acres of public park land ($61,158 / 1,000 \times 5.0 = 305.8$) to meet park needs. There are 180.4 acres of existing developed public park land. Assuming 73.2 acres of planned parks and the 3.0 acre Neighborhood Park are developed by 2030, **the City will need to acquire and develop 49.2 acres of additional park land to meet LOS needs between 2030 and build-out** ($305.8 - 180.4 - 73.2 - 3.0 = 49.2$). Of those 49.2 acres, 23.0 are required to fill future gaps (two 10-acre Community Parks and one 3-acre Neighborhood Park). The remaining 26.2 acres of park land needed by 2050 may be acquired by expanding existing parks to adjacent sites, developing new parks in the upper ranges of the park standards, or locating additional park sites throughout the City to help improve the availability of parks within walking distance.

PARK LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

To help meet future needs in the most cost-efficient manner, the City should consider obtaining available land as soon as possible to meet future park needs, which is especially critical given increasing land costs. The City should not develop or acquire any new Pocket Parks whenever possible, as they are small, difficult to maintain and operate and place a significant burden on maintenance staff and resources. **The City should instead focus on providing Neighborhood and Community Parks** to the greatest degree possible. These park types provide the most “bang for the buck” and more efficiently utilize maintenance and operations funds. Furthermore, they serve the surrounding neighborhoods and community with more desirable amenities than Pocket Parks.

Park Acres to be Developed for LOS & Distribution: 2021-2030



Park Acres Needed to Meet Distribution Needs: 2030-Buildout



Park Acres to be Developed: 2030-Buildout



PARK STANDARDS

Park development standards ensure that Springville's existing and future parks meet resident expectations and needs. The community survey indicated that 79-percent of respondents are generally satisfied with the City's provision of parks, trails and recreation opportunities, yet upgrading existing parks and playgrounds was the third highest priority for residents. Feedback from the online mapping and idea board also indicated the need for additional or upgraded amenities in some parks (i.e. Clyde Park) or improvements to accessibility system-wide, but also included requests for new parks such as a bike park at the Cherrington site. This feedback signifies that there is both a desire to upgrade amenities at some parks and a need to ensure that future parks meet standards and expectations.

Another consideration to keep in mind is that while Springville is a young community with many children, it is aging and maturing. This dichotomy means that parks should be designed and implemented flexibly to meet the needs of the broadest range of users and age groups, all of whom have unique demands. The following minimum standards will help ensure parks meet existing and future needs and expectations.

Park Types

The City should upgrade existing parks to meet the minimum requirements for the designated type. Where acreage would qualify a park for a "higher" park type but the amenities are lacking, the City should add amenities to bring the park up to the higher standard. The City should also design future parks from the outset with features and amenities typical for each park type. The Master Plan recognizes that each park will need to be evaluated on an individual basis and designed according to site constraints, community needs and available funding.

Parks may be classified in a higher park category if the amenities meet the standards for a higher classification, regardless of park acreage. Examples of existing parks within the City that meet these special circumstances include Wayne Bartholomew Family Park and Rotary Park, both of which would be Community Parks based solely on acreage. These two parks have regional draws because of their amenities and are therefore classified as Regional Parks in the Master Plan. Civic Center Park and Splash Pad is an example of a park that falls within the Neighborhood Park acreage but is classified as a Community Park because of the City-wide draw of its amenities. This aligns with residents' desire to make the most of existing City parks.



Community Park

Developer Provided Parks

The City should work with developers to appropriately locate parks to help meet distribution needs. Future parks should be located along existing and proposed trails when possible, accommodate the standard amenities at a minimum, have easy access to collector roads and include adequate parking for the intended facilities.

POCKET PARK STANDARDS

Pocket Parks are typically less than 3 acres in size. This Master Plan allows for the construction and acquisition of additional pocket parks, while also noting that smaller parks may place more burden on communities due to the more intense levels of resources required for maintenance in relation to the recreation value provided to the community. They are intended to serve nearby residential neighborhoods within one-quarter mile walking distance.

Pocket Parks typically have limited amenities which may include the following:

- Trees
- Open lawn areas
- Greenways
- Trails
- Site furnishings such as picnic tables, benches, seating and trash receptacles
- Play and/or activity areas
- Artistic features
- Covered shelters
- Signage including park name and rules and regulations



NEIGHBORHOOD PARK STANDARDS

Neighborhood Parks generally range from 3 to 10 acres in size, but they may be larger depending on land availability. They are intended to serve residential neighborhoods or developments within a one-half mile radius to be easily accessed by walking or biking. They have limited automobile parking or on-street parking.

Neighborhood Parks typically have the following amenities:

- Trees
- Open lawn areas
- Grass play areas
- Playgrounds, play or activity areas
- Artistic features
- Athletic programming grass areas
- Sport fields
- Sports courts
- Paved walking paths/perimeter trails
- Restrooms where appropriate¹
- Pavilions
- Site furnishings such as picnic tables, benches or other seating or trash receptacles
- Small off-street asphalt parking lots with the appropriate number of parking spaces for site uses
- Other neighborhood-desired facilities
- Signage including park name and rules and regulations

¹ The City evaluates parks on a case-by-case basis to determine whether restrooms are appropriate. Restrooms are not required or desired in every park.



COMMUNITY PARK STANDARDS

Community Parks generally range in size from 10 to 20 acres¹. They may be larger, especially if they contain large undeveloped open lands that are accessed by trails, or smaller due to challenges with land availability. They have a one-mile service radius and help meet the needs of residents throughout the community. Community Parks are sometimes located adjacent to unique facilities such as recreation centers or performing arts centers. They accommodate special events and gatherings and can provide for a broad variety of activities and recreation opportunities.

Community Parks typically include a selection of the following amenities:

- All the amenities and features listed in Neighborhood Parks
- Large group pavilions that are typically available for rent
- At least one specialty recreation feature such as:
 - » Multi-use playing fields
 - » Sport fields/complexes
 - » Sports courts/complexes
 - » Unique amenities such as bike parks, skate parks, splash pads, swimming pools or other facilities and community gathering areas for larger groups
- Off-street parking adequate for all amenities

Community Parks may include additional amenities depending on size and neighborhood/ City needs.

¹ Community and Regional Parks are intended to be developed recreation areas owned and maintained by Springville City, whereas Neighborhood and Pocket Parks may be private parks.



REGIONAL PARK STANDARDS

Regional Parks generally range in size from 20 acres and greater but may be smaller depending on land availability or other factors or needs. They are also the most diverse park type, providing a range of amenities and features.

Regional Parks typically have the following amenities the following amenities:

- All the amenities and features in Community Parks but with two or more specialty recreation features.
- May instead have one specialty recreation feature in conjunction with a unique location, such as in Hobble Creek Canyon or along Hobble Creek in the City or a recreation feature with associated amenities that is so unique that it is unlikely to be duplicated elsewhere in the City
- Off-street parking adequate for all amenities



PARK AMENITIES

A wide range of characteristics contribute to the quality and character of a park, including the setting, design and individual components. As mentioned above, the planning team conducted a detailed inventory and assessment of individual amenities and their current condition, ranked as good, fair or poor according to specific criteria outlined in the document which is available in Appendix A, *Springville City Park System Inventory and Conditions Assessment*. The Conditions Assessment also contains potential improvements and upgrades for each park based on the site assessment.

In addition to evaluating current conditions, an amenity level of service (LOS) analysis and an examination of amenities within the context of the park standards were undertaken to understand Springville's needs for specific amenities. This two-pronged review summarizes the deficiencies and needs system-wide and for specific park sites. It should be noted that these recommendations are based on projected needs and desires for specific types of facilities, however, the plan recognizes that needs and trends change over time and the City should continually touch base with residents to confirm the direction of park development.

AMENITY LEVEL OF SERVICE

Table 5 summarizes the total quantity of existing amenities, compares the population per amenity to the suggested LOS and outlines the total surplus or deficit. The "Suggested Level of Service" was determined by starting with National Recreation and Parks Association's (NRPA) annual Park Metrics report which provides data on comparable park systems nationwide. The NRPA levels of amenity provision were then adjusted to meet the unique conditions, needs and demands of the Springville community based on conversations with City staff and public input. The resulting suggested amenity LOS reflects the unique needs and expectations in Springville.

This analysis indicates that Springville has a slight surplus of baseball/softball fields, basketball courts, multipurpose fields, and pickleball courts and is well served with reservable pavilions and restrooms. The City is just barely meeting needs for sand volleyball courts, skate/bike parks, splash pads/water features and tennis courts.

Table 6 looks at amenity needs between 2020 and 2030, beyond the immediate needs mentioned above. With the growth anticipated during this time-frame, the City will need to provide two multipurpose fields, one sand volleyball court, one skate/bike park, one splash pad/water feature and one tennis court.



TABLE 5: EXISTING PARK AMENITY LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

AMENITY	QUANTITY OF EXISTING AMENITIES	EXISTING AMENITY LEVEL OF SERVICE (POP. PER AMENITY)	SUGGESTED LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)	QUANTITY TO MEET 2020 LOS	2020 SURPLUS OR DEFICIT OF AMENITY	TOTAL TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS
Baseball/Softball Fields	8	4,409	4,500	8	0	0
Basketball Courts	4	8,817	12,500	3	1	0
Multipurpose Fields	8	4,409	5,000	7	1	0
Reservable Pavilions	22	1,603	2,500	14	8	0
Pickleball Courts	6	5,878	4,500	8	-2	2
Playgrounds	22	1,603	2,500	14	8	0
Restrooms	20	1,763	2,500	14	6	0
Sand Volleyball Courts	4	8,817	10,000	4	0	0
Skate/Bike Parks	1	35,268	30,000	1	0	0
Splash Pads/Water Features	1	35,268	25,000	1	0	0
Tennis Courts	4	8,817	10,000	4	0	0



Rotary Park



Big Hollow Park



Kelvin Grove Park

TABLE 6: 2030 PARK AMENITY LEVEL-OF-SERVICE ANALYSIS¹

AMENITY	QUANTITY OF EXISTING AMENITIES	EXISTING AMENITY LEVEL OF SERVICE (POP. PER AMENITY)	SUGGESTED LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)	QUANTITY TO MEET 2030 LOS	QUANTITY TO MEET 2020 LOS	2030 AMENITY DEFICIT OR SURPLUS	TOTAL TO MEET NEEDS BETWEEN 2020 & 2030
Baseball/Softball Fields	8	6,029	4,500	11	0	-3	3
Basketball Courts	4	12,057	12,500	4	0	0	0
Multipurpose Fields	8	6,029	5,000	10	0	-2	2
Reservable Pavilions	22	2,192	2,500	19	0	3	0
Pickleball Courts	6	8,038	4,500	11	2	-3	3
Playgrounds	22	2,192	2,500	19	0	3	0
Restrooms	20	2,411	2,500	19	0	1	0
Sand Volleyball Courts	4	12,057	10,000	5	0	-1	1
Skate/Bike Parks	1	48,229	30,000	2	0	-1	1
Splash Pads/Water Features	1	48,229	25,000	2	0	-1	1
Tennis Courts	4	12,057	10,000	5	0	-1	1

¹ Basketball Courts (outdoor) - It should be noted that Springville receives few queries for basketball courts, which may be due in part to the fact that many Springville residents have access to indoor courts found at the recreation center, churches and private facilities. Discussions with staff indicate that outdoor basketball is not particularly popular with residents. It is therefore recommended that no additional outdoor basketball courts be provided at present, and that additional courts be considered in the future in response to changes in demand.



Spring Acres Park



Big Hollow Park

OPEN SPACE

Open space, whether publicly or privately owned, provides physical and visual relief from the more developed areas in a community. Springville is fortunate to border the Wasatch mountains and foothills to the east and to have Hobbble Creek and Dry Creek connecting the mountains to Utah Lake through the heart of the community.

Open space provides a host of ecological benefits. It helps purify the soil, water and air, can absorb and deflect noise, wind and visual disturbances, helps absorb carbon and reduces urban heat. These valuable lands ensure that natural drainages are available to convey stormwater and assist with stormwater infiltration into the soil. Open space is also important for protecting critical habitat and, when carefully developed with trails, can serve as connections to parks and neighborhoods. Open space can also serve as a holding use until the land can be formally developed in the future. These and other benefits help make Springville a healthier community.

Springville is fortunate to own more than 789 acres of existing open space, as shown on Map 1. The land includes nearly 150 acres at the base of Spring Creek Canyon, over 500 acres up Hobbble Creek Canyon, 39 acres adjacent to Community park, 6.5 acres at Jeremiah Johnson site, 98 acres in Grindstone Canyon, a new 72 acre parcel up the Left Fork of Hobbble Creek, 3 acres at the undeveloped Centennial Park, 8.4 acres at the undeveloped Cherrington Park, 8.4 acres east of Wayne Bartholomew Family Park, and several other smaller undeveloped parcels throughout the City.

Natural open spaces are the most important community feature to Springville residents, ranking above well-maintained streetscapes, developed open spaces and other visual/aesthetic qualities in the community survey. The survey also indicated that large natural open spaces are the most-visited type of amenity outside of the City. The acquisition of open space ranked in the middle of the pack when respondents were asked to allocate hypothetical funding, though additional walking and biking trails came in second place. These results indicate that residents appreciate the natural open space that already exists in the community and are willing to fund the acquisition of more, though some other types of recreation facilities and amenities have a higher spending priority. The City should therefore acquire open space when opportunities arise to expand existing parks and open space, preserve key natural drainages, viewsheds or agricultural land in the community or expand the trail system.

Map 5 illustrates some of the critical environmental conditions in the Springville. These include wetlands, steep slopes, liquefaction potential, faults and surface fault rupture hazard special study



Hobbble Creek

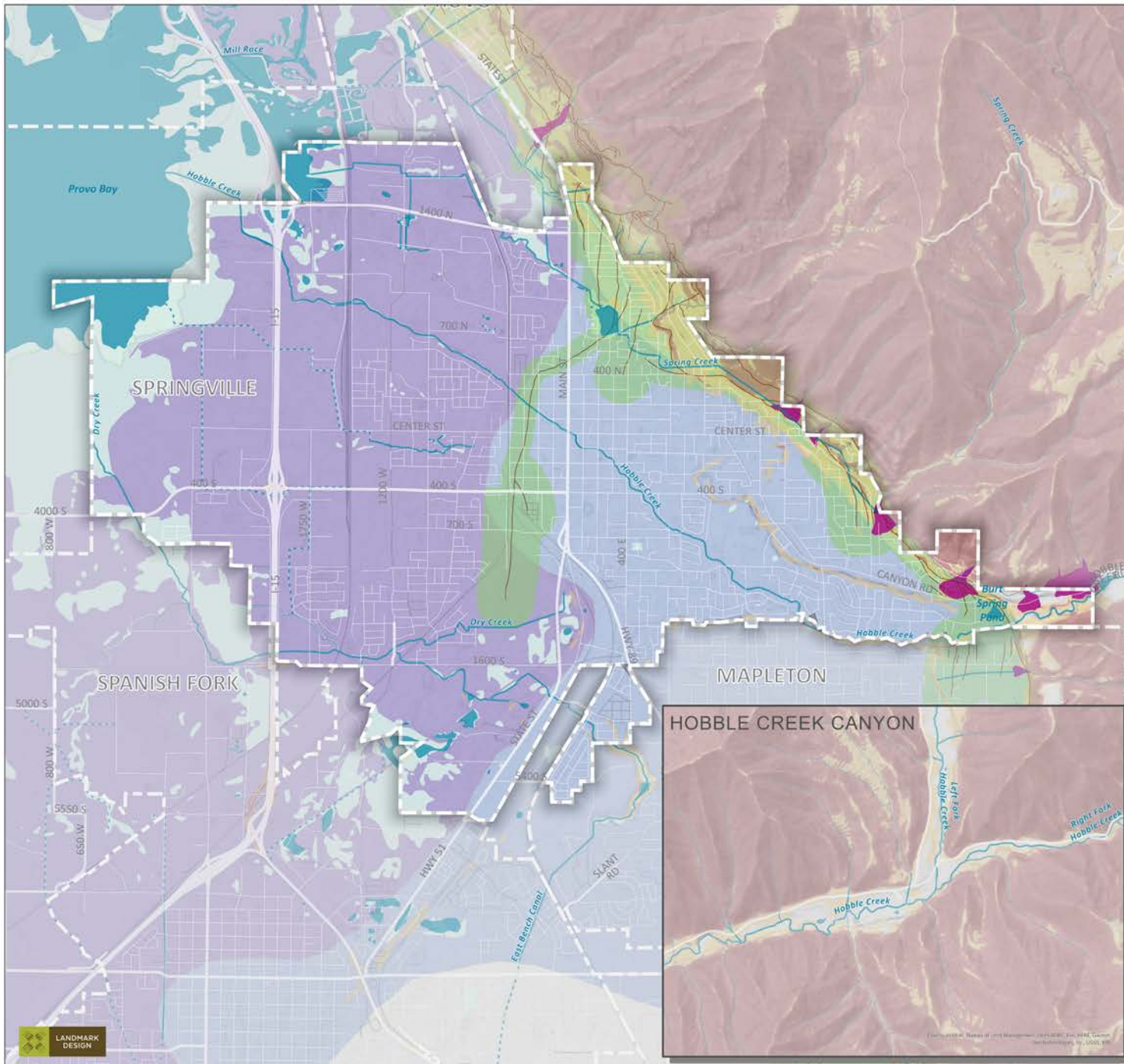


Jolley's Ranch



Spring Creek Canyon (PC: Rhylee Goss)

Map 5: Environmental
Conditions



- Quaternary Faults
- Surface Fault Rupture Hazard
- Moderate Liquification Potential
- High Liquification Potential
- 10%-30% Slope
- 30%+ Slope
- Alluvial Fan
- Wetlands
- Waterbody
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Ephemeral Stream
- Canal/Ditch
- Springville City Boundary

zones. Preserving open space will help mitigate some of these potential hazards and preserve habitat for mule deer and other key species.

There is no standard Level of Service (LOS) for providing open space in Springville. Cities typically acquire open space on a case-by-case basis where opportunities emerge. A list of open space acquisition tools to assist with the acquisition is listed on this page and detailed in Appendix C: Open Space Preservation Tools. Chapter 6: Implementation includes additional funding resources and options.

PRIORITIES: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

It is important for Springville to maintain the recommended LOS of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents to maintain the City's high recreation standards moving into the future. Distribution gaps are primarily located in areas of the City that will see significant growth in the future. In addition to developing the currently planned parks, Springville will need to acquire and develop two Neighborhood Parks and two Community Parks to ensure equitable park distribution now and by build-out.

Springville will need to acquire and develop 49.2 acres of additional park land to meet LOS needs by build-out, which should be focused in existing and future gap areas.

The City should ensure its development ordinances are consistent with the recommendations in this plan. New and existing parks should generally feature the types of typical amenities described in the park standards. Individual park amenities that are deficient according to the amenities LOS analysis should be provided where feasible. The City should explore options for expanding the use and benefit of existing facilities, such as adding lights to existing unlit baseball/softball/multipurpose fields or other facilities. Other required or recommended improvements should be made to existing parks to maintain the City's high quality of parks.

Additional open space should be acquired when it expands the City's existing parks, open space and trails system. Land that mitigates natural hazards or preserves natural drainages, wildlife corridors, key agricultural lands, or other valuable community resources should be prioritized.



Kolob Park

GOALS AND POLICIES: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Goal 1: Assure that residents of Springville City have equitable access to high-quality parks.

Policy 1.1: Meet the recommended Level of Service (LOS) for parks of 5.0 acres per 1,000 population in the future while filling existing and future gaps in service areas.

a. Implementation Measure: Develop the 61.2 acres of the park land already owned by the City to meet needs by 2030.

b. Implementation Measure: Ensure construction of replacement for Bird Park by School District to continue to meet park needs.

c. Implementation Measure: Acquire and develop 3.0 acres of park land for a Neighborhood Park to fill existing gaps in residential areas by 2030.

d. Implementation Measure: Acquire and develop 49.2 acres of park land to meet LOS needs between 2030 and build-out while addressing distribution needs by acquiring at least 23.0 of these acres in gap areas.

e. Implementation Measure: As the community grows, ensure that the recommended LOS is maintained.

f. Implementation Measure: Develop and implement a signage and wayfinding system for the City, so residents have ample information about available facilities, amenities and regulations.

g. Implementation Measure: Acquire park land to meet LOS and distribution needs as soon as possible to avoid escalating land costs.

Policy 1.2: Ensure that existing and new parks and open space provide high-quality recreation opportunities for the community.

- a. Implementation Measure:** Develop each park with a combination of unique design, themes and amenities to encourage strong identities for each park.
- b. Implementation Measure:** Upgrade existing parks to include the typical amenities and features described in the park standards as applicable or appropriate.
- c. Implementation Measure:** Incorporate public art through artistic lighting, furnishings, plantings, sculpture, landscape art and other methods of artistic expression into existing and future parks and public landscapes.
- d. Implementation Measure:** Adopt the standards for parks detailed in this Master Plan as City policy.
- e. Implementation Measure:** Consider such as lighting existing unlit amenities and including lighting with new amenities to extend use times and other benefits for the community.
- f. Implementation Measure:** Design and develop all new parks with amenities and features described in the park standards as applicable or appropriate.
- g. Implementation Measure:** Broaden the types of amenities offered in the City by constructing pickleball courts, a bike park, a dog park and other unique amenities.
- h. Implementation Measure:** Explore options to extend the use of City facilities by using strategies such as lighting existing facilities to allow play later into the evening and adding multi-sport artificial turf fields to extend use seasons earlier in spring and later in fall.

Policy 1.3: Ensure that new developments provide adequate parks, trails, open space, buffering and landscaped areas.

- a. Implementation Measure:** Modify zoning and other City ordinances as needed to require developer participation in the provision of parks, open space and trails.

Goal 2: Continue to Maintain a High Standard of Maintenance for Springville Parks in the Future.

Policy 2.1: Continue to improve the best management and maintenance procedures to protect the City's park and recreation investments.

a. Implementation Measure: Protect the City's investment in sports fields by resting fields regularly to prevent damage by overuse.

b. Implementation Measure: Update annual budgets to ensure funding for operation and maintenance of City parks and other land the City maintains is sufficient to meet needs.

c. Implementation Measure: Ensure staffing levels meet the desired level of maintenance for public parks and other land.

d. Implementation Measure: Maintain an up-to-date inventory of all parks, park facilities and other lands.

e. Implementation Measure: Update parks in a way that helps reduce maintenance requirements while promoting better long-term use of public parks and recreation amenities.

f. Implementation Measure: Increase the variety of amenities in parks to promote better long-term use of parks.

g. Implementation Measure: Provide amenities and facilities to help residents "self-maintain" their parks and park facilities (trash receptacles, animal waste containers, hose bibs, pet clean-up stations, etc.).

h. Implementation Measure: Protect the extensive urban forest in the City's parks and open spaces and relocate trees impacted by park improvements wherever possible.

Goal 3: Increase the Amount and Variety of Natural Open Space in the City.

Policy 3.1: Secure and expand the Springville City open space system as part of a flexible and opportunistic approach.

a. Implementation Measure: Acquire open space that preserves natural drainages, waterways, wetlands, wildlife habitat, viewsheds, iconic agricultural land and other highly valued community resources, such as the Hobble Creek corridor, the foothills or wetlands near Utah Lake.

b. Implementation Measure: Work with Utah County and the State of Utah to ensure that new facilities meet City, county and state statutes and regulations.

Goal 4: Promote Water Conservation and Similar Practices to Help Ensure the Springville Parks and Recreation System is Sustainable and Resilient.

Policy 4.1: As new parks, open space, recreation facilities and trails are developed, utilize the most up-to-date technologies to conserve water and other resources in public parks and associated facilities.

a. Implementation Measure: Utilize drip irrigation, moisture sensors, smart central irrigation control systems, appropriate plant materials, soil amendments and other City requirements as applicable to create a more sustainable Springville City parks and recreation system.

b. Implementation Measure: Utilize industry best practices to ensure plants are water-wise, regionally appropriate and as low maintenance where appropriate to reduce maintenance and water demands.

c. Implementation Measure: Convert non-active areas of parks and other public lands to water-wise plantings and mulches, using native plants where possible, to reduce water and maintenance demand.

A photograph of the Clyde Recreation Center building, a modern structure with large glass windows and a sign that reads "CLYDE RECREATION CENTER". The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent orange shape on the left and a semi-transparent pink shape at the bottom. The text "RECREATION & COMMUNITY EVENTS" is centered over the building.

RECREATION & COMMUNITY EVENTS

Springville City’s recreation facilities, programming and community events broaden the variety of opportunities for residents to enrich their lives and improve their health and well-being.

This chapter examines the community’s recreation facilities and programs; summarizes the community events sponsored by the City; and concludes with specific goals, policies, and implementation measures to guide system growth and development in the future.

PUBLIC INPUT ON RECREATION AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

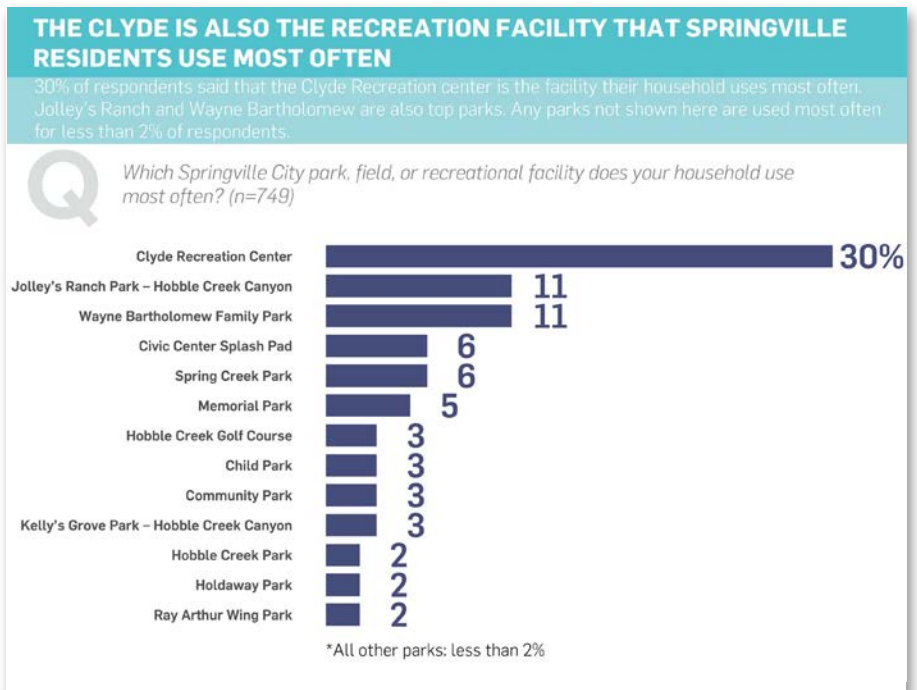
The following summary encapsulates public feedback gathered during the community engagement process that specifically addresses recreation and community events.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The community survey asked participants to allocate a hypothetical \$100 budget amount to various City services or amenities. Recreation facilities ranked fifth with an average allocation of \$8.09, behind health and safety services, parks and open spaces, street/road maintenance and street amenities. Recreation programs fell in the middle at \$7.30 and community events and arts and cultural programs ranked near the bottom of the list at \$4.12 and \$4.04 respectively.

Seventy-nine percent of respondents are familiar with the Clyde Recreation Center and the recreation center is the most frequently used park or recreation facility.

Springville sports and recreation programs are popular with 43 percent of households having participated in the City’s sports or recreation programs in the past twelve months. Soccer, fitness classes and basketball are



the top three programs for respondent households. Of those that do not participate in recreation programs, the top reason by far was not being interested in the activities offered. Expensive program fees and inconvenient times were the next most common reason cited. When asked about sports or recreation programs respondents want to see offered in the City, pickleball was the most requested activity.

Nearly 60 percent of respondents held a recreation center pass within the last year. Among pass holders, nearly 75 percent visited the facility at least once a week. Ninety percent of pass-holders used the facility more than once a month, meaning those who purchase a pass are very likely to use the recreation center. Swimming, exercising on cardio equipment, using the indoor track, and weight training are the most frequent activities at the recreation center.

Of respondents that do not use the Clyde Recreation Center, 32 percent say admission fees and passes are too expensive. Lack of interest or time was also a substantial reason. COVID-19 was the biggest self-reported reason for not using the recreation center, which indicates the survey responses were heavily influenced by the impacts of the pandemic. The Provo Rec Center is the most common alternative to the Clyde Recreation Center for residents, as well as home or private gyms.

When asked to allocate a hypothetical budget amount specific to additional parks, recreational programs, facilities or trails, respondents allocated the most funding to expanding the Clyde Recreation Center. Additional City sponsored arts and cultural events fell near the middle of priorities. Additional arts and cultural programs and expanded recreational programs round out the bottom of the list. Art City Days and the Farmers Market are the most popular City sponsored events with more similar events requested.

Sixty percent of adults regularly walk for exercise or recreation. Bike riding, swimming and hiking are also very popular. For youth, walking and swimming are the most common exercise, followed by casual bike riding, soccer and hiking.

NEARLY 60% OF RESPONDENTS HELD A REC CENTER PASS WITHIN THE LAST YEAR

59% of respondents have had a Clyde Rec Center pass within the past 12 months with 39% being current members. 41% have not had a membership in the past year.

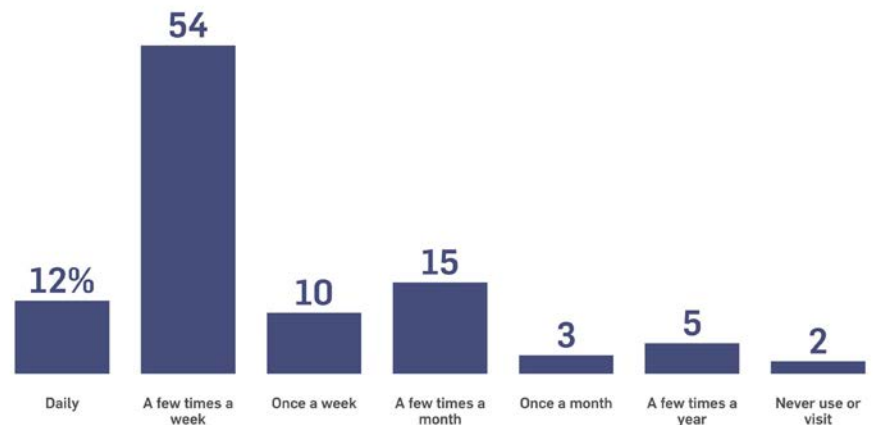
Q In the past 12 months, have you or members of your household had a membership/pass to the Clyde Recreation Center? (n=1004)



AMONG REC CENTER PASS HOLDERS, EARLY 75% USE/USED THE FACILITY A LEAST ONCE A WEEK

90% use/used the facility more than once a month. Those who purchase a membership are very likely to actually use the facility.

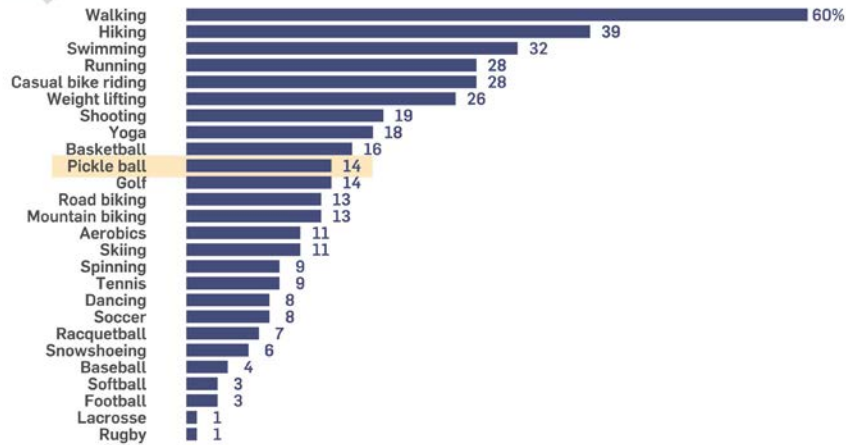
Q While holding a Clyde Recreation Center pass, how often did or do you use or visit the Clyde Recreation Center? (n=634)



60% OF ADULTS REGULARLY WALK FOR EXERCISE OR RECREATION

Bike riding, running, swimming, and hiking are also very popular. Traditional sports like baseball/softball, football, lacrosse, and rugby are not popular among adult residents. It's also worth noting that white pickleball's contingency is at times particularly vocal, they make up fewer than 1-in-5 Springville residents.

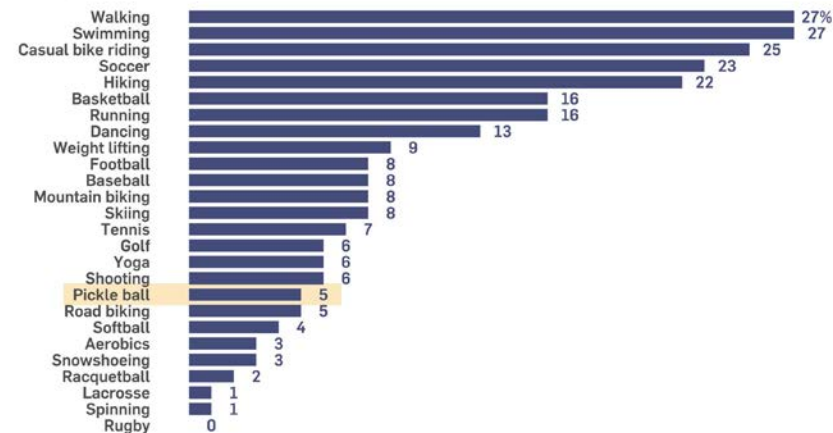
Q For the adults in your household, what sports or other activities do they regularly do for exercise or recreation? Please select all that apply.



WALKING AND SWIMMING ARE MOST COMMON EXERCISE ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN, TRADITIONAL SPORTS LESS COMMON

Walking, swimming, bikes riding, soccer, and hiking are most popular children's activities with over 20% of respondents reporting participation in these activities. Racquetball, lacrosse, spinning, and rugby and the least popular activities.

Q For the children under the age of 18 in your household, what sports or other activities do they regularly do for exercise or recreation? Please select all that apply.



EngagementHQ

The mapping, ideas board and storyboard on the project website received feedback about residents' appreciation for the variety of recreation and community amenities and programs. Residents mentioned Art City days in particular as a favorite event.

Public Scoping Meeting

Residents would like to see program options for activities besides organized sports, and more activities for all ages. There is also a need for increased funding for recreation program equipment.

RECREATION

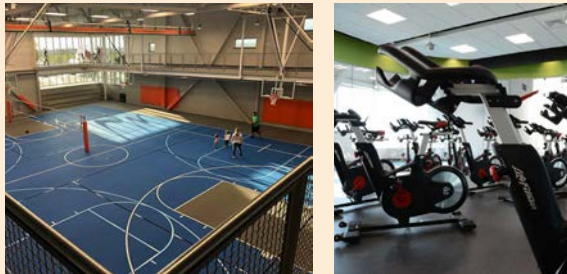
As indicated by the community survey, Springville residents are generally active, and they meet their recreation needs in a variety of ways. Most residents use the City's parks, fields, trails or recreational facilities at least once a month. They also exercise at home, visit private fitness facilities and utilize other public lands and facilities in the region.

EXISTING SPECIAL USE FACILITIES

Key facilities that help meet a variety of recreation and leisure needs in Springville include:

CLYDE RECREATION CENTER

Clyde Recreation Center is located on 2.0 acres in the City's southwest quadrant. The center was completed in 2018 and includes indoor and outdoor leisure and competition pools, water slides, lazy river, hot tub, cardio equipment, free weights, selectorized weight machines, fitness classrooms, an indoor track and gymnasium. The recreation center also has a party room available for rent, offers childcare for clients and hosts community events.



PC: Rebecca Lane, Daily Herald

HOBBLE CREEK GOLF COURSE

Hobble Creek Golf Course is located east of the City in Hobble Creek Canyon on 113 acres. Hobble Creek is a regulation, 18-hole championship golf course with a pro-shop, snack bar, driving range, putting greens and chipping green.



ART CITY DAYS RODEO ARENA

Art City Days Rodeo Arena is located on 15.7 acres at the south end of the City between I-15 and State Street, south of 1600 South. The rodeo small outdoor arena hosts the Springville Art City Days Hometown Rodeo. The facility has limited bleacher seating and visitors are encouraged to bring their own chairs.



PC: Cory Youngs

SPRINGVILLE FIELDHOUSE

The Springville Fieldhouse, completed in 1972, is located on 1.5 acres in the southeast quadrant of the City, just West of Springville High School. The Fieldhouse is an indoor athletic facility which used to house the City's swimming pool, but now features a 100' x 100' artificial turf field. The facility accommodates soccer, baseball, lacrosse, softball, Springville High School Football, co-ed adult soccer and numerous other activities such as cross fit classes, fitness classes, youth golf lessons, archery, Tiny Tot programming, gymnastics and spikeball tournaments. The facility is available for rent through the Recreation Office.



SPRINGVILLE SENIOR CENTER

The Springville Senior Center is located on 0.5 acre site located at 65 East 200 South. The Springville Senior Center has been serving community seniors over 50 for more than 50 years. The center offers social, educational and recreational activities such as daily lunches, health and fitness classes, art and literature classes, bingo, billiards and access to amenities such as a computer lab, exercise room and library.



THE ROLE OF PRIVATE AND SCHOOL DISTRICT RECREATION FACILITIES

A handful of privately-owned and operated health and fitness facilities in Springville serve residents on a fee or membership basis. The facilities work in tandem with City-owned facilities, providing residents with private recreation and fitness opportunities. However, they are only available to those who are willing and able to pay.

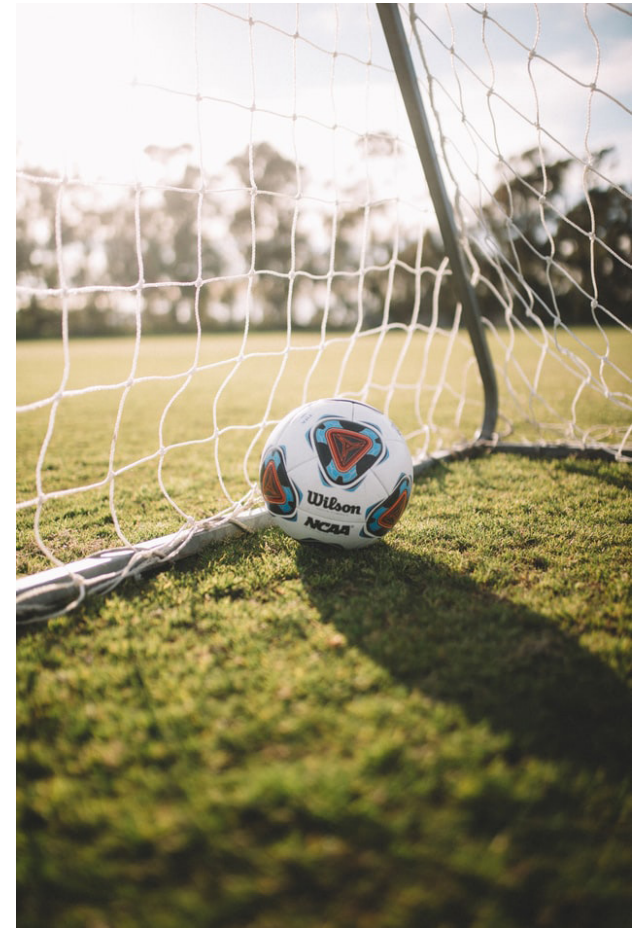
Some communities actively strive to join forces with private gyms and organizations to enhance the range of recreational facilities and services available to the public. For example, Layton City has a stated policy that acknowledges the role of private gyms for providing opportunities not provided by the City and has helped finance gyms at public schools, which are then available to residents during non-peak days and times.

Springville has a cooperative relationship with Nebo School District, sharing indoor gyms, outdoor fields and other facilities between students and the general public. The City hosts recreation programs at the City's six public elementary schools, as well as Springville Junior High, Spring C and Springville High School. Interlocal agreements formalize the partnership, designating conditions of use, access, maintenance and financial responsibilities of both parties.

While the City uses these facilities extensively for recreation programming purposes, they are available only with the continued agreement of the school district. Since cooperative agreements are not typically guaranteed in perpetuity, City use and access are not guaranteed. Partnering with local schools is nevertheless an important tool for maximizing the benefit provided, particularly for communities like Springville that have a high demand for limited resources. Furthermore, such partnerships minimize the duplication of park and recreation facilities in the City. While Springville has a strong relationship with the school district, relationships with other community partners, such as private businesses, could be explored.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING

Springville provides an extensive range of recreation programs for youth, including baseball/softball, basketball, flag football, kickball, tackle football, spring and fall soccer, tennis, track, urban fishing, volleyball and wrestling. Adult programming includes men's basketball and women's volleyball.



NOTE ABOUT INFLUENCE OF COVID-19

It should be noted that participation in recreation programs and other City events and programs was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The City anticipates participation levels in programs and events to increase as the pandemic eases and is already seeing higher participation in 2022 programs.

The community survey indicated that 43-percent of respondents had used City recreation programs in the past twelve months. Soccer, fitness classes, basketball and football are the most popular uses for Springville households.

Recreation Programs

Table 7 lists the total participants in youth recreation programs, which is also illustrated in Figure 11. Spring and fall soccer are the most popular organized sports program for youth, followed by basketball, volleyball and baseball. Table 7 shows the anomaly in data that occurred with the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020 as early spring programs were postponed or canceled, and program participation rates overall dropped from 2019.

Overall, youth programs trending toward lower participation include baseball, flag football, kickball, fall soccer and softball. Youth programs that are increasing in demand are high school basketball, spring soccer, track, urban fishing, volleyball and wrestling, while some basketball and tennis programs have fluctuated over time.

Springville City offers just two organized sports programs for adults: men’s basketball and women’s volleyball. As shown in Table 8, participation in men’s basketball has continued to increase over time while the participation rates in the women’s volleyball program have vacillated in the short time it has been in place. Both programs have seen a jump in numbers as programs return to pre-pandemic levels of operation.

The City added an Adaptive League for children and young adults with special needs in 2021. The programs and classes offered include:

- Basketball
- Fishing
- Soccer
- Swimming Classes
- T-Ball/Coach Pitch Baseball

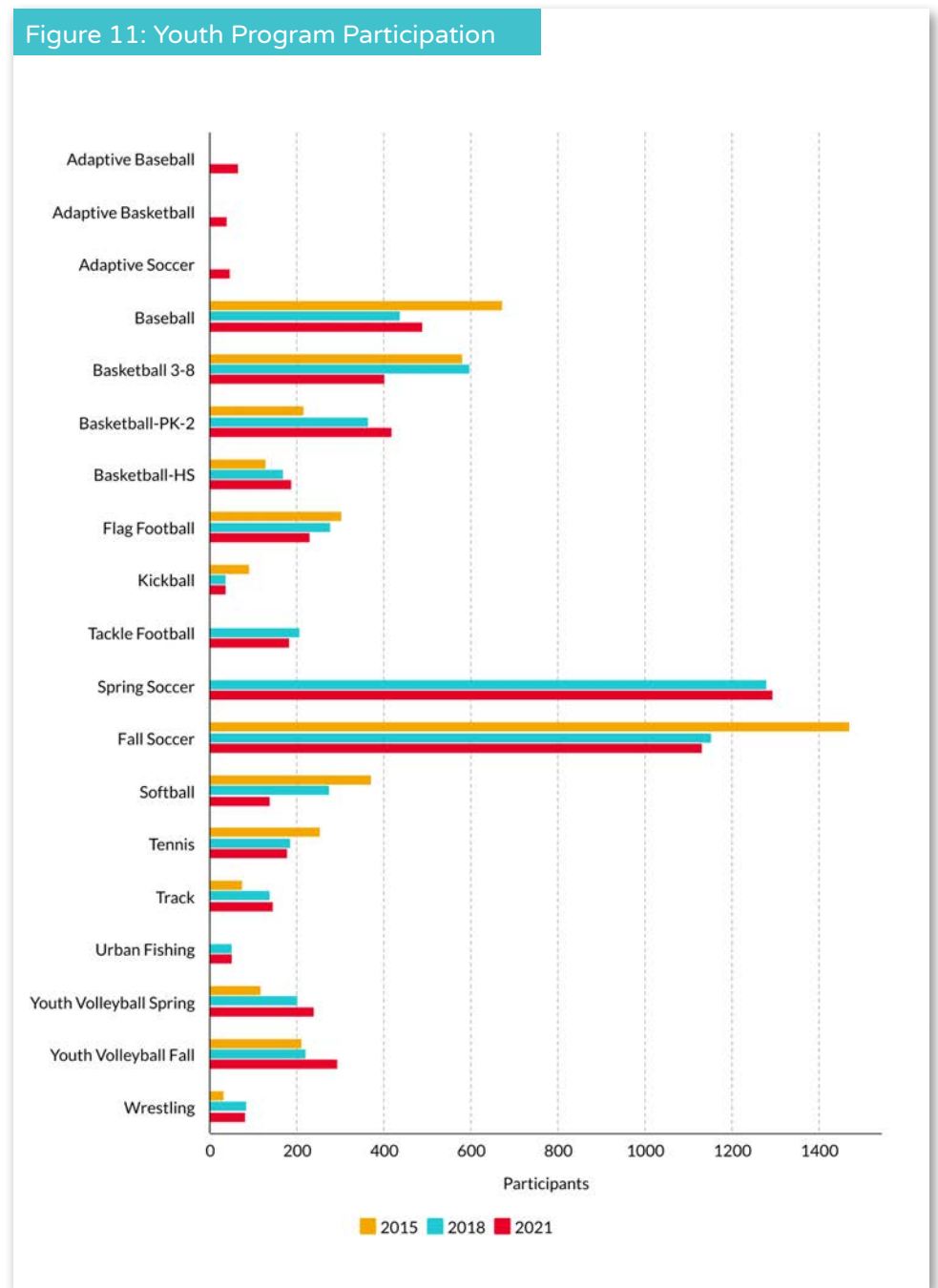


TABLE 7: YOUTH RECREATION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

YOUTH SPORTS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adaptive Baseball	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Adaptive Basketball	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Adaptive Soccer	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Baseball	674	577	509	437	423	348	490
Basketball 3-8	582	606	638	597	503	482	402
Basketball-PK-2	216	329	185	364	435	422	418
Basketball-HS	130	138	166	169	162	180	189
Flag Football	303	292	295	277	254	227	230
Kickball	92	91	40	38	48	0	38
Tackle Football	0	233	232	208	159	166	183
Spring Soccer	0	537	1,157	1,279	1,293	346 ¹	1,293
Fall Soccer	1,470	1,367	1,211	1,153	1,013	926	1,132
Softball	371	315	296	276	224	103	138
Tennis	253	192	260	186	216	192	178
Track	75	107	105	139	143	85	146
Urban Fishing	0	47	78	51	74	25	51
Youth Volleyball Spring	117	131	194	203	209	281	239
Youth Volleyball Fall	212	246	222	221	260	235	294
Wrestling	33	40	68	84	84	41	83

¹ Spring soccer was canceled in 2021 due to the pandemic - this number reflects Cub Soccer participation only which was held in the summer of 2021.

TABLE 8: ADULT RECREATION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

ADULT SPORTS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Men's Basketball	-	-	99	99	90	81	153
Women's Volleyball	142	165	188	204	186	216	234
Co-Ed Soccer	-	-	-	-	-	-	330

Clyde Recreation Center Programs

A wide range of classes and programs are offered at the City’s recreation center depending on the season, with more than 130 classes each week on average. Programs include:

- Fitness classes (including aquatics, cardio, yoga, spin, boot camp, barre, pilates and high intensity interval training type classes and hybrids classes)
- Children's fitness programs (including yoga, zumba and Fit Kids)
- Silver Sneakers classes
- Seals Swim Team (472 participants annually)
- Swim lessons (group and private)
- Water Polo Team (160 participants annually)
- Water polo classes and camps
- Lifeguard and CPR classes and certification programs

The Clyde Recreation Center hosts the national Water Polo championships. The competition pool at the recreation center also used by seven High School swim teams through an interlocal agreement. The teams use the pool for daily practices, and district, regional and state meets.

The recreation center also offers childcare for children ages 18 months to 8 years for recreation center patrons.

CLYDE RECREATION CENTER ANNUAL EVENTS

- Be Kind Campaign
- Birthday Celebration
- Puppy Plunge
- Annual Fitness Fair
- Cycle to Christmas
- Turkey Tri
- Diversity Event
- World Aquatic Day
- Black Light Cycle
- Glow Night

Recreation Programming Summary

Springville actively monitors the participation rates and demands for programs, discontinuing programs when they see steep declines and adding new programs and leagues when they see enough demand from residents.

The general trend of programs in recent years is hard to accurately assess due to the impact and continuing influence of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some programs are seeing a rebound or slight increase in 2021 while others still have lower numbers as the pandemic continues to evolve. In general, the City will likely need to assess program participation for several more years to get a clear picture of trends.

PRIVATE SPORTS CLUBS

Several private sports clubs serve the residents of Springville and rent the community's fields or courts. Known groups include the following:

- Soccer: Utah Storm, La Rocca, Shooters, UCSC Baby Goats, Utah Valley United, Jon Farris Soccer, Celtic, Nebo United
- Baseball: Rocky Mountain School of Baseball, Utah's Perfect Game, Rippers Baseball, Eagles Baseball, Island Warriors, Impact Baseball Academy
- Softball: Valkyrie Softball, Utah Clutch, ASA
- Football: Level Up Elites American Football
- Basketball: Bantam League
- Wrestling: Champions

REQUESTED PROGRAM ADDITIONS

Specific sports, recreation or other community programs requested by residents in the community survey include:

- Pickleball
- Racquetball/handball
- Adult arts and continuing education
- Meditation and other health/wellness
- Hunter's safety/youth gun club
- Lacrosse
- Youth golf
- Self-defense/martial arts
- Dance and cheerleading
- Archery
- Flag football for older children

General requests for programs in the community survey include:

- Allowing individual adults to join team sports programs
- More swim lessons and more options on times
- More options for senior programs
- Indoor and outdoor options for sports during winter
- Programs at more times of the day
- More affordable programs

COMMUNITY EVENTS

Springville City sponsors several large community events each year as follow:

- Art City Days
- Art Festival
- CelebArte
- Farmers Market
- Holiday Festival & Santa Village
- Letters to Santa
- Movies in the Park
- Multiple Community Events at the Clyde Recreation Center

Art City Days is the City's largest annual celebration, running a full week in the beginning of June. The events include a carnival, parades, rodeo, fun run, outdoor movie, fireman's breakfast, balloon fests, fireworks, multi-cultural festivities, children's art activities, concerts and other contests.

The City recently started an **Art Festival** to celebrate local artists and provide opportunities for community members to participate in hands-on art opportunities, such as a sidewalk chart project. The event also includes live music and food vendors.



Springville Farmers Market



Movies in the Park (PC: Spense Heaps - The Daily Herald)



Art City Days



“We should celebrate the diversity within Springville like the Latino, Native American and other minorities.”
- Survey Respondent



Art City Days Parade

CelebrArte is a new multicultural event that celebrates the food, cultures, traditions and diversity of the Springville community.

Movies in the Park are hosted at Spring Acres Arts Park on Monday nights in June and July.

The Farmers Market runs from July through October and is held at the Springville Civic Center Park. The event includes farmer products as well as arts and crafts booths food booths and trucks.

The City rounds out the year with the **Holiday Festival and Santa Village** which includes Santa coming to town, Santa visits, food and craft vendors and entertainment.

REQUESTED COMMUNITY EVENTS

- Independence Day & Pioneer Day events
- Sustainability fair
- More multi-cultural festivals and food events
- Halloween events/Fall festival
- Folkfest
- Live music in the park
- Community bike race
- Dancing for adults
- Adult art classes
- More live performance art
- Lantern festival
- Christmas village
- More downtown activities
- Theater and music programs for adults and youth

PRIORITIES: RECREATION AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

Despite the Clyde Recreation Center being completed just three years ago, the City is already seeing demand to upgrade the facility. The grass area to the east of the recreation center is slated for expansion, with plans for an indoor turf fieldhouse, expanded indoor track, racquetball courts and more office space for staff, much of which was removed from the initial phase to reduce costs.

The Fieldhouse is in high demand for sports and community programming, with rentals bringing in at least \$30,000 annually for the City. The lack of heating and air conditioning limit the usable seasons for the community and potential revenue for Springville. The Fieldhouse is also showing its age and portions of the building are deteriorating quickly to the point of becoming unusable. The City should explore options for reconstructing the Fieldhouse or constructing a new facility at a different location, including the possibility of including it in an expansion of the Clyde Recreation Center.

The City should continue to explore joining with potential community partners or other communities to develop big-ticket facilities, some of which would likely serve both the local and regional community.

The City provides a broad range of recreation programs and community events. It should continue to work with existing partners, regularly survey participants for feedback, monitor program participation and make adjustments based on interest and participation levels, and explore options for providing innovative programming for the community. The City should also develop a comprehensive marketing plan to increase knowledge of and participation in public programs and events.

“Community, family, food and friends.”

- Survey Respondent

“When it was canceled in 2020 due to COVID, my children complained that they “might as well have canceled Christmas”

- Website Comment

GOALS AND POLICIES: RECREATION AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

Goal 1: Assure that Residents of Springville City Have Access to High Quality Recreation Facilities and Programs.

Policy 1.1: Investigate opportunities to provide facilities and programming requested by residents.

a. Implementation Measure: Conduct a pre-programming study to determine the scope, cost and funding opportunities for the expansion of the Clyde Recreation Center once demand is high enough to warrant it.

b. Implementation Measure: Explore partnerships with other communities, public and private agencies, organizations and groups to help fund the expansion, operation and maintenance of the Clyde Recreation Center.

c. Implementation Measure: Continue to partner with Nebo School District to meet the resident's recreation facility and programming needs in the future.

Goal 2: Assure that Recreation Programs and Community Events Continue to Meet Residents' Needs.

Policy 2.1: Continue to broaden offerings and increase awareness about and participation in City programs and events.

a. Implementation Measure: Regularly survey program participants and the community-at-large to ensure the City is providing programs that serve a broad variety of users.

b. Implementation Measure: Investigate opportunities to provide diverse, innovative programming to a broad variety of participants, including non-sports related programming.



ARTS

Arts are an integral part of Springville City's identity and contribute a rich layer of cultural offerings on top of a diverse array of parks and recreation facilities and programming and community events. While not a focus of this Master Plan as there are other planning efforts that address arts in the City, the City would like to increase the integration of the arts throughout the community, including in the design of parks and public spaces.

This chapter gives a high-level overview of arts in Springville and touches briefly on some of the feedback from residents throughout the public engagement process.

PUBLIC INPUT ON ARTS

Public comments and feedback on arts facilities and programming are summarized below.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The community survey asked participants to allocate a hypothetical \$100 budget amount to various City services or amenities. Arts and cultural programs ranked near the bottom of the list at \$4.12 and \$4.04 respectively, above code enforcement but below a long list of public services, programs and facilities.

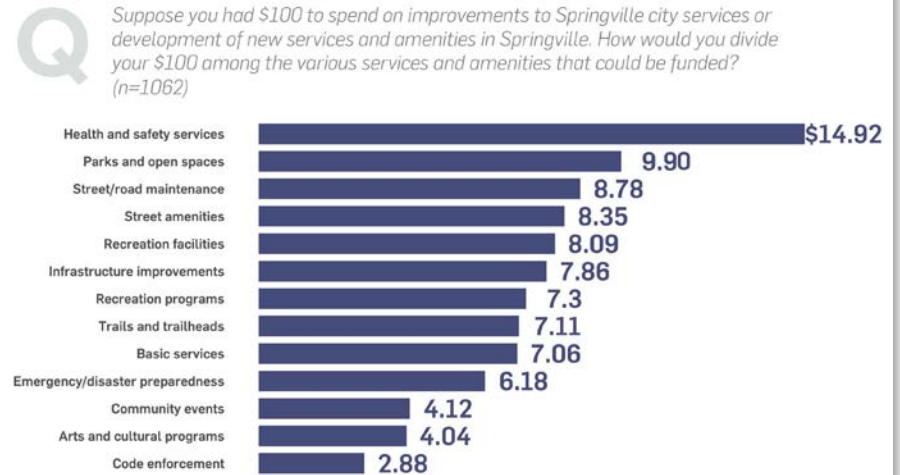
When asked to allocate a hypothetical budget amount specific to additional parks, recreational programs, facilities or trails, City sponsored arts and cultural events fell near the middle of priorities. Additional arts and cultural programs and expanded recreational programs round out the bottom of the list.

EngagementHQ

The mapping, ideas board and storyboard on the project website received feedback about residents' appreciation for the variety of community amenities and programs.

AFTER HEALTH AND SAFETY, RESIDENTS WANT FUNDING FOR PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Community events, arts/cultural programs, and code enforcement received the least funding. Respondents chose to allocate the most funds to health and safety service, followed by parks and open spaces, and street maintenance.



MOST FUNDING IS GIVEN TO EXPANDING THE CLYDE AND ADDING ADDITIONAL WALKING/BIKING TRAILS

Upgrading existing parks/playgrounds, additional walking/biking trails, and expanding the Clyde Recreation Center received an allocation of at least \$10. New neighborhood/community parks, additional athletic courts, and additional open spaces all received between \$7 and \$8.



Public Scoping Meeting

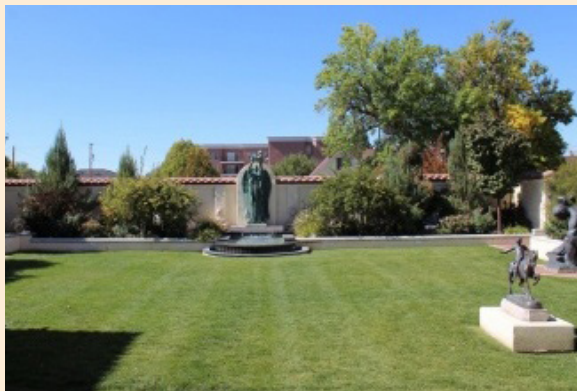
Residents would like to see program options for activities besides organized sports, and more activities for all ages.

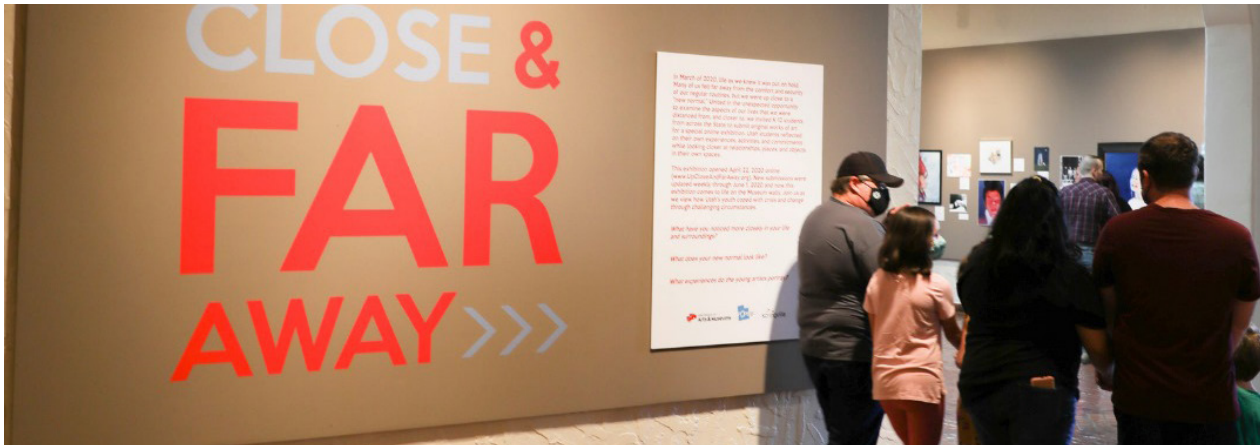
ARTS

Springville is a prominent arts community that is renowned for its historic art museum and its number of nationally recognized fine artists. The community is served by the Springville Arts Commission for the Arts and Humanities, which is led by a full-time executive director employed by the City and is composed of representatives from the major fields of art. The Board assists the City in funding local arts and humanities organizations, broadening the opportunities for community members to participate in fine and performing arts programs. The City boasts the Springville Museum of Art (SMA) as Utah's first museum for the visual fine arts. The SMA hosts numerous programs for people of all ages, artists and non-artists alike.

SPRINGVILLE MUSEUM OF ART

The Springville Museum of Art is located on 2.0 acres in the heart of the City. The museum was the first museum for visual fine arts in the state of Utah and houses more than 2,500 works of art. It hosts a variety of exhibitions, concerts, programs and special events, including visual art and outreach programs to schools throughout the state.





Springville Museum of Art Mission Statement

“The purpose of the Springville Museum of Art (SMA) is to provide quality life-affirming art, cultural experience, and educational opportunity to our growing community and diverse populations.

The Museum encourages our youth to develop into thoughtful individuals and caring human beings. We recognize the seed of potential within each individual, and we seek to nurture growth through the creative process, positive cultural values, an acquaintance with excellence, and a belief in the beauty of life. The Museum focuses on traditional aesthetic values through life-affirming Utah, Soviet, and American art.

The belief of Museum founders John Hafen and Cyrus Dallin that the arts “refine the minds of youth and build character in all people” continues to guide the mission of the Springville Museum of Art to this day. To this end, the Museum plays a unique role in Utah and the Intermountain West.”

“We Are the Art City...We need more Arts!”

- Survey Respondent

SMA PROGRAMS

- Art Ball
- Art City Days
- Art Shows & Exhibitions
- Art Talks
- Artist Round Table
- Chalk City Days
- Children’s Art Festival
- Collections Connection
- Concerts
- Docent Training
- Education Materials
- Evenings for Educators
- Guppy Group
- Lectures
- Open Studio
- Princess Tea
- Quilt Show
- Santa’s Art Shop
- SmArt Connections
- StateWide Art Partnership
- Statues to Live By

GOALS AND POLICIES: RECREATION, ARTS AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

Goal 1: Assure that Residents of Springville City Have Access to High Quality Arts Facilities and Programs.

Policy 1.1: Continue to explore ways to expand opportunities for arts in the community.

a. Implementation Measure: Continue to support the Springville Museum of Art in providing high-quality arts events and activities.

b. Implementation Measure: Explore ways to integrate art into public parks and spaces, both as features and as part of overall design.

c. Implementation Measure: Extend arts programming into more of the City's parks and public spaces.

A person is jogging on a paved trail that winds through a wooded area. In the background, a large mountain with some snow patches is visible. The scene is overlaid with semi-transparent colored shapes: a large orange shape on the left, a teal shape at the top, and a red shape at the bottom right.

TRAILS

Trails are an essential thread that weaves the fabric of the city together. Trails are integral components of a connected and healthy city, providing direct and easy access to local parks and open spaces, while offering recreation and mobility opportunities that connect homes and businesses to each other, to essential services and to regional transit systems.

Springville City is currently developing an Active Transportation Plan (ATP) which is slated for completion in the fall of 2021. The ATP will provide recommendations for infrastructure and policy improvements to enhance travel options for bicyclists, pedestrians and other modes of human-powered transportation in the City. The scope of trail recommendations in this Master Plan is focused on recreation-oriented trails and those that connect the City's parks and open spaces. These recommendations provide another layer of information for the ATP, to which this plan will ultimately defer.

This chapter begins by documenting the existing trail system in Springville, which is followed by a recreational trail concept plan that aims to meet immediate and long-term needs for trails and trail facilities. It concludes with specific goals, policies and implementation measures to guide decision-making and resource allocation processes during the coming years, which again are intended to feed into the ATP planning process.

PUBLIC INPUT ON TRAILS

The planning process included numerous public engagement tools that helped clarify community values, needs, desires and priorities (see Chapter 2 and the Appendix for details). A summary of the input that specifically addressed trails follows.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

When asked to allocate a hypothetical \$100 for improvements to Springville City services or development of new services in the City, trails and trailheads ranked in the lower half of priorities compared to other services and amenities such as health and safety, parks and open space, street/road maintenance, and street amenities. When asked to prioritize spending on parks, recreational programs, facilities and trails specifically, the development of additional walking and biking trails ranked second, just below expanding the Clyde Recreation Center.

City trails are very popular, with over 75 percent of residents using trails a few times a year, and 47 percent using them once a month or more. Hobble Creek is the most frequently used trail, followed by the Bonneville Shoreline and Dry Canyon trails.

“We need more safe biking/
walking trails connecting
Springville east to west side
and north to south side.”

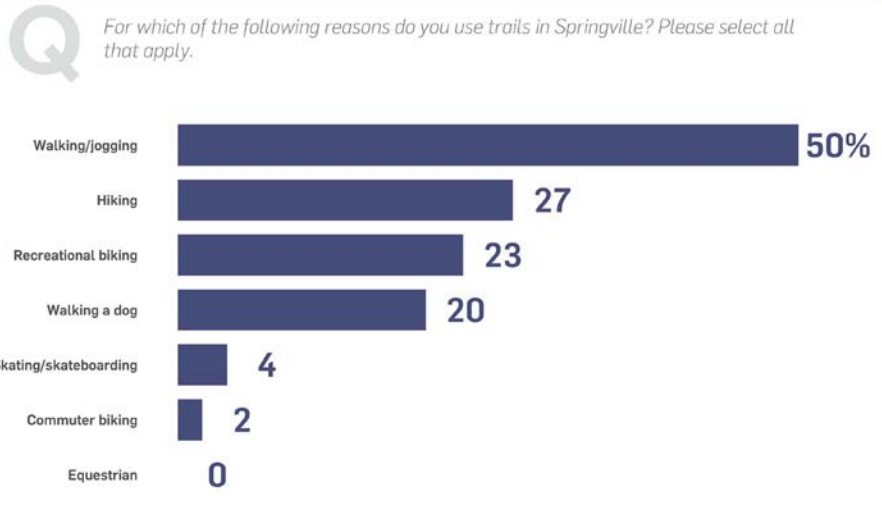
- Survey Respondent

Walking, jogging, hiking and recreational biking are the most common reasons people use the City’s trails. The most desired improvements to the trail system are making trails more complete or connected, adding restrooms and linking neighborhoods with the trail system. The most common reason residents do not use trails in the community is a lack of information about the City’s trail system. Other reasons include accessibility issues, a preference for trails outside of Springville and trails not being pet friendly.

“The short river trail by the high school is one of the treasures in Springville but is so short.”
- Survey Respondent

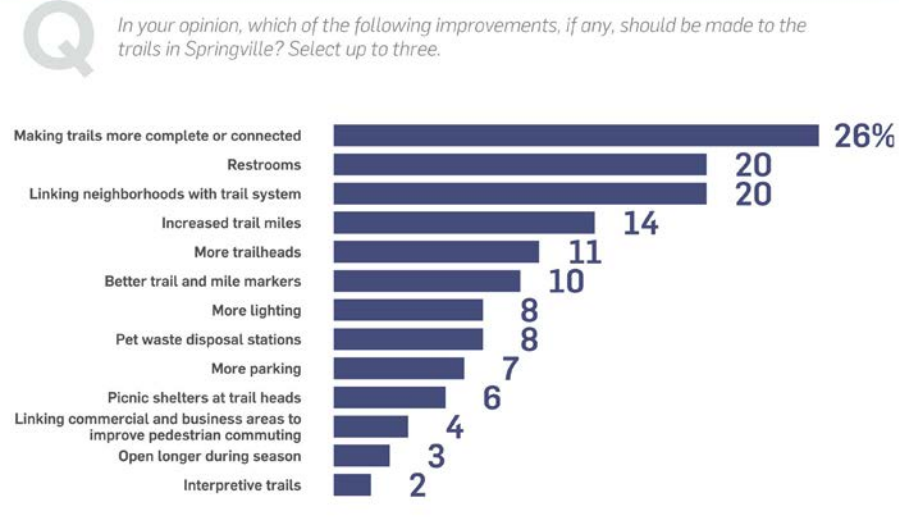
MOST RESIDENTS USE TRAILS FOR WALKING, JOGGING, HIKING, OR BIKING

50% use trails for walking/jogging. 20% or more use trails for hiking, biking, and dog walking. Skating, commuting, and equestrian activities are not very common (less than 5%).



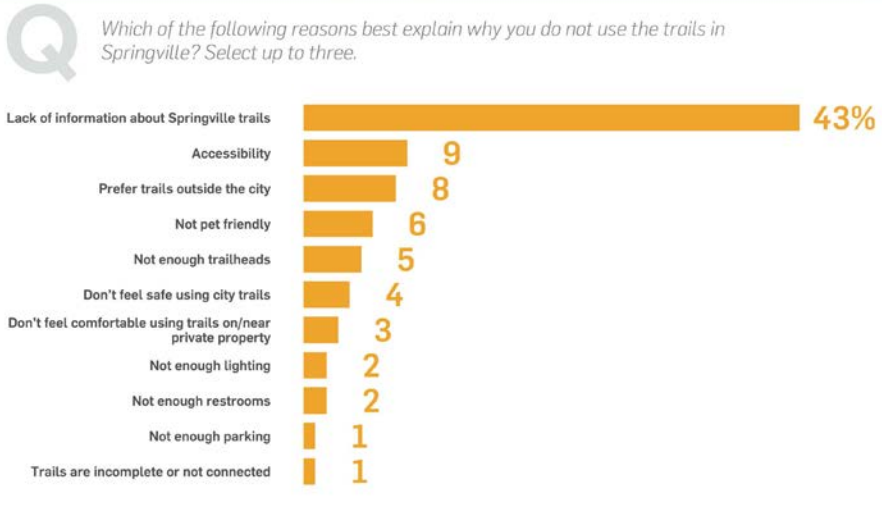
MAKING CITY TRAILS MORE COMPLETE/CONNECTED IS MOST CHOSEN IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY

Nearly a quarter of residents rate improving restrooms and linking neighborhoods to the trail system as improvements that should be made to Springville trails. Being open longer and interpretive trails were rated the lowest.



TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION, MORE INFORMATION IS NEEDED ABOUT CITY TRAILS

A plurality of residents stated that a lack of information about Springville trails best explains why they do not use them. Parking, restrooms, and lighting are not significant reasons.



PROJECT WEBSITE/ENGAGEMENTHQ

The project website offered several options for providing feedback. Specific input relating to trails included:

- A desire for **pathways around the perimeter of parks**
- **Looped trail systems** that connect parks together for longer distances
- **Connections to trails** in neighboring communities and regional trails like Utah Lake
- Adding **more trail options for bicyclists**
- Ensuring **appropriate grades on mountain bike trails**
- **Extending Hobble Creek Trail** all the way through the City
- Providing a **variety of paved and unpaved trails**
- Adding **mileage signage** along trails in parks
- **Fix trails** and park pathways that are in disrepair
- **Control puncture vine** along trails
- **More trees** along trails/trails in forested areas
- Consider **unpaved trails parallel to paved trails** where possible
- **Reclaim public trails** with private encroachment issues
- **Improve trailheads** with restrooms, informational signs and paving
- Develop **safe routes to schools**, preferably with separated trails
- More dedicated **paved trails and bike lanes**
- More consistent **debris removal** in bike lanes/road shoulders
- More **trails in neighborhoods**
- Ensure **safe crossings**

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

Feedback from residents at the two public scoping meetings addressed a wide range of issues, including trails. Comments are summarized below.

- The existing City trails are great, but they are short
- Connections (between parks & trails, with surrounding cities, fill gaps, east/west, schools, perimeter paths)
- Safer trail crossings
- Private property/trails issues
- More non-vehicular options



Hobble Creek Trail

EXISTING TRAILS AND BIKE LANES

Springville has made a decent start on recreational trail network throughout the City and in the foothills, as shown in Map 6 and summarized in Table 9. There are 3.6 miles of existing bike lanes, 7.8 miles of paved multi-use trails (local and regional) and 5.2 miles of unpaved multi-use trails in the City¹.

TABLE 9: EXISTING SPRINGVILLE CITY TRAILS

TRAIL TYPE	MILES
Bike Lanes	3.6
Paved Local Multi-use Trails	2.8
Paved Regional Multi-use Trails	5.0
Unpaved Regional Multi-use Trails	5.2

BIKE LANES

There two major segments of bike lanes in Springville City:

- Center Street between Main Street and 1300 East
- 800 South from 200 East to Cove Drive

¹ A portion of the unpaved multiuse regional trail (Bonneville Shoreline Trail) lies just outside the City boundary, but is included here to indicate the contiguous segment that residents have access to.



Dry Creek Trail (PC: Google Streetview)



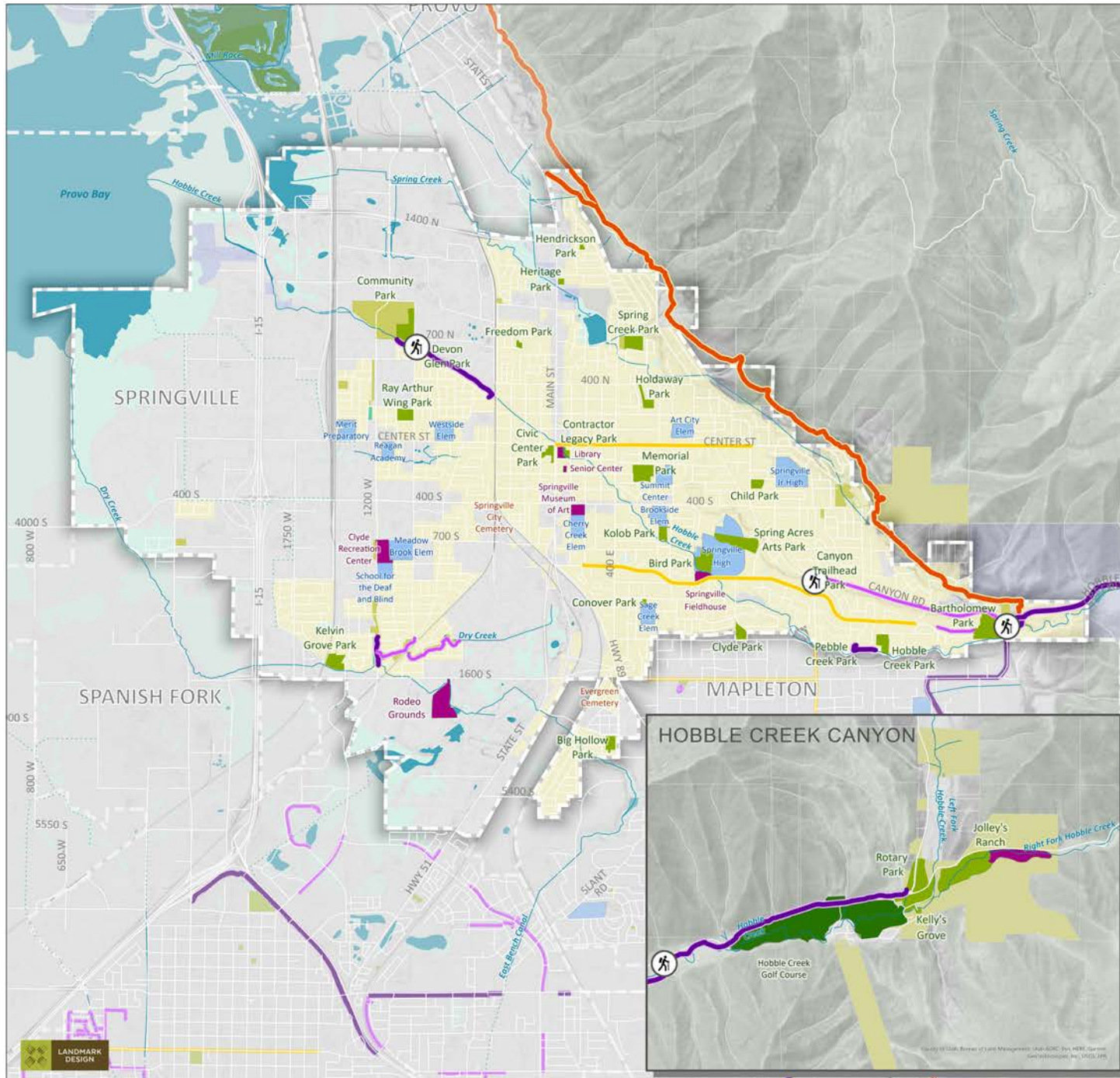
Center Street Bike Lanes (PC: Google Streetview)



800 South Bike Lanes (PC: Google Streetview)

Map 6: Existing Trails

-  Existing Paved Regional Multi-Use Trail
-  Existing Unpaved Regional Multi-Use Trail (Bonneville Shoreline Trail)
-  Existing Paved Local Multi-Use Trail
-  Existing Bike Lane
-  Existing Public Park
-  Existing Special Use Public Park
-  Existing Public Parkway
-  Existing Public Golf Course
-  Existing City Open Space
-  Existing Residential Land Use
-  School
-  Federally-Owned Land
-  State-Owned Land
-  Waterbody
-  Wetlands
-  Perennial Stream
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Canal/Ditch
-  Springville City Boundary
-  Existing Paved Regional Trail



There are also designated bike routes along 1300 East from Center Street to 1700 East and 200 East from Center Street to 800 South.

MULTIUSE PATHS

Multiuse paths serve a variety of user groups including pedestrians and bicyclists. Multiuse paths are typically paved within the City and unpaved in the foothills.

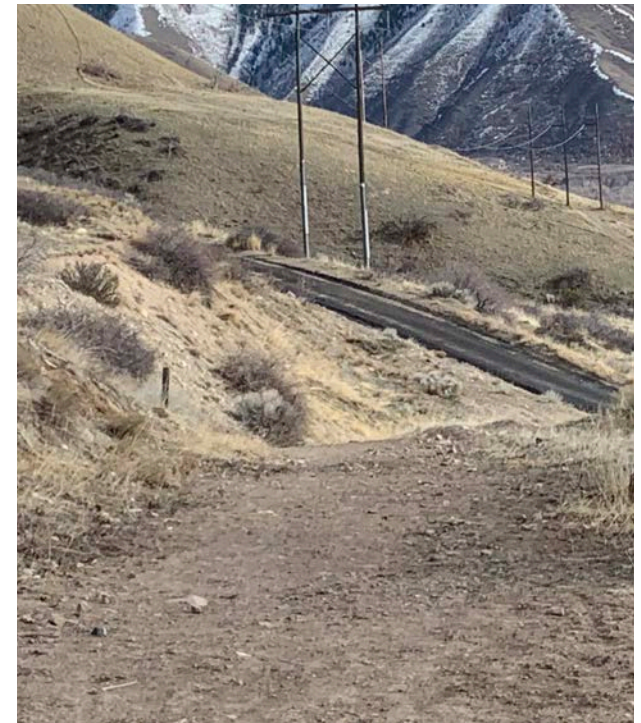
Paved segments of multiuse trails parallel Hobbie Creek in several sections of the City, from Main Street to Community Park and between Hobbie Creek Park and Pebble Creek Park. The Pebble Creek/Hobbie Creek section of trail does not run all the way to Hobbie Creek Park and has issues with encroachment onto the City-owned trail by private homeowners. The Hobbie Creek Trail also travels from Canyon Trailhead Park at the corner of 1700 East and Canyon Road up Hobbie Creek Canyon all the way to Kelly's Grove and Rotary Park. There are several stretches of paved trail along Dry Creek just north of 1600 South, turning north there along 1200 West for a short distance. A short segment of paved trail is also located just west of Bartholomew Park and has some encroachment issues as well.



Hobbie Creek Trail

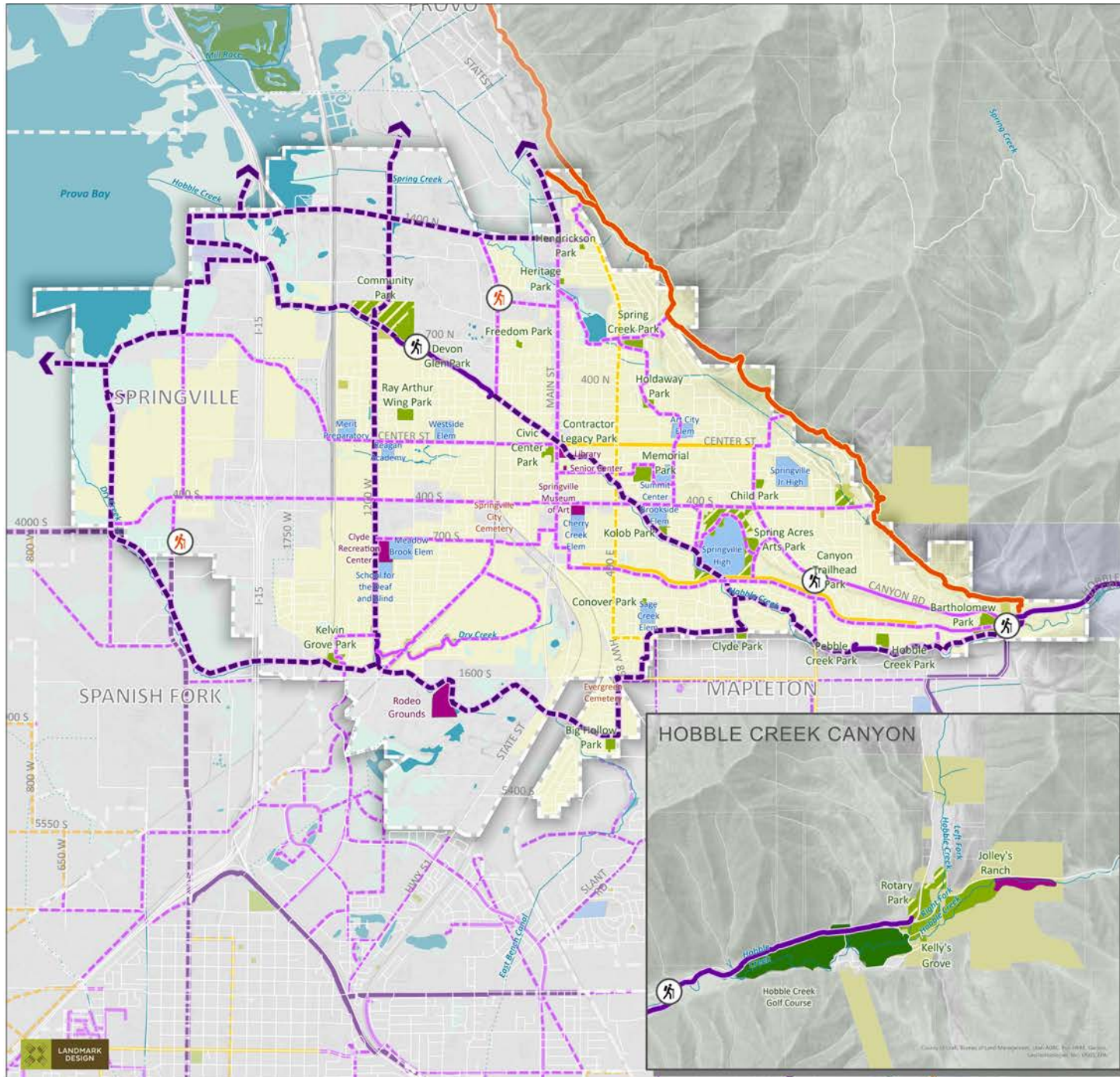


Dry Creek Parkway (PC: Google Street View)



Bonneville Shoreline Trail

Map 7: Future Trail Concept



- Existing Trailhead
- Proposed Trailhead
- Proposed Regional Multi-Use Trail Corridor
- Proposed Local Multi-Use Trail Corridor
- Proposed Bike Lane
- Existing Paved Regional Multi-Use Trail
- Existing Unpaved Regional Multi-Use Trail (Bonneville Shoreline Trail)
- Existing Paved Local Multi-Use Trail
- Existing Bike Lane
- Existing & Potential Future Residential Land Use
- Existing Public Golf Course
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Public Parkway
- Existing Special Use Public Park
- Planned Public Park
- Planned Public Parkway
- Existing City Open Space
- School
- Federally-Owned Land
- State-Owned Land
- Rail/AGRC
- Perennial Stream
- Intermittent Stream
- Canal/Ditch
- Wetlands
- Waterbody
- Springville City Boundary



The Bonneville Shoreline Trail is the only unpaved multiuse trail in the City, with approximately 5.2 miles of trail in the foothills on the City’s eastern edge.

TRAIL NEEDS ANALYSIS

There is strong public support for the development of additional trails in Springville. As summarized above under public input, new trails and trailheads are a top priority for residents, ranking just below the expansion of the Clyde Recreation Center in the community survey. Residents expressed strong support for additional trails and related amenities throughout the public involvement process.

Springville has a good start on its trail system, which currently consists of nearly 12 miles of paved and unpaved trails and over five miles of bike lanes. However, most of the trail segments are disconnected are incomplete, and many areas of the City are without trails at all.

Since the City is currently developing an Active Transportation Plan which will address all modes of human-powered travel in detail, the focus of this Master Plan is to establish the larger vision for recreational trails in the City, including connections to parks and open space.

TABLE 10: PROPOSED SPRINGVILLE CITY TRAILS

TRAIL TYPE	MILES
Bike Lanes	2.9
Paved Local Multi-use Trails	26.5
Paved Regional Multi-use Trails	21.3

Map 7 illustrates the proposed Recreational Trail Concept for the City, which are also summarized in Table 10. Rather than defining exact alignments, this concept establishes the general corridors where trail connections are desired.

The **long-term regional trail corridors** form the framework of the trail vision. The route in the foothills is already in place with the Bonneville Shoreline Trail. The connection along Hobbie Creek has been partially implemented but has a large portion still to be completed. Other desired regional routes are the Utah Lake Shoreline Trail, 1400 North to connect the Bonneville Shoreline Trail to the Utah Lake Shoreline Trail and along 1200 West where the City has already started purchasing land. A route along the southern edge of the City completes the circuit, from the



Hobbie Creek Trail

Hobble Creek corridor south of Springville High School down to Big Hollow Park and out west, eventually tying into the Utah Lake Shoreline Trail as well. This regional trail framework creates a large loop system around the entire City, serving the east, west, north and south, connecting the mountains to the foothills and providing numerous smaller loop connection options within the framework.

Long-term local trail corridors connect the regional trail framework to parks, open spaces, schools and neighborhoods. These routes provide a finer grain of recreation and travel options.

Bike Lanes are the final link, providing opportunities to ride between local and regional trails on roadways that are generally pleasant to travel

TRAILHEADS

Trail users are currently served by three trailheads, as shown on Maps 5 and 6, and summarized below.

- **Devon Glen Park** - located at 950 West 700 North - paved trailhead that provides access to the Hobble Creek Trail
- **Canyon Trailhead Park** - located at 1700 East Canyon Road - paved trailhead that provides access to the Hobble Creek Trail
- **Bartholomew Trailhead** - located at 2900 East Canyon Road, just east of the intersection, unpaved trailhead that provides access to the Hobble Creek Trail

Several City parks are connected to existing trails, serving as de facto trailheads. These include Community Park, Wayne Bartholomew Family Park and Pebble Creek Park. Using parks as trailheads maximizes the efficient use of land and funds since restrooms and other amenities can meet both user groups' needs, however the City recognizes the benefits of providing dedicated trailheads or small trailhead parks where access is needed but space for a larger park is not available, or where a separation of uses may be desirable.

Additional trailheads are proposed at several locations in the City to take advantage of existing City-owned land near potential future trails. The first is just north of the City's water treatment plant on at the corner of 400 West and 900 North. The second is at 700 South 2600 West where the City has an existing well house. Parking, restrooms and kiosks with informational signage should be developed at these locations when the City's trail system is extended to their vicinity.



Devon Glen Park Trailhead - Hobble Creek Trail

DESIGN STANDARDS

Trail design standards will be established as part of the ATP, which this plan defers to for specific design details such as widths and materials.

The Recreational Trail Concept shown on Map 6 illustrates the trail vision at a high level, and the Master Plan recognizes that detailed alignments and the configuration of trails within those alignments will vary by trail segment based on existing conditions. Available right-of-way, specific uses and funding will all impact trail configurations.

The Master Plan also acknowledges that implementation of the trail vision may take generations to realize. The ATP will likely recommend specific alignments with interim options for connections where landowners are unwilling to provide trail easements or to sell portions of their property for public trails, or where physical barriers such as railroad tracks may be cost-prohibitive.



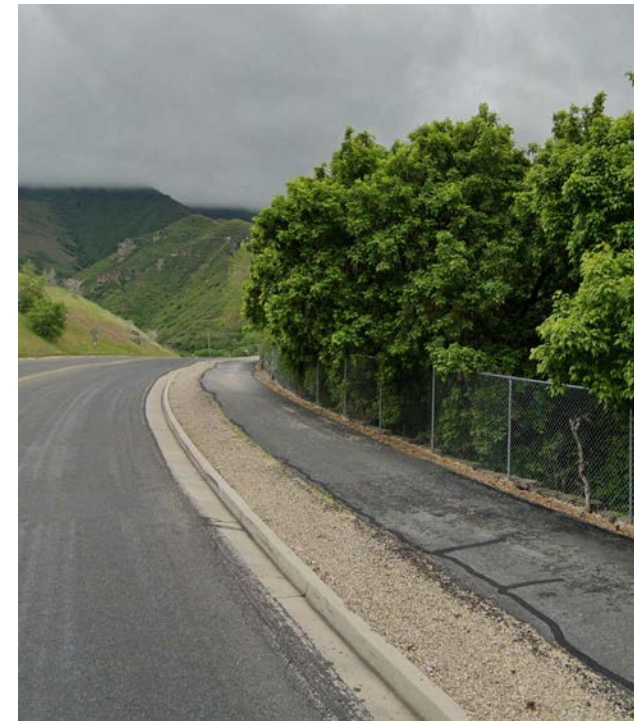
Hobble Creek Canyon Trail

OTHER TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS

In addition to providing a complete and interconnected network of trails, residents also indicated a desire for safe trail crossings at major roadways, improved trailhead facilities including restrooms, information signage and lighting along key trails. The establishment of a consistent regulatory, wayfinding and interpretive sign system is an important component of the City's trails system, informing trail users of use regulations, the location of key destinations and providing awareness and stewardship of the trail and open space system. Residents requested that better signage be located at trailheads. Interpretive signs at key locations would also improve the City's trail system. The community survey conveyed the need for accessible, up-to-date trail maps at trailheads and online or other forms such as printed maps.

PRIORITIES: TRAILS

The City should expand the trail system as opportunities arise, purchasing property for trails, securing trail easements and negotiating for trails in new development, focusing on trail segments that expand the existing trail network, fill gaps or otherwise help achieve the long-term vision. The Jordan River Trail, a 45-mile-long trail in Salt Lake County that now continues south into Utah



Canyon Road Trail (PC: Google Streetview)

County all the way to Utah Lake and connects to the Legacy Parkway in Davis County to the north, took decades to fully implement. The last remaining trail gap was completed in 2017.

Completing the long-term regional trail corridors through Springville should be one of the top priorities, facilitating regional access and linkages to amenities and destinations and providing that larger looped system, though the Master Plan recognizes that the ATP will establish specific alignments and priorities for implementation.

Trail and trailhead enhancements and system-wide wayfinding and signage are also key for improving the usability of Springville's trail system.

GOALS AND POLICIES: TRAILS

Goal 1: Complete a comprehensive, interconnected recreational trail network by build out.

Policy 1.1: Complete a non-motorized transportation network focused on recreational users

a. Implementation Measure: Develop the Recreational Trail Concept by 2050.

b. Implementation Measure: Encourage multi-jurisdictional cooperation and funding relationships with the Mountainland Association of Governments, Utah County and the neighboring cities of Spanish Fork, Mapleton and Provo.

c. Implementation Measure: Update the Active Transportation Plan and this Master Plan regularly.

Policy 1.2: Assure that the Springville trails system meets public needs and expectations

a. Implementation Measure: Work with all involved City departments to ensure the recreational trail network is implemented as envisioned.

b. Implementation Measure: Make trail and bike lane maps available to the public online, at trailheads and in the form of printed maps.

c. Implementation Measure: Develop an accessible network of supportive pedestrian infrastructure, including sidewalks, curb ramps and trails near existing parks and other high-use destinations.

Policy 1.3: Require the community planning, land use planning and the development review processes of Springville to incorporate trail master planning, including the access to trails.

a. Implementation Measure: Continually evaluate system-wide trail needs as part of future planning efforts, focusing on closing gaps and improving connections with existing and future neighborhoods, destinations, parks, recreation facilities and future transit stations.

b. Implementation Measure: Require private development projects to finance and install bicycle facilities, sidewalks and trails recommended in the Active Transportation Plan and 0this Master Plan.

c. Implementation Measure: Require pedestrian walkways between sidewalks along public streets and developments adjacent to those streets.

d. Implementation Measure: Require sidewalks, pathways, plazas, or other pedestrian-friendly entrances to buildings.

Policy 1.4: Maintain trails as safe, attractive and comfortable amenities for the community.

a. Implementation Measure: Implement a Safe Routes to School program with an emphasis on separated trails.

b. Implementation Measure: Work with Nebo School District, the police, UDOT, Utah County, local developers and neighborhood groups to identify and clearly-mark appropriate trails.

c. Implementation Measure: Ensure that maintenance routines include the control of weeds (particularly thorny species), removing trash and debris and selective plowing of crucial routes to facilitate winter trail use.

d. Implementation Measure: Promote an “Adopt a Trail” program to encourage trail user assistance in maintaining the trail system. Encourage participants to become involved in all aspects of trail development through maintenance and long-term improvements.

e. Implementation Measure: Develop a wayfinding and signage program that provides clear information to users about trail access and proper trail behavior, including allowed uses and other regulations.

f. Implementation Measure: Install a safe system of trail lighting and emergency response stations along paved trails where appropriate.

g. Implementation Measure: Construct arterial and collector streets wide enough to accommodate bicycles safely.

h. Implementation Measure: Adopt a Complete Streets policy for the City.

An aerial photograph of a park featuring a large green lake with many people and colorful inflatables. To the right of the lake is a sandy beach area with a playground. Further right are several buildings with red roofs and a parking lot filled with cars. The image is overlaid with a large orange semi-transparent shape on the left and a red semi-transparent shape at the bottom right.

IMPLEMENTATION

As described in the preceding chapters, numerous improvements and actions are required to ensure existing and future needs related to parks, recreation and trails in Springville City are met. The following is a summary of the specific tasks and projects associated with probable costs.

PUBLIC INPUT ON SPENDING PRIORITIES AND WILLINGNESS TO FUND

The community survey included several questions that purposefully addressed funding priorities and resident willingness to fund different facilities. Key takeaways from the results follow.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

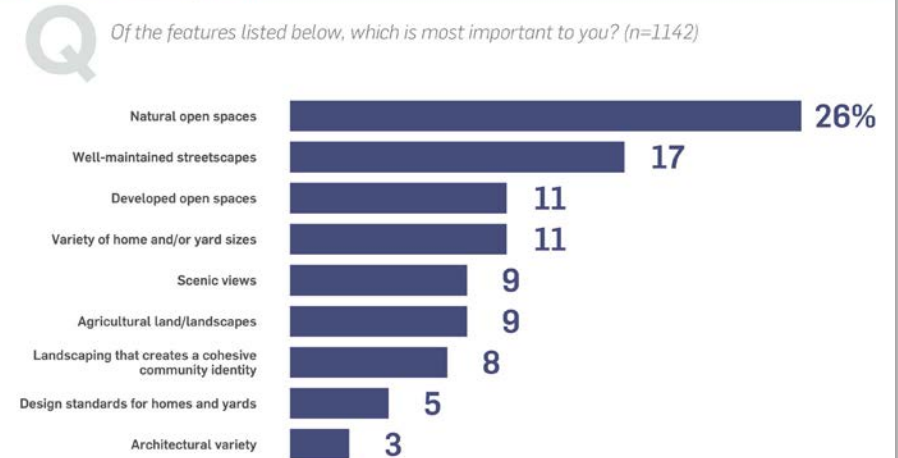
When asked about priorities for services city-wide, residents indicated a desire for low taxes, but also want community amenities like public parks, libraries, community centers, etc. After health and safety, residents want funding for parks and open spaces. Budget allocation for recreation facilities and trails and trailheads fell in the middle of the priorities, while community events and arts and cultural programs received less priority.

In response to a question allocating funding for parks, recreation programs, facilities or trails specifically, expanding the Clyde Recreation Center topped the list, followed by additional walking and biking trails and upgrading existing parks and playgrounds. Developing new neighborhood and community parks, constructing more athletic courts and acquiring more large natural open space rounded out the next tier of priorities.

In general, the survey results convey residents' desires to make the most of the existing parks, recreation and trail facilities in the

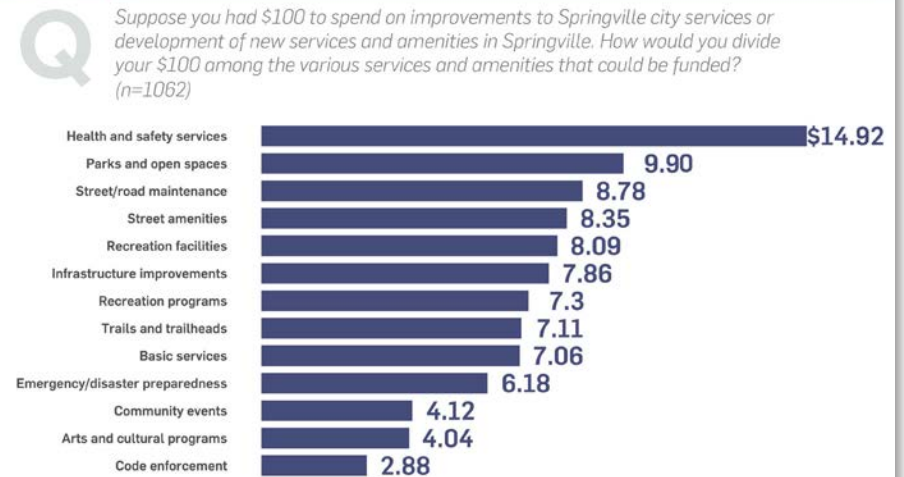
NATURAL OPEN SPACES ARE MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNITY FEATURE

Well-maintained streetscapes, scenic views, and agricultural land are rated as important, speaking to resident's opposition to more development. Architectural variety and design standards for homes and yards were seen as least important.



AFTER HEALTH AND SAFETY, RESIDENTS WANT FUNDING FOR PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Community events, arts/cultural programs, and code enforcement received the least funding. Respondents chose to allocate the most funds to health and safety service, followed by parks and open spaces, and street maintenance.



City, expanding those that are used by a wide range of residents (i.e. the recreation center and trails), and to upgrading and making improvements to existing parks and playgrounds.

PLAN PRIORITIES

Table 11 below summarizes the recommendations from Chapters 3 through 6 that have direct cost implications for implementation.

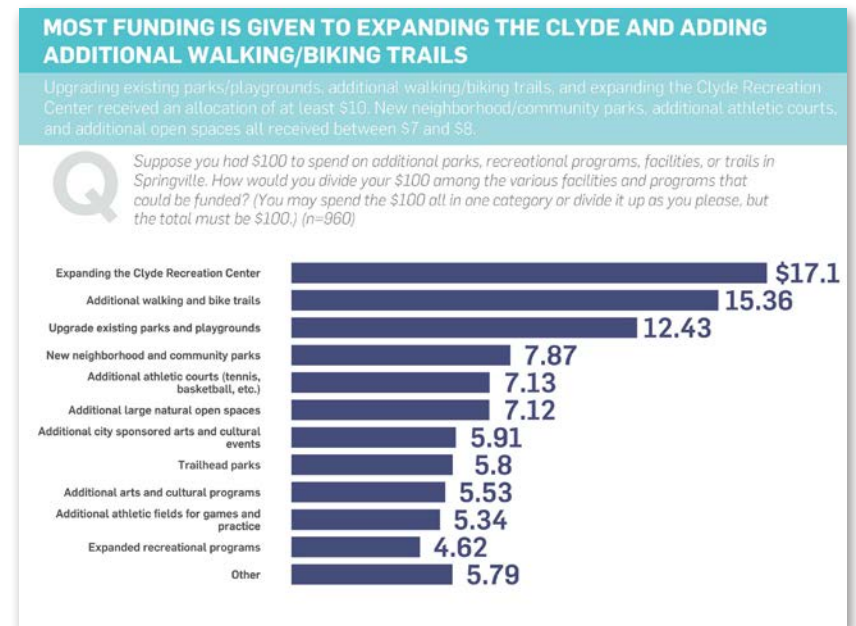


TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE CAPITAL & PLANNING PROJECTS

CHAPTER 3: PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

- Develop 61.2 acres of City owned park land by 2030 to meet LOS (Additional 12.0 of additional land will be developed by School District as part of agreement)
- Acquire and develop 3.0 acres of park land near the Clyde Recreation Center and the Rodeo Grounds to meet distribution needs
- Acquire and develop 49.2 acres of park land to meet LOS, with 23 of those focused in gap areas to meet distribution need
- Address deferred maintenance and meet accessibility requirements and develop amenities to meet LOS needs

CHAPTER 4: RECREATION AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

- Expand the Clyde Recreation Center when demand and community sentiment support it
- Conduct a feasibility study to evaluate the options for replacing the Fieldhouse

CHAPTER 6: TRAILS

- Develop the Recreational Trails Concept, as updated in ongoing Active Transportation Master Plan, by 2050
- Install lighting and safety improvements
- Improve existing trailheads and develop proposed trailheads

SYSTEM-WIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop a signage and wayfinding system for parks, recreation, open space and trails.

PROBABLE COSTS

PARK AND OPEN SPACE COSTS

Table 12 summarizes the costs required to construct the additional amenities needed by 2030 to meet amenity LOS needs. Table 13 illustrates the costs required to meet amenity levels of service and the costs to acquire and develop parks through 2030 and build-out in 2050. As indicated in Table 13, \$60,335,000 is required to meet amenities LOS requirements and park standards, fill gaps, meet needs through anticipated build-out in 2050.

TABLE 12: PROBABLE COSTS MEET AMENITY LOS NEEDS

AMENITY	QUANTITY NEEDED TO MEET LOS NEEDS BY 2030	UNIT COST	TOTAL
Baseball/Softball Fields	3	\$250,000	\$750,000
Multipurpose Fields	2	\$80,000	\$160,000
Pickleball Courts	5	\$50,000	\$250,000
Sand Volleyball Courts	1	\$35,000	\$35,000
Skate/Bike Parks	1	\$250,000	\$250,000
Splashpad/Water Features	1	\$500,000	\$500,000
Tennis Court	1	\$40,000	\$40,000
TOTAL			\$1,945,000

TABLE 13: PROBABLE COSTS FOR PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

ITEM	PROBABLE COST
Meeting Needs by 2030	
Develop additional amenities needed by 2030	\$1,945,000
Develop 61.2 acres of City-owned park land by 2030 to meet LOS needs ¹	\$24,480,000
Acquire and develop 3.0 acres of park land to fill an existing gap with a Neighborhood Park	\$1,950,000
<i>Subtotal 2030 Needs</i>	<i>\$28,375,000</i>
Meeting Needs by Build-out in 2050	
Acquire and develop 23.0 acres of park land by 2050 to fill gaps and meet LOS needs	\$14,950,000
Acquire and develop an additional 26.2 acres of park land by 2050 to meet LOS	\$17,030,000
<i>Subtotal Build-out Needs</i>	<i>\$31,980,000</i>
GRAND TOTAL	\$60,335,000

Note: All costs assume \$250,000 per acre acquisition cost and \$400,000 per acre development cost

¹ Excludes 12.0 acres of additional park land that is part of the high school reconstruction and is included as part of the agreement with the City is developed by 2030. The school district is replacing the City's properties with parks of equal value in the reconfigured design.

RECREATION & COMMUNITY EVENT AND COMMUNITY COSTS

Recreation facilities are major investments and commitments that require more detail than can be addressed in a comprehensive planning study of this nature. Due to the wide range of unknown time-frame for expansion of the Clyde Recreation Center and Fieldhouse and conditions and variabilities for these planning efforts, including the scopes and time-frames, opinions of probable cost are not included in this plan.

ARTS COSTS

No specific arts facilities or programs are proposed as part of this plan. Costs are therefore not included.

TRAIL COSTS

Although this Master Plan defers to the Springville’s current Active Transportation Plan for specific trail alignments, probable costs for trails are included. Costs for bike lanes are not included since they are assumed to be part of roadway construction projects. The plan also includes recommendations for trailhead improvements at the existing Bartholomew Trailhead just east of Wayne Bartholomew Family Park, and two new trailheads at sites with pump stations on land already owned by the City. Probable costs for trails and trailhead improvements are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14: PROBABLE COST FOR TRAILS & TRAILHEAD IMPROVEMENTS

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST EACH	TOTAL COST
Probable costs to develop 26.5 miles of paved local multi-use trails (unit cost per mile)	26.5	\$316,800	\$8,395,200
Probable costs to develop 21.3 miles of paved regional multi-use trails (unit cost per mile)	21.3	\$316,800	\$6,747,840
Bartholomew Trailhead (restroom, kiosk, parking, trail connections)	1	\$250,000	\$250,000
Paved Trailheads at pump houses (paved parking 18 stalls, kiosk)	2	\$50,000	\$100,000
GRAND TOTAL			\$15,493,040

TOTAL PROBABLE COSTS

As shown in Table 15, the total probable costs for developing the proposed parks and trails improvements through build-out in 2050 is \$76,098,040. Projected costs include the development and installation of a City-wide Wayfinding and Signage Master Plan for the parks, recreation, open space and trails system.

TABLE 15: TOTAL PROBABLE COST FOR PARKS AND TRAILS

ITEM	PROBABLE COST
Probable Costs to Acquire New Park Land, and Develop Future Parks Through Build-out	\$60,355,000
Probable Costs for Trail & Trailhead Improvements	\$15,493,040
Wayfinding & Signage Master Plan (for entire parks, recreation, open space and trails system)	\$50,000
Wayfinding & Signage Installation (for entire parks, recreation, open space and trails system)	\$200,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$76,098,040

“One of the tragedies of Springville is the lack of foresight is the lack of foresight in preserving our natural surroundings.”

- Survey Respondent

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

Results of the community survey indicate that park maintenance is a high priority for residents. They value their existing parks, recreation facilities, open space and trails and would like to make sure they are well maintained. Springville City is constantly looking for ways to meet these expectations in the most cost-effective and efficient ways possible.

As summarized in the Conditions Assessment in the Appendix, there is a need to replace aging and failing playground equipment, parking lots and other amenities and to address ongoing maintenance and capital replacement needs. To help ensure the Springville does not fall behind on maintenance in the future, it recommended that an annual budget be established to replace other amenities within the City's parks, recreation, trails and open space system. An annual budget amount of at least \$200,000 per year for parks in the City and \$50,000 per year for the parks in Hobble Creek Canyon is recommended. These funds will help meet the needs summarized in Appendix D: Estimated Replacement Costs, for amenities and infrastructure like playgrounds and parking lots, but also for smaller amenities such as benches and picnic tables.

ACTION PLAN

The following Action Plan is a summary of short, medium and long-term implementation actions and priorities. Section 1 of the table addresses recommended capital facility improvements and operations and maintenance and Section 2 describes the associated policies in Chapters 3 through 6. To meet future needs, it is essential that Springville City implements the suggested improvements according to the corresponding schedules.

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
Capital Facility Improvements					
Parks and Open Space					
1	Develop the 61.2 acres of City-owned park land by 2030 to meet LOS requirements.				
2	Ensure construction of replacement for Bird Park by School District to meet park needs by 2030.				
3	Acquire and develop 3.0 acres of park land for a Neighborhood Park to fill gaps in existing residential areas by 2030.				
4	Acquire and develop 49.2 acres of park land to meet LOS needs between 2030 and build-out while addressing distribution needs by acquiring at least 23.0 of these in gap areas.				
5	Develop and implement a signage and wayfinding system for the City so residents have ample information about available facilities, amenities and regulations.				
6	Acquire additional open space with a focus on expanding existing open space areas, protecting natural drainages and other valued resources.				

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN (CONT.)

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
Trails					
7	Develop the recreational trail concept by 2050.				
8	Upgrade Bartholomew Trailhead.				
9	Develop additional proposed trailheads by 2050.				
10	Install lighting and safety improvements along regional multiuse trails.				
11	Design and install wayfinding and signage system.				
Policy Actions					
Parks and Open Space					
12	Utilize 5.0 acres per 1,000 population as the future level of service through build-out while filling existing and future gaps in service areas.				
13	As the community grows ensure that the recommended LOS is maintained.				
14	Acquire park land to meet LOS and distribution needs as soon as possible to avoid escalating land costs.				
15	Ensure that new parks and open space provide high-quality recreation opportunities for the community.				
16	Develop each park with a combination of unique design, themes and amenities to encourage strong identities for each park.				
17	Upgrade existing parks to include the typical amenities and features described in the park standards as applicable or appropriate.				
18	Incorporate public art through artistic lighting, furnishings, plantings, sculpture, landscape art and other methods of artistic expression into existing and future parks and public landscapes.				
19	Adopt the standards for parks detailed in this Master Plan as City policy.				

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN (CONT.)

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030"	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
20	Design and develop all new parks with amenities and features described in the park standards as applicable or appropriate.				
21	Update annual budgets to ensure funding for operation and maintenance of City parks and other lands the City maintains is sufficient to meet needs.				
22	Broaden the types of amenities offered in the City by constructing pickleball courts, a bike park, a dog park and other unique amenities.				
23	Explore options to extend the use of City facilities by using strategies such as lighting existing facilities to allow play later into the evening and adding multi-sport artificial turf fields to extend use seasons earlier in spring and later in fall.				
24	Ensure that new developments provide adequate parks, trails, open space, buffering and landscaped areas.				
25	Modify zoning and other City ordinances as needed to require developer participation in the provision of parks, open space and trails.				
26	Continue to improve the best management and maintenance procedures to protect the City's parks and recreation investments.				
27	Protect the City's investment in sports fields by resting fields regularly to prevent damage by overuse.				
28	Update annual budgets to ensure funding for operation and maintenance of City parks and other land the City maintains is sufficient to meet needs.				
29	Ensure staffing levels meet the desired level of maintenance for public parks and other land.				
30	Maintain an up-to-date inventory of all parks, park facilities and other lands.				

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN (CONT.)

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030"	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
31	Update parks in a way that helps reduce maintenance requirements while promoting better long-term use of public parks and recreation amenities.				
32	Increase the variety of amenities in parks to promote better long-term use of parks.				
33	Provide amenities and facilities to help residents “self-maintain” their parks and park facilities (trash receptacles, animal waste containers, hose bibs, pet clean-up stations, etc.).				
34	Protect the extensive urban forest in the City’s parks and open spaces and relocate trees impacted by park improvements wherever possible.				
35	Secure and expand the Springville open space system as part of a flexible and opportunistic approach.				
36	Acquire open space that preserves natural drainages, waterways, wetlands, wildlife habitat, viewsheds, iconic agricultural land and other highly valued community resources, such as the Hobble Creek corridor, the foothills or wetlands near Utah Lake.				
37	Work with Utah County and the State of Utah to ensure that new facilities meet City, county and state statutes and regulations.				
38	As new parks, open space recreation facilities and trails are developed, utilize the most up-to-date technologies to conserve water and other resources.				
39	Utilize drip irrigation, moisture sensors, central control systems, appropriate plant materials, soil amendments and other City requirements as applicable to create a more sustainable Springville City parks and recreation system.				
40	Utilize industry best practices to ensure plants are water-wise, regionally appropriate and as low maintenance where appropriate to reduce maintenance and water demands.				

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN (CONT.)

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030"	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
41	Convert non-active areas of parks and other public lands to water-wise plantings and mulches, using native plants where possible, to reduce water and maintenance demand.				
Recreation and Community Events					
42	Investigate opportunities to provide facilities and programming requested by residents.				
43	Conduct a pre-programming study to determine the scope, cost and funding opportunities for expansion of the Clyde Recreation Center once demand is high enough to warrant it.				
44	Explore partnerships with other communities, public and private agencies, facilities, organizations and groups to help fund the expansion, operation and maintenance of the Clyde Recreation Center.				
45	Continue to partner with Nebo School District to meet the community's recreation facility and programming needs in the future.				
46	Continue to broaden offerings and increase awareness about and participation in City programs and events.				
47	Regularly survey program participants and the community-at-large to ensure the City is providing programs that serve a broad range of users.				
48	Investigate opportunities to provide diverse, innovative programming to a broad variety of participants, including non-sports related programming.				
Arts					
49	Continue to explore ways to expand opportunities for arts in the community.				
50	Continue to support the Arts Commission's provision of high-quality arts venues, events and activities.				

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN (CONT.)

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030"	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
51	Explore ways to integrate art in public parks and spaces, both as features and as part of overall design.				
52	Extend arts programming into more of the City's parks and public spaces.				
Trails					
53	Complete a non-motorized transportation network focused on recreational users.				
54	Encourage multi-jurisdictional cooperation and funding relationships with the Mountainland Association of Governments, Utah County and the neighboring cities of Spanish Fork, Mapleton and Provo.				
55	Update the Active Transportation Plan and this Master Plan regularly.				
56	Assure that the Springville trail system meets public needs and expectations.				
57	Work with all involved City departments to ensure the recreational trail network is implemented as envisioned.				
58	Make trail and bike lane maps available to the public online, at trailheads and in the form of printed maps.				
59	Develop an accessible network of supportive pedestrian infrastructure, including sidewalks, curb ramps and trails near existing parks and other high-use destinations.				
60	Require the community planning, land use planning and development review processes of Springville to incorporate trail master planning, including access to trails.				

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN (CONT.)

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030"	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
61	Continually evaluate system-wide trail needs as part of future planning efforts, focusing on closing gaps and improving connections with existing and future neighborhoods, destinations, parks, recreation facilities and future transit stations.				
62	Require private development projects to finance and install bicycle facilities, sidewalks and trails recommended in the Active Transportation Plan and this Master Plan.				
63	Require pedestrian walkways between sidewalks along public streets and developments adjacent to those streets.				
64	Require sidewalks, pathways, plazas, or other pedestrian-friendly entrances to buildings.				
65	Maintain trails as safe, attractive and comfortable amenities for the community.				
66	Implement a Safe Routes to School program with an emphasis on separated trails.				
67	Work with Nebo School District, the police, UDOT, Utah County, local developers and neighborhood groups to identify and clearly-mark appropriate trails.				
68	Ensure that maintenance routines include the control of weeds (particularly thorny species), removing trash and debris and selective plowing of crucial routes to facilitate winter trail use.				
69	Promote an "Adopt a Trail" program to encourage trail user assistance in maintaining the trail system. Encourage participants to become involved in all aspects of trail development through maintenance and long-term improvements.				
70	Develop a wayfinding and signage program that provides clear information to users about trail access and proper trail behavior, including allowed uses and other regulations.				

TABLE 16: ACTION PLAN (CONT.)

#	ITEM	IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION	SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 0 - 9 YEARS 2021-2030"	MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 9 - 20 YEARS 2030 - 2040	MEDIUM / LONG-TERM IMPLEMENTATION 20 YEARS+ (BUILD-OUT) 2040 - 2050+
71	Install a safe system of trail lighting and emergency response stations along paved trails where appropriate.				
72	Construct arterial and collector streets wide enough to accommodate bicycles safely.				
73	Adopt a Complete Streets policy for the City.				

ESTABLISHING FUNDING & IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES

Establishing funding priorities for parks, open space, recreation facilities and trails is a challenge for communities with limited resources and diverse needs. The following are some key considerations when prioritizing specific projects properly prioritized:

- Do they help fill a critical need or service gap?
- Do they address life and safety concerns?
- Do they support on-going maintenance of existing facilities (thereby protecting existing resources and investments)?
- Do they meet future needs in clear and logical phases?

It should be noted that budgets should be established for the acquisition of future land as soon as possible. This will help avoid escalating acquisition costs over time.

EXISTING FUNDING SOURCES

The following are some of the key funding sources currently available for implementing the plan recommendations.

General Funds - funds that come through government levies such as property and sales taxes that are divided up as the City sees fit.

Park Improvement Funds - impact fees assessed with new development and redevelopment to provide a comparable level of service for parks as the City grows.

Enterprise Funds - business-type funds where governments charge fees for programs and services and then use the money to pay for those services.

Bonds - debt obligations issued by government entities.

“I’d like to see the city reallocate funds or bring in new funds through new businesses rather than increase taxes in any way.”

- Survey Respondent

Details regarding the various bonds, special assessments, service districts, grants, partnerships and other funding options and sources that are available to help implement the plan vision follow.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES AND OPTIONS FOR LARGE PROJECTS

General Obligation Bonds

The lowest interest cost financing for any local government is typically through the levying of taxes for issuance of General Obligation Bonds. General Obligation Bonds, commonly referred to as “G.O. Bonds,” are secured by the unlimited pledge of the taxing ability of the community, sometimes called a “full faith and credit” pledge. Because G.O. bonds are secured by and repaid from property taxes, they are generally viewed as the lowest credit risk to bond investors. This low risk usually translates into the lowest interest rates of any municipal bond structure.

Under the Utah State Constitution, any bonded indebtedness secured by property tax levies must be approved by a majority of voters in a bond election called for that purpose. Currently, bond elections may only be held once each year on the November general election date.

If the recreation improvements being considered for funding through a G.O. bond have broad appeal to the public and proponents are willing to assist in the promotional efforts, G.O. bonds for recreation projects can meet with public approval. However, since some constituents may not view them as essential-purpose facilities for a local government or may view the government as competing with the private sector, obtaining positive voter approval may be a challenge.

It should also be noted that a G.O. bond election, if successful, would only cover the financing of capital expenditures for the facility. Facility revenues and/or other funds would still be needed to pay for the operation and maintenance expenses of the facilities. State law limitations on the amount of General Obligation indebtedness for this type of facility are quite high with the limit being 12-percent of an area’s taxable value. Pursuant to state law the debt must be structured to mature in 40 years or less, but practically the entity would not want to structure the debt to exceed the useful life of the facility.

Advantages of G.O. bonds:

- Lowest interest rates
- Lowest bond issuance costs
- If approved, a new ‘revenue’ is identified to pay for the capital cost

Disadvantages of G.O. bonds:

- Timing issues; limited dates to hold required G.O. election
- Risk of a “no” vote while still incurring costs of holding a bond election

Can only raise taxes to finance bonds through election process to pay for physical facilities, not ongoing or additional operation and maintenance expense. This would have to be done through a separate truth-in-taxation tax increase.

Creative Financing

Non-traditional sources of funding may be used to minimize the amount that needs to be financed via the issuance of debt. The City’s approach should be to utilize community support for fund-raising efforts, innovative sources of grants, utilization of naming rights/donations, corporate sponsorships, contracting services, partnership opportunities involving other communities and the private sector, together with cost-sharing arrangements with school districts. To the extent debt must be incurred to complete the financing package, bonding structures, as discussed above, should be evaluated to find the optimal structure based on the financial resources of the City.

FUNDING OPTIONS FOR SMALLER PROJECTS

Private and Public Partnerships

The Park and Cemetery Department or a group of communities acting cooperatively and a private developer or other government or quasi-government agency may often cooperate on a facility that services the public, yet is also attractive to an entrepreneur or another partner. These partnerships can be effective funding opportunities for special use sports facilities like baseball complexes or soccer complexes; however, they generally are not feasible when the objective is to develop community parks that provide facilities such as playgrounds, informal playing fields and other recreational opportunities that are generally available to the public free of charge. A

recreation center, community center, or swimming/water park is also potentially attractive as a private or public partnership.

Private Fundraising

While not addressed as a specific strategy for individual recreation facilities, it is not uncommon for public monies to be leveraged with private donations. Private funds will most likely be attracted to high-profile facilities such as a swimming complex or sports complex and generally require aggressive promotion and management on behalf of the Park and Cemetery Department or City administration.

Service Organization Partners

Many service organizations and corporations have funds available for park and recreation facilities. Local Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs and other service organizations often combine resources to develop park and recreation facilities. Other for-profit organizations such as Home Depot and Lowes are often willing to partner with local communities in the development of playground and other park equipment and facilities. Again, the key is a motivated individual or group who can garner the support and funding desired.

Joint Development Partnerships

Joint development opportunities may also occur between municipalities and among agencies or departments within a municipality. Cooperative relationships between cities and counties are not uncommon, nor are partnerships between cities and school districts. Often, small cities in a region can cooperate and pool resources for recreation projects. There may be other opportunities as well which should be explored whenever possible to maximize recreation opportunities and minimize costs. To make these kinds of opportunities happen, there must be on-going and constant communication between residents, governments, business interests and others.

Point of Sale Fundraising

Point of Sale Fundraising allows businesses the opportunity to collect voluntary donations from patrons of hotels, restaurants, grocery stores or other service providers at the time they pay for the primary service. Patrons may elect to round up their bill or contribute a self-designated amount to go towards the City designated fund, park or project.

LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES

PAR Taxes

Springville residents just approved a Parks, Arts and Recreation (PAR) Tax in November 2021. This type of funding is very effective in raising funds to complete parks, recreation, trails and arts projects and is generally administered by a municipality or county and is distributed based on population.

Parks, Trails and Open Space Impact Fees

Impact fees are used by the City to offset the cost of public parks, trails and open space needed to serve future residents and new development.

Impact fees are especially useful in areas of rapid growth or redevelopment. They help the City to maintain a current level of service as new development puts strain on existing facilities. It assures that new development pays its proportionate share to maintain quality of life expectations for community residents.

Dedications and Development Agreements

The dedication of land for parks and open space has long been an accepted development requirement and is another valuable tool for procuring these amenities. The County can require the dedication of park land through review of projects such as Planned Unit Developments (“PUDs”), for example. The County may require developers to provide park land or open space for new developments or offer the option to instead pay fees, construct facilities or establish private parks or open space. The District may only use the dedicated land or fees for acquiring or constructing park or open space facilities.

In-Kind and Donated Services or Funds

Several options for local initiatives are possible to further the implementation of the Plan. These kinds of programs would require the community to implement a proactive recruiting initiative to generate interest and sponsorship and may include:

Fundraising and volunteer support of the community’s parks, trails and open spaces;

Adopt-a-park or adopt-a-trail, whereby a service organization or group either raises funds or constructs a given facility with in-kind services;

Corporate sponsorships, whereby businesses or large corporations provide funding for a facility, as per an adopt-a-trail and adopt-a-park program; or

Public trail and park facility construction programs, in which local citizens donate their time and effort to planning and implementing trail projects and park improvements.

User Fees

User fees may be charged for reserved rentals on park pavilions and for recreation programs. These fees should be evaluated to determine whether they are appropriate. A feasibility study may be needed to acquire the appropriate information before making decisions and changes.

Local, State and Federal Programs

The availability of these funds may change annually depending on budget allocations at the local, state or federal level. It is important to check with local representatives and administering agencies to find out the status of funding. Some of these programs are funded by the Federal government and administered by local State agencies and others are funded by the State of Utah.

These include:

- USFWS Sharon Steel Natural Resource Damage Assessment
- Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation Grants
- Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands Grants
- Utah Division of Water Quality Nonpoint Source Grants
- Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Invasive Species Management Grants
- Utah State Parks Recreation and Trails Program
- Land and Water Conservation Fund

This Federal money is made available to states and in Utah is administered by the Utah State Division of Parks and Recreation. Funds are matched with local funds for acquisition of park and recreation lands, redevelopment of older recreation facilities, trails, accessibility improvements and other recreation programs /facilities that provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for youth, adults, senior citizens and persons with physical and mental disabilities.

Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation Grants

The Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation currently administers three grant programs:

- Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant (for outdoor recreation projects that improve economic development and tourism)
- Utah Restoration Infrastructure Grant (to restore or rehabilitate existing recreation infrastructure)
- Utah Children's Outdoor Recreation & Education Grant (to provide outdoor skill-building programming for Utah's youth)

Additional information on all of these grants can be found [here](#).

Other Grants

Grant opportunities are extensive and ever-changing. Further grant opportunities should be explored further.

Federal Recreational Trails Program

The Utah Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Division administers these Federal funds. The funds are available for motorized and non-motorized trail development and maintenance projects, educational programs to promote trail safety and trail-related environmental protection projects. The match is 50-percent and grants may range from \$10,000 to \$200,000. Projects are awarded in August each year.

Utah Trails and Pathways/Non-Motorized Program

Funds are available for planning, acquisition and development of recreational trails. The program is administered by the Board of Utah State Parks and Recreation, which awards grants at its fall meeting based on recommendations of the Recreation Trails Advisory Council and Utah State Parks and Recreation. The match is 50-percent and grants may range from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

BENCHMARKING

As part of implementing the *Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan*, Springville City seeks to track the community’s progress on meeting the goals the plan through a benchmarking process. The list below should be reviewed annually to ensure the City is staying on track with meeting the recreation needs of residents.

	REVIEW #1	REVIEW #2
PARKS		
1. Level of Service/Distribution		
a. What is the current level of service?		
b. How does this compare to the recommended LOS of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents?		
c. How much park land needs to be acquired/developed to bring the LOS up to 5.0?		
d. Has the City recently acquired additional land that could be used for parks to meet LOS or distribution needs?		
e. Is this land in a location that improves park distribution?		
f. Has the City developed the 3.0-acre neighborhood park recommended to fill existing gaps?		
g. Have any new gap areas emerged with new residential development?		
2. Is new development providing parks that meet the community's needs for neighborhood and community parks, or has the City developed the parks to meet these needs?		
3. Have the park standards been adopted as City policy?		
4. What improvements has the City made to existing parks?		
a. Have the City’s existing parks been brought up to the park standards where appropriate and applicable?		
b. Has the City developed the recommended amenities to meet current LOS needs?		

	REVIEW #1	REVIEW #2
c. Has the City upgraded existing parks with features or amenities that establish a theme or help create unique identities for the parks? (i.e. public art, music park, artistic lighting, plantings, etc.)		
d. Have accessibility issues been addressed in City parks?		
e. Have unusable areas in existing parks been converted to waterwise plantings?		
5. Has the City built or developed specific plans for a dog park?		
6. Has the City built or developed specific plans for a bike park?		
7. Are developer-provided parks meeting the park standards where appropriate and applicable?		
8. Is there an opportunity to expand the use of existing City fields/facilities by adding lighting, converting to artificial turf fields, etc.?		
9. Do the City's ordinances require developer participation in the provision of parks, open space and trails?		
10. Are athletic fields being rested regularly?		
11. Is the park inventory current?		
12. Has the City acquired any additional open space?		
13. Are there current opportunities to purchase additional open space?		
a. If so, how does this land benefit/expand the City's open space network?		
14. Has a wayfinding and signage plan been developed?		
15. Has a wayfinding and signage plan been implemented?		
RECREATION AND COMMUNITY EVENTS		
1. Is the use/demand level at the Clyde Recreation Center high enough to warrant expansion of the facility?		
2. Are there funds available to expand the recreation center?		
3. Are there any opportunities to partner with public or private entities to expand the recreation center?		
4. Are participants in the City's recreation programs being regularly surveyed to assess whether needs are being met?		
5. Are there programs the City is currently considering adding or removing to better meet resident's needs?		

	REVIEW #1	REVIEW #2
7. Is the City duplicating any programs offered by private companies?		
a. Is there enough demand to support both public and private programs?		
ARTS		
1. Are there additional needs the Arts Commission can help meet or opportunities that would be helpful to take advantage of?		
TRAILS		
1. Does the Active Transportation Plan indicate how to achieve the Recreational Trail Concept in the Master Plan?		
a. Has the ATP established priorities?		
b. Have immediate priorities been addressed?		
2. Are there new opportunities to collaborate on the development of trails or trailheads that serve residents?		
3. Have dates been established to update the ATP and the Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Master Plan?		
4. Has the City improved the distribution of information on the trail system?		
5. Has a Safe Routes to School program been implemented?		
a. Has the City made any progress on implementing the plan?		
6. Has an Adopt a Trail program been established to assist with trail maintenance?		
7. Have safety features such as light and emergency response stations along trails been added where appropriate, or is there a plan for adding these features?		
8. Do roadway standards allow for meeting the needs of all user groups/has the City adopted a complete streets policy?		
GENERAL		
1. Is maintenance meeting the needs of parks, open space, recreation facility and trail users?		
2. Is the current budget adequate to maintain all existing parks, open space, recreation facilities and trails?		
3. Does the City have enough staff to adequately maintain all existing parks, open space, recreation facilities and trails?		

	REVIEW #1	REVIEW #2
4. Are there adequate trash receptacles, pet clean-up stations, etc. throughout the City's parks and recreation system?		
5. Are City's irrigation systems up-to-date with waterwise technology?		
6. Are plants in the City's park and recreation lands waterwise, regionally appropriate and low maintenance?		