PARKS AND RECREATION COMMITTEE AGENDA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CENTERVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMITTEE WILL HOLD A REGULAR MEETING AT 7:00 PM ON NOVEMBER 12, 2024 AT CENTERVILLE CITY HALL CONFERENCE ROOM, 250 NORTH MAIN STREET, CENTERVILLE, UTAH.

Centerville City Parks and Recreation Committee meetings are open to the public, unless otherwise closed for reasons allowed by law. Centerville City Parks and Recreation Committee meetings may be conducted via electronic means pursuant to Utah Code § 52-4-207. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodations due to a disability may contact the City Recorder at (801) 295-3477, at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting. The Committee reserves the right to modify the sequence of agenda items in order to facilitate special needs or provide greater efficiency.

The full agenda packet and backup materials can be found on the Centerville City website at:
https://centervilleutah.gov/129/Agendas-Minutes

A. ROLL CALL

B. BUSINESS ITEMS
Business action or discussion items to be considered.

1. Community Park Playground
2. Community Park Pickleball Courts Update
3. Proposed Parks Master Plan

C. MINUTES
Minutes of prior meetings may be reviewed and accepted. Minutes review and approval shall comply with the Centerville City Minutes Approval Policy.

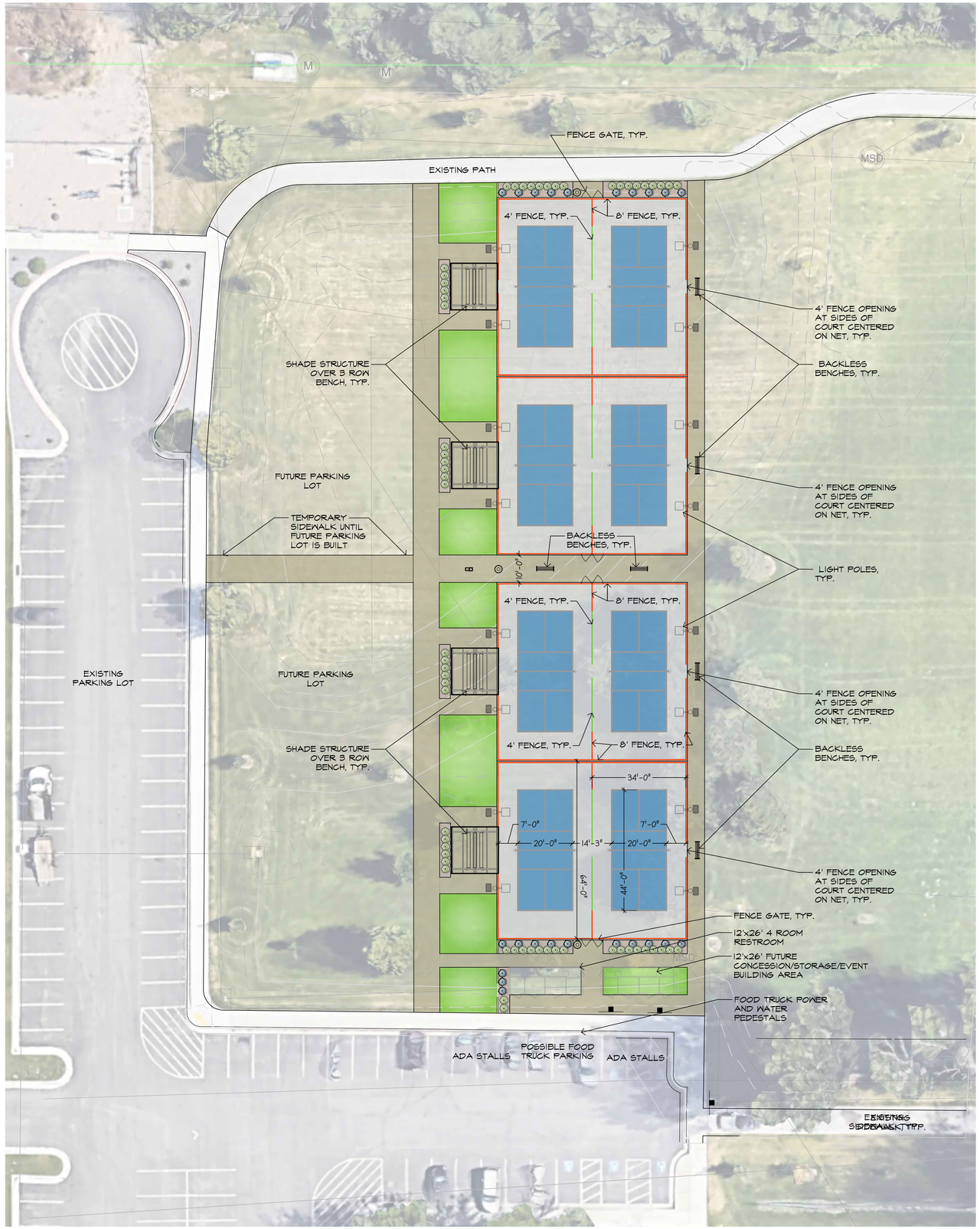
1. Minutes Review and Approval
   October 10, 2024 Minutes

D. ADJOURNMENT

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

I hereby certify that this notice and agenda was posted at Centerville City Hall, published on the Utah Public Notice Website, and provided to a newspaper or media correspondent in accordance with the requirements of the Utah Open and Public Meetings Act, including, but not limited to, provisions of Utah Code § 52-4-202.

Jennifer Robison
Centerville City Recorder



PLANT SCHEDULE

SHRUBS	CODE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	QTY
	ARO LSC	ARONIA MELANOCARPA 'UCONNAM165'	LOW SCAPE MOUND® BLACK CHOKEBERRY	5 GAL	60
EVERGREEN SHRUBS	**CODE**	**BOTANICAL NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**SIZE**	**QTY**
	JUN BLA	JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM 'BLUE ARROW'	BLUE ARROW JUNIPER	5 GAL	23
GROUND COVERS	**CODE**	**BOTANICAL NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**SIZE**	**QTY**
	POA PRA	POA PRATENSIS	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	SOD	3,691 SF
MULCH	**CODE**	**BOTANICAL NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**SIZE**	**QTY**
	BRK MLC	BARK MULCH	BARK MULCH	MULCH	1,017 SF
SURFACING	**CODE**	**BOTANICAL NAME**	**COMMON NAME**	**SIZE**	**QTY**
	CON SUR	CONCRETE PAVING	CONC.	SURFACING	9,954 SF

PREFERRED CONCEPT

0 10 20 40
SCALE: 1" = 20'

NORTH

G.B:D
G.BROWN:DESIGN INC
SITE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
678 East Vine Street, Ste 10
Murray, Utah 84107
801.573.6066
www.gbrowndesign.com

■ PREPARED FOR:
CENTERVILLE CITY PARKS
655 N 1250 W
CENTERVILLE, UT 84841
(801) 282-8232

■ CONSULTANTS:
ESI ENGINEERING
4141 W 2100 S STE 100
WEST VALLEY CITY, UT 84120
(801) 263-1752

CENTERVILLE PICKLEBALL COURTS - FAMILY PARK
1350 N 400 W CENTERVILLE, UT 84841

■ REVISIONS:
1 - -
2 - -
3 - -
4 - -
5 - -

■ STAMP

■ SHEET TITLE:
CONCEPT

■ DATE: 09-21-2023
■ DRAWN BY: RLH
■ CHECKED BY: MKW
■ JOB NO.: U23-010

■ SHEET NO:
LP-101

PROGRESS REVIEW - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

G:\U23-010_Centerville Pickleball Courts - Family Park\CAD\PREFERRED CONCEPT- Centerville Pickleball Courts - Family Park.dwg mwonenberg 2023-09-21

Centerville City Parks Master Plan

August 2019

Figure 1 - Smoot Park Playground

Figure 2 - Centerville Community Park, Drones-Eye View Looking East

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Acknowledgments

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Abstract

Purpose of the Parks Master Plan

This Plan B Thesis is a comprehensive update to Centerville City's Parks Master Plan. The document seeks to provide stability and continuity to Centerville's open space infrastructure. Since the last update in 1993, the Parks Master Plan has been without regular updates to reflect the community's needs and values. As a result, the Plan has largely been ignored and Centerville has lacked a unified vision regarding parks planning. The objective of this thesis project is to help promote a unique recreational identity that assists the community in positively differentiating itself from other communities on the Wasatch Front.

The Inventory and Analysis sections outline existing site conditions for all Centerville Parks, document areas of concern and measure Centerville against National Park Standards. A large portion of analysis is the development and administration of a community survey. This survey ascertained the needs and wants of the residents to inform the Master Plan update. The recommendations that resulted from the community feedback correlated with input from the Parks Director, the Parks Committee and the City Council, resulting in a plan that provides Centerville City with direction for future recreation, allows them to move forward with a unified vision, helps form connections between the parks and trails throughout the city and embraces adjoining land and communities. This Parks Master Plan emphasizes Centerville's unique identity, healthy lifestyles, and helps them stand out among communities on the Wasatch Front.

Executive Summary

Purpose of the Parks Master Plan

This document is a planning resource that is intended to guide the development, operation and maintenance of Centerville City's park and open space. It looks at how the city's residents are served and what needs to be implemented to balance the system to better serve all residents. It is intended to be a living document that is used regularly by City Staff, Commissioners and Council as a tool for planning and decision making.

Background Research

Research conducted includes history of parks, master plan precedents and park trends. A lot of useful information was found throughout this process. For example, waterplay is the fastest growing park amenity nationwide. This trend corresponds with responses from the residential survey as one of the higher priority items for Centerville residents. The scope of the project is also outlined within this section.

Inventory and Analysis

Inventory and analysis are conducted on multiple scales, including analysis of population statistics, demographics and individual park surveys where issues, maintenance and amenities are looked at and weighed. The park system as a whole was looked at in Centerville, taking adjacent communities into consideration as how residents are currently being served.
Key Assets of Centerville include unique existing parks, as well as the proximity to The Great Salt Lake and The Wasatch Mountains. There are many trailheads leading up to The Bonneville Shoreline Trail, Deuel Creek Trail, Legacy Parkway Trail, Rockwood Trail, Ford Canyon Trail and many other trails throughout the foothills and into adjacent communities.

Needs Assessment

A survey was issued to Centerville residents to understand the needs and wants of residents directly from them. The survey had an excellent response rate, and a well-rounded demographic pool of responders. The survey provides valuable information that, along with the analysis, helped shape many of the recommendations. Centerville City Council was immediately able to use some of the information gathered from the survey to move forward with a decision regarding the RAP Tax, and whether or not to pursue bonding.

Executive Summary

Recommendations

Recommendations are generated from survey responses, and from the inventory and analysis portion. Centerville has some great opportunities. Centerville acquired a parcel of land along a stream that is planned for park development but has lacked funding or prerogative. Results from the survey show that linear park land along streams or washes are important to residents. There is also vacant land zoned as low agricultural on the west side of town, against The Great Salt Lake. This needs to be examined for possible park space and opportunities as growth pressure increases. More trails and open space are a high priority and could be looked at for future implementation in this area.
This section also includes an action plan, with recommended items Centerville should consider looking at immediately, over a short-term period and long-term suggestions.

Limitations

A Trails Master Plan is being developed by Centerville in collaboration with Bountiful and Farmington. Because of this, upcoming plan trails were not a focus in this Parks Master Plan. This plan, along with proximity to each park and existing and future open space, must be kept in mind with the development of the Trails Master Plan, and connections are encouraged.
Updates should also be planned regularly to keep this plan up-to-date with the current need of residents and recreation trends, so that this plan continues to be a useful tool in the hands of the planners and City of Centerville.

Conclusion

Through the development of this Parks Master Plan, the City Parks Department can come together and join their vision to help Centerville's parks flourish and grow. This can encourage Centerville parks to continue to be resources all residents have access to, and that they can use and enjoy daily. As Centerville reaches together toward their goals the parks system can become a hallmark in the identity of The City of Centerville

Background Research

Developing an Identity in Recreation: Opportunities in Centerville's Parks Master Plan

Figure 3 - Bookshelf, Common Studio at Utah State University

Background Research

Introduction

A parks master plan is intended to outline the current assets held by the city and provide direction for new park and recreation opportunities.

Parks bring nature into the urban environment. They are essential in cities, to give natural spaces for residents to get outside and breath. One may think that with all the open space that surrounds communities in Utah, the mountains, wetlands and other open spaces not too far away, that city parks may be unnecessary. The collective amount of open space doesn't remove the need for immediate access of a park close to people's homes.

Figure 4 - Overlooking Centerville from Freedom Hills Park

`There are of course, many studies showing the value of open space, parks, gardens, and the connection they have to physical and mental health (Bertram & Rehdanz, 2015; de Vries, Verheij, Groenewegen, & Spreeuwenberg, 2003). In this way, parks promote health of residents. But they do more than that. They provide an oasis to recharge—aesthetic points within the city of beauty and greenspace. Often, parks help define the identity of a city. The types of parks outline the needs and priorities of residents. For example, Centerville Community Park communicates the passion residents have for sports. On a summer weekend the entire park is cordoned off with football teams filling every available space of open field and is surrounded by spectators gathered around to watch the games.

Background Research

Centerville's Identity

Identity of a city can come from many places, but open space certainly shapes a large part of the culture. In Utah, the Wasatch Front at least, the mountains inform that cultural identity. Aesthetically they loom over us. They act as a major wayfinding device, helping us identify direction and navigate among destinations. As a social asset, mountains contribute to everyday quality of life, from hiking to skiing to rock climbing, all seasons offering new and varied opportunities to explore and find ourselves more in nature. The variety of experience is expansive. Deserts of sand and sagebrush rangeland quickly transitions into dense forests containing waterfalls and streams as one moves to higher elevations.

Figure 5 - The Wasatch Front, Logan Canyon

Some cities are firmly tied to adjacent open spaces. Perhaps the city's existence itself relies on it. Rockville, or Springdale near Zion National Park, for example. It is unlikely these cities would survive if not for Zion National Park, if they even would have existed at all. Moab holds a similar story with Arches and Canyonlands at its doorstep. St Anthony in Idaho relies heavily on the nearby sand dunes for its tourism.

Centerville is along the Wasatch front, and has a striking mountain range to the east. There are 72 communities in the 4 counties surrounding Centerville along the Wasatch Front. Over 75% of Utah's population lives in these 4 counties (US Census Report, n.d.). Considering this, it's understandably hard to see where one city ends and another begins without a map that shows the municipality borders. Looking out across the sea of houses that ripple out across the valley floor, the importance of developing an identity becomes apparent.

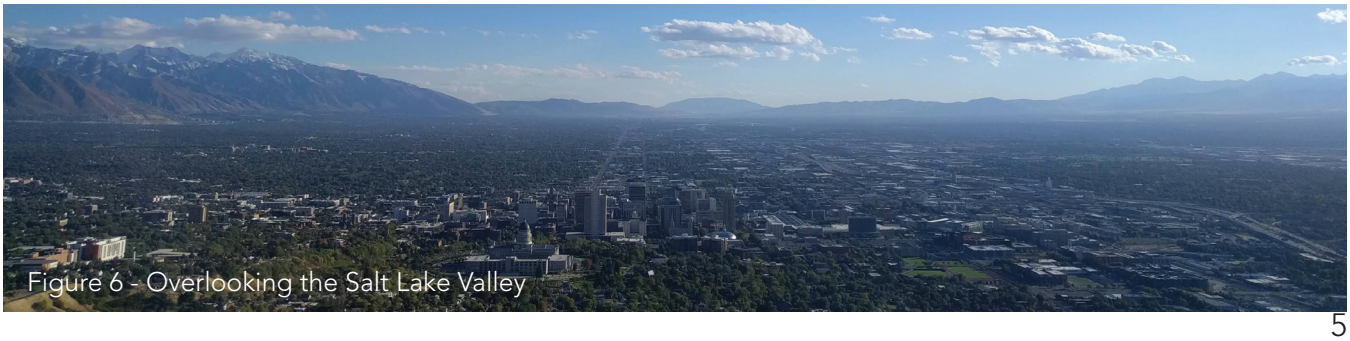


Figure 6 - Overlooking the Salt Lake Valley

Background Research

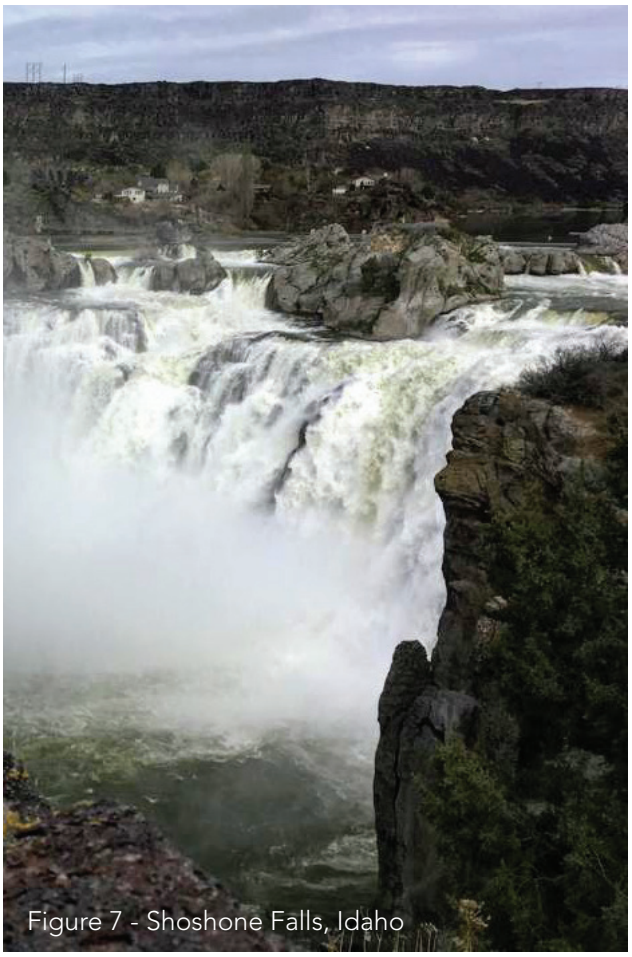


Figure 7 - Shoshone Falls, Idaho

Many cities have taken advantage of natural assets to inform an identity. St Anthony is built along Henry's Fork and has beautiful waterfalls at the entrance to town and a riverfront trail, which contribute to its quaint small town character. Boise Idaho has the greenway running through town along the Snake River. Boise began acquiring land and working on building the greenway in the 60's, and it stands today as a testament of the foresight of the city. Twin Falls, Idaho is named for the Shoshone Falls within its bounds, and they are a sight worth stopping for. In Utah, there are many towns that have themes. The city of Bluff is known for its rocky outcroppings, cliffs and bluffs. Moab for its slick rock bike and jeep trails. Logan for Utah State University and its historic downtown.

As a smaller city, Centerville doesn't have one well-known identity distinct from those adjacent to its boundaries. Residents love Centerville for its small-town feel, intimate community, recreation amenities and proximity to Salt Lake City. Like other cities on the Wasatch Front, the mountains are a huge asset. The Bonneville Shoreline Trail runs along the foothills and connects the communities to each other, as well as the mountains. Centerville is also right next to the Great Salt Lake, adjacent to Farmington bay, a wetland preserve that provides space for migratory birds and other wildlife. The parks currently within Centerville are very unique, some have a stream running through them, like Smoot and Freedom Hills. Island View is an amazing, terraced park that is different than any other park along the Wasatch Front. The elevation changes and streams are great assets that must not be ignored.

There are many reasons people are drawn to Centerville. Many enjoy its location and amenities. As the city website states:

> Although Centerville City is conveniently located in the middle of one of the nation's fastest growing regions, Centerville has retained a small-town atmosphere and similar quality of life. Centerville enjoys a moderate cost of living, a four-season climate, is home to the Davis Center for the Performing Arts and is located in the middle of the fabulous recreational and cultural opportunities available along the Wasatch Front. Eight major ski resorts are within a 45-minute drive of Centerville. The cultural treasures of downtown Salt Lake City, such as Ballet West, the Utah Symphony, Temple Square, and sporting events at the Energy Solutions Arena are fifteen minutes away. Centerville has excellent primary and secondary schools. Over 300 acres of parks and open space are available for individual, family and group activities ("About Centerville City," n.d.).

Background Research

Interaction with Centerville residents reveals their love for their city. The attachment and nostalgia that residents feel for their city creates a bond that can motivate people to action in behalf of their community (Manzo & Perkins, 2006). As they are involved in improvements, and even the day to day operations of the municipality, they will continue to become deeply ingrained in the community, because participation strengthens attachment and builds value. It is possible that this nostalgia or connection that people develop with a place could also hinder change because of the wish to maintain things as they are. Understandably this could be a roadblock to progression. Developing a shared identity can overcome this tendency and can actually be a motivator for people to act for the community to preserve the places they love and value. A community that has such a bond can thrive rather than struggle, creating a sense of ownership and pride (Manzo & Perkins, 2006).

History of Parks

The first urban public parks in the United States were actually cemeteries. Even though they were designed for burial, the living used them for passive recreation. Mount Auburn Cemetery in Massachusetts was beautifully designed, full of unique flowers and plants. People came to eat, to mingle and to walk (Greenfield, 2011; Kendall, 2018; Rotundo, 2012; Williams, 2014). Using these a spaces for passive recreation created a spark that grew into public desire for urban green spaces, which we know today as parks across the nation.

Figure 8 - St Paul's Churchyard, New York

Figure 9 - Central Park, New York

Central Park was the first urban landscaped park in the US, and grew out of a vision of providing greenspace in the midst of urban tumult. Its implementation was visionary and has shaped New York as it is known today ("Olmsted–Designed Parks : NYC Parks," n.d.; Waxman, 2019). From this beginning grew Boston's Emerald Necklace, a network of parks that make up the heart of the city ("Boston's Emerald Necklace - FrederickLawOlmsted.com," n.d.).

Background Research

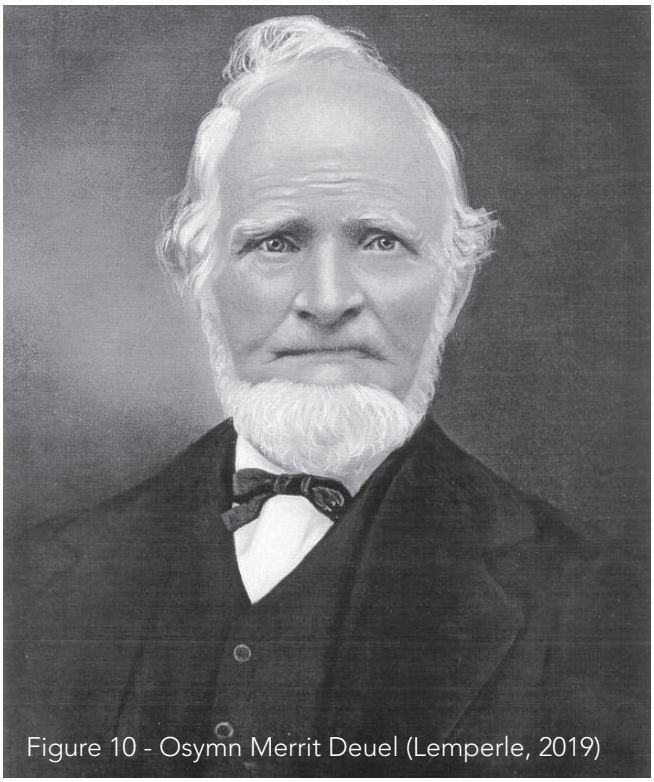


Figure 10 - Osymn Merrit Deuel (Lemperle, 2019)

Parks are still being re-imagined, and finding their way into areas once thought derelict, to lift and rejuvenate them. Consider the Highline, again in New York. An abandoned rail line now teams with life, constantly full of visitors experiencing New York from a different perspective ("thehighline.org," 2019). Today's parks are integral to urban living and using them is just a part of everyday life.

Centerville City - Centerville was settled in 1847 by Thomas Grover, followed by the Deuel brothers, Osymn and William. The Deuel settlement, also known as City In-Between, was renamed Centerville in 1950 being centrally situated between the Farmington and Bountiful communities (Lemperle, 2019).

With the Wasatch mountains bordering on the east, and the Great Salt Lake to the west, Centerville is geographically constrained, and its growth will be mostly through increased density. There are many recreation opportunities nearby, including Wasatch Mountain trailheads at Deuel Creek, Parrish Canyon, and Freedom Hills. The Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area lies directly to the west of municipal boundary.

Park Use Today

Environmental cues are a large influencing factor in park activity. Whether this is related to physical park improvements, advertisements or signs for the park, classes, leagues, and so forth. Improvements themselves are also shown to increase park use and activity (Cohen et al., 2013). Though the initial increase with new facilities or amenities may not be fully sustained, the overall use is seen to increase when improvements are implemented. Even simple improvements such as signage can make a significant difference. In 2011-2012 a study determined that an immediate high increase in usage was found after signage was implemented along a trail in southern Nevada. This high increase declined after the initial opening, but leveled off at a higher usage than previous to the improvements (Clark, Bungum, Shan, Meacham, & Coker, 2014).

Park programming refers to organized activities, classes or leagues that can also draw users to the park. It can include informal activities such as gatherings for sports or events between family and friends. A higher number of organized activities correlate directly with a higher number of users found at a park (Cohen et al., 2010). This is not usually affected by the housing

density surrounding a park. To best draw users, activities should be developed that draw adults and entire families, not just children. As more people are involved in activities and participate in programmed activities, this will in turn increase support for public parks (Cohen et al., 2010).

Figure 11 - Pickleball Courts at Bridger Park in Logan Utah

This point was extremely evident during one of the site visits to Centerville in 2018. There were football leagues playing at Centerville Community Park, and the park had been fenced off and admission was being charged for entry. The park was packed with people. During other visits there were a few users either on the playground, the trail, or the fields, but this event found the park near capacity. There were multiple teams playing on most of the fields, with spectators packed in, the playground was full of kids that had probably gotten tired of watching their siblings play, and parking was extended out along the street, with a continuous stream of people coming and going.

In addition to organized activities, cafés or shops nearby have been seen to increase park use and visitation by a high margin. This creates an opportunity to visit the area, and the proximity of the park is inviting and can also work to increase visitation to the café, restaurant, or nearby shop (Zannon, Curtis, Lockstone-Binney, & Hall, 2018). Porter-Walton Park is located next to Centerville's public library and is sure to get many visitors because of this proximity. Centerville's pocket park at the south end of town is located within a private community, is not visible from the street, and has no signage. This results in little to no usage, a fact that the parks department would like to rectify.

Figure 12 - Davis County Library

Background Research

Pedestrian infrastructure improvements can also increase park use, both walking for transport and trails within the park system. It is challenging to distinguish which pedestrians are commuting, and which are walking for leisure. Unexpectedly, school commuting was not found to increase with infrastructure improvements (Fitzhugh, Bassett, & Evans, 2010; Panter, Heinen, Mackett, & Ogilvie, 2016). In Logan, Utah, similar results were found after the Denzil-Stewart Nature Park improvements. Active transport to schools were hoped to increase with access through the park but was not found to have increased significantly. Perhaps this trend is due to habit, with active commuters continuing to use routes already established, and others continuing their current commute patterns.

A challenge of public parks is making them accessible and inviting to all age groups. Conditions can support or limit activity and use. Some usage can be assumed, adults and seniors spend more time on paths, walking, jogging, strolling, while children and teens spend similar time on the playground equipment, paths, grass, etc. (Cohen et al., 2016).

Figure 13 - Stairs at Island View

Trends

Economic development depends on not only quality parks but also quality greenspace throughout the city (Dolesh, 2018). Trends tend to change as years progress. For example, Centerville has tennis courts on many of their old master plans, but tennis is less in demand today, making way for pickleball courts. Whatever the amenities, parks are seeing an increase in use overall by a substantial number (Recreation Management, 2019).

Figure 14 - Carving at Community Park

More improvements are being made to existing parks than new construction. The most common planned additions to existing parks in order of popularity for 2018 were:

1. Waterplay features (#1 in 2017 also)
2. Dog parks
3. Fitness trails and outdoor fitness equipment
4. Walking and hiking trails
5. Synthetic sports turf fields (not on the list in 2017)
6. Playgrounds
7. Disc golf courses
8. Shelters or pavilions
9. Restroom structures
10. Bike trails (not on the top ten list in 2017)

(WIFI Services and fitness centers left the 2017 list).

Background Research

Many of these features are explored as possible amenities throughout this document. Dog parks are one of the fastest growing park types (Dolesh, 2018), and is not found in Centerville. Waterplay is also missing, though there are adjacent cities that have splash pads.
As discussed in the park use section, programming is an essential element of park use, and trends in this area set a helpful framework for exploration. Programing can be anything from holiday events to sports teams and are activities that are held at park locations.

Figure 15 - Central Park Splash Pad, Smithfield Utah

The most popular programming trends for 2018 were as follows:

1. Environmental education programs (#1 in 2017)
2. Fitness programs (up from #3)
3. Teen programming (down from #2)
4. Educational programs (up from #5)
5. Mind/body like yoga (down from #4)
6. Day and summer camps (up from #8)
7. Special needs programs (not on the top ten list in 2017)
8. Adult sport teams (not on the top ten list in 2017)
9. Individual sport activities (not on the top ten list in 2017)
10. Sport specific training (not on the top ten list in 2017)

Centerville shares some programming with adjacent communities like Farmington and Bountiful, and this is kept in mind throughout the document.

Figure 16 - Yoga

Background Research

Precedents

There are many excellent precedents of effective park master plans. This plan was predicated on the example of many plans that were reviewed. Sections that met the spirit of Centerville's update were used to inspire actions for this review. North Salt Lake, Payson City and Washington City are all cities in Utah that are similar in size to Centerville and have fairly recent parks master plans. Lehi, Draper and Logan, Utah, and the City of Rio Vista, CA plans were also looked at for inspiration. Lehi and Draper in particular have very successful park systems that residents are very happy with (City of Draper Parks, Recreation and Trails Master Plan, 2008; Logan Utah Comprehensive Parks, Trails, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, 2015; "Parks and Recreation Masterplan," 2015; "Parks Master Plan," 2013; Payson City Parks, Trails, and Open Space, 2007; The City of North Salt Lake Parks, Trails and Recreation Master Plan and Study, 2005; Walker et al., 2015).

One inspiring aspect of Logan's Parks Master Plan was the vision that they portray in the beginning of their plan. They outline over-arching goals that they hope to work toward, and a plan to achieve the vision. North Salt Lake's plan had a good layout and was about the size that would work for Centerville's plan. It was referred to often and helped establish a layout. Washington City's plan had an effective inventory section that was helpful. Payson also had a very simple, clear and easy to follow layout on their parks plan.

Figure 17 - Sunset over the Oquirrh Mountain Range

Background Research

Methodology

Methods used throughout this plan follow design guidelines learned in the Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning program at Utah State University. Many of these follow the methods outlined by Toth (Toth, 1974). The methodology for this project is outlined below:

- Perform background research that explores:
  - History
  - Identity
  - Park use
  - Trends
  - Precedents
  - Purpose and scope

- Inventory existing conditions:
  - Explore context and character of Centerville
  - Review population demographic data
  - Photograph existing conditions on site
  - Map parks with drone
  - Classification of parks
  - List existing projects currently underway

- Analyze existing conditions:
  - Areas of concern, in need of repair or attention
  - Measure against national standards and adjacent or similar communities
  - Adjacent context analysis

- Build needs assessment
  - Survey preparation
  - Survey administration through Centerville
  - Process and synthesize data collected

- Provide recommendations
  - Individual Park Recommendations
  - Future growth recommendations

- Create action plan that includes immediate, short and long term goals, and plan for updating this document

Background Research

Purpose and Scope

Centerville reached out to Utah State University in 2018 to conduct analysis of the existing Parks Master Plan and review the possibility of completing an update. Paul Stead undertook this as his thesis project for his master's degree in landscape architecture. An updated Parks Master Plan will provide a unified vision for the residents and leaders of Centerville to come together around, creating stability and continuity to the future of Centerville's open space infrastructure.

Parks are in integral part of the community. Park location and amenities can influence community design, enhance the quality of life for residents, and contribute positively to a community's aesthetics.

Figure 18 - Centerville Community Park Playground

Population and Characteristics

Population Growth

Centerville is almost built out. Its current population is estimated to be 17,657 (Manson, Schroeder, Riper, & Ruggles, 2018), up from 1535 in 2010 (US Census Report, n.d.). For much new growth to occur, density will need to increase. There are still areas zoned as agricultural land, but care should be taken to plan out growth within these areas so it is succinct and fits within community goals and objectives.

Chart 1 - Growth Projections

Year	Source	Population	Difference	Growth
2005	Census	14707	93	0.63%
2006	Census	14945	238	1.59%
2007	Census	15162	217	1.43%
2008	Census	15271	109	0.71%
2009	Census	15310	39	0.25%
2010	Census	15,335	25	0.16%
2011	Census Estimate	15,553	218	1.40%
2012	Census Estimate	16,167	614	3.80%
2013	Census Estimate	16,557	390	2.36%
2014	Census Estimate	16,749	192	1.15%
2015	Census Estimate	16,828	79	0.47%
2016	Census Estimate	17,247	419	2.43%
2017	Census Estimate	17,657	410	2.32%

Household Characteristics

Household demographics impact demand for parks and recreation. The average Centerville household size is 3.08, just under the Utah average household size of 3.14, but higher than the US average of 2.63. Eighty percent of households in Centerville have two or more family members living there, emphasizing the importance of families in Centerville (US Census Report, n.d.). Additional demographic information can be found starting on page 44.

Figure 19 - Family Sketch

Centerville Parks

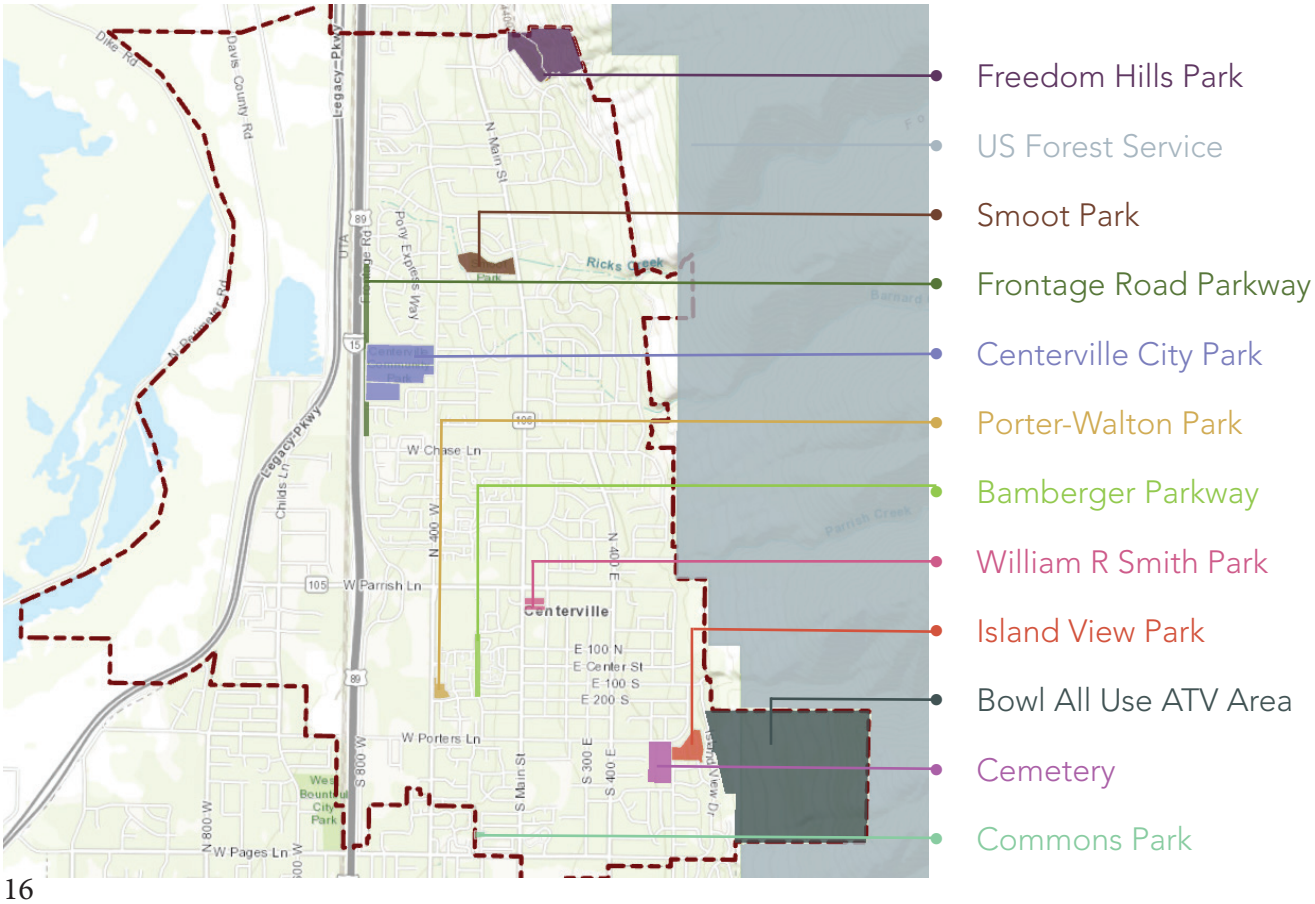
Existing Parks

Centerville has seven existing parks, plus three special use areas and other open space areas. The parks are classified below in order to better understand their uses, purpose and acreage.

Chart 2 - Existing Parks and Open Space

Classification	Name/Location	Acres	Total
Community Park	Centerville City Park	30.03	30.03
Neighboorhood Parks	Freedom Hills Park	9.28	
	Island View Park	6.68	
	Porter-Walton Park	2.93	
	Smoot Park	8.35	
	William R Smith Park	2.33	29.57
Mini Park	Commons Pocket Park	0.68	0.68
Special Use Parks	Cemetary	8.7	
	Frontage Road Parkway	11	
	Bamberger Parkway	6	25.7
Open Space	Bowl All Use ATV Area	Not Included	
	US Forest Service	Not Includec	n/a
Total			**85.98**

Figure 20 - Park and Open Space Locations



Centerville Parks

Current and future Projects

Below are the park projects that are currently envisioned. Island View has funding and is in the final planning stages.

- Community Park has some elements that are being implemented currently, and some that are yet to begin.
- Parrish Creek is planned for a small parcel that Centerville has acquired. It hasn't been a priority yet, but the parks department hopes to implement it soon.
- The Brownfield site is in the conceptual stage and is a great opportunity to get a park on the southwest side of town.

Chart 3 - Envisioned Projects

Park	Improvements envisioned	Status
Island View Park	Complete rennovation.	Currently underway
	Playground equipment removed, multi-tier play structure to replace.	Planned
	Raquetball/handball removed, replaced with additional tennis.	Planned
	Add basketball court. New benches, restrooms, pavillion, etc.	Planned
Community Park	Pavillion and restrooms at expansion on southwest side	Currently underway
	Pathway around expansion and connected to existing	Currently underway
	Foot's all court added at Northwest section of park.	Planned
Parrish Creek Parkway	Conceptual stage. Need funding.	Planned
Brownfield site	Additional city park	Future

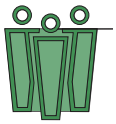
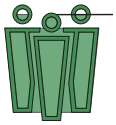
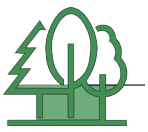
How Centerville Compares

Comparison

Overall Centerville compares very well to similar cities in Utah, and is pretty close to the national residents per park average, which is 2,114 residents per park. However, most communities in Utah have a much lower acres per resident count than the national average of 10.1 acres per 1,000 residents.

These consistently lower numbers in Utah may be due to the proximity of a rich selection of BLM and National Park Land in Utah.

Figure 19 - Park Comparison

City Statistics	Residents per park	ParkAcres/1,000 Res
Centerville City		
Pop: 17,657 7 Parks 86 Acres	 2,522	4.9
North Salt Lake		
Pop: 19,193 7 Parks 148.5 Acres	 2,742	7.7
Farmington		
Pop: 24,066 11 Parks 88.1 Acres	2,188	4.1
Washington City		
Pop: 26,405 12 Parks 86 Acres	2,200	 3.3

Inventory and Analysis

Introduction

The following section includes a snapshot of each Centerville park. Each park was visited and analyzed. A drone was used to capture topography and give a high-quality base map of each site. The parks director was consulted regarding known issues, and on-site observations were made.

Figure 22 - Mapping Sites with Drone Technology

Inventory and Analysis

Centerville Community Park - Summary

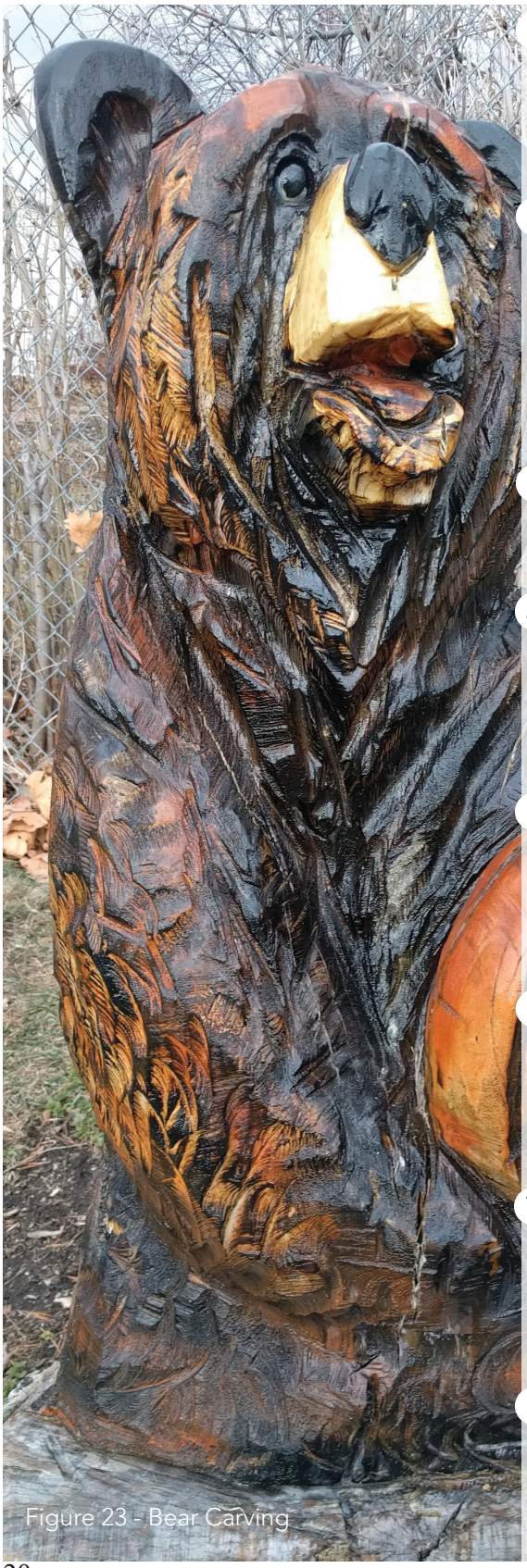


Figure 23 - Bear Carving

1 Sports draw many residents year- round. Baseball, football, soccer and other sports keep this park busy, and draw more users than many other parks in Centerville.

2 The playground equipment is in good condition overall. The sand and digging equipment installed recently is very popular and getting the most use of any equipment other than the swings on site during my visit. This equipment is geared more toward smaller children.

3 There are a few issues with wear that need to be repaired on the nylon areas of the playground.

4 BBQ stations allow easy access to grilling, while being away from the tables. The pavilion is large enough to allow for quite a large group to gather for picnics and other gatherings.

5 There is a marked walking path around the park, giving users an idea of distance. This route will be extended to include the path around the park expansion.

6 This lending library near the pavilion was set up through an eagle project. It's another draw for the park. This library could use a fresh coat of paint or stain on the door.

7 Recently Centerville has consolidated trash to dumpsters instead of in bins around the park. This has kept the park cleaner, and drastically reduced the time and resources spent on park cleanup.

8 Volleyball court is in good condition. It makes a good sandbox for kids when not in use for volleyball. You'll find this in use most days throughout the week.

Inventory and Analysis

Centerville Community Park - Site Map

Figure 32 - Community Park Analysis

Inventory and Analysis

Island View Park - Summary

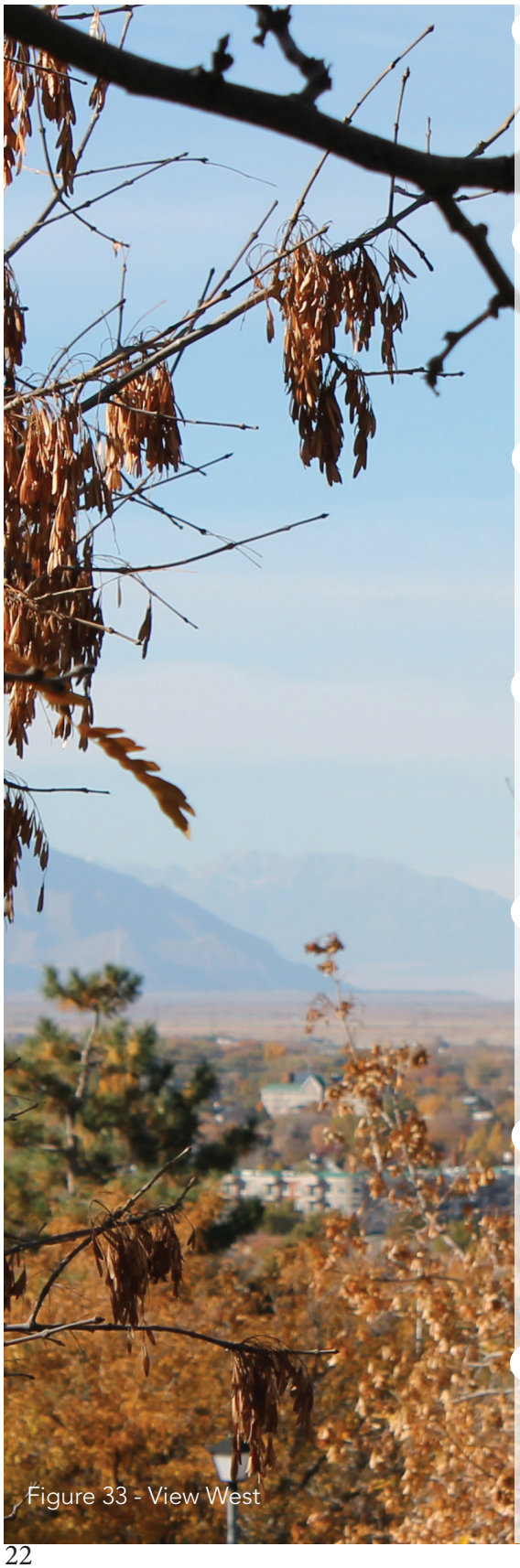


Figure 33 - View West

1 Island view park is built on the foothills, and is unique, with three terraces. It is slated for renovation, so observations may not be relevant with the current changes planned.

2 Playground equipment needs to be updated. There are many areas of disrepair. As stated above, this is slated for renovation. There is a multi-level playground designed to replace the existing structures.

3 The top terrace is mainly dedicated to sports fields. There is a ball field, soccer goals and there are plans for a new basketball court in the redesign on the north side.

4 Perhaps due to the maturity and terraced design of this park, there are many areas that feel intimate and are very comfortable to enjoy in this park. It is beloved by many residents.

5 ADA compliance is a challenge. There is a path from the first and second terrace, but not from the second and third. The driveway is steep and there is `additional road access to the third (top) terrace from the south.

6 An ad hoc path runs up along the hill that borders the park. There is some concern of unwanted activity in this area, putting in official paths would help make this area more public and discourage this type of activity.

7 There are some amazing views from the top of the park. You can see out across the valley through the trees. It creates a good prospect and refuge feel for users as they look down from the park to the valley or lower terraces.

Inventory and Analysis

Island View Park - Site Map

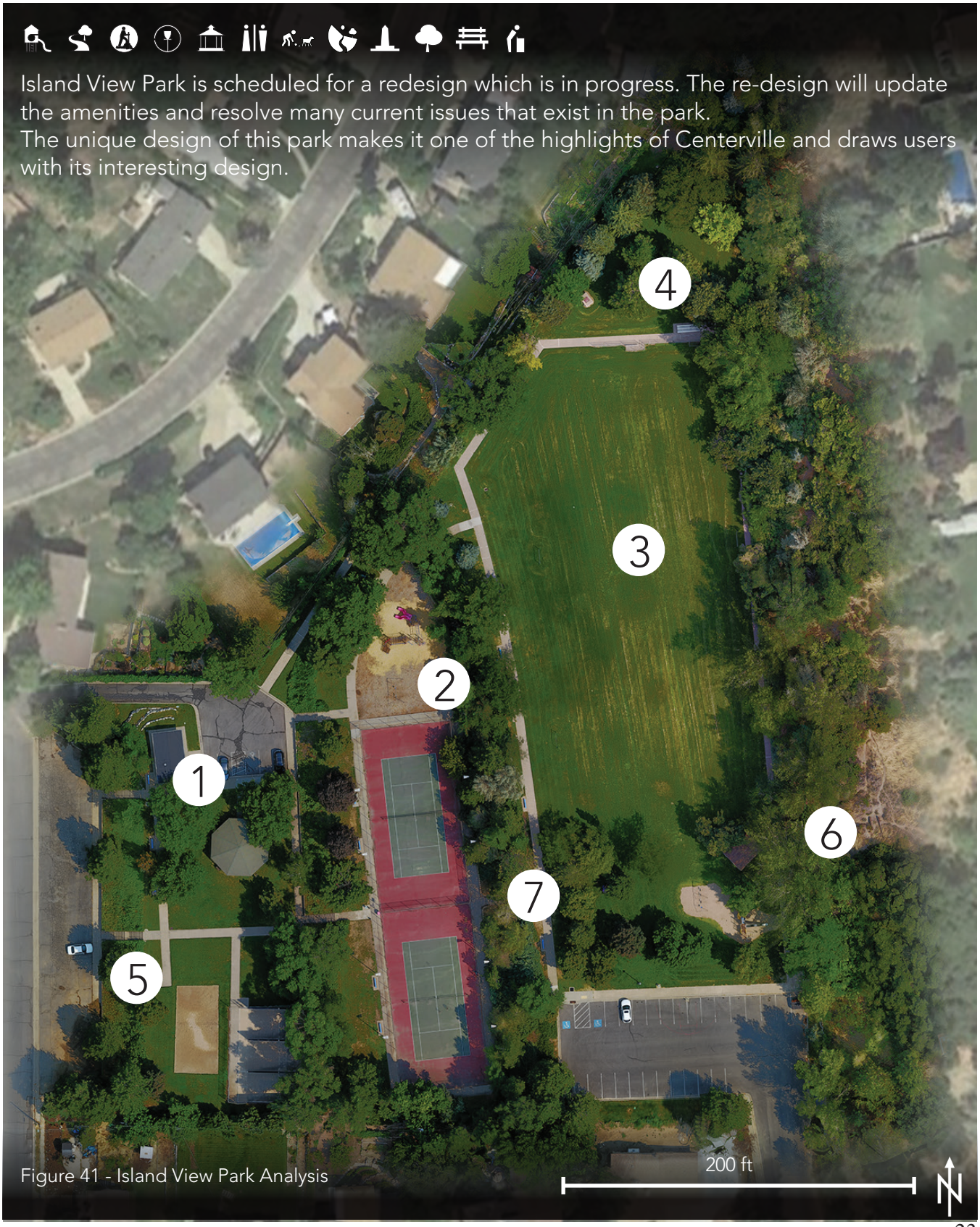


Figure 41 - Island View Park Analysis

Inventory and Analysis

Smoot Park - Summary and Site Map

Smoot Park is centrally located and has a rich historical background. It is located on the Smoot dairy site. The family donated 10 acres for the park to Centerville City in 1974. The park includes sport fields, tennis courts, a creek from east to west, as well as a playground, swings and a volleyball court. Smoot park feels intimate, with its mature trees and narrow shape. Even with its proximity to Main Street, it feels to visitors that they are off the beaten path.

1 Surfacing is worn and needs to be resurfaced in a few areas. This represents regular maintenance. Mainly an aesthetic issue but lower layers can wear quicker if left worn.

2 Ricks Creek runs through the entire park, becoming quite shallow after running under the street and out through a grate on the west side. This is an opportunity for more amenities.

3 Wood border around swings and volleyball area needs to be replaced or repaired. Consideration could be taken to replace with a more durable material.

4 Swings are older but appear in good condition. Doubles as a sand play area, and its proximity to the playground allows parents to easily keep an eye on their children.

5 Some faded or missing signs in the park. The sign to the right should say 'Smoot Family Park'. Overall the park is in good condition and well cared for.

6 Ricks creek presents an opportunity to for waterplay. Children already love to play in it but has a fairly steep bank and can get deep in sections.

7 The playground is newer, in good condition. Surrounding trees provide shade over the play area. This is a huge benefit to this play area, and factors into the use of this play area.

Figure 49 - Smoot Park Analysis

Figure 50 - Beautiful Smoot Park

Inventory and Analysis

Freedom Hills Park - Summary

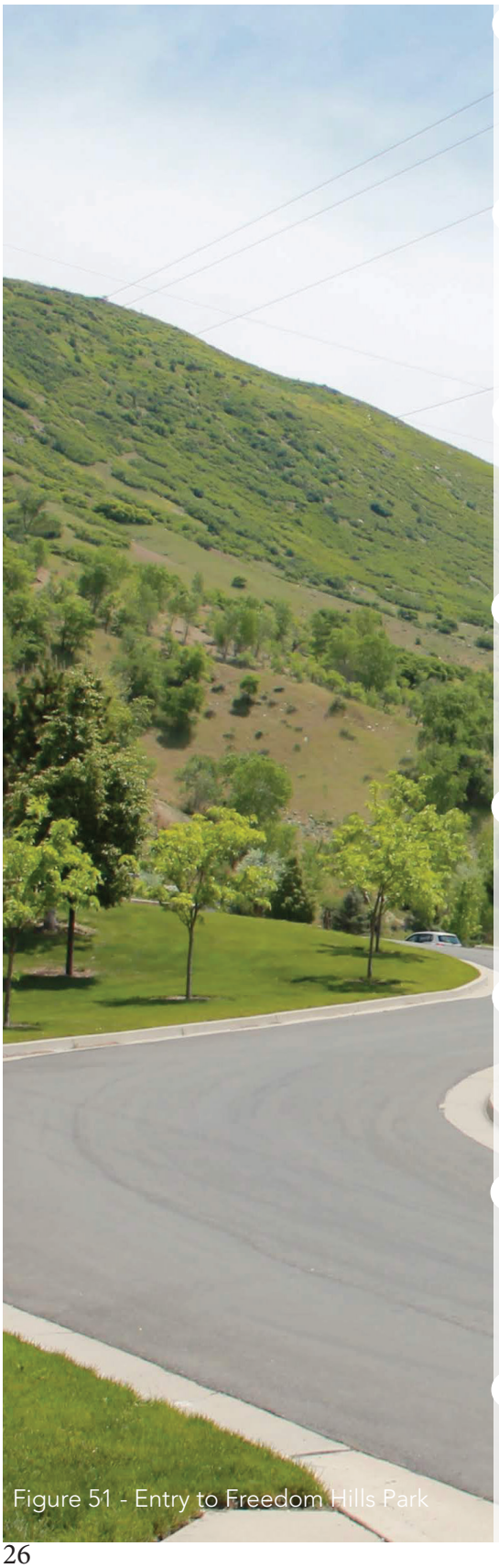


Figure 51 - Entry to Freedom Hills Park

1 At the entrance to Freedom Hills Park stands a memorial to the soldiers who have fought for our freedom. It is a powerful monument and ties into the historical theme of many of Centerville's parks.

2 A nine-hole disc golf course is laid out on the south half of the park. This is a challenging course, and the changing elevation makes this a course many are drawn to.

3 Trailhead for the Freedom Hills Trail gains about 300 feet in elevation, climbing up to meet the Bonneville Shoreline Trail. Side trails give opportunities for further climbing up into the mountains.

4 Paved paths give walkers many options within the park, climbing up in the foothill and have some decent climbs. The vegetation along the path is beautiful, and also allows access to the disc golf course.

5 In addition to the trails mentioned above, there is also an equestrian trail that runs on the lower elevation foothills, hearkening back to a time that horses were more prevalent in the community.

6 Areas found at some of the higher points in this park give a great view across the Salt Lake Valley. These emphasize the relationship between the Wasatch Mountain Range and Centerville City.

7 Freedom hills is designed with natural swales meandering throughout the park, making the transition from the foothills to the urban neighborhoods seem more natural.

8 The playground is close to the parking lot, positioned close to the pavilion and parking lot. Playground is newer and in good condition. The rubber surfacing has only minor wear, mostly in good condition.

Inventory and Analysis

Freedom Hills Park - Site Map

Figure 60 - Freedom Hills Park Analysis

Porter-Walton Park - Summary

Figure 61 - Library Sidewalk

1 Porter-Walton Park connects to Bamberger Trail, which runs from Parrish Lane (400 North) to Porter Lane (400 South).

2 Porter-Walton Park's playground is small but in great condition; it is meant for younger children. As at Smoot Park, some of the surfacing needs some maintenance.

3 No Smoking and Dogs on a Leash signs near the parking lot are faded from sun exposure. They need to be replaced.

4 BBQ grills were put in as an Eagle Scout Project. They are on the south side of the pavilion, with the bathrooms. They are somewhat distanced from the picnic tables.

5 The parks proximity to the Davis County Library encourages use to and from the library. It shares parking with the park and is a good resource for library visitors.

6 The field at Porter-Walton Park is geared more toward informal sport gatherings, with trees planted in the field.

7 Basketball courts are a recent installment and are in excellent condition. The court holds six hoops and has non-slip surfacing.

8 A swing set is slated to be constructed just to the east of the playground. This improvement is awaiting funds to be completed.

Porter-Walton Park - Site Map

Figure 70 - Porter-Walton Park Analysis

Inventory and Analysis

William R Smith Park - Summary and Site Map

William R. Smith Park, previously known as Founders Park, is located downtown next to City Hall. The Smith Family donated the land to Centerville City for a park, thus the name. The park is well used. Christmas lights are put up in trees during the holidays, and mature trees give users an understanding of this park's age.

1 William R. Smith Park displays a monument to Centerville pioneers. Plaques are mounted on the front and back of the memorial, outlining the history and heritage of the early saints in the area. This is a great landmark for residents.

2 The small scale of the park allows for many amenities throughout the park. Seating is dispersed underneath trees around edges, encouraging exploration by creating intimate spaces around the park.

3 Playground is in good condition, with two climbing walls, slides and monkey-bars. The surfacing is in good condition, and the play structure is shaded by nearby mature trees, creating a comfortable atmosphere year-round.

4 The pavilion at William R. Smith Park is large and provides space for fairly sizable gatherings. The pavilion's architecture feels historic, and with the large trees it fits the mature feel of the park.

5 A bus stop is installed at the northwest corner of the park. It is a sheltered stop and is positioned well for use. This stop serves the intercity bus 470, running every 30 minutes from Salt Lake City to Ogden.

Figure 76 - Smith Park Analysis

Inventory and Analysis

Figure 77 - Smith Park Sign

Inventory and Analysis

Commons Pocket Park - Summary

Commons Pocket Park is located at the south end of Centerville, in a development called Centerville's the Commons. They donated this land to the city for a public park, but it is not well known, partially because it is not easily visible from the road and is lacking signage. This is a great opportunity for a specialized park, such as a dog park. It would be easily fenced in and with proper signage and advertising, easily accessed by residents.

Figure 78 - Water Detention Area

1 With only one small path leading from Centerville Commons Way to 150 East, this park feels like more of a detention basin than a park. Lack of any benches or amenities accentuate this feel and create a space that isn't unwelcoming, but not inviting.

2 Lack of signage makes this area vague, creating ambiguity of whether it is a public space or a private park for the community. The park blends into the adjoining residents' lawns. With no visible boundaries, this adds further to the confusion of public vs private space.

3 This would make a perfect space for a dog park. Fencing is already in place on the North and West sides of the park, making it very affordable to finish fencing off the rest of the park. If a dog park is something Centerville residents desire this is a good location. If not, installation of a playground, benches and signage would let people know this is a public space and encourage use.

4 Signage is needed on 1600 North and Main Street to help people find the park.

Inventory and Analysis

Commons Pocket Park - Site Map

Figure 81 - Commons Pocket Park Analysis

Existing Amenities

	Playground	Swings	Basketball	Sports fields	Tennis courts	Paths	Trails	Disc golf
Community Park								
Freedom Hills Park								
Island View Park								
Porter-Walton Park								
Smoot Park								
William R. Smith Park								
Commons Pocket Park								
Cemetary								
Frontage Rd Parkway								
Bamberger Parkway								

Figure 80 - Existing Amenities

Figure 83 - Pioneer Monument at Smith Park

Gap Analysis

Proximity

Proximity analysis of Centerville Parks began with buffering each park based on its classification, assuming that most users live in fairly close proximity to the park they frequent most. This assumption is supported by the responses to the survey, in which respondents were asked why they use Centerville parks. 'Walking' and 'close to home' were the highest responses overall.

Community parks see the largest amount of use, so they were given a half mile buffer, about a 15 minute walk, acknowledging that the use extends much farther for events such as the football tournaments throughout the summer.

Neighborhood parks were set with a quarter mile buffer, about a 7 minute walk. This is the typical U.S. standard for walkability (Sturm and Cohen, 2014).

The pocket park was given an eighth mile buffer, seeing it has little amenities and the least amount of use. This could extend if it becomes more of a specialty type park.

Figure 84 - Traveling to a Park

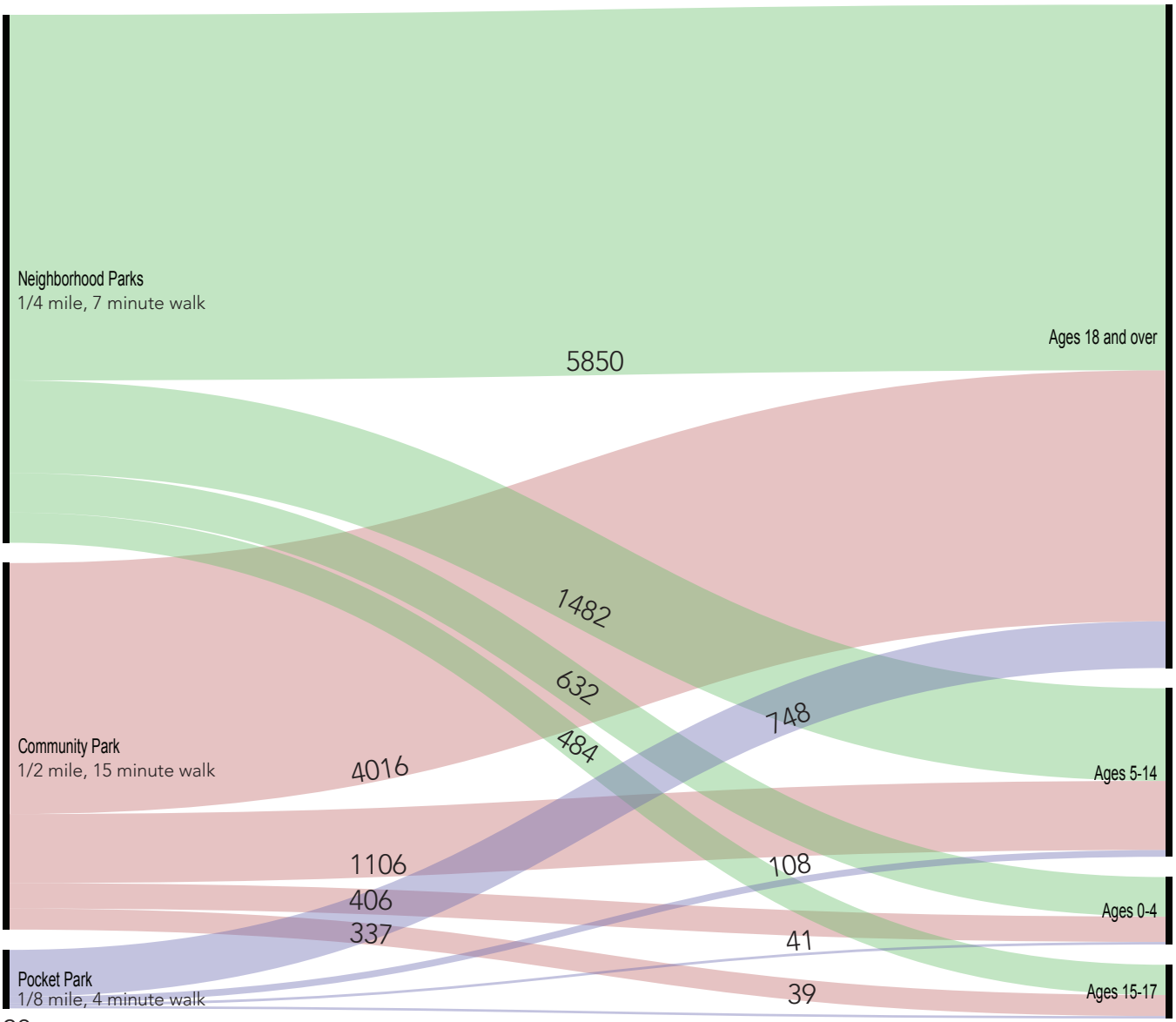
Gap Analysis

Proximity to Parks

U.S. census data (Manson et al., 2018) was used to give an approximation of the percentage of users served within each park buffer area.

Users were broken out into three age categories: children 4 and under, ages 5-12, ages 15-17, and adults 18 and above. The graph below shows what age groups live within each buffer area.

Table 4 - Number of Residents Within Each Park Buffer Area



Gap Analysis

Parks Buffer Map

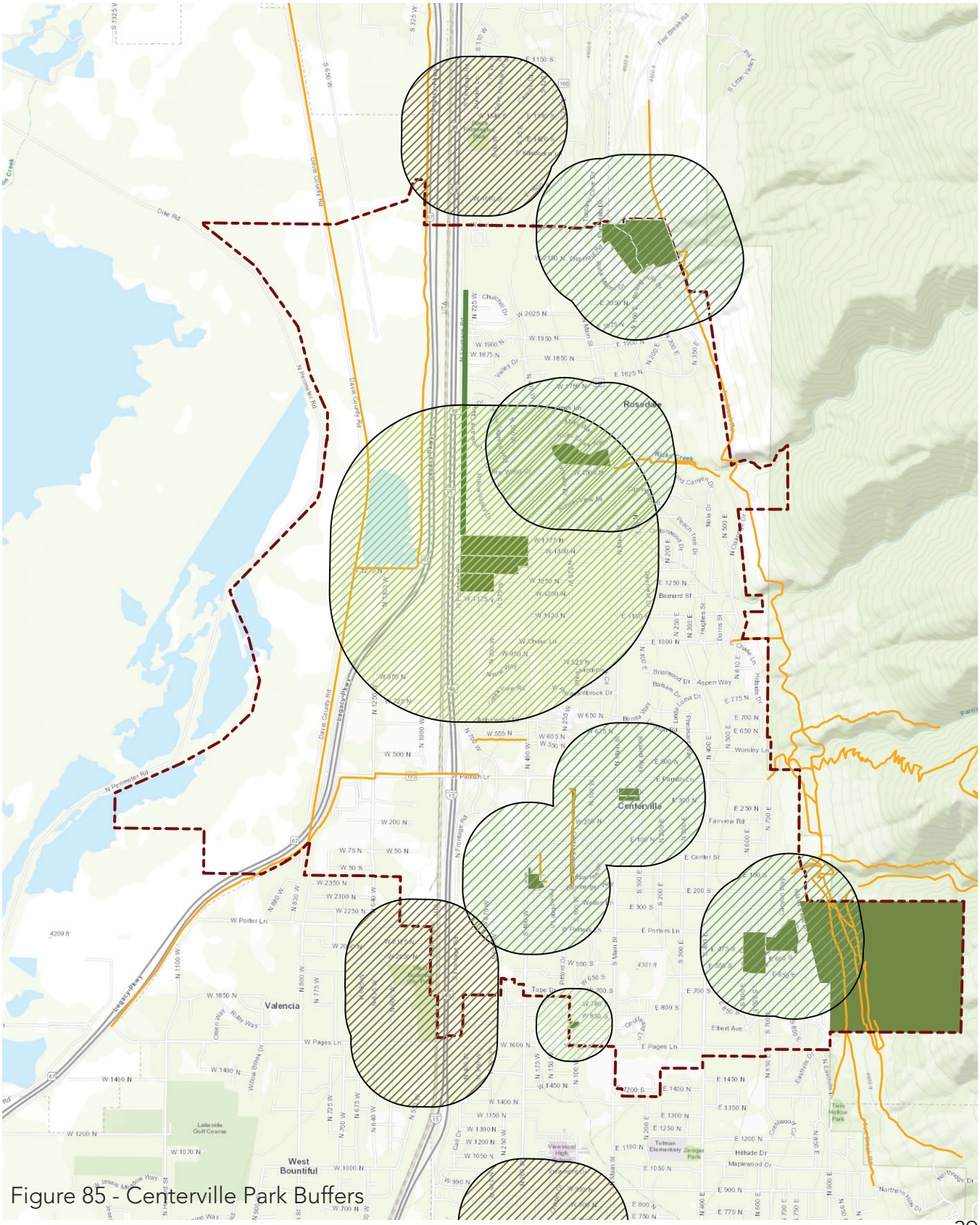


Figure 85 - Centerville Park Buffers

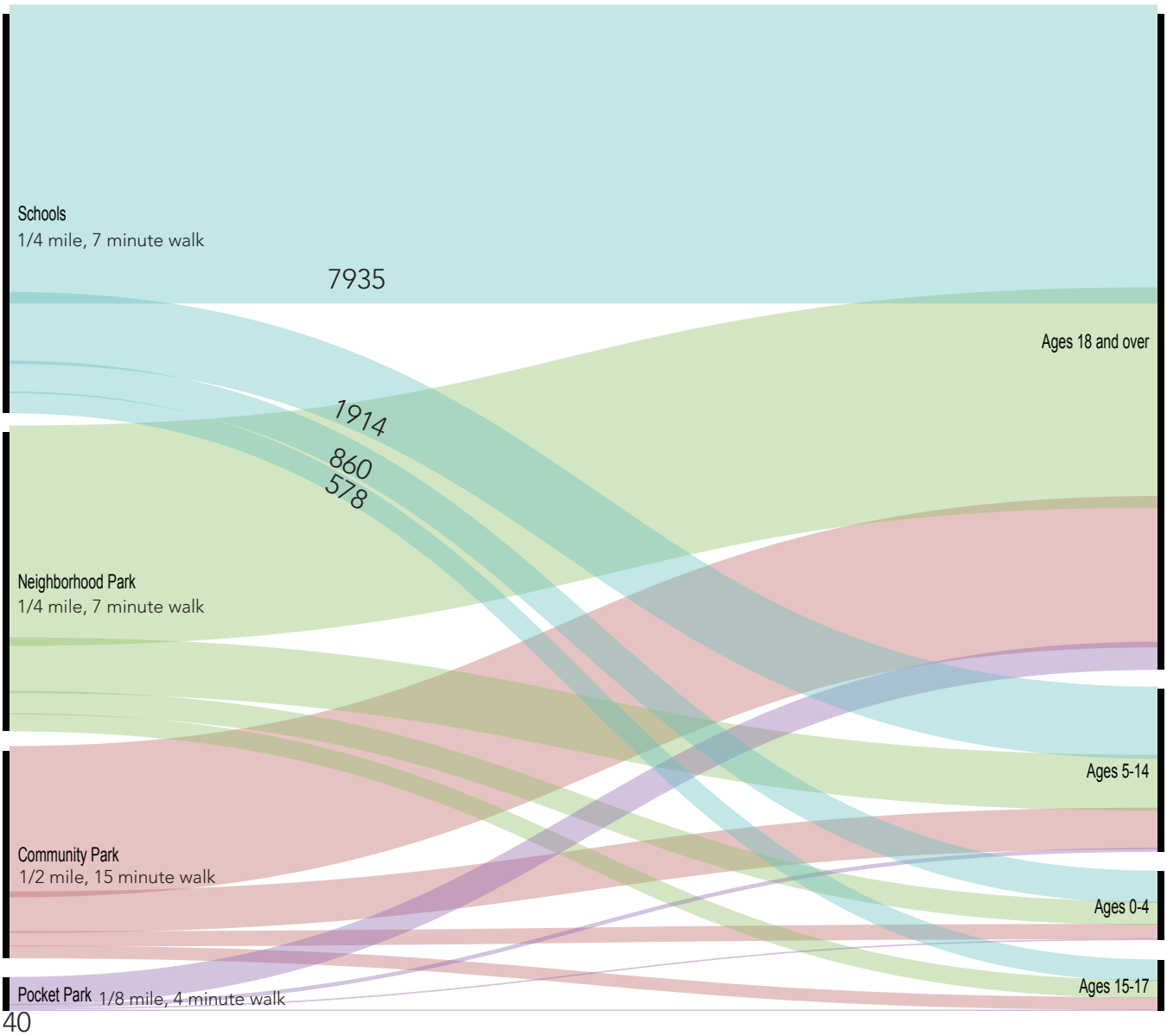
Gap Analysis

Proximity to Schools

Public schools have playgrounds and open space that can be utilized by residents as park space as well, though the times for use are limited by the schools schedules.

Centerville schools are listed with a 1/4-mile walkable buffer and residents living within these boundaries are listed in the graph below.

Table 5 - Number of Residents Within Each School Buffer Area



Gap Analysis

Schools Buffer Map

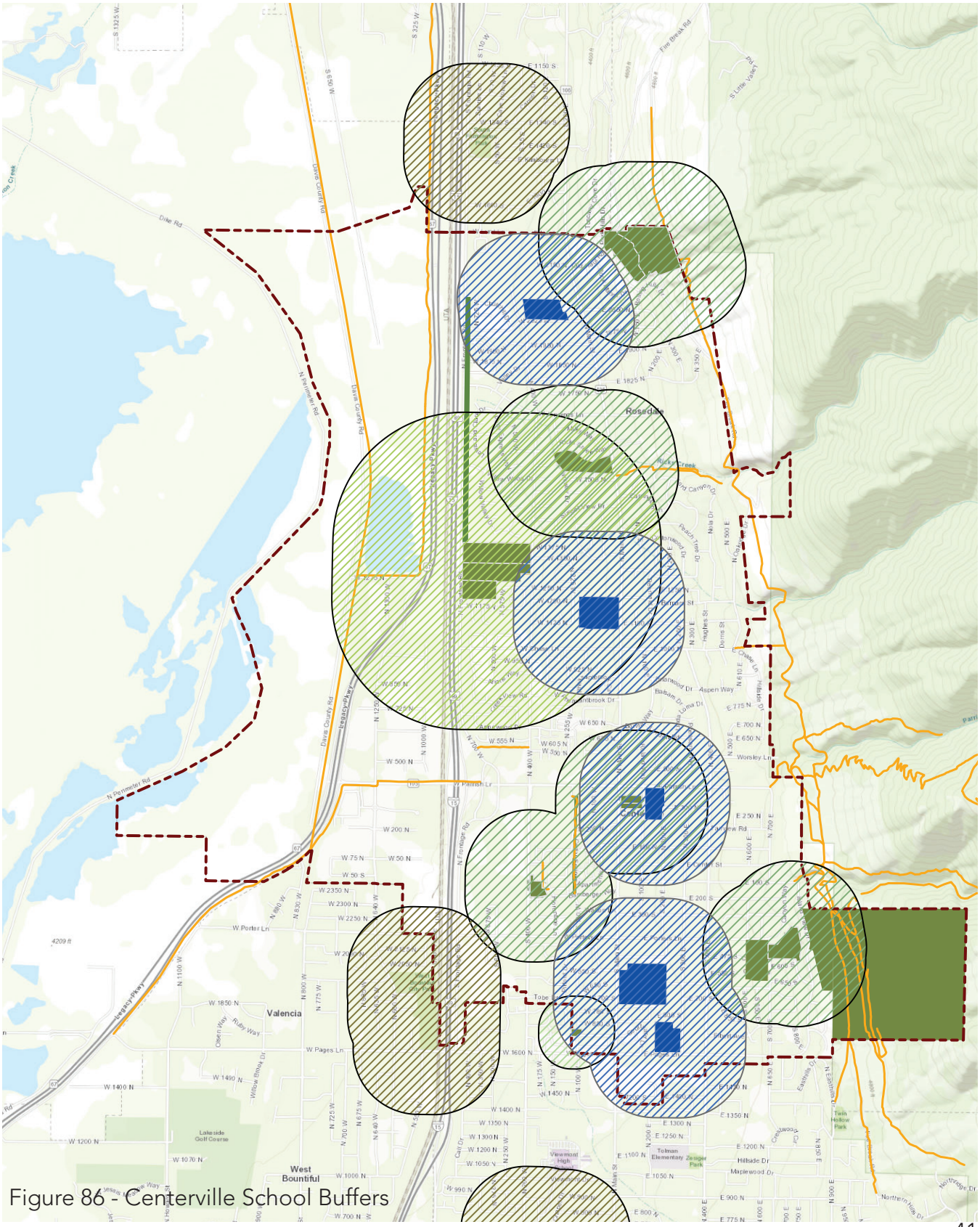
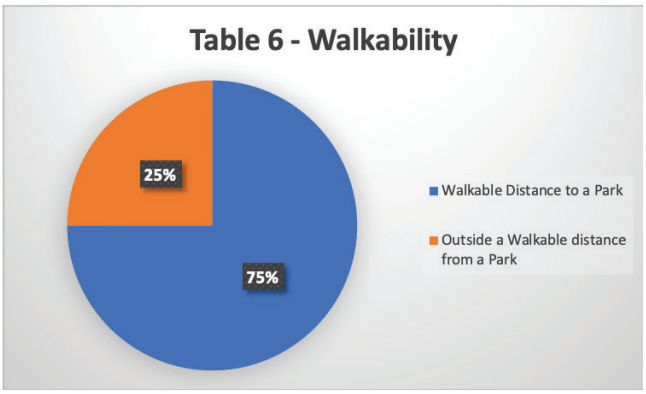


Figure 86 - Centerville School Buffers

Gap Analysis

Gaps

75 percent of residents live inside a walkable distance to a park based on the buffers used, and data from the U.S. Census Bureau. This still leaves 25 percent of residents outside a walkable distance to any city park.



The following page shows a map of gaps in Centerville's Park System:

Area of concern 1a is undeveloped agricultural land, so need is currently low. This could change if development occurs after the West Davis Parkway is implemented (see future growth analysis starting on page 74). The south area of concern, 1b, is mostly commercial, but implementing a park or pocket parks in this area could cause economic growth by encouraging shoppers to stay longer. It would help beautify and define a city center and benefit Centerville as a whole.

Areas of concern 2a and 2b are in park buffer zones, so users could use park space when available, but parks in these areas would be helpful to give users more accessible spaces to recreate.

Area of concern 3a is outside of school and park buffers but is close to open space and trails in the foothills. This is a great asset, but should not be solely relied upon. Not all people may be able or want to use the foothills as recreation, and a park in this area would be beneficial to users living in this and adjacent areas.

Specific areas that could be considered for implementation of park space are explored in the recommendations section, page 76.

Gap Analysis

Gaps

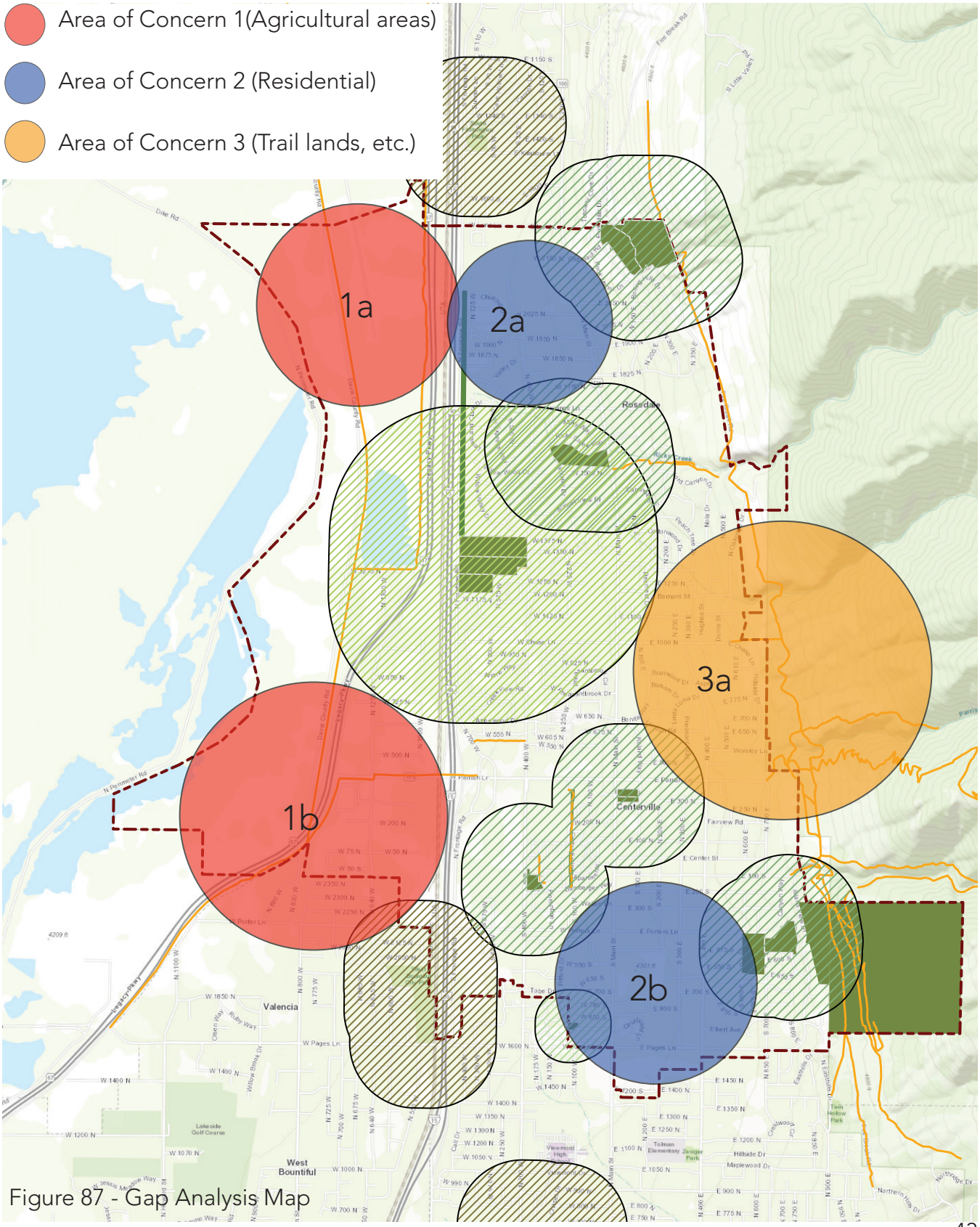


Figure 87 - Gap Analysis Map

Figure 88 - Centerville City Hall (centervilleut.net)

Survey Results

Outline

Centerville City sent out a survey to its residents in the city newsletter. Notifications were also sent out through email and social media to the residents that are connected.

Based on the average household size and population there are approximately 5733 households. Of the surveys sent out, 831 responses were received, resulting in a response rate of 14.5%.

In building the survey, many precedents were consulted to get started. Centerville had a survey sent out 2007, with a few park related questions (see Appendix page 95). These were included if applicable to see the change if any or trends that Centerville was experiencing. Of note are questions 17-24. Interestingly, trails were and continue to be rated as the highest valued amenity in Centerville. While some amenities appear to have an comparatively lower interest from the 2007 survey such as tennis, other things such as playgrounds, open areas and additional cemetery land are still high on the list.

Lehi sent out a community survey in 2013 that was very succinct and helpful in the creation of this survey for Centerville. Also, Draper's entire parks master plan was built around feedback they received from their community. While more intensive than the survey for Centerville, this also provided additional clarity and ideas on what the best approach to take would be. After developing survey questions, these were taken to the Centerville Parks Director, followed by the Parks Committee, for revision. Their feedback helped personalize the survey for Centerville and understand questions to draw out what is most important to the community.

Processing the data gathered was a huge undertaking. 834 responses were received, with about ¾ of those in paper form. Centerville's youth council must be recognized for the work they did in processing around 300 survey responses. Students in the Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning department at Utah State University processed another 300. This help was invaluable in getting the responses to a usable format to be able to analyze and understand what the residents needs and wants are.

The responses received guide the recommendations in this plan and where the city should focus its efforts. This is important information for the city council to have as they strive to understand what decisions to make on behalf of residents.

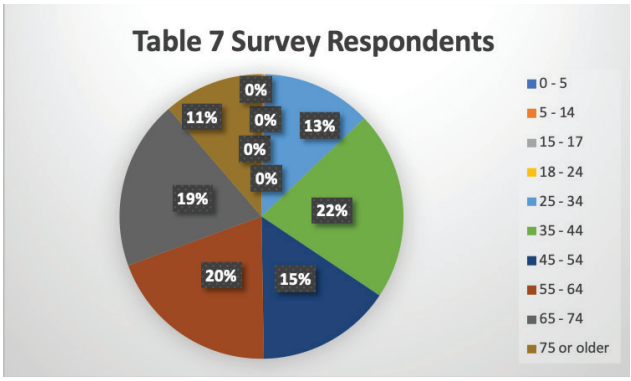
Figure 89 - Piles of Paper Surveys (illustrative)

Survey Results

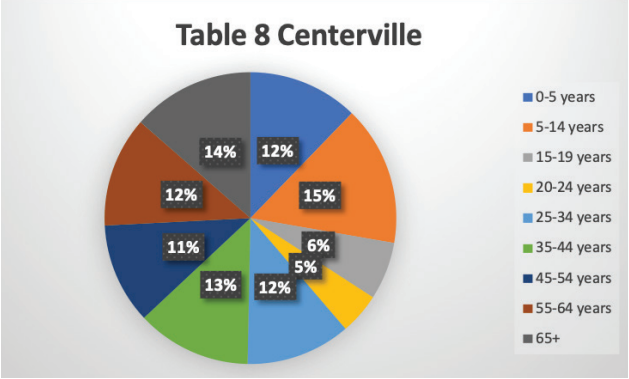
Age Demographics

Survey respondents were predominantly female, between 35-44, homeowners, had children at home, with an income above $100,000.

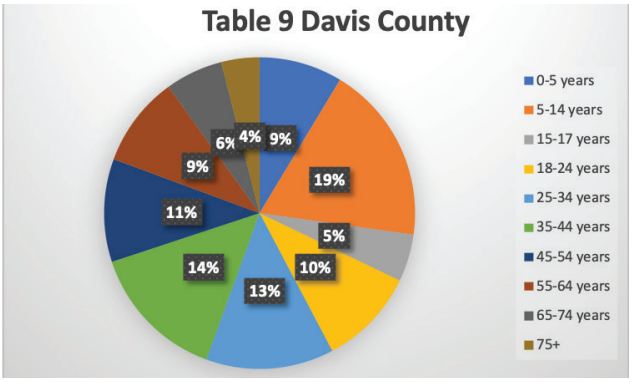
Only 2 children under 18 filled out the survey, one 9-year-old and one 13-year-old. There were also only a couple respondents over 75 years.



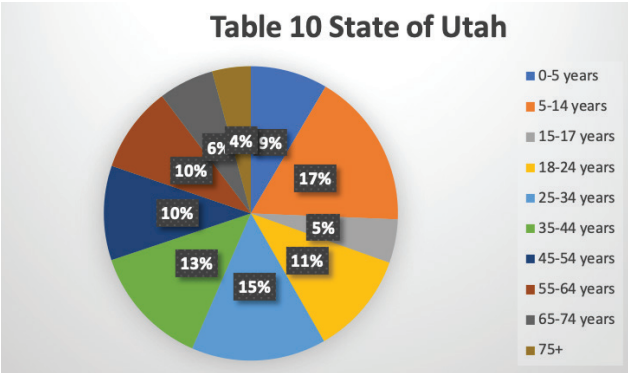
The respondent demographics fairly closely follow the demographics of Centerville, with the exception of children.



Demographics of Davis County for comparison.



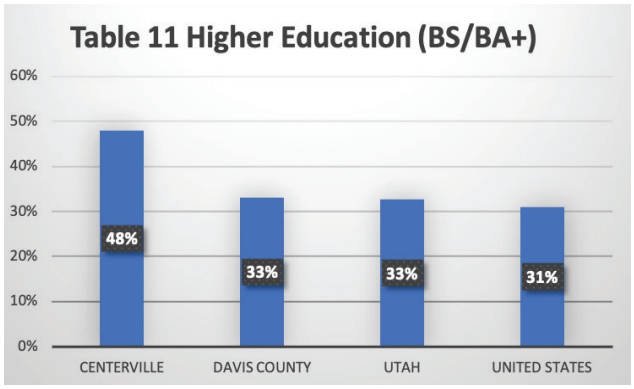
Demographics of Utah for comparison.



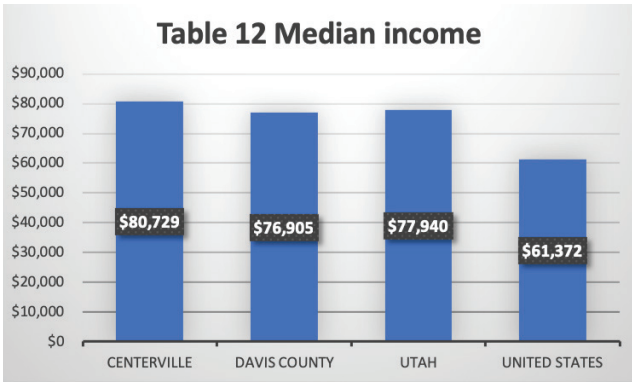
Survey Results

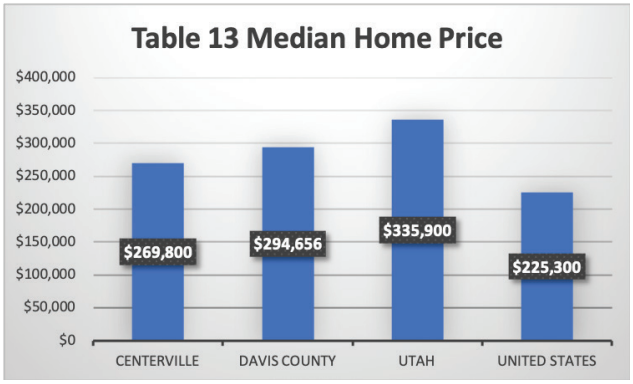
Income, Education & Housing

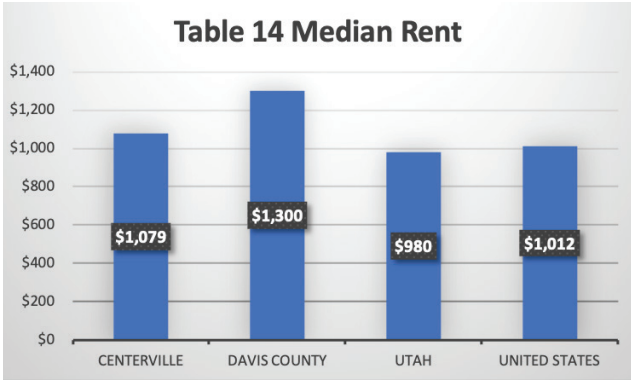
Centerville residents have higher overall income than those in Davis County, Utah, and the US. This matches the education percentages, a higher percentage of Centerville residents have secondary degrees or higher than Davis County and Utah, with the US quite a bit behind percentage wise.

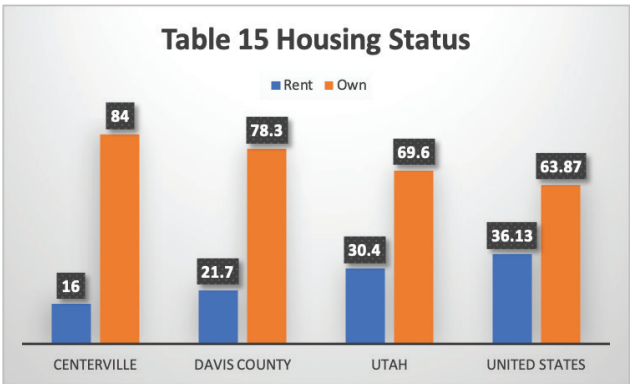


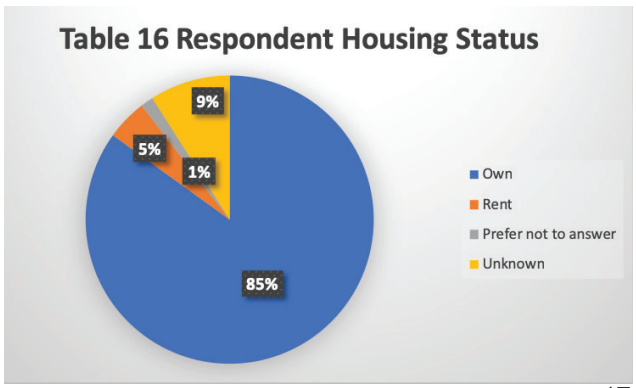
Centerville has a lower median home price than both Davis County and Utah, but higher than the United States. The median rent is close to the national average, but substantially more residents own their homes in Centerville than rent ("Real Estate Overview for Centerville, UT - Trulia," n.d.). These numbers are very similar to the survey respondent demographics.











Survey Results

Demographic Areas

Respondents were fairly evenly distributed throughout Centerville. The majority of respondents were on the north end of town. There were about 10 percent of respondents that did not answer this question.

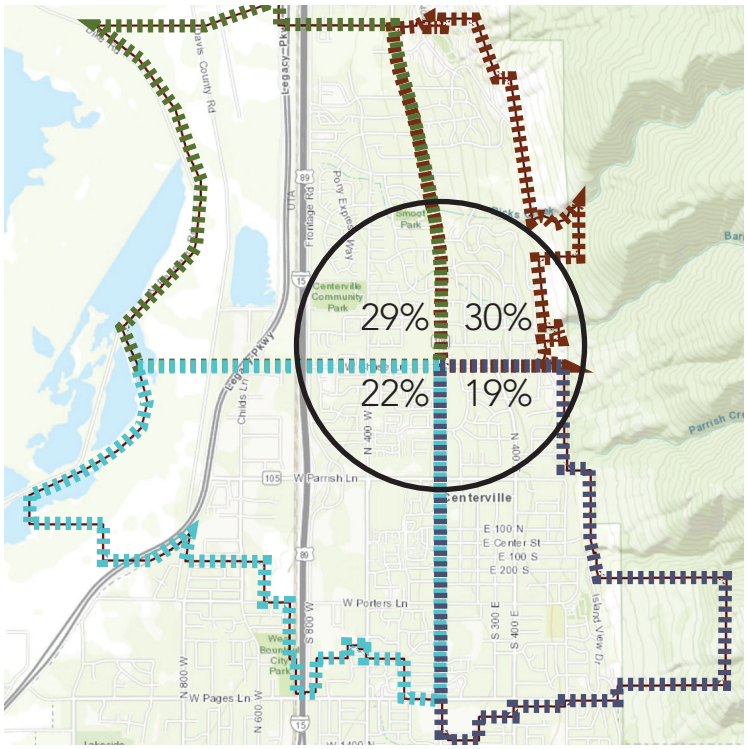
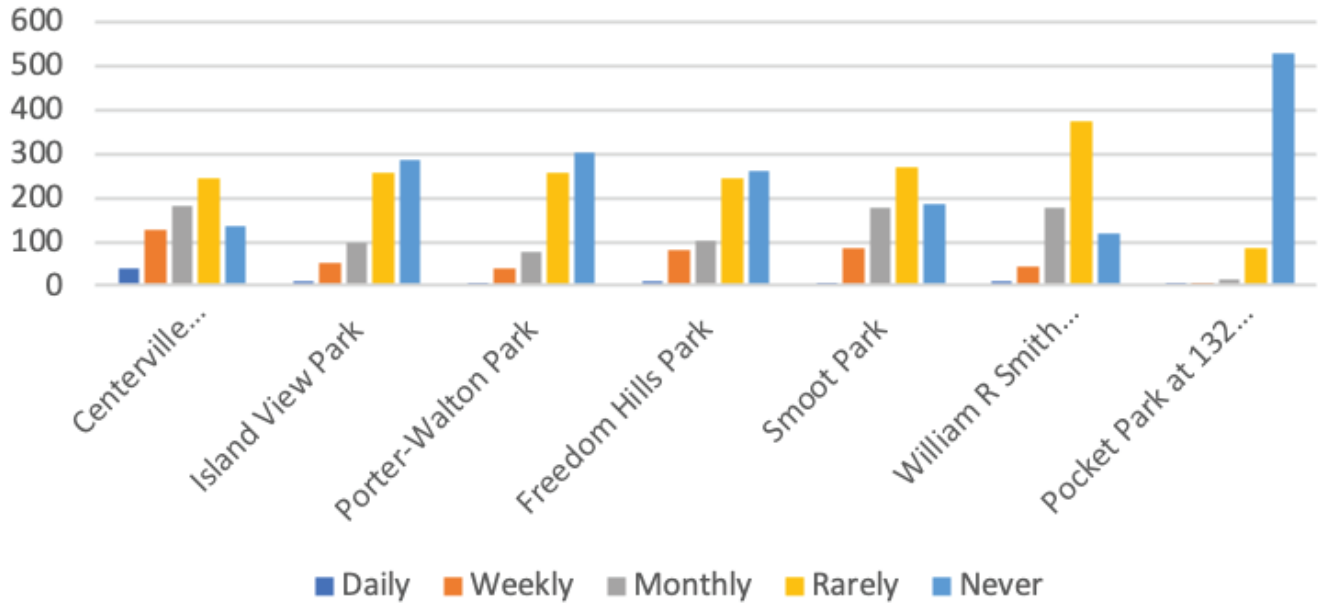


Figure 90 - Demographic Areas

Park Use in Centerville

Centerville Community Park is used the most often by most respondents. It ranked first, followed by Smoot Park, Island View, Freedom Hills, Smith Park, then Porter Walton. Unsurprisingly, very few respondents were aware of the pocket park.

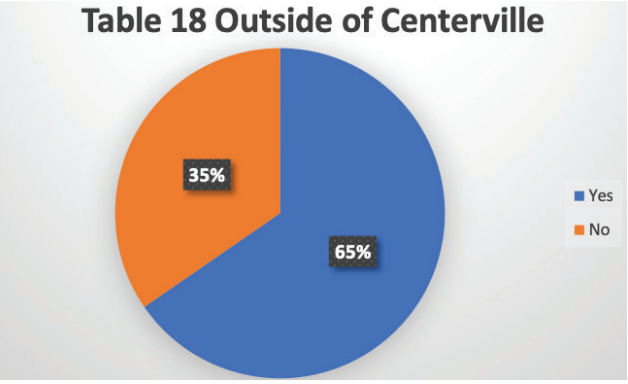
Table 17 - Which Centerville Parks do you Visit, and How Often?



Survey Results

Parks Outside of Centerville

65% of survey respondents responded that they do use parks outside of Centerville.



Reasons listed for visiting parks outside of Centerville include facilities like playgrounds, splash pads, dog friendly or pickleball courts that aren't found in Centerville parks. Many listed the proximity of family and friends as well.

Most respondents (54%) cited Bountiful parks as those they visit most, followed by much lower mentions of West Bountiful, Farmington, Salt Lake City, Kaysville, North Salt Lake, Layton, Fruit Heights, and Woods Cross.

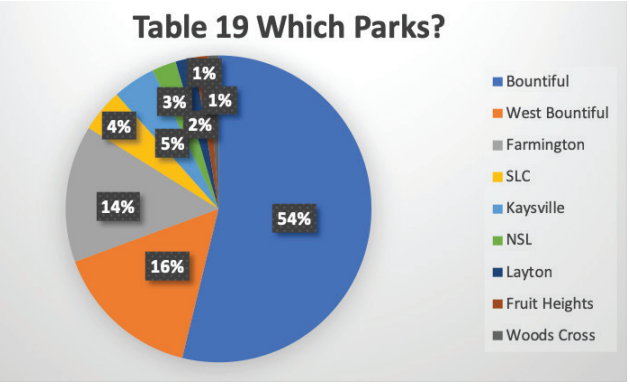
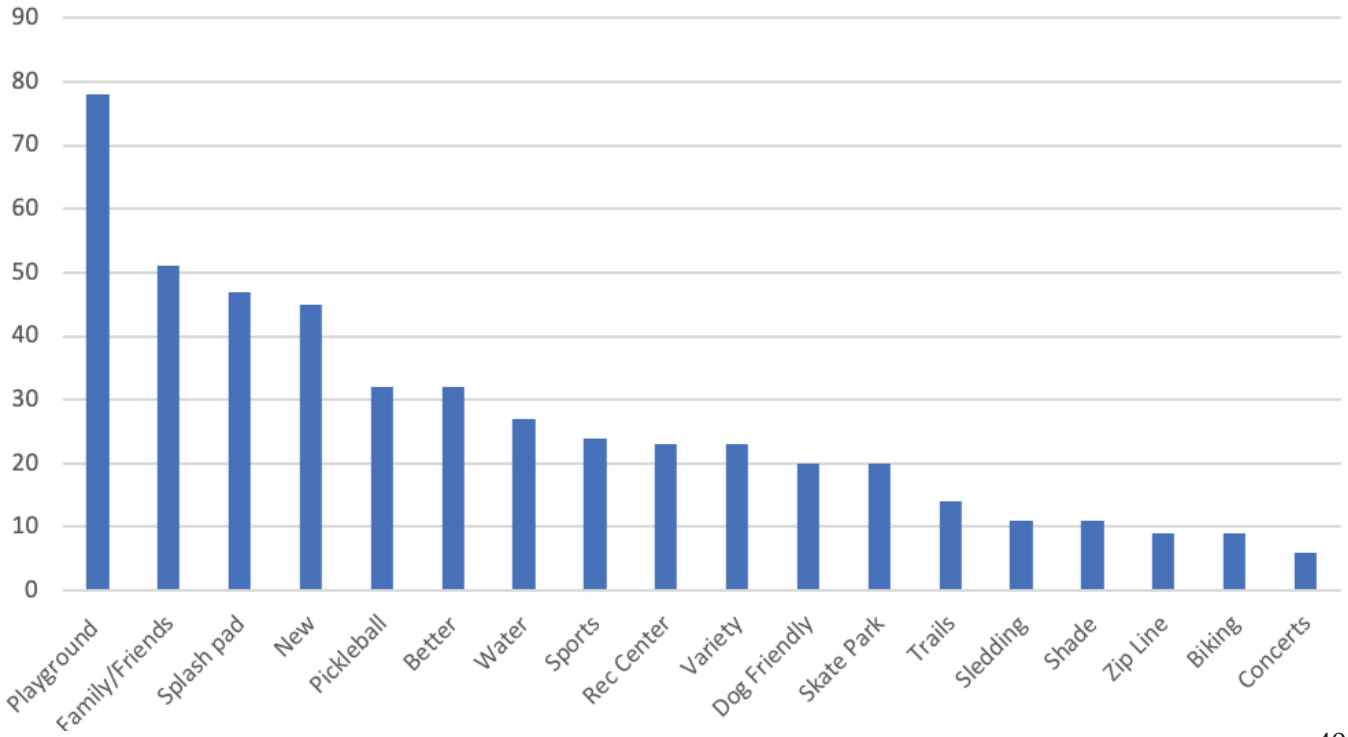


Table 20 - Why Parks Outside of Centerville?

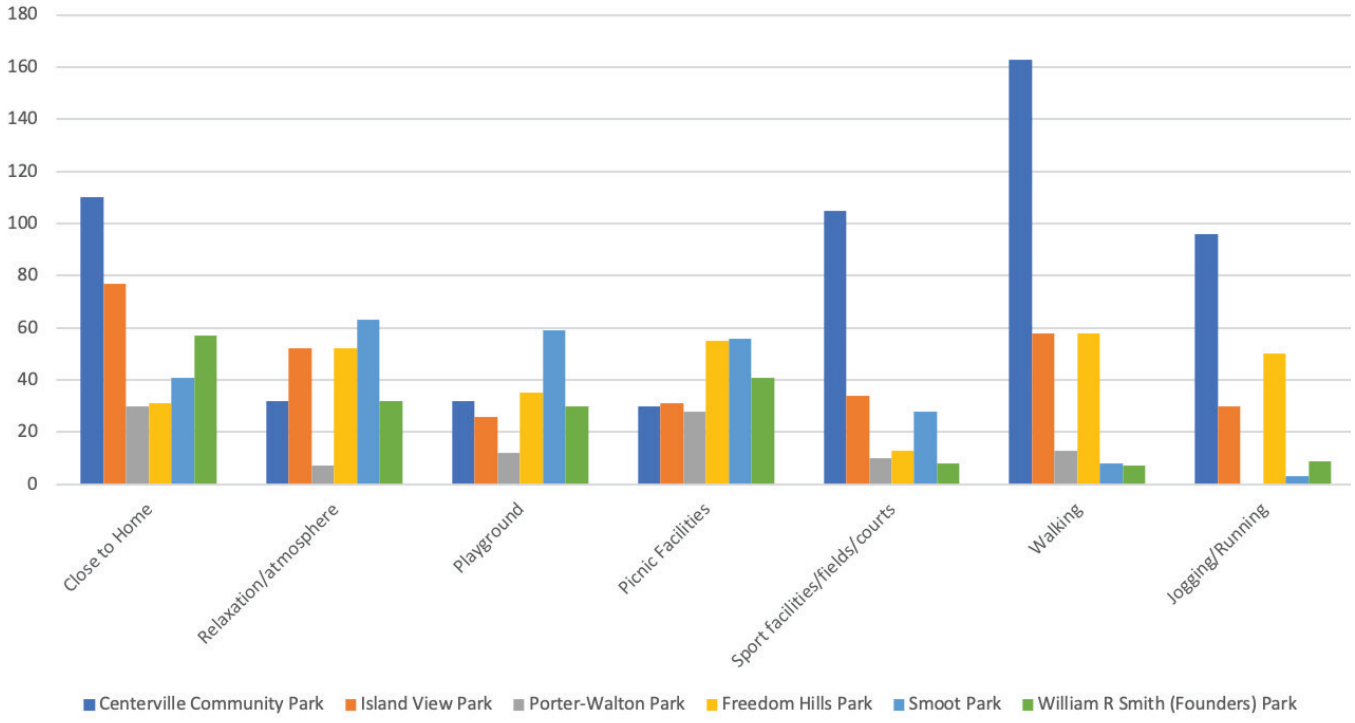


Survey Results

Centerville Parks

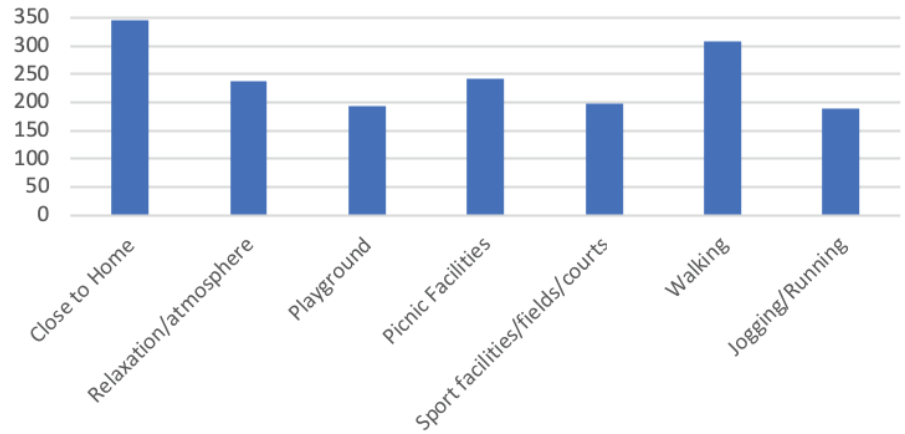
Respondents were given multiple choice for why they used Centerville parks.

Table 21 - Why do you use Centerville Parks?



For Community Park, running and walking are the top reasons, followed by sport facilities.
Island View's highest reasons are sports fields followed by walking, relaxation and atmosphere.
Porter Walton's was a toss-up between picnic facilities and the playground.
Freedom Hills are running, walking, relaxation and atmosphere, then picnic facilities.
For Smoot, Relaxation and atmosphere, followed closely by playgrounds.
Smith park's highest reasons are picnic facilities followed by playgrounds.

Table 22 - Why do you use Centerville Parks Totals



If the reasons are looked at altogether, walking is the highest reason given overall, followed by close to home. Even though this didn't show up in any one parks highest reason, it was second overall.

Survey Results

Travel

Overall, walking is the preferred way to get to the parks, twice as many respondents walk to parks as drive.
Quite a few people also bike, but only about a third as respondents that walk.

Table 23 - Travel

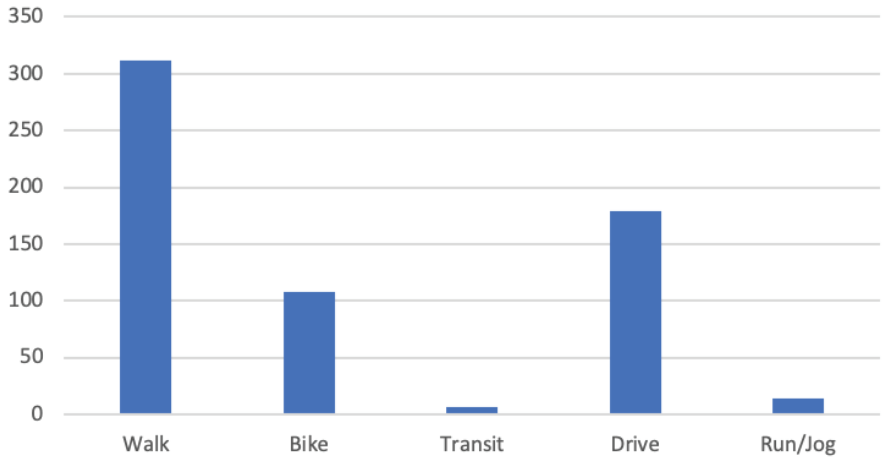
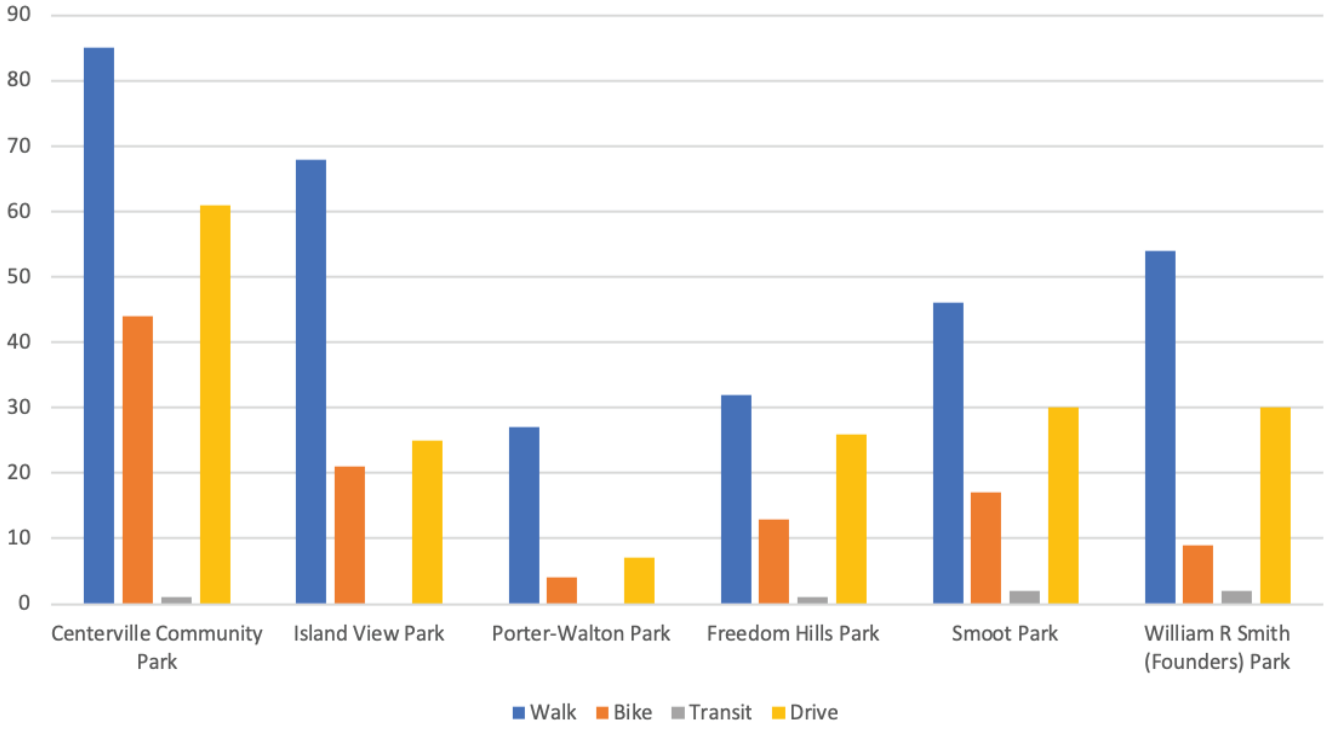


Table 24 - When Visiting Centerville Parks, how do you Travel There?



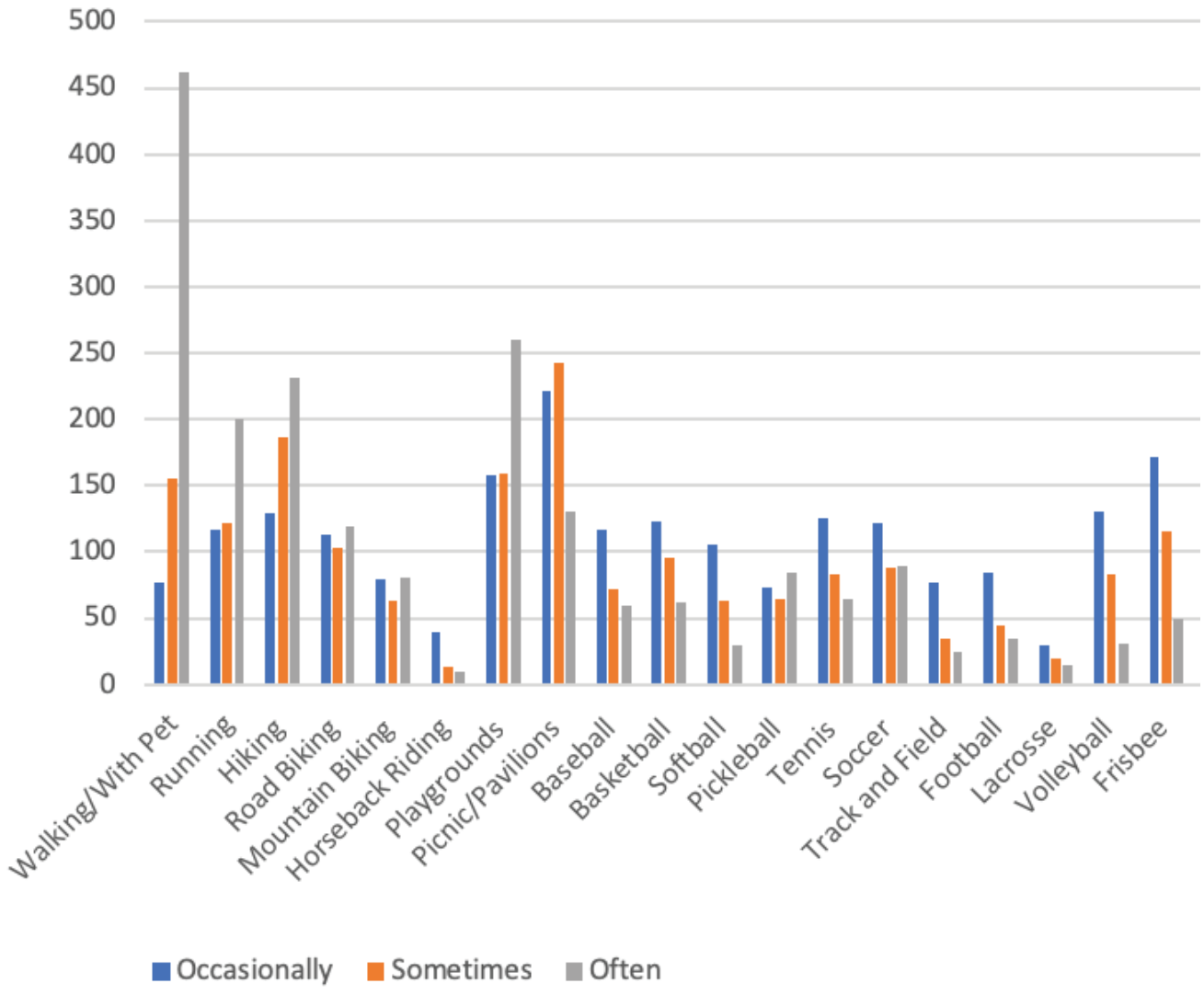
Survey Results

Activities

There is a wide variety of activities that respondents participate in. The top three, are walking or walking a pet, playgrounds, then hiking.

This analysis helps illuminate what amenities are important to residents. It illuminates what they currently participate in, whether or not this activity is available in Centerville.

Table 25 - What Activities do you or your Family Participate in?

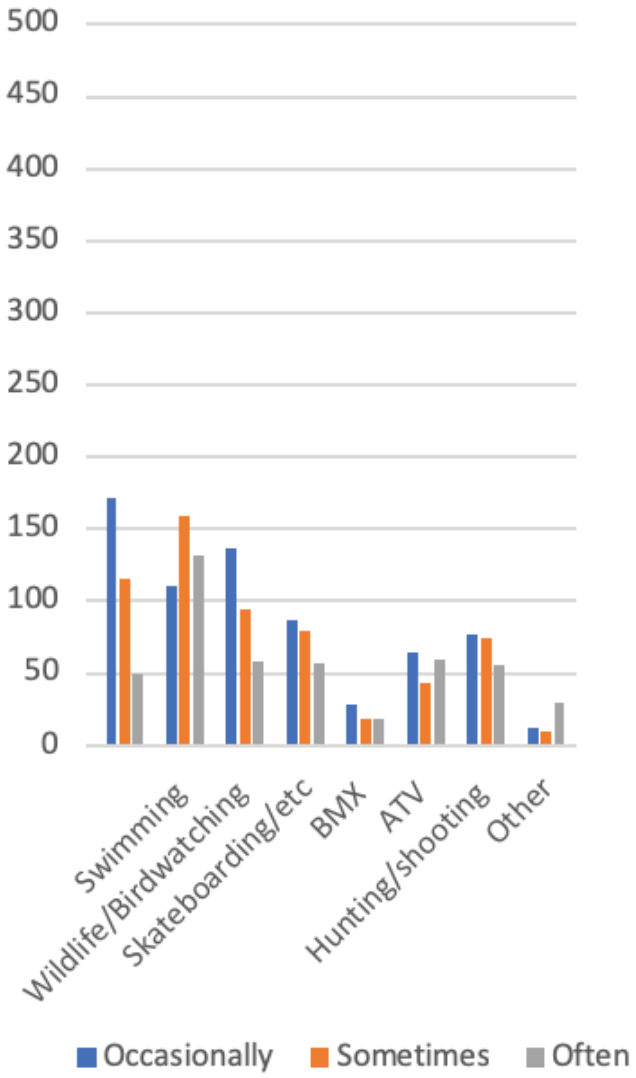


Survey Results

Activities

The 2008 Centerville survey had a similar question. Walking and running were the highest rated, followed by playgrounds. These results are very similar to earlier results. Biking was rated quite low in the 2008 survey but was much higher in these results. A water play area has also risen in popularity as more and more residents are interested in seeing one in Centerville.

Table 25 - (Continued)



Survey Results

Activity Needs

A question regarding participatory activities was asked to see what residents were interested in. Respondents are highly interested in more activities for children; the highest pick. People are also interested in outdoor markets, with sporting events and educational opportunities coming in close at third. The 'other' chart shows what residents wrote in as important.

Table 26 What does Centerville need More of?

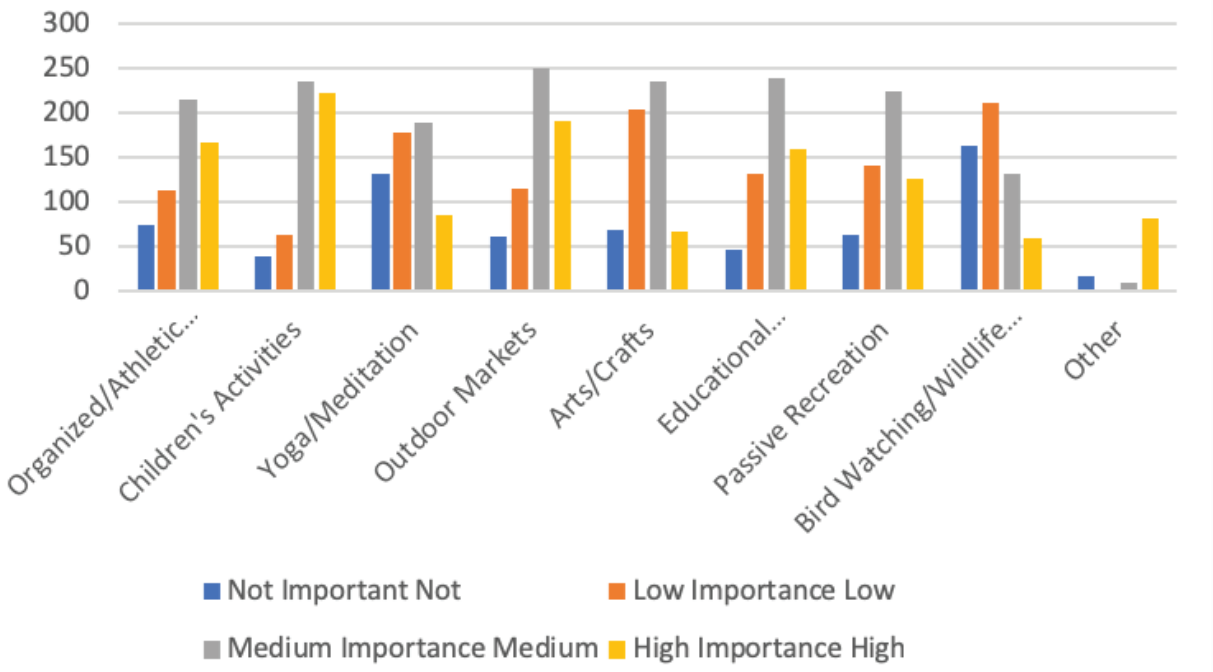
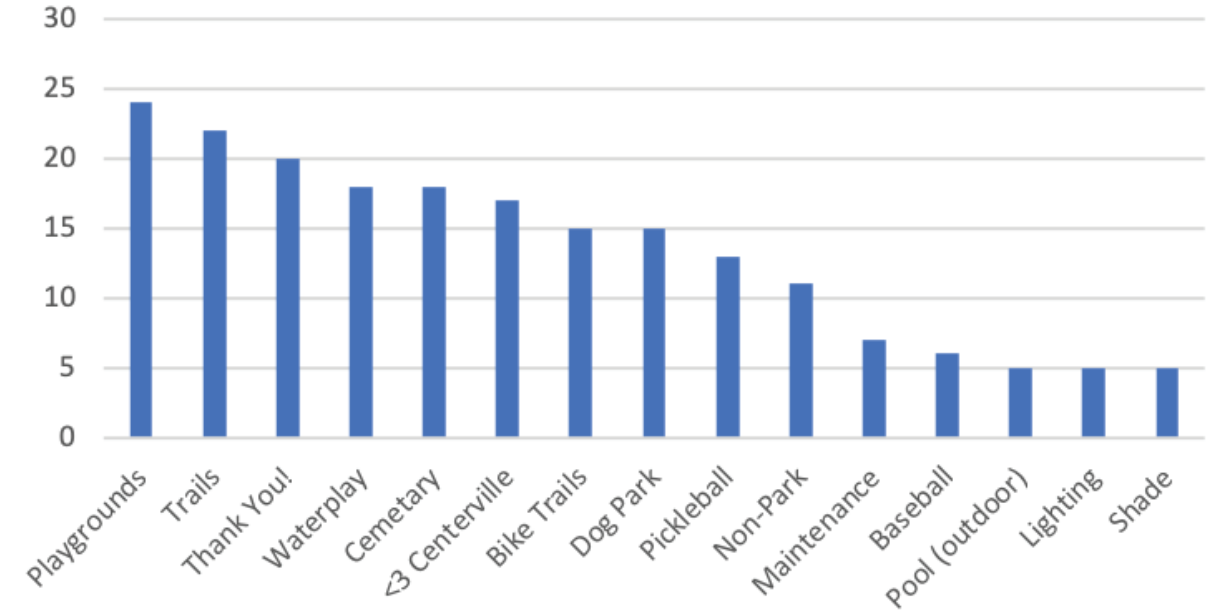


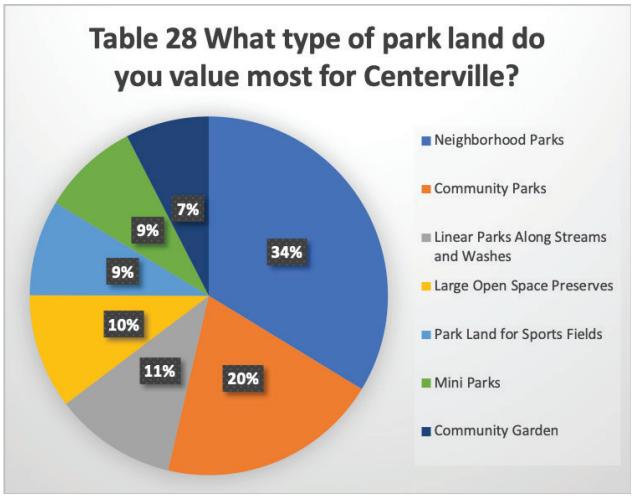
Table 27 - Other Needs



Survey Results

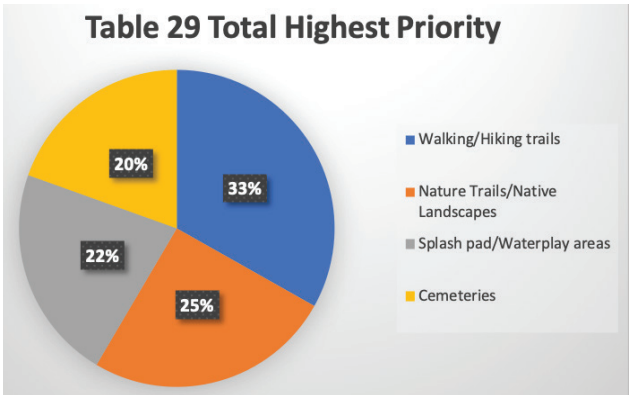
Park Land

The results for the question of what park land is most valuable to residents was answered mostly as expected, with neighborhood parks most important. One result that was unexpected was 'Linear Parks Along Streams and Washes'. This is a type of park that the parks department can pursue knowing it is important to residents, along with 'Large Open Space Preserves'. Centerville has some unique land and opportunities to fulfill this desire. The Parrish Creek Parkway would meet these criteria and be a good addition to the Bamberger and Frontage Parkway.



Additional Facilities

Respondents picked high priority items, then chose their three most important items. This gives us a clear idea of what is most important to them.



If the top three answers are aggregated, they show the highest priority by far is walking and hiking trails. This is in line with the previous responses regarding park use. Second are nature trails and native landscapes, closely related to the first. Waterplay comes next, with a few respondents mentioning Ricks Creek at Smoot Park. This is followed closely by cemetery land. These answers are far above the others in importance and illustrate what Centerville can focus on.

If the first priority is looked at, cemeteries just come in first, followed by walking/ hiking trails, nature trails and landscapes, splash pad or waterplay, pickleball courts and a dog park or area.

Chart 30 - First Priority

Parks	Responses
Cemeteries	75
Walking/Hiking trails	73
Splash pad/Waterplay areas	64
Nature Trails/Native Landscape	62

Survey Results

Park specific improvements

Chart 31 - Highest Priority

	Community Park	Island View Park	Porter-Walton Park	Freedom Hills Park	Smoot Park	Smith Park
Improved Playground Equipment	160	145	55	37	76	53
Improved Sports Field/Courts	49	67	10	23	25	9
Maintenance/Cleanliness	72	80	36	36	51	40
Additional Trees/Vegetation	87	34	63	59	31	24
Enhanced Lighting/Safety	70	81	26	35	39	28
Additional Picnic facilities/ Pavilion	51	53	18	25	29	23
Better ADA/Access	23	32	12	14	20	17
Additional Restrooms	48	58	13	18	23	24
Additional Parking	51	38	13	12	35	38
Additional Trails	25	39	18	31	31	22
Additional Shade	103	33	59	64	28	19
No Improvements needed	37	29	29	27	33	31
Other _____	25	16	9	10	12	9

These are the items that should receive the most immediate focus.

- Community Park received the most attention, with the playground being voted the highest need of improvement. Additional shade at the community park is also high priority.
- Island View's playground equipment is second highest priority, but it already has a revision in the works.
- Porter-Walton's highest need is additional trees and vegetation, followed closely by more shade – which would come as a result. Playground equipment follows shortly.
- Freedom Hills top answers are also closely related, additional shade and more trees and vegetation.
- Smoot and Smith Park both have playgrounds as their top priority.

Chart 32 - Medium Priority

	Community Park	Island View Park	Porter-Walton Park	Freedom Hills Park	Smoot Park	Smith Park
Improved Playground Equipment	35	16	31	33	46	38
Improved Sports Field/Courts	32	24	20	20	34	14
Maintenance/Cleanliness	33	23	27	23	22	21
Additional Trees/Vegetation	26	31	24	26	29	22
Enhanced Lighting/Safety	32	24	24	22	25	24
Additional Picnic facilities/ Pavilion	34	23	22	29	24	28
Better ADA/Access	27	28	25	18	18	18
Additional Restrooms	33	22	28	25	23	23
Additional Parking	28	29	21	17	24	21
Additional Trails	28	21	25	19	18	19
Additional Shade	20	27	21	20	25	21
No Improvements needed	5	7	6	4	6	5
Other _____	0	2	0	1	1	0

Playgrounds come in first at medium priority in all parks, with the exception of Island View which respondents feel could use additional trees and vegetation.

Survey Results

Park specific improvements

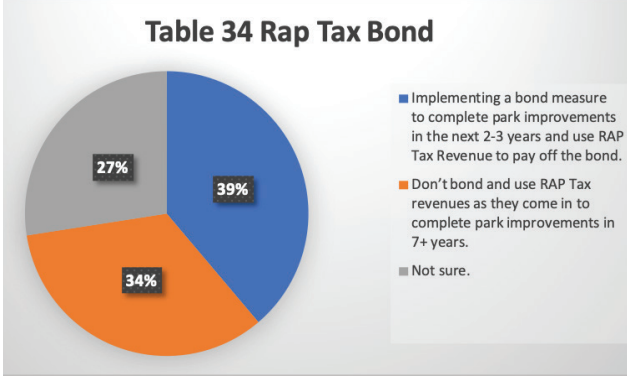
Chart 33 - Not a Priority

	Community Park	Island View Park	Porter-Walton Park	Freedom Hills Park	Smoot Park	Smith Park
Improved Playground Equipment	28	28	41	44	34	38
Improved Sports Field/Courts	75	43	64	59	58	78
Maintenance/Cleanliness	42	24	40	41	40	46
Additional Trees/Vegetation	48	57	32	32	65	57
Enhanced Lighting/Safety	41	25	47	35	40	46
Additional Picnic facilities/ Pavilion	64	49	58	54	56	58
Better ADA/Access	74	52	60	63	67	67
Additional Restrooms	51	42	58	56	59	58
Additional Parking	71	50	63	66	53	52
Additional Trails	75	47	53	50	53	61
Additional Shade	50	46	36	33	54	61
No Improvements needed	23	25	20	20	22	25
Other _____	2	3	3	4	3	4

Sports fields and ADA access were the highest ranked in this category, meaning that these issues are not important to most respondents. This does not mean that these items are not important, only that residents don't have issues with the current status.

RAP Tax

The parks department and city council were interested to see respondents' views on bonding to implement improvements. The majority of respondents were in favor of bonding, but not by a large margin.

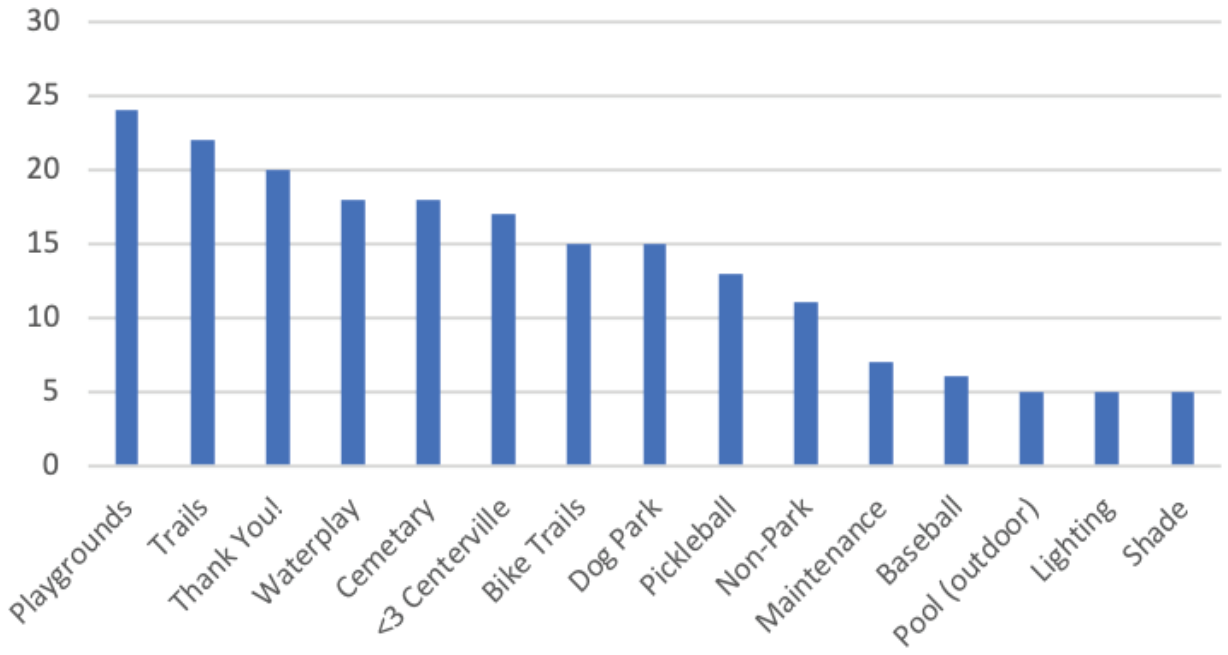


Survey Results

Respondent Comments

Respondents had an opportunity to comment at the end of the survey. Some of the comments are repetitions from early responses but it is worth noting what people took the time to say or reiterate. Only subjects that include more mentions will be looked at here, starting with the highest and ending at the least amount of comments. The parks mentioned the most in comments were Centerville Community Park and Island View Park, although five of the comments about Island View were suggesting using all or part of the park as an expansion for the cemetery.

Table 35 - Aggregated Comments



Playgrounds were mentioned in 24 comments, with many respondents noting the playgrounds at Centerville Community Park and Island View Park as most needing updated equipment. Island View Park is already slated for renovation, but with all the traffic at Centerville Community Park, this may be worth considering for future updates. Shade was mentioned a few times as lacking at the parks in Centerville, with suggestions for some kind of canopy to allow use in the heat of the summer.

Hiking and walking trails were mentioned in 24 comments, with many people hoping to keep expanding the network of trails in the foothills and in the city.

20 comments were people wanting to say thank you, for the opportunity to be heard and for the efforts toward park improvements. Almost as many people expressed their love for Centerville and their community.

Survey Results

Respondent Comments

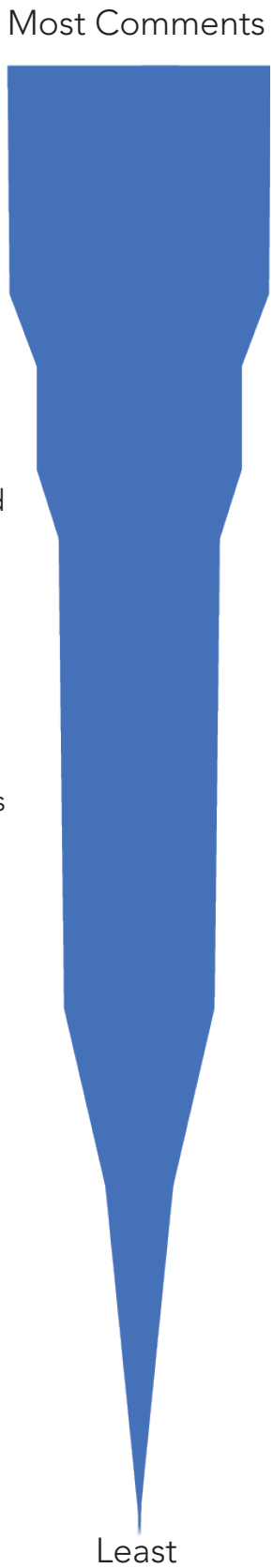
Respondents had an opportunity to comment at the end of the survey to reiterate their preferences, or to mention something they felt was not addressed in the survey. The following 5 subjects were the most often expressed in the comments, and only varied by a few responses. They are listed in order from the most amount of comments to the least:

1. Splash pads, or waterplay areas, were a large focus with the majority of comments. A few people noted the opportunity for a natural water feature at Smoot Park.
2. Cemetery Space - The need for more cemetery space also had many mentions, with pleas to expand the cemetery to give more people the opportunity to have plots in Centerville.
3. Bike Trails, including mountain bike and dedicated trails were high in importance mentioned. A few people cited preferences for dedicated trails instead of bike lanes. These preferences ranged from trails in the foothills to trails in the city.
4. Dog Parks, just as many comments mentioned dog parks. Many respondents would like to see a dedicated off leash dog park, or a fenced off portion of an existing park. There were a few that suggested just implementing on leash and off leash days at existing parks or expanding dog friendly spaces. There were a few respondents with concerns about people not following the leash rules at existing parks. Perhaps implementation of a park or space to let dogs off leash would help by giving a space for owners to give their dogs time to run.
5. Pickleball Courts were only slightly lower, with respondents hoping to see some courts constructed at one or more parks.

These other subjects had only a few mentions and are listed in order from most to least mentioned:

- Park Maintenance
- Baseball or Batting Cages
- Outdoor Pool for Centerville
- Need for more Lighting
- More Shade
- More Open Space
- Wooded areas, or Parks Along Streams
- Additional Restrooms or Year-Round Use
- The lamentation of the name change of Founders Park

There were also a few other non-park suggestions.



Recommendations

Introduction

Recommendations stem from inventory and analysis observations, from interviews with the parks department, chair, and parks director, as well as respondent feedback from the survey. These recommendations include important elements for consideration and should be reviewed at regular intervals to update with changing trends and needs.

Figure 91 - Centerville Parks Department Meeting

Action Plan Recommendations

Long Term, 10-20 years

Broader goals and plans that align with Centerville's values. It is expected that plan will need to be created, or refined, adjustments will be needed as updates are made to the master plan.

Table 38 - Long Term Action Plan

Area	Action
Agricultural lands	Passive boardwalk or nature trails west of I-15 in the in the wetlands and agriculture zoned areas
	Additional parks in place of above-mentioned boardwalk
Brownfield site	Explore brownfield site at southwest edge of town as future park
Centerville Community Park	Off leash dog area at Centerville Community Park, and/or at neighborhood parks
Parkways	Emphasize existing and expand trail connections to parks and existing trails, i.e. Bamberger Parkway, Frontage Road Parkway, etc.
All Parks	Consider additional mid-block access points to City parks (see Freedom Hills as example)
William R Smith Park	Acquisition of residential lots for Smith Park expansion (see Smith Park recommendations)

Short Term, 5 years

Programs, policies and developments that could be implemented soon. These may be lower priority, require additional funding, or are waiting on other projects before action can be taken.

Table 39 - Short Term Action Plan

Area	Action
Centerville Community	Pickleball Courts
	Main Playground Update
Island View Park	Island View Renovation phase 2 (see master plan for details)
Smoot Park	Pickleball Courts
	Waterplay area utilizing Ricks Creek
Freedom Hills Park	Look for pumptrack area
Porter-Walton Park	Pavilion at southeast area of park
	Implementation of reading area from original plan
William R Smith Park	Implement plaza and landscaping behind museum
	Pickleball courts
Commons Pocket Park	Fencing, signage, benches and gates to turn pocket park into dog park
Cemetery	Purchase land identified for cemetery explansion
Other	Parrish Creek Parkway Park implementation

Action Plan Recommendations

Immediate, 1-2 years

Programs, policies and developments that could be implemented soon. These may be lower priority, require additional funding, or are waiting on other projects before action can be taken.

Table 40 - Immediate Action Plan

Area	Action
Centerville Community Park	Expansion completion, including open field for soccer and lacrosse, and walking paths
	Futsal park
	Pavilion by futsal court
	Small west playground and restrooms
Island View Park	Island View renovation, phase 1 (see master plan for details
	Recommended to include entire playground in phase 1 if financially feasible
Smoot Park	Swing and volleyball border repair
Freedom Hills Park	Pickleball courts
Porter-Walton Park	Swings east of playground
William R Smith Park	Appropriation of land for park expansion
Commons Pocket Park	Finalize plans for pocket park, either creation of a dog park, addition of playground, or re-acquisition by Centerville Commons
Cemetery	Identify land for cemetery expansion

Recommended Updates

This Parks Master Plan should be updated regularly, ideally every 5 years. Updates should include evaluations and refinement based on the vision of Centerville City.

Future Growth

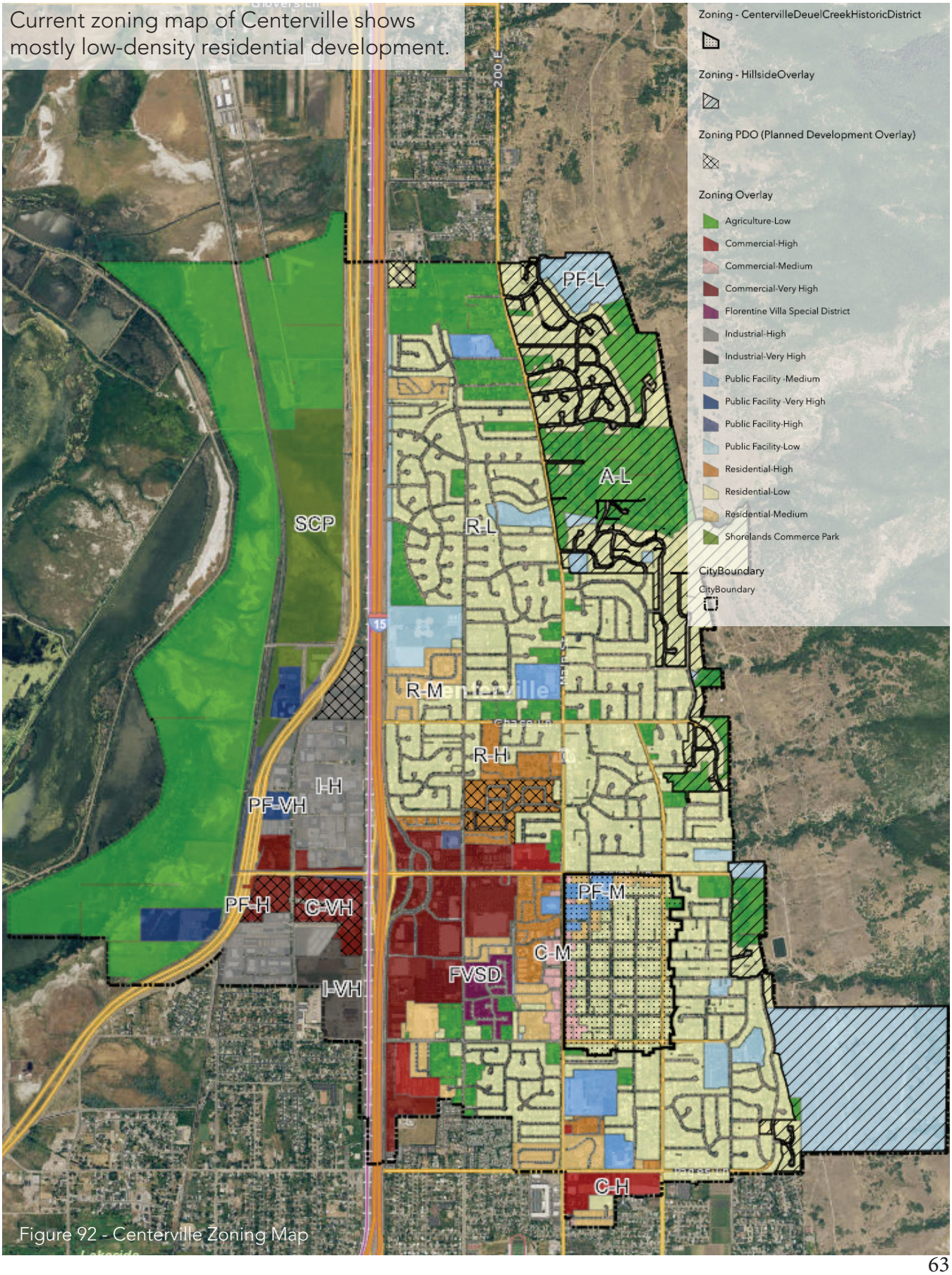
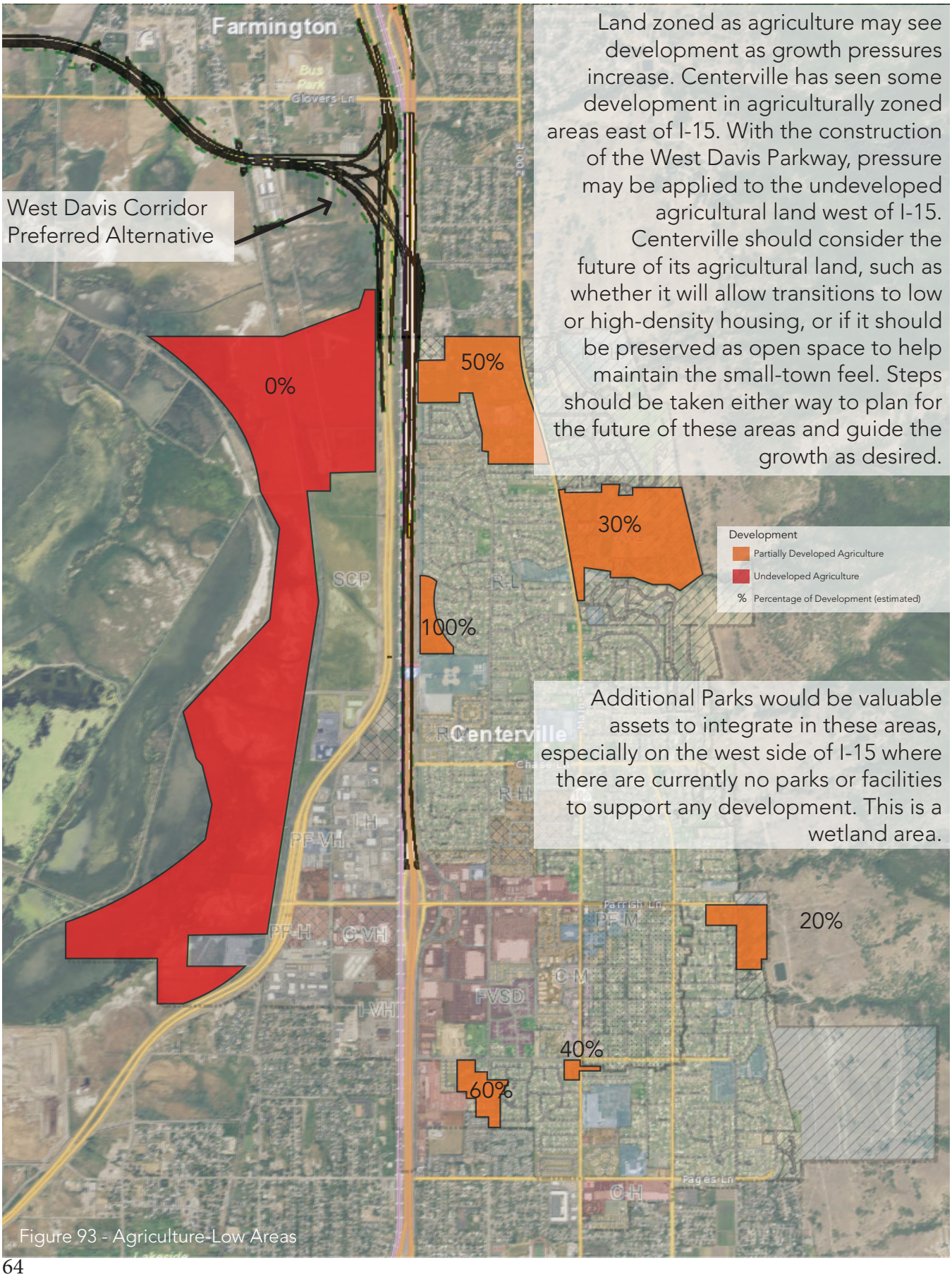


Figure 92 - Centerville Zoning Map

Future Growth



Land zoned as agriculture may see development as growth pressures increase. Centerville has seen some development in agriculturally zoned areas east of I-15. With the construction of the West Davis Parkway, pressure may be applied to the undeveloped agricultural land west of I-15. Centerville should consider the future of its agricultural land, such as whether it will allow transitions to low or high-density housing, or if it should be preserved as open space to help maintain the small-town feel. Steps should be taken either way to plan for the future of these areas and guide the growth as desired.

Additional Parks would be valuable assets to integrate in these areas, especially on the west side of I-15 where there are currently no parks or facilities to support any development. This is a wetland area.

Figure 93 - Agriculture-Low Areas

Growth Recommendations

One major consideration of this area are the wetland portions that are contained throughout. A recommendation for these areas is to expand the city's passive recreation areas.

This recommendation is in line with the survey responses. For the majority of respondents, hiking, walking trails and paths are among the most important amenities that they would like to see more of in Centerville. Inspiration for these paths could be taken from Layton's Wetland Preserve. Preserving this area for citizens to hike, bike and enjoy would make this area an important space that builds on Centerville's identity.

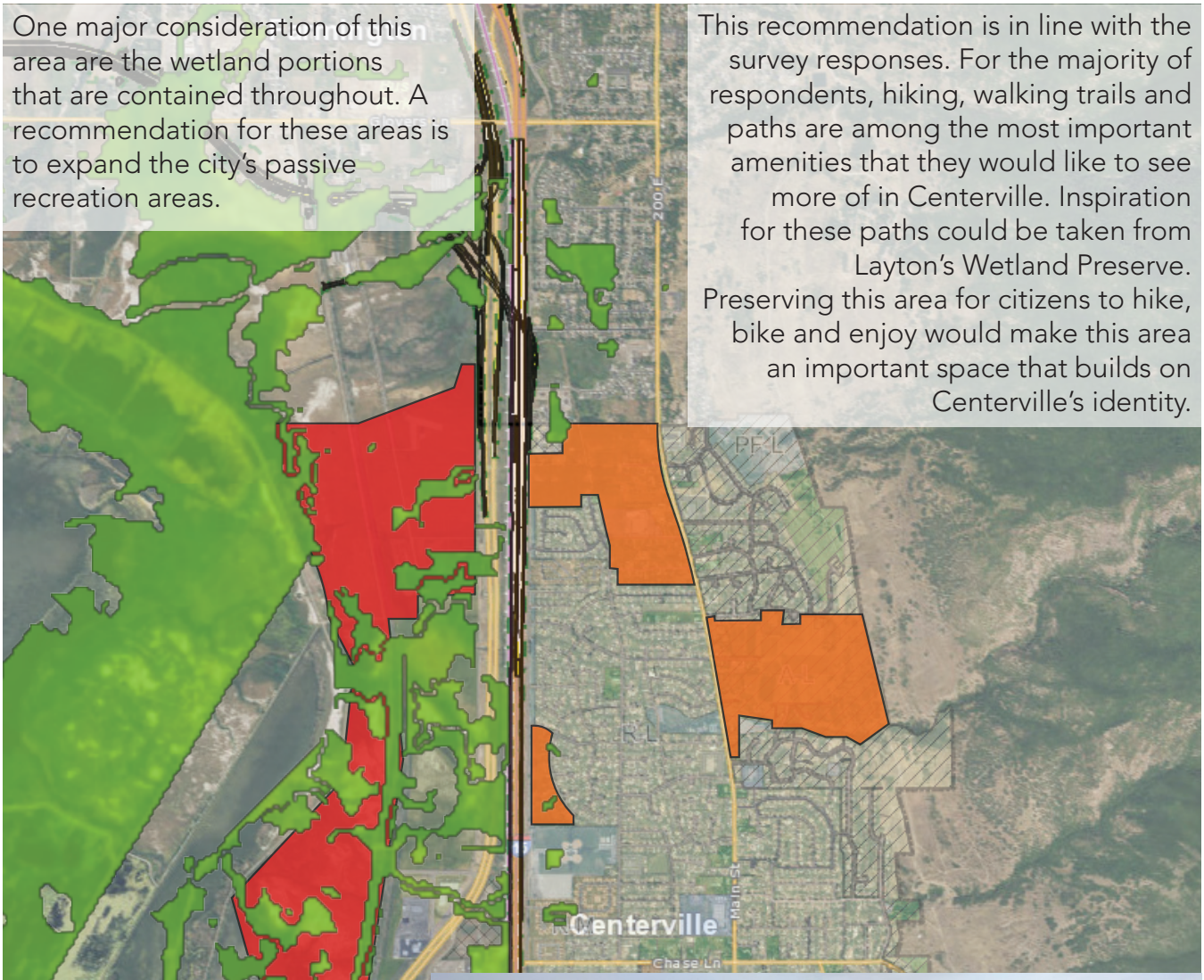


Figure 94 - Wetland Areas

Figure 95 - Wetland Preserve Precedent, Layton Shoreland Preserve

Growth Recommendations

Filling the Gaps

Centerville may erroneously seem completely built out. However, vacant areas and undeveloped parcels provide opportunities for future development—and future park, green space, and trail development as well. Conditions should be placed on new development in order to strengthen parks.

Recommendations for conditions include:

- Pedestrian connections in between lots (see Freedom Hills Recommendations page 66).
- Connections to other parks and schools
- Current recreation amenities
- Space for recreation programming
- Connections to the Bonneville Shoreline Trail, or other urban or parkway trails

The map to the right has some examples of locations that could be looked at for future parks. These areas are explored below:

1. This is an example of a location that would work for a large open space park or preserve. It is adjacent to Farmington Bay, and currently undeveloped. It may also work as a location for a neighborhood park, if development is allowed to occur following the construction of the West Davis Parkway.

2. Area 2 would fill the gap at the north end of Centerville. There is a school just southeast of this area that could connect, and a connection could also be made with the Frontage Parkway that runs to Centerville Community Park.

3. There are quite a few undeveloped lots in this area that would be great locations for a park. They could strengthen the connection with the Bonneville Shoreline Trail, and could provide connections to Freedom Hills Park, and Smoot Park via the Ford Canyon Trail.

4. This is another area that would work well for a large open space preserve, with a great connection to Farmington Bay. A large portion of this area is wetland and should be considered for ecological preservation. Acquisition of land may be a lengthy process, but with a vision and a plan, funding and opportunity can be found to make this a reality.

5. This area is close to the Rockwood Trail Head, and would fill a need for residents who want access to park space. Parks near trails heads are valuable because they provide for a wider user base, and promote use of both trails and parks by proximity.

6. A park in the commercial district would not only fill a gap in park coverage, it would provide space for shoppers to relax, and for professionals to take their lunches. Greenspace in urban environments is shown to help people relax, and promotes health and wellbeing (Bertram 2015). These spaces are most valuable in close proximity to users so they are easily accessed. Even a small park space would be a valuable asset to the commercial district.

Growth Recommendations

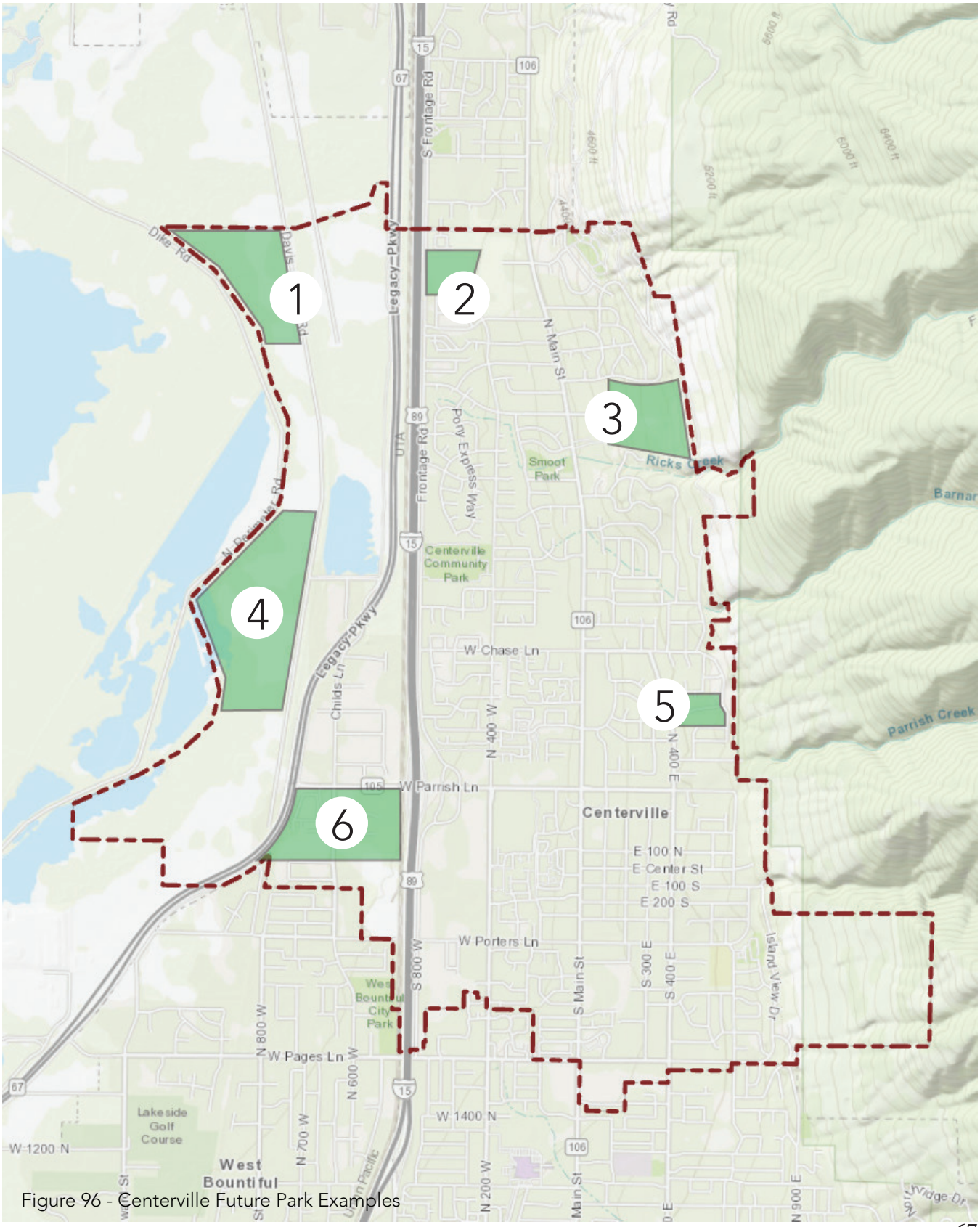


Figure 96 - Centerville Future Park Examples

Parrish Creek Park

Park along stream

Centerville City acquired a lot at the corner of Chase Lane and Frontage rd. in 2005, and a conceptual plan was drawn up for a linear park along Parrish Creek (see below).

Linear parks along streams and washes are third highest on the list of the type of park land that residents value most. Many respondents said they would like to see more parks like this in Centerville.

In light of this feedback, priority should be given to implementing this plan. This also gives use to space that is currently sitting vacant and underutilized. It extends the existing Frontage Road Parkway, and gives users more green space along The Frontage Road. This provides a barrier to traffic noise, fast moving cars while encouraging walkability.

Linear parks are also a valuable way to use and protect spaces that run along waterways.

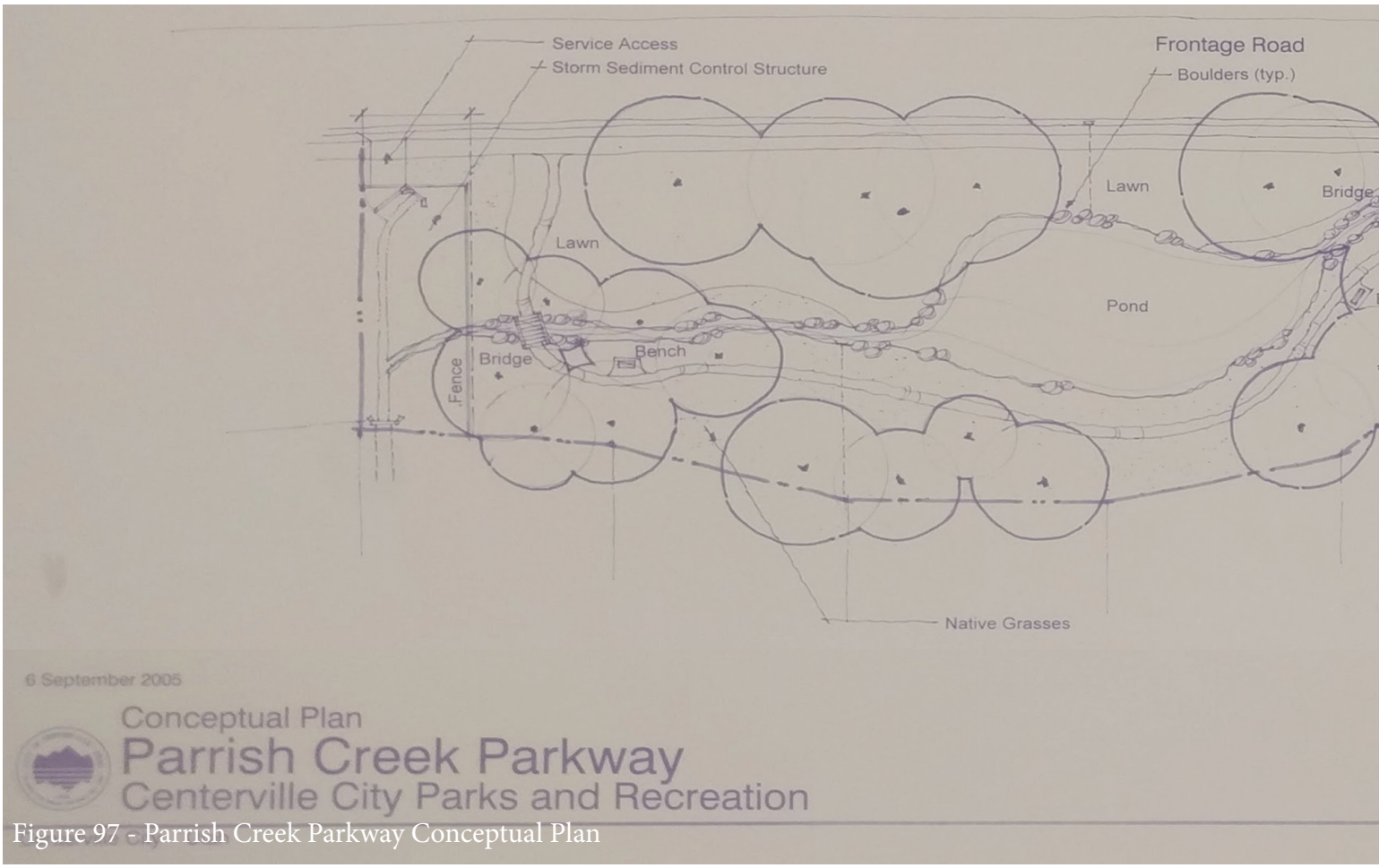
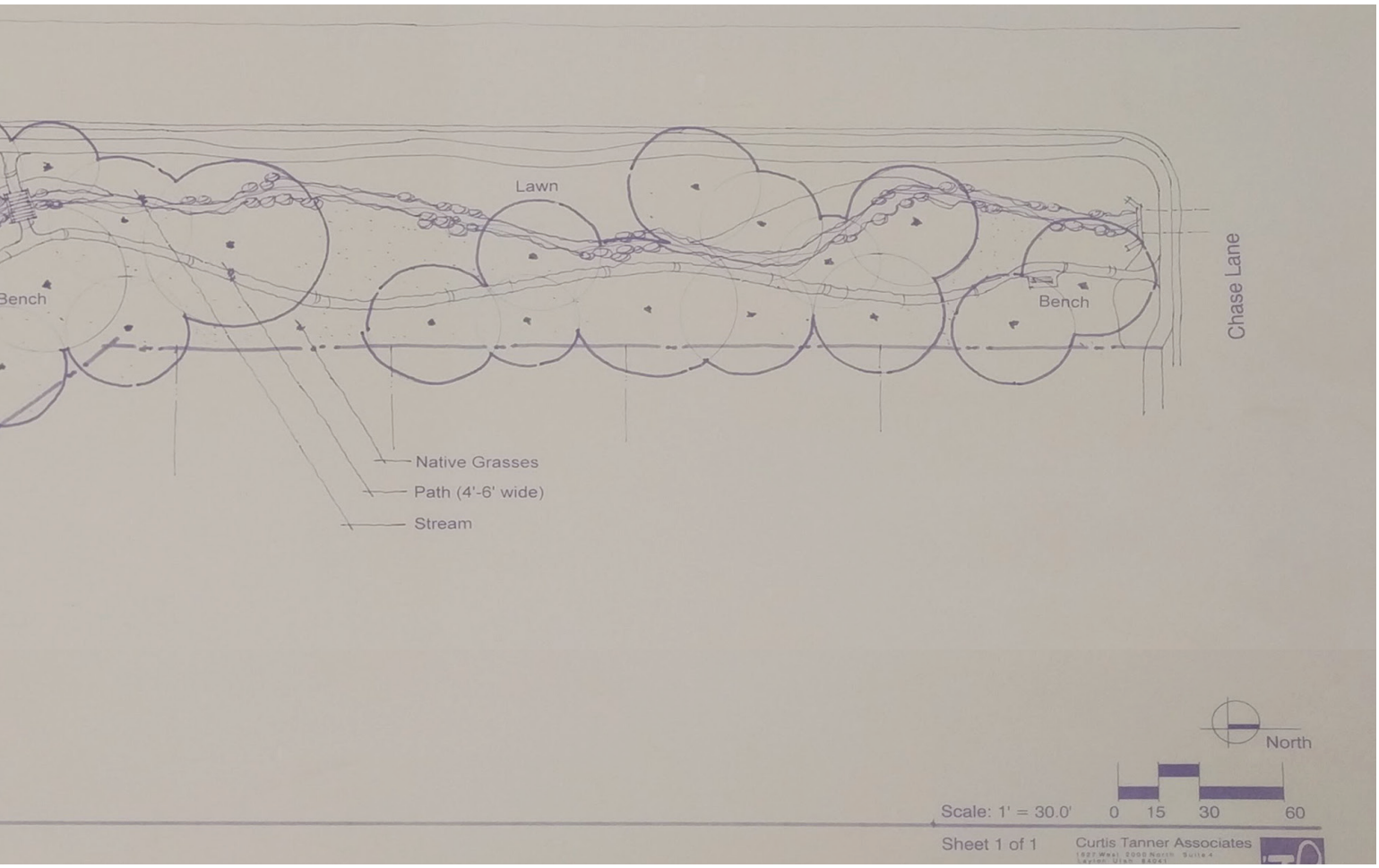


Figure 97 - Parrish Creek Parkway Conceptual Plan

Parrish Creek Park

Park along stream

Figure 98 - Creek Parkway Example, Logan, Utah



Recommendations

Centerville Community Park

The plan for Centerville Community Park has been followed fairly well. There have been updates and changes as the years progressed that follow the needs and changing climate of users. Pickleball is one sport that has had growing interest recently, with more young people engaging in the sport, and the need for courts is growing. Dog friendly options are also in high demand and growing.

Figure 99 - Centerville Community Park Master Development Plan

1. The baseball field at the southwest expansion will instead be an open field for soccer and lacrosse.
2. The north retention pond has been graded up and will contain a futsal court.
3. A small pavilion is planned near the futsal court with picnic tables.
4. Gym stations around the walking trail have been considered, but there is not sufficient resident interest to make this a priority.
5. The south natural wetland area remains, but additional uses are being considered, such as an off-leash dog area. It would have to be fenced, and the Core of Engineers will need to sign off on this idea before moving forward.
6. Tennis courts at the northeast corner of the park will be replaced by pickleball courts instead. There are already new tennis courts down the street at Smoot Park, and more interest in pickleball than tennis in the current climate.

Recommendations

Centerville Community Park

Figure 100 - Community Park Recommendations

7. There is existing lighting infrastructure and may be space for pickleball courts just east of the west parking lot.
8. There was a lot of interest in updating existing playground equipment. This needs to be a priority.
9. There are plans for a smaller playground for younger children and a restroom near the new pavilion at the southwest area of the park.

Legend

- Wetland Area
- Play Fields
- Playgrounds
- Pickleball Courts
- Pavilions

Recommendations

Island View Park

This concept master plan was created in 2017 by MGB+A and will be implemented once funding is acquired. There will be two phases and will provide much needed updates to Island View Park. It addresses accessibility and safety and makes the park more navigable for strollers and those with ADA needs. It retains the terraced design and elements that residents love about Island View, while improving it and making it a park that will draw new users.

Figure 101 - Island View Master Plan

Figure 102 - Island View Phasing Plan

1. Playground - This is a much-needed update, as the existing playground is very dated and in places, hazardous. The new playground will be a multi-tiered playground. The top of the playground is slated to be updated in phase 2, but it may be worth doing the whole playground in phase 1 so that it has continuity and replaces the old equipment.
2. The addition, amenities like the relocated pavilion will be great for this space which is currently underutilized.
3. Deliberate paths along the hill will replace ad-hoc paths and make this more accessible and user friendly.
4. Removing extra parking and giving the hill a more gradual slope allows for a more accessible path, increases safety, and gives more green space. On street parking in addition to the other lots will still provide plenty of parking.
5. The addition of pickleball lines on these tennis courts will give a wider range of users and is recommended.

PLAN ELEMENTS

- (A) PAVILION RESTROOM
- (B) PAVILION
- (C) RELOCATED PAVILION
- (D) EXISTING RESTROOM
- (E) BASKETBALL (84' x 50')
- (F) TENNIS COURTS
- (G) OPEN LAWN
- (H) 3 TIERED PLAY FEATURE WITH IN-GRADE SLIDES
- (I) OPEN LAWN. UPPER LEVEL FACILITATES SOCCER PLAY UP 220'X125'
- (J) PARKING LOT 20-24 STALLS
- (K) 6' WALKING PATH
- (L) 3' SOFT TRAIL

Recommendations

Island View Park

Figure 103 - Island View Park Recommendations

Recommendations

Smoot Park

Smoot Park is an established park with great shade that needs only a little attention. It is loved by residents and has a lot of access points. The playground here is fairly new and is well shaded by the adjacent trees. The potential for Smoot Park lies in the creek that runs through it. Coming from Rick's Canyon, Rick's Creek winds its way through the length of the park, providing ambiance through sound, aesthetics, play opportunity, and the life of a waterway. The steep banks and seasonal swift running and high-water cause safety concerns. A water play area could be developed providing a relatively low maintenance natural water feature that would be one of the highlights of Centerville.

Figure 104 - Waterplay

1. Water play area option A - Ricks Creek that runs through Smoot Park provides the perfect opportunity for a natural water play area. It is already used by many, and some small changes could give it a wider range of users and provide a safer environment. This area is close to the playground. The banks are fairly steep in this location. With these considerations, it makes sense to use this location for the water play area.
2. Water play area option B - This area is already very shallow and could be retained as a natural play area. It could also be a second option for an official water play area if funds are more limited.
3. The addition of a pickleball layout to the tennis courts would be an easy update and welcome for residents who have to travel to adjacent communities to access courts.
4. The border of the swing and volleyball areas are in disrepair and need to be updated or repaired. This is a low cost-fix and could be done easily.

Recommendations

Smoot Park

A ditch somewhere - or a creek, meadow, woodlot, or marsh.... These are places of initiation, where the borders between ourselves and other creatures break down, where the earth gets under our nails and a sense of place gets under our skin.
...Everybody has a ditch, or ought to. For the ditches and the fields, the woods, the ravines - can teach us to care enough for all the land (Pyle, 1993).

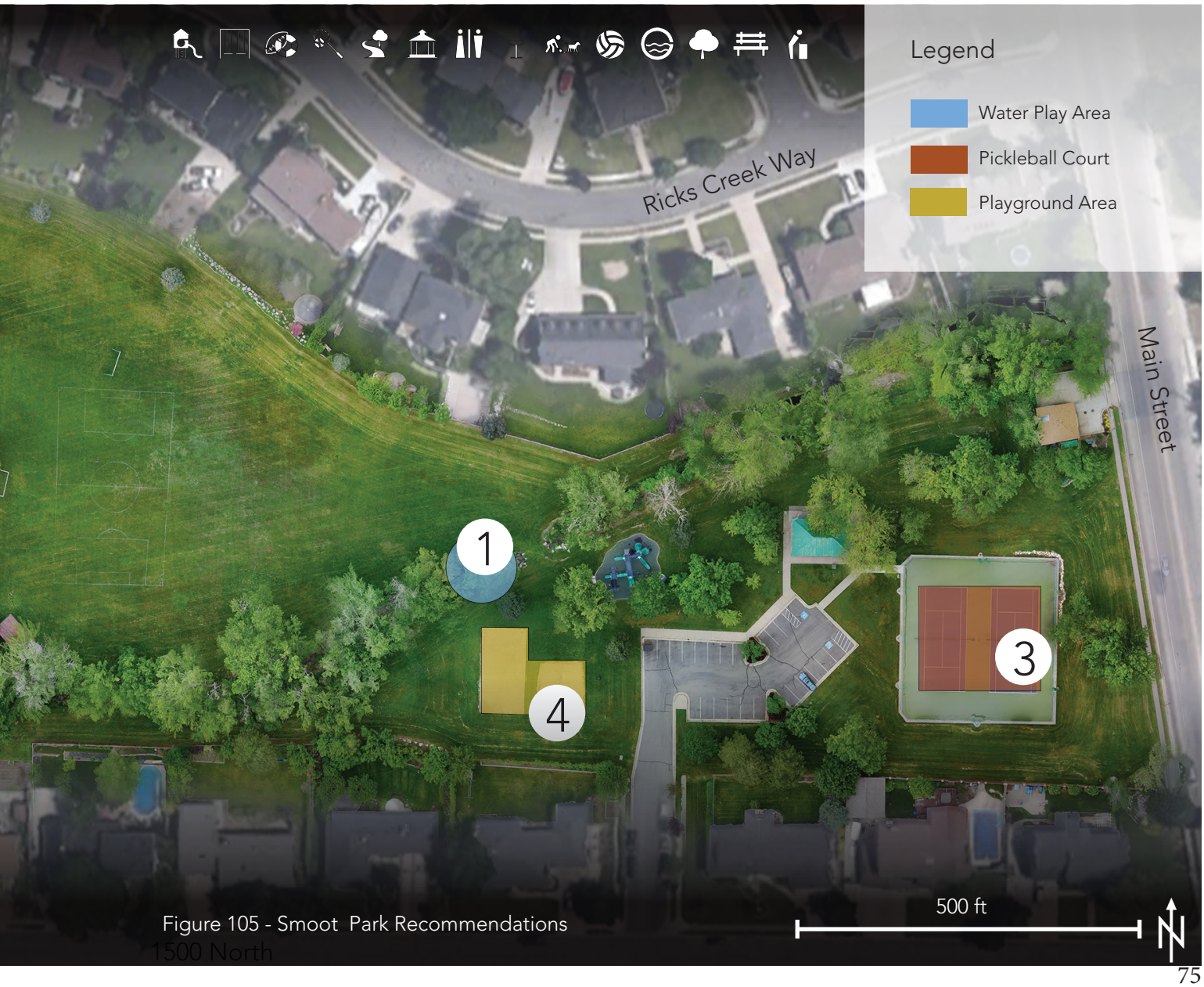


Figure 105 - Smoot Park Recommendations

1500 North

Recommendations

Freedom Hills Park

Curtis Tanner Associates prepared the plan for Freedom Hills Park over 10 years ago. The plan has been followed faithfully, with the addition of disc golf - an adjustment that has been very popular. There are a few sport related fields on the Master Plan that have not been implemented. The trailheads to hike in the foothills are also popular, and there are some great views over the valley from the park, especially as you hike up onto the hills.

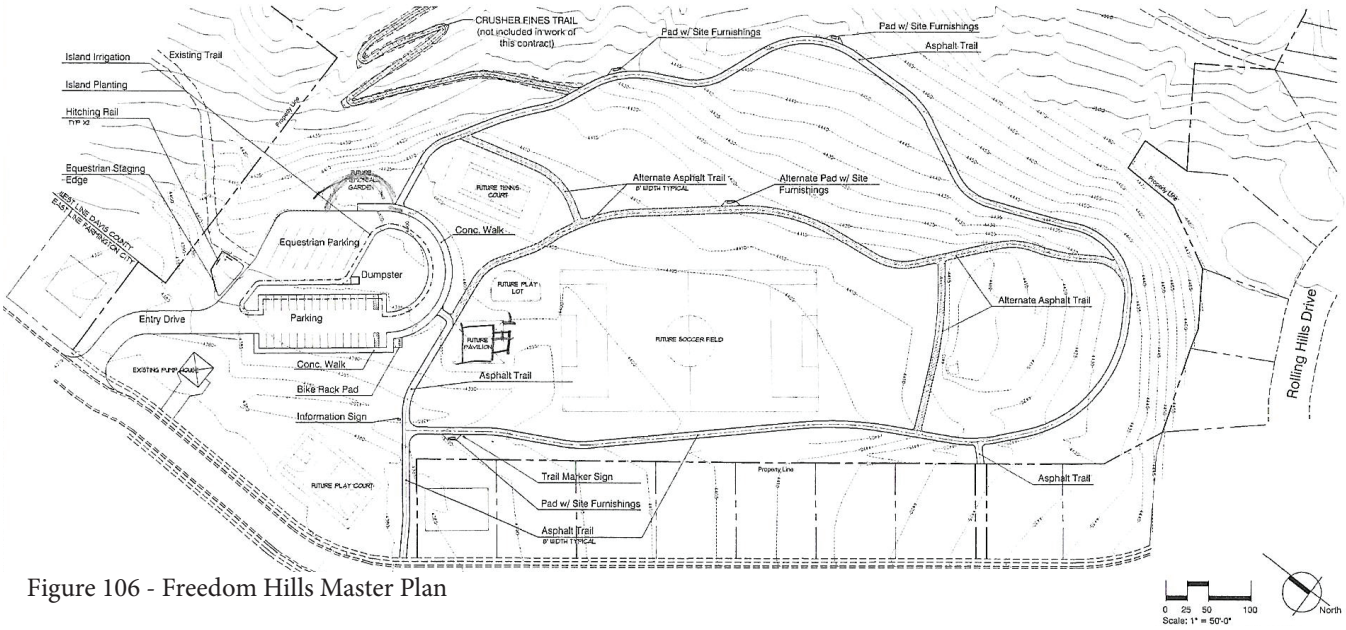


Figure 106 - Freedom Hills Master Plan

1. Future tennis courts have not been implemented yet. Interest leaned far heavier toward pickleball in the survey results, so adjusting this court to be a pickleball court instead makes sense. Pickleball courts could be installed in area 2 as well.
2. This space is the most visible area of the park, with a natural swale in the background. Consideration should be taken with what users first impressions should be when first viewing the park. With the historical theme of the park, leaving this space as more of a passive area may make more sense.
3. This access point is a great feature of the park and should be a model for other parks in Centerville.
4. One feature residents would like to see is a pump track for cycling. Perhaps there is room to include a pump track on this site.
5. Additional vegetation was another need mentioned from the survey. However, being a fairly new park, many trees are still young and vegetation cover will increase.

Figure 107 - Freedom Hills Park

Recommendations

Freedom Hills Park

Figure 108 - Freedom Hills Recommendations

Recommendations

Porter-Walton Park

Porter-Walton's Master Plan was done by Curtis Tanner Associates and has been followed pretty faithfully. The outdoor reading area (see below) has not been implemented, as well as some of the pavilions on the east side, the bosque of trees, and the perennial planter south of the pavilion. This should be evaluated to see if implementation of these features is in line with resident desires.

Figure 109 - Porter-Walton Master Plan

1. Swings are planned to expand the playground just east of the existing equipment.
2. Implementing the pavilion on the east side would give a focal point and an anchor at the east side of the park, and also allow a base for activities on the open lawn area.
3. An outdoor gym was considered here, but a lack of interest from residents and funding has halted the idea.
4. Implementation of the original reading area would tie this to the adjacent library and be a great addition to the park.
5. Emphasis on trail connections would be valuable.

Recommendations

Porter-Walton Park

Figure 110 - Porter-Walton Recommendations

Recommendations

William R. Smith Park

Curtis Tanner and Associates prepared the plan for Smith Park (formerly Founders Park). Once Centerville can acquire the lot between the park and City Hall, the expansion can be implemented. The museum is the existing Thomas William Whitaker Pioneer Home and Museum. Connecting Smith Park to the Museum will strengthen the historical significance of the park and help emphasize the city's history. Surrounding City Hall, this park becomes a powerful landmark in Centerville City.

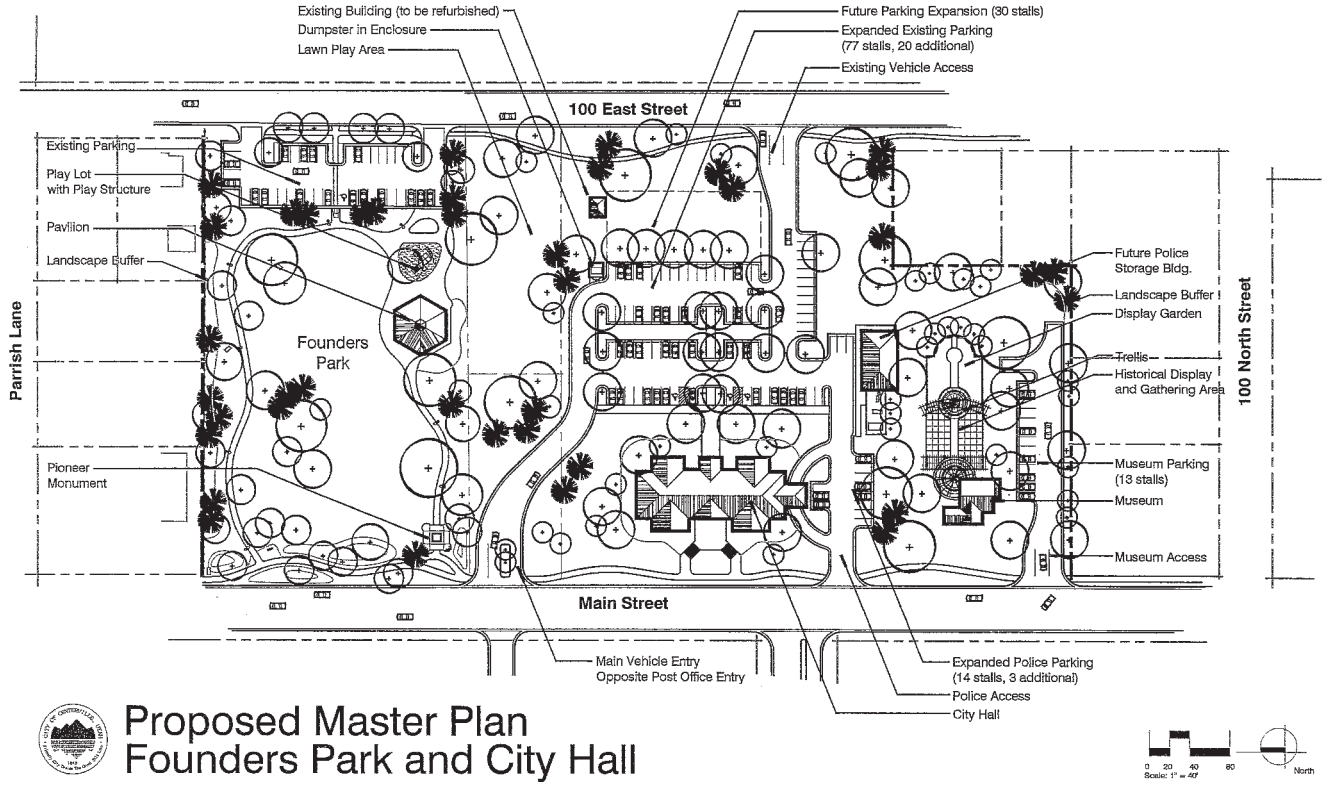


Figure 111 - William R. Smith Park Master Plan

1. Playground - the playground is fairly new and in good condition. Survey respondents desired an expansion of the playground. The expansion of the park would be a good opportunity to consider a playground improvement or expansion.
2. The plaza behind the museum will be an excellent gathering space for community events, and other passive recreation.
3. Additional parking seems unnecessary, perhaps another use could be found for this space. It would be ideal for pickleball or another small active use area.
4. Acquisition of these lots could provide additional park space in the future. Perhaps purchase can be part of the long term plan.
5. There are many things the city could showcase in this display garden; urban agriculture - promoting self reliance, low water use landscape - promoting conservation, etc.

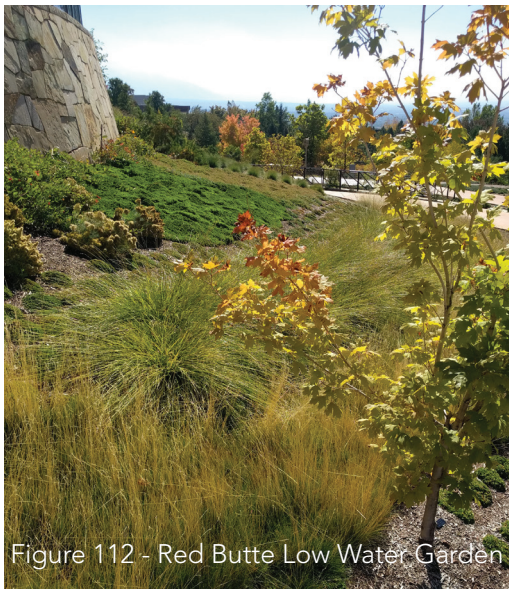


Figure 112 - Red Butte Low Water Garden

Recommendations

William R. Smith Park

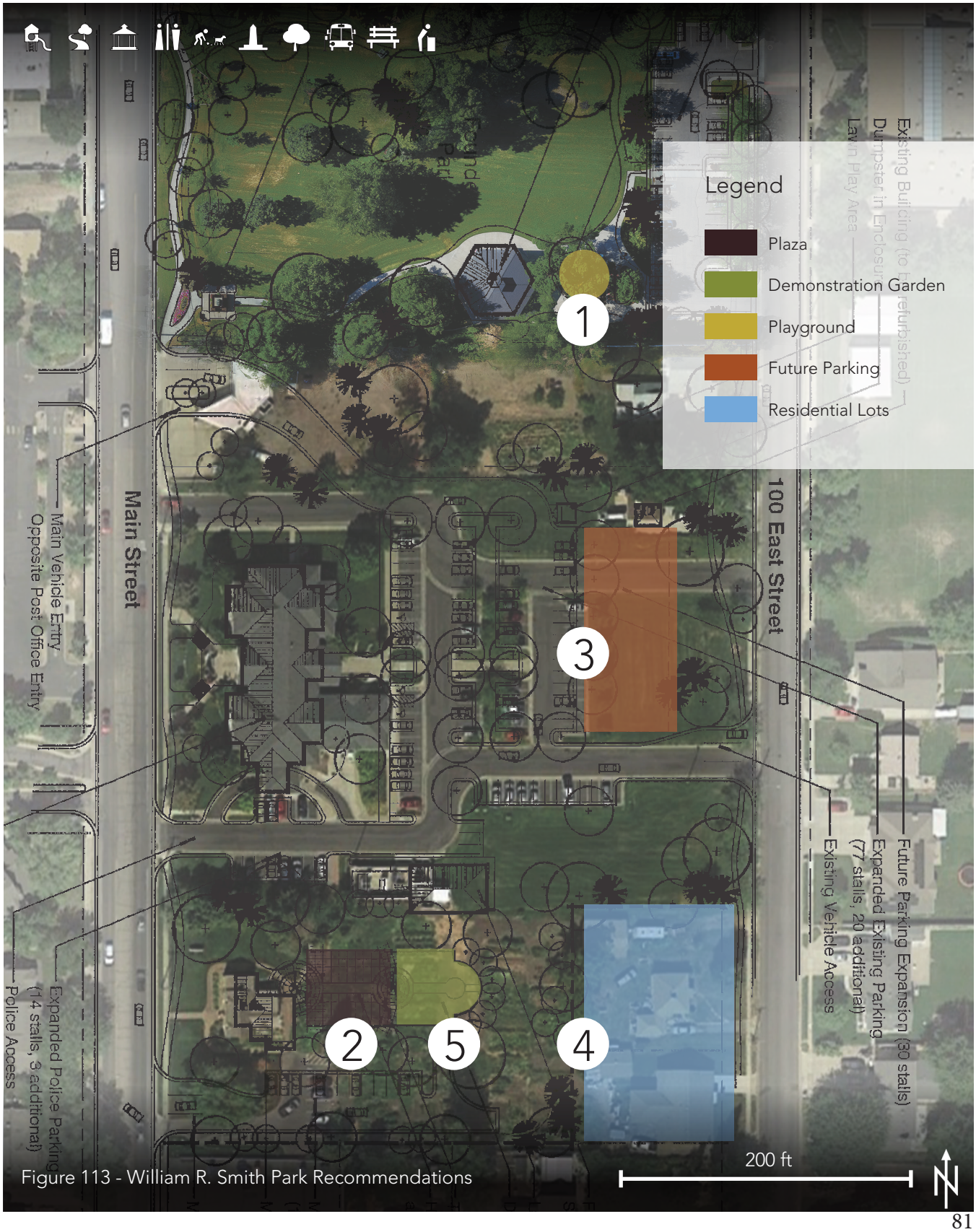


Figure 113 - William R. Smith Park Recommendations

Recommendations

Commons Pocket Park

The Commons Pocket Park is underutilized. Its location makes sense for a specialty park. There were enough respondents in the survey vying for a dog park to guide this recommendation. There is adequate parking surrounding the park, and it is already about half fenced.
One main concern would be dog waste mixing with the detention basin. The land may need to be adjusted to avoid any issues, but there should be plenty of space for a small dog park.

Figure 114 - Commons Pocket Park Recommendations

1. Existing fenced area. This will need to be examined to make sure it is secure for a boundary.
2. Complete the fence.
3. Install a double gate, this prevents escapes, and provides an area to remove and replace a leash.
4. Addition of benches for owners while their dogs run.
5. Keep walkway outside of park to allow through access between 150 West and Centerville Commons Way.

Figure 115 - Dog Park Gate

Conclusion

Final Thoughts

Centerville is in a prime location along the Wasatch Front. As seen throughout this document, Centerville has some amazing parks with substantial character. The community, city council and staff are passionate about their city, and as they unify their vision, they can accomplish great things.
There have been some large ideas presented in this document that may take some time to gain traction and bring them into fruition. All that is needed for these changes to occur is excitement and vision. Funding can be found, but the passion is the driving force.

There are countless innovative ideas that many municipalities are adopting regarding their parks. For example, new play equipment and water interaction. These are great steps, however fundamentally residents want and need space. They need trails, places to inspire them, places to be. This need is echoed in the survey responses and isn't much different from years past.
It should stand as a basic tenet moving forward, keeping in mind that as ways are created for people to interact with the outdoors it instills within them a love and bond with the outdoors, forging a lasting connection.

Special thanks to Bruce and Lynn, who helped make this project possible, to Ole and Dave, whose guidance was invaluable, and to my family who supported me throughout.

Figure 116 - Goosenecks, National Park

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*Image credit Paul Stead unless otherwise noted

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Appendix

Centerville Survey | Online

Centerville City Parks Survey

Q1. Which Centerville parks do you visit, and how often?

Parks	Never	Rarely	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Centerville Community	O	O	O	O	O
Island View	O	O	O	O	O
Porter-Walton	O	O	O	O	O
Freedom Hills	O	O	O	O	O
Smoot	O	O	O	O	O
William R Smith (Founders)	O	O	O	O	O
Pocket Park	O	O	O	O	O
Other _____	O	O	O	O	O

Q2. If you answered never to all above parks, please explain:

_____

Q3 Do you use any parks outside of Centerville and why?

O Yes (please specify) _____

O No

Q4. Why do you use Centerville's parks? (select all that apply)

	Community Park	Island View	Porter-Walton	Freedom Hills	Smoot	William R. Smith
Close to home	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Relaxation/atmosphere	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Playground	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Picnic facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sport facilities/fields/courts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Walking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Jogging/running	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Q5. When you visit Centerville parks, how do you travel there? (select all that apply)

	Community Park	Island View	Porter- Walton	Freedom Hills	Smoot	William R. Smith
Walk	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Bike	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transit (UTA)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drive	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Appendix

Centerville Survey | Online

Q6. What activities do you or your family actively participate in? (select all that apply)

	Never	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
Walking /walking a pet	O	O	O	O
Jogging/running	O	O	O	O
Hiking	O	O	O	O
Road Biking	O	O	O	O
Mountain biking	O	O	O	O
Horseback riding	O	O	O	O
Playgrounds	O	O	O	O
Picnic/pavilions	O	O	O	O
Baseball	O	O	O	O
Basketball	O	O	O	O
Softball	O	O	O	O
Pickleball	O	O	O	O
Tennis	O	O	O	O
Soccer	O	O	O	O
Track and Field	O	O	O	O
Football	O	O	O	O
Lacrosse	O	O	O	O
Volleyball	O	O	O	O
Frisbee	O	O	O	O
Swimming	O	O	O	O
Wildlife/birdwatching	O	O	O	O
Skateboarding/Scooters/Rollerblading	O	O	O	O
BMX	O	O	O	O
ATV	O	O	O	O
Hunting/shooting	O	O	O	O
Other _____	O	O	O	O

Q7. Which of the following does Centerville need more of? (Please indicate whether you feel that each item should NOT be a priority, should be given a LOW priority, MEDIUM priority or HIGH priority)

	Not	Low	Medium	High
Organized athletic/Sporting events	O	O	O	O
Children's activities	O	O	O	O
Yoga/meditation	O	O	O	O
Outdoor markets	O	O	O	O
Arts/Crafts	O	O	O	O
Educational opportunities	O	O	O	O
Passive recreation opportunities	O	O	O	O
Bird watching/Wildlife observation	O	O	O	O
Other _____	O	O	O	O

Appendix

Centerville Survey | Online

Q8. What type of park land do you value most for Centerville? (arrange in order of importance, from 8 being low priority, and 1 being your highest priority)

_____ Neighborhood park (Island View, Porter-Walton, Freedom Hills, Smoot, William R Smith/Founders Park)
_____ Community park, multi-use (Centerville Community Park)
_____ Large open-space preserves
_____ Linear parks along streams/washes
_____ Park land for sports fields
_____ Mini parks (Pocket parks/specialty parks/dog parks/etc)
_____ Community garden
_____ Other_____

Q9. What additional facilities does Centerville need? (Please indicate whether you feel that each item should NOT be a priority, should be given a LOW priority, MEDIUM priority or HIGH priority)

	Not	Low	Medium	High
1. Nature Trails/Native Landscapes	O	O	O	O
2. Fishing pond	O	O	O	O
3. Golf/Driving range	O	O	O	O
4. Skateboard park	O	O	O	O
5. Zipline	O	O	O	O
6. Benches	O	O	O	O
7. Picnic shelters/Pavilions	O	O	O	O
8. Drinking fountains	O	O	O	O
9. Outdoor gym/fitness equipment	O	O	O	O
10. Additional Parks	O	O	O	O
11. Recreation Center	O	O	O	O
12. Dog park/areas	O	O	O	O
13. Pool	O	O	O	O
14. Splash pad/Waterplay areas	O	O	O	O
15. Basketball courts	O	O	O	O
16. Baseball fields	O	O	O	O
17. Pickleball court	O	O	O	O
18. Tennis courts	O	O	O	O
19. Football /Soccer fields	O	O	O	O
20. Volleyball courts	O	O	O	O
21. Walking/Hiking trails	O	O	O	O
22. Cemeteries	O	O	O	O
23. Other _____	O	O	O	O

Q10. From your answers above (Q10), which high priority items are MOST important to you? (arrange in order of importance, highest priority at the top)

_____ Most Important
_____ Second Most Important
_____ Third Most Important

Appendix

Centerville Survey | Online

Q11. Please select what specific park improvements are needed at each Centerville park. (Please indicate by entering a value, 1-4; whether you feel that each improvement should (4) NOT be a priority, (3) should be given a LOW priority, (2) MEDIUM priority, or (1) HIGH priority)

	Centerville Park	Island View	Porter-Walton	Freedom Hills	Smoot	William Smith
Improved Playground Equipment						
Improved Sports Field/Courts						
Maintenance/Cleanliness						
Additional Trees/Vegetation						
Enhanced Lighting/Safety						
Additional Picnic facilities/						
Pavilions						
Better ADA/Access						
Additional Restrooms						
Additional Parking						
Additional Trails						
Additional Shade						
No Improvements needed						
Other _____						

Q12. Centerville recently passed a RAP tax to help pay for park improvements. Would you support:

O Implementing a bond measure to complete park improvements in the next 2-3 years and use RAP Tax Revenue to pay off the bond.

O Don't bond and use RAP Tax revenues as they come in to complete park improvements in 7+ years.

O Not sure

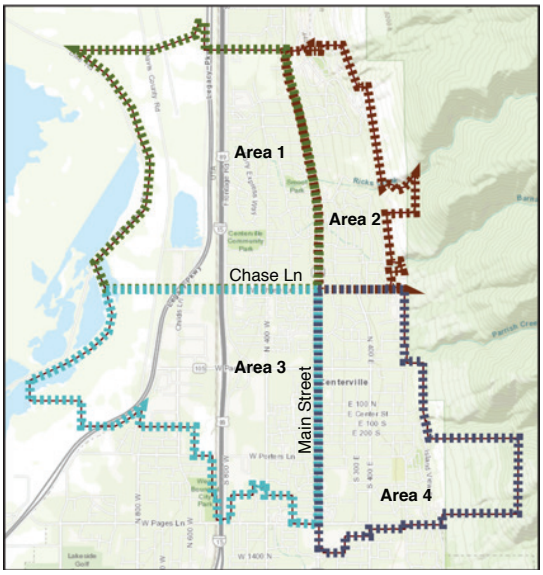
Q13. Which area do you currently reside?

O Area 1

O Area 2

O Area 3

O Area 4



Appendix

Centerville Survey | Online

Q14. Reason for living in Centerville? (select all that apply)

- ☐ Proximity to Salt Lake/Convenience for commuting
- ☐ Quiet Community/Safe environment
- ☐ Small Town Atmosphere/Quality of life
- ☐ Recreation amenities
- ☐ Other _____

Q15. What is your age?

- O Under 18 (please specify) _____
- O 18 - 24
- O 25 - 34
- O 35 - 44
- O 45 - 54
- O 55 - 64
- O 65 - 74
- O 75 or older

Q16. Do you have children living at home under 18 years of age? (select all that apply)

- ☐ None
- ☐ 0-5 years
- ☐ 6-12 years
- ☐ 13-18 years

Q17. What is your gender?

- O Male
- O Female
- O Prefer not to answer

Q18. Do you own or rent your primary home?

- O Rent
- O Own
- O Prefer not to answer

Q19. What is your income?

- O $0 - $35,000
- O $36,000 - $75,000
- O $76,000 - $100,000
- O $100,000+
- O Prefer not to answer

Q20. Additional comments?

- O Yes: _____
  _____
- O None

Appendix

Centerville Survey | Mailer

Centerville City Parks Survey

Q1. Which Centerville parks do you visit, and how often?

Parks	Never	Rarely	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Centerville Community	○	○	○	○	○
Island View	○	○	○	○	○
Porter-Walton	○	○	○	○	○
Freedom Hills	○	○	○	○	○
Smoot	○	○	○	○	○
William R Smith (Founders)	○	○	○	○	○
Pocket Park	○	○	○	○	○
Other _____	○	○	○	○	○

Q2. If you answered never to all above parks, please explain:

_____

Q3 Do you use any parks outside of Centerville and why?

○ Yes (please specify) _____

○ No

Q4. Why do you use Centerville's parks? (select all that apply)

	Centerville Community	Island View	Porter-Walton	Freedom Hills	Smoot	William R. Smith
Close to home	□	□	□	□	□	□
Relaxation/atmosphere	□	□	□	□	□	□
Playground	□	□	□	□	□	□
Picnic facilities	□	□	□	□	□	□
Sport facilities/fields/courts	□	□	□	□	□	□
Walking	□	□	□	□	□	□
Jogging/running	□	□	□	□	□	□
Other _____	□	□	□	□	□	□

Q5. When you visit Centerville parks, how do you travel there? (select all that apply)

	Centerville Community	Island View	Porter-Walton	Freedom Hills	Smoot	William R. Smith
Walk	□	□	□	□	□	□
Bike	□	□	□	□	□	□
Transit (UTA)	□	□	□	□	□	□
Drive	□	□	□	□	□	□
Other _____	□	□	□	□	□	□

Q6. What activities do you or your family actively participate in? (select all that apply)

	Never	Occasionally	Sometimes	Often
Walking /walking a pet	○	○	○	○
Jogging/running	○	○	○	○
Hiking	○	○	○	○
Road Biking	○	○	○	○
Mountain biking	○	○	○	○
Horseback riding	○	○	○	○
Playgrounds	○	○	○	○
Picnic/pavilions	○	○	○	○
Baseball	○	○	○	○
Basketball	○	○	○	○
Softball	○	○	○	○
Pickleball	○	○	○	○
Tennis	○	○	○	○
Soccer	○	○	○	○
Track and Field	○	○	○	○
Football	○	○	○	○
Lacrosse	○	○	○	○
Volleyball	○	○	○	○
Frisbee	○	○	○	○
Swimming	○	○	○	○
Wildlife/birdwatching	○	○	○	○
Skateboarding/Scooters/Rollerblading	○	○	○	○
BMX	○	○	○	○
ATV	○	○	○	○
Hunting/shooting	○	○	○	○
Other _____	○	○	○	○

Appendix

Centerville Survey | Mailer

CENTERVILLE CITY CORPORATION
250 North Main Street
Centerville, Utah 84014

PRESORTED
STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
CENTERVILLE, UT
PERMIT NO. 18

POSTAL CUSTOMER
CENTERVILLE, UTAH 84014

Q16. What is your age?
- O Under 18 (please specify) _____
- O 18 - 24
- O 25 - 34
- O 35 - 44
- O 45 - 54
- O 55 - 64
- O 65 - 74
- O 75 or older

Q17. Do you have children living at home under 18 years of age? (select all that apply)
- ☐ None
- ☐ 0-5 years
- ☐ 6-12 years
- ☐ 13-18 years

Q18. What is your gender?
- O Male
- O Female
- O Prefer not to answer

Q19. Do you own or rent your primary home?
- O Rent
- O Own
- O Prefer not to answer

Q20. What is your income?
- O $0 - $35,000
- O $36,000 - $75,000
- O $76,000 - $100,000
- O $100,000+
- O Prefer not to answer

Q21. Additional comments?
- O Yes: _____
- O None

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

#12

SURVEY OVERVIEW

In December of 2007, the City of Centerville, Utah contracted with SDS Research to input data from a mailed customer survey, analyze the data, and create a summary report of findings. A total of 663 Centerville residents returned a completed survey, and all responses received by SDS are included in these results.

Report Format

Following this introduction is a summary of the survey findings, including mean score results for all general areas included in the survey – Overall Centerville Characteristics, Planning and Community Development, Parks, Recreation & Trails, Police, Courts & Public Works, Recycling, and Transportation.

Following the summary is a question-by-question listing of results, including a pie chart and frequency table for each question. The pie chart includes percentages of responses for each possible answer for each question, and whole percentages are represented as whole numbers. For example, 5.0% is shown as 5. In addition, due to a small number of responses, some categories within questions do not have a label in the pie chart. All percentage and count numbers can be found in each frequency table.

The frequency tables are arranged in four columns, and a description of each column follows:

Frequency is the number of times that response was selected by the survey participants. **Percent** tracks the total number of respondents, regardless of whether they answered the question. ***Valid Percent*** *is a percentage calculated on the number who actually answered the particular question, and is the column to which close attention should be paid. Each bar graph is a representation of the valid percent number.* **Cumulative Percent** is a running percentage, which is useful when determining the Positive Index (highest choices, i.e. *Excellent* and *Good* combined). If a respondent chose not to answer the question, did not have a response, or did not complete the survey, that response appears in the **Missing** row located near the bottom of the table. Any Missing row marked ***System,*** marked with a number indicates the number of respondents who did not answer that particular question.

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Summary of Findings

The most common reasons cited for living in Centerville are (Question 1) are *Safe Environment* (11%), *Small Town Atmosphere* (11%), *Quiet Community* (10%), *Convenient Location* (9%), and *Proximity to Salt Lake City* (9%).

More than 40% of respondents have lived in Centerville for *Over 20 Years*, while 20% have lived in Centerville *0-5* years. The mean average age of respondents is 53 years, with 68% of respondents between 37 and 69 years old.

The following tables show the mean scores by question, for all questions in the survey that include more than one variable. Mean scores are listed from highest to lowest, meaning that the first variable listed was the highest (most positively) rated variable of those in the table, while the last variable listed was the lowest rated. The "N" column indicates the number of respondents that answered each question. If a respondent did not answer a question, or selected "No Opinion", there response is not calculated in the total.

Q2. To what degree, if at all, are the following problems in Centerville?

1 = Not a problem | 2 = Minor Problem | 3 = Moderate Problem | 4 = Major Problem | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
2h. Traffic congestion	622	3.05
2g. Too much growth	607	2.97
2f. Taxes	601	2.58
2b. Drugs	541	2.25
2e. Run down buildings, weed lots, or junk vehicles	601	2.11
2a. Crime	568	2.10
2i. Unsupervised youth	549	1.82
2c. Graffiti	551	1.52
2d. Homelessness	529	1.29

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q3. In the last 12 months, how many times has someone in your household participated in the following?

1 = Never | 2 = Once or twice | 3 = 3 - 10 times | 4 = More than 10 times

	N	Mean
3d. Read the Centerville City Newsletter	654	3.31
3g. Visited a Centerville City park	652	2.93
3e. Used the Centerville branch of the library	650	2.89
3f. Used the South Davis Recreation Center	650	2.25
3h. Used City trails	641	2.08
3a. Attended a play at Rodgers Memorial Theater	651	2.03
3b. Browsed the City Website (www.centervilleut.net)	648	1.80
3c. Participated in a Centerville City recreation program	648	1.58

Q4. Please rate your perception or experience with the following City Officials or local services:

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
4a. Ambulance/Paramedics/Emergency Medical	343	3.50
4j. South Davis Metro Fire District service	331	3.40
4e. City Newsletter	600	3.36
4k. South Davis Recreation Center	436	3.29
4c. City Hall personnel	475	3.19
4h. Mayor	411	3.10
4d. City Manager	358	3.01
4f. City Website	323	2.90
4g. Justice Court	179	2.89
4b. City Council	430	2.76
4i. Mosquito abatement	491	2.76

Q5. Please rate each of the following for Centerville as a whole:

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
5n. Place to raise children	624	3.60
5m. Place to live	644	3.50
5a. Access to affordable food	638	3.36
5h. Educational opportunities and quality of schools	553	3.33
5d. Centerville's overall reputation or image	634	3.31
5o. Place to retire	603	3.25
5r. Sense of community	614	3.12
5c. Accessibility of local officials and employees	493	3.09
5g. Ease of walking within Centerville	612	3.08
5s. Shopping opportunities	636	3.05
5k. Overall appearance	639	3.04
5q. Recreational opportunities	588	2.89
5j. Opportunities to attend cultural events	576	2.79
5l. Overall quality of new development within Centerville	613	2.75
5f. Ease of car travel within Centerville	640	2.74
5t. Value in relation to taxes paid	603	2.71
5b. Access to affordable quality housing	601	2.67
5p. Place to work	420	2.66
5e. Ease of bicycle travel within Centerville	451	2.40
5i. Job opportunities	410	2.23

Q6. Below is a list of services which are or may be funded by taxes or fees. Please check all, if any, of the following for which you would be willing to pay more taxes if you knew that the money would be spent only for that purpose.

1 = No | 2 = Yes

	N	Mean
6c. Hillside preservation	658	1.37
6r. Light rail and/or Bus Rapid Transit	658	1.35
6i. Improve flood control (storm drain and subsurface water)	658	1.30
6t. Open space acquisition	658	1.26
6m. Improve streets	658	1.24
6l. Improve street lighting	658	1.23
6w. Sitting areas and/or plazas	658	1.21
6q. Increase law enforcement	658	1.20
6d. Housing subsidy for the elderly	658	1.19
6x. Wetlands preservation	658	1.19
6n. Improve water system	658	1.18
6v. Sidewalk beautification	658	1.18
6k. Improve snow removal	658	1.17
6s. More convenient bus service	658	1.16
6u. Restoration of historical buildings	658	1.14
6p. Increase fire protection	658	1.13
6o. Increase emergency medical service	658	1.13
6a. City celebration on other holidays in addition to July 4th	655	1.10
6e. Housing subsidy for young families	658	1.09
6f. Improve Christmas street decorations	658	1.08
6b. Fund an economic development program	658	1.08
6j. Improve July 4th celebration	658	1.06
6h. Improve City Website	658	1.05
6g. Improve City Newsletter	658	1.03

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q8. Please rate the following Community Development Department services using the following scale:

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
8b. Business licensing including home businesses	185	2.65
8c. Economic development	349	2.47
8a. Building permits and inspections	261	2.35
8d. Ordinance and code enforcement	327	2.31
8e. Planning and Zoning Commission	365	2.15
8f. Property planning and zoning	378	2.10

Q9. With the coming of the Legacy Parkway interchange at Parrish Lane, property west of the freeway will likely be developed in the near future. What types of development would you prefer to see west of I-15?

1 = Do Not Want | 2 = OK if space | 3 = Desired | 4 = Most Desired | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
9d. Parks and Open Space	563	3.05
9c. Offices (professional, medical, general)	562	2.66
9e. Retail and Commercial (sales, banking, restaurants, etc.)	577	2.49
9b. Industrial (manufacturers, laboratories, etc.)	561	2.08
9g. Warehousing	536	1.91
9a. Hotels / Motels	555	1.89
9f. Travel center (fuel, lodging, etc.)	549	1.87

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q14. Some residential properties in the city are becoming less desirable for use as homes because they are close to increasingly busy commercial areas and intersections. Please rate the following possible solutions.

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
14c. Continue with such properties as single-family homes	527	2.78
14d. Create new special zone allowing restrictive commercial uses	515	2.50
14a. Allow properties greater opportunities for owner-occupied businesses	520	2.44
14e. Expand existing light commercial zone into these areas	511	1.95
14b. Allow properties to convert to some form of higher density housing	534	1.63

Q15. Utah State law requires all cities to analyze the availability of housing for low/moderate income persons. Please rate the following options the City could consider to increase the availability of such housing:

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
15c. Allow Mother-in-law / basement apartments (currently disallowed)	608	2.86
15d. Twin homes, duplexes or triplexes	601	2.41
15a. Higher density housing allowed in targeted areas in the city	587	2.03
15b. Increase number of apartment complexes	589	1.49
15e. Use tax dollars to fund a city housing authority to subsidize rents	563	1.37

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q17. Please rate these categories using the following scale:

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
17b. Care of cemetery grounds	529	3.42
17a. Accessibility of parks	633	3.41
17d. Care of public buildings and grounds	627	3.38
17c. Care of park grounds	633	3.29
17e. Recreation programs	513	3.14
17f. Satisfaction with existing trails and pathways in Centerville	549	2.99

Q18. Please rate your household's use of the following park amenities.

1 = Never Use | 2 = Minimal Use | 3 = Secondary Use | 4 = Primary Use

	N	Mean
18l. Walking or running paths	658	2.90
18f. Grass / Open areas	658	2.76
18h. Playground	658	2.63
18g. Pavilions	658	2.50
18i. Soccer fields	658	2.05
18d. Bicycling paths	658	2.05
18b. Baseball fields	658	1.80
18j. Tennis courts	658	1.80
18c. Basketball / Sport Court	658	1.68
18e. Football fields	658	1.68
18k. Volleyball courts	658	1.61
18a. Barbeque grills	658	1.42

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q19. Please rate the following potential improvements/additions:

1 = Not Important | 2 = Somewhat Important | 3 = Important | 4 = Very Important | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
19a. Additional cemetery land	514	2.77
19o. Widening Frontage Road for bike lanes	587	2.76
19l. Replacing old play structures	561	2.64
19k. Parking lot lights at Community Park	564	2.42
19b. Additional parking at Community Park	549	2.19
19c. Additional picnic pavilions	566	2.02
19j. Outdoor basketball courts	545	1.91
19d. Additional soccer / football fields	511	1.89
19n. Water playground	572	1.88
19f. Ball field lights	511	1.88
19e. Additional tennis courts	513	1.78
19g. Fishing pond	539	1.77
19i. Golf driving range	552	1.72
19m. Skateboard park	557	1.68
19h. Frisbee golf course	527	1.56

Q24. Please rate your household's trail usage.

1 = Never Use | 2 = Occasional Use | 3 = Regular Use

	N	Mean
24h. Walking / Walking a Pet	658	2.32
24b. Hiking	658	1.91
24f. Running	658	1.66
24e. Road Biking	658	1.51
24d. Mountain Biking	658	1.40
24a. ATV / Off-Road Vehicle Use	658	1.33
24g. Scooters / Skateboards	658	1.27
24c. Horseback Riding	658	1.09

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q26. Please rate the following questions using the following scale:

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
26c. Safety during the day	589	3.35
26b. Police at community and school/educational functions	461	3.31
26d. Safety during the night	588	3.23
26a. General police services	578	3.22
26e. Traffic and speed enforcement	586	3.04

Q27. Please rate any experiences with the Centerville Court System:

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Experience

	N	Mean
27a. Fair and respectful treatment by the Judge	139	3.01
27d. Timely and courteous service at the Justice Court window	138	2.97
27c. Telephone response and questions answered satisfactorily	111	2.86
27b. How would you rate your overall court experience?	132	2.75

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q28. Please rate these services using the following scale:

1 = Poor | 2 = Fair | 3 = Good | 4 = Excellent | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
28c. Sewer services	608	3.41
28j. Trash collection	623	3.39
28b. Irrigation water service	581	3.34
28a. Drinking water quality and service	632	3.15
28e. Snow removal	625	3.01
28f. Storm drainage and flood control	573	2.97
28i. Subsurface water control and management	459	2.90
28d. Sidewalk maintenance and repair	610	2.71
28g. Street lighting	628	2.70
28h. Street maintenance and repair	630	2.67

Q31. Centerville is currently considering offering curbside recycling services. The cost of the service depends on the number of residents that participate and whether the service is a voluntary service, or a non-voluntary, city-wide service. Please rate your support for the following service options:

1 = Definitely Not | 2 = Likely Not | 3 = Likely | 4 = Definitely | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
31a. Non-Voluntary Recycling Program – Monthly service fee of $3 or less	578	2.74
31c. Voluntary Recycling Program – Monthly service fee of $5 or less	569	2.63
31b. Non-Voluntary Recycling Program – Monthly service fee of $5 or less	557	2.33
31d. Voluntary Recycling Program – Monthly service fee of $8 or less	549	2.02

Appendix

2007 Centerville Survey

Q35. How often does your household use the following modes of transportation?

1 = Never | 2 = Occasionally | 3 = Regularly

	N	Mean
35c. Motorized vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, etc.)	658	2.93
35a. Walk	658	2.50
35b. Bicycle or other self-powered	658	1.76
35d. Motorized vehicle - Non-Family Carpool	658	1.57
35e. Public transportation (bus, rail, etc.)	658	1.50

Q38. Please rate the following transportation issues specific to Centerville that are of most concern to you:

1 = Not Important | 2 = Somewhat Important | 3 = Important | 4 = Very Important | 5 = No Opinion

	N	Mean
38f. Local traffic congestion	610	3.36
38e. Adequate pedestrian or school crossings	600	3.32
38d. Efficient traffic signalization	587	3.18
38c. Dangerous intersections (indicate where in open section at end)	472	2.82
38g. Mass transit	594	2.74
38h. Traffic calming devices	461	2.47
38a. Bus stops - benches	560	2.17
38b. Bus stops - covered shelters	563	2.13

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HURRICANE CITY

PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

2024

DRAFT REPORT

PREPARED BY

CivilScience

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UTAH

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SECTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

User Analysis

The primary objective of this study is to establish plans to guide the development of future Hurricane City parks, trails, and recreation facility improvements through analyzing the existing conditions and 10-year conditions, as well as addressing longer term (20-year) conditions. The outcomes of the study include recommended improvements, estimated project costs, maximum allowable impact fee, and projected cash flow for Hurricane's recreation services.

Inventory

Hurricane City has a historic annual growth rates of 5%-16%. Projected annual growth rates for this study are shown in Table 3 as 4% per year for 8 years then 3.3% per year thereafter.

2023 estimated population – 24,000

2033 estimated population – 34,813

2043 estimated population – 48,167

Existing Facilities Inventory

Hurricane City currently operates and maintains 21 existing parks and three recreational facilities (the community center, fine arts center, and swimming pool).

- Existing LOS for Parks is 4.35 ac/1,000 people
- Existing LOS for Trails is 0.05 miles/1,000 people
- Existing LOS for Recreation Facilities is 2,528 sq-ft/1,000 people

System Analysis

The LOS demands (in acres/1,000 people, miles/1,000 people, and square feet/1,000 people) for the 10-year and 20-year planning horizon are shown in the table below. It shows the eligible park area, recreation facility area, trail miles, and impact fee facilities plan updates, as well as estimated costs for each.

Financial Viability

The estimated costs of recommended improvements based on park area, recreation facility area, trail length, and impact fee facilities plan updates came to $29,997,788.78 for 10 years and $81,680,397.40 for 20 years. An equivalent residential connection (ERC) conversion of 1.865 was used, based on the lastest water impact fee analysis. The maximum allowable impact fee for an equivalent residential connection is $5,173.95.

Average Costs	
Per Acre of Park	$393,644
Per Mile of Trail	$695,420
Per SF of Rec Facility	$300

Population	
2023 population	24,000
2033 population	34,813
2043 population	48,167

	Developed Park [ac]	Recreation Facility [sf]	Paved Trails [mi]	IFFPA Update (every 5 years)	Total Costs
Level of Service[ac, sf, or mi/1000 ppl]	4.35	2,528	0.05		
10-yr Pop. Increase: **10,813**					
10-yr Demand Increase	47.08	27,336	0.51	2 (at $40,000 ea.)	
Est. 10-yr Cost (at 3% for 5 yr)	**$20,460,410.21**	**$9,054,251.30**	**$390,204.27**	**$92,923.01**	**$29,997,788.78**
20-yr Pop. Increase: **24,167**					
20-yr Demand Increase	105.22	61,095	1.14	2 (at $40,000 ea.)	
Est. 20-yr Cost (at 3% for 15 yr)	**$55,743,289.47**	**$24,667,821.71**	**$1,063,090.58**	**$206,195.64**	**$81,680,397.40**

New ERCs	5,798
Maximum Allowable Impact Fee	**$5,173.95**

Impact Fee Calculation

SECTION 2

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope

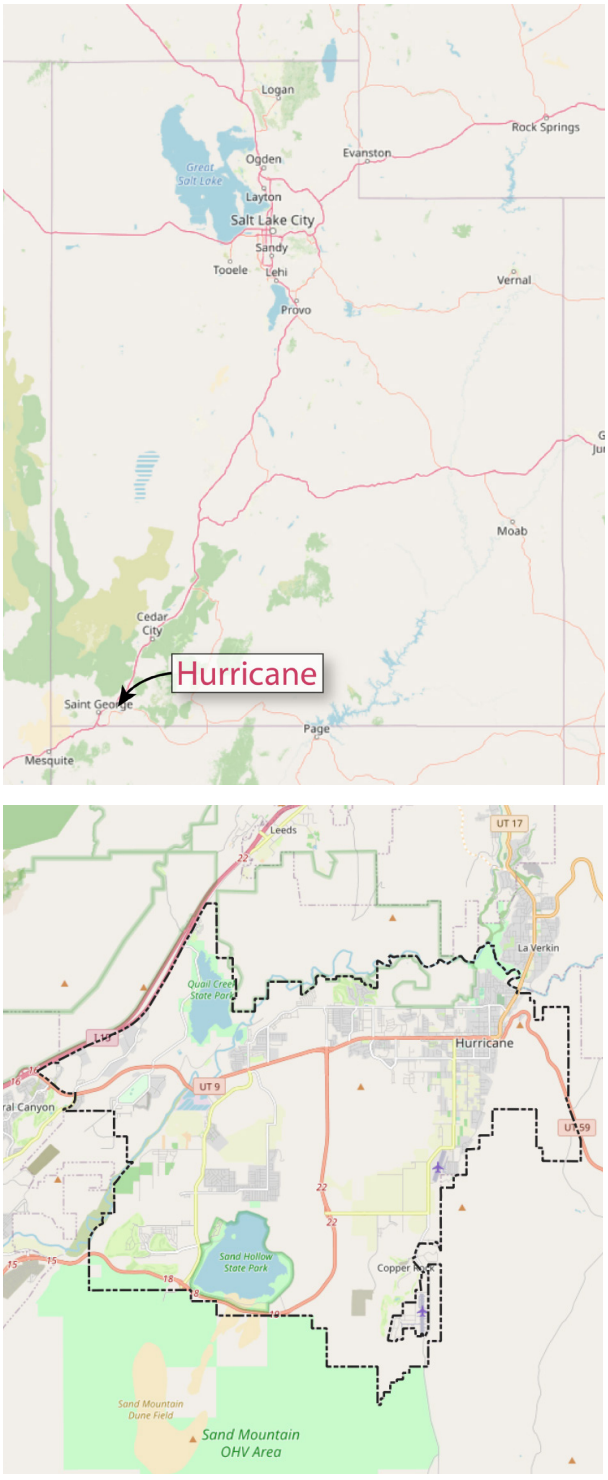
In August of 2023, the Hurricane City engaged the services of Civil Science, Inc. for the purpose of undertaking a comprehensive evaluation of the master plan and impact fees associated with parks, trails, and recreational facilities and programs. Recognizing the vital role of an early planning process, the city aims to ensure the effective fulfillment of both present and future recreational requirements for its residents through the development of an inclusive park and trail system spanning the entire community.

Parks, trail, and recreational facilities constitute a fundamental component of any community. Their strategic placement and characteristics can have a significant impact on the trajectory and nature of development within a community. These amenities also play a pivotal role in enhancing the overall quality of life and contributing significantly to the aesthetic appeal of a neighborhood.

As directed by the city, the specific objectives of this plan are to:

- Analyze population growth rates and projections
- Identify existing parks and trails facilities
- Establish a facilities plan and master plan to accommodate future growth
- Perform a financial and impact fee analysis

The overall goal of this plan is to provide a general guide to the City for making decisions pertaining to future park and trails development and recreation development for City sponsored programs.



Vicinity and Location of Hurricane City

Background Information

Hurricane City is in Washington County in southern Utah, to the east of Washington City and to the south of La Verkin and Toquerville. The terrain around Hurricane consists of a diverse array of buttes, canyons, and other geological features. The City borders Quail Creek State Park to the north and Sand Hollow State Park to the south. The Virgin River runs along the north edge of the city, flanked by dramatic cliffs and sweeping views of Red Cliffs Desert Reserve.

Hurricane has an arid climate that is typically hot and dry in the summer months and mild in the winter months, with an annual average high temperature of 77°F, an annual average low temperature of 48°F, and annual average precipitation of 16.19 inches (https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/hurricane/utah/united-states/usut0343).

Analysis Area

The master plan area is generally contained within the existing Hurricane City limits and addresses level of service and impacts for 10- and 20-year horizons, as well as planning for full buildout.

Hurricane abuts Quail Creek State Park, the Virgin River and Red Cliffs Desert Reserve to the north, Washington City to the west, Sand Hollow State Park to the south, and BLM land to the east, and La Verkin to the north-east. Considerations were made in this plan to connect to their trail facilities wherever it seemed appropriate. While outward geographical growth of the city is not expected or planned for in this report, there are significant areas of agricultural and undeveloped land within current Hurricane City limits that are likely to be developed.

BENEFITS OF PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION

Parks and trails have numerous benefits to communities. Many needs that cities and communities are facing can be addressed through parks. These include:

Economic development

Parks create local job opportunities and can increase municipal revenues. A healthy network of parks and trails also helps to attract homebuyers and affluent retirees and positively affects home values.

Creating safer neighborhoods

Parks can offer a sense of belonging and have been linked with decreased rates of aggression. Parks can function as community gathering places that help build community ties and produce stronger, safer neighborhoods.

Green infrastructure

Green infrastructure in parks can be a cost-effective way to manage stormwater and other forms of public infrastructure. Cities can use parks to protect ecological functions and biodiversity through interconnected natural areas.

Helping children learn

City parks offer places for children to learn and explore in healthy, safe ways, and can even help children to begin to engage with their wider community through programs like community art installations.

Cultural and sports programs

Parks can act as venues for cultural activities and sports tournaments. In addition to providing recreation opportunities for residents and visitors, these types of events can be a major economic benefit to cities.

Heat and air quality management

Urban areas experience the urban heat island effect, where hard surfaces create artificially higher temperatures. Parks can help cool temperatures through shading and evapotranspiration. Parks and green spaces can also help sequester carbon and other air pollutants.

Improving property values

Parks tend to improve the property values of nearby homes. This is especially true for multifamily development or homes on smaller lots, where residents without their own yards and recreation amenities are willing to pay a higher premium for proximity to parks.

Improving Public Health with Parks and Trails

One of the biggest benefits from public parks and trails is improvements to public health. The CDC states:

"Having access to places for physical activity, such as parks and trails, encourages community residents to participate in physical activity and do so more often. The closer you live to a park, the more likely you are to walk or bike to those places, and use the park for exercise."

Physical activity can help to:

- Control your weight,
- Reduce your risk of cardiovascular disease,
- Reduce your risk of type 2 diabetes,
- Reduce your risk for some cancers,
- Strengthen your bones and muscles,
- Improve your mental health and mood,
- Improve your ability to do daily activities and prevent falls, if you're an older adult,
- Increase your chances of living longer.

SECTION 3

USER ANALYSIS

An important element in any community plan is a user analysis or a projection of the City's population growth rate. This projection gives the planner an idea of the future demands the City should plan for throughout the planning period. This section summarizes how the growth rate, planning period, population projections and capacity were calculated or obtained.

Planning Horizon

This analysis considers three planning horizons: existing conditions, 10-year, and 20-year scenarios. The existing condition scenario evaluates the facilities based on the number of Equivalent Residential Connections (ERCs) the City currently serves. The 10-year and 20-year planning horizons evaluate potential deficiencies and plan for improvements needed to resolve any of those deficiencies.

Growth Rate

Projecting the City's population and growth rate are essential to the development of a facilities plan. Projecting the number of future connections, or population, is a subjective process. This study uses\ several resources for this projection including: Census figures, sewer and water connections to evaluate growth trends and provide a projection of how growth occurs. Census data and annual growth rates from 1980 to 2020 are included in the table of historic growth rates. The table of historic growth rates also shows the historic 10-year, 20-year, 30-year, and 40-year average annual growth rates for the dates specified. These historic rates serve as a comparison with projected growth rates.

Description	Year Period	Population	Growth
10-year Historic	1980	2,660	-
10-year Historic	1990	3,915	4.7%
10-year Historic	2000	8,250	11.1%
10-year Historic	2010	13,748	6.7%
10-year Historic	2020	20,036	4.6%
20-year Historic	1980-2000	-	10.5%
20-year Historic	1990-2010	-	12.6%
20-year Historic	2000-2020	-	7.1%
30-year Historic	1980-2010	-	13.9%
30-year Historic	1990-2020	-	13.7%
40-year Historic	1980-2020	-	16.3%

Historic Growth Rates

Housing Occupancy	
Occupied Housing Units	68%
Person per Household	2.74
Households	6817

Housing Occupancy

Equivalent Residential Connections

Calculating an ERC provides a way to compare residential to non-residential users. ERC values are based on water use and are shown in this plan as building area. See the latest Hurricane Water Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Analysis for more information on how this is calculated. It was calculated that 1 ERC equals 1.865 people. Annual population, ERC, and growth rate projections for the 20-year planning horizon are available in the table of projected growth and ERCs.

Year	Source	Population	Growth	ERCs
2010	Census	13,748	-	7,372
2011	Estimate	14,017	2.0%	7,516
2012	Estimate	14,311	2.1%	7,673
2013	Estimate	14,571	1.8%	7,813
2014	Estimate	15,006	3.0%	8,046
2015	Estimate	15,485	3.2%	8,303
2016	Estimate	16,163	4.4%	8,666
2017	Estimate	17,150	6.1%	9,196
2018	Estimate	18,184	6.0%	9,750
2019	Estimate	19,074	4.9%	10,227
2020	Census	20,036	5.0%	10,743
2021	Estimate	21,822	8.9%	11,701
2022	Estimate	23,077	5.8%	12,374
2023	Projected	24,000	4.0%	12,869
2024	Projected	24,960	4.0%	13,383
2025	Projected	25,958	4.0%	13,918
2026	Projected	26,996	4.0%	14,475
2027	Projected	28,076	4.0%	15,054
2028	Projected	29,199	4.0%	15,656
2029	Projected	30,367	4.0%	16,283
2030	Projected	31,582	4.0%	16,934
2031	Projected	32,624	3.3%	17,493
2032	Projected	33,701	3.3%	18,070
2033	Projected	34,813	3.3%	18,666
2034	Projected	35,962	3.3%	19,283
2035	Projected	37,149	3.3%	19,919

Equivalent Residential Connections (Continued on following page)

Year	Source	Population	Growth	ERCs
2036	Projected	38,375	3.3%	20,576
2037	Projected	39,641	3.3%	21,255
2038	Projected	40,949	3.3%	21,957
2039	Projected	42,300	3.3%	22,681
2040	Projected	43,696	3.3%	23,429
2041	Projected	45,138	3.3%	24,203
2042	Projected	46,628	3.3%	25,002
2043	Projected	48,167	3.3%	25,827

Equivalent Residential Connections (Continued from previous page)

SECTION 4

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement was a critical component in the development of the Parks, Trails, and Recreation Master Plan. Several methods of engagement were used to ensure that all Hurricane residents had the opportunity to contribute their thoughts, concerns, and insight to the future of parks, trails, and recreation in their community. The three primary methods of community involvement were the community survey, partnering meetings, and public open houses. The survey had the widest reach, being sent to all Hurricane residents, and any residents that wished to have more active involvement in the process or had specific questions had the opportunity to attend the public open house. The partnering meetings provided a venue to receive focused input from community group representatives and other important partners.

Partnering Meeting #1

The first partnering meeting was attended by representatives from several community groups and government agencies including the Southern Utah Bicycle Alliance, Southern Utah Baseball, and Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, Washington County and local skatepark and bike park advocates. A presentation was given that reviewed the master planning process and the current distribution and level of service of parks, trails, and recreation facilities in Hurricane. The presentation included maps of the location of existing facilities in Hurricane, and of what areas of the city are serviced by those facilities.

The main outcomes from the partnering meeting are provided below:

- More trail connectivity and safer trails throughout the city. The highest priorities are connecting the Zion Corridor through to Southern Parkway and tying into the trail connection that the County will be building at Legacy Park (the fairgrounds).
- More skateparks throughout the city, possibly as small "skate dots" integrated into other parks.

Open House #1

The first open house was well attended, with about 20 attendees, most of whom were Hurricane residents. After viewing a short presentation similar to the one presented at Partnering Meeting #1 attendees were able to voice their concerns and questions in small groups. Maps were provided at each table, and many attendees expressed desires for particular facilities in certain parts of Hurricane, which were noted on the maps.

Overall, the attendees at the open house wanted:

- More paved, shared-use trails. Priorities were east-west connection across the city, linking Dixie Springs and Pecan Valley areas into the rest of the city, and continuing the 400 S trail. There was also some interest in equestrian trails that connect to the equestrian park (rim trail).
- A community park somewhere in the vicinity of State St and 2260 W.
- More parks in the Pecan Valley area.
- Reducing conflict with ATVs on roads and trails around Sand Hollow.
- More pickleball courts.
- Current parks to be maintained.

Community Survey

In addition to being distributed through the mail, the community survey was distributed at the first open house. In total, there were 228 responses to the survey, which is about 1% of the population of Hurricane. Below is a summary of survey results, organized by category. The full survey results are available in Appendix B.

Parks

Residents want more parks overall. In questions where residents selected which types of parks they believe are most important to develop, they focused on large, natural open spaces/community parks and linear parks along rivers and washes. There were many written responses that requested more sports facilities, including softball, tennis, and pickleball. Several requests were also made for more skateparks. Residents in less central parts of town would like to see parks more evenly distributed, and there is a general concern with the maintenance/condition of the current parks.

Trails

Residents are very concerned about the lack of safe routes for biking and walking. Many respondents cited safety

concerns with riding bikes along roads, and asked for more dedicated, paved trails. Several people wanted to see a trail system more like what is available in St George or Washington.

Recreation Facilities

Overall, residents are not satisfied with the current state of recreation facilities in Hurricane and would like to see them improved, expanded, or replaced. People felt that the current facilities do not meet the needs of the community. The state of the pool and the recreation center were specific items of concern, and there were several requests for a new recreation center and an indoor pool.

Dogs and Dog Parks

Residents disagreed about whether dogs should be allowed/encouraged in parks and trails in Hurricane, with some residents sharing that they wished dogs would be banned from all parks and trails and others expressing a desire to have more dog friendly areas. The biggest point that most people agreed on is that the current dog park is not in good condition, and some people shared that they wished there was a dog park in Hurricane more like the Dog Town Park in Washington.

Managing Growth

Many people were concerned about rapid growth in Hurricane and emphasized the importance of maintaining recreation and open space and keeping a small-town feel. Outdoor recreation is important to many Hurricane residents, and people wanted to make sure that they didn't lose access to open recreation areas as more development happens.

Partnering Meeting #2

The second partnering meeting was attended by representatives from community groups and government agencies including Washington County and local skatepark and bike park advocates.

A presentation was given that reviewed the results from the public survey and the proposed parks and trails plans. This included maps or the proposed systems. The attendees maintained similar priorities to those shared at the first partnering meeting, especially about increasing trail connectivity and skate/bike parks.

Open House #2

The second open house had more attendees than the first, with about 30 people. A presentation was given similar to the one given at Partnering Meeting #2. The emphasis was on presenting the proposed parks and trail system to the public. Attendees had the opportunity to ask questions and voice concerns.

The main topics of discussion were:

- There were several questions about how impact fees work – what they can and cannot be used for under state law, and how Hurricane is planning to use them.
- Several attendees were concerned that the city is putting too much funding towards increasing the amount of parks, trails, and recreation facilities, rather than on maintaining what the city already has.
- There was also significant concern about how the public can be involved in the detailed planning of parks, trails, and recreation facilities. Some attendees were frustrated that they had not been consulted about the construction of the new sports building at American Legion Park. There was discussion about how residents can attend city council meetings to influence these decisions, however, it became clear that residents desire more ways to be involved in the design of facilities that they will be funding through their tax dollars.
- Attendees wanted to make sure that bike trails would be separated from the road, rather than just being a bike lane attached to the road.
- Attendees representing the skating community emphasized the benefits of skateparks and skate features to the community, especially to the youth and to families.

Open House #2

SECTION 5

CLASSIFICATIONS AND INVENTORY

This section seeks to inventory the existing parks and recreation facilities within Hurricane City, establish guidelines, standards, classifications, and existing LOS to be used throughout the facilities plan and in future parks and recreation planning. Information was gathered from the City's GIS department along with various site investigations and with information provided by City personnel.

Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities Classification

Hurricane City has various recreational demands and several types of facilities to meet these demands. The following park and trail classifications have been identified as types of recreational facilities that help meet the recreational demand of the community. The following is a description of each type of classification, general parameters that apply to the classification, specific examples of the classification, and if the classification is applicable to the overall LOS used in the impact fee analysis.

Public Involvement Process

While the classifications below provide guidelines and minimum requirements, Civil Science recommends that the city provide opportunities for public involvement in the design of parks, trails, and recreation facilities. It is critical for residents to be able to influence how public money is spent on facilities that they will be using. While public input about the distribution and quantity of facilities was incorporated into this plan, many of the concerns that residents expressed in the community survey and the public meetings will be important to address at the site scale. This includes desires such as having certain sports facilities, crime prevention through environmental design, and park character.

Dixie Springs Park

	CITY-OWNED FACILITIES		
	Description	Typical Size	Area Served
Neighborhood Park	Remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood.	4-10 acres	0.5-mile radius
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting a wide range of recreational activities (passive, active, programmed sports, league play, tournaments, etc.) for the several neighborhoods or the entire community.	10-40+ acres	2-mile radius
Special Use Park	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a specific use.	<1 acre	Hurricane and surrounding region
Paved Trail	Serves as paved transportation corridors for non-motorized modes of transportation. Used to interconnect parks, neighborhoods, downtown, and bordering cities and sites.	10' or 12' width, length varies	Hurricane and surrounding region
Unimproved Trail	Nature trails for pedestrians or cyclists, typically unpaved. Does not count towards trails level of service.	Width varies, length varies	Hurricane and surrounding region
Recreation Facility	Facilities for recreation opportunities not commonly available in parks or trail, such as swimming pools and indoor fitness areas.	Area varies	Hurricane and surrounding region

	NON-CITY-OWNED FACILITIES		
	Description	Typical Size	Area Served
Private Park/Facility	Used to address limited or isolated recreational needs for private communities.	0.25-1 acre	0.15-mile radius
School Park	Often complement open space and could possibly serve in number of capacities such as a neighborhood park or youth athletic field.	Dependent upon school district	1 mile radius or boundary of school
Regional Park	Large recreation area, such as a state or national park, that serves an entire region. Often includes multiple special use facilities and accommodates large numbers of people for a variety of activities.	Variable, large scale	Hurricane and surrounding region

Classification Summary

City Owned Parks

Neighborhood Park

Description: The neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. This type of park provides activities for all age groups and addresses the specific recreational needs of the nearby neighborhood it serves. Facilities may include play structures, picnic areas, shaded seating, soft and hard surface courts, restrooms, trails, and large informal open areas for unprogrammed play activities. Typically, parks in this classification have no lighted athletic fields for formal team competition, and no schedule for organized programs. These parks are intended for use by local neighborhood residents and are not intended to draw large numbers of residents to the area, unlike parks that have sports fields, splash pads, or large sports court amenities.

Location: Centrally located within its service area and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.

Access: By way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low volume residential streets.

Desirable Size: 4 – 10 acres

Area Served: 0.5 mile radius

Examples: Stout Park, Zions Gate Park, Sky Ridge Park, Santa Fe Park

Application of LOS: Yes

Required Elements for New Neighborhood Parks:

- Restroom
- Picnic Shelter
- Playground Structure
- Open Grass Areas
- Shaded Areas
- 8-10 Parking Spaces
- Park Furniture
- At least one of the following:
    - Basketball standard
    - Tennis court
    - Volleyball court
    - Sport court (multi-use)
    - Paved walking trail
    - Climbing wall
    - Other neighborhood-desired facility

Santa Fe Park

Community Park

Description: Community parks are larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Their focus is on meeting a wide range of recreational activities for several neighborhoods or sections of the community. They allow for group activities and offer other recreational opportunities not feasible – nor perhaps desirable – at the neighborhood level. Community parks can accommodate special events and gatherings and can provide for a broad variety of activities and recreation opportunities. Community parks may be highly developed with amenities such as playgrounds, lighted athletic fields, programmed sports which accommodate specific needs of user groups and athletic associations based on demand and program offering, or they may include large open spaces with sensitive environments such as wildlife habitat, river corridors, and flood plains, greenways, and other protected open space and sensitive lands.

Location: Community parks should be viewed as a strategically located community-wide facility rather than serving a defined neighborhood or area. They should not be adjacent to residential areas unless buffering (topographic breaks, vegetation, walls, etc.) is used, but more importantly the quality of the natural resource base should play a significant role in site selection. Identifying the location of these facilities is critical to avoid long term conflicts and negative impacts to the community.

Access: Community parks should be serviced by a collector level street and not through a residential road. Given that a community park will likely be used for league sports and tournaments, access routes from outside the community should also be considered. Multiple access points in and out of parking areas should be provided to facilitate vehicular movements during events. The site should be easily accessible by way of interconnecting trails, as well.

Desirable Size: 10 – 40+ acres

Area Served: 2-mile radius

Examples: Grandpa's Pond Park, Spilsbury/American Legion Sports Complex, Dixie Springs Park, Hurricane Equestrian Park

Application of LOS: Yes

Required Elements for New Community Parks:

- Restrooms
- Picnic Shelters
- Shaded Areas
- Appropriate Number of Parking Spaces (off-street parking to handle events)
- Sports Fields/Courts
- Walking Paths
- Playground

Spilsbury/American Legion Sports Complex

Special Use Park

Description: Special use parks are usually implemented to serve specific needs, such as access to trails or for a historical marker. Improved trailheads, linear parks, and small picnic areas are included in the special use park classification. They are sometimes located within public easements.

Location: Dependent on use, often adjacent to trails

Access: By way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, and streets.

Desirable Size: Varies, usually <1 acre

Area Served: Hurricane City and surrounding region

Examples: Hurricane Heritage Wayside Park, Main Street trailhead, Vlassek Park, Cherry Heights Linear Park

Application of LOS: Yes

Cherry Heights Linear Park

Paved Trail

Description: Paved trails or trail systems are generally transportation corridors for non-motorized modes of transportation such as walking, jogging, running, and cycling and provide valuable recreation and transportation opportunities for residents and visitors. They are used to interconnect parks, neighborhoods, downtown, and bordering cities and sites.

Location: Generally located in natural corridors such as along streams and riverbanks and along washes. Paved trails are also often located in utility corridors. Care should be taken to ensure preservation and enhancement of these natural corridors and habitat to maintain the fragile ecosystem in which they are placed.

Access: These trails should be serviced mainly by other park classifications to capitalize on existing facilities or features. Some trails may require controlled access to preserve environmental features. All trails should interconnect and have access points to parks, residential roads, local connectors, and main thoroughfares.

Desirable Size: 12 feet in width for connector trails shown on active transportation plan, 10 feet in width for internal neighborhood trails, length varies.

Area Served: Hurricane City and surrounding region

Examples: 400 S Trail

Application of LOS: Yes

400 South Trail

Unimproved Trail

Description: Unimproved trails emphasize a relationship with the natural environment. These are most often located within natural resource areas and greenways. Since regional and state parks often develop and maintain these types of trails, the need for them at the local level is often limited. They can provide a different opportunity for interconnectivity between other parts of the park system more oriented on the natural environment rather than parks.

Location: Generally located in natural corridors or in large natural recreation areas. Care should be taken to ensure preservation and enhancement of these natural corridors and habitat to maintain the fragile ecosystem in which they are placed.

Access: These trails should be serviced mainly by other park classifications to capitalize on existing facilities or features. Some trails may require controlled access to preserve environmental features. Trails could interconnect and have access points to parks and residential roads.

Desirable Size: Width varies from 3' wide single-track trails to larger 10' wide trails. The width of the trail should match the environment and the intended use (mountain bike, hiking, etc.). The length of unimproved trails varies.

Area Served: Hurricane City and surrounding region

Examples: Red Rock Walking Trail, Quail Lake Bike Trails

Application of LOS: No

Recreation Facility

Description: Recreation facilities provide additional recreational opportunities to the community not available in parks or trails. Amenities available in a recreation center can be as follows: aquatic facilities including swimming pools, lap pools, water features, splash pads, slides, etc., health and fitness areas including weight rooms, aerobics rooms, tracks, court facilities including tennis, racquetball, basketball, gymnastics, pickleball, rock climbing, etc.

Location: Centrally located within the community and should be identified prior to development to avoid conflicts.

Access: The site should be serviced by a collector level street and not through a residential road. It should be easily accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails and sidewalks.

Desirable Size: 25,000 - 50,000 square feet

Area Served: 4+ mile radius

Examples: Hurricane Community Center, Hurricane City Pool

Application of LOS: Yes

Quail Creek Hiking and Mountain Bike Trails

Non-City Owned Parks

Private Park/Facility

Description: The private park/facility is the smallest park classification and is used to address limited or isolated recreational needs for private communities. They are generally developed within a residential area for the exclusive use of residents and are maintained through a neighborhood association. Even though all parks within this classification are private they still serve the recreational needs of the local neighborhoods, however, they are not a complete substitute for public recreation space.

Location: Central to a neighborhood or servicing a specific recreational need or taking advantage of a unique opportunity. Often the location of these private parks/facilities will be determined by the developer with the city negotiating the final location.

Access: By way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low-volume residential streets.

Desirable Size: 0.25 – 1 acre

Area Served: 0.15-mile radius

Examples: Private parks, private clubhouses

Application of LOS: No

School-Park

Description: The school-park combines the resources of two public agencies and provides a range of recreational services and facilities to several neighborhoods that are served by a school. Depending on circumstances, school-park sites often complement open space and could possibly serve in several capacities, such as a neighborhood park or youth athletic field. Even though all parks within this classification are determined by the school district and location of schools, it is important to understand these schools serve the recreational needs of surrounding neighborhoods. This classification also includes private and charter schools. Some communities have agreements with local school districts for shared use of fields and courts and supporting amenities.

Location: Adjacent to a school facility.

Access: By way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, and streets. Should have direct access from a collector level (larger) street.

Desirable Size: Dependent upon school district

Area Served: 1 mile or boundary of school

Examples: Elementary, Middle, and High Schools

Application of LOS: No

View Over Hurricane City

Regional Park

Description: Regional parks are large recreation areas that serve an entire city or region. The classification of regional parks includes special use facilities such as golf courses, lakes, nature centers, campgrounds, state parks, national parks and other broad expanses of natural scenery or open space. Regional parks are designed to accommodate large numbers of people for a variety of day use activities.

Location: Often developed around a unique or significant resource or to emphasize a regional recreational interest. They also serve as a buffer and separation between communities or other areas.

Access: Typically, regional parks are serviced by a main arterial

Desirable Size: Variable, large scale

Area Served: Hurricane City and Washington County, Southern Utah

Examples: Sky Mountain Golf Course, Sand Hollow Resort Golf Courses, Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, Quail Creek State Park, Sand Hollow State Park, Zion National Park

Sand Hollow State Park

Zion National Park

SECTION 6

EXISTING FACILITIES

This section seeks provides an inventory of all existing City of Hurricane parks, trails, and recreation facilities, including what amenities are at each facility, and the condition of each facility.

Park Name	Acres	Classification
American Legion Park	13.01	Community Park
Bowery Canal Trailhead	0.03	Special Use Park
Cherry Heights Linear Park	1.63	Special Use Park
Community Center Park	5.93	Community Park
Dixie Springs Park	15.04	Community Park
Grandpa's Pond Park	36.61	Community Park
Hall Park	0.78	Neighborhood Park
Hurricane Bike Park	2.63	Community Park
Hurricane Dog Park	1.51	Neighborhood Park
Hurricane Equestrian Park	6.82	Community Park
Hurricane Heritage Wayside Park	0.35	Special Use Park
Main Street Trailhead	0.23	Special Use Park
Pioneer Park	1.26	Neighborhood Park
Santa Fe Park	0.66	Neighborhood Park
Sky Ridge Park	1.26	Neighborhood Park
Spilsbury Sports Complex	8.80	Community Park
Stout Park	2.85	Neighborhood Park
Three Falls Park	4.44	Neighborhood Park
Three Falls Trailhead	0.01	Special Use Park
Vlassek Park	0.13	Special Use Park
Zion's Gate Park	0.51	Neighborhood Park

Existing Park Acreage and Classification

Trail Name	Trail Area	User	Miles	Paved
2800 W Trail	Hurricane	Hike/Bike	0.7	Yes
400 S Trail	Hurricane	Hike/Bike	0.5	No
Bowery Canal Trail	Hurricane Cliffs	Hike	0.8	No
Ivy Wood Trail	Hurricane	Hike/Bike	0.2	No
Red Rock Walking Trail	Dixie Springs	Hike	0.5	No
Rock n Roll	Quail Lake	Hike/Bike	2.2	No
Rythm Blues	Quail Lake	Hike/Bike	2.2	No
Rythm Blues Upper	Quail Lake	Hike/Bike	1.9	No

Existing Trails Lengths and Information

Recreation Facility Name	Square Feet
Hurricane Community Center	30,103
Hurricane Fine Arts Center	20,000
Hurricane City Pool	10,570

Existing Recreation Facility Square Footage

	Parking (# of stalls)	Covered Pavilion	Picnic Tables	Barbecues	Park Benches	Electrical Outlets	Restrooms	Drinking Fountains	Playground	Sand Volleyball Courts	Basketball Courts	Pickleball Courts	Tennis Courts	Horseshoe Pits	Softball Fields	Baseball Fields
American Legion Park	100	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bowery Canal Trailhead	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherry Heights Linear Park	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Center Park	277	2	42	0	15	115	6	4	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
Dixie Springs Park	93	4	22	0	15	8	3	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Grandpa's Pond Park	62	3	29	2	12	8	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall Park	6	1	4	1	3	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurricane Bike Park	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurricane Dog Park	8	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurricane Equestrian Park	496	1	12	0	0	8	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurricane Heritage Wayside Park	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Main Street Trailhead	7	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pioneer Park	20	1	12	3	2	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe Park	10	1	7	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Sky Ridge Park	29	1	10	0	9	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Spilsbury Sports Complex	250	0	4	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	2
Stout Park	15	1	2	0	8	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Falls Park	55	0	4	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Falls Trailhead	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vlassek Park	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zion's Gate Park	5	1	5	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Existing Park Amenities *(continued on following page)*

	Soccer Fields	Open Grass Area	Concessions Stand	Walking Path	Hiking Trail	Trailhead	Urban Fishing	Splash Pad	Corn Hole	Dog Park	Disk Golf	Pond	Skate Park	Pump Track/Bike Area	Amphitheater	ADA Compliance
American Legion Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowery Canal Trailhead	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cherry Heights Linear Park	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Community Center Park	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dixie Springs Park	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grandpa's Pond Park	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Hall Park	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hurricane Bike Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hurricane Dog Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hurricane Equestrian Park	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hurricane Heritage Wayside Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Main Street Trailhead	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pioneer Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Fe Park	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sky Ridge Park	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spilsbury Sports Complex	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stout Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Falls Park	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Three Falls Trailhead	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vlassek Park	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zion's Gate Park	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1

Existing Park Amenities (continued from previous page)

	Restroom(s)	Pavilion(s)	Playground(s)	General/Landscape Areas/Grass
American Legion Park	NA	NA	NA	2
Bowery Canal Trailhead	NA	NA	NA	2
Cherry Heights Linear Park	NA	NA	NA	2
Community Center Park	3	2	3	2
Dixie Springs Park	1	1	1	2
Grandpa's Pond Park	2	2	1	2
Hall Park	3	2	1	2
Hurricane Bike Park	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hurricane Dog Park	NA	1	NA	3
Hurricane Equestrian Park	1	1	1	2
Hurricane Heritage Wayside Park	NA	1	NA	2
Main Street Trailhead	2	NA	NA	2
Pioneer Park	3	1	2	2
Santa Fe Park	NA	2	2	2
Sky Ridge Park	2	2	2	2
Spilsbury Sports Complex	3	NA	NA	2
Stout Park	NA	3	3	2
Three Falls Park	2	NA	NA	2
Three Falls Trailhead	NA	NA	NA	2
Vlassek Park	NA	3	NA	2
Zion's Gate Park	NA	3	1	2

Key:

1. Pristine, like new
2. Mild wear
3. Heavy wear/damage/weathering

Existing Parks Condition

SECTION 7

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

Establishing an existing LOS is a fundamental part of an impact fee facilities plan and analysis. Specific terms used in this plan to characterize a level of service are defined as follows:

Existing LOS: the current level of service of parks, trails, and recreational facilities

Target LOS: the level of service the city desires to attain

The existing LOS calculations only count developed park acreage and do not include undeveloped city-owned property. Impact fees may be used to fund future development of any undeveloped acreage. For example, if the city owns a parcel of land and half of that parcel is developed as a park, only the developed half will be counted towards the current level of service and impact fees may be used to expand the park and develop the other half of the parcel.

Based on the inventory, guidelines, and classifications, the existing LOS for Hurricane City will be divided into three major classifications: Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities

Parks

The existing LOS for parks will be based upon an acreage per thousand people (acres/1,000 people). To calculate the existing LOS the area of each park is summed up then the total developed acreage is divided by the estimated 2023 population and then multiplied by 1,000 as illustrated is the following equation:

$$\frac{area\ of parks}{population\ of\ Hurricane}(1{,}000) = existing\ LOS$$

This yields level of service of **4.35** acres/1,000 people:

$$\frac{104.5\ acres\ of\ park}{24{,}000\ people}(1{,}000) = 4.35\ acres\ per\ 1{,}000\ people$$

Trails

The existing LOS for trails will be based upon miles per thousand people (miles/1,000 people). To calculate the existing LOS the mileage of trails is divided by the estimated 2023 population and then multiplied by 1,000 as illustrated is the following equation:

$$\frac{miles\ of trail}{population\ of\ Hurricane}(1{,}000) = existing\ LOS$$

This yields a level of service of **0.05** miles/1,000 people:

$$\frac{1.1\ miles\ of\ trail}{24{,}000\ people}(1{,}000) = 0.05\ miles\ per\ 1{,}000\ people$$

Recreation Facilities

The existing LOS for recreation facilities will be based upon square footage per thousand people (sf/1,000 people). This was calculated as interior square footage for the Community Center and the Fine Arts Center and as the interior area and swimming area of the pool. To calculate the existing LOS the total square footage is divided by the estimated 2023 population and then multiplied by 1,000 as illustrated is the following equation:

$$\frac{SF\ of\ recreation\ facility}{population\ of\ Hurricane}(1{,}000) = existing\ LOS$$

This yields a level of service of **2,528.04** sf/1,000 people:

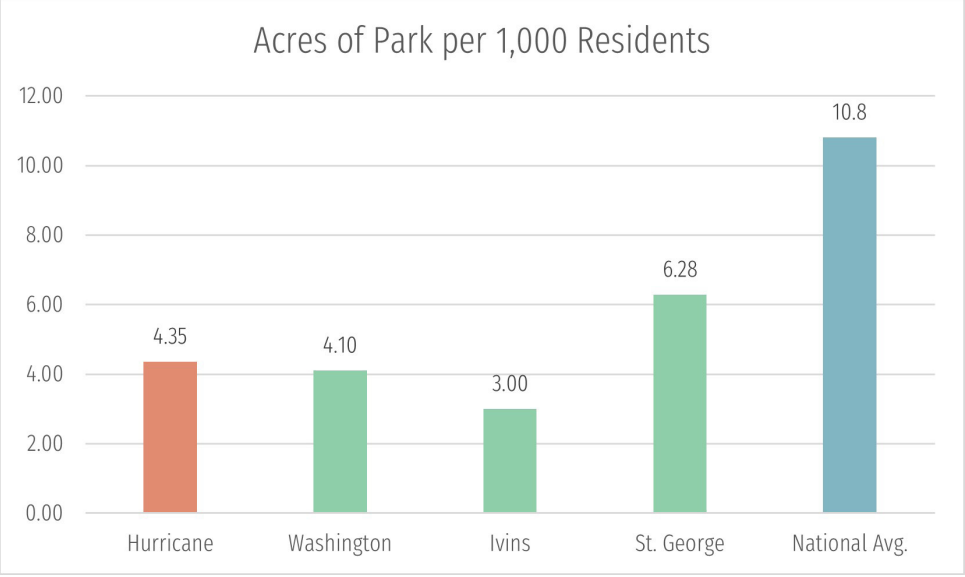
$$\frac{60{,}673\ SF\ of\ recreation\ facility}{24{,}000\ people}(1{,}000) = 2{,}528{,}04\ SF\ per\ 1{,}000\ people$$

Comparative Performance Review

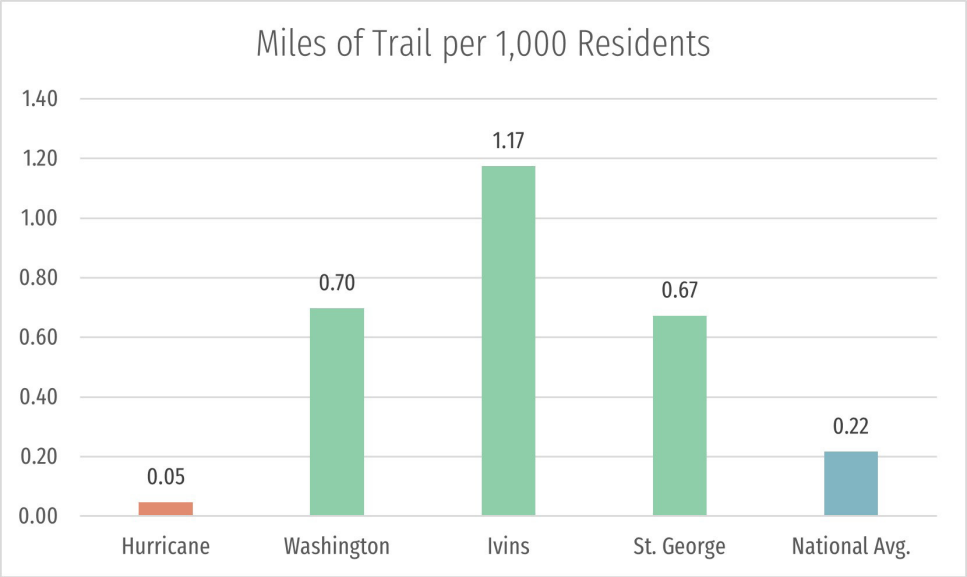
Comparing metrics with similar cities can be a useful way to see where improvements are most needed. This report compares the level of service provided for parks and trails in Hurricane with both adjacent communities and national averages. National average data was taken from the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) 2023 Agency Performance Review.

Although historically, many parks and recreation master plans have relied on standards from the NRPA to set target levels of service and guide future parks and trails development, the NRPA currently advises against this approach, stating the following:

"The 2023 NRPA Agency Performance Review does not present park and recreation "standards," nor do the benchmarks represent any standards against which every individual park and recreation agency should measure itself. In fact, NRPA does not have a set of specific standards. The reason for this is simple: there is not one single set of standards for parks and recreation because different agencies serve different communities that have unique needs, desires and challenges."



In comparison to other surrounding cities, Hurricane has a high LOS for parks, in large part due to its well-developed system of large community parks. Hurricane has a lower LOS than the national average for similar sized cities, but this comparison can be misleading because of Hurricane's unique surroundings. Nearby regional parks such as Sand Hollow State Park, Quail Creek State Park, and Zion National Park provide many opportunities for recreation and are not accounted for in the level of service, so the availability of outdoor recreation in Hurricane is potentially higher than or equal to many other cities with higher levels of service.



Hurricane has substantially less miles of trail per capita than neighboring cities. Although Hurricane's LOS is nearly a quarter of the national average for similar size cities, the LOS of surrounding cities as well as the feedback received in public meetings and the public survey show that trails are a high priority for southern Utah residents. This data suggests that developing more miles of trail should be considered an important priority when evaluating future parks, trails, and recreation projects in Hurricane.

Target Level of Service

After presenting the existing LOS data to Hurricane City Staff, they made the decision to make the target LOS equal to the existing LOS for parks and recreation facilities. However, public sentiment and city staff decision is to increase the target LOS for trail miles to 0.75 miles per thousand people (0.75 mi/1000 ppl). This increase in trail miles would being the paved trail level of service for Hurricane within an average range for other southern Utah cities such as St. George, Washington, and Ivins. Bear in mind, the City will need to take into account that any increase from the existing LOS to a higher target LOS will require funding from other fees besides impact fees (i.e. user fees, grants, general fund).

SECTION 8

RECREATION PROGRAMS

Hurricane City currently offers the following recreation programs:

Group Fitness Classes
Senior Group Fitness Classes
Esports
Youth Esports
Youth Flag Football
Youth Golf
Youth Tennis
Youth Cross Country
Youth Soccer
Youth Soccer - Adaptive
Youth Volleyball
Youth Volleyball - Adaptive
Youth Basketball
Youth Basketball - Adaptive
Youth Baseball/Softball
Girl's Softball Tournament
Youth Club Volleyball
Girl's Competitive Basketball
Youth Tackle Football
Adaptive Kid Zone
Slow Pitch Men's Softball
Adult Pickleball
Adult Kickball
Women's Volleyball
Tumbling
Jiu Jitsu
Karate
Art Classes
Swim Lessons
Adaptive Swim Lessons
Aquatic Day Camp
Scout Swimming
Tiger Sharks Swim Team
Water Fitness Classes
Hurricane Theatrical

The public survey was informative about what kind of recreation programs residents would like to see, as well as changes that they would like to the way recreation programs are run (For full survey results, please see Appendix B.) Some common requests included:

- **Yoga Classes**
- **More adult classes/programs**
- **Water fitness**
- **More class availability for youth classes**
- **More programs in the evenings**

SECTION 9

IMPACT FEE FACILITIES PLAN

Growth Demands

The impact that development has on recreation facilities is two-fold: space and access. To achieve the target access to all areas of the City, parks and trails should be regularly spaced throughout the City and be incorporated into neighborhoods. Buffer maps in Appendix A show current spacing and accessibility of the recreation facilities.

Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities Plan

This recreation impact fee facilities plan provides Hurricane City with direction in terms of park, trail, and recreation facility development to meet future demands and satisfy the recreational needs of the community.

These recommendations reflect the current needs of the City and projected needs in the near future. It may be necessary to revise these priorities to accommodate new development or unforeseen issues or demands. However, all parks, trails, and recreation facilities built should contribute to Hurricane's long-range planning goals and to the overall proposed systems outlined in this document.

Parks

To meet future demand, locations for a total of approximately 36 new parks have been identified. A map of all proposed parks is shown in Appendix A. The table below shows the top priorities for parks to develop in the next six years.

PARKS			
Priority #	Name	Est. Acres	Projected Cost
1	N-13 (placeholder name - see map)	5	$1,968,220.68
2	N-08 (placeholder name - see map)	5	$1,968,220.68
3	N-12 (placeholder name - see map)	5	$1,968,220.68
4	N-27 (placeholder name - see map)	5	$1,968,220.68
5	Thrill Park	6	$2,361,864.82

Proposed Parks Priorities

In certain instances, neighborhood parks are the responsibility of new development, to match the demand created by the development. These parks are sometimes built by the developer and then turned over to the City. When this is the case, the City may require a minimum park acreage and standard be built based on typical neighborhood park requirements. In exchange for the park built to City standards, the City may give an impact fee credit for the facility to the developer. This process benefits both parties given that the new development is more appealing to potential buyers with a neighborhood park and the City acquires the park acreage required to be constructed by this plan and new development.

There are several development agreements in place with the City, and it will be important to ensure that the required parks and trails are installed as part of those developments.

These developments include:

- Sand Cove
- Black Ridge

- Sand Hollow Gateway
- Marla Phase 2
- Copper Rock

In the case of community parks, the City will generally be responsible for the development and construction of these types of facilities, since they typically serve multiple neighborhoods and often require a great deal of planning to be strategically located to serve the entire community.

Trails

The trail facilities plan provides Hurricane City with direction in terms of trail development to meet future demands and emphasizes safe travel for pedestrians and cyclists to and from parks and around the community. The focus is as much on transportation as it is on recreation.

To meet the future demand, approximately 159.3 miles of proposed trails, including paved and unpaved trails, have been located throughout Hurricane. A map of all proposed parks is shown in Appendix A. The table below shows the top priorities for trails to develop in the next six years.

TRAILS

Priority #	Name	Miles	Projected Cost
1	Three Rivers Trail, 700 W to 2800 W	2.5	$1,738,549.67
2	400 S ROW Trail	0.7	$486,793.91
3	Three Rivers Trail, 200 W to Hwy 9	0.6	$417,251.92
4	Three Rivers/Sand Hollow Road Trail, 2800 W to State St	2.3	$1,599,465.69
5	Three Rivers/Sand Hollow Road Trail, State St to Dixie Springs Rd	2.9	$2,016,717.61
6	Southern Pkwy ROW Trail, State St to 3000 S	3.2	$2,225,343.57

Proposed Trails Priorities

In many instances, these trails will come with the arrival of new development. These trails are sometimes built by the developer and then turned over to the City. When this is the case, the City will require the trail material to be asphalt, which complies with their standard specifications, and the trail must be 12 feet in width for connector trails shown on active transportation plan or 10 feet in width for internal neighborhood trails. In exchange for a length of trail constructed to City standards, the City may give an impact fee credit for the trail length to the developer or assist with the added cost if the trail is provided in place of a required concrete sidewalk.

This process benefits both parties given that the new development is more appealing with a network of trails and ties into the City trail system and the City obtains the constructed trail mileage needed by this plan and new development.

Recreation Facilities

The City's current efforts to provide increased recreation facility access to residents are focused on the American Legion/ Spilsbury Sports building, where two new indoor sports building are planned to be constructed.

RECREATION FACILITIES			
Priority #	Name	Sq. Ft	Projected Cost
1	2-Gym Building at American Legion Park	-	-
2	4-Gym Building at American Legion Park	-	-
3	Pool Expansion Project	-	-

Proposed Recreation Facility Priorities

Recommendations

It is recommended that Hurricane City maintain the existing LOS in regard to all parks, trails, and recreation facilities. In the 10-year planning horizon this means spending $X,XXX,XXX on recreation facilities including parks, trails, trailheads, and recreation facilities. The table of costs of improvements shows expanded calculations for the 10-year and 20-year planning horizons total impact fee eligible costs.

Additional Considerations

Constructing facilities larger than the calculated LOS means that they would be partially impact fee eligible and not have all costs covered by impact fees. All parts of the community will have different levels of service. For example, commercial and industrial areas might reasonably be expected to have lower levels of service for parks and trails opportunities than residential areas.

It is important to recognize that adopting the full maximum allowable impact fee is necessary to maintain the current level of service using impact fees. If a lower than maximum allowable impact fee is adopted, this will mean that either the level of service will drop as the population grows, or other funding will need to be used to maintain the level of service.

SECTION 10

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

The costs of recommended improvements are based on park area, recreation facility area, trail length, and impact fee facilities plan updates and are presented in table of costs of improvements.

Average Costs	
Per Acre of Park	$393,644
Per Mile of Trail	$695,420
Per SF of Rec Facility	$300

Population	
2023 population	24,000
2033 population	34,813
2043 population	48,167

	Developed Park [ac]	Recreation Facility [sf]	Paved Trails [mi]	IFFPA Update (every 5 years)	Total Costs
Level of Service[ac, sf, or mi/1000 ppl]	4.35	2,528	0.05		
10-yr Pop. Increase: **10,813**					
10-yr Demand Increase	47.08	27,336	0.51	2 (at $40,000 ea.)	
Est. 10-yr Cost (at 3% for 5 yr)	**$20,460,410.21**	**$9,054,251.30**	**$390,204.27**	**$92,923.01**	**$29,997,788.78**
20-yr Pop. Increase: **24,167**					
20-yr Demand Increase	105.22	61,095	1.14	2 (at $40,000 ea.)	
Est. 20-yr Cost (at 3% for 15 yr)	**$55,743,289.47**	**$24,667,821.71**	**$1,063,090.58**	**$206,195.64**	**$81,680,397.40**
				New ERCs	5,798
				Maximum Allowable Impact Fee	**$5,173.95**

Impact Fee Calculation

These costs capture anticipated construction costs including mobilization, construction layout, demolition, material and labor costs, surface restoration, professional services, incidentals, engineering, and contingency.

Project Phasing

It is assumed that Hurricane City will construct improvements as impact fee funds are collected. This assumes that parks and trails and recreation facilities will be constructed at a pace that best suits Hurricane City staff and the recreation needs of the City. It should be noted that growth in the study area may occur at a rate faster or slower than that predicted in the cash flow analysis. If growth occurs at a faster rate, more funds will be available to construct projects at an expedited schedule. On the other hand, if growth is slower than expected, implementation of the projects should be delayed until the population base can fund the improvements.

Impact Fee Analysis

The proposed recreation impact fee was calculated based on the estimated costs, existing LOS, inflation, and impact fee eligibility. Project impact fee eligibility is based on whether the project exceeds or maintains the established LOS. For the purpose of this study, all proposed project costs are impact fee eligible because they maintain the existing LOS.

Equivalent residential connection (ERC) values were taken from the latest water impact fee analysis. The conversion presented therein and used here is **1.865 people per ERC.**

The maximum allowable impact fee for an equivalent residential connection is **$5,173.95.**

As required by the Utah Impact Fees Act, an Impact Fee Certification is included in Appendix E. It states that this analysis was done in accordance with the Impact Fees Act and its requirements.

Rules regarding the use of impact fees are covered by the Impact Fees Act. Generally, impact fees may only be used for facility improvements that are required to service new development within the existing level of service or expected service requirements and are included in this Impact Fee Facilities Plan. Impact fees must be used within six years of payment, or they must be paid back.

Comparable Impact Fees

For comparison, the recreation impact fees of several nearby and/or similar cities are provided in the table below.

City	Currently Adopted	Maximum Allowable
Cedar City	$1,350.00	$3,392.00
Kanab	$2,081.46	$4,162.92
Logan	$1,292.00	$1,292.00
Spanish Fork	$4,795.00	$8,946.04
St George	$4,525.00	$4,763.00
Washington	$4,800.00	$6,050.00

Comparable Impact Fees

Cash Flow Analysis

A recreation system cash flow analysis for a 20-year planning horizon was completed to show how the 10-year planning horizon improvement projects could be implemented, to analyze the continued viability of proposed user rates, and to show possible trends in impact fee and cash fund balances. Initial data for the cash flow analysis was taken from fiscal years 2021-2023 Hurricane City budget reports. Values projected through the analysis are based on growth, interest, and inflation trends determined during the process of the study. It should be noted that the analysis is a general forecast only and will vary with the speed and pattern of development in the City. The entire cash flow analysis printout is given in Appendix C.

The upper section of the cash flow printout, entitled “Revenue”, contains the basic data upon which many of the values in the cash flow spreadsheet are generated. Of note are the projected growth trends, the assumed inflation rates, impact fees, general fund cash allocations, and the projected ERC quantities for the coming fiscal years. Most of the revenue in later parts of the cash flow spreadsheet is generated from the impact fees and general fund allocations.

The next section is the expenses section which seeks to quantify all the expenses incurred by the recreation department. Included in the expenses section are the operation and maintenance costs, recreation program costs, and staff salary and benefits. The difference between the total revenues and total expenses is the net cash flow for the department.

Total revenues and total expenses are then broken down into impact fee and cash fund categories. This was done to help show adequate funds would be available over the course of the projection period.

Included at the end of the cash flow analysis is a system improvement implementation schedule for the next twenty years which shows how the impact fee facilities plan improvement projects were incorporated into the cash flow analysis.

Other Financing Options

Within the state of Utah, there are a variety of funding sources available to communities developing their parks, trails, and recreational facilities. There are specific requirements that apply to each of these that should be considered when using them as funding sources. Some of the grants require matching funds and others require substantial commitments related to tracking, monitoring, and reporting that involve staff oversite and involvement. The following list is a summary of potential funding sources in addition to Park Impact Funds (PIF).

- Capital Improvement Funds (CIF)
- Recreations, Arts, Parks Taxes (RAP Tax)
- Park and Recreational Infrastructure Bonding
- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Alternative Transportation Grants
    - UDOT
    - TIGER
    - RAISE
- Federal Highways
- Safe Schools (last mile program)

Working with developers as they provide required infrastructure based on development agreements is also another key consideration when developing parks, trails, and recreational infrastructure. Agreements can include development of infrastructure, land acquisitions and donations, and easements for trails and amenity connections between residential zones and park facilities. Often, a 12' wide paved shared use trail can be installed in place of a 6' wide sidewalk for the similar cost where the masterplan indicates that the trail is required. These park, trails, and recreational amenities are considered an added benefit to those living in these newly developed communities and a positive by developers when attracting prospective home buyers to their residential and commercial developments projects.

SECTION 11

PUBLIC SIGNAGE

It is recommended that Hurricane establish a standard design for each type of sign below. Examples from other cities of each type of sign are shown, along with guidance on best practices for signage design.

Wayfinding

Wayfinding signage is usually the first type of signage that residents or visitors will encounter when navigating to parks or recreation facilities, or simply to other parts of the city. Wayfinding signage is typically located along roads and is intended to provide guidance and direction for drivers navigating to various destinations. This type of signage may direct to places within the city, such as key community infrastructure, city offices, hospitals, airports, libraries, parks and trails, as well as to regional destinations like national parks.

Wayfinding signage may also be used to reinforce the character of certain neighborhoods or historic areas.

Examples of Wayfinding Signage

Trails

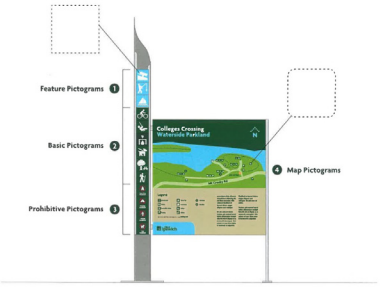
Trail signs are often similar to wayfinding signs, but are intended primarily for trail users (pedestrians, bicyclists, etc.), rather than being primarily for guiding vehicular traffic. Trail signage will often indicate how many miles away various destinations and trail connections are. Trail signage will also often include signs for trail rules and etiquette.

Examples of Trail Signage

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Parks and recreation facilities usually have the largest signs. These large, monument-type signs reinforce the city identity and help users know what park or facility they are at. These types of signs are a great opportunity to show the character of the city and build continuity across diverse types of facilities.

Parks will usually also include a small sign(s) with park rules.



Examples of Parks and Recreation Facility Signage

Interpretive Signs

Interpretive signage may be included as a part of parks, trails, or other facilities. Interpretive signs provide additional information about specific topics, including history, cultural significance, wildlife, plants, geology, hazards. Interpretive signs may be incorporated into kiosks or other structures or be freestanding. As shown here, there are many options for incorporating art and city branding and identity into interpretive signs.

Examples of Interpretive Signage

SECTION 12

WATER CONSERVATION

As development in the West and especially in Southern Utah continues to put strain on our limited water resources, it is important to conserve water whenever possible. While parks and other public facilities are a crucial part of building a healthy, vibrant community, they also use significant amounts of water. Fortunately, there are many measures that can be taken to reduce the amount of water used at public parks and other facilities while still providing an exemplary experience for residents.

Hurricane City passed a water conservation ordinance February 16, 2023. It outlines the importance of water conservation in Southern Utah and places several requirements on water use in Hurricane. Some notable requirements from that ordinance related to this report are:

- Requires all plants used to be drought tolerant.
- Does not permit grass outside of active recreation areas.
- Secondary water must be used for landscape irrigation in commercial development if available.
- Prohibits the development of new golf courses that use water from the city, Washington County Water Conservancy District, or a canal or irrigation company.
- Prohibits the creation of artificial lakes or water parks as part of new private development using water from the city, Washington County Water Conservancy District, or a canal or irrigation company.

Please see the full text of the ordinance for full requirements, exceptions, and other important content (https://www.cityofhurricane.com/DocumentCenter/View/1617/Ordinance-2023-04-Water-Conservation-Ordinance?bidId=)

The list below is a compilation of best practices that may be used to reduce water use on city properties, especially public parks. These recommended practices would be in addition to the requirements from the 2023 water conservation ordinance. Please note that some practices may only be feasible to apply to new facilities, while others may be applied to existing park infrastructure.

- The use of rain sensors to prevent unnecessary running of irrigation systems during or after rain events.
- When lawn is used, use drought tolerant grass species.
- Require all landscape and irrigation designers and installers employed on city projects to hold state and local licenses, ensuring competency in the design and construction of landscapes and irrigation systems.
- Group plants with similar water needs together into hydrozones to avoid overwatering low-water plants or underwatering higher-water plants. Different hydrozones should be irrigated through separate control valves.
- Do not include lawn in landscaping of detention basins unless the basin will also function as an active recreation area.
- Use drip irrigation for plants in non-grass areas.
- Use high-efficiency spray nozzles for sprinkler applications.
- Use rigid lateral lines with flexible material (swing joints) to reduce potential for breakage and leaks.
- Only water 2-3 days per week. More water will be required in the summer than in the winter. In December and January it is often not necessary to water at all.
- Water during the early hours of the morning, when evapotranspiration rates are lowest and wind impacts are typically reduced.

Section 13

TRAIL RULES

The following are recommendations for possible trail rules to be posted on a sign at each trail and/or trailhead.

- No motorized vehicles, except for e-bikes, electric scooters, and similar vehicles. All trail users shall observe a speed limit of 15 miles per hour.
- Bicyclists or people riding scooters or other vehicles shall yield to pedestrians.
- Pets must be on a leash no longer than 8 feet.
- Owners are responsible for removing all pet waste from the trail.
- No littering – dispose of trash properly.
- Announce intention to pass. Keep right and pass on left.
- Move off the trail when stopped to avoid blocking the trail.
- No artificially amplified sound systems or speakers are permitted without prior approval.
- Respect private property – remain on the trail.
- Lights are recommended for safety if using the trails before dawn or after dark.
- The sale, consumption, or possession of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, or drugs and gambling of any kind is prohibited in all parks, trails, and other recreational facilities.
- No unauthorized weapons of any kind are permitted in all parks, trails, and other recreational facilities.
- No vending or sales of any kind are permitted without prior approval.
- No glassware of any kind is permitted.
- In case of emergency, call 911.

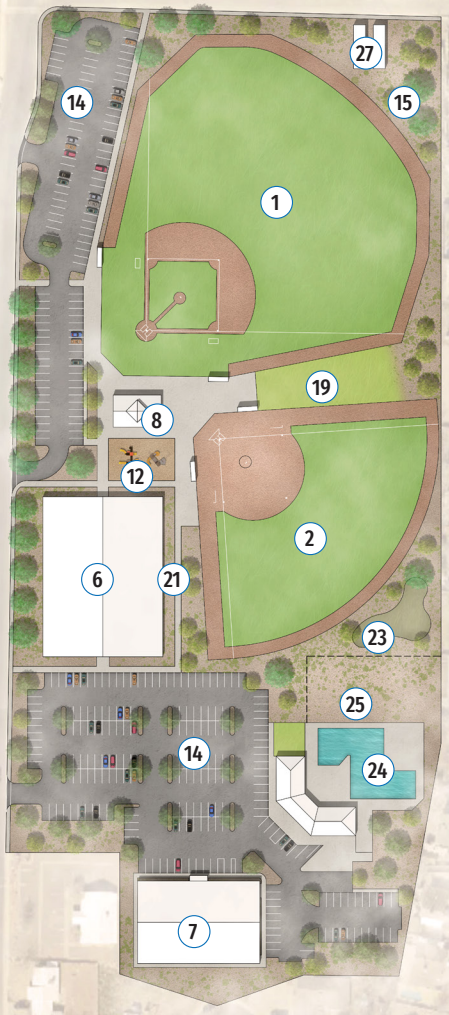
Please note that other governing agencies may have additional or different rules that they require to be posted at trailheads adjacent to lands that they manage.

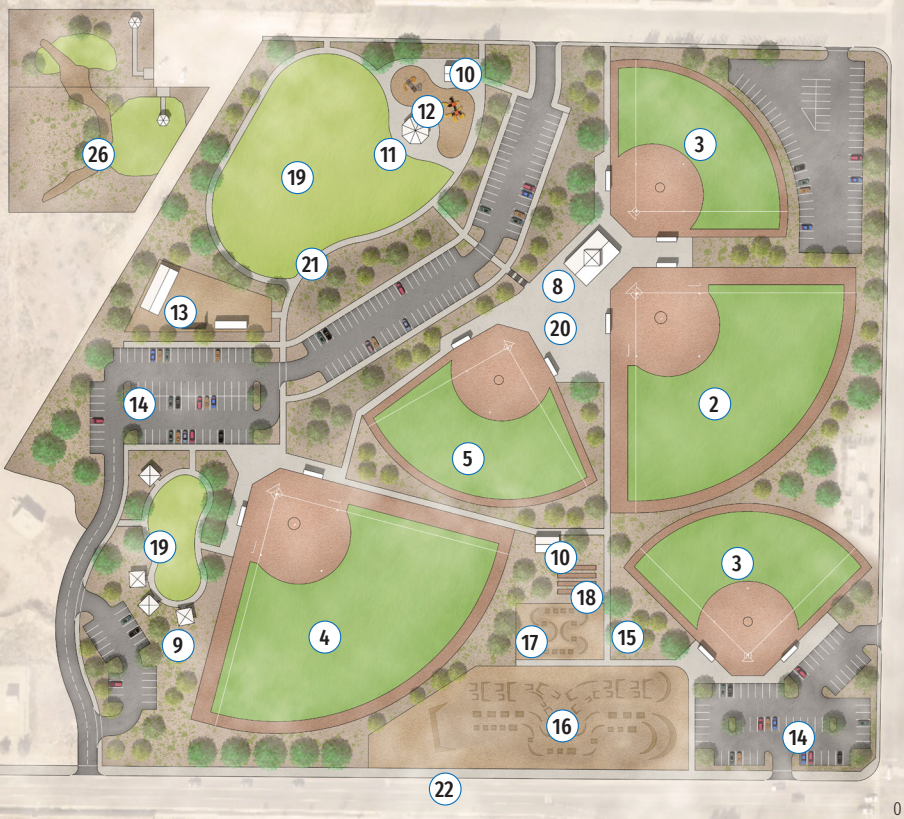
Section 14

Spilsbury / American Legion Concept Plan

LEGEND

1. Existing Baseball Field
2. Existing Softball Field
3. Existing Little League Field
4. Proposed Softball Field
5. Proposed Little League Field
6. New Sports Building A
7. New Sports Building B
8. Restrooms, Concessions, and Press Box
9. Picnic Pavilions
10. Restrooms
11. Relocated Stout Park Pavilion
12. Playground
13. Storage Area with Office/Storage Building
14. Parking Lot
15. Landscape Area, Typ.
16. Bike Park
17. Bike Park Pump Track
18. Relocated Horseshoe Pits
19. Open Grass Area
20. Paved Plaza
21. Concrete Paths w/ Seating Areas, Typ.
22. 12' Paved Trail
23. Retention Basin
24. Existing Hurricane City Pool
25. Area for Future Pool Expansion
26. Existing Hurricane Dog Park
27. Batting Cages



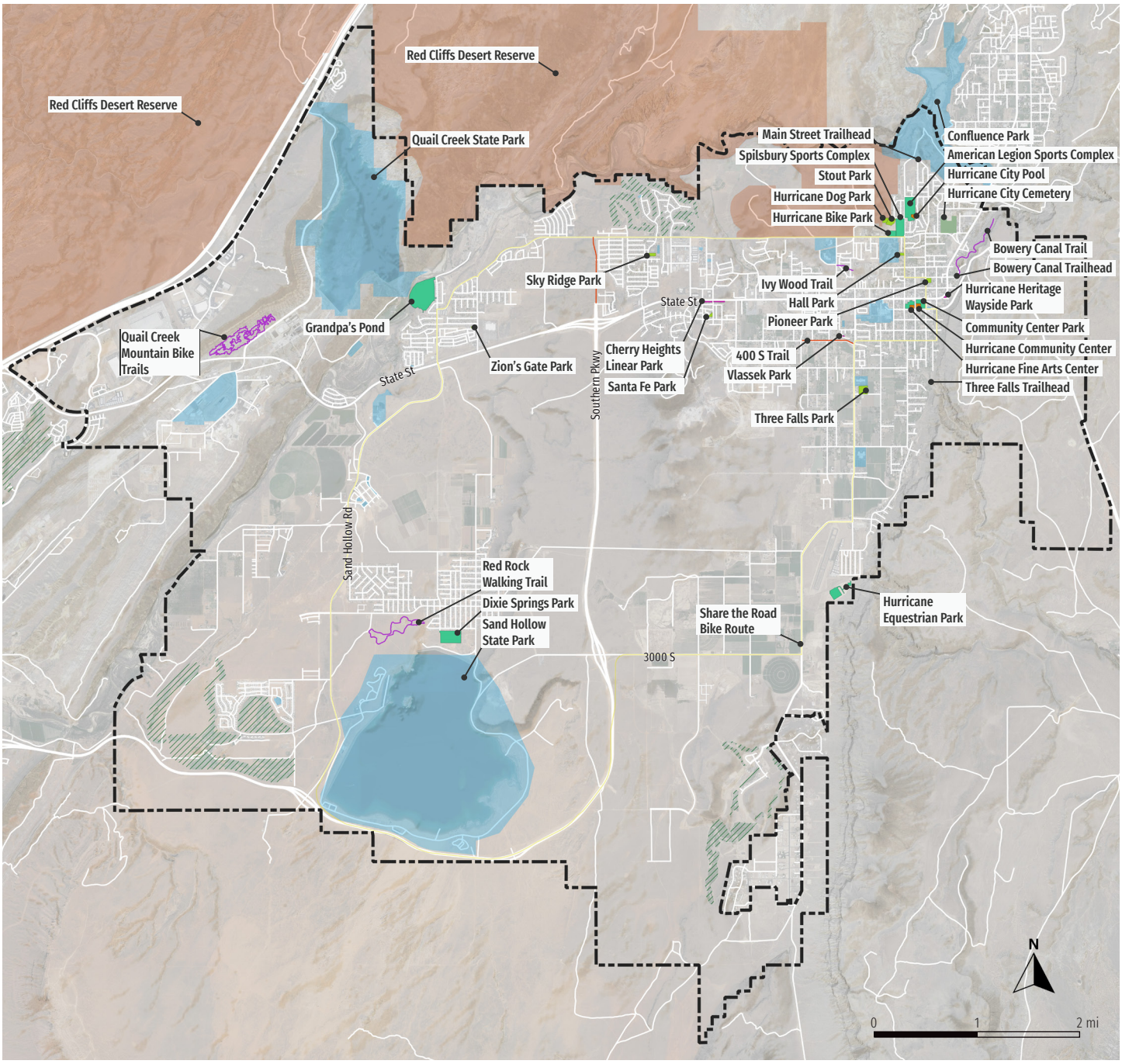


The concept plan for the Spilsbury/American Legion Park Sports Complex is primarily designed to meet the growing needs of the community for organized sports fields and facilities. Adding more sports fields will make it possible to offer more recreation programs for youth and adults. The concept plan also includes two sports buildings to allow space for basketball and other indoor sports. In addition to added fields and facilities for organized sports, the plan includes open grass areas, picnic pavilions, an improved bike park, additional parking, and restroom facilities.

City parks and recreation staff were involved throughout the concept planning process to ensure that the amenities included in the plan meet Hurricane's needs and will bring the maximum value possible to the community.

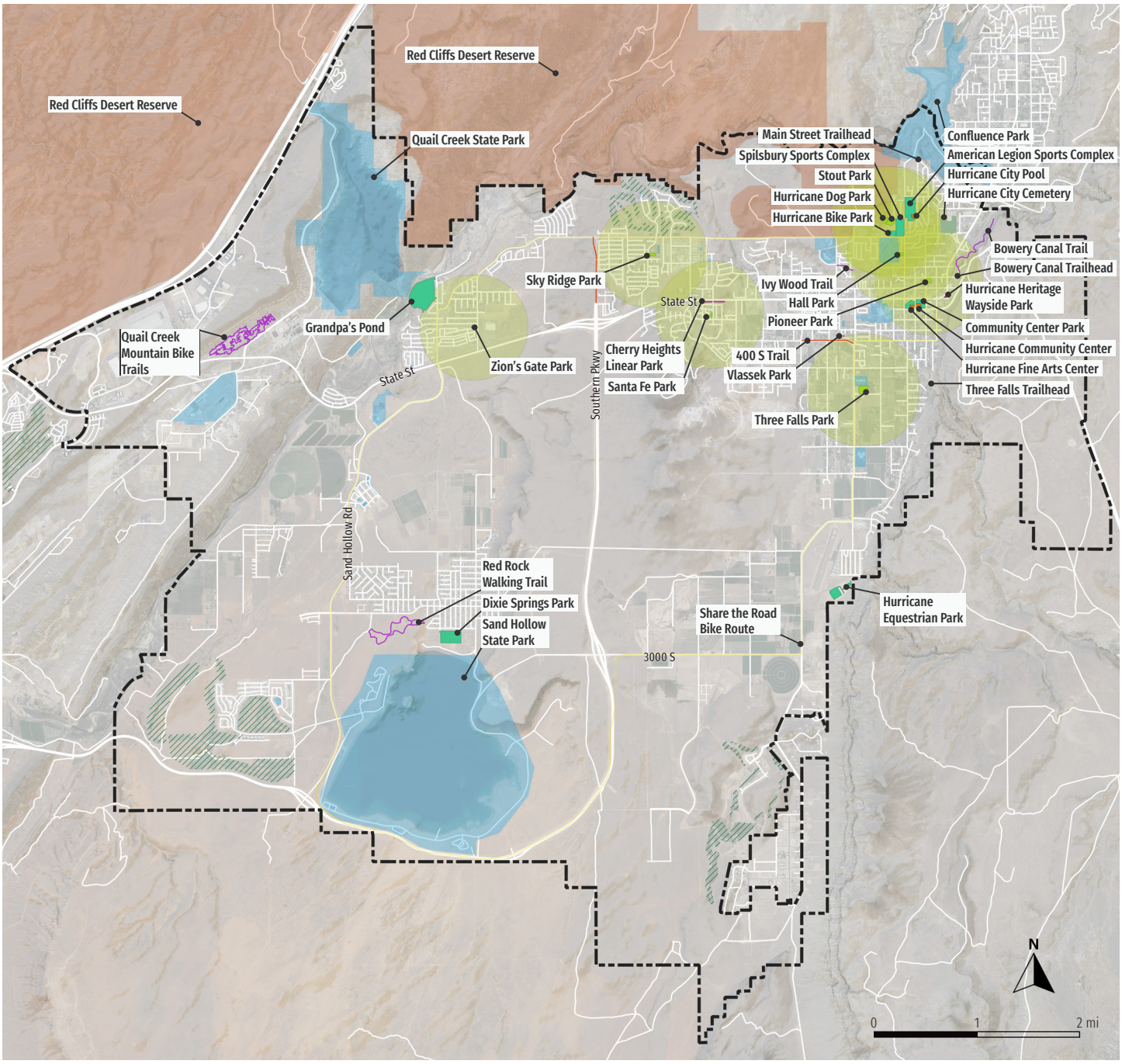
APPENDIX A

MAPS



Existing Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities

- City Boundary
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Special Use Park
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- Recreation Facility
- Non-City Park
- Golf Course
- Paved Trail
- Unpaved Trail
- Bike route



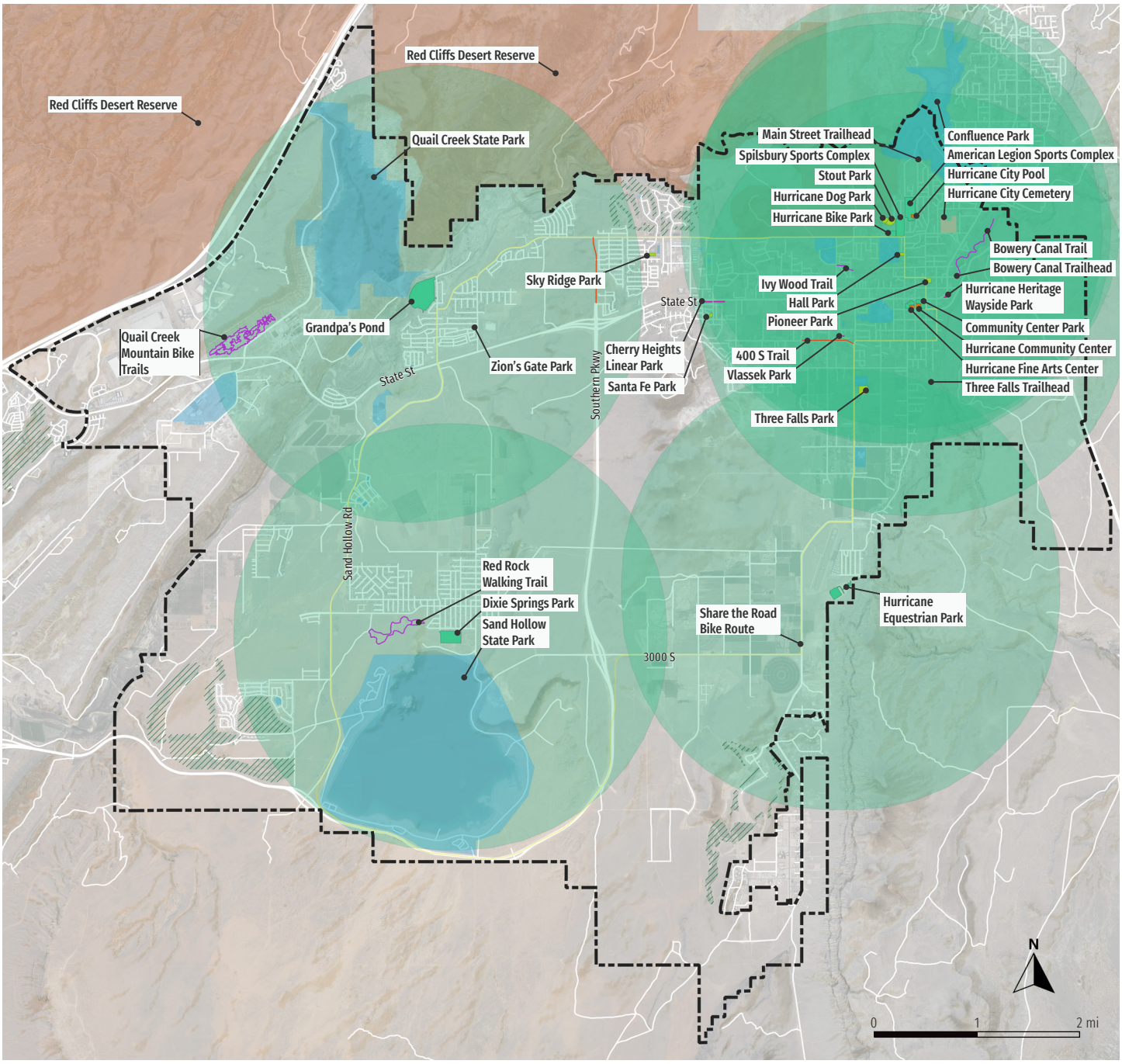
Existing Neighborhood Park Buffers

Neighborhood Park Buffer

City Boundary
Community Park
Neighborhood Park
Special Use Park

Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
Recreation Facility
Non-City Park
Golf Course

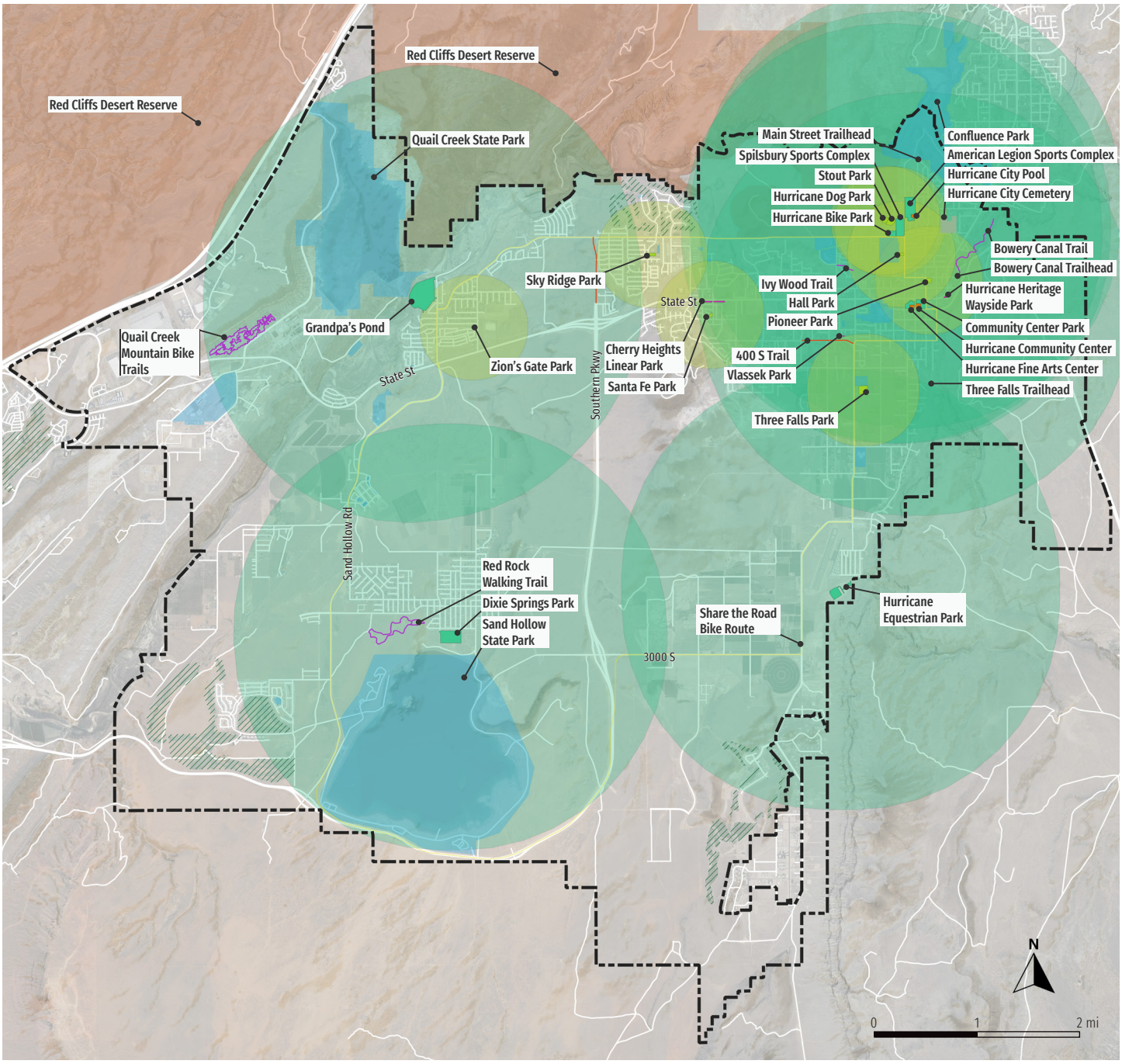
Paved Trail
Unpaved Trail
Bike route



Existing Community Park Buffers

Community Park Buffer

City Boundary
Community Park
Neighborhood Park
Special Use Park
Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
Recreation Facility
Non-City Park
Golf Course
Paved Trail
Unpaved Trail
Bike route



Existing Park Buffers

Neighborhood Park Buffer

Community Park Buffer

City Boundary

Community Park

Neighborhood Park

Special Use Park

Red Cliffs Desert Reserve

Recreation Facility

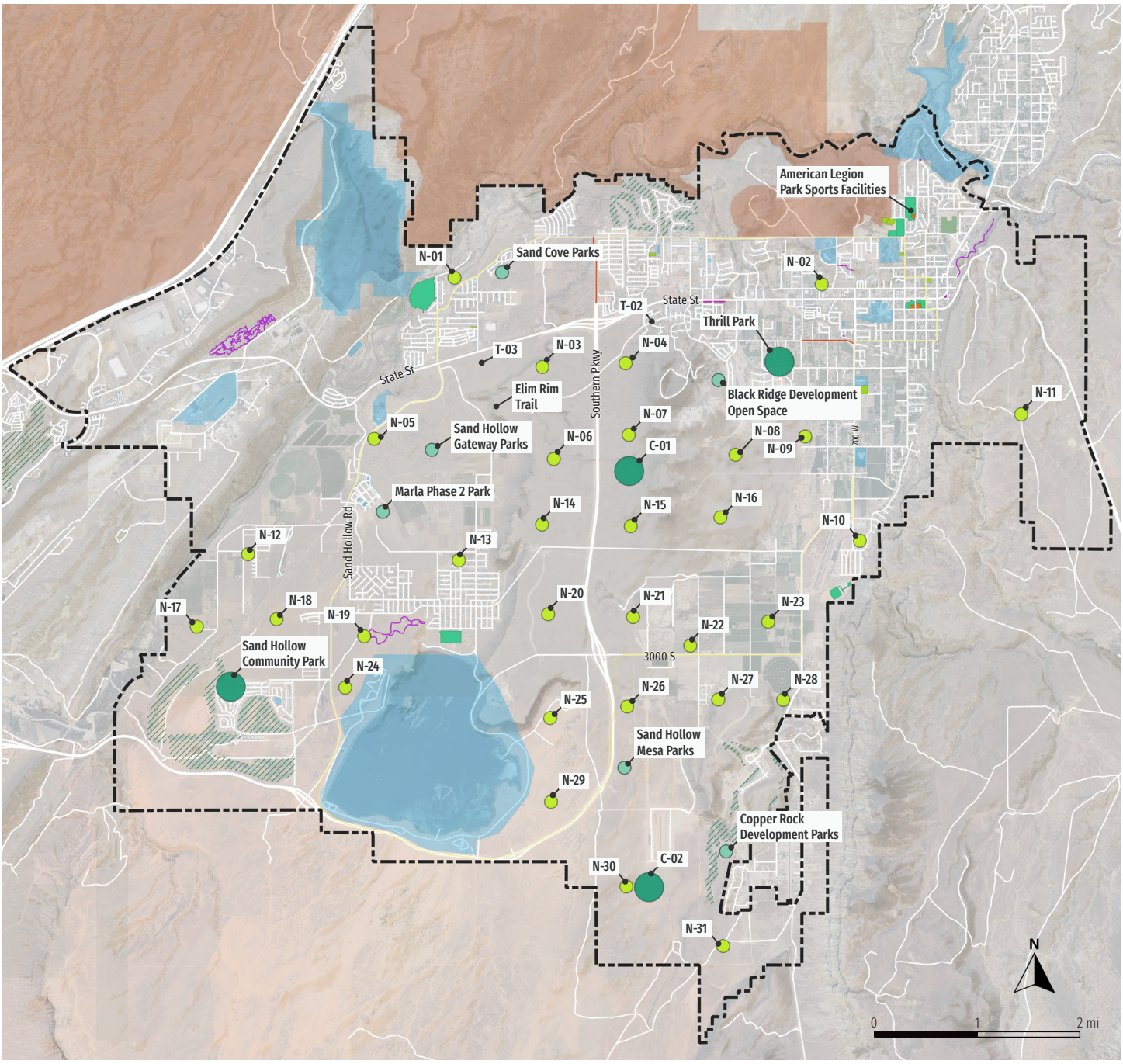
Non-City Park

Golf Course

Paved Trail

Unpaved Trail

Bike route



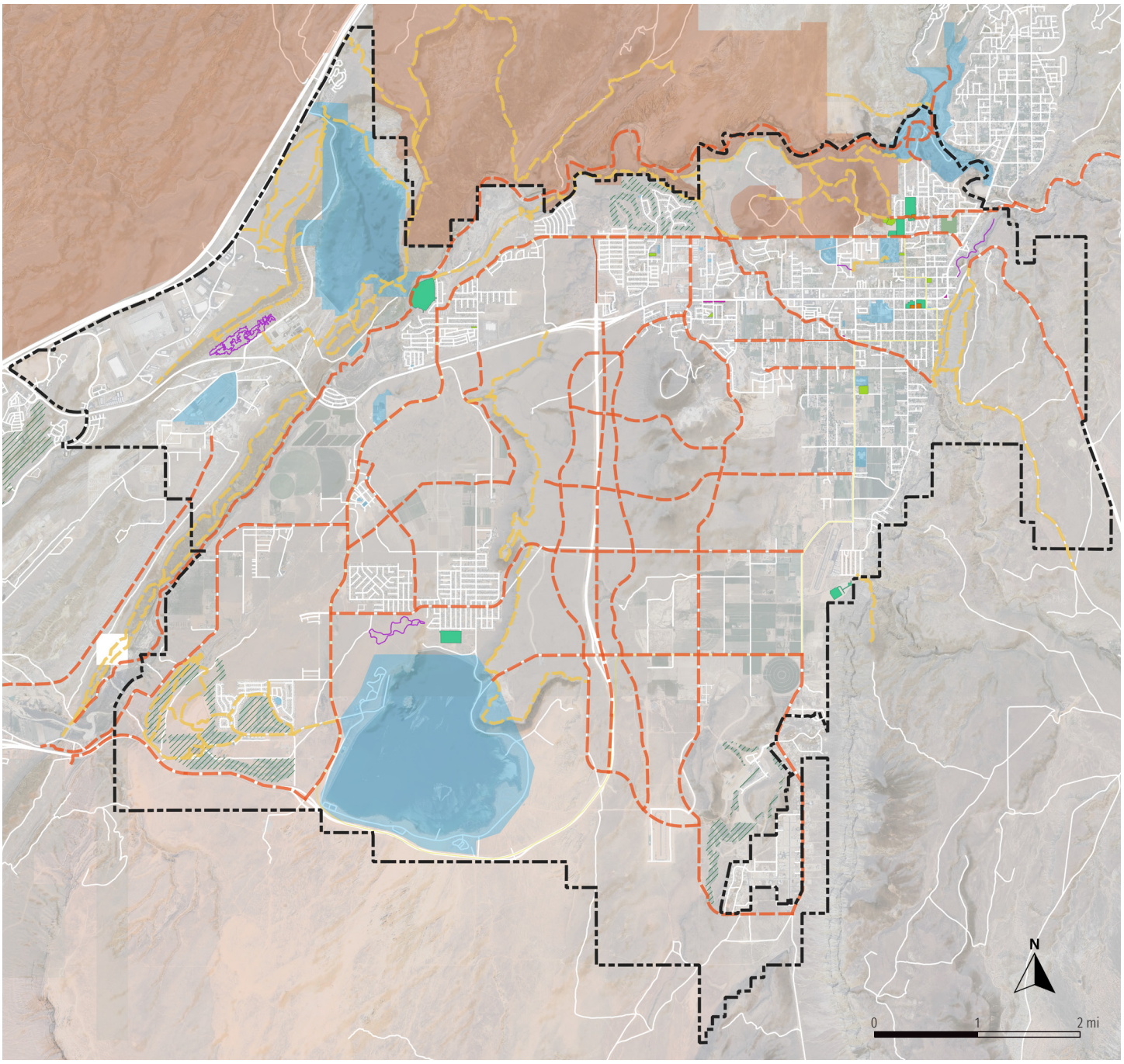
Proposed Parks

Proposed

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Development Agreement Park
- Paved Trail
- Unpaved Trail

Existing

- City Boundary
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Special Use Park
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- Recreation Facility
- Non-City Park
- Golf Course
- Paved Trail
- Unpaved Trail
- Bike route



Proposed Trails

Proposed

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Development Agreement Park
- Paved Trail
- Unpaved Trail

Existing

- City Boundary
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Special Use Park
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
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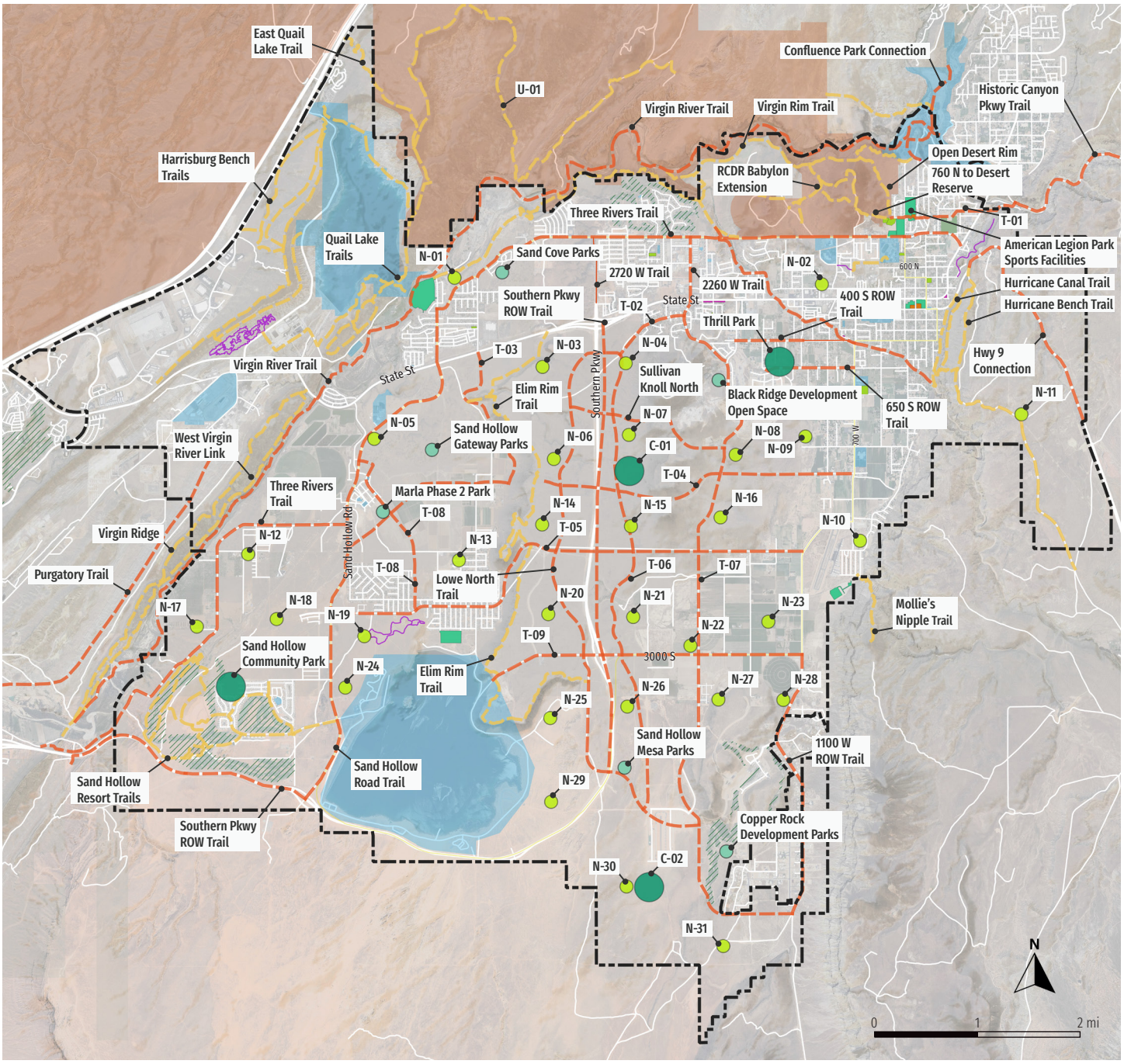


Proposed Parks and Trails Map

Proposed

- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Development Agreement Park
- Paved Trail
- Unpaved Trail

Existing

- City Boundary
- Community Park
- Neighborhood Park
- Special Use Park
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- Recreation Facility
- Non-City Park
- Golf Course
- Paved Trail
- Unpaved Trail
- Bike route

APPENDIX B

UNIT COST CALCULATIONS

PARKS

Park Name	Year	Owner	Project Type	Construction Cost	Incidentals	Project Total Cost	Acres	Cost per Acre
Green Springs Park	2007	Washington City	New Facility	$ 834,300.00	$ 146,256.46	$ 980,556.46	8.6	$ 114,018.19
Dixon Park	2008	City of Caliente	New Facility	$ 2,180,900.00	$ 287,000.00	$ 2,467,900.00	5.3	$ 465,641.51
Super Park	2008	City of Caliente	New Facility	$ 784,900.00	$ 181,000.00	$ 965,900.00	3	$ 321,966.67
Rose Park	2008	City of Caliente	Upgrade	$ 394,900.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 479,900.00	1.3	$ 369,153.85
Sullivan Virgin River Phase I	2011	Washington City	New Facility	$ 1,497,200.00	$ 262,465.74	$ 1,759,665.74	10.6	$ 166,006.20
Rachel Park	2011	Lincoln County	Upgrade	$ 239,600.00	$ 52,600.00	$ 292,200.00	1.5	$ 194,800.00
Little Valley Pickleball	2012	St. George City	New Facility	$ 813,800.00	$ 90,500.00	$ 904,300.00	2.5	$ 361,720.00
Pioche Park Phase II	2012	Lincoln County	Upgrade	$ 758,000.00	$ 167,500.00	$ 925,500.00	2.7	$ 342,777.78
Sky Ridge Park	2012	Hurricane City	New Facility	$ 274,043.15	$ 41,106.47	$ 315,149.62	1.3	$ 250,118.75
White Pine County	2013	White Pine County	New Facility	$ 155,400.00	$ 36,500.00	$ 191,900.00	0.7	$ 274,142.86
North Ely Park	2013	White Pine County	New Facility	$ 162,400.00	$ 44,100.00	$ 206,500.00	1.0	$ 206,500.00
Bianchi Park	2013	White Pine County	Upgrade	$ 153,600.00	$ 22,100.00	$ 175,700.00	0.6	$ 292,833.33
McGill Park	2013	White Pine County	Upgrade	$ 255,100.00	$ 36,800.00	$ 291,900.00	1.3	$ 224,538.46
Steptoe Park	2013	White Pine County	Upgrade	$ 103,200.00	$ 14,900.00	$ 118,100.00	0.4	$ 295,250.00
Courthouse Park	2013	White Pine County	Upgrade	$ 229,500.00	$ 48,100.00	$ 277,600.00	1.3	$ 213,538.46
Pioneer Park Phase I & II	2014	Lincoln County	Upgrade	$ 749,700.00	$ 749,700.00	$ 1,499,400.00	3.2	$ 468,562.50
Royal Oaks Park	2014	St. George City	New Facility	$ 412,000.00	$ 72,225.41	$ 484,225.41	1.0	$ 484,225.41
Silkwood Park	2014	St. George City	New Facility	$ 385,300.00	$ 67,544.78	$ 452,844.78	1.5	$ 301,896.52
Sunset Park	2014	St. George City	Upgrade	$ 560,900.00	$ 98,328.24	$ 659,228.24	2.4	$ 274,678.43
Grandpa's Pond Park	2015	Hurricane City	New Facility	$ 1,465,661.60	$ 219,849.24	$ 1,685,510.84	15.3	$ 110,164.11
Crimson Ridge Park	2018	St George City	New Facility	$ 1,145,893.70	$ 171,884.06	$ 1,317,777.76	4.3	$ 306,459.94
Snake Hollow Bicycle Skills Park Phase 1	2018	St George City	New Facility	$ 2,337,520.60	$ 350,628.09	$ 2,688,148.69	10.4	$ 259,223.60
Atkinville Wash Park	2019	St George City	New Facility	$ 1,224,001.00	$ 183,600.15	$ 1,407,601.15	2.9	$ 485,379.71
Boilers Park	2020	Washington City	New Facility	$ 1,523,000.00	$ 228,450.00	$ 1,751,450.00	2.7	$ 643,915.44
Fish Rock Park	2021	St George City	New Facility	$ 1,522,311.70	$ 228,346.76	$ 1,750,658.46	2.8	$ 625,235.16
Hurricane Equestrian Park	2021	Hurricane City	New Facility	$ 1,804,900.00	$ 123,900.00	$ 1,928,800.00	6.8	$ 283,647.06
Fossil Falls Park	2022	St George City	New Facility	$ 2,585,362.55	$ 387,804.38	$ 2,973,166.93	4.5	$ 660,703.76
Washington City Dog Park Exp	2023	Washington City	Upgrade	$ 873,182.00	$ 130,977.30	$ 1,004,159.30	1.6	$ 643,691.86
			Subtotal	$ 25,426,576.30	$ 4,529,167.08	$ 29,955,743.38	101.41	$ 9,640,789.56
			Cost / Acre	$ 295,392.40	$ 44,661.94	$ 295,392.40		
			Avg. Construction Year	2014				
		Cost / Acre Including Inflation	3.0%	**$ 393,644.14**				

TRAILS

Trail Name	Year	Owner	Project Type	Construction Cost	Incidentals	Total Project Cost	Miles	Cost Per Mile
Three Rivers Trail Connection	2014	Washington City	New Facility	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 210,365.28	$ 1,410,365.28	2.32	$ 607,916.07
Three Rivers Trail Reconstruction	2011	Washington City	New Facility	$ 220,800.00	$ 38,707.21	$ 259,507.21	0.38	$ 685,099.04
Mill Creek Trail	2011	Washington City	New Facility	$ 38,560.00	$ 6,759.74	$ 45,319.74	0.10	$ 453,197.38
Virgin River Trail	2010	Washington City	New Facility	$ 101,200.00	$ 17,740.81	$ 118,940.81	0.50	$ 237,881.61
Virgin River Trail, South C	2013	St. George City	New Facility	$ 121,500.00	$ 21,299.48	$ 142,799.48	0.50	$ 285,598.97
Virgin River Gap Trail	2019	St. George City	New Facility	$ 835,713.40	$ 125,357.01	$ 961,070.41	1.07	$ 898,196.64
600 N Trail	2023	Hurricane City	New Facility	$ 484,179.00	$ 72,626.85	$ 556,805.85	1.80	$ 309,336.58
			Subtotal	$ 3,001,952.40	$ 492,856.38	$ 3,494,808.78	6.67	$ 3,477,226.29
			Cost / Mile	$ 524,054.57	$ 73,904.94	$ 524,054.57		
			Avg. Construction Year	2014				
		Cost / Mile Including Inflation	3.0%	**$ 695,419.87**				

APPENDIX C

CASH FLOW SPREADSHEET

Title	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Revenue										
Total ERCs	11,701	12,374	12,869	13,383	13,918	14,475	15,054	15,656	16,283	16,934
New ERCs		673	495	515	535	557	579	602	626	651
Impact Fees Collected	$ 2,279,987	$ 1,795,254	$ 945,980	$ 2,664,584	$ 2,768,063	$ 2,881,890	$ 2,995,717	$ 3,114,718	$ 3,238,893	$ 3,368,241
Service Fees	$ 512,378	$ 511,271	$ 619,460	$ 638,044	$ 657,185	$ 676,901	$ 697,208	$ 718,124	$ 739,668	$ 761,858
General Fund Allocations	$ 5,875,036	$ 5,100,058	$ 4,866,661	$ 5,012,661	$ 5,163,040	$ 5,317,932	$ 5,477,470	$ 5,641,794	$ 5,811,048	$ 5,985,379
Other Revenues	$ 18,598	$ 332,451	$ 170,984	$ 176,113	$ 181,396	$ 186,838	$ 192,444	$ 198,217	$ 204,163	$ 210,288
Total Operating Revenue	$ 6,406,012	$ 5,943,780	$ 5,657,104	$ 5,826,818	$ 6,001,622	$ 6,181,671	$ 6,367,121	$ 6,558,135	$ 6,754,879	$ 6,957,525
Expenses										
General	$ 1,134,219	$ 1,209,928	$ 1,485,987	$ 1,530,566	$ 1,576,483	$ 1,623,778	$ 1,672,491	$ 1,722,666	$ 1,774,346	$ 1,827,576
Capital Projects	$ -	$ -	$ 766,253		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Operating Expenses	$ 1,134,219	$ 1,209,928	$ 2,252,240	$ 1,530,566	$ 1,576,483	$ 1,623,778	$ 1,672,491	$ 1,722,666	$ 1,774,346	$ 1,827,576
Accounts										
Net Cash	$ 5,271,793	$ 4,733,851	$ 3,404,865	$ 4,296,251	$ 4,425,139	$ 4,557,893	$ 4,694,630	$ 4,835,469	$ 4,980,533	$ 5,129,949
Operating Account Balance	$ -	$ 4,733,851	$ 8,138,716	$ 12,486,659	$ 16,911,798	$ 21,469,691	$ 26,164,321	$ 30,999,790	$ 35,980,322	$ 41,110,271
Impact Fee Balance	$ 4,713,783	$ 5,569,047	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198
Project Costs										
Project Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 894,288	$ 2,664,584	$ 2,768,063	$ 2,881,890	$ 2,995,717	$ 3,114,718	$ 3,238,893
Non-Impact Fee Eligible Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (51,692)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Impact Fee Eligible Cost	$ 2,067,350	$ 3,135,250	$ 1,121,405	$ 945,980	$ 2,664,584	$ 2,768,063	$ 2,881,890	$ 2,995,717	$ 3,114,718	$ 3,238,893
Project Name(s)										

2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
17,493	18,070	18,666	19,283	19,919	20,576	21,255	21,957	22,681	23,429	24,203	25,002	25,827
559	577	596	616	636	657	679	701	724	749	773	799	825
$ 2,892,238	$ 2,985,369	$ 3,083,674	$ 3,187,153	$ 3,290,632	$ 3,399,285	$ 3,513,112	$ 3,626,939	$ 3,745,940	$ 3,875,289	$ 3,999,463	$ 4,133,986	$ 4,268,509
$ 784,713	$ 808,255	$ 832,503	$ 857,478	$ 883,202	$ 909,698	$ 936,989	$ 965,099	$ 994,052	$ 1,023,873	$ 1,054,589	$ 1,086,227	$ 1,118,814
$ 6,164,940	$ 6,349,889	$ 6,540,385	$ 6,736,597	$ 6,938,695	$ 7,146,856	$ 7,361,261	$ 7,582,099	$ 7,809,562	$ 8,043,849	$ 8,285,164	$ 8,533,719	$ 8,789,731
$ 216,597	$ 223,095	$ 229,788	$ 236,681	$ 243,782	$ 251,095	$ 258,628	$ 266,387	$ 274,378	$ 282,610	$ 291,088	$ 299,821	$ 308,815
$ 7,166,251	$ 7,381,238	$ 7,602,675	$ 7,830,756	$ 8,065,678	$ 8,307,649	$ 8,556,878	$ 8,813,584	$ 9,077,992	$ 9,350,332	$ 9,630,842	$ 9,919,767	$ 10,217,360
$ 1,882,404	$ 1,938,876	$ 1,997,042	$ 2,056,953	$ 2,118,662	$ 2,182,222	$ 2,247,688	$ 2,315,119	$ 2,384,572	$ 2,456,110	$ 2,529,793	$ 2,605,687	$ 2,683,857
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 1,882,404	$ 1,938,876	$ 1,997,042	$ 2,056,953	$ 2,118,662	$ 2,182,222	$ 2,247,688	$ 2,315,119	$ 2,384,572	$ 2,456,110	$ 2,529,793	$ 2,605,687	$ 2,683,857
$ 5,283,847	$ 5,442,363	$ 5,605,633	$ 5,773,802	$ 5,947,017	$ 6,125,427	$ 6,309,190	$ 6,498,466	$ 6,693,419	$ 6,894,222	$ 7,101,049	$ 7,314,080	$ 7,533,503
$ 46,394,118	$ 51,836,481	$ 57,442,114	$ 63,215,917	$ 69,162,933	$ 75,288,360	$ 81,597,550	$ 88,096,015	$ 94,789,435	$ 101,683,657	$ 108,784,706	$ 116,098,786	$ 123,632,288
$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198	$ 4,895,198
$ 3,368,241	$ 2,892,238	$ 2,985,369	$ 3,083,674	$ 3,187,153	$ 3,290,632	$ 3,399,285	$ 3,513,112	$ 3,626,939	$ 3,745,940	$ 3,875,289	$ 3,999,463	$ 4,133,986
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 3,368,241	$ 2,892,238	$ 2,985,369	$ 3,083,674	$ 3,187,153	$ 3,290,632	$ 3,399,285	$ 3,513,112	$ 3,626,939	$ 3,745,940	$ 3,875,289	$ 3,999,463	$ 4,133,986

APPENDIX D

SURVEY METHODS AND FULL RESULTS

Methods

Survey Format

The survey included 13 questions about respondents' use of parks, trails, and recreation facilities and their preferences for future development of such facilities, as well as 14 questions about the demographics of survey respondents. There was also a final question for respondents to leave any additional comments. Instructions on how to return the survey were available at the top of the form.

Survey Distribution and Collection

The community survey was distributed to residents through several channels. Surveys were made available on the city website on October 16, 2023 and paper copies were mailed out with utility bills to all residents shortly thereafter. Paper surveys were also handed out at the first partnering meeting and open house on November 7. There was a final effort to distribute surveys at the city Christmas tree lighting on November 27 before the deadline to submit surveys on November 30, 2023.

Paper surveys were able to be returned at the first public open house, to the city planning office, and at the Christmas tree lighting. If residents opted for the online option, they could fill out the survey in PDF form. The survey could then be emailed to the city.

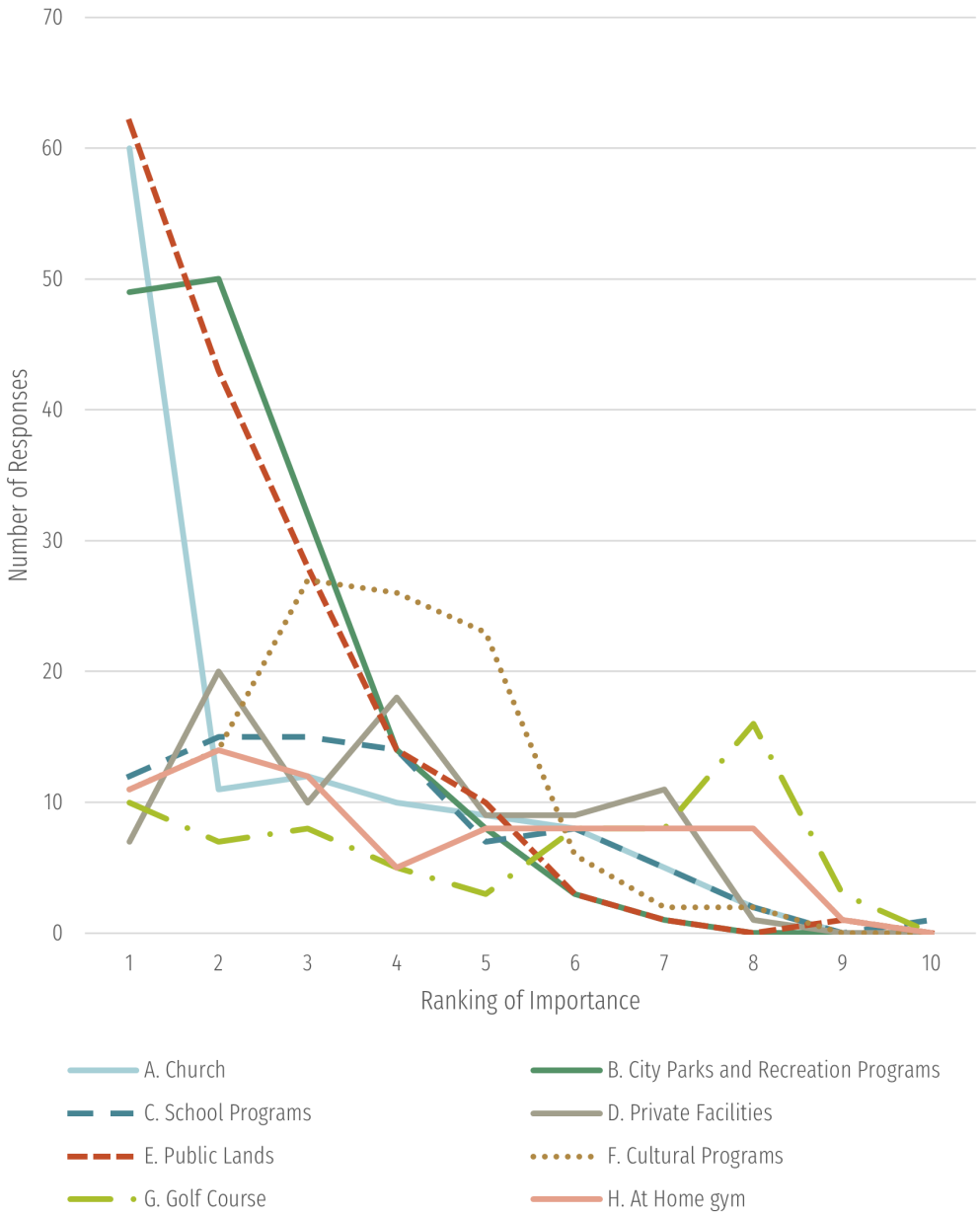
Data Processing and Representation

On questions that allowed for multiple boxes to be checked, such as selecting which facilities and programs that respondents participate in or visit, graphs display a total number of boxes checked for each item. For questions that should only have one response, such as where the options are "Yes", "No", and "Don't Know", the figures show the percentage of respondents who checked each option as a portion of the whole. On Question 12, where respondents were asked to rank which types of parks are most important to develop in Hurricane, a higher response (meaning more important to develop) was given a higher weight in influencing the response score shown on the figure, with the highest response giving seven points to the score of that category and the lowest response giving one point.

In several places on the survey, respondents were given the opportunity to enter text responses. Where this was available, all responses given are listed below the results for that question. Responses are included exactly as they were entered or written. If a portion of a handwritten response was illegible, that is indicated by [illegible].

Survey Results

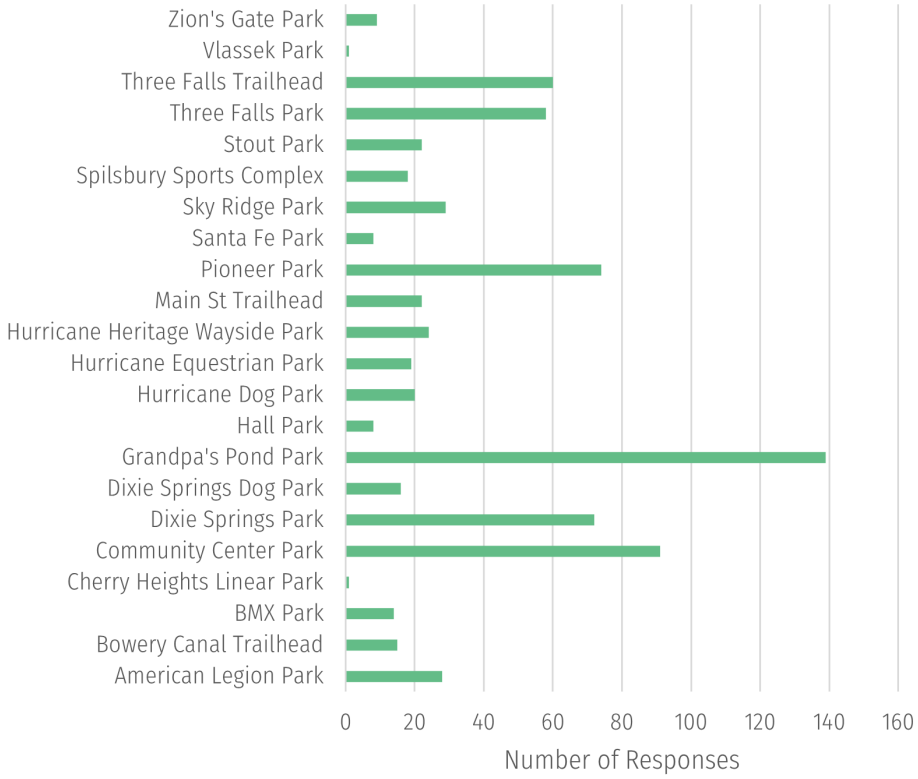
1. Please rank, in order of importance, how your household leisure and recreational needs are met (1 = 1st choice, 2 = 2nd choice, etc.)



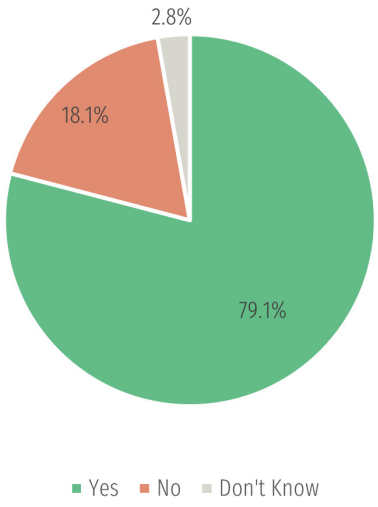
Responses to "Other" (For *1. Please rank, in order of importance, how your household leisure and recreational needs are met)*

Equestrian Park	Skate Parks	Zion NP
UYSA Soccer Club	PB Courts	Bike Paths
Skate Parks	Pickleball Courts	Dog Park @ Dixie Springs
Neighborhood walks	Events at Community Center (like Peach Days)	My own Land
Indoor Pool	Dog Walking	Dog Parks
Park/Pickleball/ Dog Park	Library	Do what we do

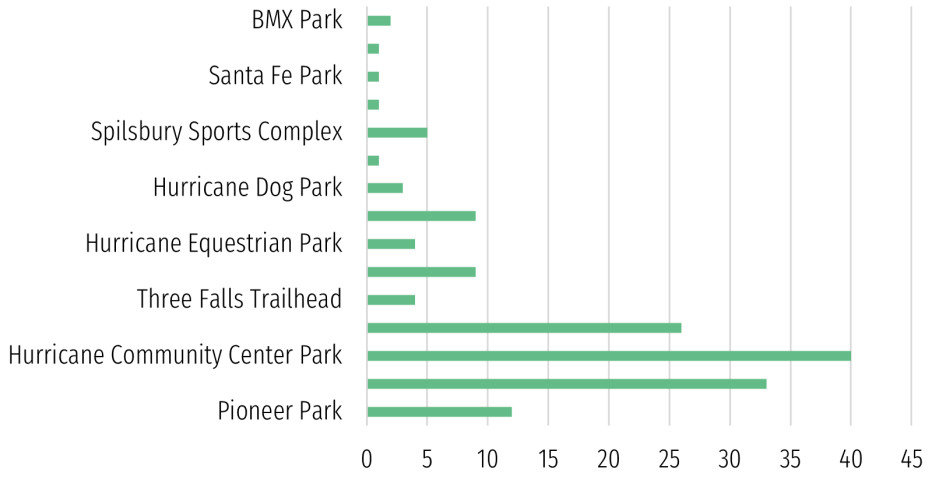
2. Which of the following parks are used most by your household? (Please check all that apply)



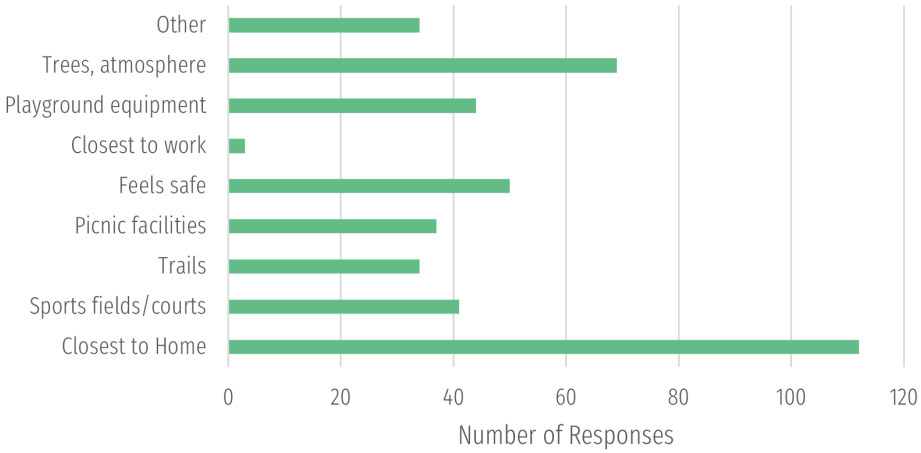
3. From your perspective, is it important to have public parks within walking distance of your neighborhood (within 1/2 mile or 10 minutes)?



4. Which Hurricane City Park do you use most often?



Why do you use this park most often?



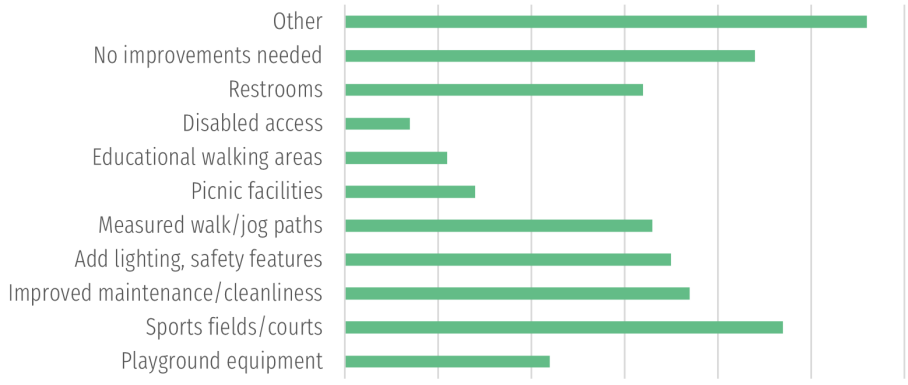
Responses to "Other" (For *Why do you use this park most often?*)

Park Chosen	Response to "Other"
Grandpa's Pond	Photography
Community Center Park	all other courts are being used
Grandpa's Pond	Water, Ducks & Path
Grandpa's Pond	Wildlife there
Hurricane Equestrian Park	Functional
Grandpa's Pond	Can walk my Dog
Sky Ridge Park	Pickleball
Dixie Springs	Has dog Park, pickleball & walking trails
none	Forest Service BLM
Community Center Park	community center

(Continued) Responses to "Other" (For *Why do you use this park most often?*)

Park Chosen	Response to "Other"
Grandpa's Pond	Nice walking trails
Community Center Park	Splash Pond
Dixie Springs Park	Splash Pad
Hurricane Dog Park	It's a dog park
Hurricane Dog Park	Need more Dog Parks
Community Center Park	Pickleball
Grandpa's Pond	Love it!
Grandpa's Pond	Water
none	Fitness
Grandpa's Pond	Walking Trail
Grandpa's Pond	Water
none	Municiple & Rec Center
Grandpa's Pond	Rest Rooms
none	Dixie springs
Grandpa's Pond	Dogs Allowed
none	Hurricane Trailhead
Dog Park in Washington	I have to go to Washington
none	rec center - waiting for classes
Community Center Park	Activities
none	Hiking/Walking
Dixie Springs Park	Pickleball Court
Community Center Park	Close to other activities
Grandpa's Pond	Don't use naymore - Too many dogs
Community Center Park	Festivals
Community Center Park	Community Activites
Pioneer Park	Dog Walks
Community Center	Quilt guild meets there

5. What improvements should be made to the park you use most often?



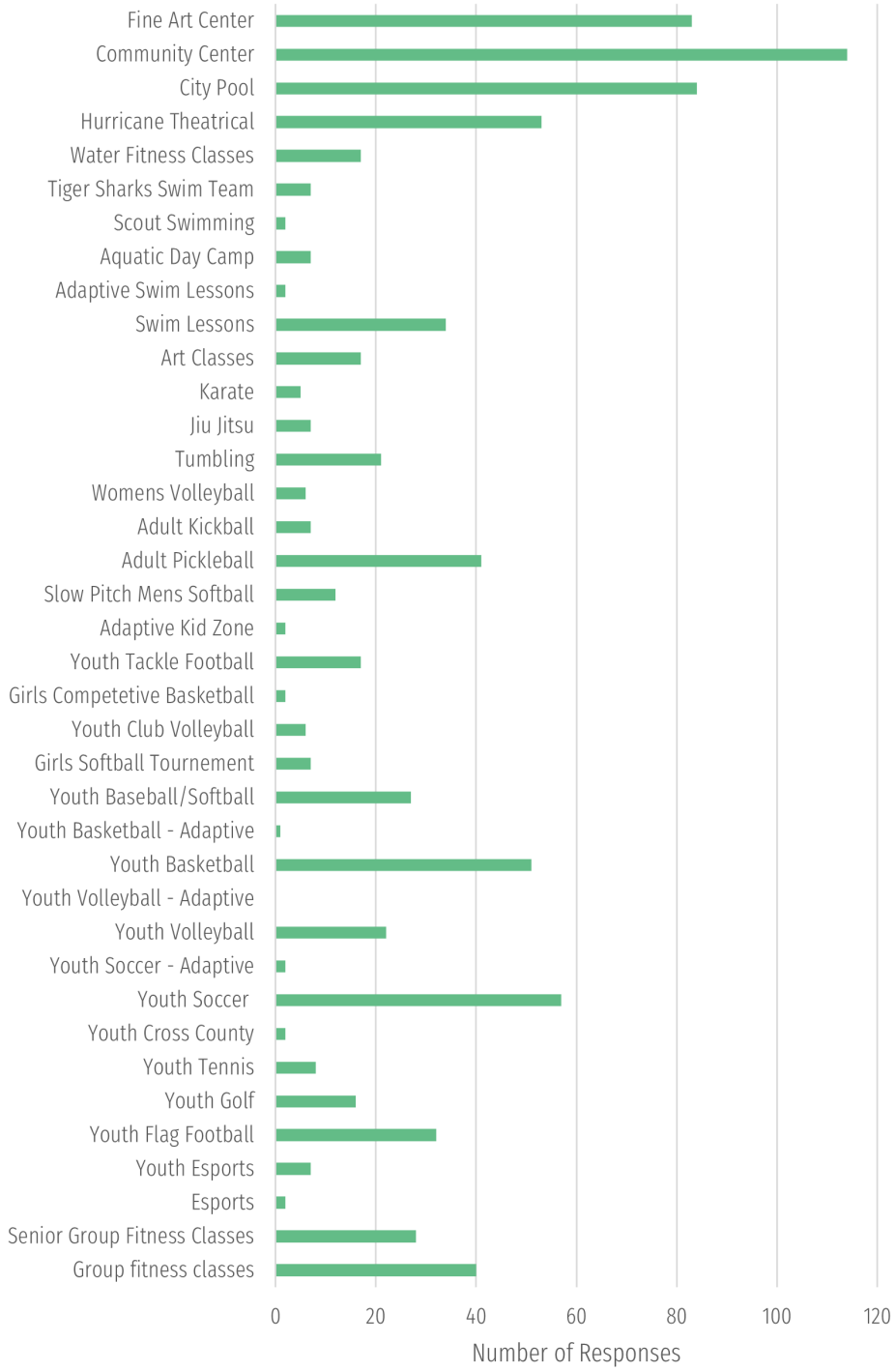
Responses to "Other" (For *5. What improvements should be made to the park you use most often?*)

Park Chosen	Response to "Other"
Community Center Park	please fix the cracks in the pickleball courts someone is going to get hurt restrooms need to be cleaned regularly
Dixie Springs Park	I use natural BLM parks most
none	Bike & Walking Paths increased
Equestrian Park	Expand Participant Trailer Parking
Dixie Springs Park	Trail Access
[illegible]	Broken in mutiple places
Dixie Springs Park	Skate Parks
Grandpa's Pond	Control of goatherds (sticker plants)
Dixie Springs Park	Don't water dog park so often when it's cold- muddy
Sky Ridge Park	Pickleball Courts-cracked need repaired
none	Parking @ Community Center
none	Parking
Dixie Springs Park	Skatepark
Community Center Park	Trails not road connecting
Community Center Park	Child Safety Fence
Community Center Park	Fitness Equipment
Hurricane Dog Park	More Dog Parks
Hurricane Dog Park	Prettier Dog Parks
none	A sidewalk to get there
Pioneer Park	Shade cover on entire playground equipment
Community Center Park	Clean Restrooms
none	Don't Use
none	Less People
Grandpa's Pond	Bike paths along Virgin River
Pioneer Park	Frontage on Pioneer Blvd. between 1800 W & 2000 W - Pine trees should not have been cut down w/o local input
none	Adult 50+ Fitness Park
Community Center Park	Spray for bugs
Grandpa's Pond	Pioneer Park
Grandpa's Pond	Another platform near water
Grandpa's Pond	Pickleball
American Legion Sports Complex	Concession Added to Legion
Grandpa's Pond	Wider fencing at the water bridge
Grandpa's Pond	Some trees were infested (with moth sacks?) & died on the N/W side. Spraying them annually would help.
none	Sky Mtn GC is very nice
Grandpa's Pond	Cleaner Pond
none	Gym & Workout Facilities
Dixie Springs Park	At Dog Parks
none	More Hiking& Bike Trails
Hurricane Equestrian Park	Re-route mollies nipple trail so it is longer & not so steep
none	Dog Park Hurriocane - Improve
Dixie Springs Park	Fitness Course
none	More Trees, Green spaces
	More appealing main street

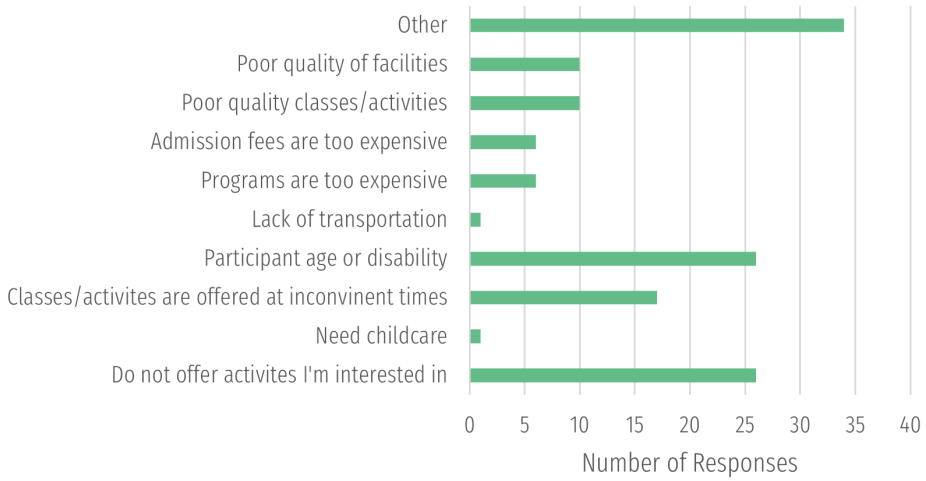
(Continued) Responses to "Other" (For *5. What improvements should be made to the park you use most often?*)

Park Chosen	Response to "Other"
Grandpa's Pond	It's fine just the way it is
none	More Trails/more paths &Shade trees
Grandpa's Pond	Some Parks missing infant seat swings
Santa Fe Park	Enforce no dogs to eliminate dog poop.
none	Allow Dogs
Stout Park	Trails & Better Parking
none	The verbally abusive chubby guy walking his pitbull didn't have a leash on the dog - He carried it. Keep dogs off trails
Grandpa's Pond	Add'l Trails along river
Grandpa's Pond	Trail Markee at 3 Falls
Community Center Park	Pickelball Courts
Pioneer Park	Walking Trails
none	Shade Trees
none	Closer to JK Ranch & Airport
none	Fitness equipment
American Legion Sports Complex	Bike/Walk paths from parks
Community Center Park	The path around the perimeter is broken up
Three Falls Park	Skate Parks
Dixie Springs Park	Better sanctioned/fencing
BMX Park	Ga Ga Ball Court
Three Falls Park	

6a. The Hurricane Leisure and Recreation Department offers the following programs and facilities. Please check the facilities that you and your family participate in or visit.



6b. If you do not participate in any of the above activities or use any of the facilities, why not?



Responses to "Other" (For *6b. If you do not participate in any of the above activities or use any of the facilities, why not?*)

Times don't work for me
At this time, not interested in classes.
Work long hours; hike on BLM or State Parks when avbailable
Personal Time Constraints
Not Interested
Part time Resident
Not aware of much of what is listed as avaialable - better marketing?
Not in habit
I live in Zion's Gate (Too Far)
Like to bike & hike
Pleae reset clocks, smells, old, falling apart
No park close enough
OHV @ Sand Hollow
Too lazy
I have other things I do. Single Adult /no children
No Interest
Pool closed in Winter - Need year round
I watch the grandkids
Too many people
Time
Not enough time as paretns
Update & enlarge facility
Membership at [illegible]
Travel time from home to city center is 10 minutes
Other Activities
Don't use any
Pool too crowded & don't offer classes
Not here often enough
not full time resident
Sr.
Most likely to hike & bike
Don't know enough about the programs
Need Adult Coed Volleyball
Need Indoor Pool
Not Needed
Don't need them
Dog Parks are not safe, the signs do not make sense.
Distance to Rec Center
My work &play schedule
Another Pickelball Court
Horse Areana gone! :(
Always sharing fields with schools
Lack of Awareness of what is offered.
Too far away from where I live

7. Please choose up to five activities and facilities (parks, recreation, and trails) not currently offered by the city that you feel are most needed in Hurricane

New Activities Needed

More adult activities
More evening activities
Knitting Classes
Photography Classes
Tech/Stem Classes
Gardening Classes
Language Classes
Adult Education
Classes that combine young & old
Bouldering
Flexibility for Adults
Skate Park
Paved Trails
Mountain Bike Trails
Less Kids per swim class
Handicap Trails
Amature Golf League
More Biking Paths
Bowling Leagues
Year round swimming
Cheer Team
Toddler/Parent classes in evening
Paved Walking
Biking Trail System-Separated from Roadways
Skate Boarding Camp
Pickle Ball Courts
Soccer Fields
Bigger City Pool
More Asphalt Trails
Women's Softball
biking routes without traffic
Trails
Trails
Finish 5k trail
Walking Trails
Paved Bike Paths
Pickleball courts lighted
Dog Park
outdoor workout equip.
more live music
open mic
Indoor Swimming
Raquetball Courts
Boccee Ball
Cycling
Bocce Ball/Horsehoes
Classes after work hours
Not enough Dog Parks
Cycling
Walking
Pilates
More Yoga
Evening Sr. Exercise
Eric Dodge Line Dancing
Winter Water Aerobics
More Hiking
Rock Walls
Walking Paths
A variety of exercise machines
More baseball tournaments
Larger & Modern Community Center w/ gym, art, dance, cooking classes
More Parks
Yoga
Women's mtb club
Organized Hiking Groups
Youth Mountain Biking
Year round Indoor Pool
More Paved Trails
Bingo
Photography
Bird Watching
Bocce Ball
Year round Pool
Adult Gym
Adult Pool w/ Classes
Rec Center
Pool
Trails
Water Fitness
more bike trails
more hike trails
paved hiking
paved biking
Self Defense
Mountain Trails
Make more trails
preserve open space
Workout facility
Adult Volleyball
Indoor Pool
Year round pool
Rec Center
Toddler Programs

New Activities Needed (continued)

Yoga
Spanish Programs
Shooting
Archery
Bingo
Offroad Racing
Hikes
Spiritual Classes
Walking Paths
Bicycle Paths
Park w/ an interiror dog park & no dogs allowed outside it.
Paved Bike Trails
Bike & Walking Trails
Gymnastics
Horse Trails
Basketball
More Golf
Upgrade Softball
LeCross
Water Slide
Step Class
Water Fitness
Yoga Inside
Mountain Bike Trail
Walking Trail
Kindergarten Football
Skate Park/Events
BMX Events
Bike paths
Ga Ga Ball
Mountain Biking
Biking
More Trails
Hockey
Bowling
Bowling
Adult Balet
More Hiking Trails
Indoor Pool
Running Trails
Bike Trails

New Facilities Needed

walking and bike paths needed in the Dixie Springs area
Soccer Fields w/ Lights
Football Fields w/ Lights
Baseball Fields w/ Lights
Indoor swimming Pool
A garden Park/Trail
Trails that lead to lakes
Bridge Trailheads
Parkour Playgrounds
Indoor Pool
Weight Room
Fix Pickleball Courts at Community Center
Large Trailhad sign at Hurricane Canal Trailhead
More Trails
Rec Center
Indoor Pool
Tennis Courts
Paved Bike Paths
would love an informational sign about wildlife that inhabit
Grandpa's Pond
6+ Basketball Gyms
2nd Access to Equestrian Park
Handicap Trails
We have 2 courses
Safer Paths on Streets
Bowling Alley
Covered Swimming Pool
Indoor Pool
Bike park w/ trails for kids
Continue 600 N Path
Skate Parks
Skate Sports
Skate??
trails, trails trails!
More childcare
Pool
Community Center
Community Center
Pool
Bathrooms
New Pool
New Pool
600 N Trail
Skatepark
Bike Park
Pump Track
Paved Trails
Trail from Sky
Ridge area to main city
Separate Bike Trails
Non street walk/bike
Pickle ball Courts
More Bike Trails
New Pickleball Courts
Connected Trails System
Trees along Trails
Connected Trails System
Paved Bike Trails

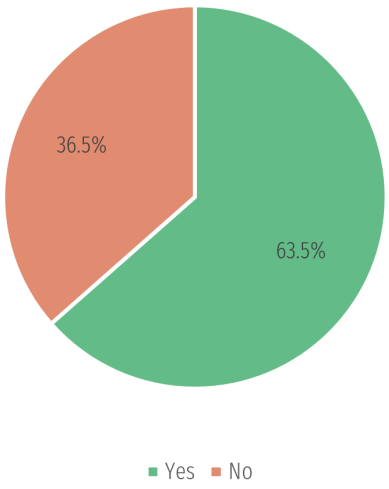
New Facilities Needed (continued)

Safety at Existing Parks
Improvements at existing rec center
Deicated Skate park
More bike lane/walking paths
Better parking
Paved Trails
Bocce Ball
Urban Bike Paths
Mountain Bike Park
Courts in Park
Paved City Trails
Skate Park
Connected Bike Paths
Connected Walk Paths
Covered/Indoor Pool
Weight Room
Gyms
Indoor Swimming Pool
Indoor Courts
Jump House
Bike Trail
4 Seasons Pool/Lazy River
Pickleball Courts
Pickleball Courts
Enclosed Pool
More complete bike trails
More Vegetation
new baseball complex
new basketball facility
New Rec Center
Bocce Ball Court
Something for active seniors
Pickle ball
Indoor basketball
football fields
Comprehensive Recreation Center
Bike Trails
Swimming Pool
Sandbox
Meditation Garden
Hiking trails
pickleball courts
better mtb park (like St. George)
Lined Virgin River Trails system
More Ball Fields
Year round swimming
Climbing wall (Changeable)
Batting Cage (Rentable)
More paved bike trails
Trail off 1380 W to BLM for Trail Riders
More Bike Paths (asphalt)
Community Rec/Pool
Inddor Pool/Indoor Walking
Municiple Center
Indoor Pool
Fitness Center
Rec Center
New Pool
Connecting
Indoor Pool
Water Park
Indoor Swimming
Rec Center
Hiking/Walking Paved
Improve Dog park
Gym
Indoor Pool
New Rec Center
Indoor Pool
Walking Paths
Hiking Trails
biking paths
Toddler Safe Playground
Walking Trail
Bowling Alley
Motorcycle Park
Skate/BMX Park
Gym
More Trails, Less Dogs
Shooting Pen
More walking Paths
Swimming Pool - Indoor
Paved Bike Trails
New Horse Arena
Bike Trails
Walking Trails
Parks
Rec Center
Walking Trails
Basketball
Softball
Gym
Water Slides
Indoor Pool
Parkour
More Parks
Softball Fields
Walk/bike Paths from Toquerville to DMV
More Fields
Walking Path on 400 S (West of 700W)
Sidewalks
Skate Park
Skate Park
BMX Park (better)

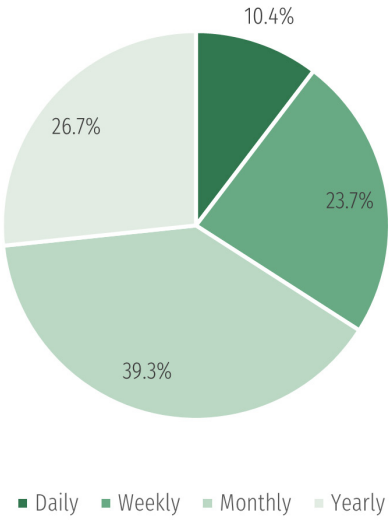
New Facilities Needed (continued)

more pickelball coutrts
bike paths
Court
Trails
Bike Path
Paved Track
Skate Park
More Baseball Fields
More Soccer Field
More Sports Courts
batting cages
wlk/jog paths
Batting Cages
more pickelball
Indoor Soccer Court
Indoor Pool
More Bike Paths

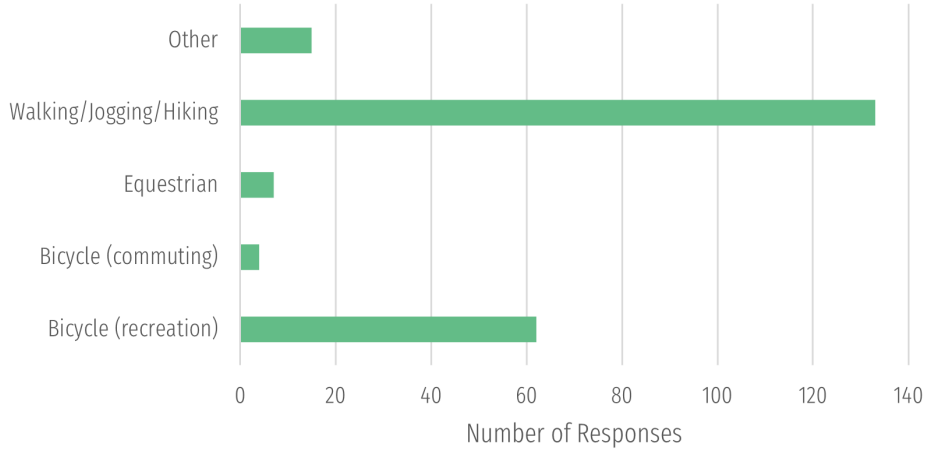
8. Does you family use the City's trail system?



If yes, how often?



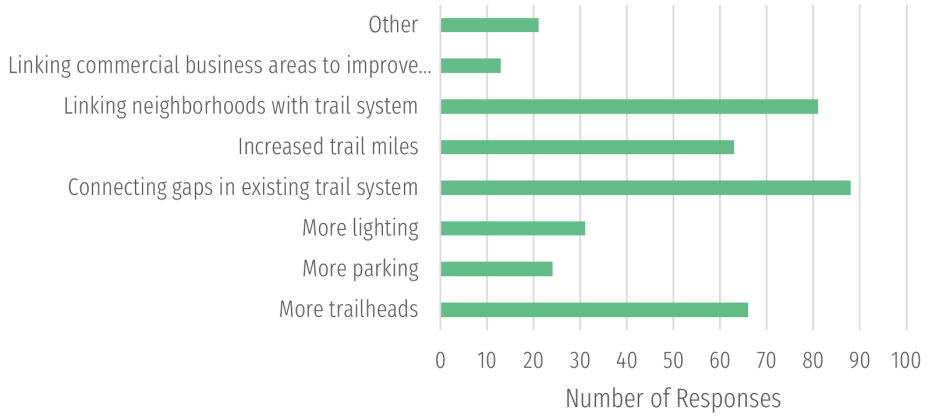
Please check the reasons why you use the trails (please check all that apply):



Responses to "Other" (For *Please check the reasons why you use the trails*)

Photography
Bike Trail from Dixie Springs to State St.
Only use when family comes to town
Wouldn't consider it a trail
The Trails System needs more publicity. I woujld love to use it but I don't know anything about it
None Complete
The trails systems do not connect throughout the town.
Dog exercise
I would use bike trails mopre often if there were more paved trails safe from road.
Dog exercise
Dog Accessible
Trails are subpar
Didn't know there was a Trail System
We use Virgin River Trails Weekly.
Can't really use bike trails because there aren't any.
Dog
So many horse owners on 1380 W & we have to trotter out to ride so sad! Help us out
Wheelchair
Wheelchair
Scooters
Dog Walks
Trail Running
I hope somebody looks at this
Rec Activities should cover their own cost. It shjould not be a tax to the community
Running
Quarterly
Dog Walks
We go to St. George & Use their bike trails because we don't have any
Don't know of them
Education

9. What improvements should be made to the trails system? (Please pick up to two (2) choices.)

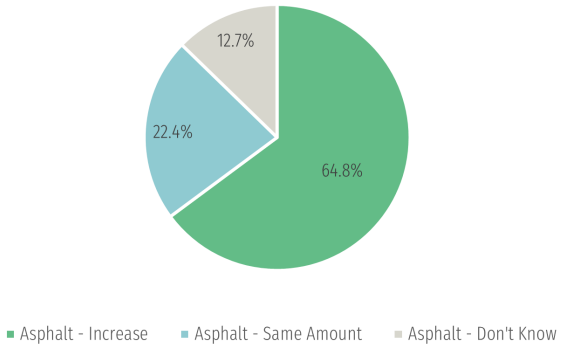


Responses to "Other" (For *Please check the reasons why you use the trails*)

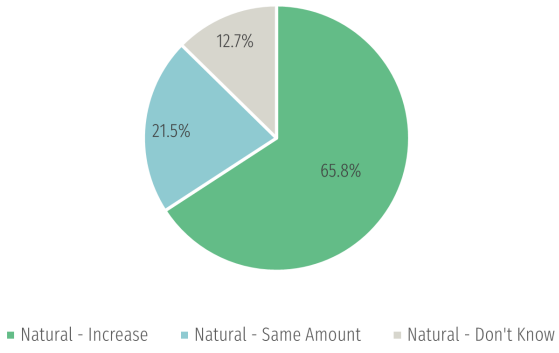
make walking trails near Dixie Springs
I usually use BLM or State Parkspreferring natural open spaces
need more maps info on existing trails
Better trail from town to Gould System
More walking trails in town
Paved Trials
Lighting
Separate from Traffic
PB Courts
Go biking w/ kids ww/o getting ran over
Make Hurricane walkable city
I don't walk or Hike naymore
More Dog Friendly Trails
parking lot patrolled by Police to prevent crime
Connect to St. George
Dog Park
More trees & Grass
Advertise it where it is.
Less Pavement
Need more neighborhood trails that connect throughout city
If there is a well at 3 falls trail head, they should close the wash entrance
Don't do anything
Increase out awareness
Connect Bike paths
Real Trails in the turtle reserve

10. Should Hurricane City increase or keep the same amount of trails of each type?

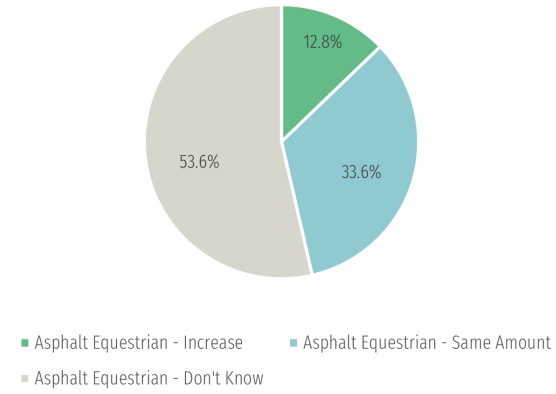
Asphalt Trails - Increase or Keep Same Amount



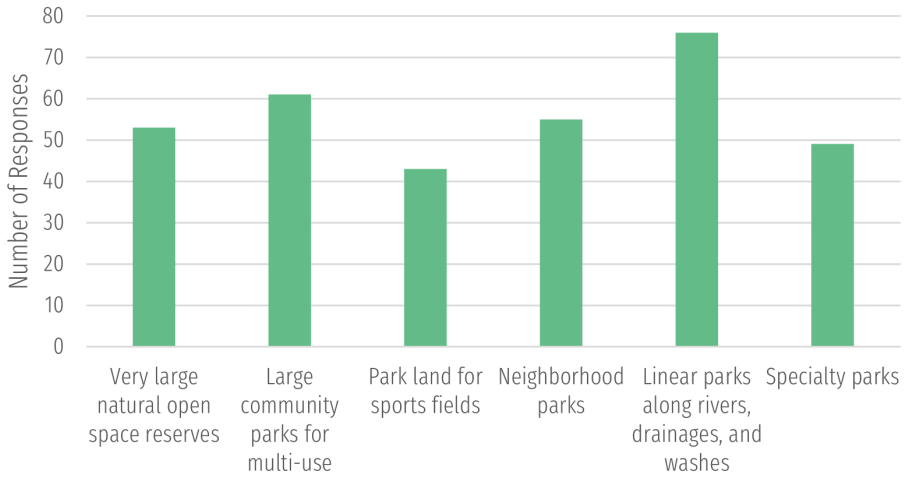
Natural Trails - Increase or Keep Same Amount



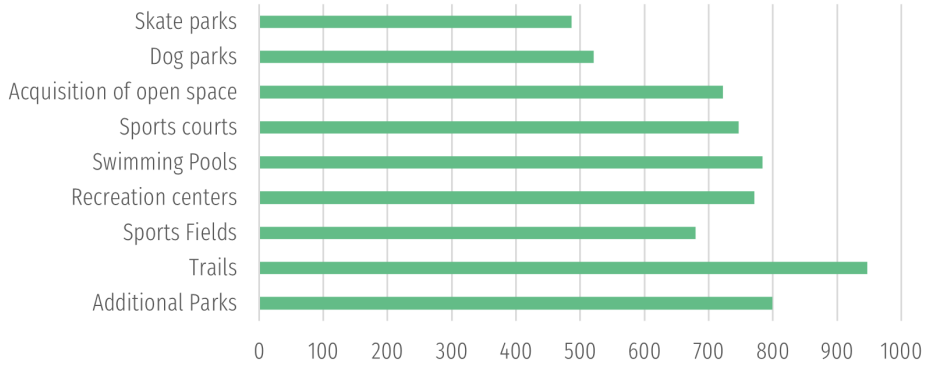
Equestrian Trails - Increase or Keep Same Amount



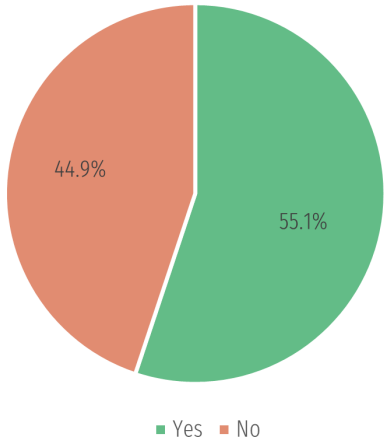
11. What type of park land is most needed in Hurricane? (Please pick up to two (2) choices.)



12. Please tell us how important it is for Hurricane City to develop the following (please circle the number that best describes your feelings, using a scale with "1" meaning unimportant and "7" meaning very important)



13. Do you feel that the Leisure & Recreation Department meets the demands of the community for programming and facilities?



If no, please explain how they can better meet your expectations and wants.

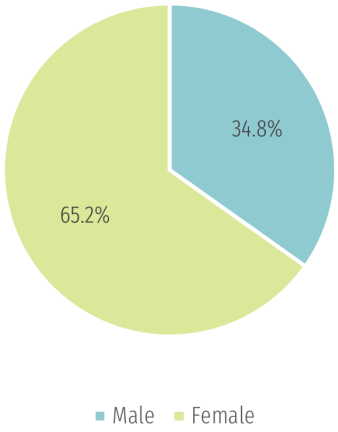
more adult evening activities, like dancing, arts, a ceramics class would be awesome
there's not enough pickleball courts to meet the need now that pickleball has become so popular
Need more times for clasess . The classes fill up to fast , so a lot of kids can't attend.
The Pickleball courts at the Rec Center are really cracked badly. Repairs and/or replacement is needed
Hurricane really needs tennis courts!!! Please! High school no longer option as they posted no trespassing signs.
Finish the landscaping around Dixie Springs Park
We need a concrete Skate Park & smaller skate park w/ camps for kids. It's an olympic sport now.
More Pickle ball courts-at least 4 at a park
Indoor Pool & Pickleball
Existing facilities are run down
No parks available out in pecan valley
A Rec Center would be great but we the people have spoke. We can't afford it!
More after hours bars

(Continued) If no, please explain how they can better meet your expectations and wants.

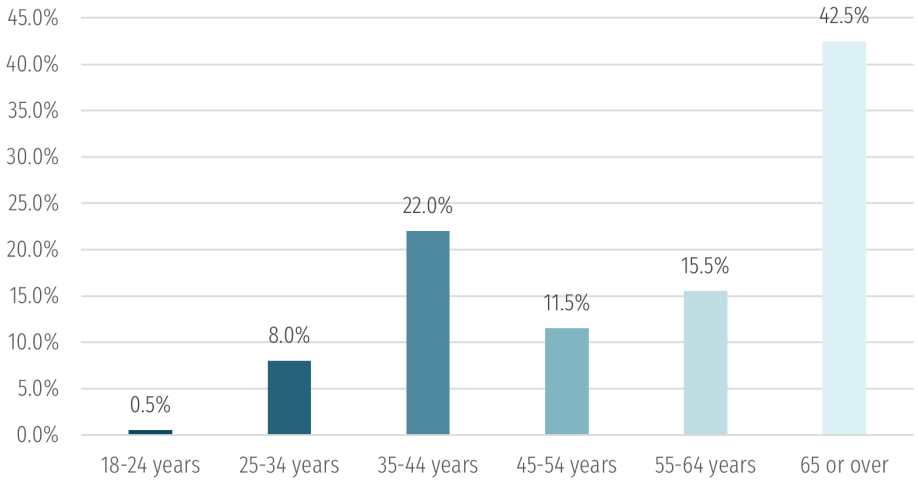
can't use Silver Sneakers at Rec Center Classes
More bike trails needed, safe from vehickle traffic, more walking trails needed.
We need New & Better Pickleball Courts
An Indoor swimming facility should be part of the plan.
Better parking near community center for events
Better trails. More music/festivals. Farmers market w/ not just crafts
Better trail maintenacew needed. More off road cycling trails needed. Need paved didciated cycling paths along 600 & Hwy 9
There are no classes available for people that work
It obviously must increase as we continue to grow
Unavailable for Family functions
Earlier group classes
Earlier classes for working adults
Continuous bike & walk paths please! A patch here & there is not a trails system.
The growth does not meet the amount of classes that are available to the kids. also need more advetising or word of mouth to let people know what is coming up.
Have to go to Washington Rec
If Hurricane is going to continue to allow so much building then we need adequate facilities so travel to surrounding cities not ness.
Not Seniors
Pools needed &exercise gym classes in municiple center
The pool is in bad condition, we need a nice Rec Center
Limited amount of money based on current economy
The Department is Great, the facilites are dated & in vast need of improvements
Increase open space
More Adult Sports Programs Needed
Need a real Rec Center
Clean the Weeds off sidewalks
Year round pool larger rec center w/ better classes general to demographics of city population
As Indicated
Include Seniors
More Sports fields would ultimately bring more revenuw to our town
More available time
Red Center: Not everyone wants to drive into town & deal w/ traffic & parking
More needed with current growth
Larger selection of classes & gyms for adults
They do well with the facilities they have
different - non-[illegible] Classes. I want to teach a class but I an not an employee of the City so I can't
St. George offers so much more than we do.
Growing quickly, need to prepare for the growth
Better & more maintained facilities, better run sports programs
Our needs - yes
Does not have own inside courts, pool is too small. Gym does not exist
The ball fields are always given a priority to other sports. We need to ba able to play softball on our fields
connect existing trail systems & maintain pickelball courts
Not enough fields
A local Skate Park would help meet more needs
Need a Skate Park & BMX Park
There is no where safe to ride bikes
Could use more fields/complexes
I think it does a great job with given resources, always room to improve.
Needs better soccer fields

Demographics Questions Results

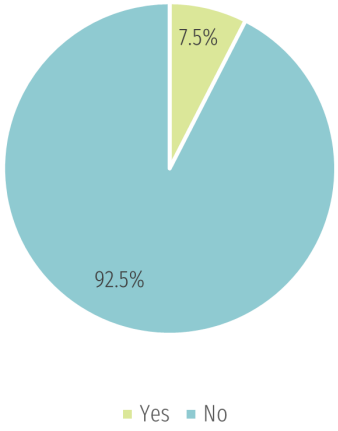
1. Please indicate your gender:



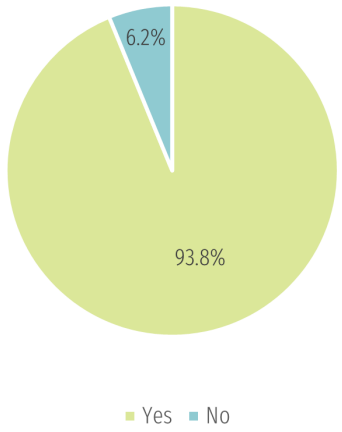
2. Please indicate your age:



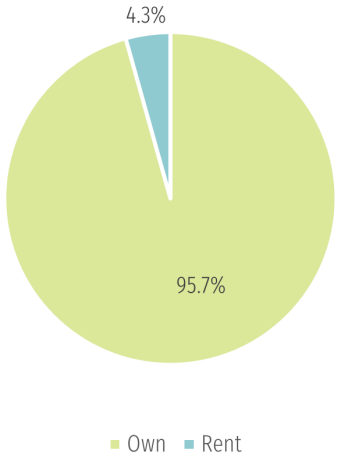
3. Are you a college student?



4. Do you live in Hurricane year round?



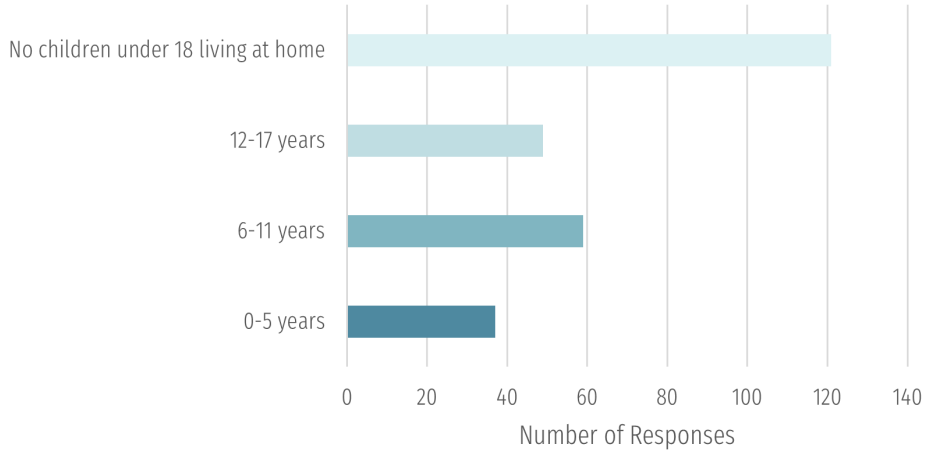
5. Do you own or rent?



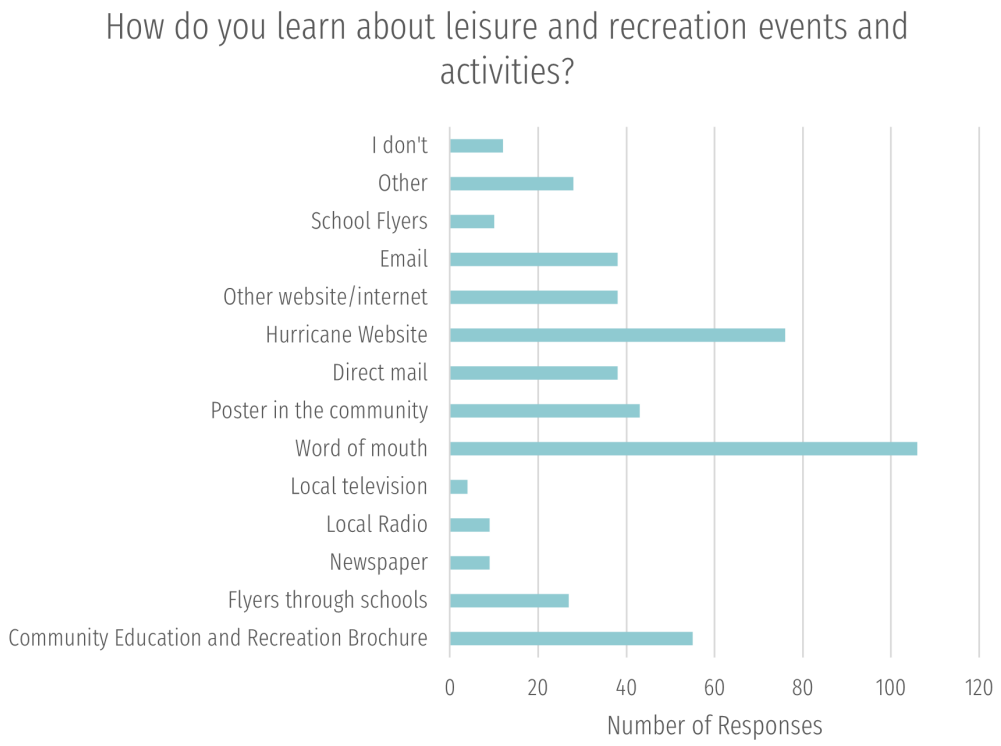
6. How long have you lived in Hurricane?

Average years lived in Hurricane: **12**

7. Please check the categories for which you have children at home:



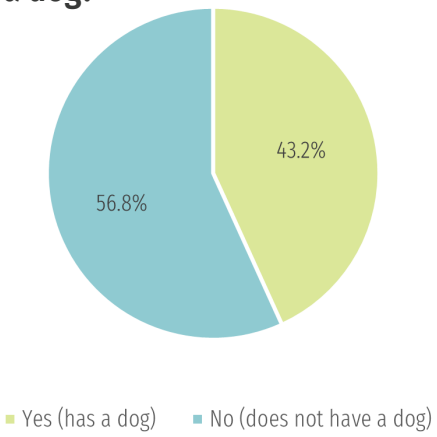
8. How do you learn about leisure & recreation events and activities?



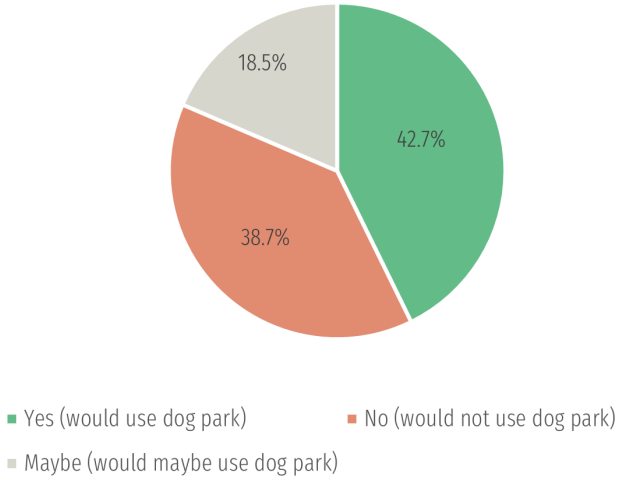
Responses to "Other" (*8. How do you learn about leisure & recreation events and activities?*)

Social Media
Facebook
Social Media
Facebook
City Employee
Social Media
Facebook
Social Media
Daughter & Son in law are educators here in town
Social Media
Annual book with all activties listed
HPD / Facebook
Neighbors
Digistal Billboard at Community Center
St. George News Online
City Mailer
Facebook, City News
Need better communication
Text
Hurricane Texts
Web Search
Utility Bill
Facebook
Social Media
Accidental
Senior Center
Facebook
I think communication could improve
Hurricane Rec Website
Friends

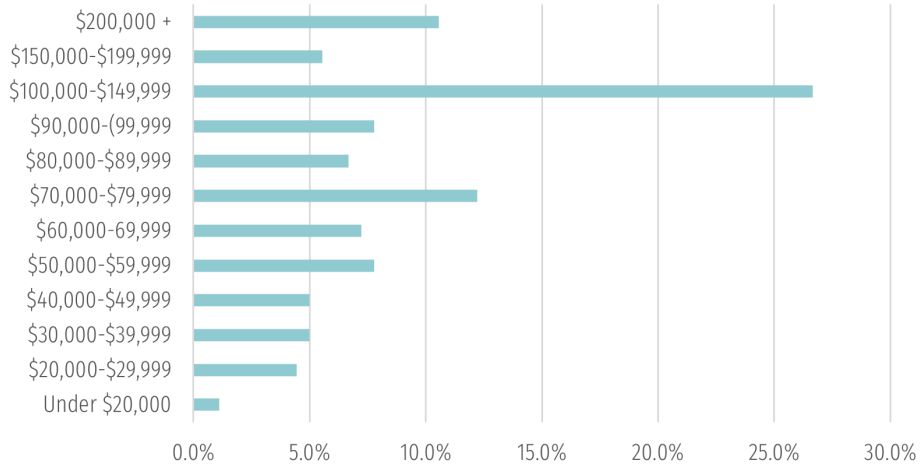
9. Does your household have a dog?



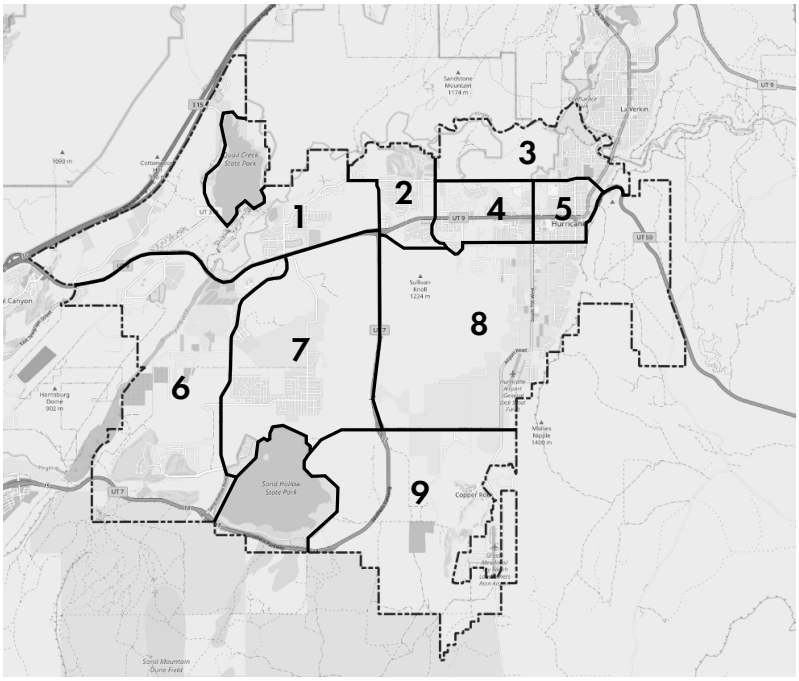
If yes, would you use a city dog park if one were available near you?

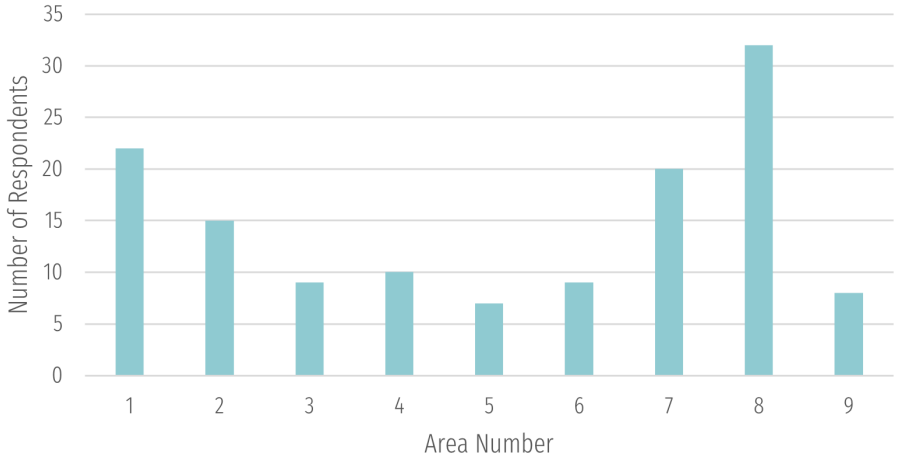


13. What is your approximate annual household income?



14. Please select from the areas below, the region in which you reside (1–9):





15. Any additional comments related to parks, recreation, open space, trails, etc. ?

I havent been to the dog park in a few years because it was horrible. There is an amazing dog park in Washington off the damn road. Wish we had one like that.

please consider older age groups not just chicldren when adding new activities or programs please build more public pickleball courts

The city & schools need work more togetherto use what we have. The School facilities & Fields could be better utilized if the

I'd like to see near Hurricane an Aquarium, a small zoo, and a childrens museum. Mostly because I want children to learn more about animals and not only desert animals but from other habitats. I'd like to see parks and trails full of trees and have access to bathrooms and parking. A train park would be nice to have near by.

(Continued) 15. Any additional comments related to parks, recreation, open space, trails, etc. ?

Working full time now so have limited time for Parks & Rec activities but plan to retire soon & participate. Interest in art, Music I would bike a lot more if there were a dedicated bike trail from Dixie Springs to the Virgin River Trail in Long Valley or to Wal-Mart area. I feel that the lanes are unsafe/ too narrow and the traffic to fast or unpredictable on Sand Hollow or Flora Tech. The Dixie Springs park is a wonderful neighborhood park, particularly for families. I normally hike (daily) in nature: West Cinder Knoll, Red Cliffs; Zion's Gate; Sand Hollow. Also hike often at Confluence Park, Main St. trailhead. No improvements desired--want just the natural environment.

Thank you for posting this survey

I love participating in community recreation. I love the affordability. I love that my kids can learn to be good citizens through involvement in city program. I think it's great that so many more kids are participating. The struggle has been with actually enrolling them in programs. For dance and tumbling, if you don't do it ASAP you won't get in. I don't like that I can't sign them up for their tumbling/jiu jitsu online. I have to call which is a pain. I would love to see more outdoor recreation. My kids have to go to St. George for things like bouldering. I would LOVE to see an indoor pool with a baby/toddler friendly area. I would also like it for swim lessons. Several of our lessons were cancelled last summer because of rain.

Please fix the pickle ball courts at the rec center

There is a retention pond behind our subdivision that is owned by the city. It's over 6 acres and would be a great area to develop into a soccer field or some other kind of recreational area other than what it is currently being used as. Counsel Heideman and Fred Ruesch has more information on the property.

Please consider those residents that don't participate in traditional sports programs. Please add more mountain bike trails and a skate park

We need tennis courts!!! The high school posted no trespassing signs on their courts. We would love some city tennis courts since there are zero options in Hurricane now. We would also like more paved bike paths to use in Hurricane. We utilize the St George and Washington paths. Hurricane needs some! We would like a lined paved bike path all along 600N.

Connect Grandpa's Pond Trail to Quail! Build a bridge to carry hikers over the river to the trails at Quail. Open pit mining has no place in residential neighborhoods. Putting an end to blasting in these areas would be the single best upgrade to our retirement experience!

More Bike Trails

You would get a much better response & save time by using qualtrics or google forms to collect this information but thanks for doing it.

Map is so small I can't tell but I live behind Tractor supply to the north,. Iwould love the walking path on 600 N to continue to give safer options for walking/biking to school

Pleae build skate parks. [illegible]

The Zions gate park near my house, the lights are always off. I Know how to turn them on and off so whenever I go by and see a Family there I ask them if they'd like me to turn them on. There should be an easier way to turn those lights on because no One ever knows how.

We don't hear about any City programs or events unless we search the City website, which we don't often think to do. Maybe a city newsletter would be nice to announce events & promote resources & programs.

Would dearly love bicycle routes. The current bike routes are on busy roads w/ sporadic shoulders. If you want a long bike ride, options are dangerous. Wish we had a bike path along the river like St. George/Washington.

Thank for all you do!

Keep up the good Work! We appreciate your efforts

Pleae complete trails & clean up piles of dirt etc.

Pecan Valley is in dire need of trails (paved) parks to include bathrooms, dog parks, etc. Something like dixie springs walking trails

(Continued) 15. Any additional comments related to parks, recreation, open space, trails, etc. ?

Parking needed at community center. No commercial by the community center or near it

Parking around community center needs to be increased.

Wheels parks will get my kids & many other kids out of the house & doing something active. Many kids need this for their mental health & development.

More Parking at community Center. No commercial development at community center.

600 N State Street & other streets are too dangerous to ride bikes on so we have to take bikes to places like sullivan soccer park, santa clara, virgin park.

More paved bike paths needed safe from vehicle traffic. More walking paths, both paved & unpaved. Year round pool would be a great thing.

We need more & Better Pickleball Courts.

Maintenance of trails & trails standards need to be addressed from policy perspective. Is this something that parks should be in charge of? In other jurisdictions they have staff that are soely responsible for planning & building trails.

Love living in Hurricane & not in favor of what seems to be uncontrolled growth.

*Pedestrian /Vehicle sepaaration @ parks (i.e fenced play areas w/ access management) *Clear lines of sight (i.e border planting & silting areas between attractions) *Dense low level lighting (avoid harsh shadows & light pollution)

Improve Existing - Safety at Parks/Traffic

Key to longevity os an active lifestyle. - A walkable city, parks w/ fitness equipment & regular instruction on how to use rquipment. - this can help the aging community, keep the young actibe & reduce health issues by making th community healthy “Watch Blue Zones on Netflix”

I wish that Hurricane would look at what Ivins & St. George have sone to make cycling a safe way to travel around the city. We need more paved cycling paths so our community can reach the downtown area by bucyc;e from outlying neighborhoods. Having this available would improve the overall health of out residence. Many of our hikin/cycling paths have erroded & are not safe for begining cyclist.

When my grandkids visit we use the Sky Ridge Park

Hurricane is huge; remembering ther are many residents outside of downtown hurricane would be great.

Need classes after 5pm, need more dog parks as they are not convenient for everyone. One by the equestreian park would be amazing.

More dog friendly areas. Hurricane City does not love dogs.

We applaud the good job the employees do on keeping the parks common areas & cemetery looking so good, neat, weeded & mowed. Remove non-functional grass areas - suchas areas between sidewwalk & roads - Use re-use water on areas when & where possible

Tiffany & Jennifer Rock! - Debbie Garrett is amazing

A year round pool should be available in a community this size. It isn’t a money maker - it’s a gift to our children & grand children - Seniors

I think the parks should be made available to families who wish to use them for family gatherings, reuinions, etc...

We don’t need anymore parks for ?? For people to muck up. We don’t have enough water to water grass in another park. - This town needsa regular grocery store. Supermarket.

Can’t figure out map. I border Washington on Telegraph.

A single page newsletter would be great - Noting forthcoming events & general park & rec info. You need a PR Manager that’s connected with the community.

Where are the existing trails?

(Continued) 15. Any additional comments related to parks, recreation, open space, trails, etc. ?

Create paved Virgin River Trailsfrom Washington to LaVerkin. Paved trails to & around sand hollow lake.

Please connect Trails. Pleae fix pickleball courts

We need safe bike trails & walking. Asphalt trails to walk & bike would be like heaven. See St. George for example ramp funds could surely help

The recreation staff in Hurricane are wonderful. - We really need an improved baseball complex/ hosting regulara tournaments would pay for itself.

People need breathing room, don't over build - Add restaurants - no more convenient or drive throughs

There are open spaces that attract a lot of trash. Access not easy but doable.

The area between SR 9 & SR7 seemsas though it should be a safety concern based on all the activities that are going on at any given time. The growth is moving at a rapid pace adding even more concern. Need paved trails all along that route.

I feel that a bike trail is needed out in my area. many peole ride out here and a trail would allow safety and access to town. I like that we as a comminuity are asked what is or needs. When I take my grandchildren to the water park or swimming pool it is standing room only. another and/or a covered year round pool would be awesome. i would like to see some sort of activities for or youth 13-16 those that cannot drive, but need to have a place to hang out and be safe.

It would be awsome to connect a trails system to the Virgin River Trail System. It would be nice to be able to have a path for an ebike to safely commute into Washington & St. George. It would also be great to have a mountin bike park (maybe use system by Quail) to build a great mtb bike park w/ beginner-expert runs. With well designed drops to practive on. Like Snake Hollow in St. George.

I know there is a lot of maintenance, but also a pretty steady revenue stream from tournament weekend baseball/softball tournament use of fields and sales of concessions. We live in an area where the lease of the fields themselves to tournaments being hosted is an option year-round almost. The new Sport Court addition is FANTASTIC! Thank you for working hard to do the best you can with the money you have. It's not unnoticed.

Would love to have more asphalt trails for biking with my kids. We go to washington/st. george to have safe asphalt trails that are a good distrance away from cars - Some of our favorite trails are Washington Canyon Park & Hell Hole Trailhead and Snowcanyon trails

Thanks!

My property taxes have gone up 30% in 6 years. Spend our money wisely.

We have needed a trail to 1380 W for so many years , we need it now. Not later. We are all local people with horses and want to ride out from where we live. Thank you!

Keep BLM & Open Space available for Rec use. We don't move here because we want City life.

More accesible paved trails for wheelchair access. Free state park entrance for wheelchairs.

More lighting in parking lots

Sand Hollow

I have been using the pool progrem for years. We have a problem getting life guards & one of the doors has been broken forever & soap dispenser in showers.

Just more or betterup keep of said areas. Maintenance is average to poor in many places that are community based. Overall - pretty good - we love Hurricane and will be full time resident's soon.

Can't be in the sun at outdoor pool - Skin Cancer

Thanks for adding lighting at Dixie springs Pickleball Courts

All of Hurricane not just my area

I love climbing mollies nipple but it is so steep I frequesntly fall coming down. Decrease the grade. You've got the nice parking area now make ir alittle easier to access.

Just keep dogs & chioldren in mind and activities for seniors.

(Continued) 15. Any additional comments related to parks, recreation, open space, trails, etc. ?

Provided it is kept clean & free of dog poop. The current dog park is usually a mess, covered in poop because prople don't clean up after their dogs.

We would like to see more open spaces & Less mass housing projects

It would be really awesome to get adult coed volleyball or mens and/or women's as well and a trail race in Hurricane

The L & R Dept. is adequate for those that need public support, facilities. Additional facilities would only serve the few & burden the many

The city has plenty of parks and recreation areas. We need to just maintian what we have. We want to keep the current atmosphere of this city. Spend money on streets and not parks.

Walking/Biking Paths please!! Make the canal into a walking /running path

The dog park should indicate small dogs under 25lbs - Large dogs -(Dog Town Park)

Consider building a park on Rlington Parkway just south of S. Valley View Dr. Curretnly its just a plot of cement. Would love a park with Shade/infant toddler swings & gazebos.

Baseball Field needs safer parking, could be done easily & cheaply why has it not been?

We did not choose to live here when its being turned into one big RV Park. The Traffic, congestion etc, along with the rude people make us want to sell and move the hell out. Wish we had not built here.

No More dogs on trails, Dog Owners do not follow rules. No more dog parks - Shit smells and flies and Barking

Need Shooting Range (Over 200 yds)

We need lots of asphalt/concrete walk trails that connect all parts of the city. Especially need them along sand hollow road and Highway 9

After the pitbull event last spring, I tried walking on the dirt roads near the new water park, but they were often muddy. Pleae provide a walking trail west of the Walmart where dogs are barred or bar them from the Grandpa's Pond Trail, there is plenty of grassy area for them. Little dogs are slow & people give them too much leash or son't use one.

The parks dept. does a great job keeping our parks clean & well supplied. Thank you!

As far as comments, I think it would be so so nice t ohave aq paved biking/walking trail like St. George has. We have a beautiful area with lots of areas tghat would be fun to ride on a biking trail around. Sand Hollow would be a great lace to have a paved bike trail around so you don't get hit by a car when riding. There is hardly any shoulder to ride on there.

Too many dogs

60 East is not a dog park, people use the road for their dogs and don't have a leash or picl up the poop!

I can't read that map. We are near 400 South.

A clip board for this survey.

[illegible] A good survey would allow electronic response from many more residents.

Main Street

I am a fitness person and did not find the programs a good fit. I appreciate the effort though. Good ideas but not implicated well.

Build a Skate Park & BMX Park

Need abigger recreation Center. Using an old school does not meet our City.

Sky Ranch Airport Area

Open the road between community center at least on weekends

Put a nice softball /sports complex in. Host tournament & Provide more space for various spots. Easy access form SR 7.

Maybe we could vote to use some of the recreatrion tax for sidewalks

The City of Hurricane desperately needs a skate/bmx park and better fenced (keep dirt bikes off) bmx jumps

(Continued) 15. Any additional comments related to parks, recreation, open space, trails, etc. ?

I wish Hurricane would hook into the Virgin River Trail for walking & biking. Also, more areas to ride bikes. With the amount of people hit, it is dangerous to ride around here. Very little room on the ledft side of the road & most streets have high speed limits. We have to put our bikes in oujr vehicles to get to the bike paths. We use the trails system to hike & get exercise. Not enough near us & we have to travel several miles to get there. Grandp's Pond needs to be monitored better. There are drinking parties down by the river with loud music & trash. we have seen homeless people there too so I don't feel safe to send grandkids.

Courts, Pickelball courts, walking paths

I walk every morning and crossingstate street can be scary. I would love long state trails to walk on

Our family loves the sports complex and fields. We would love t osee more & see more local events/activites because we have the facilities & we would like our sports programs to grow in the community

More Trails, More Parks Please!

I enjoy biking so a more connected bike trail system would be nice. Also, more pickel ball courts. Thank you! I think you're doing a great job!

APPENDIX E

IMPACT FEE CERTIFICATION

Salt Lake County

2015 Parks & Recreation Facilities Master Plan

Approved September 1, 2015

SALT LAKE COUNTY
PARKS & RECREATION

Salt Lake County
2015 Parks & Recreation Facilities Master Plan

The *Salt Lake County 2015 Parks & Recreation Facilities Master Plan* is the guiding document for developing parks, trails, open space, and recreation facilities in the Salt Lake valley. As the County continues to grow and change, new demands for recreation and leisure services are constantly being created. What doesn't change, however, is people's desire for places to maintain an active healthy lifestyle: a park to walk through, a golf course to unwind on, a pool to exercise in during their lunch hour, an after-school program to inspire youth. Implementation of the recommendations found in this plan will benefit residents, cities, school districts, and providers of parks and recreation amenities. And we believe that through partnerships and collaboration we can provide more services to a greater number of residents.

County Parks & Recreation staff have put a tremendous amount of time and energy listening to the public, meeting with special interest groups, reaching out and meeting with each municipality in the valley, and then comparing and contrasting all that information with data provided by the National Recreation and Park Association, in order to set facility development standards for Salt Lake County.

I want to thank Mayor Ben McAdams and the members of the County Council for being advocates of parks, recreation, and golf services in Salt Lake County. I especially would like to recognize Emery Crook, Associate Director of Park Planning and his staff, Morgan Selph, Lynn Larsen, Angelo Calacino, Andrea Sorensen, Walt Gilmore; Callie Birdsall, Communication and Marketing Manager for her assistance, and all Parks & Recreation staff for their support, insight, and dedication to completing this plan. To all of those that provided input towards the completion of this document, we thank you and acknowledge that we are all working toward the same goal of "Improving Lives, Through, People, Parks, and Play."

Martin Jensen
Director, Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation

SALT LAKE COUNTY
PARKS & RECREATION

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Big Cottonwood Regional Park

Introduction

Valley Regional Park

A truly startling projection is that Salt Lake County's population will double by 2040 to over 2,000,000. Contemplating this forecast places great pressure on government agencies to provide parks and recreation facilities to meet the overwhelming future demand.

Salt Lake County is a large and diverse geographic area, encompassing 742 square miles, dominated by the Salt Lake Valley which extends from the steep slopes of the Wasatch Mountains in the east to the foothills of the Oquirrh Mountains in the west. The Jordan River divides the County into east and west halves, flowing from Utah Lake headwaters in the south to its Great Salt Lake terminus on the northern edge of the County, collecting the waters of smaller canyon tributaries along the way.

A Changing Place

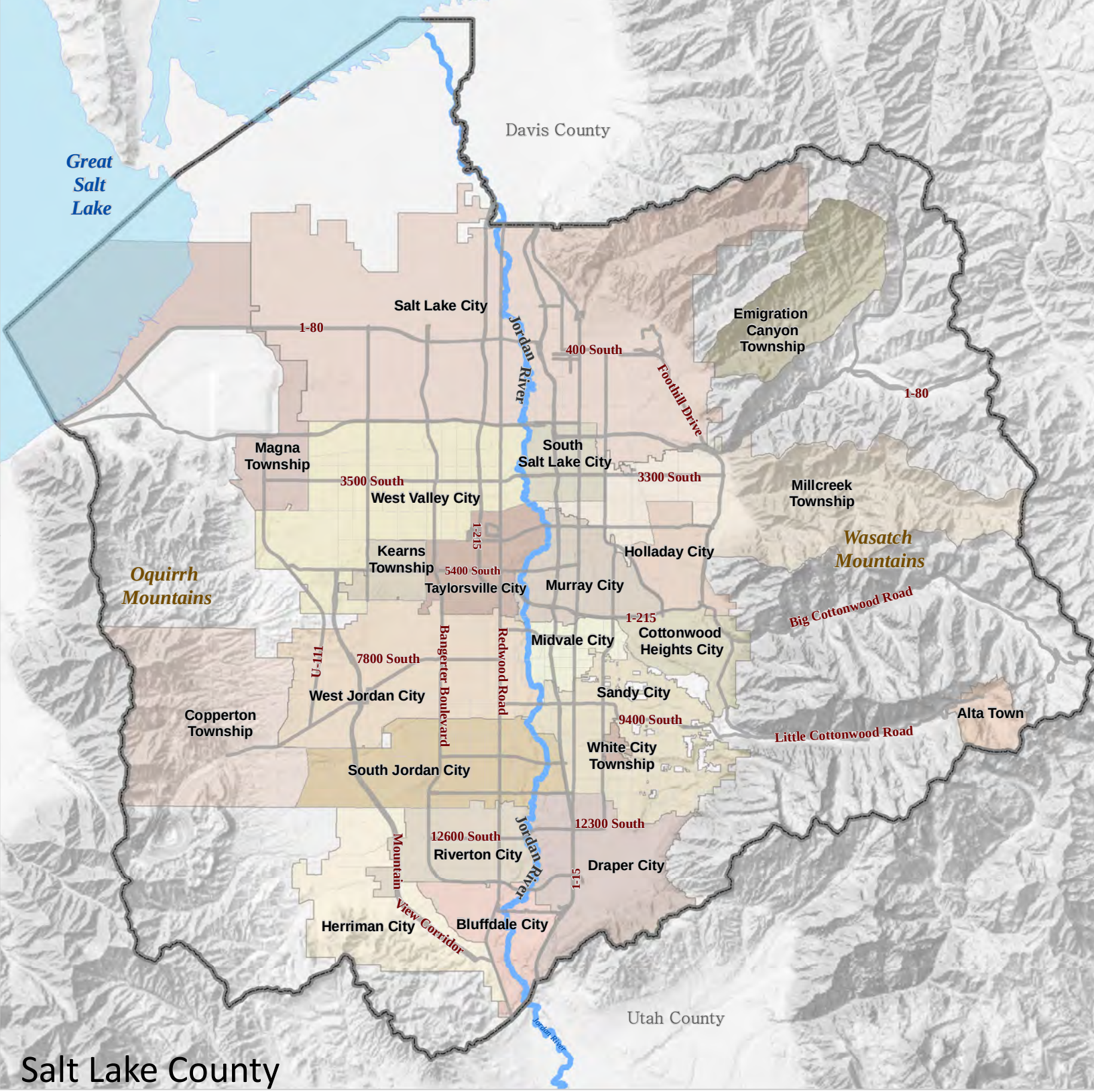
Just like the persistent ebbs and flows of the Jordan River, Salt Lake County is continually growing and changing. It is the most populous and densely populated County in the state. In recent years growth has been particularly dramatic. From 2000 to 2010 the County's population increased by nearly 15% from 898,387 to 1,029,655. A truly startling projection is that Salt Lake County's population will double by 2040 to over 2,000,000. Contemplating this forecast places great pressure on government agencies to provide parks and recreation facilities to meet the overwhelming future demand.

Public Support for Parks and Recreation Facilities

Salt Lake Valley residents are in an enviable position regarding their parks and recreation facilities. Public support has been high for years, which has translated into the development of many new recreation amenities. Important to these advancements is the collaboration that has existed between the County, cities, recreation service districts, school districts, and the State.

A key indicator of the popularity of parks and recreation facilities in the County is the voter-supported Zoo, Arts, & Parks (ZAP) Tax, which has recently passed for the third time with a resounding approval rating of 77%.

In the last two decades, the ZAP tax, the open space and park acquisition bond, and the regional parks and trails bond for park development have dramatically



Map 1-1. Salt Lake County

changed the landscape of parks and recreation in the valley. During this time the County either built or assumed responsibility for several new recreation centers, swimming pools, ice centers, and acres of newly developed parkland—all in addition to its existing parks and recreation system.

Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division

The *Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division* was established nearly 70 years ago, and the fledgling organization dedicated its first park in East Millcreek within 10 days of formation. Since those early days the division has grown at pace with the County, becoming the major agency providing regional parks and recreational facilities in the Salt Lake Valley. For decades the division has been planning for regional parks and recreation facilities, envisioning trails systems, and is now the author of this new master plan.

What is ZAP?

When you pay sales tax in Salt Lake County, the ZAP program diverts one penny for every $10 spent toward the funding of parks and recreational facilities and the provision of grants to over 160 arts and cultural organizations.

Purpose of the "Salt Lake County 2015 Parks & Recreation Facilities Master Plan"

The *Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan* is intended to maintain the legacy of planning for countywide recreation amenities. It provides clear goals and focused implementation ideas which support the development of future parks and

recreation facilities in a fair and equitable manner. With a planning horizon similar to past efforts, the new plan will serve as a multi-year blueprint for continued development of a countywide park and recreation system.

The primary purpose of this master plan is 1) to guide future development of parks and recreation facilities in Salt Lake County, and 2) to establish criteria for decision making. The plan is a focused vision of what is needed in the future. It provides substantial flexibility to change direction as opportunities shift. It is not intended to answer all questions or address every possibility, focusing instead on broad ideas based on clear research that provides the County with options for dealing with future recreation demands.

At present there is no earmarked funding for implementation of actions associated with this plan, nor are there specific priorities for implementation. The *Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan* indicates what is needed, but how or if it is implemented is dependent on yet-to-be-determined funding resources.

The authors of this master plan have endeavored to make it informational and "user friendly." The plan is intended to be a meaningful document to serve the diverse needs of various users, including County planners, parks and recreation administrators, community leaders, and the residents of Salt Lake County. Each will undoubtedly be looking for information that directly affects an area of their specific interest. The Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division hopes that this master plan will be beneficial to all users, whatever their purpose.

The primary purpose of this master plan is 1) to guide future development of parks and recreation facilities in Salt Lake County, and 2) to establish criteria for decision making.

Taylorsville Recreation Center

2

Methodology

Yellowfork-Rose Canyon

The inventory reveals that there are currently 17,178 acres of publicly owned park land in the Salt Lake Valley, more than half of which is regional open space and trails.

A thorough and comprehensive process was followed in preparing the *Salt Lake County 2015 Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan.* This systematic approach was comprised of a series of interconnected tasks that helped determine public needs and preferences for parks and recreation facilities, which in turn was used in making recommendations for future improvements and action.

Figure 2-1 is a simple flow chart that helps clarify the methodology used to prepare the plan. As illustrated, the planning process consisted of three primary activities. Each major activity consisted of various tasks, which together lead to the formation of this plan. The following is a summary of each major activity and key findings.

Data Gathering

Data gathering consisted of four main tasks, which are described below.

Parks and Recreation Facilities Inventory

An extensive inventory was prepared, identifying every publicly owned park and recreation facility in the County, as well as all park-like amenities owned and operated by the five county school districts. This was the first step in determining development standards which were later used to assess park acreage needs. Inventory summary information is represented in Table 2-1, Table 2-2, and Map 2-1.

The inventory reveals that there are currently 17,178 acres of publicly owned park land in the Salt Lake Valley, more than half of which is regional open space and trails. Approximately 20% of the total acres is occupied by golf courses, with the remaining acres devoted to regional and neighborhood parks. Salt Lake County owns 46% of the inventoried land, with the remaining acres owned by cities, recreation service areas, and the State.

The inventory also sheds some light on the important role that school properties play in mitigating shortages of park land and recreational facilities. For example, Figure 2-2 indicates that there are 641 children's playgrounds,

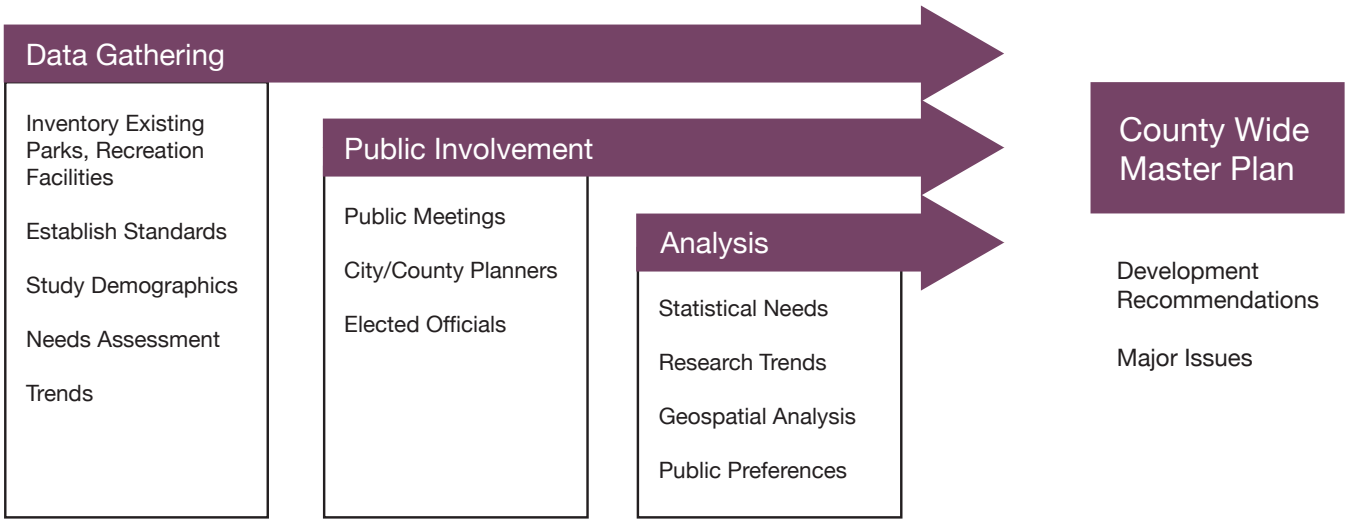


Figure 2-1. Master Plan Development Process

Old Mill Golf Course

Table 2-1. Summary of Public Park Acres in Salt Lake County (2014)

Acres of Land							
	Class One Regional Park Acres	Special Use Regional Park Acres	Class Two Regional Park Acres	Open-Space/ Trail Acres	Golf Course Acres	Neighborhood Park Acres	Total Public Parks
Salt Lake County	876	80	719	4,831	1,032	68	7,606
City/Service Area	399	877	1,622	3,709	2,294	671	9,572
Total Public Park Acres	1,275	957	2,341	8,540	3,326	739	17,178

Table 2-2. Summary of Recreation Facilities in Salt Lake County (2014)

Number of Recreation Amenities																							
	Restrooms	Group Pavilions	Childrens Playgrounds	Destination Playgrounds	Skate Parks	Off-Leash Dog Parks	Golf Courses	Multipurpose Sports Fields	Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds	Backstops	Tennis Courts	Volleyball Courts	Basketball Courts	Pickleballs	Horseshoe Pits	Disc Golf Couses	Recreation Centers	Swimming Pools Indoor	Swimming Pool Outdoor	Water Playgrounds	Ice Sheets	Special Use Facilities
Salt Lake County	62	46	51	2	4	3	6	48	33	25	7	37	43	19	8	51	2	13	7	8	1	2	6
City/ Service Area	146	143	284	1	11	11	15	167	100	50	38	170	68	93	8	53	-	7	6	6	1	4	12
Sub-total Public Park Acres	208	189	335	3	15	14	21	215	133	75	45	207	111	112	16	104	2	20	13	14	2	6	18
School District	-	-	306	-	-	-	-	331	24	22	395	107	-	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recreation Amenities	208	189	641	3	15	14	21	546	157	97	440	314	111	589	16	104	2	20	13	14	2	6	18

589 basketball courts, 546 multipurpose sports fields, 440 backstops, 314 tennis courts, and 254 baseball/ softball diamonds in the County. The school districts are responsible for nearly half of the playgrounds, and the bulk of basketball courts, multipurpose sports fields, and backstops.

School grounds are frequently used for informal pick-up games of softball, football, basketball, tennis, and similar activities, primarily by local neighborhood residents who visit school yards during after-school hours. There are, however, distinct differences between public parks and school grounds. Public parks and recreational facilities have been purposely designed and developed to meet recreational needs of the general public, incorporating a range of enhancements and details that support multi-dimensional experiences.

In addition to sports fields, public parks also include restrooms, benches, sitting and viewing areas, trails, picnic sites, shelters, and trees, to name a few typical improvements. In comparison, public school ground facilities are built to meet only the needs of its students, and contain few of the other amenities commonly found in public parks. General public access to these facilities is typically a secondary consideration, which further limits the potential of fulfilling public needs. As a result school district facilities tend to be less family-friendly and more one-dimensional in nature. For these reasons school facilities were not factored into the statistical assessment of need.

Key maps developed through this process are provided in the ensuing chapters of this plan, and a sample spreadsheet of documented parks and recreational facilities is illustrated in Figure 2-2.

Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation
Parks and Recreation Facilities in Salt Lake County (D R A F T) - Updated 9 February 2015

Parks and Recreation Facilities						Recreation Amenities Planning Area Park Acres																						
Park/Facility Name	Address	Jurisdiction	PA	Acreage	Park Type	Restroom	Group Pavilion	Childrens Playground	Destination Playground	Skate Park	Off-Leash Dog Park	Golf Course	Multipurpose Sports Field	Baseball Diamond	Softball Diamond	Backstop	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court	Basketball Court	Pickleball	Horseshoe Pit	Disc Golf	Recreation Center	Swimming Pool Indoor	Swimming Pool Outdoor	Water Playground (Large)	Splash Pad (Small)	Ice Sheet	Special Use Facility
Park Land Owned and Maintained by Salt Lake County																												
Class One Regional Park Land (owned by Salt Lake County)																												
Parks																												
Big Cottonwood Regional Park			E	176	R1																							
Big Cottonwood Area (47.6 ac)	4300 S. 1300 E.	Unincorporated				1	1	1						1	4			6			4								
Creekside Area (27.5 ac)	1600 E 4800 S (Murray-Holladay Rd)	Holladay City				1	1	1										1				1							
Hillview Basin Area (25.3 ac)	4191 S 900 E	Unincorporated																											
Holladay Lions RC Area (75.6 ac)	1500 E 4500 S	Unincorporated				1	1								1								1	1					
Lodestone Regional Park	6000 S 6000 W		W	59.84	R1	2	2	1	1				1																
Lodestone (6.02 ac total)		Unincorporated																											
Lodestone (53.82 ac total)		West Valley																											
Magna Regional Park (ATK)	4042 S 7200 W	Unincorporated	W	62.24	R1																								
Southwest Regional Park	14148 S 2700 W	Bluffdale	SW	80.00	R1	1	2		1				2				2		1	8						1			

Figure 2-2. ***Partial Sample*** *Spreadsheet Documenting Countywide Parks and Recreation Facilities*

Development Standards

While preparing park and recreation facility development standards for this master plan, national guidelines provided by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) and development standards of similar organizations were reviewed. After careful analysis, adjustments were made based on unique regional conditions, such as the easy access to mountain lands and national forests within Salt Lake County and the fact that the County has a larger-than-average population of youth.

As part of this process, the County also established an exclusive nomenclature for classifying recreational amenities, which provided a common language for discussing the planning of parks and recreation facilities. The resulting park and recreation facility designations and development standards are presented in Table 2-3, which also includes general descriptions for each category of park or facility by class, type, size and function. These development standards establish the baseline for determining adequacy of providing recreation amenities.

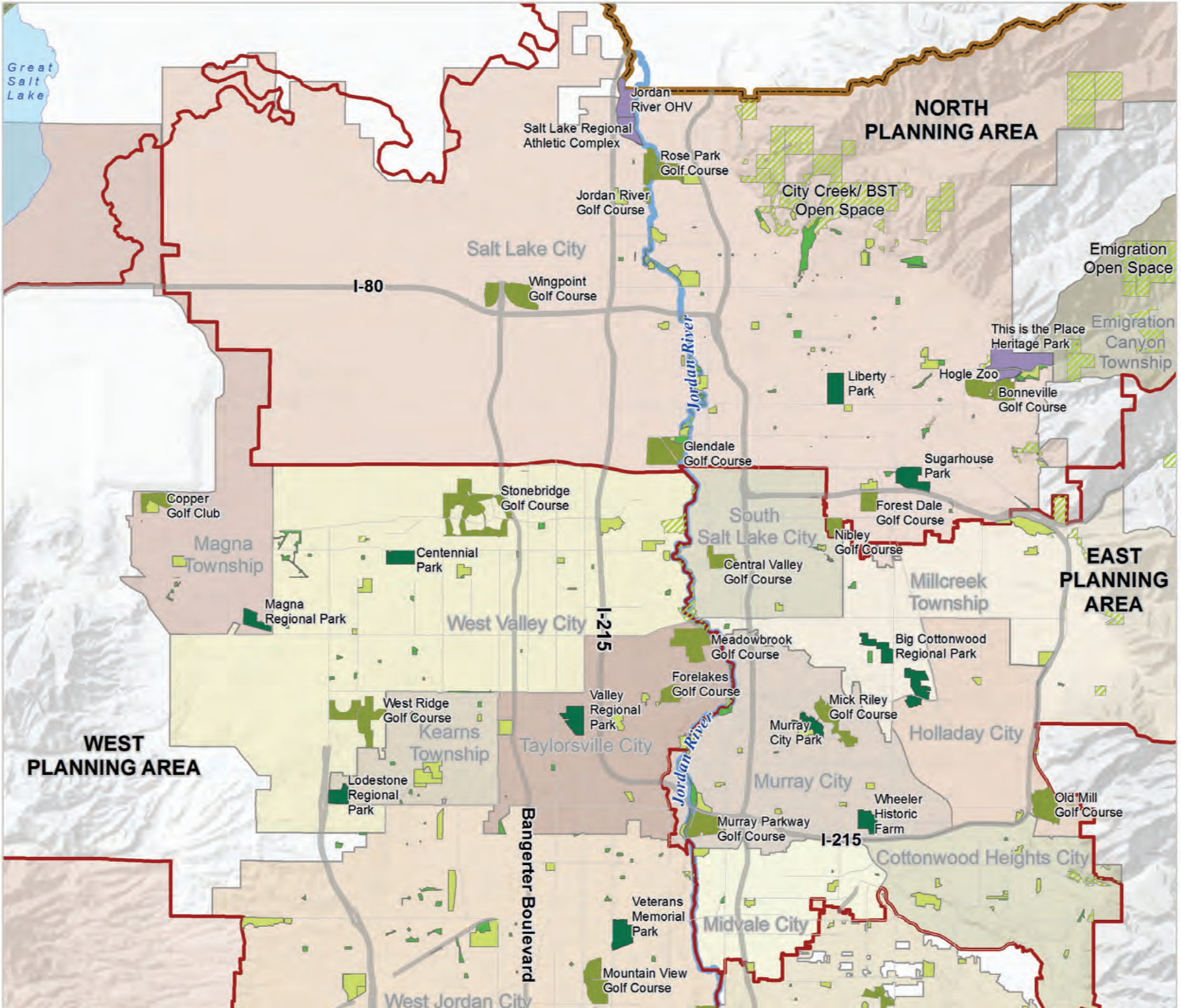
Demographics

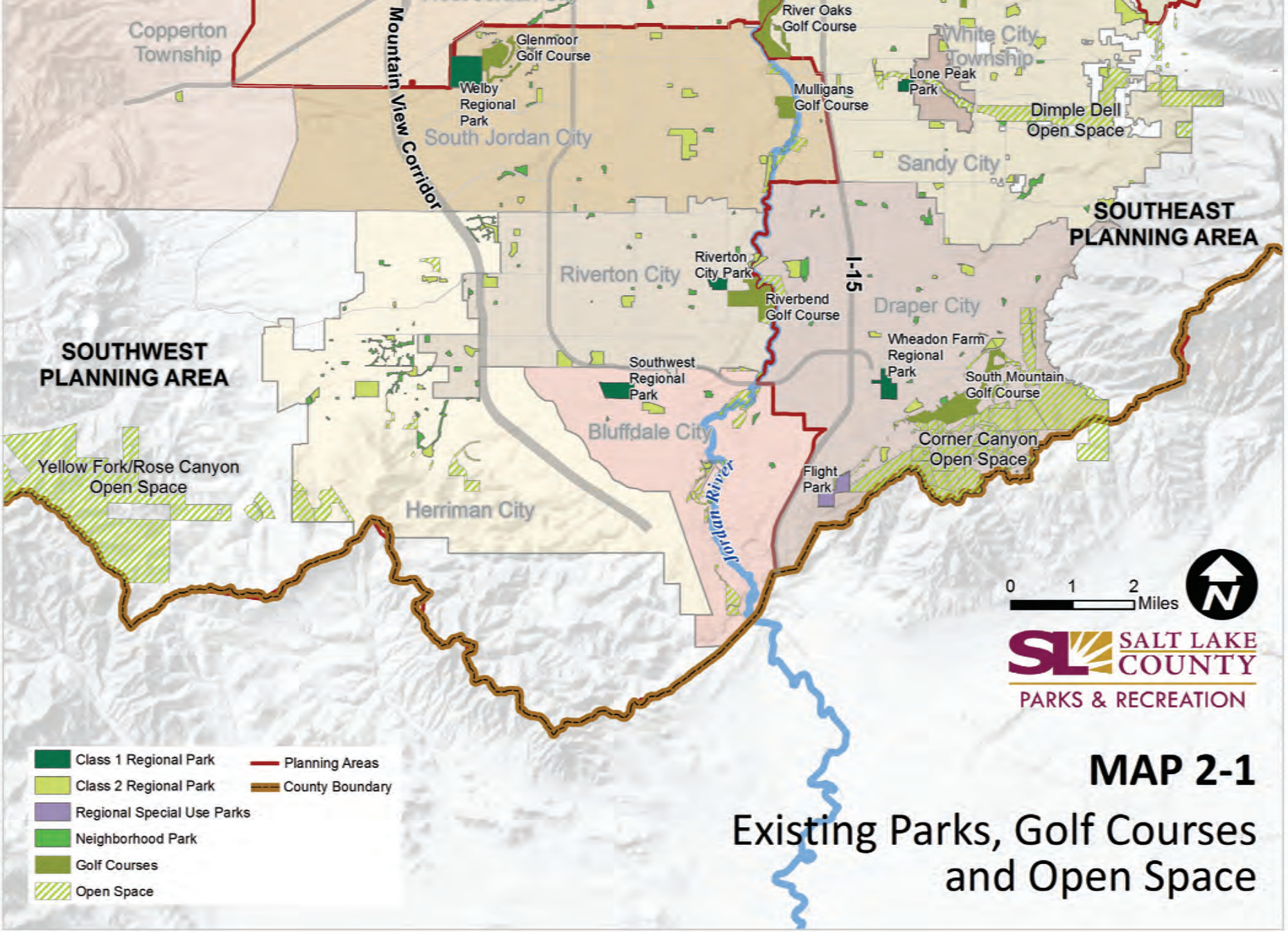
Demographic conditions in Salt Lake County reflect those of the state as a whole, which are unique from a national perspective. For example, Utah was the third-fastest growing state (by percent) in the nation from 2000 to 2010, increasing from 2,223,169 to 2,763,885, an increase of 530,716 new residents and a 23.8% growth rate. 72% of this change was due to a natural increase

Table 2-3. Salt Lake County Development Standards for Parks and Recreational Facilities

Development Standards for Parks and Recreation Facilities	
Regional	
Park Acreage	5 acres per 1,000 population; Acreage standard includes Class One Regional Parks, Class Two Regional Parks, Neighborhood Parks
Class One Regional Park	Largest and most diverse multipurpose park type, ideally 60+ acres size; Serves several jurisdictions and has county-wide attraction; Generally contains programmed or rented amenities; Variable park amenities such as open-space, trails, playgrounds, group pavilions, sports fields and courts, unprogammed lawn, outdoor basketball, recreation centers, swimming pools, water playgrounds, disc golf, skate parks, restrooms; Salt Lake County's primary focus
Special Use Regional Park	Provides unique recreational opportunities, usually one-of-a-kind park; Often managed as an enterprise; Generally single use; Has countywide draw and is heavily used by residents
Class Two Regional Park	Variable size, but generally smaller than Class One Regional Parks; Serves more than one jurisdiction; Contains programmed or rented amenities such as group pavilions, sports fields, recreation centers, swimming pools
Regional Open-Space	Variable size; Largely undeveloped land valued for it's aesthetic, ecological, and passive recreational attributes; Contains few or no recreation amenities and little or no manicured lawn; Includes regional trails and trail-heads; Regionally important for wildlife habitat, watershed, view-shed, or of other ecological significance; Preserved agricultural land
Regional Trail	Passes through or is adjacent to multiple jurisdictions; Connected to other local and regional trails; Countywide attraction and use
Golf Course	One 18-hole course per 75,000 population
Multipurpose Sports Field	1 large field per 5,000 population; 2-3 miles service radius; Scheduled for competitive games; Supported by parking, restrooms
Baseball Diamond	1 of any size per 10,000 population; 3 mile service radius; Scheduled for competitive games; Supported by parking, restrooms
Softball Diamond	1 of any size per 15,000 population; 3 mile service radius; Scheduled for competitive games; Supported by parking, restrooms
Backstop	A ball diamond backstop fence used for dropin pickup games of softball or baseball, or scheduled for team practices; Not used for competitive games; No skinned infield; Sometimes placed in corners of multipurpose sports fields
Group Pavilion	1 per 5,000 population; Supported by parking, restrooms; Rentable by group size of 30+ people
Childrens Playground	1 or more per park; Caters to younger age groups
Destination Playground	1 per 200,000 population; 5 mile service radius; Large playground containing multiple amenities; Accommodates multiple age groups at the same time; Regional attraction with unique features
Tennis Court	1 per 5,000 population; 3 mile service radius
Basketball Court	Outdoor; 1 per 7,000 population; 2 mile service radius
Skate Park	1 per 50,000 population; 3 mile service radius
Recreation Center	1 per 75,000 population; 3 mile service radius; Variable components such as fitness, aerobics, gymnasiums, indoor swimming pools
Swimming Pool Indoor	1 per 75,000 population; 3 mile service radius
Swimming Pool Outdoor / Water Playground	1 per 75,000 population; 3 mile service radius
Ice Center (2 or more ice sheets)	1 per 300,000 population; 5-7 mile service radius
Neighborhood	
Neighborhood Park	1/2-1 mile service radius; Ideal size 7-15 acres; Minimum size 2.5 acres; No programmed or rented amenities; Regional parks fill this need for adjacent neighborhoods; Primarily the responsibility of cities

Listed amenities are commonly found in parks and recreation systems, but the list is not all inclusive. These development standards are guidelines that can be adjusted as needed based on distribution, demographics, population density, drive time, etc.


Great Salt Lake
NORTH PLANNING AREA
EAST PLANNING AREA
WEST PLANNING AREA
Jordan River OHV
Salt Lake Regional Athletic Complex
Rose Park Golf Course
Jordan River Golf Course
City Creek/ BST Open Space
Emigration Open Space
Emigration Canyon Township
This is the Place Heritage Park
Hogle Zoo
Bonneville Golf Course
Liberty Park
Salt Lake City
I-80
Wingpoint Golf Course
Jordan River
Glendale Golf Course
Sugarhouse Park
Forest Dale Golf Course
Nibley Golf Course
Stonebridge Golf Course
Copper Golf Club
Magna Township
Centennial Park
Magna Regional Park
South Salt Lake City
Central Valley Golf Course
Millcreek Township
West Valley City
I-215
Meadowbrook Golf Course
Big Cottonwood Regional Park
Forelakes Golf Course
West Ridge Golf Course
Valley Regional Park
Mick Riley Golf Course
Murray City Park
Kearns Township
Taylorsville City
Holladay City
Lodestone Regional Park
Murray City
Wheeler Historic Farm
Old Mill Golf Course
Murray Parkway Golf Course
Bangerter Boulevard
Cottonwood Heights City
Veterans Memorial Park
Midvale City
Mountain View Golf Course
West Jordan City



Map 2-1. Existing Parks, Golf Courses and Open Space

and 28% due to net in-migration. Based on these results, Utah had the youngest median age among all states (29.2) and also the highest percentage of children under 18 (31.1%).

Salt Lake County statistics reflect similar patterns of rapid growth and a young age profile, with 40.3% of all County households in 2010 comprised of children under age 18. With 1,063,842 people in 2012, the County is the most populous in the state and the most densely populated, with 1,387 persons per square mile.

In other words, Salt Lake County has a young population and a high percentage of households with children, both of which significantly affect the needs and expectations for parks and recreation amenities. Concurrent with these factors is the emergence of a healthy, active, and growing cadre of senior citizens who have distinct needs and expectations regarding parks and recreation facilities.

As illustrated in Figure 2-3, a recent report by the State of Utah predicts that the growth in school age population in Utah[1] will continue to escalate at a consistently high pace, although the increase in school age population has recently peaked. It is not surprising that support for parks and recreation facilities has been tremendously high during the past decades.

[1] *Population & Demographic Standards 2000-2010 – This is not your Father's Utah.* Michael E. Christensen, Ph.D. Director, Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, January 24, 2012

Figure 2-4 illustrates that the population 65 and over is also increasing, concurrent with the explosive growth of the younger populations. The emergence of an older contingent places greater demand on park and recreation amenities suited to that group than has previously existed in the past.

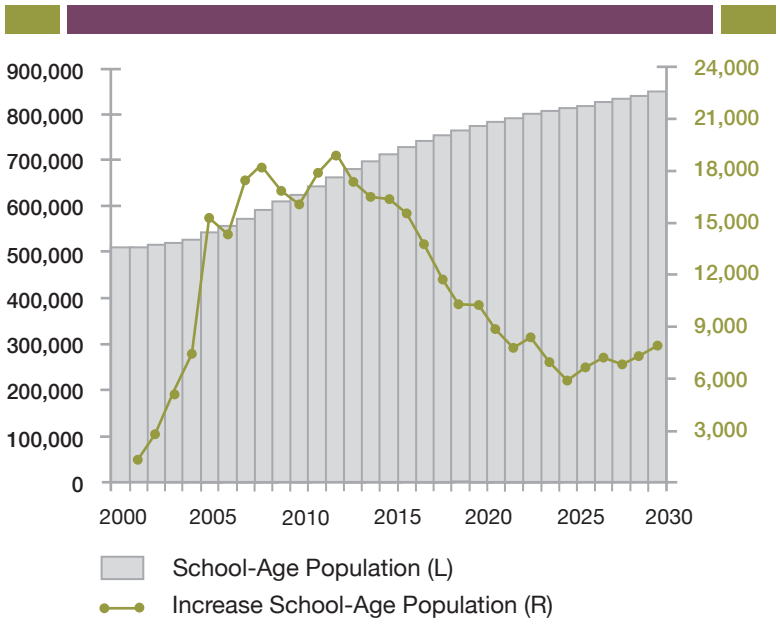
To summarize, Salt Lake County is younger today than ever before, a trend that is expected to continue for many years. At the same time the County population is aging, which is another trend that is also expected to continue well into the future. Both of these groups – bookends of the age spectrum – have specific parks and recreation needs and interests. To add complexity to the emerging situation, today's population is more mobile and active than past generations, placing new and greater demands on park and recreation facilities.

The bottom line is that today there is far greater demand for parks, open space, trails, and recreational facilities than at any time in the past, with all signals indicating that this trend will continue for generations to come. A rapidly growing population, changing attitudes, new perspectives, and evolving lifestyles make it imperative that opportunities are seized today to meet future needs.

Needs Assessment

In 2012 the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division conducted a needs assessment survey to determine priorities and satisfaction levels of County residents regarding County parks, recreation programming, and services. County staff mailed 20,000 surveys to random residential households and received 2,906 replies, a very high 15% rate of return, giving planners statistically valid information upon which to base their analysis.

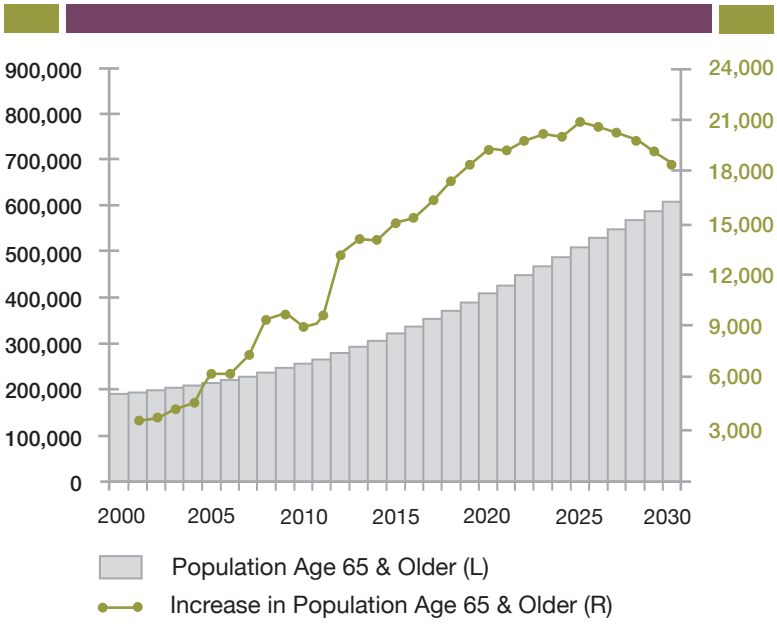
Growth in School Age Population - 2,000 - 2030



Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2-3. Growth in School Age Population - 2000 to 2030.

Growth in Population Age 65+ - 2,000 - 2030



Source: 2010 Economic Report to the Governor, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2-4. Growth in Population Age 65+ – 2000 to 2030.

The survey questions were developed by Parks & Recreation staff with assistance from the Community Services Department and the Salt Lake County Recreation Advisory Board. Utah State University Extension refined and finalized the questions, conducted the survey, and tabulated and helped analyze the information. The results indicate that the majority of respondents have lived in Salt Lake County for over 20 years, with 45% for more than 30 years. 61% own their home, and older residents responded to the survey more frequently than younger residents. 63% percent of the respondents were female and 37% were male.

The results further indicate that most respondents use a car to travel to parks, even though almost three quarter's live within 15-20 minutes walking distance of a park. A vast majority visit Salt Lake County parks, and are positive about their overall physical condition. They are generally satisfied with park maintenance, value the service they receive from their parks, and appreciate the level of customer service provided by Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation staff.

Key highlights of the survey results include the following.

Park and Recreation Amenities Most Important to Households

- Trails for walking, running, biking
- Natural open space areas
- Unprogrammed lawn areas
- Children's playgrounds
- Group pavilion/picnic areas
- Indoor swimming pools

Sports Amenities Most Important to Households

- Multipurpose fields for soccer, football, rugby, lacrosse
- Outdoor basketball courts
- Little league baseball diamonds

How Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Should Focus Its Efforts

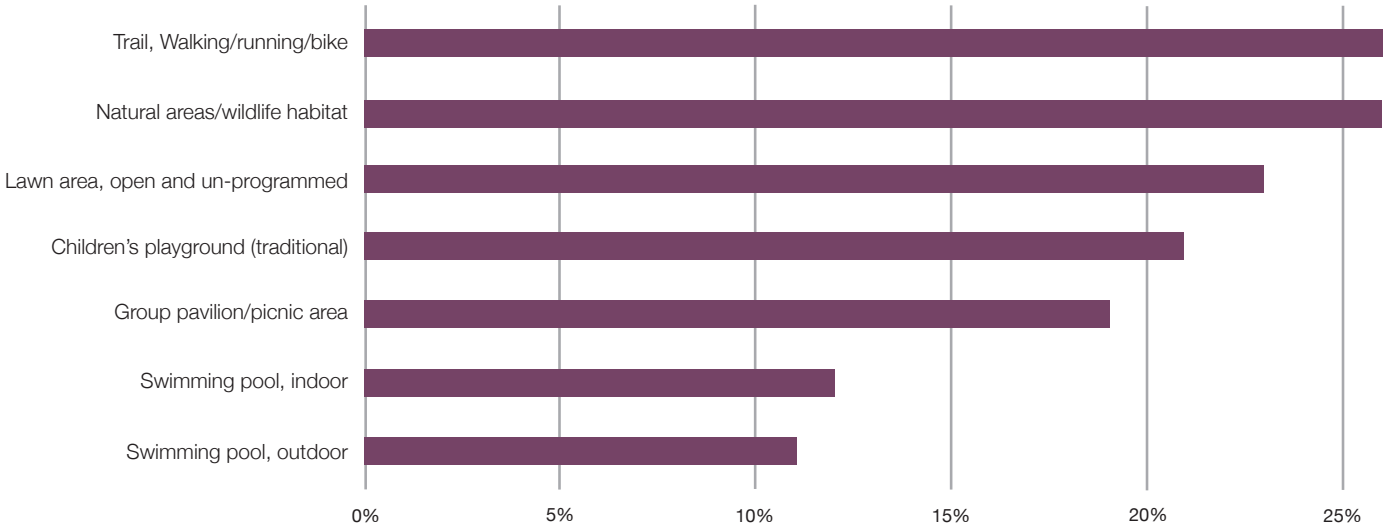
- Higher level of park maintenance
- Purchase land to preserve natural open space areas
- Purchase land for regional trails and parks
- Build trails for walking, hiking, biking
- Higher levels of building maintenance
- Improve regional trails
- Maintain natural open space areas
- Maintain sports fields well
- Build new passive use parks, indoor swimming pools, athletic fields

Other Survey Highlights

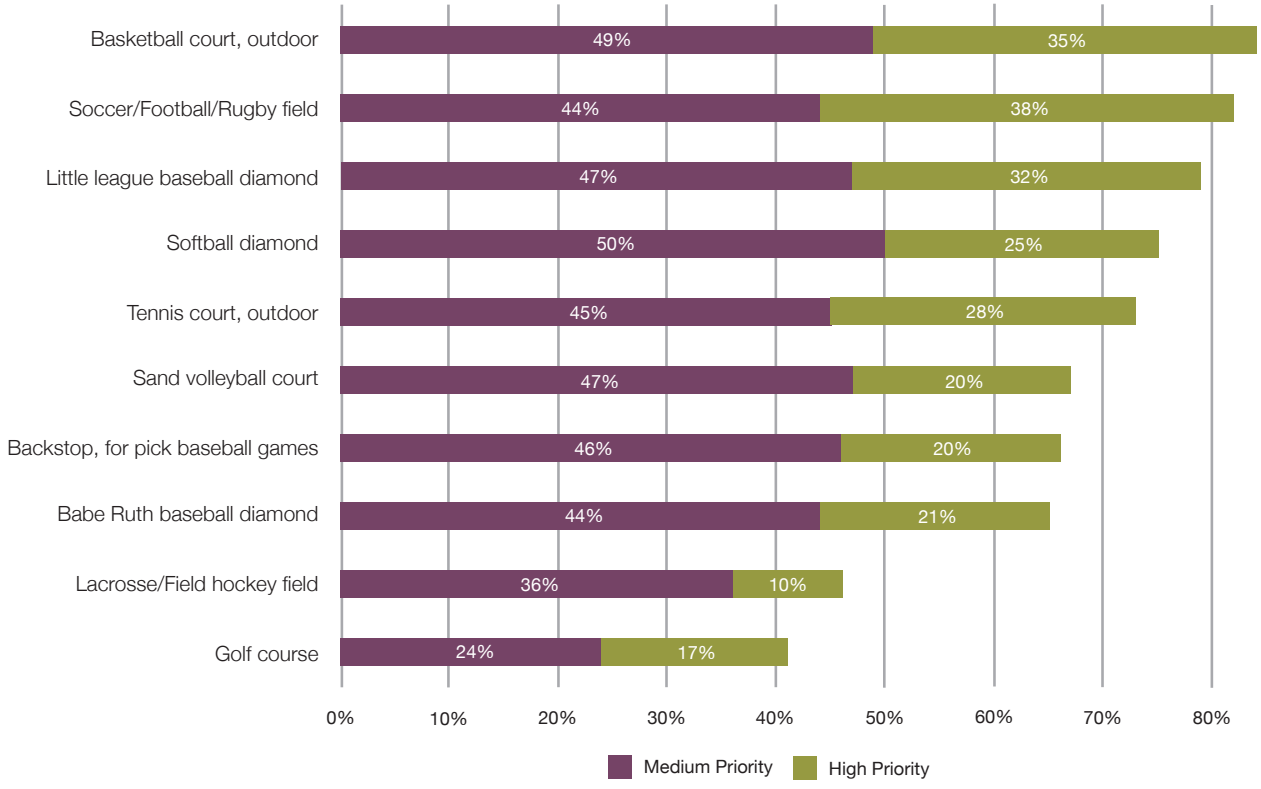
- Three-quarters of respondents agreed that having County parks and recreation facilities and programs makes the County a better place to live, improves physical health and wellness, preserves open space, improves mental health and reduces stress, increases cultural and community interaction, increases property values in surrounding areas, and protects the environment.

- Over half of all respondents agreed that having parks and recreation facilities and programs helps reduce neighborhood crime, attracts new residents, protects

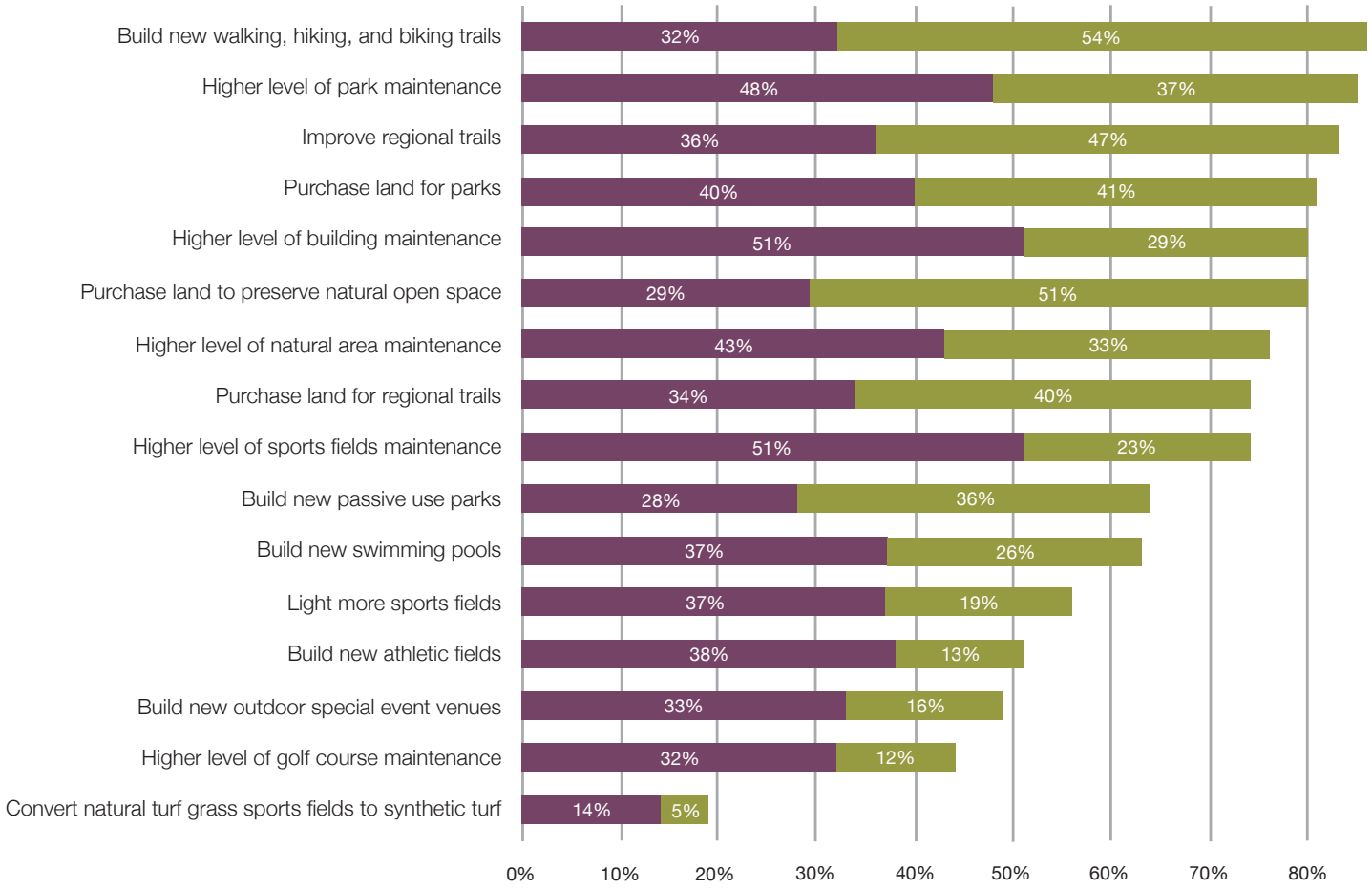
When asked to prioritize park and recreation amenities



When asked to prioritize outdoor sports amenities



When asked to prioritize actions by Parks and Recreation



Valley Regional Park

historical assets of the County, attracts new businesses, and promotes tourism to Salt Lake County.

- The most important benefits to households of having County parks and recreation facilities and programs are that they improve physical health and wellness, improve mental health and reduce stress, make Salt Lake County a better place to live, preserve open space, and help reduce neighborhood crime.

Public Involvement

Obtaining public input was a cornerstone of the master-planning process. Beginning in the earliest stages, open house meetings were the primary method for acquiring public input and have resulted in the identification of various issues, ideas, and concerns related to parks and recreation. Meetings were held twice in each planning area and were well-advertised and carefully scheduled for public convenience.

In addition to these grassroots efforts, input was sought from professional planners and parks and recreation staff in each city in Salt Lake Valley, providing another layer of input and a slightly different perspective of needs. County administrative staff also talked with elected officials and city managers in the various municipalities to hear their priorities and concerns.

Analysis

Park planners evaluated the various data in a holistic fashion, establishing statistical needs, analyzing trends, and studying geospatial information. The conclusions and results drawn from this effort are presented as recommendations in each planning area in Chapter Four.

Regional Park and Recreation Facility Distribution Mapping

The regional park and recreation facility distribution maps provided throughout the master plan illustrate the current distribution of class one regional parks, major recreation facilities, and regional trails in Salt Lake County; they also identify proposed locations for new facilities. When overlaid with population density and distribution data, the

maps show areas that are under-served by the regional parks and major recreation facilities now, and indicate where there will be future needs.

Several of the maps include a service radius, each representing the approximate service area of a class one regional park or recreation facility. Areas located outside of a distribution circle are generally considered to be underserved by regional parks or a particular recreational facility, while areas located within the circles are sufficiently served. This analysis is further enhanced by studying drive time maps, which indicate the length of time it takes for residents in a particular geographic area to access a regional park or recreational facility.

These maps were extensively utilized when making the final recommendations provided in this master plan.

Park Acreage Needs Assessment

Once an inventory of all parks and recreation facilities was completed and development standards established, it was then possible to assess the need for parks and recreation facilities, both countywide and by planning area. For example, Table 2-4 illustrates that in 2014 there was a shortfall in park acreage countywide of 1,362 acres, which is expected to increase to a shortfall of 2,941 acres by 2030 unless new parks are acquired and developed.

Table 2-4. Countywide Summary Park Acreage Needs - 2014 and 2030

Existing			
2014 Population	2014 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess or (Shortfall)
1,143,289	5,716	4,354	(1,362)

Projected			
2030 Population	2030 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess/ (Shortfall)
1,459,026	7,295	4,354	(2,941)

Planning Area Concept

Dividing the County into homogeneous planning units is fundamental to measuring and analyzing park, open space, facility, and recreational programming needs against available resources. The planning area concept used in this master plan sub-divides the County into five regional divisions. The planning areas have been carefully delineated using natural and man-made boundaries such as jurisdictional areas, the Jordan River, mountain range frontages, and the interstate freeway system.

To help the reader understand the composition of each planning area the following lists are provided.

Jordan River

North Planning Area

- Emigration Canyon Township
- Salt Lake City

East Planning Area

- Cottonwood Heights City
- Holladay City
- Midvale City
- Millcreek Township
- Murray City
- South Salt Lake City

Southeast Planning Area

- Draper City
- Sandy City
- Town of Alta
- White City Township

Southwest Planning Area

- Bluffdale City
- Copperton Township
- Herriman City
- Riverton City
- South Jordan City

West Planning Area:

- Kearns Township
- Magna Township
- Taylorsville City
- West Jordan City
- West Valley City

Planning Area Map

Planning Areas

Due to the large size of the County, analysis of findings took place at two levels. Countywide analyses were conducted that addressed broad issues and their regional implications. (See Chapter 3)

Since Salt Lake County is such a large and a diverse place with unique physical and demographic conditions, planning area analyses were also conducted, focusing on the specific needs of the five planning areas. (See Chapter 4)

Flight Park

3

Countywide Parks and Recreation Facilities

In recent years it has become clear that the positive impact of developing regional parks and recreation facilities extends well beyond enhancements to quality of life; they often attract dollars from outside of the immediate area, especially during tournaments and events.

Responsibility for Providing Parks and Recreation Facilities

Residents of Salt Lake County have made it clear that they appreciate and value their parks and recreation facilities. They have regularly voted to authorize County administration to buy park land and build parks and recreation facilities. When combined with the resources and efforts of committed cities, recreation service areas, school districts, the State, and other government agencies, much has been accomplished in meeting citizen demand for recreation amenities.

Over the years Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation has become the major provider of regional parks and recreation facilities in the Salt Lake Valley. This has emerged as a logical response to the regional role that the County plays. Neighborhood parks are smaller in size, have a smaller service area, and are typically provided by municipalities. In addition to its regional focus, the County also has direct responsibility for providing neighborhood parks and recreation amenities for townships and other unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County.

Economic Benefit of Regional Parks and Recreation Facilities

In recent years it has become clear that the positive impact of developing regional parks and recreation facilities extends well beyond enhancements to quality of life; they often attract dollars from outside of the immediate area, especially during tournaments and events. This is supported by a 2010 NRPA study, which points to the importance of regional parks, recreational facilities, sports tournaments, and festivals for attracting tourism, and in the process, improving the economic health of regions.

In the past, economic benefits of regional recreation amenities have been realized in a serendipitous manner, emerging as the unanticipated secondary result of meeting park and recreation needs. As new facilities

Sugar House Park

are planned and developed in the future, the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division anticipates taking a more proactive role in assessing and leveraging the economic impacts and the role they will have in shaping the communities where they are located.

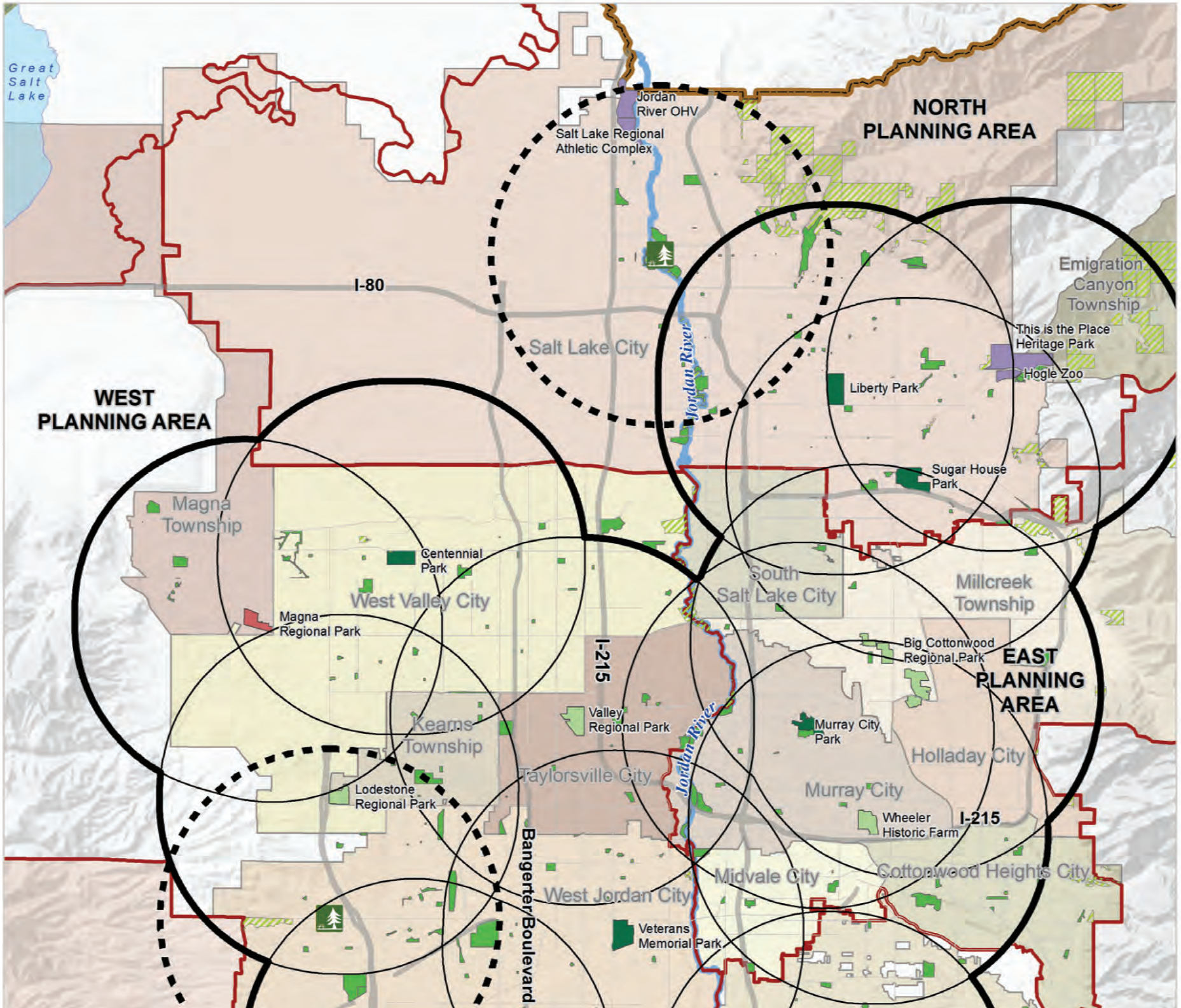
Class One Regional Parks

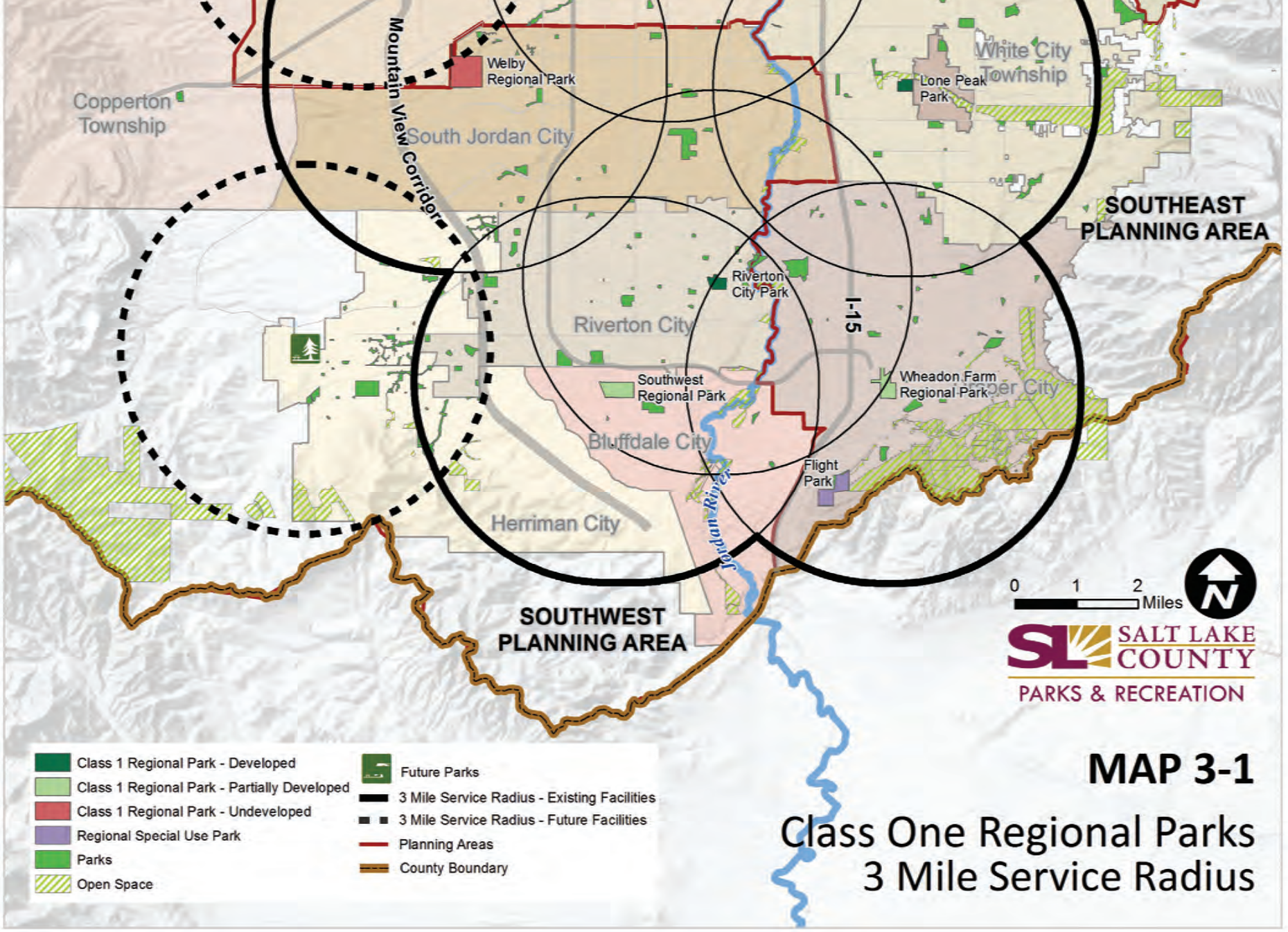
Class one regional parks are the heart of the County park system. They encompass a large service radius and typically provide the greatest variety of recreational opportunities and generally include a wide array of amenities such as un-programmed lawn areas, athletic fields, group picnic facilities, recreation centers, swimming pools, and expansive children's playgrounds. Because of their size and open design, class one regional parks frequently provide visual and aesthetic relief to the confining density of residential development.

As the cornerstone of the County's park system, class one regional parks offer an escape from urban sights and sounds and provide tranquil surroundings with unmatched and diverse recreational features.

Developing these parks is a key priority of Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation. Class one regional parks add immeasurably to the quality of life of County residents, they promote healthy local economies, and their environmental value is indisputable. In some cases these parks are capable of hosting events that infuse the local economy, on a one-time or annual basis.

As illustrated in Map 3-1, the distribution of class one regional parks is represented by a three-mile service area. Coverage is generally good, particularly in the central and north portions of the County. However, there are some gaps that should be closed, particularly


Great Salt Lake
Jordan River OHV
Salt Lake Regional Athletic Complex
NORTH PLANNING AREA
I-80
Salt Lake City
Jordan River
Emigration Canyon Township
This is the Place Heritage Park
Hogle Zoo
Liberty Park
WEST PLANNING AREA
Sugar House Park
Magna Township
Centennial Park
West Valley City
South Salt Lake City
Millcreek Township
Magna Regional Park
I-215
Big Cottonwood Regional Park
EAST PLANNING AREA
Valley Regional Park
Murray City Park
Kearns Township
Holladay City
Taylorsville City
Jordan River
Murray City
Lodestone Regional Park
Wheeler Historic Farm
I-215
Bangerter Boulevard
Midvale City
Cottonwood Heights City
West Jordan City
Veterans Memorial Park



Map 3-1. Class One Regional Parks - 3-Mile Service Radius

Table 3-1. Class One Regional Parks 2015 - Facts and Figures

Park/Facility Name		Location	Jurisdiction	Planning Area	Acreage
Owned and Maintained by Salt Lake County					
Big Cottonwood Regional Park				E	176.00
	Big Cotton-wood Area (47.6 ac)	4300 S. 1300 E.	Unincorporated		
	Creekside Area (27.5 ac)	1600 E 4800 S (Murray-Holladay Rd)	Holladay City		
	Hillview Basin Area (25.3 ac)	4191 S 900 E	Unincorporated		
	Holladay Lions RC Area (75.6 ac)	1500 E 4500 S	Unincorporated		
Lodestone Regional Park		6000 S 6000 W		W	59.84
	Lodestone (6.02 ac total)		Unincorporated		
	Lodestone (53.82 ac total)		West Valley		
Magna Regional Park (ATK)		4042 S 7200 W	Unincorporated	W	62.24
Southwest Regional Park		14148 S 2700 W	Bluffdale	SW	80.00
Sugar House Park (50% owner-ship w/ Salt Lake City)		1600 E 2100 S	Salt Lake City	N	110.51
Valley Regional Park, RC, SP		5100 S 2700 W	Taylorsville	W	89.86
Wheeler Farm (S Cottonwood Regional Pk)		6351 S 900 E	Murray	E	73.07
Welby Regional Park		9780 S 5200 W	South Jordan City	SW	160.00
Wheadon Farm		13800 S 440 E	Draper	SE	64.00
Owned and Maintained by City, State, Service Area					
Centennial Park		55405 W 3100 S	West Valley	W	77.60
Liberty Park		589 E 1300 S	Salt Lake City	N	100.00
Murray City Park		296 E Murray Park Ave	Murray	E	67.00
Lone Peak Park		10150 S 700 E	Sandy	SE	28.76
Riverton City Park		12765 S 1400 W	Riverton	SW	26.50
Veterans Memorial Park		1985 West 7800 South	West Jordan	W	99.00
Subtotal Class One Regional Park Land					1,274.38

in the southwest and west areas of the valley. Map 3-2 illustrates the time it takes to drive to these facilities for locations in the County; this map reiterates the findings of Map 3-1, further clarifying how different areas are served by regional parks.

Recommendations for Class One Regional Parks

- Build out the undeveloped portions of all existing class one regional parks.

- Acquire land, through purchase or partnerships, for new class one regional parks in the southwest and west planning areas, and if possible in the north planning area, particularly where a service gap exists in the residential areas west of I-15.

- Consider working with landfill managers in the valley to study the feasibility of converting active landfills into regional parks once the life of the landfills comes to an end.

Class Two Regional Parks

Class Two Regional Parks cover a large spectrum of park types and sizes. They are generally smaller and have fewer amenities than Class One Regional Parks, but they are also larger and serve more people than Neighborhood Parks. One of the defining characteristics of this park category is that the parks contain amenities that are rented (such as group pavilions) or they have space that is formally programmed for activities (such as multipurpose fields or a swimming pool). Another defining characteristic is that Class Two Regional Parks are used by more than one jurisdiction. There are many parks in the valley that fall into this category, and they are owned and operated by both the County and cities.

Special Use Regional Parks

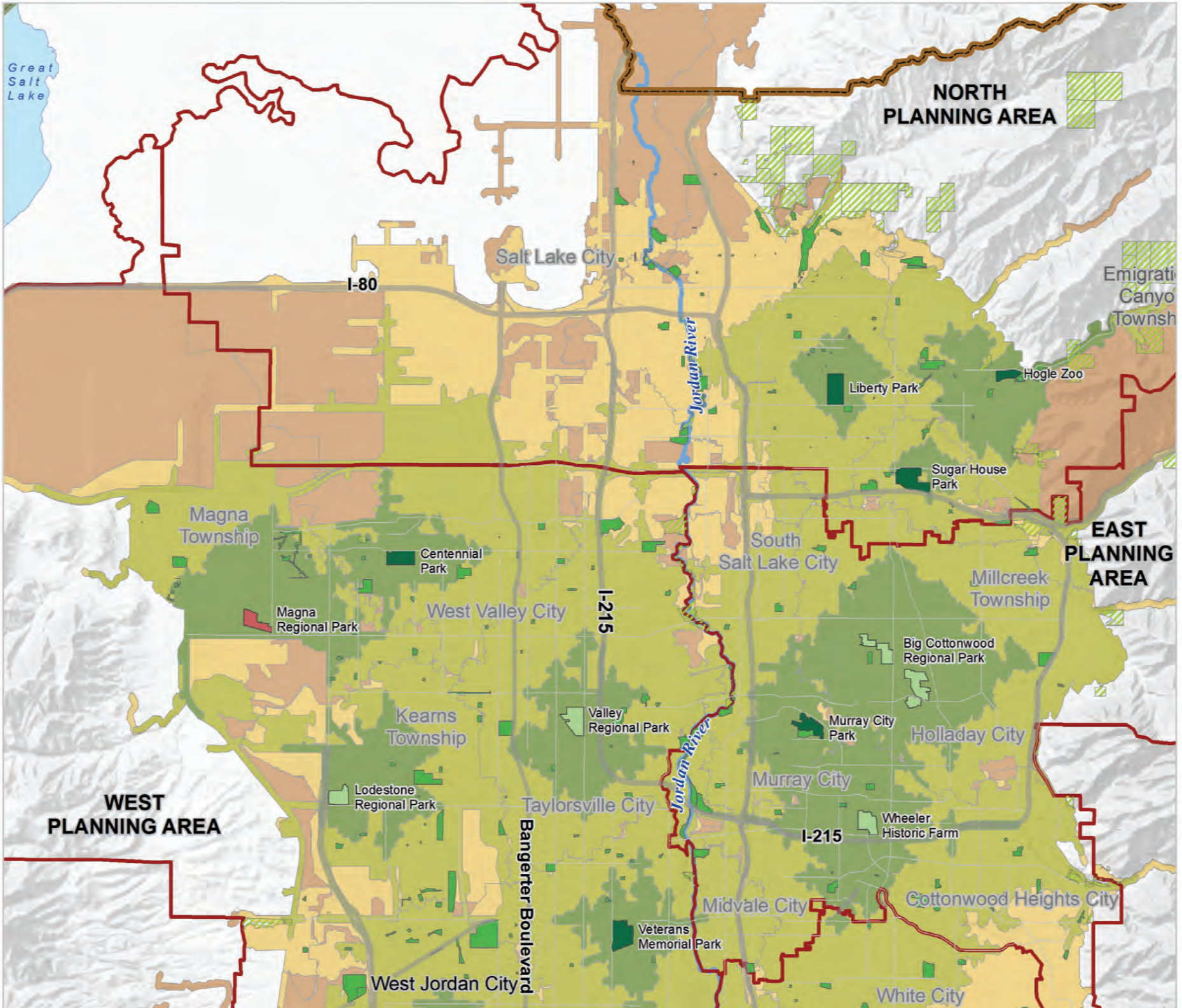
Special Use Regional Parks is a category into which truly unique recreational properties are placed. They provide one-of-a-kind recreation opportunities, and often require a fee to enter. They are generally single use in nature, and have a countywide draw and are heavily used by residents. Examples of this park type are Hogle Zoo and This Is The Place Heritage Park.

Wheeler Farm

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are the smallest park unit in the County system, serving small neighborhood areas. These parks are generally highly developed sites, often providing limited park amenities such as picnic tables, small picnic pavilions, basketball courts, children's playground equipment, open lawn areas, and trees.

For the unincorporated areas, neighborhood parks are developed and maintained by Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation. For other municipalities, while neighborhood parks are an important part of the overall park system, they are not the primary emphasis of the County's park acquisition and development plans. Many municipalities have taken the lead in purchasing, planning, and developing neighborhood parks in their cities, thereby allowing the County to free-up its resources to focus on the acquisition and development of larger and more complex regional parks, which serve a greater number of residents per acre than neighborhood parks.


Great Salt Lake
NORTH PLANNING AREA
Salt Lake City
I-80
Jordan River
Liberty Park
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Canyo
Townsh
Sugar House Park
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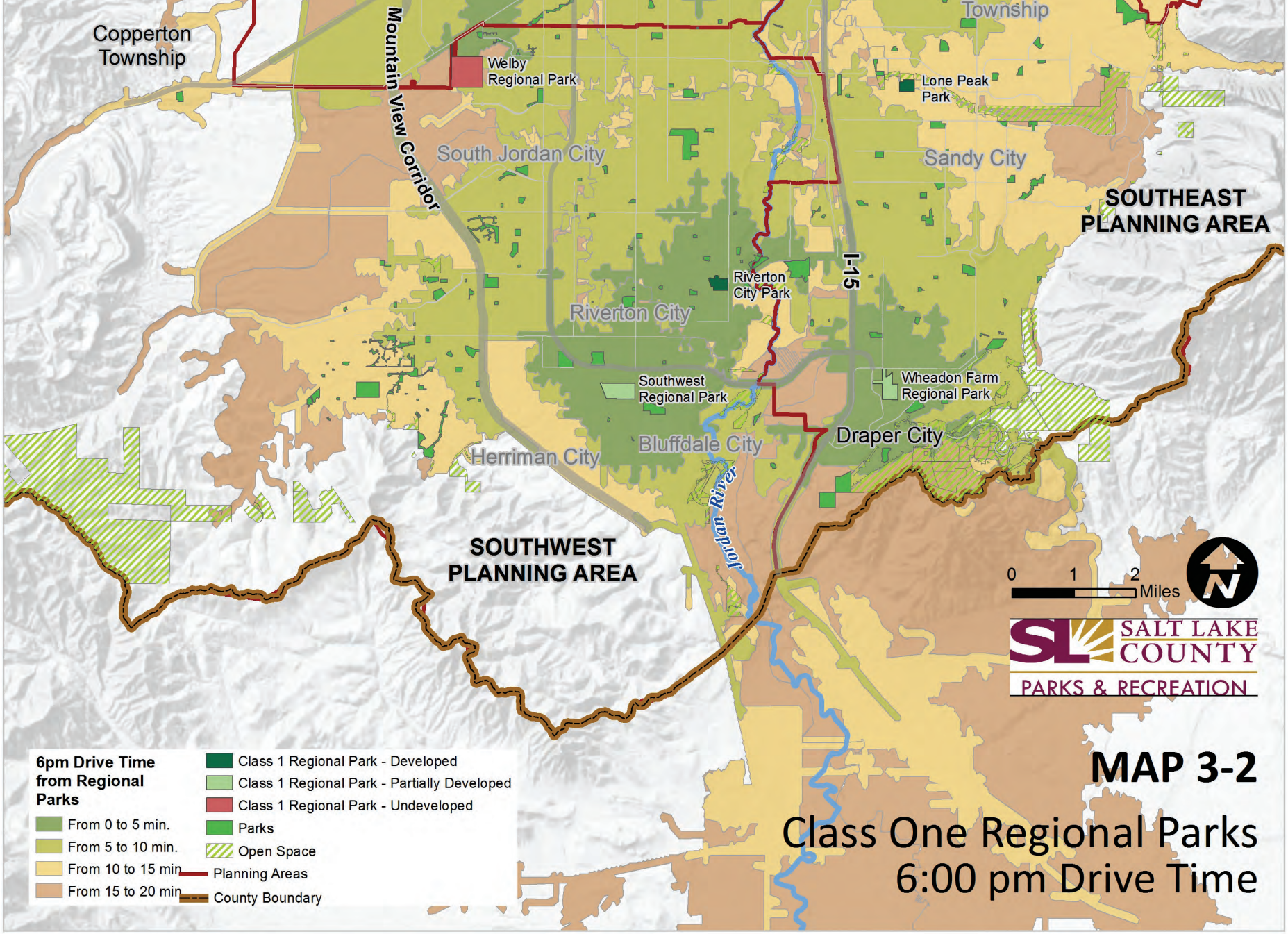
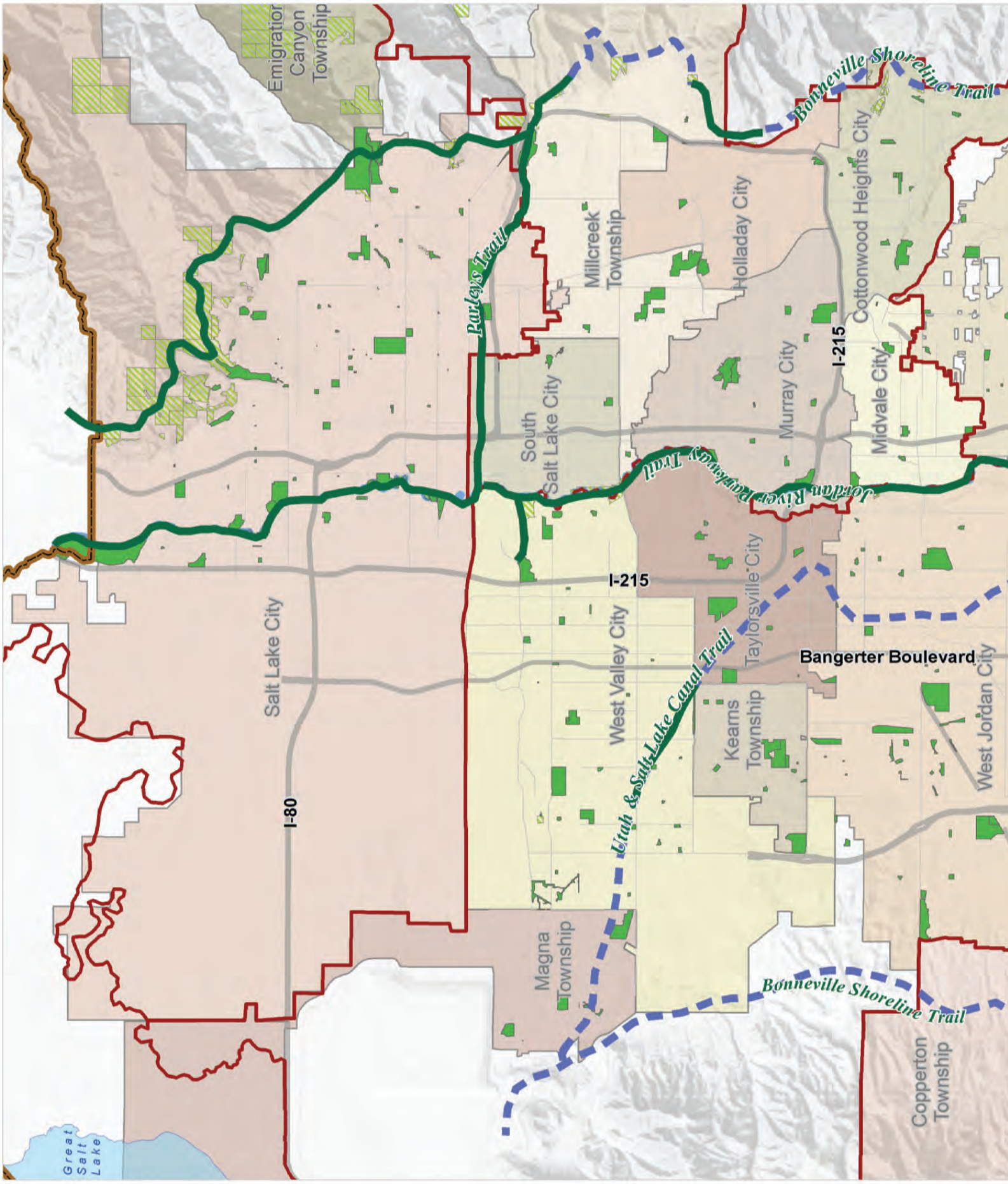
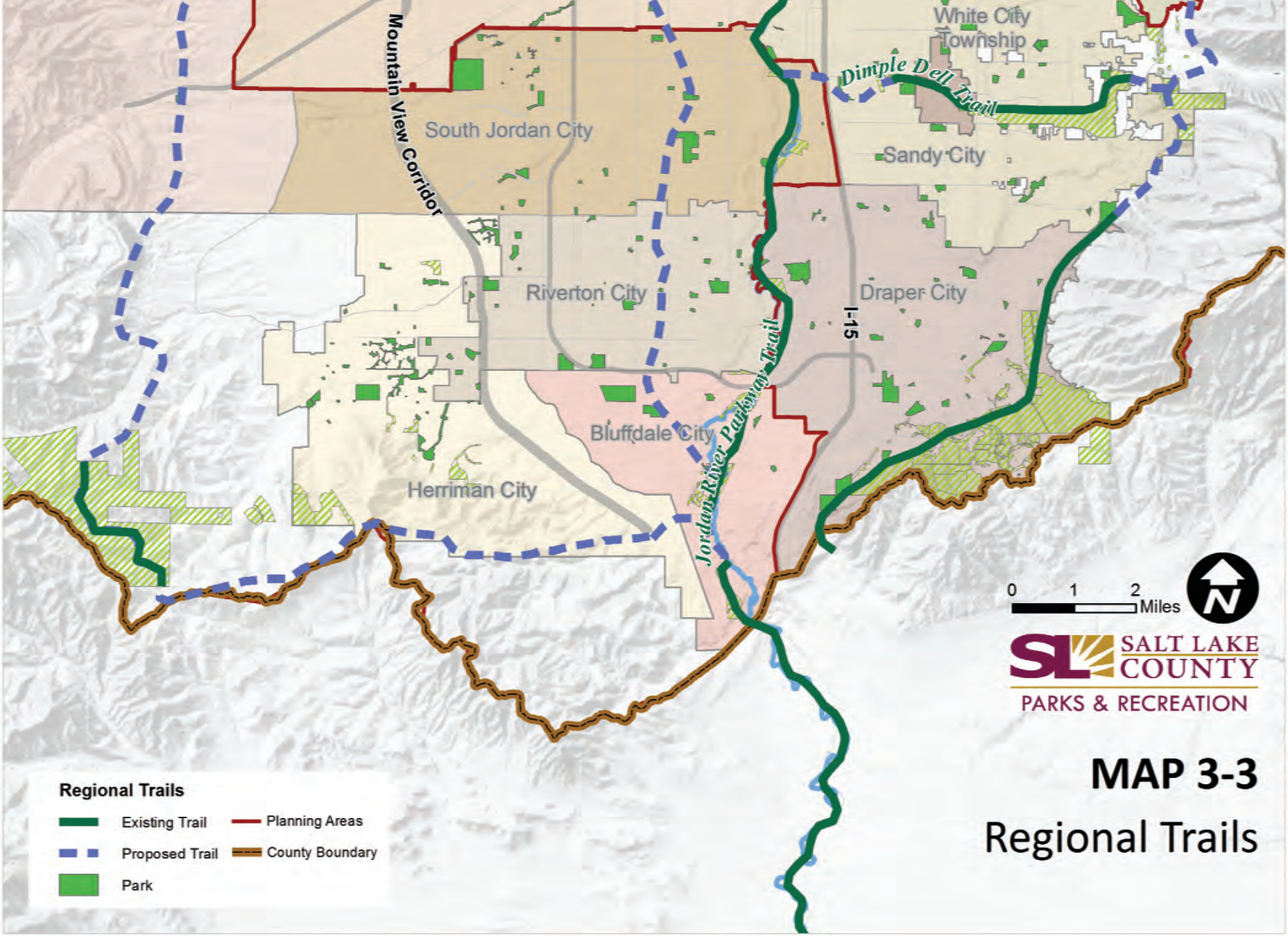
West Jordan City
White City



Map 3-2. Class One Regional Parks - 6:00 pm Drive Time


Emigration Canyon Township
Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Parleys Trail
Millcreek Township
Holladay City
Cottonwood Heights City
I-215
Murray City
Midvale City
South Salt Lake City
Jordan River Parkway Trail
I-215
Salt Lake City
West Valley City
Taylorsville City
Bangerter Boulevard
Utah & Salt Lake Canal Trail
Keams Township
West Jordan City
I-80
Magna Township
Bonneville Shoreline Trail
Copperton Township
Great Salt Lake



Map 3-3. Regional Trails

Parley's Trail

Recommendation for Neighborhood Parks

- Complete a level-of-service study for neighborhood parks in the unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County and prepare a plan that identifies needs and proposes actions to mitigate deficiencies.

Regional Trails

In September 1993, the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division published its first countywide regional trails plan. The purpose of that plan was to propose a conceptual network of non-motorized recreation trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians that would span the County from north to south, east to west. These regional trails are envisioned to create an interconnected web of recreational trails that also serve as an alternative transportation network connecting valley communities. County residents are persistent in demanding trails for both recreation and commuting.

Over the past two decades much has been accomplished in the fulfillment of this vision, including completion of 76 miles of trail, an almost-completed Jordan River Trail from the County's northern to southern boundaries, development of major segments of Parley's Trail, and construction of many miles of Bonneville Shoreline Trail (see Map 3-3.) Despite these advances, much still remains to be accomplished.

Of all the activities associated with realizing a complete regional trails system, none are more difficult, complex, uncertain, or time-consuming than those related to the acquisition of land. Along nearly all trail alignments in the County there are usually multiple owners controlling individual parcels that are integral to the continuity of a particular trail. As individual property owners they manifest a variety of attitudes and degrees of willingness to consider trails on their property – some can be quite reasonable in their expectations while others adamantly reject the idea of trails being located on or near their land. As a result of such challenges, the task of developing regional trails can take years and even decades to accomplish.

In order to realize the vision of a regional trail network, it is important that the County and cities, in partnership, take an opportunistic approach toward land acquisition,

so that trail development can proceed most effectively. As opportunities emerge – whenever or wherever they may be found in the regional trail system – governmental jurisdictions should be prepared to act quickly in working with landowners to acquire parcels of land or to establish easements.

The recreational and economic benefits derived from having a complete regional trail system are almost incalculable, contributing not only to the vitality of the community, but reaching deep into local lifestyles to foster healthier communities.

Recommendations for Regional Trails

- When currently funded projects on the Jordan River Trail are complete, users will be able to travel uninterrupted from Davis County to Utah County. However, funding is still needed to preserve open space along the Jordan River Parkway corridor, which in turn will enhance the trail user experience while increasing ecological function and integrity. There are also many trail-related enhancements that should be implemented, such as improving trailheads and establishing connector trails.

- The Bonneville Shoreline Trail should continue to be built as land or easements can be acquired. At present there are undeveloped segments that will remain incomplete until the trail alignment is acquired.

- Complete development of Parley's Trail by continuing to work in partnership with Salt Lake City, South Salt Lake City, UDOT, UTA, PRATT, and other stakeholders.

- Prepare a master plan for the Utah & Salt Lake Canal Trail.

- Prepare a master plan for the Jordan River Water Trail.

- Begin developing east/west trails according to the recently completed *Salt Lake County East/West Trails Master Plan (2015).*

- Encourage and support the establishment of connections to regional trails from residential and commercial areas wherever possible.

- As it becomes available, acquire land for trail alignment in an opportunistic manner. Salt Lake County, governmental jurisdictions, and other stakeholders should work in partnership to address the land acquisition challenges of developing a countywide network of interconnected non-motorized recreation trails and alternative transportation routes.

- Some regional trails are popular for events, but arranging those events is complicated, since the organizers must coordinate with many jurisdictions. In order to help deal with this new issue and streamline coordination efforts, leaders should assess the feasibility of establishing a multi-jurisdictional agency to coordinate major events on regional trails.

Regional Open Space

Open space is generally the most pristine of all recreational property in the County's inventory. These properties are usually large tracts of land consisting of hundreds of acres, and are predominantly composed of aesthetically pleasing natural landscapes unaltered by development and frequently encompass undisturbed, self-sustaining ecosystems. Open spaces typically support passive, low-impact activities and are free of unnatural land disturbance.

Open space is best recognized by the various elements that it is composed of—wild and native plant and animal habitat, wetlands, ponds, natural drainage ways, stream and riparian corridors, mountain slopes, meadows, forests and other similar ecological features and systems; it can also include agricultural land set aside by easement to preserve the County's cultural heritage. Due to their environmental makeup, open spaces can provide a range of secondary benefits as well, such as watershed protection, preserving sensitive wetlands or natural landscapes, and accommodating casual, low-impact recreational trail systems, picnicking, nature centers, and similar facilities.

Open space is not only important for recreation, but can also help mitigate and soften the impacts of urban growth and development by encompassing cultural landscapes and farm land that are visually, aesthetically,

Redwood Nature Area

biologically, agriculturally, ecologically, or environmentally distinctive. Such places are important heritage sites to be passed forward to future generations.

Some of the best known examples of open space in Salt Lake County are as follows.

- City Creek
- Corner Canyon
- Dimple Dell
- Jordan River Parkway
- Millcreek Canyon
- Parley's Historic Park
- Yellow Fork / Rose Canyon

Lands of this type almost unconditionally contain elements that are essential to maintaining healthy ecosystems. The ambiance that is intrinsic to open spaces also provides the natural setting for popular non-motorized recreational trails, which in turn offers relaxation and enjoyment to a wide variety of visitors, a precious commodity sought by many residents in the Salt Lake Valley.

The "wild places" once easily found in every portion of the valley are becoming fewer and farther apart. Open space preservation efforts should continue, but flexibility must prevail in open space land acquisition, with decisions made on a case-by-case basis.

It is important that the quality of land be considered when acquiring open space. For example, sites that are small disconnected remnants should generally not be considered for acquisition as open space recreation land, unless they facilitate the development of a regional trail alignment, are adjacent to a regional trail, are components of a regional park, preserve threatened ecology, flora, or fauna, or constitute a portion of an extensive primary stream corridor or lake shoreline.

The development of any natural area infers very low-key, unobtrusive, passive-styled recreational activities. Trails and/or access-ways that facilitate nature education or provide ingress and egress to observation points are the most frequent type of development envisioned.

Political leaders and senior government administrators are encouraged to take a positive, opportunistic approach toward the acquisition of large tracts of land for open space. As opportunities present themselves, the County and its municipal partners should be prepared to fund their acquisition and receive them into public ownership.

Recommendations for Regional Open Space

- Acquire large tracts of land that are largely undeveloped and valued for their aesthetic, ecological, and passive recreational attributes, and that are regionally important for wildlife habitat, watershed, view-shed, or of other ecological significance.

- Acquire land that becomes available in the Jordan River corridor for open-space preservation, connectivity, and enhancement of wildlife habitat.

- Acquire easements on strategically located agricultural land to preserve the valley's farming heritage.

- Study the feasibility of developing small nature education centers at strategic locations along the Jordan River corridor.

- Provide adequate resources to better manage and maintain open space.

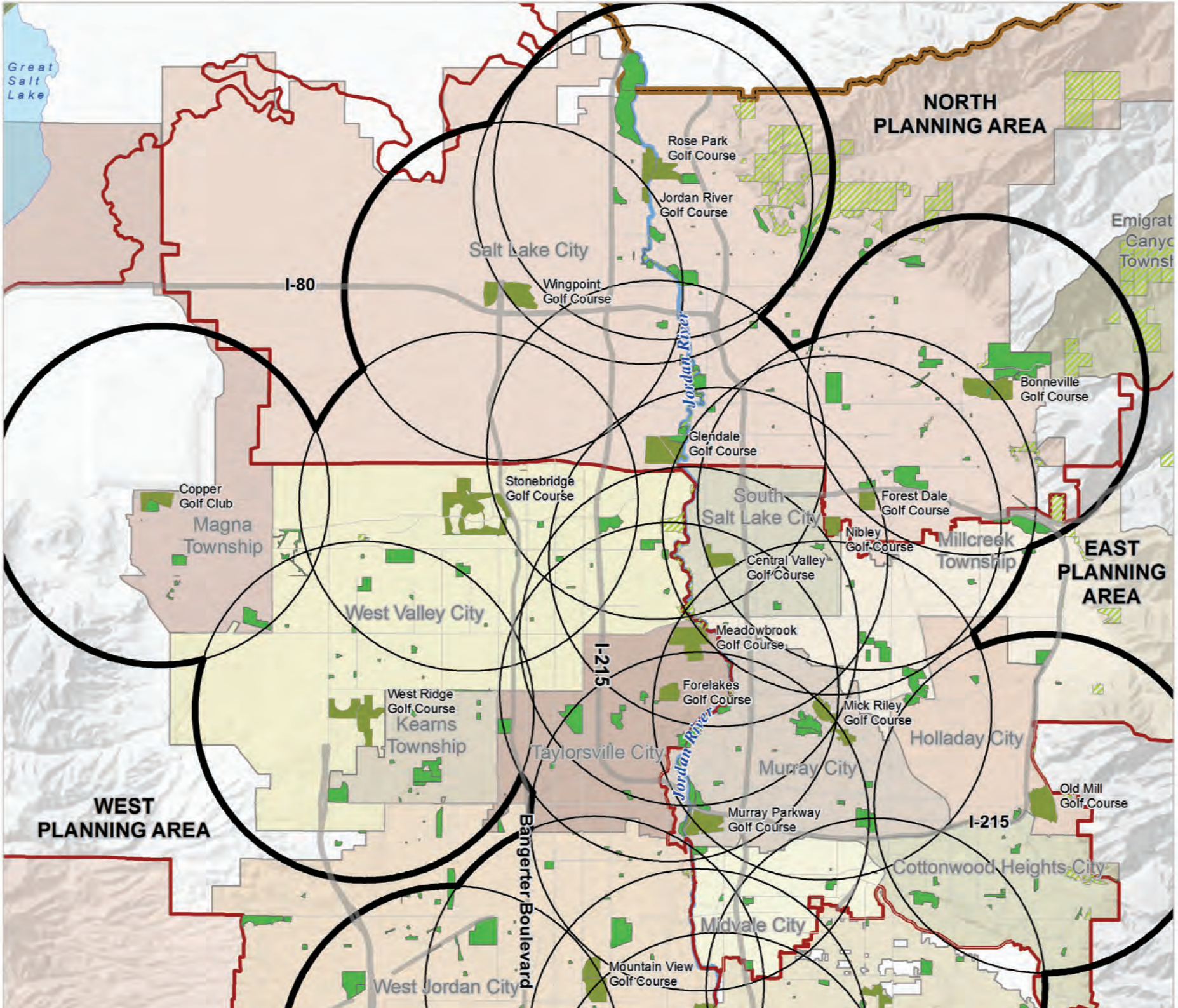
Golf Courses

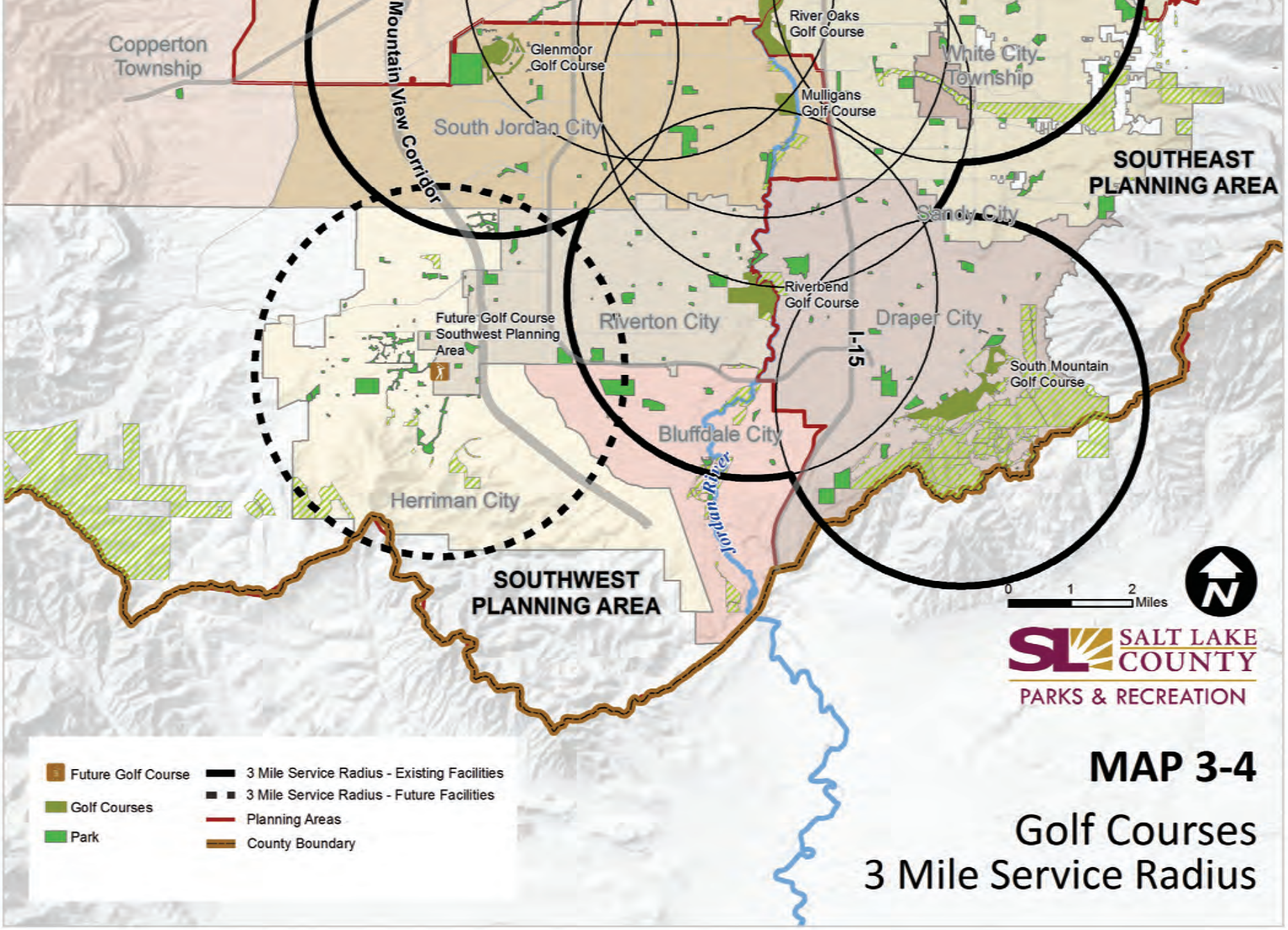
Because Salt Lake Valley has more municipally owned and operated golf courses than any comparable region in the United States, golfing is a truly unique recreational opportunity. The cost to golf is far less here than almost anywhere else in the country, which further enhances the opportunity for participation.

According to national standards, the valley is overbuilt with public golf courses; this brings unique opportunities as well as challenges. The sheer number of public golf courses and the low cost of play have resulted in more people being able to take part in the sport. This has significantly enhanced quality of life for residents, making golf an affordable activity for a wide range of participants, enhancing the regional economy by attracting users from throughout the broader region, and providing green space in areas that might otherwise be developed. The economic value of golf in the Salt Lake Valley should never be underestimated.

As illustrated in Map 3-4, the valley is generally saturated with golf courses, but distribution is somewhat inconsistent, with a particularly high number in Salt Lake City. At present the County population does not support the need for new golf courses. However, based on an assessment of distribution and future population growth, acquisition of land for future development of a new 18-hole golf course is proposed for the southwest planning area.

Old Mill Golf Course


Great Salt Lake
NORTH PLANNING AREA
Rose Park Golf Course
Jordan River Golf Course
Salt Lake City
I-80
Wingpoint Golf Course
Jordan River
Emigrat Canyo Townsh
Bonneville Golf Course
Glendale Golf Course
Stonebridge Golf Course
Copper Golf Club
Magna Township
South Salt Lake City
Forest Dale Golf Course
Nibley Golf Course
Millcreek Township
Central Valley Golf Course
EAST PLANNING AREA
West Valley City
Meadowbrook Golf Course
I-215
Forelakes Golf Course
West Ridge Golf Course
Kearns Township
Mick Riley Golf Course
Holladay City
Taylorsville City
Murray City
Jordan River
Old Mill Golf Course
WEST PLANNING AREA
Murray Parkway Golf Course
I-215
Bangerter Boulevard
Cottonwood Heights City
Midvale City
Mountain View Golf Course
West Jordan City



Map 3-4. Golf Courses - 3-Mile Service Radius

Wheeler Farm Playground and Pavilion

One issue facing County golf courses, and others in the valley as well, is the fact that they are aging and will require substantial capital maintenance to keep them in good condition. Several clubhouses, parking lots, and maintenance facilities are old and in need of major refurbishment. Over the next few years, it will be important to invest adequately in golf course maintenance to protect this important recreational investment.

Recommendations for Golf Courses

- As the population continues to grow in the southwest portion of the valley, Salt Lake County should acquire land in this area through purchase or partnership for a future 18-hole golf course.

- Adequately fund capital maintenance of golf courses to ensure that they continue to serve the residents of the County.

Recreation Facilities

For decades, building recreation centers has been a priority of County residents. Funding efforts have been so successful that Salt Lake County now has more publicly owned recreation centers and swimming pools per capita than almost any other similar region in the country.

Due in large part to the ZAP funding program, the County is now approaching build-out of recreation centers, swimming pools, and ice centers. As illustrated in Map 3-5, the distribution pattern of existing recreation centers is good overall, particularly in the center of the valley. However, gaps are found on the west, southwest, and south edges of the County. As illustrated in Map 3-6; the drive times for accessing these facilities is also generally quite good, although there are several areas where longer commutes are required.

Recommendation for Recreation Facilities

- All new recreation centers should be full-service facilities that include indoor swimming pools containing both leisure and competition components.

- A new recreation facility should be developed in the far southern part of the southeast planning area.

- A new recreation center should be built in both the west and southwest planning areas in the future, after additional residential growth has occurred.

- In the future, as the demographics of the downtown area evolve, undertake a study to determine the feasibility/desirability of replacing Central City Recreation Center with a modern full-service recreation center at a nearby location.

- Explore more cost-effective designs for new buildings to reduce construction and operating costs.

- For new construction of major facilities, evaluate colocation of services with other Salt Lake County agencies, as exemplified at the Millcreek Community Center.

Swimming Pools

Swimming has long been a popular summertime recreational activity and year-around sport of many residents of the Salt Lake Valley. While residents desire additional outdoor pools, they are very expensive to build and maintain and have limited usability since they are only open four to five months each year. For this reason Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation recommends installing water playgrounds instead of new outdoor pools that are not economically sustainable.

Water play is the overwhelming purpose of outdoor swimming pools, and regionally sized water playgrounds provide the wet fun of traditional outdoor swimming pools with the exception of actual swimming. Well-planned, large water playgrounds often experience more use than traditional outdoor pools by providing a greater variety of play opportunities. In addition, there are economic benefits to building water playgrounds, as they cost far less to build, maintain, and operate, and they use less water. New swimming pools should be indoor pools and built as a component of new full-service recreation centers.

It should be noted that the Granite School District owns five indoor swimming pools, none of which are available for general public use. However, these facilities mitigate the need for competition lap pools in the areas that they are located.

Recommendations for Swimming Pools

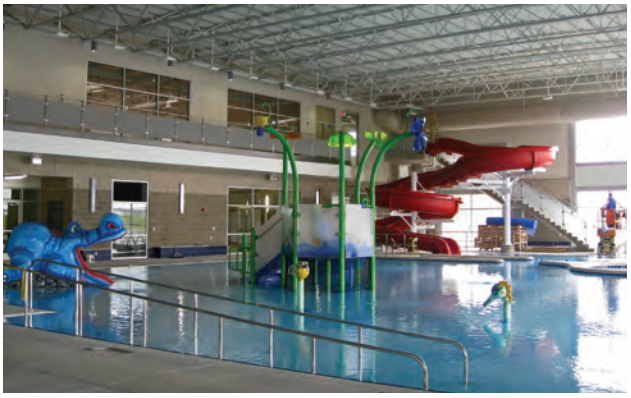
- Where the need for summer outdoor water play is identified in this plan, install large water playgrounds rather than new outdoor swimming pools.

- Study the feasibility and program advantages of covering existing outdoor pools that are adjacent to recreation centers, in order to convert them into year-round facilities.

- Some existing outdoor swimming pools are old, undersized, or outdated, resulting in declining use. Careful consideration should be given to closing outdoor pools that no longer meet the needs of residents or that are worn out and would require complete new construction. In some cases, usage and attendance might be improved by refurbishment and adding leisure play toys that the public has come to expect.

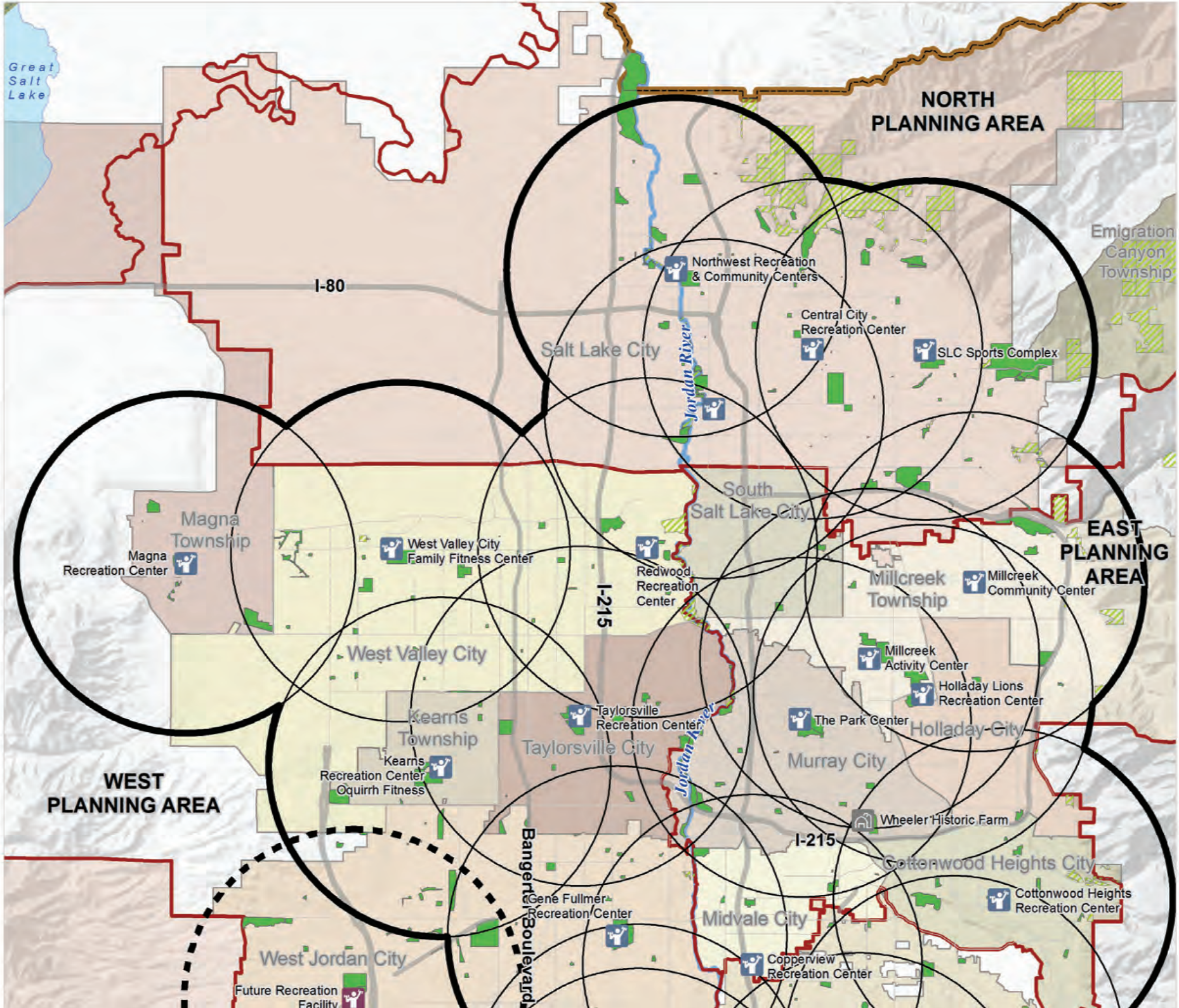
- Study the benefits and cost of creating an indoor regional competitive swim facility to accommodate state, regional, and countywide swim competitions and water polo events; since no similar facility exists in Salt Lake County and the existing state swim meet facility on the

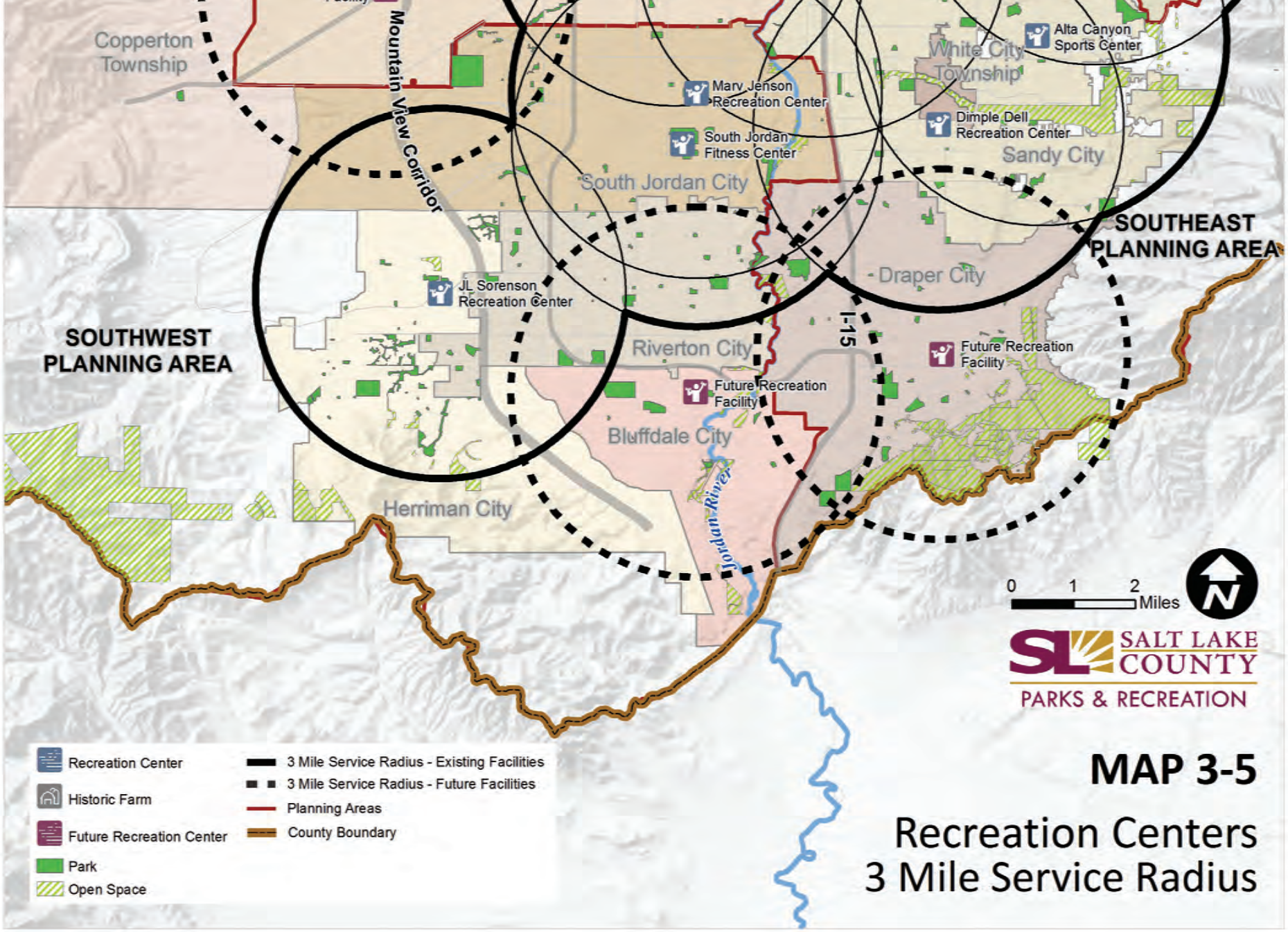
Magna Pool



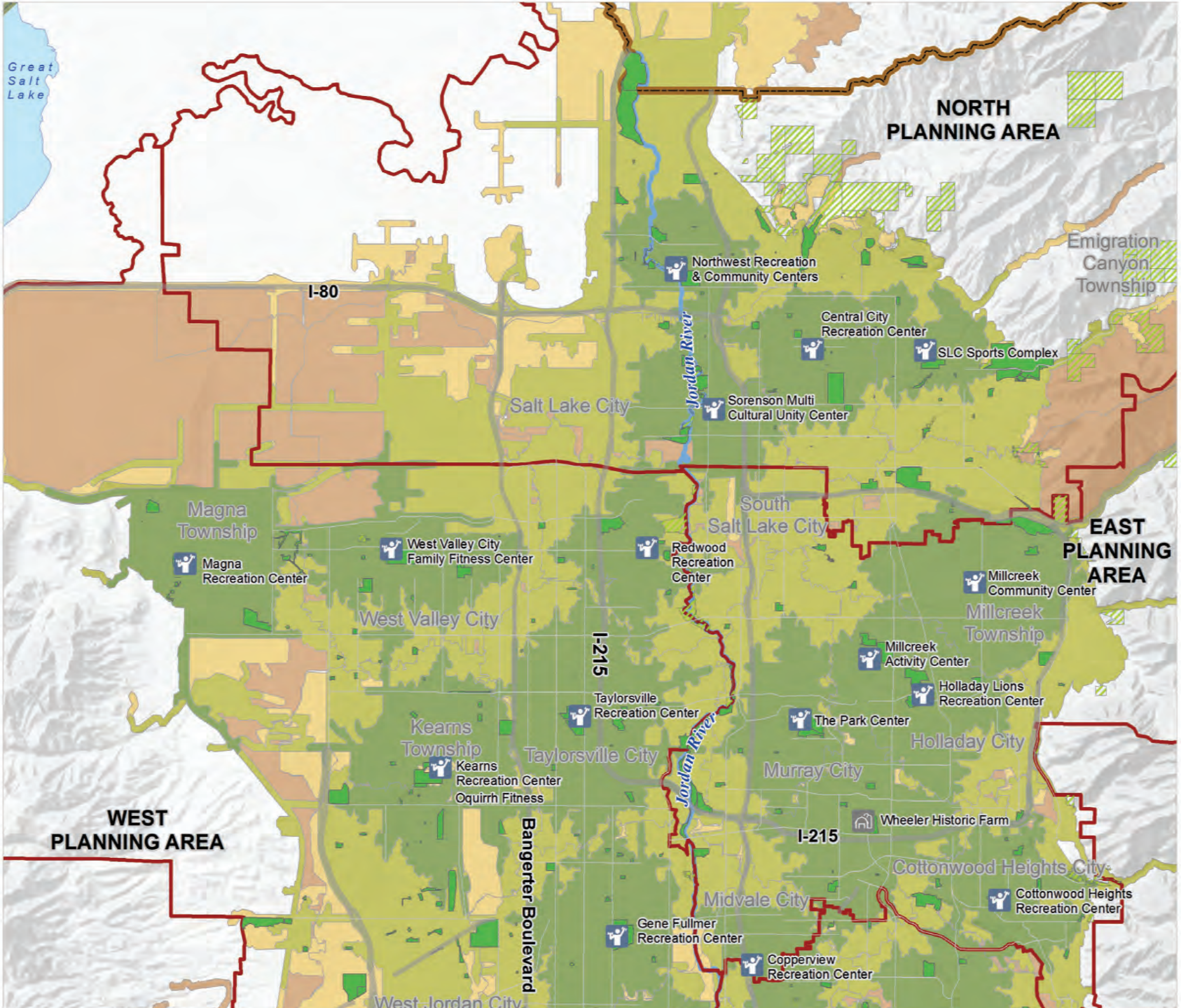
Northwest Indoor Pool

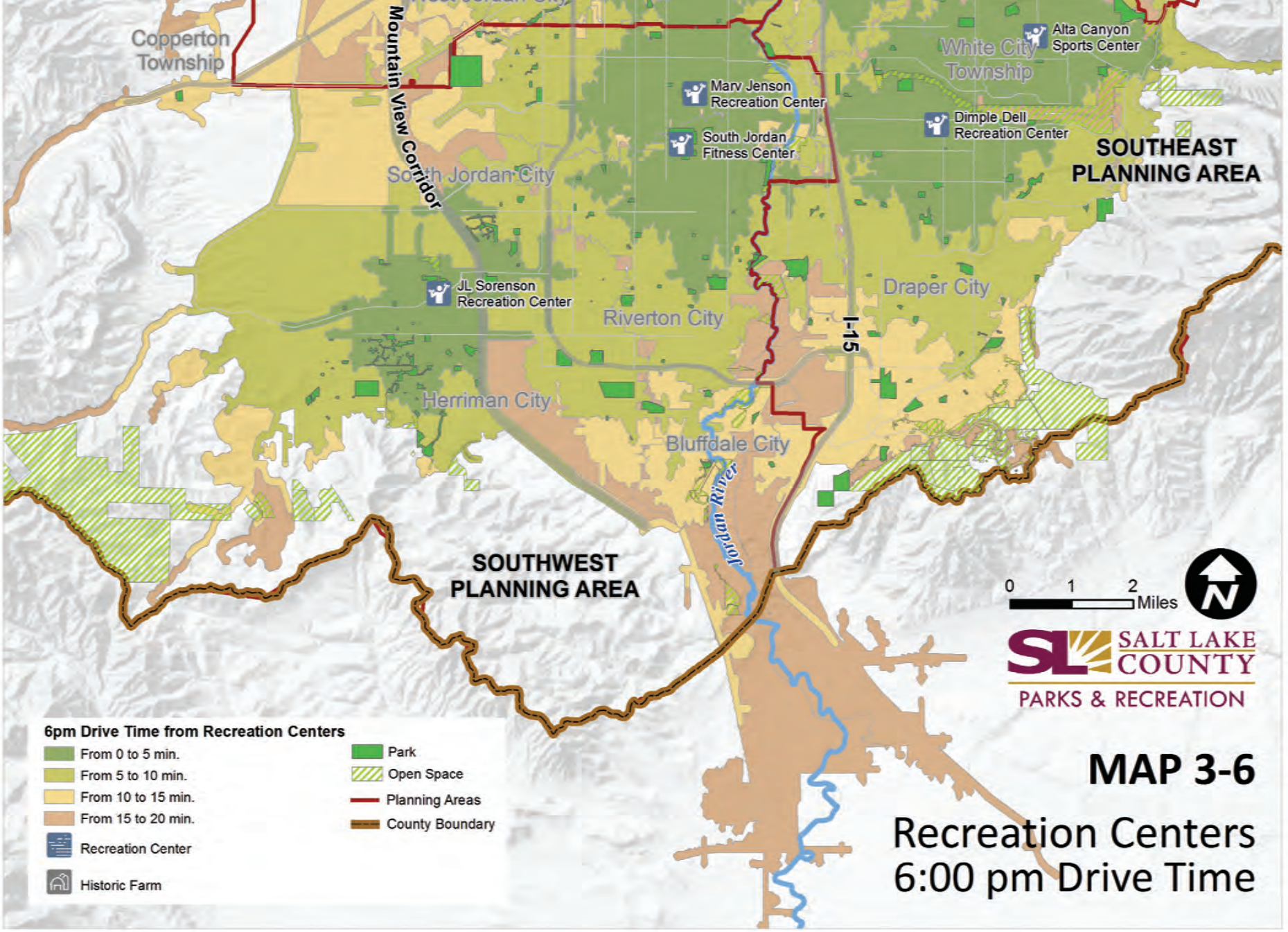
West Jordan Pool


Great Salt Lake
NORTH PLANNING AREA
I-80
Northwest Recreation & Community Centers
Central City Recreation Center
SLC Sports Complex
Salt Lake City
Jordan River
Emigration Canyon Township
South Salt Lake City
EAST PLANNING AREA
Magna Township
Magna Recreation Center
West Valley City Family Fitness Center
Redwood Recreation Center
I-215
Millcreek Township
Millcreek Community Center
Millcreek Activity Center
Holladay Lions Recreation Center
West Valley City
Kearns Township
Taylorsville Recreation Center
The Park Center
Holladay City
Taylorsville City
Murray City
Kearns Recreation Center Oquirrh Fitness
WEST PLANNING AREA
Wheeler Historic Farm
I-215
Cottonwood Heights City
Cottonwood Heights Recreation Center
Bangerter Boulevard
Gene Fullmer Recreation Center
Midvale City
Copperview Recreation Center
West Jordan City
Future Recreation Facility



Map 3-5. Recreation Centers - 3-Mile Service Radius


Great Salt Lake
NORTH PLANNING AREA
Emigration Canyon Township
Northwest Recreation & Community Centers
I-80
Central City Recreation Center
SLC Sports Complex
Jordan River
Salt Lake City
Sorenson Multi Cultural Unity Center
Magna Township
South Salt Lake City
EAST PLANNING AREA
West Valley City Family Fitness Center
Redwood Recreation Center
Magna Recreation Center
Millcreek Community Center
West Valley City
Millcreek Township
I-215
Millcreek Activity Center
Holladay Lions Recreation Center
Taylorsville Recreation Center
The Park Center
Kearns Township
Taylorsville City
Holladay City
Kearns Recreation Center
Oquirrh Fitness
Murray City
Jordan River
WEST PLANNING AREA
Wheeler Historic Farm
I-215
Bangerter Boulevard
Cottonwood Heights City
Midvale City
Cottonwood Heights Recreation Center
Gene Fullmer Recreation Center
Copperview Recreation Center
West Jordan City



Map 3-6. Recreation Centers - 6:00 pm Drive Time

County Ice Center

BYU campus is going to be rebuilt without adequate spectator seating. Providing this regional competition pool could be accomplished by expanding an existing recreation center or by incorporating it into one of the proposed new recreation centers.

Ice Centers

Map 3-7 shows the five ice centers that are currently located in the County. Assuming a five-mile service radius as illustrated, the north, east, and west portions of the County are well-served by ice arenas, with a gap existing in the south end of the valley. The drive times illustrated in Map 3-8 further clarifies the situation.

Since there are a limited number of ice centers countywide, participants expect to travel to facilities. To help facilitate access, ice centers should be located on or near major transportation routes. Because ice centers are truly regional in nature and require travel by participants, they have a positive economic impact on the communities in which they are located.

In order for ice centers to function well, to be cost effective, and to accommodate programming requirements, they need to be built with at least two full-size ice sheets.

Recommendation for Ice Centers

- Add a second ice sheet to the existing County Ice Center.

- Build a new two-sheet ice center in the under-served south portion of the valley in the southwest planning area.

Athletic Fields

There is a valley-wide demand for sports fields in general, but particularly for multipurpose fields. The higher demand for multipurpose fields is obvious, as many sports can be played on the same field, including soccer, lacrosse, rugby, football, and T-ball as examples. This flexibility also extends to non-sporting events such as community town-days and movies in the park. Far more activity occurs on multipurpose fields than on ball diamonds, which are single-use facilities. As a result, more people are served by multipurpose fields.

Prior decades of youth programming has resulted in a new generation of adults demanding field space and time for various adult recreation activities. The trend toward “professionalization of youth sports” and the increased participation in competitive sports at a very young age is putting an ever-increasing demand on field space. Additionally, the emergence of what were once considered “non-traditional” sports such as lacrosse, rugby, and the explosion of youth soccer has also increased field demands. These new trends place greater pressure on existing fields.

It should be noted that although there is a shortage of municipally owned field space, some school fields are programmed for community play, mitigating the deficiency to some degree. They are, however, available at the discretion of the school districts and can be taken away.

In the current countywide park system almost every available flat lawn space or grassy area gets programmed at certain times of the year, which has given rise to the demand by non-sports park users for un-programmed lawn space, to be used for drop-in unorganized leisure activities.

While some planning areas have undeveloped land that could be acquired to build new fields, other planning areas have a severe shortage of potential land.

Recommendations for Multipurpose Fields

- Build approximately 25 multipurpose fields that are currently master-planned in undeveloped portions of regional parks.

- Construct two or more full-size multipurpose fields in the same location whenever possible, in order to facilitate league play and user convenience. Additionally, it is important to build multipurpose fields adjacent to existing recreation facilities.

- On heavily used existing multipurpose fields, explore methods that will increase available playing time. Examples to be considered include providing higher levels of field maintenance, replacing low quality soil fields with specialized amended soil based fields, installing field lighting, building indoor field-houses, and exploring other turf options.

Recommendations for Ball Diamonds

- Individual fields scattered on several sites do not accommodate league play and cannot host tournaments, which have a positive local economic impact. In order to avoid such shortcomings, in the future build only four or five-diamond complexes, designed to accommodate both adult and youth play.

- Ball diamonds are costly single-use facilities that require lots of land, and should, therefore, be developed judiciously with restraint. Because they are single-use and travelling to these facilities is common, ball diamond complexes can be located at sites outside of class one regional parks, in non-traditional settings such as commercial or industrial areas. Locating these facilities in such areas allows them to be illuminated at night, mitigating the negative impact on local residents when located in parks in residential neighborhoods. It should be noted that although the County and cities provide baseball diamonds, baseball programs are organized and run by private leagues.

- Adults travel countywide to play softball, so distribution is not as important as the number and availability of facilities. As a result, new softball complexes should have good access to regional highways. It should be noted, however, that for youth softball, the service radius is about four to five miles.

Racquet Sports

Racquet sports in the County have experienced various highs and lows in popularity over the years. Currently, the demand for tennis is increasing, but the facilities aren't adequately meeting the need.

Pickleball has experienced a recent upsurge in popularity. The sport is played by participants of all ages. It is currently being programmed indoors in several recreation centers, and some outdoor tennis courts have been striped for play.

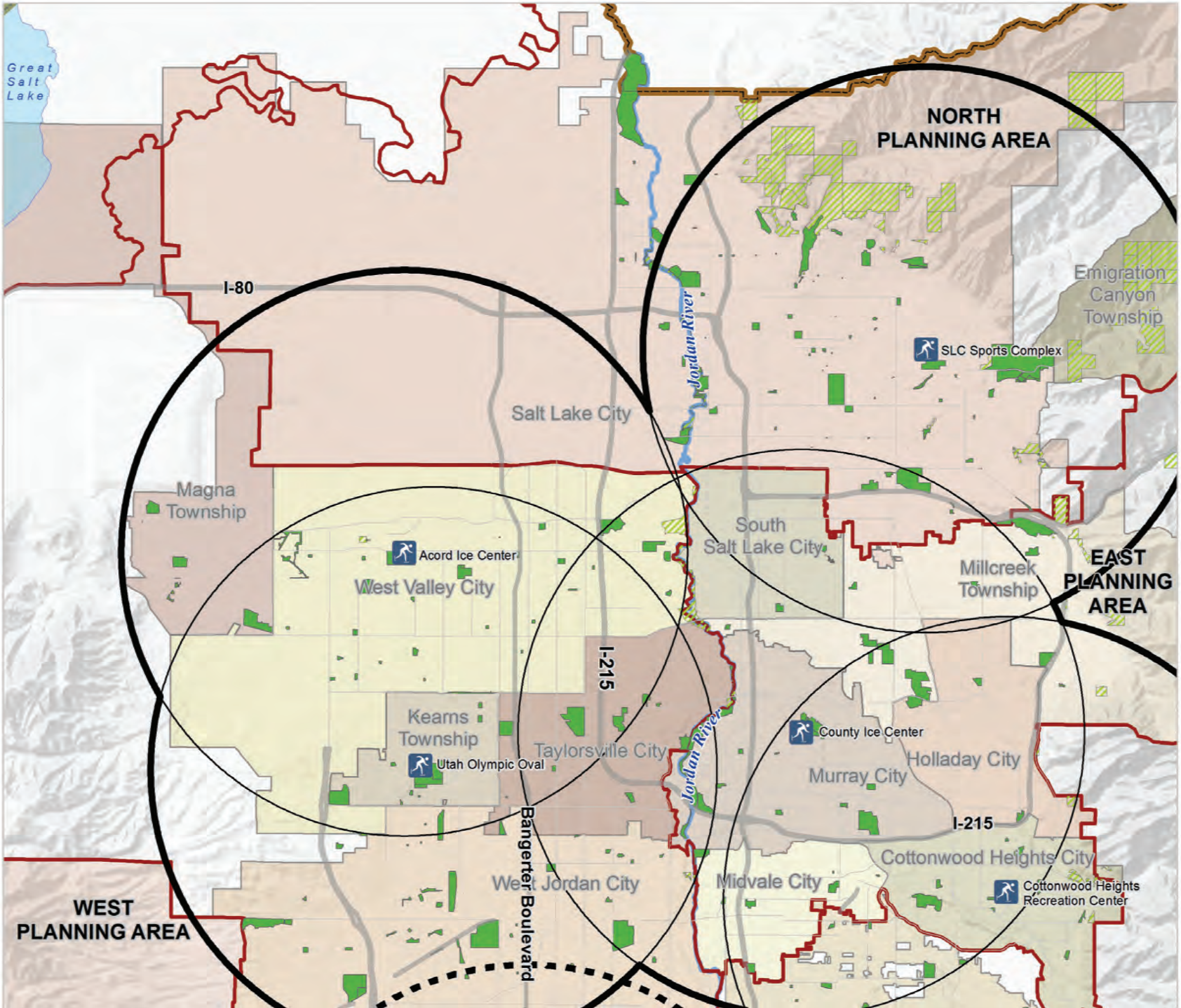
Stand-alone courts located in local parks are often under-utilized and cannot be programmed or used for tournaments. For facilities designed to host regional and national tournaments, consider providing on-site office and storage space to facilitate extensive daily programming when not being utilized for tournaments.

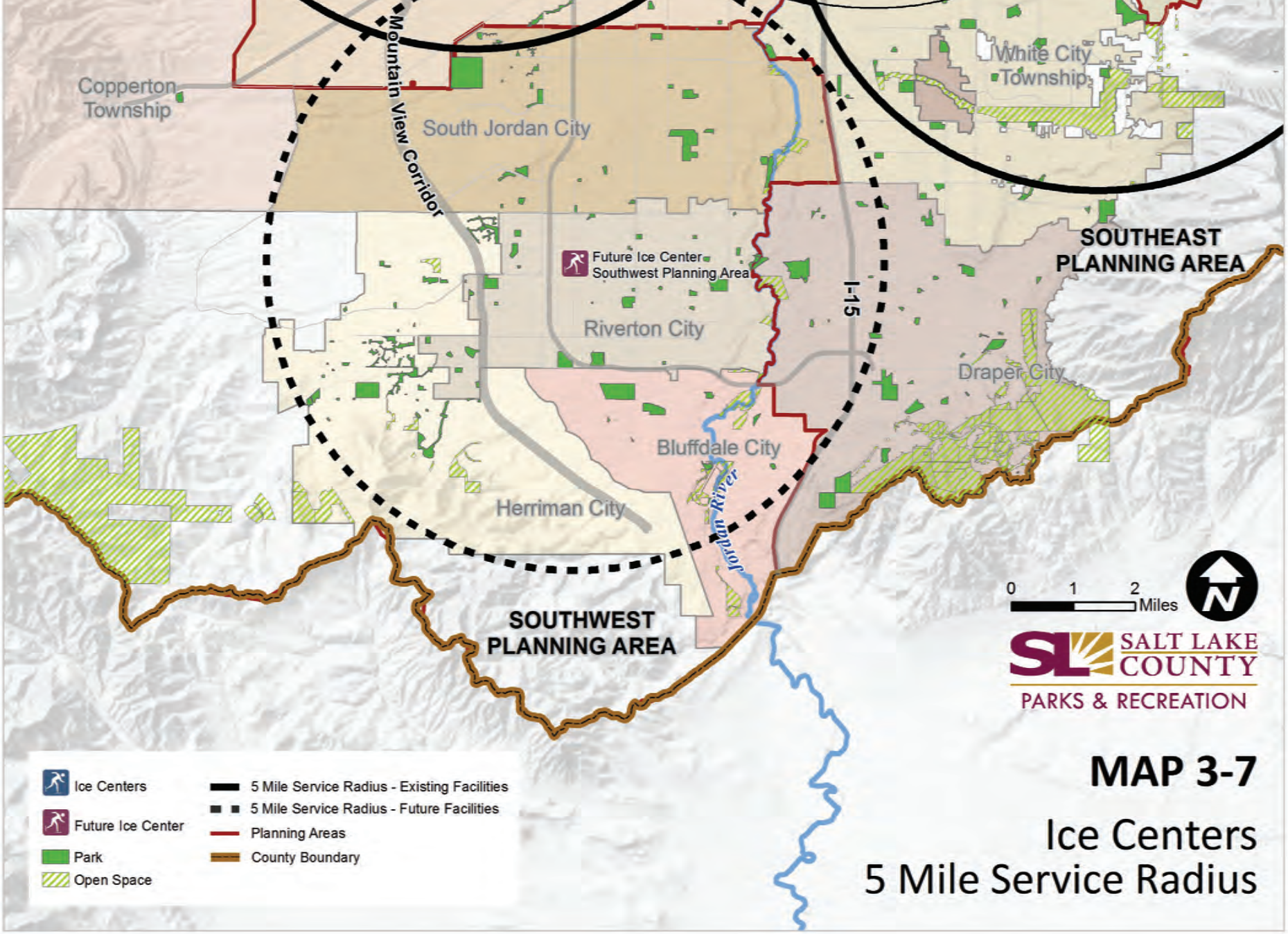
Recommendations for Racquet Sports

- As a general rule, new racquet facilities should only be constructed in complexes with six or more courts.

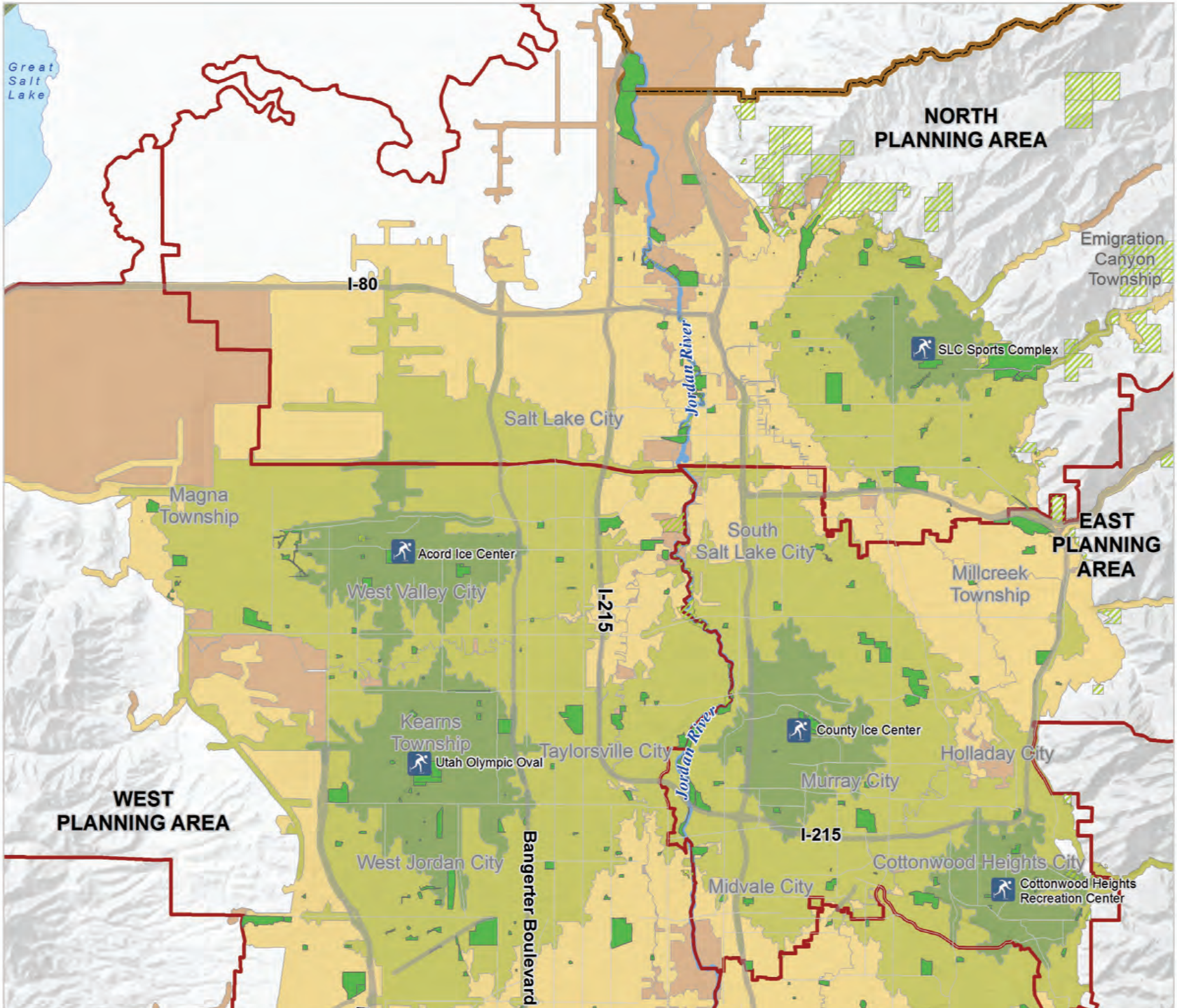
- An outdoor pickleball complex of eight or more courts should be built in each of the five planning areas in the County at sites where tournaments could be hosted. However, the facilities should also be available for recreational programming and drop-in play.

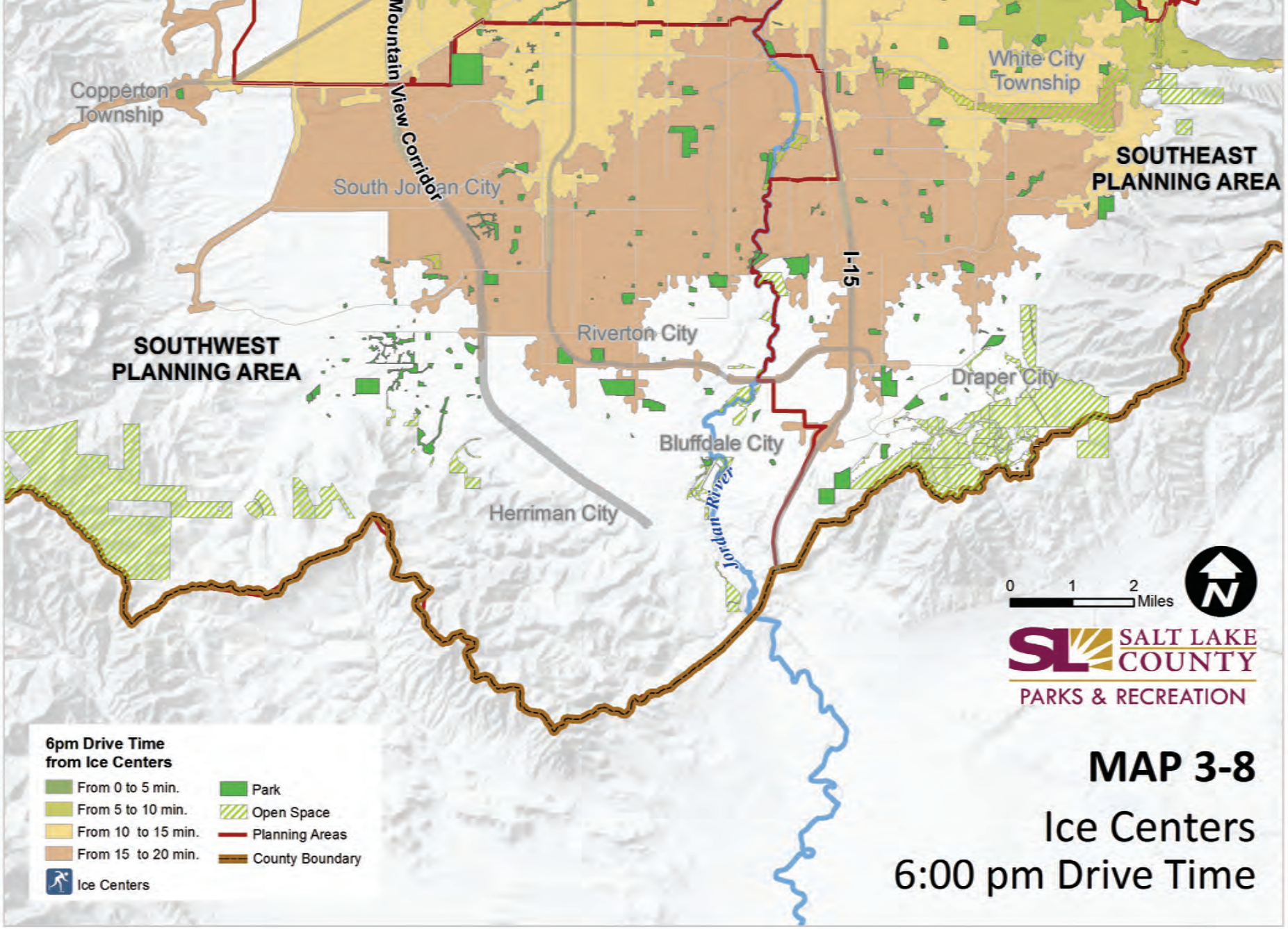
- Outdoor pickleball courts of four or less in one location should be built thoughtfully with care not to over-build, until long term popularity and need can be better determined.


Great Salt Lake
NORTH PLANNING AREA
I-80
Jordan River
Emigration Canyon Township
SLC Sports Complex
Salt Lake City
Magna Township
Acord Ice Center
West Valley City
South Salt Lake City
Millcreek Township
EAST PLANNING AREA
I-215
Kearns Township
Utah Olympic Oval
Taylorsville City
Jordan River
County Ice Center
Holladay City
Murray City
I-215
Bangerter Boulevard
Cottonwood Heights City
West Jordan City
Midvale City
Cottonwood Heights Recreation Center
WEST PLANNING AREA



Map 3-7. Ice Centers - 5-Mile Service Radius


Great Salt Lake
NORTH PLANNING AREA
Emigration Canyon Township
I-80
Jordan River
SLC Sports Complex
Salt Lake City
Magna Township
Acord Ice Center
West Valley City
South Salt Lake City
EAST PLANNING AREA
Millcreek Township
I-215
Kearns Township
Utah Olympic Oval
Taylorsville City
County Ice Center
Holladay City
Murray City
WEST PLANNING AREA
I-215
West Jordan City
Bangerter Boulevard
Midvale City
Cottonwood Heights City
Cottonwood Heights Recreation Center



Map 3-8. Ice Centers - 6:00 pm Drive Time

Planning Areas

When assessing the needs of parks and recreation services it is important to keep in mind that the sum value of all parks and recreation providers must be considered. This includes all County and city owned recreational assets, school district resources, and service area facilities.

This chapter looks at each of the five planning areas individually, adding detail to the countywide parks and recreation facilities discussion in Chapter Three.

- North Planning Area
- East Planning Area
- Southeast Planning Area
- Southwest Planning Area
- West Planning Area

Dividing the County into smaller planning units in this manner makes it easier to understand the unique needs of the County by geographic sub-districts. A list of recommended actions concludes each planning area section, and the chapter ends with a summary of all recommended actions.

Needs Based on More than Statistical Data Alone

When assessing the needs of parks and recreation services it is important to keep in mind that the sum value of all parks and recreation providers must be considered. This includes all County and city owned recreational assets, school district resources, and service area facilities. Statistical data alone, whether defining population characteristics, park and open space acreage and distribution, or raw resource assets, is only one factor to be taken into consideration when assessing the recreational needs of a planning area. Other factors also weigh heavily into analyzing recreation amenity needs: geographic distribution, proximity to other amenities, ethnic preferences, demographics, etc.

Figure 4-1. The Five Park Planning Areas.

North Planning Area

(Emigration Canyon Township, Salt Lake City)

Planning Area Characteristics

As illustrated in Figure 4-1, the North Planning Area stretches from the shores of the Great Salt Lake to the canyons and slopes of the Wasatch Mountains, with the Jordan River dividing the area into east and west segments. The area encompasses two political jurisdictions—Salt Lake City, the oldest and most populous city in the County; and Emigration Canyon Township, one of the smallest communities in the valley.

Northwest Recreation Center

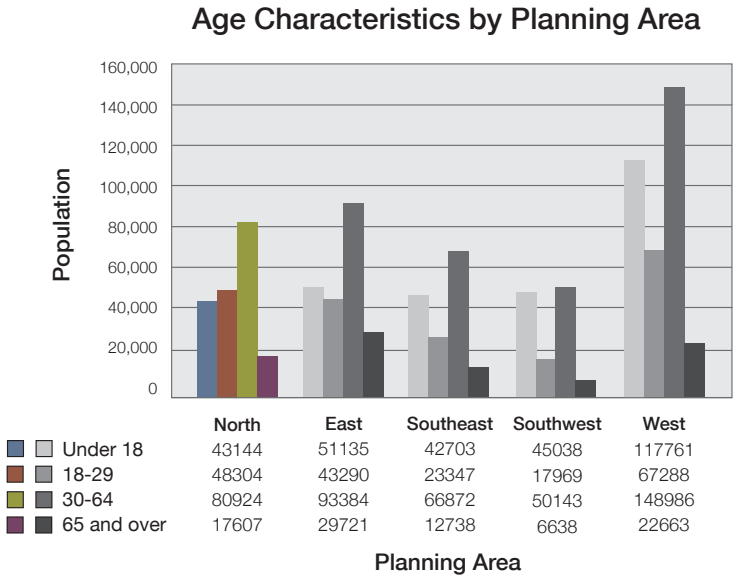


Figure 4-2. Age Characteristics of the North Planning Area in comparison to the Other Planning Areas

The planning area includes a good mix and distribution of parks. Key examples of major facilities include City Creek Canyon, Parley's Historic Park, This Is The Place Heritage Park, Liberty Park, and Sugar House Park. Neighborhood and class two regional parks are well-distributed throughout the area, although they tend to be smaller and less frequent in the northern extremes. Each of the regional parks is unique, mixing traditional uses such as sports fields with specialty uses such as swimming pools, historic features and natural open space areas. On the other end of the scale are nearly 200 acres of small neighborhood parks, which provide a range of amenities such as sports fields, open lawn areas, and playgrounds. Personal safety in the parks has been identified as a concern of park users, especially in the western portion of the study area.

Salt Lake County operates all of Salt Lake City's aquatics and ice facilities (Salt Lake City Sports Complex, Steiner West Swimming Pool), and it operates all of the city's recreation sports programs. The County also owns and operates Northwest Recreation Center, Northwest Community Center, Central City Recreation Center, and Fairmont Aquatics Center. These cooperative arrangements are mutually beneficial and effective in reducing costs and eliminating duplication of services.

Table 4-1. North Planning Area Demographic Characteristics

2014 Population	192,767
Projected 2030 Population	235,561
Projected Net Gain	42,794
Total Projected Growth Rate	22.20%

Table 4-1 shows that the North Planning Area population was 192,767 in 2014, and is projected to increase 22% by 2030, gaining nearly 43,000 additional residents in the process, for a total population of 235,561. While at first glance the projected growth seems high, it is comparable to most other planning areas, with the exception of the southwest and west which are projected to grow at higher rates during the same period.

Age characteristics provide a picture of the potential users of park and recreation facilities and what their needs might be. As illustrated in Figure 4-2, the North Planning Area is maturing, with residents over 30 years of age exceeding the number of children and young adults. This trend is also supported by the lower prevalence of children under 18 years of age in comparison to the other four planning areas.

Based on this assessment and after factoring in the built-out condition, it can be predicted that the area will continue to mature in the future, in contrast to the West and Southwest planning areas. This makes it particularly important to strike a balance between the needs of older and younger groups as resources for parks and recreation facilities are allocated.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Table 4-2 shows park acreage in the planning area in 2014, projecting it forward to 2030. This is achieved by applying the countywide standard of five acres of park land for every 1,000 residents (see Chapter Two for details.) Based on this calculation, the planning area had a shortfall of 204 acres in 2014, which is projected to increase to a deficit of 418 acres by 2030, assuming no new parks are developed during the ensuing years. While there is currently a deficiency in park acreage, it is relatively small when compared to other planning areas. By 2030, however, the shortage will be more significant and should be a cause for concern. The shortfall in park land is partially mitigated by the close proximity of recreational areas found in the adjacent Wasatch Mountains.

Table 4-2. North Planning Area - Park Acreage Needs Assessment based on 2010 U.S. Census Data (Includes County, City, and Service Area Class One Regional Parks, Class Two Regional Parks, and Neighborhood Parks)

Existing				Projected			
2014 Population	2014 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess or (Shortfall)	2030 Population	2030 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess/ (Shortfall)
192,767	964	760	204	235,561	1,178	760	(418)

Table 4-3 indicates that the planning area generally meets or exceeds current recreation development standards and that by 2030 this condition is projected to remain relatively stable.

Recommendations

Although park acreage deficiencies are not large, meeting established standards will be a challenge in this planning area, now and in the future. It will be particularly difficult to make a substantial dent in the park land deficit, because large tracts of suitable land are almost non-existent. Nevertheless, attempts to rectify shortfalls should continue.

The following are recommended actions for this planning area, to better serve area residents in the provision of parks and recreation facilities.

Major Park and Recreation Facilities

- Develop a new class one regional park in Salt Lake City west of I-15, to include sports fields, trails, a water playground, passive recreation, etc.

- Renovate the old pool space in the Northwest Community Center into a multipurpose room.

Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements

- In the future, as the demographics of the downtown area evolve, undertake a study to determine the feasibility/desirability of replacing Central City Recreation Center with a modern full-service recreation center at a nearby location.

- Study the feasibility of creating a water rowing facility on the Jordan River Surplus Canal.

- There is public perception that some parks and recreation facilities in the North Planning Area are unsafe. This issue should be studied to explore methods for making parks and recreation amenities safer.

Bonneville Shoreline Trail

Table 4-3. North Planning Area Recreation Amenities - Existing in 2014/ Projected for 2030

North Planning Area	Quantity SLCo + Cities	Distribution: 1 per	SLCO Standard	Meets Standard?	2030 Future Distribution: 1 per	Meets Standard in 2030 ?
Recreation Centers	6	32,128	75,000	yes	86,350	yes
Swimming Pools - indoor	4	48,192	75,000	yes	58,890	yes
Swimming Pools & Water Playgrounds - outdoor	2	96,384	75,000	no	117,781	no
Ice Rinks	2	96,384	300,000	yes	117,781	yes
Golf	8	24,096	75,000	yes	29,445	yes
Multipurpose Sports Fields	51	3,780	5,000	yes	4,619	yes
Baseball Diamonds	24	8,032	10,000	yes	9,815	yes
Softball Diamonds	23	8,381	15,000	yes	10,242	yes
Tennis Courts	79	2,440	5,000	yes	2,982	yes
Basketball Courts	16	12,048	7,000	no	14,723	no
Destination Playgrounds	1	192,767	200,000	yes	235,561	yes
Skate Parks	3	64,256	50,000	yes	78,520	yes
Volleyball Courts	7	27,538	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Off-Leash Dog Parks	7	27,538	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disc Golf Courses	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Pickleball	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Evergreen Park

East Planning Area

(Cottonwood Heights City, Holladay City, Midvale City, Millcreek Township, Murray City, South Salt Lake City)

Planning Area Characteristics

The East Planning Area extends from the Jordan River to the upper reaches of Millcreek Canyon, and from Parley's Canyon in the north to Little Cottonwood Creek at the furthest point south. It is geographically diverse, rising dramatically from the valley floor at its western extents and encompassing the foothills and steep slopes of the Wasatch Mountains at its highest points in the east. The planning area encompasses the entire Millcreek Canyon drainage, including open spaces and public lands.

Table 4-4. East Planning Area Demographic Characteristics

2014 Population	225,072
Projected 2030 Population	287,372
Projected Net Gain	62,300
Total Projected Growth Rate	27.70%

As indicated in Table 4-4, the East Planning Area population was 225,072 in 2014, and is projected to increase by nearly 28% by 2030, for a gain of 62,300 residents and a total population of 287,372. The projected growth is moderate, similar to the North Planning Area.

Figure 4-3 shows that the planning area has matured at a faster rate than the North Planning Area, with residents over age 30 significantly exceeding younger age groups. In fact, the East Planning Area is by far the oldest area in the County, and is likely to continue to age when the limited development opportunities and relatively low

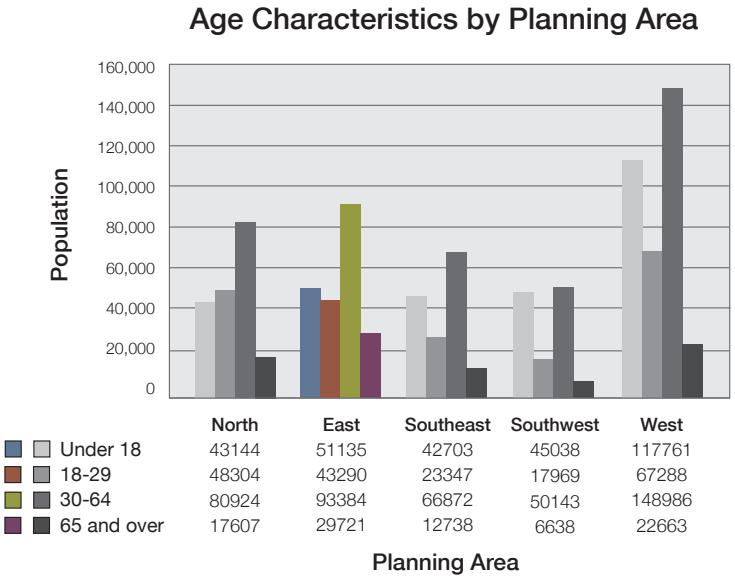


Figure 4-3. Age Characteristics of the East Planning Area in Comparison to the Other Planning Areas

projected growth rates in the area are applied. This makes it important to strike a balance between the needs of younger and older populations when making decisions regarding parks and recreation facility investments.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Based on these calculations, the planning area had a shortfall of 386 acres in 2014, which is projected to increase to a significant deficit of 698 acres by 2030, assuming no new parks are developed during the ensuing years.

Despite the park land acreage shortage, further examination reveals that there are no large open tracts of land available for acquisition of class one regional parks. The lack of available land means that residents in the east community will not have the option of increasing park and/or open space acreage through additional large land acquisitions. This not only restricts area residents' personal recreational opportunities in the planning area, but also limits the County's ability to provide structured recreational programming for area residents.

Table 4-6 indicates that the planning area generally meets or exceeds current recreation development standards, with the exception of multipurpose sports fields, tennis courts, destination playgrounds, skate parks, softball diamonds and basketball courts. By 2030 this condition is projected to remain stable.

Alternatives to Land Procurement

There is an irrefutable need for additional parks and open space in the East Planning Area, but there are no large undeveloped 60 – 120 acre parcels of land available for procurement and development into regional parks, a fact that has been verified through meticulous examination of recent aerial photography. This requires that alternatives to land procurement be investigated to provide leisure recreation opportunities and structured recreation programming.

In an effort to alleviate shortfalls in recreation amenities, the County and cities of the East Planning Areas have partnered with local school districts, sharing resources and facilities in a manner that allows community recreational needs to be better met. Granite and Canyons school districts have entered in inter-local agreements with the County to utilize middle school and high school gyms, tennis courts, and track and field spaces for various youth programs. The Murray School District works cooperatively with Murray City's recreation department, allowing many of the district's facilities to be used for the city's recreation programs. Murray School District also has an interlocal agreement to provide a learn-to-skate program for kids 3rd-6th grades at the County Ice Center.

Table 4-5. East Planning Area - Park Acreage Needs Assessment based on 2010 U.S. Census Data (includes County, City and Service Area Parks)

Existing				Projected			
2014 Population	2014 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess or (Shortfall)	2030 Population	2030 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess/ (Shortfall)
225,072	1,125	739	(386)	287,372	1,437	739	(698)

Table 4-6. East Planning Area Recreation Amenities - Existing in 2014/ Projected for 2030

East Planning Area	Quantity SLCo + Cities	Distribution: 1 per	SLCO Standard	Meets Standard?	2030 Future Distribution: 1 per	Meets Standard in 2030?
Recreation Centers	5	45,014	75,000	yes	86,350	yes
Swimming Pool - indoor	3	75,024	75,000	yes	95,791	yes
Swimming Pool & Water Playground - outdoor	4	56,268	75,000	yes	71,843	yes
Ice Rinks	2	112,536	300,000	yes	143,686	yes
Golf	3	75,024	75,000	yes	95,791	yes
Multipurpose Sports Fields	19	11,846	5,000	no	15,125	no
Baseball Diamonds	22	10,231	10,000	yes	13,062	yes
Softball Diamonds	13	17,313	15,000	no	22,106	no
Tennis Courts	32	7,034	5,000	no	8,980	no
Basketball Courts	12	18,756	7,000	no	23,948	no
Destination Playgrounds	0	0	200,000	no	0	no
Skate Parks	3	75,024	50,000	no	95,791	no
Volleyball Courts	33	6,820	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Off-Leash Dog Parks	2	112,536	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disc Golf Courses	1	225,072	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pickleball	4	56,268	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Cottonwood Heights Recreation Service Area is also a key provider, offering facilities and programs specifically requested by area residents. Funding agreements with the County have also greatly benefited the service area, providing capital infusions to help build and maintain park and recreation facilities in this area.

In past years Granite School District has closed a number of elementary schools, particularly on the east side of the planning area, some of which have not remained in the public domain. It would be highly advantageous for the County or cities to acquire school sites selected for closure in portions of the community where critical park needs may otherwise never be met. Such sites could be converted into parks, ball complexes, athletic fields and other park-like uses, and consequently remain in public use.

Another option to consider is the possibility of the County entering into cooperative exchange agreements with the

Canyon Rim Park

school districts, wherein maintenance of some school grounds could be performed by the County in trade for use of the facilities during after-school hours and on weekends. It may not be feasible at all schools, but holds great potential at some.

Recommendations

Meeting established standards for park land and recreational facilities will continue to be a challenge in the East Planning Area. It will be difficult to make a substantial dent in the parkland deficit, due to the large gap that already exists and the lack of available sites for developing new parks and facilities, requiring a focus on cooperation with the school districts and the recreation service area to help accommodate future needs.

The following is a targeted list of improvements proposed for the East Planning Area.

Major Park and Recreation Facilities

- Complete development of Big Cottonwood Regional Park, especially the several multipurpose fields, as master-planned.
- Complete development of Wheeler Farm including re-master-planning to enhance agricultural, environmental, cultural education, and recreation opportunities.
- Add an ice sheet to County Ice Center.
- Purchase the Millcreek Activity Center property from Granite School District to ensure that the land remains in recreational use.
- Continue to acquire land needed to build the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
- Improve community connections to the Jordan River Trail and the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
- Build a large water playground in the Holladay Lions section of Big Cottonwood Regional Park.
- Install an outdoor pickleball facility in Big Cottonwood Regional Park at Holladay Lions Recreation Center.
- Update the Little Cottonwood Park (Crestwood Park) master plan to explore the inclusion of additional recreational amenities, and consider replacing the old neighborhood swimming pool with a water playground.

Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements

- Explore the possibility of partnering with Utah State University Extension at Wheeler Farm to create outdoor educational programs.
- On heavily used existing multipurpose fields, explore methods that will increase available playing time. Examples to be considered include providing higher levels of field maintenance; replacing low quality soil fields with specialized amended soil based fields; installing field lighting; building indoor field-houses; and exploring other turf options.

Southeast Planning Area

(Draper City, Sandy City, Town of Alta, White City Township)

Planning Area Characteristics

The Southeast Planning Area extends from the Jordan River in the west to the Wasatch Mountains in the east, and from Big Cottonwood Creek in the north to the south County border. The planning area encompasses Little Cottonwood Canyon and Bell Canyon in their entirety, various high mountain peaks and ridges, rugged side canyons and diverse alpine landscapes such as Albion Basin, located near the apex of Little Cottonwood Canyon near the Town of Alta.

Table 4-7. Southeast Planning Area Demographic Characteristics

2014 Population	147,372
Projected 2030 Population	177,682
Projected Net Gain	30,310
Total Projected Growth Rate	20.57%

Table 4-7 indicates that the Southeast Planning Area population was 147,372 in 2014, which is expected to rise to 177,682 by 2030. This is an increase of 30,130 people, representing a net gain of nearly 21%. The corresponding annual average growth rate is under two-percent, which is quite moderate when compared to the County as a whole, and very low when compared to the west and southwest areas. The growth rate is a direct reflection of a maturing population and development pattern.

Figure 4-4 indicates that the Southeast Planning Area falls somewhere between the east and north planning areas when it comes to general age characteristics. The number

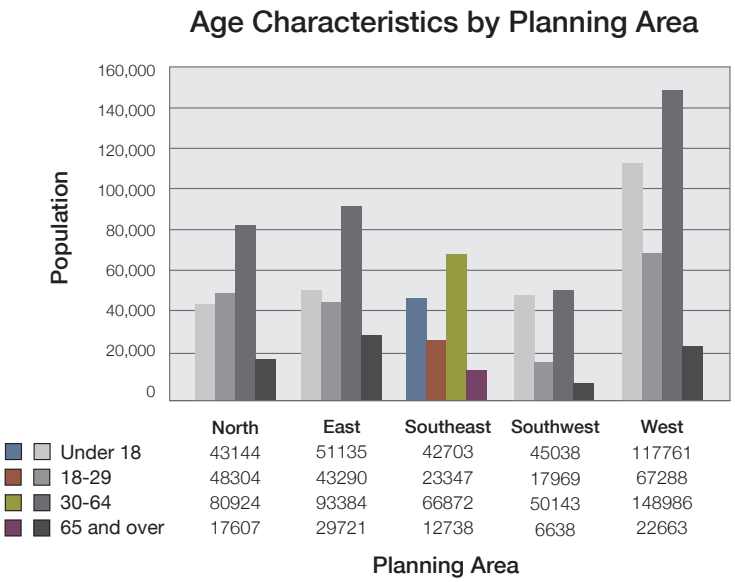


Figure 4-4. Age Characteristics of the Southeast Planning Area in Comparison to the Other Planning Areas

of residents over age 30 surpasses those who are younger, although to a lesser degree than in the east and north planning areas. This pattern of aging and maturation is projected to extend into the future, although at rates that are lower than either the north or east planning areas. This is primarily the result of being located in the far southern portion of the County, where development started much later than in the north and east.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Table 4-8 shows the statistical shortage of park acreage in 2014 and projects it to 2030; this is achieved by applying the countywide standard of five acres of park land for every 1,000 residents (See Chapter Two).

Based on these calculations, the planning area had a shortfall of 154 acres in 2014, which is projected to increase to a deficit of 305 acres by 2030, assuming no new parks are developed during the ensuing years. When viewed from a countywide perspective, these shortages are modest, although effort should still be taken to close the deficiency gap, because the need for more park amenities such as sports fields is seemingly insatiable.

Careful scrutiny indicates that very few, if any, large tracts of suitable land for regional parks remain in the planning area. Every opportunity should be exercised to acquire more park land, because opportunities will continue to diminish. In order to meet minimum park development standards, joint efforts with the Canyon School District should continue to be nurtured.

Table 4-9 shows that the most significant recreation facility deficiency is the absence of an ice center in the southern part of the County.

Recommendations

The following are specific actions that will help meet the most critical needs for parks and recreation facilities in the study area.

Major Parks and Recreation Facilities

- Build a new recreation facility in Draper City, including gymnasium space, fitness components, and similar amenities.

Table 4-8. Southeast Planning Area - Park Acreage Needs Assessment based on 2010 U.S. Census Data(includes County, City and Service Area Parks)

Existing				Projected			
2014 Population	2014 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess or (Shortfall)	2030 Population	2030 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess/ (Shortfall)
147,372	737	583	(154)	177,682	888	583	(305)

Table 4-9. Southeast Planning Area Recreation Amenities - Existing in 2014/Projected for 2030.

Southeast Planning Area	Quanitity SLCo + Cities	Distribution: 1 per	SLCO Standard	Meets Standard?	2030 Future Distribution: 1 per	Meets Standard in 2030 ?
Recreation Centers	2	73,686	75,000	yes	86,350	yes
Swimming Pool - indoor	1	147,372	75,000	no	177,682	no
Swimming Pool & Water Playground - outdoor	2	73,686	75,000	yes	88,841	yes
Ice Rinks	0	0	300,000	no	0	no
Golf	2	73,686	75,000	yes	88,841	yes
Multipurpose Sports Fields	39	3,779	5,000	yes	4,556	yes
Baseball Diamonds	23	6,407	10,000	yes	7,725	yes
Softball Diamonds	12	12,281	15,000	yes	14,807	yes
Tennis Courts	36	4,094	5,000	yes	4,936	yes
Basketball Courts	23	6,407	7,000	yes	7,725	yes
Destination Playgrounds	0	0	200,000	no	0	no
Skate Parks	2	73,686	50,000	no	88,841	no
Volleyball Courts	12	12,281	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Off-Leash Dog Parks	2	73,686	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disc Golf Courses	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pickleball	2	73,686	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Geologic View Park

Dimple Dell Recreation Center

Flight Park

- Improve community connections to the Jordan River Trail and the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

- Continue to acquire land needed to build the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements

- Consider the feasibility of enclosing/covering the Draper outdoor swimming pool, or adding water toys, to encourage better attendance.

- Study the feasibility and advisability of building a new covered pool at Copperview Community Center, in place of the softball diamonds.

- Little undeveloped park land is available to build multipurpose sports field complexes with more than one full-sized field. Due to the shortage of field space, consideration should be given to other options: lighting existing sports fields to extend hours of operation, building field-houses to extend seasons and hours of operation, overlapping sports fields to provide opportunities for a wider range of users, maintaining fields at a higher level, and exploring various turf options.

- Consider developing a nature center in Dimple Dell Regional Park, but careful study of feasibility is required to ensure that there is adequate public support and that program funding is available.

Table 4-10. Southwest Planning Area Demographic Characteristics

2014 Population	135,568
Projected 2030 Population	228,432
Projected Net Gain	92,864
Total Projected Growth Rate	68.50%

Southwest Planning Area

(Bluffdale City, Copperton Township, Herriman City, Riverton City, South Jordan City)

Planning Area Characteristics

As illustrated in Figure 4-1, the Southwest Planning Area is comprised of four cities, one township, and one unincorporated community. It stretches from the Jordan River to the Oquirrh Mountain foothills, between West Jordan City and the county line to the south.

The planning area 2014 population was 135,568, which is projected to rise to 228,432 by 2030, an increase of 93,864 and a growth rate of 68.5%. For the past decade this planning area has been the fastest-growing place in the County and the region, and this condition is expected to continue through 2030. The projected 2014-2030 growth rate is predicted to be approximately three times greater than the corresponding rates for the north and southeast planning areas, and 250% higher than the east planning area. As a result, extraordinary pressure will continue to bear on this area, requiring continued vigilance and careful planning to ensure that existing and future park and recreation facilities needs are met.

Figure 4-5 confirms that the Southwest Planning Area is young, with the number of residents under age 30 surpassing the older groups. The rapid rate of growth coupled with this young profile indicates that park and

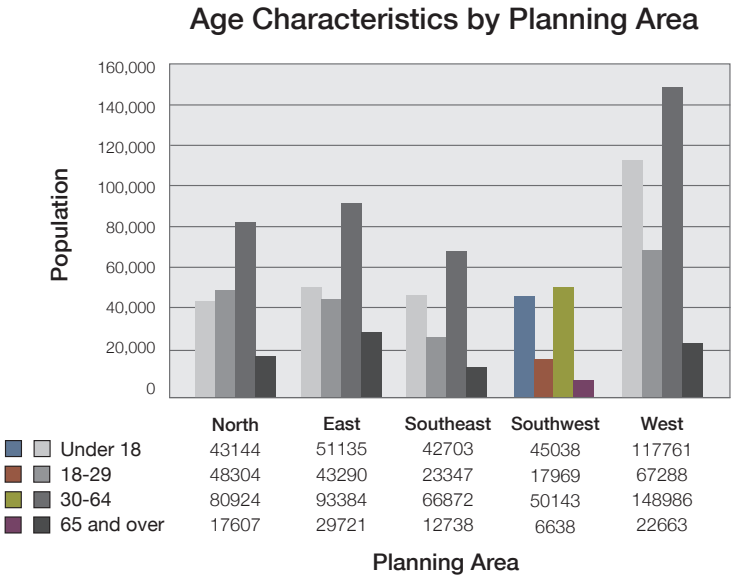


Figure 4-5. Age Characteristics of the Southwest Planning Area in Comparison to the Other Planning Areas

recreation needs will increase at a much faster rate for young people than older ages, calling for a focus on the needs of younger residents in the foreseeable future.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

As illustrated in Table 4-11, the Southwest Planning Area exceeded the minimum standard for park land in 2014, but by 2030 this excess is expected to be usurped by a significant deficit in park acreage.

Large tracts of land suitable for new regional parks are quickly disappearing in this area, the result of rapid residential and commercial land development. Without the acquisition of land for large park sites, there will be a shortage of parks and recreational opportunities in the future.

Table 4-12 indicates that in the future there will also be a shortage of several recreation amenities: a recreation center, ice arena, multi-purpose sports fields, ball diamonds, basketball courts, and water playgrounds.

Great strides have been made in recent years to bring this planning area closer to minimum facility development standards, but few large 60-120 acre parcels suitable for developing class one regional park land remain. Time is of the essence when it comes to acquiring park sites, both due to the disappearing resource and increasing land costs. Moving forward into the future the County will need to join forces with local municipalities pooling resources to ensure that new parks and recreation amenities are available to meet projected needs.

In addition to land acquisition efforts, partnerships should be maintained and strengthened with the Jordan School District to help meet public needs for sports fields, gymnasiums, and recreational amenities. The school district has partnered with the County for many years, sharing resources and facilities that allow community recreational needs to be met in ways otherwise not possible.

Recommendations

In order to meet the most pressing needs for parks and recreation facilities, the following actions should be implemented.

Major Parks and Recreation Facilities

- Finish development of existing class one regional parks—Welby Regional Park (140 acres undeveloped) and Southwest Regional Park (40 acres undeveloped)

Table 4-11. Southwest Planning Area - Park Acreage Needs Assessment based on 2010 U.S. Census Data (includes County, City and Service Area Parks).

Existing				Projected			
2014 Population	2014 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess or (Shortfall)	2030 Population	2030 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess/ (Shortfall)
135,568	678	959	281	228,432	1,142	959	(183)

Table 4-12. Southwest Planning Area Recreation Amenities - Existing in 2014/Projected for 2030

Southwest Planning Area	Quantity SLCo + Cities	Distribution: 1 per	SLCO Standard	Meets Standard?	2030 Future Distribution: 1 per	Meets Standard in 2030 ?
Recreation Centers	3	45,189	75,000	yes	86,350	no
Swimming Pool - indoor	3	45,189	75,000	yes	76,144	yes
Swimming Pool and Water Playground - outdoor	9	15,063	75,000	yes	25,381	yes
Ice Rinks	0	0	300,000	no	0	no
Golf	3	45,189	75,000	yes	76,144	yes
Multipurpose Sports Fields	41	3,307	5,000	yes	5,572	yes
Baseball Diamonds	18	7,532	10,000	yes	12,691	yes
Softball Diamonds	12	11,297	15,000	yes	19,036	yes
Tennis Courts	18	7,532	5,000	no	12,691	no
Basketball Courts	23	5,894	7,000	yes	9,932	yes
Destination Playgrounds	1	135,568	200,000	yes	228,432	yes
Skate Parks	3	45,189	50,000	yes	76,144	yes
Volleyball Courts	18	7,532	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Off-Leash Dog Parks	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disc Golf Courses	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pickleball	16	8,473	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Western Springs Park

Jordan River Trail

Open Space

- Acquire land, through purchase or partnerships with municipalities, suitable for the future development of one or two large class one regional parks, with at least one located in the southwestern portion of the planning area.

- Acquire land, through purchase or partnerships, for a new 18-hole golf course, for future development.

- Plan for the future development of a recreation center in Bluffdale area, which should include an indoor swimming pool with leisure and competition components.

- Plan for the future development of a two-sheet ice arena near a major transportation route, to provide good countywide access.

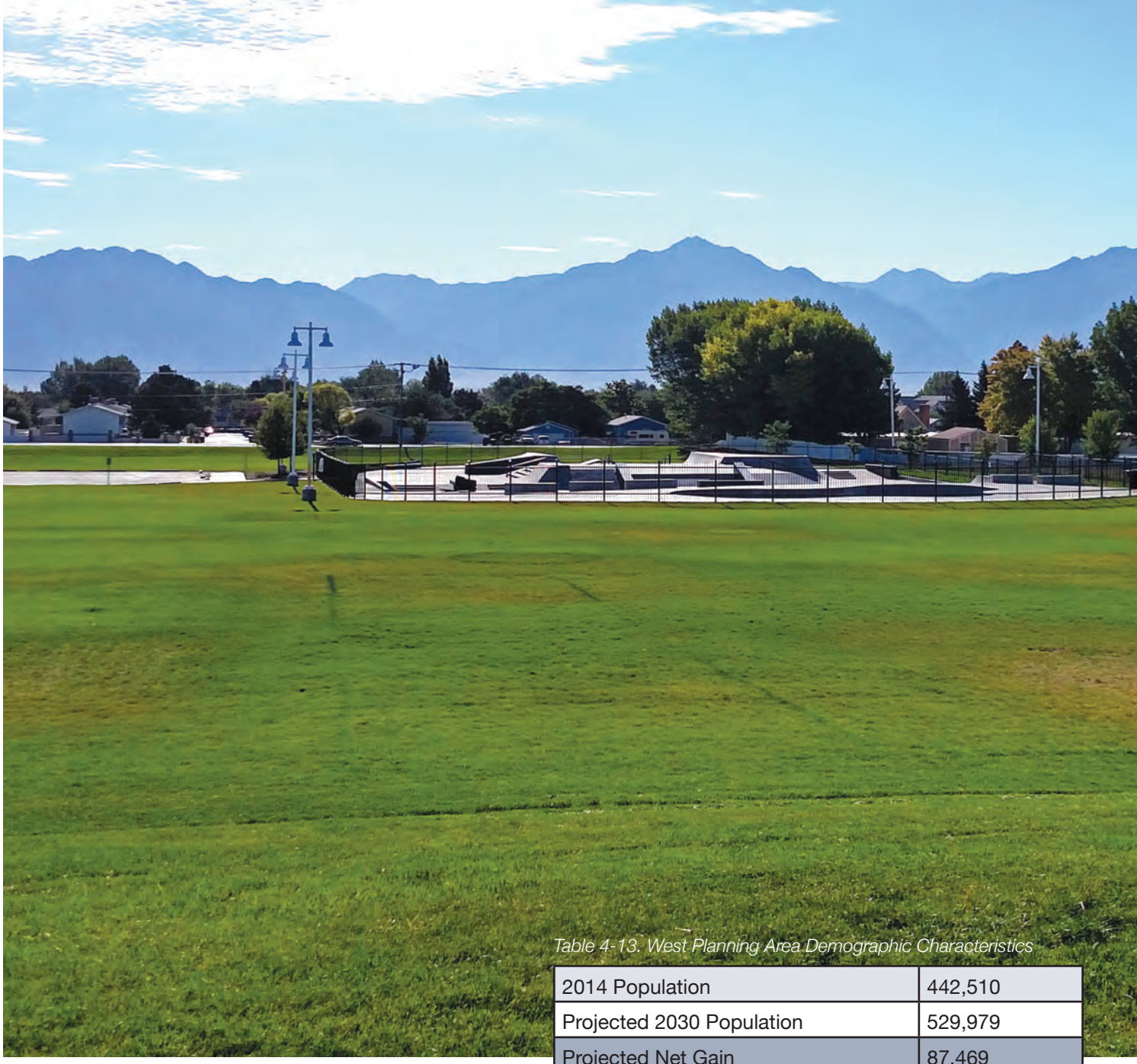
- Create a large water playground in western Herriman in a class one regional park.

- Build a multipurpose field adjacent to JL Sorenson Recreation Center.

Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements

- Study the feasibility and advisability of closing Marv Jensen Recreation Center and using the land for additional parking to serve the multipurpose fields, or for another park purpose.

- Consider partnering with South Jordan City to expand their recreation center swimming pool to include competition lanes.



Oquirrh Park

Table 4-13. West Planning Area Demographic Characteristics

2014 Population	442,510
Projected 2030 Population	529,979
Projected Net Gain	87,469
Total Projected Growth Rate	19.77%

West Planning Area

(Kearns Township, Magna Township, Taylorsville City, West Jordan City, West Valley City)

Planning Area Characteristics

The West Planning Area stretches from the Jordan River to the Oquirrh Mountains and from South Jordan City to Salt Lake City. It is the largest of the five planning areas geographically, and also the youngest area in the County.

As illustrated in Table 4-13, the planning area population was 442,510 in 2014, with a projected 2030 population of 529,979. This represents a gain of 87,467 residents and a total growth rate of approximately 20%. While projected growth is comparatively moderate, the large existing and projected population of the area results in a higher anticipated need for recreation amenities. This need is further highlighted by the fact that there are more children in the West Planning Area than the north,

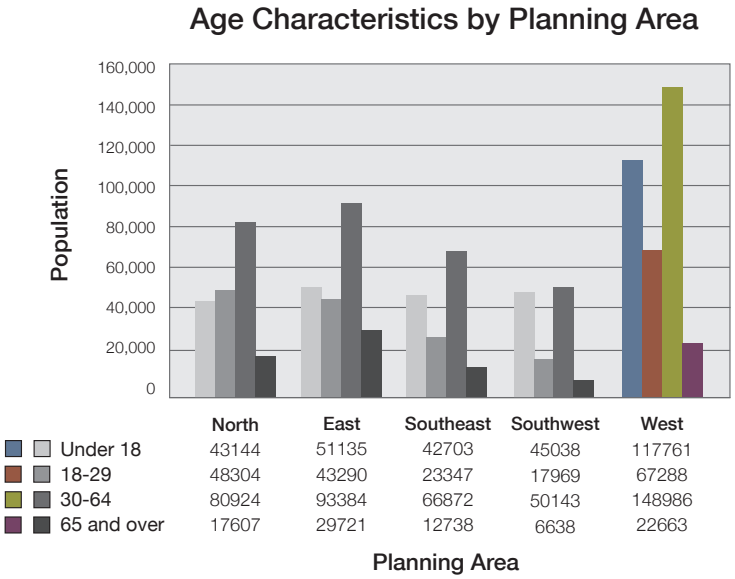


Figure 4-6. Age Characteristics of the West Planning Area in Comparison to the Other Planning Areas

east, and southeast areas combined, yet it has the least number of major recreation facilities per capita.

Figure 4-6 reveals that the West Planning Area is where the children are; two to three times the number of children under 18 are found here than in any of the other planning areas. The youthful nature of this planning area is further demarcated by the fact that young people surpass the number of residents in the older brackets. It is likely that the planning area will remain young well into the future before it begins to mature.

Inventory of Existing Facilities

Table 4-14 reveals that the West Planning Area has the largest shortfall of park land among the five planning areas, with only 1,238 acres provided compared to the 2,213 acres required to meet park development standards. The gap is projected to nearly double by 2030, at which point the shortfall will increase to 1,412 acres.

Land suitable for park development is disappearing rapidly, and without the acquisition of hundreds of acres of additional park land in partnership with stakeholder agencies, area residents will be deprived of recreational opportunities that other areas of the valley enjoy.

Table 4-15 indicates that there were gaps in the provision of several recreational amenities in 2014, including indoor swimming pools, softball diamonds, tennis courts, skate parks, destination play grounds, sports courts, and multipurpose sports fields. By 2030 the gap widens significantly.

The West Planning Area is the most underserved of the five planning areas in terms of park land and recreational amenities. Salt Lake County and the local cities have made significant efforts to bring the planning area closer to meeting the minimum standards, but it is a daunting task when considering the population size now and in the future. Additionally, the West Jordan Soccer Complex will be closing in the near future, significantly increasing the shortage of multipurpose fields in the area. Both the County and municipalities must be vigilant in their efforts to acquire and bank new park land. It should be emphasized that time is of the essence for making such acquisitions; this should be the highest priority in this area.

The Granite and Jordan School Districts are major recreational players in the planning area, providing limited public access to district ball diamonds, multi-use sports fields, tracks, football fields, and gymnasiums at most of its junior high and high school campuses. The Granite

Table 4-14. West Planning Area - Park Acreage Needs Assessment based on 2010 U.S. Census Data(includes County, City and Service Area Parks)

Existing				Projected			
2014 Population	2014 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess or (Shortfall)	2030 Population	2030 Needs 5 ac/1,000	Total Acres	Excess/ (Shortfall)
442,510	2,213	1,238	(975)	529,979	2,650	1,238	(1,412)

Table 4-15. West Planning Area Recreation Amenities - Existing in 2014/Projected for 2030.

West Planning Area	Quantity SLCo + Cities	Distribution: 1 per	SLCO Standard	Meets Standard?	2030 Future Distribution: 1 per	Meets Standard in 2030 ?
Recreation Centers	6	73,752	75,000	yes	86,350	yes
Swimming Pools - indoor	3	147,503	75,000	no	176,660	no
Swimming Pools & Water Playgrounds - outdoor	5	88,502	75,000	yes	105,996	yes
Ice Rinks	2	221,255	300,000	yes	264,990	yes
Golf	5	88,502	75,000	yes	105,996	yes
Multipurpose Sports Fields	53	8,349	5,000	no	10,000	no
Baseball Diamonds	46	9,620	10,000	yes	11,521	yes
Softball Diamonds	15	29,501	15,000	no	35,332	no
Tennis Courts	36	12,292	5,000	no	14,722	no
Basketball Courts	38	11,645	7,000	no	13,947	no
Destination Playgrounds	1	442,510	200,000	no	529,979	no
Skate Parks	3	147,503	50,000	no	176,660	no
Volleyball Courts	23	19,240	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Off-Leash Dog Parks	3	147,503	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Disc Golf Courses	1	442,510	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pickleball	4	110,628	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Valley Regional Park

School District also operates swimming pools at most of its high schools. Although these pools are not open to general public use, they do help mitigate the need for competition swimming pools. Strengthening existing partnerships with the school districts will be crucial moving into the future.

The Kearns Oquirrh Park Fitness Center is also a major provider of recreation amenities and programs. Their contribution to filling these needs for residents cannot be overlooked. Collectively, the County, the cities, the school districts, and the Kearns Oquirrh Fitness Center have worked to meet the recreational needs of residents, but there is much more that needs to be accomplished in the planning area.

Recommendations

The current lack of parks and recreation facilities is significant, and is anticipated to grow in the future. The following actions are recommended to fill the most pressing needs.

Major Recreation Facilities

- Acquire land for one or two large 60-120 acre class one regional parks in the West Planning Area, for future development; at least one of these should be located in western West Jordan.

- Acquire land for new regional park sites throughout the planning area, as feasible, to meet existing and future shortfalls.

- Complete development of existing class one regional parks—Lodestone, Magna Regional Park property, and Welby which is on the southern boundary of West Jordan City.

- Locate and develop a new recreation center in the western portion of West Jordan City, when the population increases; the facility should ideally be located in a large class one regional park and include an indoor swimming pool with leisure and competition components.

- Cover the Taylorsville outdoor swimming pool to enhance/augment year-round programming opportunities.

- Cover the Magna outdoor swimming pool to enhance/augment year-round programming opportunities.

- Develop a new large water playground in Welby Regional Park.

- Develop a new large water playground in Lodestone Regional Park.

- Remodel the south half of Redwood Recreation Center.

Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements

- Study the advisability of modifying the Kearns Recreation Center to better meet community needs, possibly by partnering with other County agencies or the Kearns Oquirrh Recreation Service Area.

Summary of Recommendations - *Table 4-16. Summary of Recommendations*

Countywide Parks and Recreation Amenities

Class One Regional Parks
Build out the undeveloped portions of all existing class one regional parks.
Acquire land, through purchase or partnerships, for new class one regional parks in the southwest and west planning areas, and if possible in the north planning area west of I-15.
Consider working with landfill managers to study the feasibility of converting active landfills into regional parks once the life of the landfill comes to an end.
Regional Trails
Continue to fund trail construction, land acquisition, and parkway improvements in the Jordan River Trail corridor.
Continue to build the Bonneville Shoreline Trail as land or easements can be acquired.
Continue to develop Parley's Trail in partnership with other stakeholders.
Prepare a master plan for the Utah & Salt Lake Canal Trail.
Prepare a master plan for the Jordan River Water Trail.
Begin developing east/west trails according to the 2015 Salt Lake County East/West Trails Master Plan.
Support the establishment of connections to regional trails from residential and commercial area.
Acquire land for all regional trails opportunistically in partnership with other governmental jurisdictions and stakeholders.
Assess the feasibility of establishing a multi-jurisdictional agency to coordinate major events on regional trails.
Open Space
Acquire large tracts of undeveloped land that are valued for their aesthetic, ecological, wildlife habitat, watershed, viewshed, or passive recreational qualities.
Acquire easements on strategically located agricultural land to preserve the valley's farming heritage.
Study the feasibility of developing small nature centers along the Jordan River or other strategic locations.
Provide adequate resources to better manage and maintain open space.
Golf
Acquire land for a future 18-hole golf course in the southwest planning area.
Neighborhood Parks
Complete a level-of-service study for neighborhood parks in the unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County, and prepare a plan that identifies needs and proposes actions to mitigate deficiencies.
Recreation Facilities
All new recreation centers should be full-service facilities that include indoor swimming pools containing both leisure and competition components.
Build a new recreation center in the southern part of the southeast planning area.
In the future when additional residential growth has occurred, build a new recreation center in the southwest planning area and in the west planning area.
In the future, as demographics of the downtown area evolve, undertake a study to determine the feasibility of replacing Central City Recreation Center with a new recreation center at a nearby location.
Explore more cost effective designs for new buildings to reduce construction and operating costs.
For new construction of major facilities, evaluate colocation of services with other Salt Lake County agencies.
Swimming Pools
Where the need for summer outdoor water play is identified, build large water playgrounds rather than new outdoor swimming pools.
Study the feasibility and program advantages of covering existing outdoor pools that are adjacent to recreation centers, in order to convert them into year-round facilities.
Give careful consideration to closing outdoor swimming pools that no longer meet the needs of residents or that are worn out and would require complete new construction.
Study the benefits and cost of creating an indoor regional competition swim facility to accommodate regional events.

Countywide Parks and Recreation Amenities (continued)

Ice Centers
Add a second ice sheet to the existing County Ice Center.
Build a new 2-sheet ice center in the underserved south portion of the valley in the southwest planning area.
Multipurpose Fields
Build approximately 25 currently master-planned multipurpose fields.
Construct two or more full-size fields in the same location to facilitate league play.
On heavily used fields, explore methods that will increase available playing time.
Ball Diamonds
In the future build ball diamonds only in complexes of four or more fields, to accommodate league play and tournaments.
When ball diamonds are needed, look for sites that can stand alone as ball diamond complexes in areas that will minimize disturbance to adjacent residents.
Racquet Sports
Generally, new racquet facilities should only be constructed in complexes of six or more courts.
Build an outdoor pickleball complex of eight or more courts in each of the five planning areas.

North Planning Area *(Emigration Canyon Township, Salt Lake City)*

Major Parks and Recreation Facilities
Develop a new class one regional park in Salt Lake City west of I-15.
Renovate the old pool space in the Northwest Community Center into a multipurpose room.
Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements
In the future, undertake a study to determine the feasibility/desirability of replacing Central City Recreation Center, with a modern full-service recreation center at a nearby location.
Study the feasibility of creating a water rowing facility on the Jordan River Surplus Canal.
Explore methods for increasing park user safety.

East Planning Area *(Cottonwood Heights City, Holladay City, Midvale City, Millcreek Township, Murray City, So. Salt Lake City)*

Major Parks and Recreation Facilities
Complete development of Big Cottonwood Regional Park, especially the several master-planned multipurpose fields.
Complete development of Wheeler Farm including re-master-planning to enhance agricultural, environmental, cultural education, and recreation opportunities.
Add an ice sheet to County Ice Center.
Purchase the Millcreek Activity Center property to ensure that the land remains in recreational use.
Continue to acquire land needed to build the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
Improve community connections to the Jordan RiverTrail and the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
Build a large water playground in the Holladay Lions section of Big Cottonwood Regional Park.
Install an outdoor pickleball facility in Big Cottonwood Regional Park.
Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements
Explore the possibility of partnering with Utah State University Extension at Wheeler Farm to create outdoor educational programs.
Update the Little Cottonwood Park master plan to explore the inclusion of additional recreational amenities, and consider replacing the old neighborhood swimming pool with a water playground.
Explore methods that will increase playing time on heavily used existing multipurpose fields.

Southeast Planning Area *(Draper City, Sandy City, Town of Alta, White City Township)*

Major Parks and Recreation Facilities
Build a new recreation facility in Draper City.
Consider the feasibility of enclosing the South Mountain outdoor swimming pool.
Continue to acquire land needed to build the Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements
Study the feasibility of building a new covered swimming pool at Copperview Community Center.
Improve community connections to the Jordan River Trail and Bonneville Shoreline Trail.
Due to shortage of space to build more multipurpose fields, consider options for extending playing time on existing fields.
Consider the feasibility of developing a nature center in Dimple Dell Regional Park.

Southwest Planning Area *(Bluffdale City, Copperton Township, Herriman City, Riverton City, So. Jordan City)*

Major Parks and Recreation Facilities
Finish developing existing class one regional parks—Welby Regional Park (140 acres undeveloped) and Southwest Regional Park (40 acres undeveloped).
Acquire land, through purchase or partnerships with municipalities, suitable for the future development of one or two large class one regional, with at least one located in the southwestern portion of the planning area.
Acquire land, through purchase or partnerships, for future development of an 18-hole golf course.
Plan for the future development of a recreation center in the Bluffdale area.
Plan for the future development of a two-sheet ice arena near a major transportation route, to provide good countywide access.
Create a large water playground in western Herriman in a class one regional park.
Build a multipurpose field adjacent to JL Sorenson Recreation Center.
Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements
Study the feasibility of closing Marv Jensen Recreation Center and using the land for additional parking to serve the multipurpose fields, or for another park purpose.
Consider partnering with South Jordan City to expand their recreation center swimming pool to include competition lanes.

West Planning Area *(Kearns Township, Magna Township, Taylorsville City, West Jordan City, West Valley City)*

Major Parks and Recreation Facilities
Acquire land for one or two large 60-120 acre class one regional parks in the West Planning Area, for future development; at least one of these should be located in western West Jordan.
Acquire land for new regional park sites throughout the planning area, as feasible, to meet existing and future shortfalls.
Complete development of existing class one regional parks—Lodestone, Magna Regional Park property, and Welby which is on the southern boundary of West Jordan City.
Locate and develop a new recreation center in the western portion of West Jordan City; it should include an indoor swimming pool with leisure and competition components.
Cover the Taylorsville outdoor swimming pool to enhance/augment year-round programming opportunities.
Cover the Magna outdoor swimming pool to enhance year-round programming opportunities.
Develop a new large water playground in Welby Regional Park.
Develop a new large water playground in Lodestone Regional Park.
Remodel the south half of Redwood Recreation Center.
Proposed Studies and Management Enhancements
Study the advisability of modifying the Kearns Recreation Center to better meet community needs, possibly by partnering with other County agencies or the Kearns Oquirrh Recreation Service Area.

Major Issues

The goal of the division is "Improving Lives Through People, Parks, and Play." Addressing the issues in this chapter effectively will help achieve this vision.

Since its meager beginnings over six decades ago, Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation has grown to become the largest local provider of parks and recreation facilities in Utah, and is regionally recognized for the excellent quality of service it provides. The goal of the division is "Improving Lives Through People, Parks, and Play." Addressing the issues in this chapter effectively will help achieve this vision.

Funding Parks and Recreation Facilities

For many years the funding of parks and recreation services has been inconsistent, without the long-term assurance of adequate resources. Despite this limitation, the growth of the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division has been dramatic, because the residents of Salt Lake Valley have come to love their parks, open space, trails, and recreation program opportunities.

In order to sustain what has been built and expand into the future, the time has come to explore alternatives for establishing a long term secure funding stream. Ideas such as a dedicated tax levy and a countywide parks and recreation authority should be considered.

Deferred Capital Maintenance

Salt Lake County residents value their parks and recreation facilities and strongly desire amenities that are well maintained. This is supported by standard practice, which clearly dictates that maintaining what we already have protects the existing foundation of past investments in our parks and recreation facilities. Maintaining existing infrastructure should therefore be one of the County's highest priorities now and in the future.

Unfortunately, a pattern of deferred renewal and replacement has emerged in past years, postponing required upkeep due to a combination of the lack of available funds and maintenance projects being perceived as lower priority. Delaying routine maintenance often results in minor repair work evolving into more costly problems long-term. This issue was further compounded during the recent economic downturn, when routine maintenance was deferred in order to meet other fiscal requirements.

One potential source for reducing the backlog of deferred maintenance projects would be to dedicate a significant portion of ZAP revenue toward funding this effort.

Once deferred capital renewal and replacement projects have been eliminated, the Parks & Recreation Division's asset management plan should be fully implemented and expanded, to ensure that existing parks and recreation facilities are systematically well-maintained. The plan should be comprehensive, addressing the gamut of routines and requirements for a workable maintenance program.

In the Parks & Recreation Division's 2012 *Needs Assessment Survey,* County residents made it clear that better park maintenance was one of their highest priorities. This is a daunting challenge facing the division as it moves into the future.

Toward meeting these expectations the Parks & Recreation Division should continue to find ways to more effectively maintain all of its parks and recreation facilities by searching for means to increase efficiencies, implementing new cost-effective technologies, and better use of existing capital and human resources. Ultimately, achieving higher levels of maintenance in parks and recreation centers will require re-evaluating funding of Park Operations.

Current plans to build a new maintenance operations center will support these goals. At present, maintenance operations takes place from two inadequately sized and decentralized facilities. Salt Lake County has recently acquired a site with good valley-wide access that will function well as a new headquarters for maintenance operations. Building the new center will increase efficiency and provide better service levels throughout the valley.

Big Cottonwood Regional Park

Magna Regional Park

Lodestone Regional Park

Southwest Regional Park

Valley Regional Park

Wheadon Farm Regional Park

Wheeler Farm Regional Park

Welby Regional Park

Development of Existing Class One Regional Parks

Some Salt Lake County-owned class one regional parks are not fully developed, as indicated in the following list.

- Big Cottonwood Regional Park
- Magna Regional Park
- Lodestone Regional Park
- Southwest Regional Park
- Valley Regional Park
- Wheadon Farm Regional Park
- Wheeler Farm Regional Park
- Welby Regional Park

Several of these parks, in addition to several class two regional parks, have remained unfinished for decades, resulting in parks that only partially achieve their full potential of helping satisfy public demand for parks and recreation amenities. While there is a need to create new parks in emerging areas of the County, the completion of these existing parks should be prioritized, particularly over the development of new buildings and structures that are expensive to operate and maintain. This is also supported by the fact that the County has been very successful in providing recreation centers, swimming pools, golf courses, and ice arenas. Playing “catch-up” at unfinished parks should have precedence.

Responsibility for Park Development

Based in part on its acquired expertise, countywide perspective, and focus on addressing regional concerns that cross municipal boundaries, Salt Lake County is positioned to provide leadership in the planning and development of regional parks and recreation facilities. At present, the County is the primary provider of large parks and recreation amenities; it is also responsible for providing parks for townships and other unincorporated County areas.

In contrast, the cities have primarily focused on providing smaller parks and recreation amenities. They have also played a key role, in partnering with the County to provide regional facilities such as trails, class one regional

parks, recreation centers, field-houses, swimming pools, ice arenas, and multipurpose sports fields. In the future, collaborative efforts with cities and other agencies will be necessary in providing needed recreation amenities.

Developing Regional Trails and Open Space

In conjunction with the completion of class one regional parks, the continued development of regional trails and the improvement of open space should be prioritized over the construction of new buildings and structures that are expensive to build, operate, and maintain. As indicated in the 2012 Salt Lake County Needs Assessment, the development and maintenance of regional trails and open space was the highest priority of County residents.

In order for some regional trails to be further developed as envisioned, master plans need to be prepared for the Utah & Salt Lake Canal Trail, Bonneville Shoreline Trail West, the Dimple Dell Trail, and the Jordan River Water Trail. In addition, the County should study the feasibility of locating small nature education centers at strategic locations in the Jordan River corridor.

Because regional trails and open space have become a prominent part of the park and recreation fabric of the County, and are becoming increasingly important to County residents, it is necessary for the funding of trail and open space maintenance to be reconsidered, to ensure that these important amenities are properly cared for.

There is increasing concern regarding managing the cross-jurisdictional use of regional trails; this issue needs to be studied and solutions developed.

Magna Regional Park

Land Acquisition

As identified in this plan, additional park land is needed for several class one regional parks, a golf course, recreation centers, an ice arena, and for regional trails. Since land that could be suitable for large regional parks is becoming very scarce and costly, acquiring large tracts of land for parks requires immediate action. Once the necessary sites have been acquired either through purchase or partnerships, they should be set aside and saved for future development when predicted growth occurs.

Dimple Dell Regional Park

Open space is also disappearing quickly from the valley. Effort should be made to acquire large tracts of undisturbed land and to preserve agricultural land from development. Open space in the Jordan River corridor, especially, should be preserved to save it from urbanization and to preserve wildlife habitat.

Collaboration with School Districts

As identified previously, school districts own and maintain many properties that contain park and recreation amenities that benefit Salt Lake County residents. To some degree, these resources mitigate the statistical deficiencies for these amenities.

Examples of recreation amenities provided by the school districts include children's playgrounds, gymnasiums, multipurpose sports fields, tennis courts, running tracks, and swimming pools. Providing public access to these facilities is a definite benefit to County residents, and there is a need to explore additional opportunities to increase the cooperative use of school district facilities to better meet current demand and leverage tax dollars.

The County and school districts should also explore the possibility of cooperatively planning and constructing sports facilities, which could benefit both while conserving resources.

Salt Lake County should work more closely with the school districts to identify additional opportunities and to achieve better equity in the sharing of costs and the use of facilities.

Establish a *"Friends of Parks & Recreation"* 501(c)(3) Organization

A *Friends of County Parks & Recreation* 501(c)(3) organization should be established to help advocate for parks and recreation, to provide a structure for handling financial contributions earmarked for park and recreation improvements, to help facilitate the establishment of corporate partnerships to further parks and recreation goals, and to help fund recreation scholarship programs.

Services to Underserved Populations

Salt Lake County desires to improve services and increase access to parks, recreation facilities, and recreation programs for underserved populations. Targeted groups include low-income families, youth at risk, and ethnic minority groups.

Adaptive & Inclusive Services

In order to improve services for people with disabilities, opportunities should be explored to expand the County's role as the regional service provider for adaptive recreation services. This includes expanding adaptive program offerings in County recreation facilities, partnering with municipalities and other agencies, and studying various models for establishing County adaptive facilities.

Other steps being undertaken by Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation for improving adaptive community services include 1) a self-assessment evaluation, and 2) an adaptive needs assessment, both of which are committed efforts.

Comprehensive Off-Leash Dog Implementation Plan

For many years there has been demand for more off leash dog parks in the Salt Lake Valley. Some effort has been made to satisfy this need, but it is a difficult challenge; location, conflicts with other park and trail users, water quality, and dog waste cleanup are some of the issues. Salt Lake City has done the most to address this concern by building or designating several dog parks in their city limits. A few other cities have tried to respond to the need with varying degrees of success.

Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation prepared an Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan in 2008. This document contains carefully researched information and design criteria that forms the foundation for further study and planning. Little was done toward implementation, however, due to the recession that followed and resulting budgetary constraints of the time. The Division now intends to undertake the process of developing a countywide implementation plan that will explore options such as fenced dog parks, off-leash areas in multipurpose parks, off-leash single-use parks, and alternating days or scheduled hours. To be successful, the planning process will require extensive public involvement and multi-jurisdictional cooperation.

New Recreation Facility Types and Trends

New recreational trends are constantly emerging, as demonstrated by recent requests for pickleball courts, disc golf courses, rowing facilities, and bike courses. In order to adequately address the need for these new amenities, additional study is required. When testing the potential of new types of facilities, it is recommended that a limited number be constructed in order to observe how they are used before committing to large-scale development. This approach will allow the County to move slowly and methodically toward meeting demand, thereby reducing the possibility of creating underused facilities.

Improving Service

In order to be more successful at accomplishing its mission, the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division anticipates pursuing several goals that will help advance its role as a leader in providing regional parks and recreation facilities in the County. The following are some of the key efforts the division has committed to undertake.

- Engage in the rigorous multi-year process of becoming fully accredited with CAPRA (Commission for Accreditation of Park and Recreation Agencies), as administered through the National Recreation & Parks Association.

- Evaluate and re-write the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Ordinance to bring it up to date so that it reflects existing conditions.

- Prepare a Parks & Recreation Division programming master plan that addresses traditional public needs, takes advantage of existing parks, trails, open space, and recreation facilities, and that explores new ways to increase programming for nature and cultural education.

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SALT LAKE COUNTY
PARKS & RECREATION

Washington City, Utah

Parks & Recreation Master Plan & Impact Fee Facilities Plan/impact Fee Analysis

November 13, 2019

SUNRISE ENGINEERING

PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLAN

(IMPACT FEE FACILITIES PLAN AND IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS)

NOVEMBER 2019

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following section is for summary purposes only. Detailed information regarding the numbers and figures presented herein are provided in the body of this the Washington City Parks and Recreation Master Plan (Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis).

A. USER ANALYSIS

Washington City has experienced tremendous growth, presenting both challenges and opportunities as the City strives to maintain a high quality of life in regards to parks and recreation for their citizens. A population and growth projection gives the City an idea of what future demands will be required and how the City should plan through that period. The following points have been calculated and presented in this study:

- Growth Rate Of 3% Per Year
- 10-Year Planning Horizon Or Period
- Existing Estimated Projections For 2018:
  - Population = 27,363
  - Households = 8,926
  - Housing Units = 11,006
- Future Estimated Projections For 2028:
  - Population = 36,774
  - Households = 11,996
  - Housing Units = 14,791

B. INVENTORY

Providing an accurate inventory is essential to determining the existing Level of Service (LOS) for the community. In order to accomplish this a complete inventory was collected from City staff which includes quantitative information. The inventory compilation is a three-step process: preliminary data collection, site visits, and data review and compilation. Once this is complete, an existing LOS can be calculated as presented in this plan:

- Existing Facilities:
  - 13 Parks = 112.15 *acres*

Figure I-1: Hell Hole Trail

  - 20 Trail Systems = 19.09 *miles*
  - 1 Recreation Facility = 110,000 *sf*
- Eligible LOS:
  - Parks = 3.69 *acres/1000 people*
  - Trails = 0.70 *miles/1000 people*
  - Recreation Facility = 3,108 *sf/1000 people*

C. DEMAND ANALYSIS

The demand analysis focuses on the desired or target LOS and the future LOS needed to maintain the current or existing LOS. Discussion on what the target LOS, as well as the future demands due to growth are outlined in the plan.

- Target LOS:
  - Previous Plans Show NRPA Guideline of 6.0 *acres/1000 people*
  - Assumed Target LOS = 6.0 *acres/1,000 people*
  - Total Apparent LOS = 6.76 *acres/1,000 people* is greater than target LOS of 6.0.
- Growth Demand for Planning Horizon:
  - Parks = 34.7 *acres*

- Trails = 6.6 *miles*
- Recreation Facility = 29,250 *sf*

D. IMPACT FEE FACILITIES PLAN

The facilities plan provides further analysis of the future LOS needed and then outlines an action plan and recommended capital improvements to guide the Leisure Services Department and the City for the next ten years.

- Park Facilities Plan
  - 21 Parks or Phases Identified = 196.9 *acres*
  - 14 Parks or Phases for 10-Year = 27.2 *acres*
  - Minimum City Park Size = 4.0 *acres*
- Trail Facilities Plan
  - 41 Trail Systems Identified = 73.28 *miles*
  - 12 Trail Systems for 10-Year = 6.6 *miles*
  - Trail Material = Asphalt
  - Minimum Trail Width = 10.0 *feet*
- Recreation Facility Plan
  - Total Size = 110,000 *sf*
  - General Population Capacity = 60,000
  - City Population at Capacity = 37,200
  - Current Excess Capacity = 28,144 *sf*
  - Target LOS = 2,983 *sf/1000 people*
  - Excess Capacity in 10-Year = 319 *sf*

E. IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS

Impact Fees are a major current source of funding capital projects. It is important to direct these funds toward parks and recreation improvements that will meet future needs of the community and be in compliance with the facilities plans detailed in this report. Collection and expenditure of Impact Fees shall be in accordance with Utah Code 11-36a-101.

Figure I-2: Community Center Court

- Existing Impact Fee = $3,700 *per ERU*
- Unit Costs for New Infrastructure
  - Parks = $291,096 *per acre*
  - Trails = $667,398 *per mile*
  - Recreation Facility (Actual Cost) = $179.00 *per sf*
- Total Impact Fee Eligible Costs = $22,900,255
- Proposed Maximum Allowable Impact Fee = **$6,050 *per household***

Figure I-3: Green Spring Park

II. INTRODUCTION

This Section reviews the purpose and scope of this capital facilities plan and analysis, provides background information, identifies the plan's area or limits, and considers connections with adjacent entities related to parks and recreation facilities in Washington City.

A. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

In February 2014, Washington City commissioned Sunrise Engineering, Inc. to conduct a parks and recreation Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis. The City understands the importance of an early planning process to aid in the creation of a comprehensive community-wide park system fulfills the current and future recreational needs of Washington City residents. In January 2018, Washington City commissioned Sunrise Engineering Inc. to update the 2014 Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis.

Parks and recreation facilities are an integral part of the community. The location and attributes of a park and recreational facility can have a vast impact on the type and course of growth in the community. Likewise, these facilities can enhance the quality of life, and contribute positively to a neighborhood's aesthetics.

As directed by the City, the specific objectives of this plan are to analyze population growth rates and projections, identify existing parks and recreation facilities, establish a facilities plan to accommodate future growth, and perform a financial and Impact Fee Analysis. Ultimately, the goal of this plan is to provide a general guide to the City for making decisions pertaining to future parks and recreation development and to help avoid mistakes attributed to the lack of proper planning.

B. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Washington City is located in Southern Utah along the I-15 corridor in the south-central portion of Washington County.

The terrain surrounding the City of Washington is characterized by mild to steep slopes. Several bluffs are located within the City, providing natural barriers and potential open areas. The City is divided by a major waterway, the Virgin River, which flows generally northwest to southeast through the center of Washington City. Several

Figure II-1: Virgin River

natural drainages run north to south through the City and run into the Virgin River, Mill Creek being one of them.

Washington City is characterized by its semi-arid climate which is typically hot and relatively dry in the summer months and mild in the winter months. The average annual rainfall is approximately 8.85 inches, with higher rainfall accumulation occurring primarily in the winter months.

Due to the area's temperate climate and location, Washington City has experienced moderate to high growth rates over the past 30 years, including a dramatic growth increase between 2004 and 2006, which slowed shortly thereafter due to a downfall in the economy. However, in recent years growth rates have increased considerably in Washington City. The City's estimated population in 2017 was 26,566.

As with any other community, growth and development in the area have fostered the need for additional parks and recreation facilities to support the population increase.

C. ANALYSIS AREA

The master plan area is generally contained within the existing Washington City limits; see the Appendix A map titled, *"Location Map" (Fig 1)*.

The northern portion of the City is almost entirely comprised of the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve; no development is expected in the region, but it was necessary to coordinate connections as the Reserve provides additional recreation opportunities to the citizens of the City.

Washington City abuts St. George City, the largest city in the county, to the west. Considerations were made in this plan to connect to their facilities to the west, south and wherever seemed appropriate.

To the east, a significant portion of this land will be developed and is outside the current City limits, but this land plays a significant role in making connections to Hurricane City and several recreation spots in Washington County including Sand Hollow State Park.

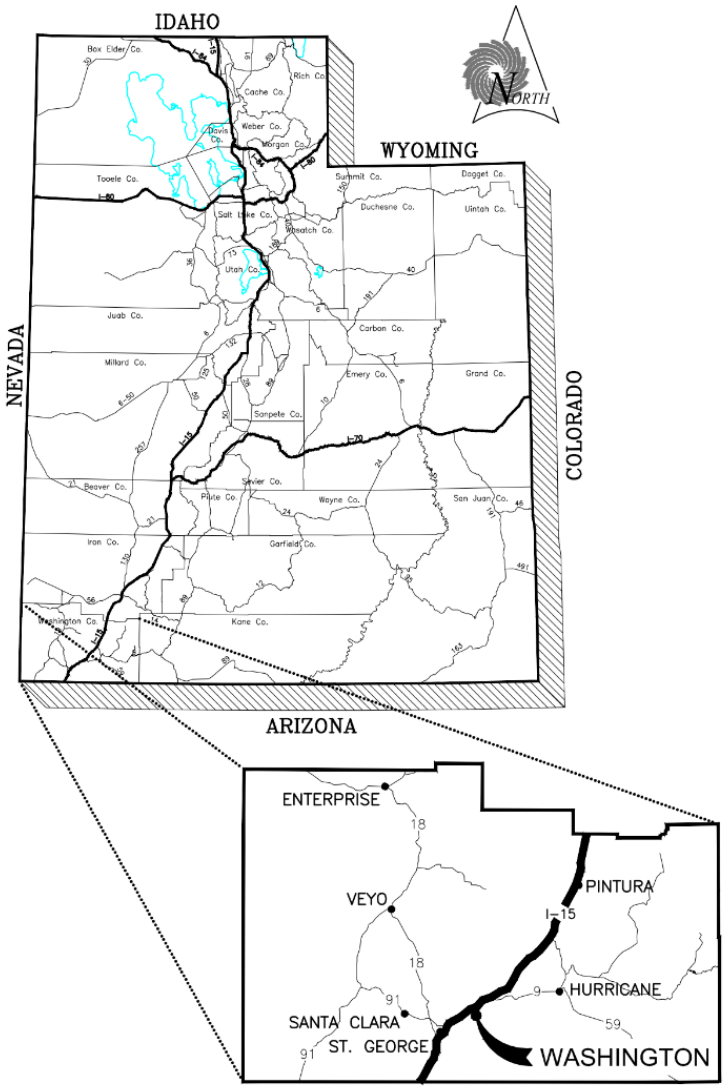


Figure II-2 Area Map

III. USER ANALYSIS

An important element in any community plan is a user analysis or a projection of the City's population growth rate. This projection gives the planner an idea of the future demands the City should plan for throughout the planning period. This section summarizes how the growth rate, planning period, population projections and capacity were calculated or obtained.

A. GROWTH RATE

To determine the level of service standard, projections for the population and growth rate must be calculated. Projecting the future population can be a subjective process, especially with fluctuating growth trends Washington City has seen in recent years. With this in mind, Table III-1 below summarizes periods of historic growth rates from official census data obtained from 1970 to 2010.

Table III-1: Historic Growth Rates

DESCRIPTION	YEAR PERIOD	GROWTH
20-year Historic	1970-1990	9.0%
20-year Historic	1980-2000	5.0%
20-year Historic	1990-2010	7.8%
30-year Historic	1970-2000	8.3%
30-year Historic	1980-2010	6.2%
40-year Historic	1970-2010	8.4%

Washington City has grown significantly since 1970, but the overall growth rate for no less than a 20-year period has been between 5% and 9%. In discussion with the City, a greater population base has been established and the City expects the growth rate to slow. The assumed growth rate for the study will be 3% per year. This growth rate corresponds with estimated growth rates from the City's latest master plans and Impact Fee Analyses (i.e. Culinary Water Master Plan update, 2017).

B. LENGTH OF PLANNING HORIZON

It is typical for an Impact Fee Facilities Plan to use a 10 or 20-year planning horizon or period. For example, the first year of a 10-year planning horizon would be the year of 2018 with the last year being 2028.

This plan will assume a 10-year planning horizon based upon the following points:

- The City must expend or encumber the Impact Fees for a permissible use within six years of their receipt.
- Assumptions, understandings, data, objectives, goals, etc. can vary widely within a 10-year period.

Table III-2: Population Projections

YEAR	SOURCE	POPULATION	GROWTH
2000	Census	8,186	6.9%
2001	Census	8,815	7.7%
2002	Census	9,661	9.6%
2003	Census	10,496	8.6%
2004	Census	11,558	10.1%
2005	Census	13,693	18.5%
2006	Census	15,310	11.8%
2007	Census	16,614	8.5%
2008	Census	17,716	6.6%
2009	Census	18,355	3.6%
2010	Census	18,761	2.2%
2011	Census Est.	19,985	6.5%
2012	Census Est.	20,888	4.5%
2013	Estimate	21,724	4.0%
2014	Estimate	22,810	5.0%
2015	Estimate	23,950	5.0%
2016	Estimate	25,148	5.0%
2017	Estimate	26,566	3.0%
2018	Estimate	27,363	3.0%
2019	Estimate	28,184	3.0%
2020	Estimate	29,029	3.0%
2021	Estimate	29,900	3.0%
2022	Estimate	30,797	3.0%
2023	Estimate	31,721	3.0%
2024	Estimate	32,673	3.0%
2025	Estimate	33,653	3.0%
2026	Estimate	34,663	3.0%
2027	Estimate	35,702	3.0%
2028	Estimate	36,774	3.0%

C. POPULATION PROJECTION

An essential element in development of this Facilities Plan is the projection of the City's assumed growth rate to an anticipated planning horizon. The future population for each year was then calculated using the compound interest formula and inserting the projected growth rate, the existing population, and the length of the planning horizon.

$$F = P(1+i)^n$$

Where, F = Future Population
P = Present Population
i = Growth Rate (3%)
n = Years

This plan has considered official census data from 2000 to 2010, census estimates for 2011 and 2012, and estimates from 2013 to 2017, using the compound interest formula, to calculate the current and projected populations as shown in Table III-2 and Figure III-1.

D. POPULATION CAPACITY

While population data for this study has been taken from the Census, it is important to note the population figures presented in this plan may not fully reflect the population capacity of Washington City as it relates to total housing units.

For example, the 2010 Census reports 7,546 total housing units but only 6,120 are occupied with the remaining 1,426 being vacant. These vacant homes have been categorized as follows: for rent, rented but not occupied, for sale, sold but not occupied, for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, and vacant. With regards to Washington City specifically, the majority of vacant homes fall within the seasonal, recreational, or occasional use category.

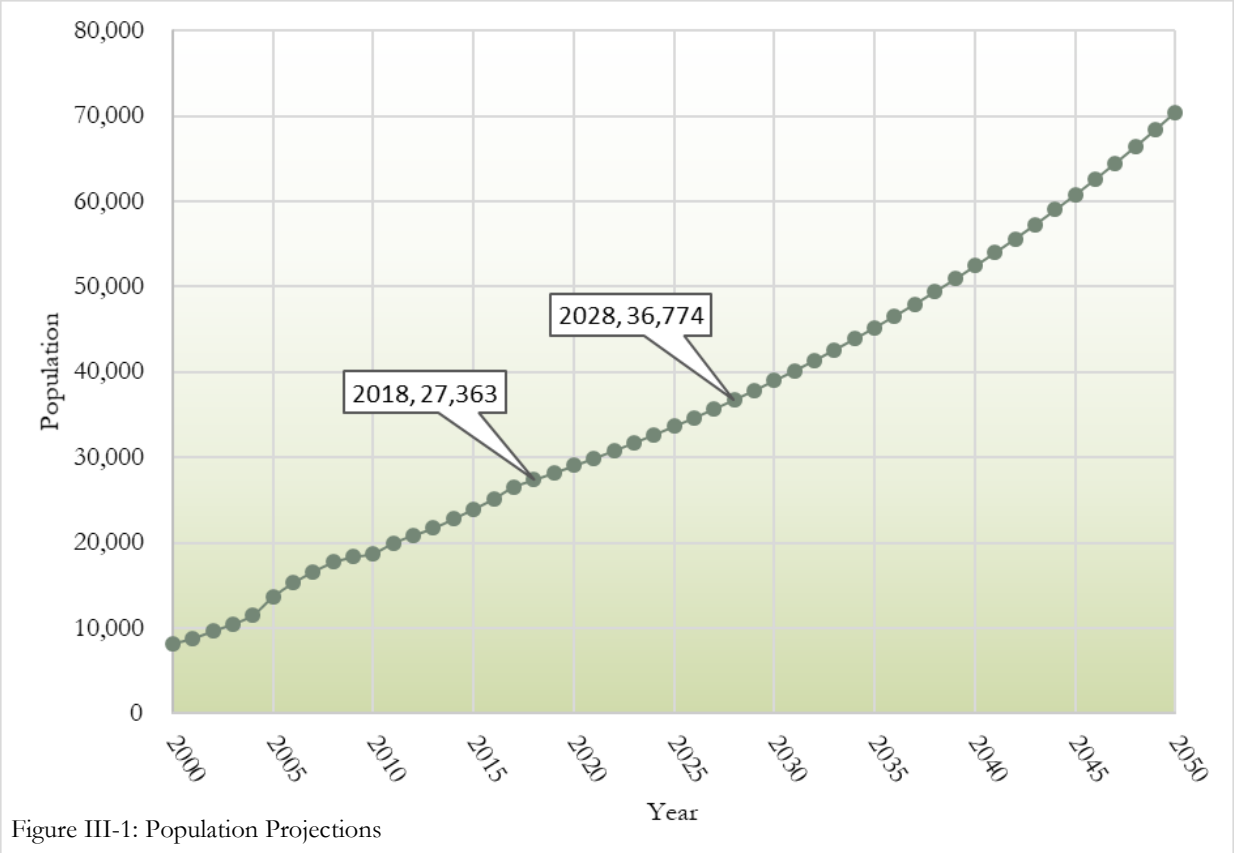


Figure III-1: Population Projections

The population capacity for the 2010 Census can be determined by taking the 2010 population divided it by the number of housing units occupied and then multiplying by the total housing units as shown in the following equation.

2010 Population Capacity:

$$\left(\frac{18{,}761\ people}{6{,}120\ units\ occupied}\right) 7{,}546\ units\ total = \mathbf{23{,}132\ people}$$

For non-Census years, the ratio of total housing units to occupied housing units will be assumed to remain constant. This ratio will be multiplied by the projected population to determine the population capacity for that year. Calculations for the current and projected population capacity are illustrated in the following equations.

Current Population Capacity (2018):

$$\left(\frac{7{,}546\ \ units\ total}{6{,}120\ units\ occupied}\right) 27{,}363\ people = \mathbf{33{,}739\ people}$$

10-year Population Capacity (2028):

$$\left(\frac{7{,}546\ units\ total}{6{,}120\ units\ occupied}\right) 36{,}774\ people = \mathbf{45{,}342\ people}$$

Figure III-2: Veterans Park

The number of total housing units, or household capacity, for a given year can be determined taking the total population capacity and dividing it by the average household size of 3.0655.

$$\left(\frac{18{,}761\ people}{6{,}120\ units\ occupied}\right) = 3.0655\ people/unit$$

Total Housing Units (2018):

$$\frac{33{,}739\ people}{3.0655\ people/unit} = \mathbf{11{,}006\ units\ total}$$

10-year Total Housing Units:

$$\frac{45{,}342\ people}{3.0655\ people/unit} = \mathbf{14{,}791\ units\ total}$$

More details on the population and growth projections are found in Appendix B.

E. NON-RESIDENTIAL UNITS

Consistent with previous parks and recreation plans, the number of commercial, industrial, business, and non-residential units were not considered a part of this plan or analysis because their impact on the recreation within the City, at this time, are considered to be negligible.

At such time as it becomes apparent that these non-residential type units have impact on the parks and recreation facilities of Washington City, the City may seek to perform additional analysis or impose an Impact Fee, but at this time no fee will be assessed.

IV. INVENTORY

This section seeks to inventory the existing parks and recreation facilities within Washington City, establish guidelines, standards, classifications and existing LOS to be used throughout the facilities plan and in future parks and recreation planning. Information was gathered from the City's GIS department along with various site investigations and with information provided by City personnel.

A. EXISTING FACILITIES

As of 2018, there were 13 existing parks, 20 trail systems, and one community center which are under the management of the Washington City Leisure Services Department. Maps of these parks, trail systems, and community center are found in Appendix A maps titled *"Existing Inventory Map" (FIG 2-A1 through FIG 2-C1).*

The following Table IV-1 summarizes the acreage and names of the parks included in the existing facilities inventory:

Table IV-1: Existing Parks

PARK NAME	CLASSIFICATION	AREA *(acres)*
Ball Fields Park	Community Park	14.73
Dog Town Park	Neighborhood Park	1.78
Green Spring Park	Neighborhood Park	8.60
Heritage Park	Neighborhood Park	12.32
Highland Park	Neighborhood Park	7.17
Nisson Park	Neighborhood Park	7.32
Pine View Park	Neighborhood Park	7.91
Razor Ridge Park	Neighborhood Park	3.28
Sienna Hills Park	Neighborhood Park	4.82
Sullivan Park Phase I	Community Park	10.58
Sullivan Park Phase II	Community Park	26.19
Treasure Valley Park	Neighborhood Park	4.62
Veterans Park	Neighborhood Park	2.83
	Total	**112.15**

Table IV-2 shows the City's trails systems and their associated lengths that are part of the existing facilities inventory:

Table IV-2: Existing Trails

TRAIL SYSTEM NAME	LENGTH *(miles)*
Coral Canyon Trail	4.22
Cottonwood Trail	1.12
Hell Hole Trail	0.45
Henry Walker Homes Trail	1.19
High Point Trail	0.33
Highland Park Loop Trail	2.36
Highland Park South Loop Trail	0.69
Little San Francisco Trail	0.17
Main Street Trail	0.27
Meadows Park Trail	0.13
Millcreek Trail	0.52
North Green Springs Trail	1.15
School Yard Trail	0.25
Sienna Hills Park Trail	0.29
Silver Mine Trail	0.15
Stucki Farms Trail	0.58
Telegraph Trail	0.54
Treasure Valley Trail	0.56
Virgin River Trail	3.17
Washington Parkway Trail	0.93
Total	**19.09**

The Washington City Community Center was built in 2008 and provides recreational opportunities for the surrounding communities with amenities such as personal fitness, group exercise, recreational sports, youth and adult sports programs, aquatic facilities and lessons, special events and activities, etc. The facility is 110,000 square feet and is located on approximately nine acres.

The Washington City Cemetery is not included as part of this inventory, nor will it be included as part of this plan, but planning, operation and maintenance of the cemetery facility falls under the management of the Leisure Services Department.

B. NRPA GUIDELINES

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has identified and established standards for the development of park facilities to help communities set guidelines for the types, sizes, proximity, and number of recreational facilities that should be provided for the community (see Appendix C). The NRPA cautions communities that these standards are only guidelines, and that each community can adjust these standards to meet their individual requirements.

Washington City is located in a region known for a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. Its close proximity to golf courses, state parks, national parks, national forests, etc. add to the recreational needs of the community. Therefore, it may not be necessary for the City to strictly adhere to these guidelines, however, these standards and guidelines are beneficial in planning and developing a recreational facilities plan.

Considering the unique features Washington City has, combined with the NRPA's standard guidelines, recommendations for the planning, development, and facility guidelines have been set forth in this plan.

C. PARK CLASSIFICATION

The City of Washington has various recreational demands and several types of facilities to meet these demands. Using the NRPA's standards as a basis, the following park classifications have been identified as types of recreational facilities that help meet the recreational demand of the community. The following is a description of each type of classification, general parameters that apply to the classification, specific examples of the classification, and if the classification is applicable to the overall LOS used in the Impact Fee Analysis.

i. Private Park/Facility

Description: The private park/facility is the smallest park classification and is used to address limited or isolated recreational needs for private communities. They are generally developed within a residential area for the exclusive use of residents and are maintained through a neighborhood association. Even though all parks within this classification are private they still serve the recreational needs of the local neighborhoods, however, they are not a complete substitute for public recreation space.

Location: Central to a neighborhood or servicing a specific recreational need or taking advantage of a unique opportunity. Often times location of these private parks/facilities will be determined by the developer with the City often time negotiating final location.

Access: By way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low-volume residential streets.

Desirable Size: 0.25 – 1 acre

Area Served: ¼ mile radius

Figure IV-1: Private Park

Examples: Private parks, private clubhouses, Coral Canyon Community Center

Application of LOS: Considered in Total LOS but not in Apparent LOS nor Existing LOS

ii. Neighborhood Park

Description: The neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. This type of park provides activities for all age groups and addresses the specific recreational needs of the nearby neighborhood it serves. Facilities may include play structures, picnic areas, shaded seating, soft and hard surface courts, restrooms, trails, and large informal open areas for unorganized play activities. Typically, parks in this classification have no lighted athletic fields for team competition, and no schedule for organized programs.

Location: Centrally located within its service area and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.

Access: By way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low volume residential streets.

Desirable Size: 4 – 10 acres

Area Served: ½ mile radius

Examples: Highland Park, Nisson Park, Pine View Park

Figure IV-2: Nisson Park

Application of LOS: Yes

iii. School – Park

Description: The school-park combines the resources of two public agencies and provides a range of recreational services and facilities to several neighborhoods that are served by a school. Depending on circumstances, school-park sites often complement open space and could possibly serve in a number of capacities, such as a neighborhood park or youth athletic field. Even though all parks within this classification are determined by the school district and location of schools, it is important to understand these schools serve the recreational needs of surrounding neighborhoods.

Location: Adjacent to a school facility.

Access: By way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, and streets. Should have direct access from a collector level (larger) street.

Desirable Size: Dependent upon school district

Area Served: 1 mile or boundary of school

Examples: Horizon, Riverside, Washington, and Coral Canyon Elementary Schools.

Figure IV-3: Riverside Elementary

Application of LOS: Considered in Total LOS but not in Apparent LOS nor Existing LOS

iv. Community Park

Description: The community park may be larger in size and serves a broader purpose than the neighborhood parks. Their focus is on meeting a wide range of recreational activities for several neighborhoods or sections of the community. They allow for group activities and offer other recreational opportunities not feasible – nor perhaps desirable – at the neighborhood level. Community parks can accommodate special events and gatherings and can provide for a broad variety of activities and recreation opportunities. Community parks may be highly developed with amenities such as playgrounds, lighted athletic fields, programmed sports which accommodate specific needs of user groups and athletic associations based on demand and program offering, or they may include large open spaces with sensitive environments such as wildlife habitat, river corridors, and flood plains, greenways, and other protected open space and sensitive lands.

Location: Community parks should be viewed as a strategically located community-wide facility rather than serving a defined neighborhood or area. They should not be adjacent to residential areas unless buffering (topographic breaks, vegetation, walls, etc.) is used, but more importantly the quality of the natural resource base should play a significant role in site selection. Identifying location of these facilities is critical to avoid long term conflicts.

Access: The site should be serviced by a collector level street and not through a residential road. Given that a community park will be likely used for types of league play and tournaments, access routes from outside the community should also be considered. The site should be easily accessible by way of interconnecting trails, as well.

Desirable Size: 10 – 40+ acres

Area Served: 1.5 mile radius

Examples: Sullivan Virgin River Park, Ball Fields Park

Application of LOS: Yes

Figure IV-4: Sullivan Virgin River Park

v. Trail

Description: Trails or trail systems are generally transportation corridors for non-motorized modes of transportation such as walking, jogging, running, and cycling and provide valuable recreation and transportation opportunities for residents and visitors. They are used to interconnect parks, neighborhoods, downtown, and bordering cities and sites. Providing a community wide system of interconnectivity of trails, corridors, pathways, parks is an essential part of the park system and a way to preserve significant unique features of the community.

Location: Generally located in natural corridors such as along stream and river banks and along washes. Care should be taken to ensure preservation and enhancement of these natural corridors and habitat to maintain the fragile ecosystem in which they are placed.

Access: These trails should be serviced mainly by other park classifications to capitalize on existing facilities or features. Some trails may require controlled access to preserve environmental features. All trails should interconnect and have access points to parks, residential roads, local connectors, and main thoroughfares.

Desirable Size: 10 feet in width, length varies

Area Served: Washington City and surrounding region

Examples: Coral Canyon Trail, Virgin River Trail, Cottonwood Trail

Application of LOS: Yes

Figure IV-5: Virgin River Trail

vi. Recreation Facility

Description: The recreation facility represents the contribution of a public community center to the park and recreation system and the recreational opportunities such facility provides to members of the community. The characteristics of a recreation center can be as follows: aquatic facilities including swimming pools, lap pools, water features, splash pads, slides, etc. health and fitness areas including weight rooms, aerobics rooms, tracks, etc. court facilities including tennis, racquetball, basketball, gymnastics, pickleball, rock climbing, etc.

Location: Centrally located within the community and should be identified prior to development to avoid conflicts.

Access: The site should be serviced by a collector level street and not through a residential road. It should be easily accessible throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails and sidewalks.

Desirable Size: 50,000 – 125,000 sf

Area Served: 4+ mile radius

Examples: Washington City Community Center

Application of LOS: Yes

Figure IV-6: Community Center

vii. Regional Park

Description: The regional park classification is a large recreation area that serves an entire city or region. The regional park often includes multiple special use facilities including golf courses, lakes, nature centers, campgrounds, state parks, national parks and a broad expanse of natural scenery or open space. Regional parks are designed accommodate large numbers of people for a variety of day use activities.

Location: Often developed around a unique or significant resource or to emphasize a regional recreational interest. They also serve as a buffer and separation between communities or other areas.

Access: Typically regional parks are serviced by a main arterial

Desirable Size: Variable, large scale

Area Served: Washington City, Washington County, Southern Utah

Examples: Green Springs and Coral Canyon Golf Courses, Red Cliffs Desert Reserve, Nearby State and National Parks

Application of LOS: No

Figure IV-7: Zion National Park

Table IV-3: Washington City Parks & Recreation Classifications

CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	TYPICAL SIZE	AREA SERVED	APPLICATION OF LOS		
				Apparent	Eligible	Total
Private Park/Facility	Used to address limited or isolated recreational needs for private communities.	0.25 - 1 acre	0.15 mile radius			X
Neighborhood Park	Remain the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood.	4 - 10 acres	0.50 mile radius	X	X	X
School Park	Often complement open space and could possibly serve in number of capacities such as a neighborhood park or youth athletic field.	Dependent upon school district	1 mile radius or boundary of school			X
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting a wide range of recreational activities (passive, active, programmed sports, league play, tournaments, etc.) for the several neighborhoods or the entire community.	10 - 40+ acres	1.5 mile radius	X	X	X
Trail	Serves as transportation corridors for non-motorized modes of transportation. Used to interconnect parks, neighborhoods, downtown, and bordering cities and sites.	10 width, length varies	Washington City and surrounding region	X	X	X
Recreation Facility	Represents the contribution of a public community center to the park and recreation system and the recreational opportunities. Characteristics often include aquatic, health, fitness, and court type programs and facilities.	50,000 - 125,000 square feet	4+ mile radius	X	X	X
Regional Park	Large recreation area that serves an entire city or region. Often includes multiple special use facilities and accommodates large numbers of people for a variety of day use activities.	Variable, large scale	Washington City and County, Southern Utah			

D. EXISTING LEVEL OF SERVICE

Establishing an existing LOS is a fundamental part of an Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis. Specific terms used in this plan to characterize a level of service are defined as follows:

Apparent LOS: the current "felt" level of service or what an existing user feels in regard to using parks, trails and recreational facilities. Does not include private and school parks.

Eligible LOS: the level of service considered Impact Fee eligible or that level of service which has been achieved at the expense of existing residents.

Target LOS: the level of service the City desires to attain categorized by parks, trails and recreation facilities.

Total Apparent LOS: similar to apparent LOS but includes private and school parks and private trails.

It is important to realize that the apparent LOS and eligible LOS are both considered a form of existing LOS but are at the same time different based on the definitions above. Based on the aforementioned inventory, guidelines, and classifications, the existing LOS for Washington City will be divided into three major classifications: Parks, Trails, and Recreation Facilities. Also of interest are the private parks that are not owned nor maintained by the City, but that nonetheless serve residents of the City.

Table IV-4: Existing Park LOS

PARK NAME	CLASSIFICATION	AREA (acres)	LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)		
			APPARENT	ELIGIBLE	
			(acres/ 1000 people)	(%)	(acres/ 1000 people)
Ball Fields Park	Community Park	14.73	0.538	100%	0.538
Dog Town Park	Neighborhood Park	1.78	0.065	100%	0.065
Green Spring Park	Neighborhood Park	8.60	0.314	100%	0.314
Heritage Park	Neighborhood Park	12.32	0.450	100%	0.450
Highland Park	Neighborhood Park	7.17	0.262	100%	0.262
Nisson Park	Neighborhood Park	7.32	0.267	100%	0.267
Pine View Park	Neighborhood Park	7.91	0.289	69.7%	0.202
Razor Ridge Park	Neighborhood Park	3.28	0.120	100%	0.120
Sienna Hills Park	Neighborhood Park	4.82	0.176	100%	0.176
Sullivan Park Phase I	Community Park	10.58	0.387	100%	0.387
Sullivan Park Phase II	Community Park	26.19	0.957	67%	0.637
Treasure Valley Park	Neighborhood Park	4.62	0.169	100%	0.169
Veterans Park	Neighborhood Park	2.83	0.104	100%	0.104
Total		**112.15**	**4.10**	**90.0%**	**3.69**

i. Parks

The existing LOS for parks will be based upon an acreage per thousand people (acres/1,000 people) and will be divided into two sub-classifications: neighborhood parks and community parks.

To calculate an apparent LOS the area of each park is divided by the current estimated population and then multiplied by 1,000 as illustrated in the following equation.

$$\frac{Area\ of\ Park}{27{,}363} \times 1{,}000 = Apparent\ LOS$$

The eligible LOS is then calculated based upon any capital down and/or debt service that has been paid. In other words, any outstanding debt service on an existing park is not considered eligible to be used in the Impact Fee calculations. In the case of Washington City, Pine View Park

Figure IV-8: Dog Town Park

and Sullivan Park Phase II are the only parks with existing debt service.

$$Apparent\ LOS \times (\%\ Eligible) = Eligible\ LOS$$

Finally, a figure of **3.69** (acres/1,000 people) is calculated by the summation of the eligible LOS as shown in Table IV-4.

ii. Trails

The existing LOS for trails will be based upon a mileage per thousand people (miles/1,000 people) and is calculated in a similar manner as the parks. Because Washington City does not have any debt service on trails all the existing trails are 100% eligible as illustrated in Table IV-5, thus a figure of **0.70** (miles/1,000 people) is calculated.

Table IV-5: Existing Trail LOS

TRAIL SYSTEM NAME	CLASSIFICATION	LENGTH (miles)	LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)		
			APPARENT (miles/1000 people)	ELIGIBLE	
				(%)	(miles/1000 people)
Coral Canyon Trail	Trail	4.22	0.154	100%	0.154
Cottonwood Trail	Trail	1.12	0.041	100%	0.041
Hell Hole Trail	Trail	0.45	0.016	100%	0.016
Henry Walker Homes Trail	Trail	1.19	0.044	100%	0.044
High Point Trail	Trail	0.33	0.012	100%	0.012
Highland Park Loop Trail	Trail	2.36	0.086	100%	0.086
Highland Park South Loop Trail	Trail	0.69	0.025	100%	0.025
Little San Francisco Trail	Trail	0.17	0.006	100%	0.006
Main Street Trail	Trail	0.27	0.010	100%	0.010
Meadows Park Trail	Trail	0.13	0.005	100%	0.005
Millcreek Trail	Trail	0.52	0.019	100%	0.019
North Green Springs Trail	Trail	1.15	0.042	100%	0.042
School Yard Trail	Trail	0.25	0.009	100%	0.009
Sienna Hills Park Trail	Trail	0.29	0.010	100%	0.010
Silver Mine Trail	Trail	0.15	0.006	100%	0.006
Stucki Farms Trail	Trail	0.58	0.021	100%	0.021
Telegraph Trail	Trail	0.54	0.020	100%	0.020
Treasure Valley Trail	Trail	0.56	0.021	100%	0.021
Virgin River Trail	Trail	3.17	0.116	100%	0.116
Washington Parkway Trail	Trail	0.93	0.034	100%	0.034
Total		**19.09**	**0.70**	**100%**	**0.70**

iii. Recreation Facility

The existing LOS for a recreation facility will be based upon a square footage per thousand people (SF/1,000 people).

In the same manner as the parks and trails, the apparent LOS for the recreation facility is calculated as shown in the following equation.

$$\frac{110{,}000\ SF}{27{,}363\ people} \times 1{,}000 = 4{,}020\ SF/1{,}000\ people$$

This apparent LOS is then multiplied by a percentage to obtain the eligible LOS which in the case of the community center includes the amount of the capital down payment summed with the amount of existing debt service paid to date. This eligible LOS was calculated to be **3,108** (SF/1,000 people) as shown in Table IV-6.

In summary, the figures presented in this section establish a baseline for determining future demand contributed to growth within Washington City and is considered a vital step in any Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis.

iv. Private Parks, School Parks, & Golf Course

One aspect of the Total Apparent LOS or total "felt" LOS is the affect of parks not owned nor maintained by the City. A list of these privately-owned parks and school parks is included in

Table IV-6: Existing Recreation Facility LOS

FACILITY NAME	CLASSIFICATION	AREA (SF)	LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)		
			APPARENT (SF/1000 people)	ELIGIBLE (%)	(SF/1000 people)
Community Center	Recreation Facility	110,000	4,020	77.3%	3,108
	Total	**110,000**	**4,020**	**77.3%**	**3,108**

Appendix I. These parks will not be included in the Impact Fee calculations; however, they will be considered when comparing the LOS to the target LOS.

As can be seen in Appendix I, the total private park area is 24.61 acres and the total area of school properties is 129.06 acres. This report will assume that 61% of the school area is considered recreational area. This is based on evaluating a representative group of the school parks in the City.

The school fields were also assumed to be available to the public a total of 61% of the year. The total apparent LOS was further reduced by multiplication of this factor.

The additional LOS for private parks and school parks are calculated in a similar manner to that of existing parks by dividing by the population.

Private Parks:

$$\frac{24.61\ acres}{27{,}363} \times 1{,}000 = 0.90 \frac{acres}{1{,}000\ people}$$

School Parks:

$$\frac{129.06\ acres\ x\ 0.61\ x\ 0.61}{27{,}363} \times 1{,}000 = 1.76 \frac{acres}{1{,}000\ people}$$

The golf course is owned and maintained by the City and also provides a benefit to City residents. The total area of the golf course is estimated as 157.82 acres. While the golf course provides a potential benefit to residents, the LOS will not be calculated as it is outside the scope of this report. The City does not intend to add any additional golf courses in the future.

v. Private Trails

Like private parks, private trails were identified throughout the City. These private trails were identified by comparing the existing trails map with other all the trails identified in the City. The total number of private trails found is 0.83 miles. This number should be verified and updated. Calculating the additional LOS for private trails results in an additional 0.03 miles of trail per 1,000 people.

Figure IV-9: Ball Fields Park

V. DEMAND ANALYSIS

This section sets forth goals set by Washington City concerning parks and recreation in the community, establishes a targeted LOS desired by Washington City and quantifies the future demands on parks, trails and recreation facilities necessary to maintain the existing LOS.

A. TARGET LEVEL OF SERVICE

For the target LOS to be established it is necessary to understand the existing LOS that is being provided to the citizens of Washington City. The existing LOS was analyzed in the previous section and Table V-1 summarizes the results. The table does not consider private and school parks which will be considered later in this section.

Table V-1: Existing LOS Summary

CATEGORY	EXISTING LOS		UNIT
	APPARENT	ELIGIBLE	
Park	4.10	**3.69**	(acres/1,000 people)
Community Park	1.88	**1.56**	
Neighborhood Park	2.22	**2.13**	
Trail	0.70	**0.70**	(miles/1,000 people)
Recreation Facility	4,020	**3,108**	(SF/1,000 people)

In reviewing previous capital facilities plans completed in 2008 and 1998, and also the general plan, the target LOS for Washington City has been 6.0 acres of park per 1,000 residents, a standard previously suggested by the NRPA. Of important note, any increase from the existing LOS to a higher target LOS requires funding from other fees besides Impact Fees (i.e. user fees).

Since these plans have been completed, Washington City has completed several trail systems, and built a recreational facility that serve the recreational needs of the community, but do not correlate with the NRPA standard of 6 acres of park per 1,000 residents. In discussion with City staff, it is recommended that Washington City determine an adequate target LOS for their parks and recreational facilities based upon the following points:

- NRPA standards are only guidelines, and that each community can adjust these guidelines to meet their individual requirements
- NRPA standards are tailored more for an urban environment
- Washington City is located in an ideal location for outdoor recreation and access to numerous regional-type parks
- Many of the recreational facilities such as trails, Community Center, regional parks, golf courses, etc. are not accounted for in the 6.0 acres of park per 1,000 residents, but enhance the recreational opportunities for Washington City residents

The determination of an accurate target LOS for Washington City could be made through a public survey process or other avenue.

For the purpose of this study, the target LOS for the parks and trails classifications will equal the

Figure V-1: Virgin River Trail Boardwalk

recommended value of 6 acres of park per 1,000 residents. The parks included in the Total Apparent LOS (Apparent LOS as well as the school and private parks) will all be included in the calculations to compare against the target LOS.

Table V-2 below shows a comparison between the Total Apparent Level of Service with the target LOS as presented in this plan. The LOS for private and school parks as presented in section IV are shown in the table. As can be seen, the target LOS is currently being met.

Table V-2: Total Apparent LOS Comparison to Target LOS

CATEGORY	LOS	UNIT
Apparent LOS	4.10	(acres/1,000 people)
Private Parks LOS	0.90	
School Parks LOS	1.76	
Total Apparent LOS	**6.76**	
Target LOS	**6.00**	

In addition to the Total Apparent LOS listed above, the Green Springs Golf Course, owned and maintained by the City, also provides recreational opportunities to residents.

The target LOS trails has not been set in this Plan. However, for future comparison, the total apparent LOS calculated is the sum of the apparent LOS (0.70 acres) and the private trails LOS (0.03 acres). The Trails total apparent LOS was calculated as 0.73 acres.

The target LOS for a recreation facility is calculated in a subsequent section.

B. GROWTH DEMANDS

The additional growth demand or impact in terms of additional population is calculated by taking the difference between future population at the end of the planning horizon (2028) and the current population (2018) as shown in the equation.

Figure V-2: Boilers Park Conceptual Plan

$$36{,}774\ people - 27{,}363\ people = 9{,}411\ people$$

Once the population increase due to growth is calculated then this figure is simply multiplied by the eligible LOS to obtain the future demand due to growth as shown in these equations. These values will be used in the Impact Fee calculations.

Parks:

$$9{,}411\ people \left(\frac{3.69\ acres}{1{,}000\ people}\right) = \mathbf{34.7\ acres}$$

Trails:

$$9{,}411\ people \left(\frac{0.70\ miles}{1{,}000\ people}\right) = \mathbf{6.6\ miles}$$

Recreation Facility:

$$9{,}411\ people \left(\frac{3{,}108\ SF}{1{,}000\ people}\right) = \mathbf{29{,}250\ SF}$$

These figures will be the basis for the Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis.

VI. IMPACT FEE FACILITIES PLAN

A main reason Washington City has experienced tremendous growth in the past 40 years is the quality of life it offers. The City has the responsibility of providing proper planning so that this level of quality is maintained and enhanced. This section identifies proposed or future parks, trails, and recreation facilities and provides recommendations based upon the planning horizon for implementation of these facilities and ultimately accomplishing the goal of maintaining the existing LOS and quality of life regarding parks and recreation found in Washington City.

A. PARK FACILITIES PLAN

This park capital facilities plan provides Washington City with direction in terms of park development to meet future demands and satisfy the recreational needs of the community. In order to meet the future demand, 19 parks, with corresponding classification and approximate acreage, have been identified in Table VI-1.

Roughly 59.9 acres of neighborhood park and 137.0 acres of community park for a total of 196.9 acres of park have been identified. Maps of these parks can be found in Appendix A maps titled *"Proposed Facilities Plan Map" (FIG 5-A1 through FIG 5-C1*).

In certain instances, neighborhood parks are the responsibility of new development, to match the demand created by the development. These parks are sometimes built by the developer and then turned over to the City. If this is the case, the City requires a minimum of 4.0 acres of park to be built. In exchange for the park built to City standards, the City may give an Impact Fee credit for the facility to the developer. This process benefits both parties given that the new development is more appealing with a neighborhood park and the City acquires the park acreage required to be constructed by this plan and new development.

Table VI-1: Proposed Parks

PARK NAME	CLASSIFICATION	AREA *(acres)*
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 1	Community Park	13.5
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 2	Community Park	13.4
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 3	Community Park	13.4
Boilers Park/Trailhead	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Buena Vista Park	Neighborhood Park	4.1
Cottonwood Coral Canyon Park	Community Park	24.3
Dino Cliffs Trailhead/Park	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Grapevine Crossing Trailhead/Park	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Gypsum Park	Community Park	72.5
Harmons Farm Park	Neighborhood Park	4.0
Hellhole Park/Trailhead	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Henry Walker Homes Park	Neighborhood Park	4.0
Highlands South Park	Neighborhood Park	7.0
Ice House Trailhead/Park	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Mill Creek Gorge Park	Neighborhood Park	4.5
Mill Creek Trailhead/Park	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Prospector Trailhead/Park	Neighborhood Park	2.5
Shooting Star Park	Neighborhood Park	6.2
SITLA Block North Park	Neighborhood Park	5.0
Staheli Farm Park	Neighborhood Park	5.0
Veterans Park Ph. II	Neighborhood Park	2.7
Total		**196.9**

Table VI-2: Proposed Parks in Planning Horizon (10-yr)

PARK NAME	AREA *(acres)*	10-YR PLANNING HORIZON		
		Potential Construction Year	Impact Fee Eligible *(%)*	Area to be Constructed *(acres)*
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 1	13.5	2022	100.0%	13.49
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 2	13.4	2025		
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 3	13.4	2027		
Boilers Park/Trailhead	2.5	2019	100.0%	2.53
Dino Cliffs Trailhead/Park	2.5	2024		
Grapevine Crossing Trailhead/Park	2.5	2022		
Hellhole Park/Trailhead	2.5	2019	100.0%	2.50
Highlands South Park	7.0	2026		
Ice House Trailhead/Park	2.5	2024		
Mill Creek Gorge Park	4.5	2024		
Mill Creek Trailhead/Park	2.5	2020	100.0%	2.50
Prospector Trailhead/Park	2.5	2024		
Shooting Star Park	6.2	2019	100.0%	6.20
Veterans Park Ph. II	2.7	2023		
Total	**78.1**			**27.2**

In the case of community parks, the City will generally be responsible for the development and construction of these types of facilities, since they typically serve multiple neighborhoods and often require a great deal of planning in order to be strategically located to serve the entire community.

Of the 196.9 acres of park identified in this plan, 78.1 acres or twelve parks have been included in the 10-year planning horizon. A potential construction year and a percent Impact Fee eligible is shown for these twelve parks in Table VI-2. A map titled *"10 Year Proposed Facilities Plan Map" (FIG 4)* focusing on these specific parks is found in Appendix A.

The Washington Fields Park Complex is listed as three phases. A potential location for the project is shown on the exhibits. The actual location of each phase will be determined by community needs and land availability.

It is important to note that Pine View Park was built in 2007 and Sullivan Soccer Complex Ph. II was built in 2016, but since there is still outstanding debt service to be paid on these parks, a percentage of its acreage can still be eligible for Impact Fees.

B. TRAIL FACILITIES PLAN

This section of the facilities plan provides Washington City with direction in terms of trail development to meet future demands and emphasizes safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. The focus is as much on transportation as it is on recreation. The identified 41 trail systems, with corresponding classifications and approximate lengths have been shown in Table VI-3.

A total of approximately 73.28 miles of new trails, trail extensions, and trail systems have been identified and maps of each of these trails are found in Appendix A maps titled *"Proposed Facilities Plan Map" (FIG 5-A1 through FIG 5-C1*).

Table VI-3: Proposed Trails

TRAIL SYSTEM NAME	CLASSIFICATION	LENGTH *(miles)*
3050 East	Trail	0.45
3650 S Trail	Trail	2.49
390 South Trail	Trail	0.48
Buena Vista Trail	Trail	1.28
Canal Trail	Trail	7.57
Coral Canyon Trail Connector	Trail	1.28
Cottonwood Wash Trail	Trail	1.74
Dino Cliffs Trail	Trail	0.51
Foothills Trail	Trail	2.81
Future Trail 82	Trail	0.94
Grapevine Trail	Trail	1.52
Green Spring Drive	Trail	2.60
Hell Hole Trail	Trail	0.26
Henry Walker Homes Trail	Trail	0.20
Highland Park Loop Trail	Trail	3.32
Hurricane City Connector	Trail	0.61
Indian Springs Trail	Trail	0.30
Little San Francisco Trail	Trail	0.13
Main Street Trail	Trail	2.03
Millcreek Trail	Trail	2.48
North Green Springs Trail	Trail	0.32
North SITLA Block Trail	Trail	3.05
Northern Parkway Trail	Trail	2.54
Pine View Park Trail	Trail	0.48
Punchbowl Trail	Soft Trail	2.11
Riveredge Road/Apache Drive	Trail	0.23
Riverside School Trail	Trail	1.61
Shinob Kibe	Soft Trail	0.65
Sienna Hills Park Trail	Trail	0.48
SITLA North Block Trail	Trail	0.62
South Nichols Peak Trail	Trail	1.69
Southern Parkway Trail	Trail	6.41
St. George City Connector	Trail	3.20
Staheli Farms Trail	Trail	0.36
Stucki Farms Trail	Trail	6.41
Telegraph Trail	Trail	3.54
Three Rivers Trail System	Trail	0.36
Virgin River Trail	Trail	3.83
Warm Spring Park Trail	Trail	0.66
Washington Parkway Trail	Trail	0.75
Washington Fields Park Complex Trail	Trail	0.98
Total		**73.28**

In many instances, these trails will come with the arrival of new development. These trails are sometimes built by the developer and then turned over to the City. If this is the case, the City requires the trail material to be asphalt, which

complies with their standard specifications, and the trail must be ten feet in width at a minimum. In exchange for a length of trail constructed to City standards, the City may give an Impact Fee credit for the trail length to the developer. This process benefits both parties given that the new development is more appealing with a network of trails and ties into the City trail system and the City obtains the constructed trail mileage needed by this plan and new development.

As a part of this plan update, the City has added proposed trails within BLM property and is working with the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve to improve existing trails within the City boundaries. Given the natural character of these areas, it is recommended that the City develop a standard for soft/unpaved trails. The unpaved trails would be approved by City Council for construction within the Reserve and BLM properties only. The unpaved trails might also be accompanied with improvements such as trail heads, trail signage, parking lots, kiosks, etc.

With trail improvements, the City may focus their efforts on implementing the major connections or trunk lines of the community trail system and let development drive the need, planning, and construction of the secondary trails.

Of the 73.28 miles of trail identified in this plan, 6.6 miles have been included to be built within the 10-year planning horizon. Since trail construction is driven on the impact of new development, it is difficult to identify which trail systems will be built within the planning horizon. For the purpose of this study, it is assumed that 0.66 miles of trail will be built each year in the planning horizon for a summation at the end of 10 years of 6.6 miles of trail to maintain the existing LOS.

C. RECREATION FACILITY PLAN

The final part of the facilities plan provides Washington City with an analysis of their existing recreational facility (Community Center), the capacity of said facility, and will give direction concerning expansion and improvements to the Community Center or new recreation facility to meet future demands.

Built in 2008, the Washington City Community Center is the only recreation facility within the City and has a footprint of 110,000 square feet. According to Mark Wilson Architects, the building has the capacity to serve a population of 60,000 people. In order to understand how the capacity of the existing building relates to the population and users, there are three issues to consider:

Current Community Center Usage: Data was obtained for the 2014 Impact Fee Facilities Plan from Community Center staff and shown updated in Table VI-4. It was assumed that the percentage of total users that are Washington City residents (62.0%) and that the percentage of Washington City's population using the Community Center (14.2%) would remain constant from 2014 through the current 10-year planning horizon. Application of this breakdown of usage was used to keep impact fees paid by new residents from paying to serve non-residents' use of the Community Center.

Table VI-4: Community Center User Data

USERS	AMOUNT	UNIT
Washington City	1,404	Memberships
	3,994	People
	62.0%	% Residents
	14.2%	% of Population Using Community Center
Other	861	Memberships
	2,448	People
	38.0%	% Non-Residents
Total	**2,265**	Memberships
	6,442	People
	2.84	People/Membership

Equivalent Population Served: Since the Community Center serves other users outside Washington City, it is necessary to include those users in the capacity calculation and it is done by taking the other users and dividing it by the percent of population using the facility to obtain a population served by other users. This figure is then added to the current Washington City population to get a current equivalent population served as illustrated in the following equations.

$$\frac{2{,}448\ other\ users}{14.2\%} = 17{,}239\ population$$

$$17{,}286\ population$$
$$+\ 27{,}363\ current\ population$$
$$= \mathbf{44{,}649\ equivalent\ population}$$

In simple terms, the current Community Center is serving the equivalent of a population of 44,649 people.

Community Center Capacity Absorption: Once the current equivalent population is calculated, the percentage of excess capacity to be used by future population is determined by the following equation.

$$1 - \frac{44{,}649\ population}{60{,}000\ population} = 25.6\%$$

Using this percentage, an excess capacity can be calculated in building square footage, population, Washington City residents, and other residents as presented in Table VI-5.

Table VI-5: Excess Capacity

EXCESS CAPACITY	AMOUNT
Building Square Footage	28,144
Population	15,351
Washington City Residents	9,518
Other Residents	5,833

To calculate the Washington City population at which full capacity absorption occurs, the excess capacity population for Washington City residents is simply added to the current population.

$$9{,}518\ excess\ capacity\ population$$
$$+\ 27{,}363\ current\ population$$
$$= \mathbf{36{,}881\ population}$$

Hence, the target LOS is calculated as shown in the equation below.

$$\frac{110{,}000\ SF}{36{,}881\ population} \times (1{,}000)$$
$$= \mathbf{2{,}983\ SF/1{,}000\ people}$$

After the target LOS has been established this figure can be used to calculate the required square footage of recreation facility for a given year.

Community Center capacity required at end of planning horizon (2028):

$$\frac{36{,}774\ population}{1{,}000} \times 2{,}983\ SF/1{,}000\ people$$
$$= \mathbf{109{,}681\ SF}$$

And excess capacity at end of planning horizon (2028):

$$110{,}000\ SF - 109{,}681\ SF\ = \mathbf{319\ SF}$$

In basic terms, the existing Community Center has enough excess capacity to last through the 10-year planning horizon without requiring additional square footage to be added. However, the following year (2029) the Community Center will have reached its full capacity at which time the City may consider further expansion of the Community Center or construction of a new recreation facility. For more detailed analysis of the Community Center, please refer to Appendix D.

Figure VI-1: Pine View Park

D. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

To help the City envision the level of service throughout the community, a set of maps titled "*Theoretical Service Area Map" (FIG 3-A through FIG 3-G*) have been provided in Appendix A. These maps show the service area for the park classifications explained in Section IV.

When the service areas for multiple components, both existing and proposed, are plotted on a map a radius emerges that represents the cumulative service provided by that classification upon a geographic area. These maps can be used to determine if there any areas with a higher/lower levels of service, which in turn can be used in the park planning process.

Understand that all parts of the community will have different levels of service. For example, commercial and industrial areas might reasonably be expected to have lower levels of service for parks and recreation opportunities than residential areas.

The Washington City Leisure Services Department provides many types of programs including aquatics, activities, adult sports, youth sports, fitness and wellness, gymnastics, special events, etc. at the Community Center.

Theoretically, if the Leisure Services Department were to maximize their programming efficiency, the facility would have the ability to hold a higher capacity and therefore extend its full capacity date. For the purpose of this plan, the assumption was made that all programs within the Community Center are operating at a high level of efficiency.

VII. IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS

A final component to any community plan is an Impact Fee Analysis or a calculation of costs attributed to growth within the planning horizon window. This calculation is considered an Impact Fee or a payment of money imposed upon future development activity as a condition of development approval. This section includes a cost analysis of proposed improvements, Impact Fee calculations, a cash flow analysis, and an Impact Fee certification.

A. EXISTING IMPACT FEE

As a result of the 2014 Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis, the maximum allowable Impact Fee for parks and recreation was $4,658 per residential unit. The actual Impact Fee that was adopted by City officials and is the current Impact Fee assessed is $3,700. Commercial and industrial properties are not charged a parks and recreation Impact Fee.

B. COST ANALYSIS

An important part of calculating any Impact Fee is understanding and estimating the costs associated with new infrastructure. The total cost for each classification has been divided into three cost categories:

Construction: the cost for construction was obtained from recent bid tabulations provided by Washington City, St. George City and Sunrise Engineering for parks, trails and recreation facilities.

Incidentals: incidental costs such as planning engineering design and construction services, bidding and negotiating, inspection, preliminary engineering, environmental compliance, geotechnical reporting and testing, survey, origination fees, permitting, etc. were based upon previous projects completed by Washington City and Sunrise Engineering.

Figure VII-1: Razor Ridge Park

Land: land costs for parks were based upon current market conditions for raw land. Based upon the cross-sectional area of a typical trail it was assumed a width of 20 feet for a typical trail easement with a cost of 75% that of park land due to the fact that trail are generally located on land less functional than parks.

The final unit costs calculated for each classification, including an Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis (IFFPA) update cost, are summarized in the Table VII-1. Detailed calculations on how these unit prices were calculated is found in Appendix E.

Table VII-1: Unit Cost Summary

COST CATEGORY	PARK	TRAIL	RECREATION FACILITY	IFFPA
	($/acre)	*($/mile)*	*($/SF)*	*(2 each)*
Construction	$ 236,968	$ 528,713	$ 158.00	
Incidentals	$ 29,128	$ 92,686	$ 21.00	-
Land	$ 25,000	$ 46,000	$ -	
Total	**$ 291,096**	**$ 667,398**	**$ 179.00**	**$ 70,000**

Table VII-2: Proposed Parks in Planning Horizon (10-yr) Detailed Cost Summary

PARK NAME	AREA *(acres)*	10-YR PLANNING HORIZON					
		Potential Construction Year	Impact Fee Eligible *(%)*	Area to be Constructed *(acres)*	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	INFLATED PROJECT COST	INCLUDING FINANCING
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 1	13.5	2022	100.0%	13.49	$ 3,926,885	$ 4,419,743	$ 5,670,277
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 2	13.4	2025			$ -	$ -	$ -
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 3	13.4	2027			$ -	$ -	$ -
Boilers Park/Trailhead	2.5	2019	100.0%	2.53	$ 999,530	$ 1,029,516	$ 1,320,810
Dino Cliffs Trailhead/Park	2.5	2024			$ -	$ -	$ -
Grapevine Crossing Trailhead/Park	2.5	2022			$ -	$ -	$ -
Hellhole Park/Trailhead	2.5	2019	100.0%	2.50	$ 1,250,000	$ 1,250,000	$ 1,250,000
Highlands South Park	7.0	2026			$ -	$ -	$ -
Ice House Trailhead/Park	2.5	2024			$ -	$ -	$ -
Mill Creek Gorge Park	4.5	2024			$ -	$ -	$ -
Mill Creek Trailhead/Park	2.5	2020	100.0%	2.50	$ 727,740	$ 772,059	$ 990,508
Prospector Trailhead/Park	2.5	2024			$ -	$ -	$ -
Shooting Star Park	6.2	2019	100.0%	6.20	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,300,000
Veterans Park Ph. II	2.7	2023			$ -	$ -	$ -
Existing Debt							
Pine View Park	5.5	2007	30.3%	1.67			$ 325,265
Sullivan Soccer Complex Ph II	17.4	2016	33.5%	5.83			$ 1,525,450
Total	**78.1**			**34.7**	$ 8,204,155	$ 8,771,319	$ 12,382,310

Parks Cost: Once park unit costs were calculated, they were then applied to the 10-year park facilities plan to obtain a total cost for parks as shown in Table VII-2.

The total estimated Impact Fee eligible cost for parks is **$12,382,310**.

Trails Cost: Due to the trails facilities plan assuming 0.66 miles of trail will be built each year in the planning horizon, a simple calculation of multiplying the growth demand by the unit cost of trail and then applying the compound interest formula for inflation a total estimated Impact Fee eligible cost for trails is **$5,201,133.** The trails projects are assumed to be self-funded.

Recreation Facility Cost: Because the existing Community Center was built in 2008, actual costs were used to formulate the unit cost for a recreation facility.

The total estimated Impact Fee eligible project cost for a recreation facility is simply obtained by multiplying the growth demand by the unit cost of a recreation facility to equal **$5,235,663.**

IFFPA Update Cost: This plan is recommended to be updated at least every five years. Therefore, two updates are anticipated during the planning

Table VII-3: Total Estimated Impact Fee Eligible Costs

DESCRIPTION	PARK	TRAIL	RECREATION FACILITY	IFFPA UPDATE	TOTAL
Unit	acres	miles	square feet		
Eligible LOS *(unit/1,000 people)*	3.69	0.70	3,108		
Growth Demand or Impact	34.7	6.6	29,250		
Estimated Project Cost	$ 10,054,870	$ 4,404,830	$ 5,235,663	$ 70,000	$ 19,765,363
Estimated Inflation Cost	$ 567,164	$ 796,303	$ -	$ 11,149	$ 1,374,616
Estimated Financing Cost	$ 1,760,276	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,760,276
Total Estimated Impact Fee Eligible Project Cost (w/ Inflation & Financing)	$ 12,382,310	$ 5,201,133	$ 5,235,663	$ 81,149	**$ 22,900,255**

horizon. These updates to this plan are considered 100% Impact Fee eligible and total estimated Impact Fee eligible cost for IFFPA updates is **$81,149**.

A summary of all estimated Impact Fee eligible costs are shown in Table VII-3 for a total amount of **$22,900,255**.

C. MAXIMUM ELIGIBLE IMPACT FEE

The demand analysis, included in Section V, outlined the demand or impact to be placed on the Washington City parks and recreation facilities by growth and development. These demands will result in a decrease in existing LOS if additional facilities are not constructed within the planning horizon.

The Impact Fee Facilities Plan, located in Section VI, provides planned improvements or means whereby Washington City will be able to meet those demands and maintain the existing LOS relating to parks, trails, and recreation facilities.

The aforementioned cost analysis provides estimated costs for those planned improvements and gives a detailed perspective of how much all these facilities will cost.

The general idea behind calculating the maximum allowable Impact Fee amount is relatively simple: the total Impact Fee eligible expenses are divided by the total additional growth or in this case the growth in households as calculated in Section III. The calculations for determining the maximum allowable Impact Fee amount are shown in the equation and Table VII-4 below.

Table VII-4: Maximum Allowable Impact Fee

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Total Impact Fee Eligible Cost	$22,900,255
Existing Households (2018)	11,006
Future Households (2028)	14,791
Growth in Households	3,785
Maximum Allowable Impact Fee	**$6,050**

$$\frac{\$22{,}900{,}255}{3{,}785\ households} = \$6{,}050\ \textbf{\textit{per household}}$$

This figure represents the maximum amount that can be charged per household. The City Council may set a lower actual Impact Fee, but it may not exceed this maximum amount.

A cash flow spreadsheet has been completed to show the collection and expenditure of Impact Fee funds and is found in Appendix F.

D. IMPACT FEE RELATED ITEMS

In general, it is beneficial to update this Impact Fee Facilities Plan and Impact Fee Analysis at least every five years or more frequently if unusual growth or changes affect the assumptions and data in this plan. It is assumed that this plan will be updated as recommended.

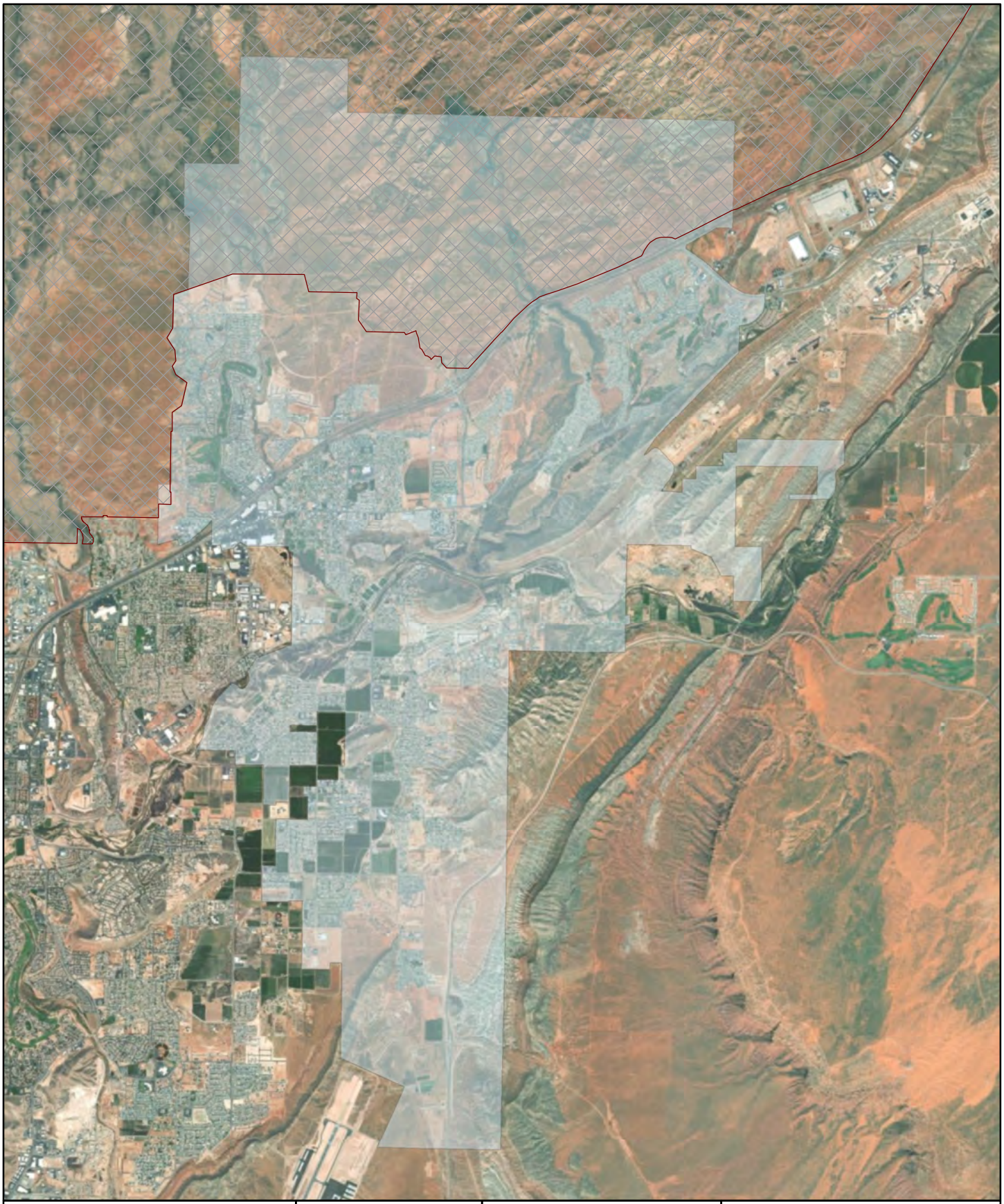
There are few items relating to Impact Fees that Washington City must consider when planning for, collecting, and expending Impact Fees in accordance with Utah Code 11-36a-101.

City staff must understand that Impact Fees can only be expended for a system improvement that is identified in the Impact Fee Facilities Plan and that is for the specific facility type for which the fee was collected. Impact Fees must be expended or encumbered for a permissible use within six years of their receipt unless 11-36a-602(2)(b) applies. Also, Impact Fees must be accounted for property (track each fee in and out) in accordance with Utah Code 11-36a-601.

In accordance with Utah Code 11-36a-306, a certification of Impact Fee Analysis is located in Appendix G.

The impact Fee ordinance adopted by Washington City will be attached as Appendix H following enactment of an Impact Fee amount by the City Council.

APPENDIX A – MAPS



NORTH

0 3,250 6,500

Feet

1 in = 6,500 feet

Washington City
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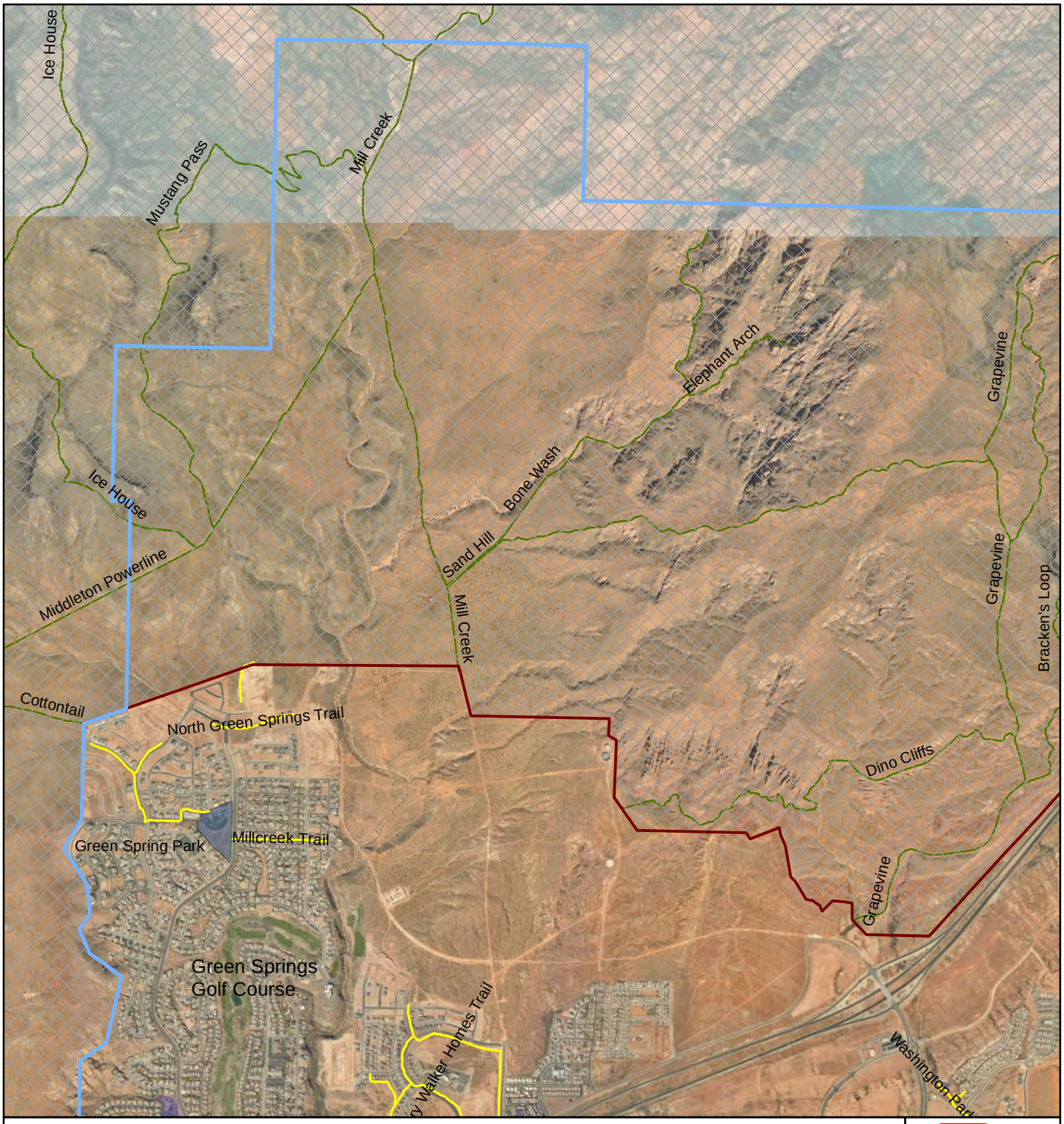
WASHINGTON CITY

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

LOCATION MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	KJP	**FIG 1**



MAP LEGEND

Trails
- Existing Trails
- Red Cliffs Area Trails

Parks
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Private Park
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve

City Boundary

A1	A2
B1	B2
C1	

NORTH

0 1,200 2,400

Feet

1 in = 2,400 feet

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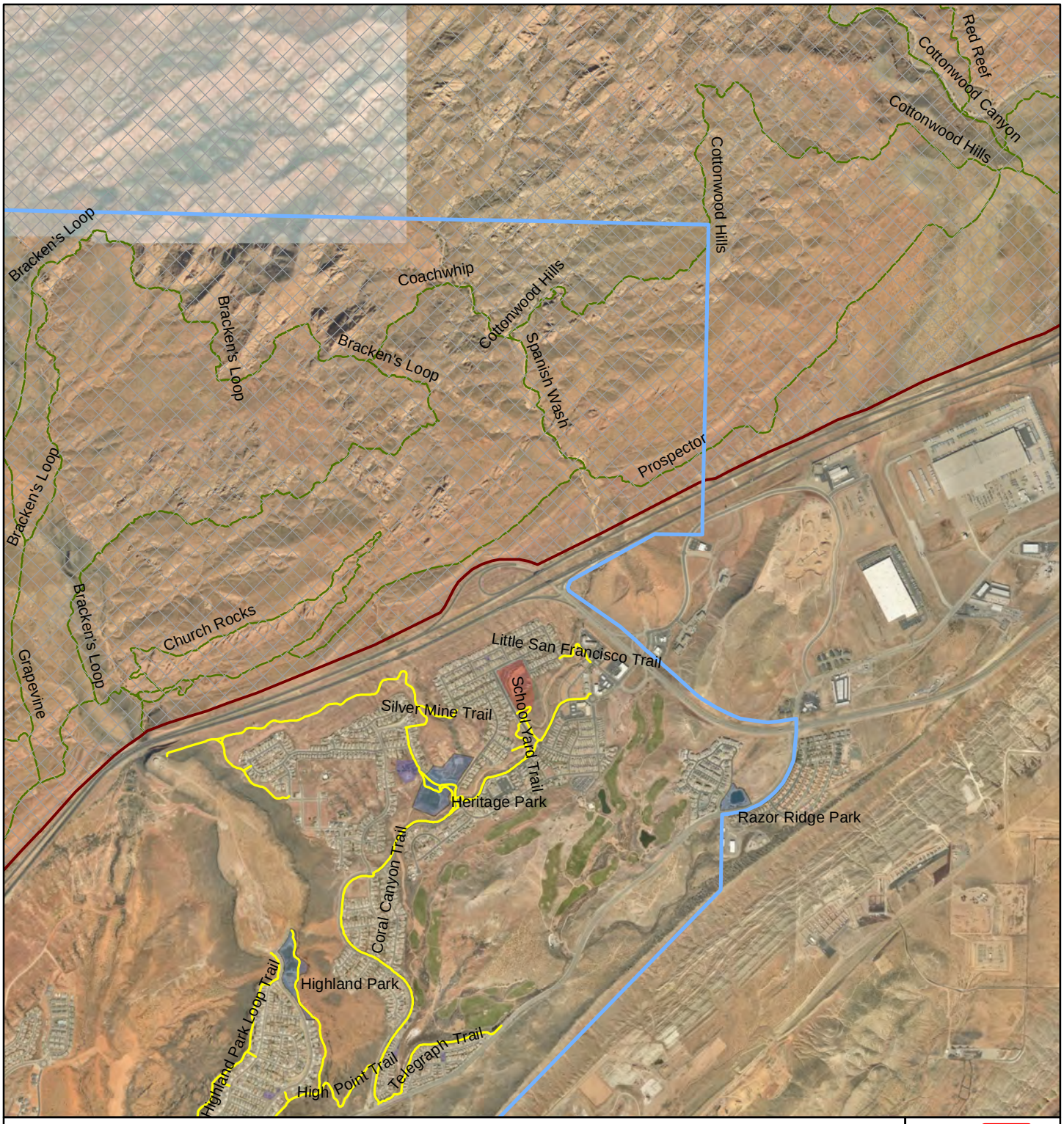
WASHINGTON CITY

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

EXISTING INVENTORY MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 2-A1**



MAP LEGEND

Trails
- Existing Trails
- Red Cliffs Area Trails

Parks
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Private Park
- School Park

- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

A1 | A2
B1 | B2
C1

NORTH

0 1,200 2,400
Feet
1 in = 2,400 feet

Washington City
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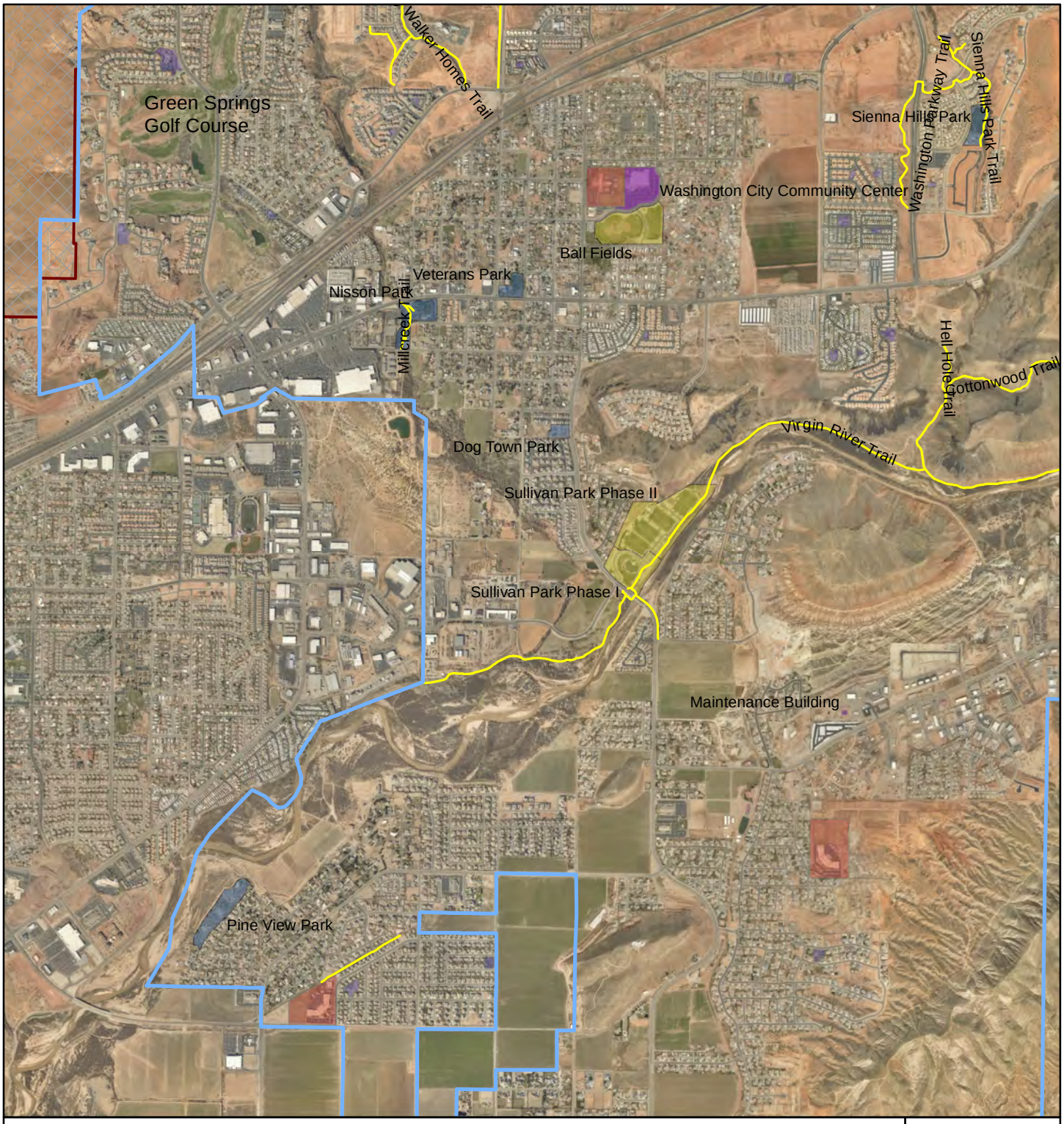
WASHINGTON CITY

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

EXISTING INVENTORY MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 2-A2**



MAP LEGEND

Trails
- Existing Trails

Parks
- Existing Community Park
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Private Park
- School Park
- Recreation Facility
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

A1 | A2
B1 | B2
C1

North

0 1,200 2,400
Feet
1 in = 2,400 feet

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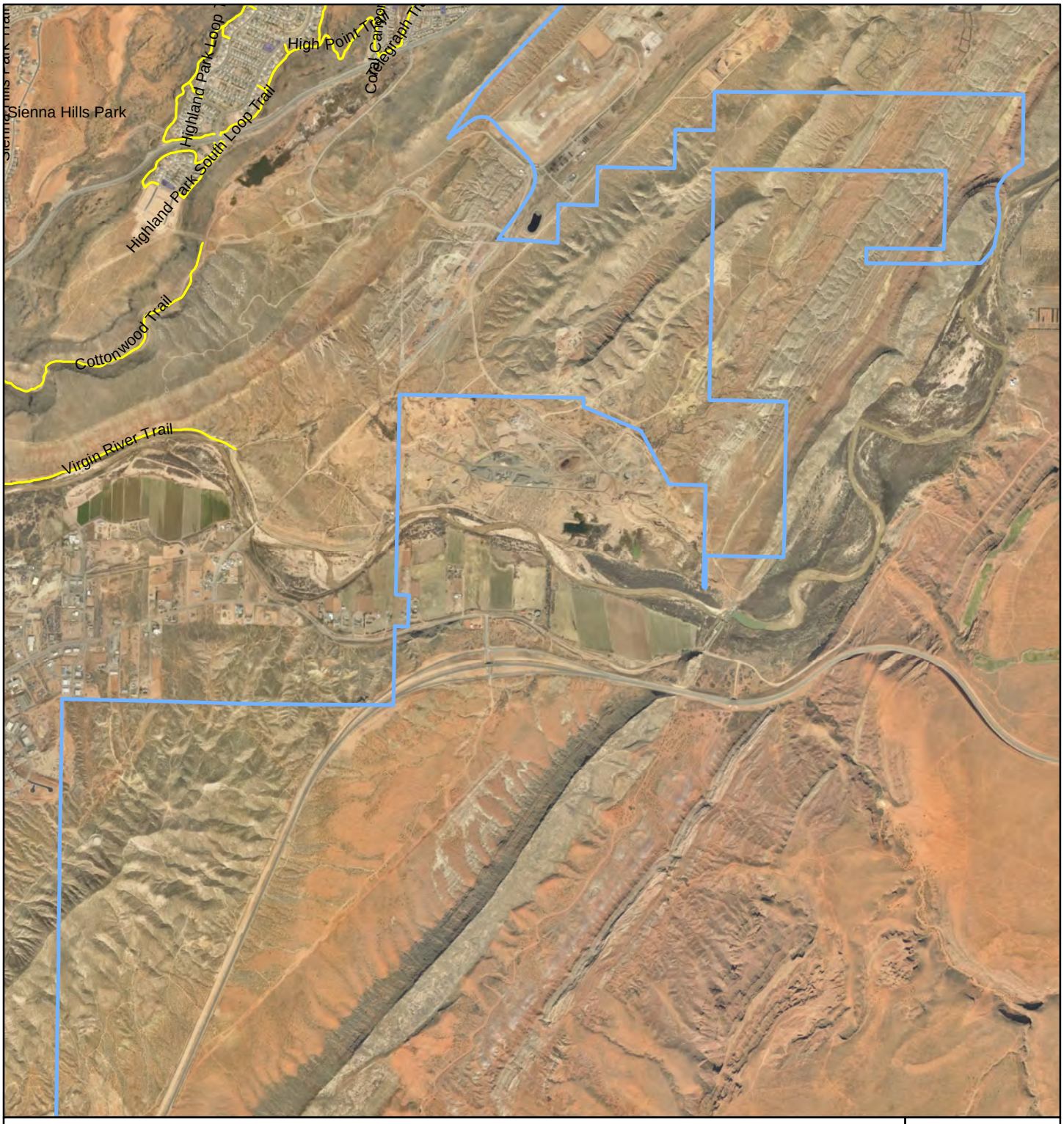
WASHINGTON CITY

PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

EXISTING INVENTORY MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 2-B1**



MAP LEGEND

Trails
- Existing Trails

Parks
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Private Park
- City Boundary

A1 | A2
B1 | B2
C1

North

0 1,200 2,400
Feet
1 in = 2,400 feet

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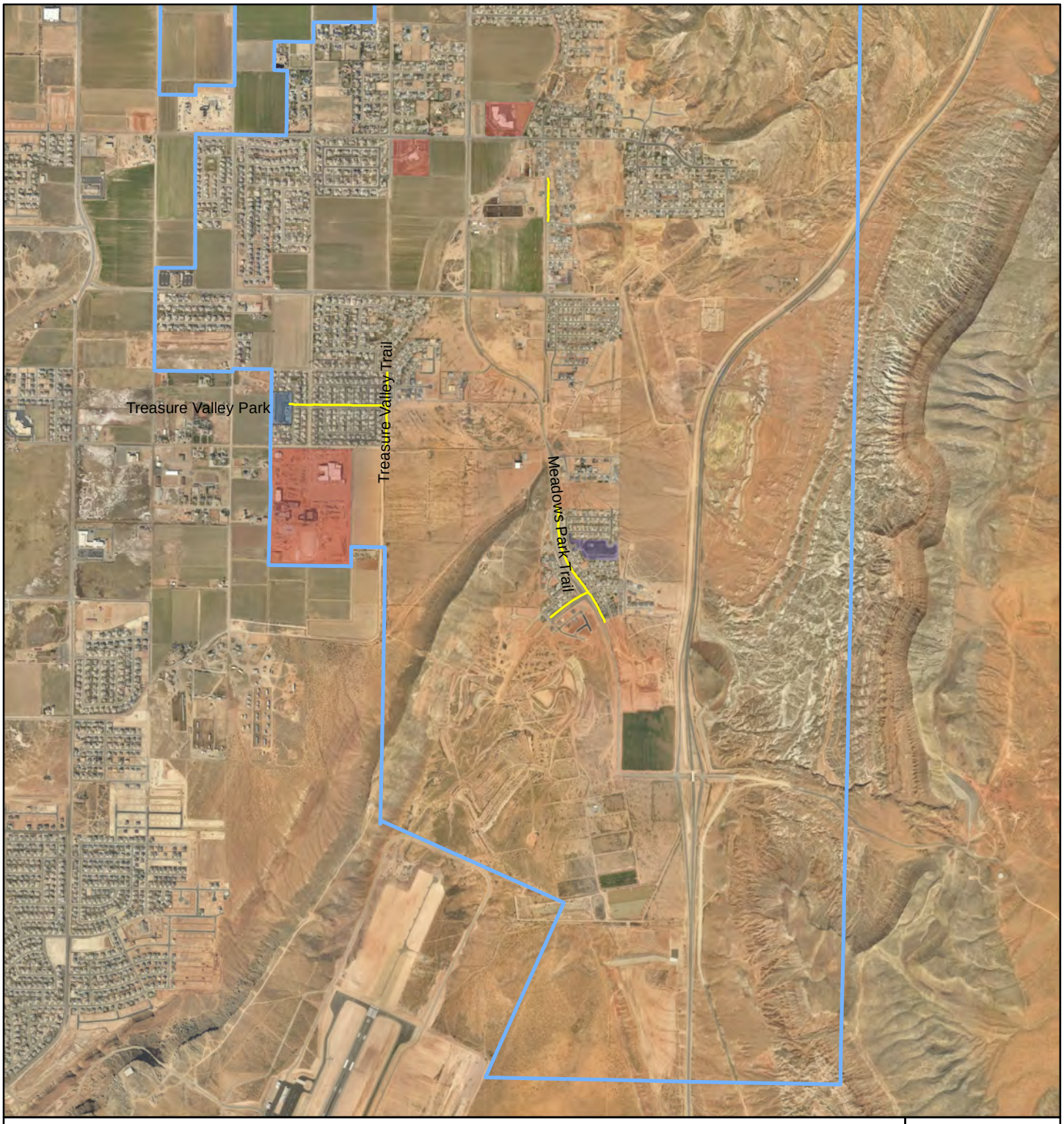
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

EXISTING INVENTORY MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 2-B2**



MAP LEGEND

Trails
- Existing Trails

Parks
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Private Park
- School Park
- City Boundary

A1	A2
B1	B2
C1	

North

0 1,200 2,400

Feet

1 in = 2,400 feet

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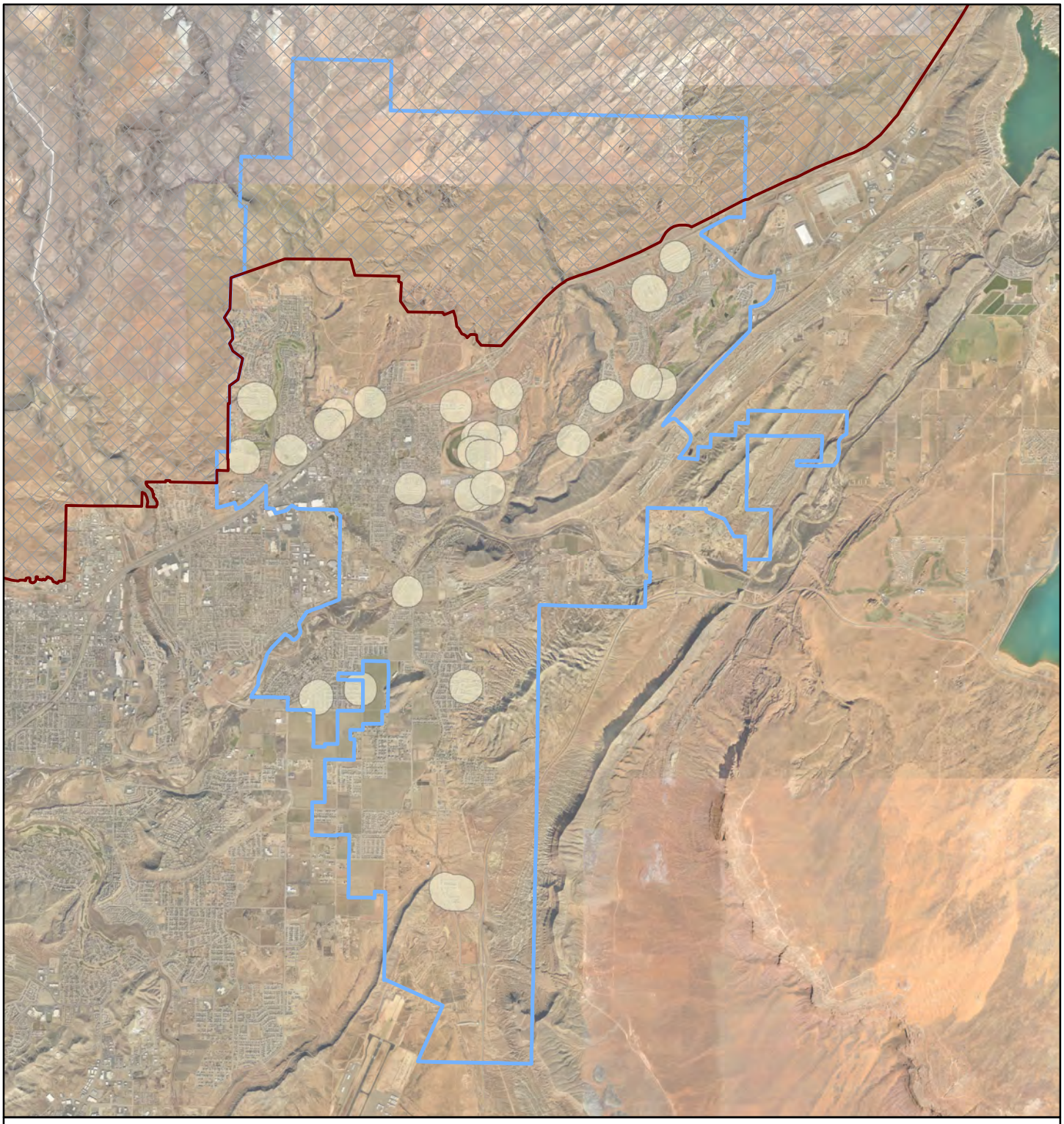
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

EXISTING INVENTORY MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 2-C1**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing Private Park Service Area .15 Mile
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

North

0 3,750 7,500

Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

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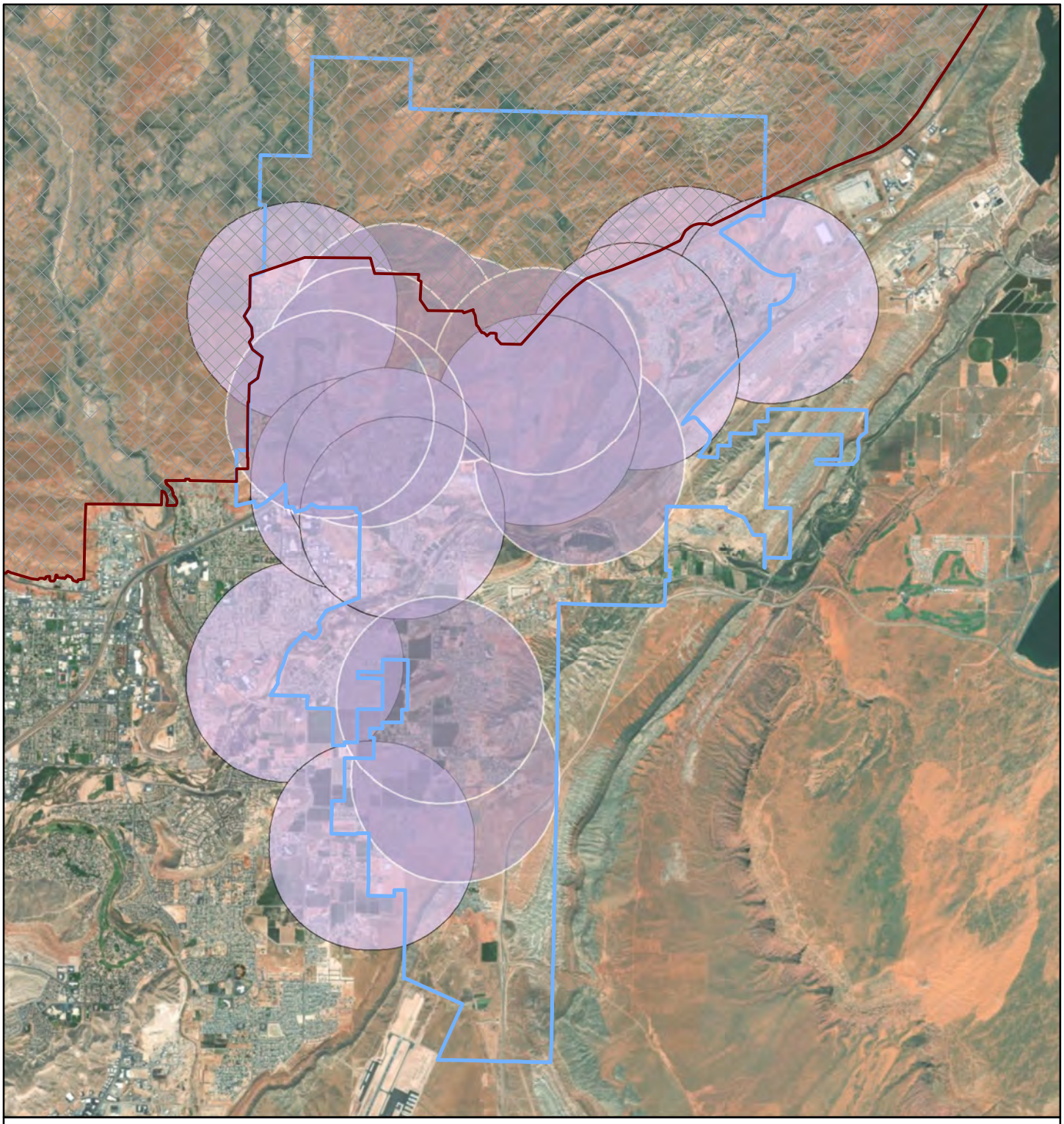
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

THEORETICAL SERVICE AREA MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 3-A**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing Neighborhood Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Proposed Neighborhood Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

NORTH

0 3,750 7,500

Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

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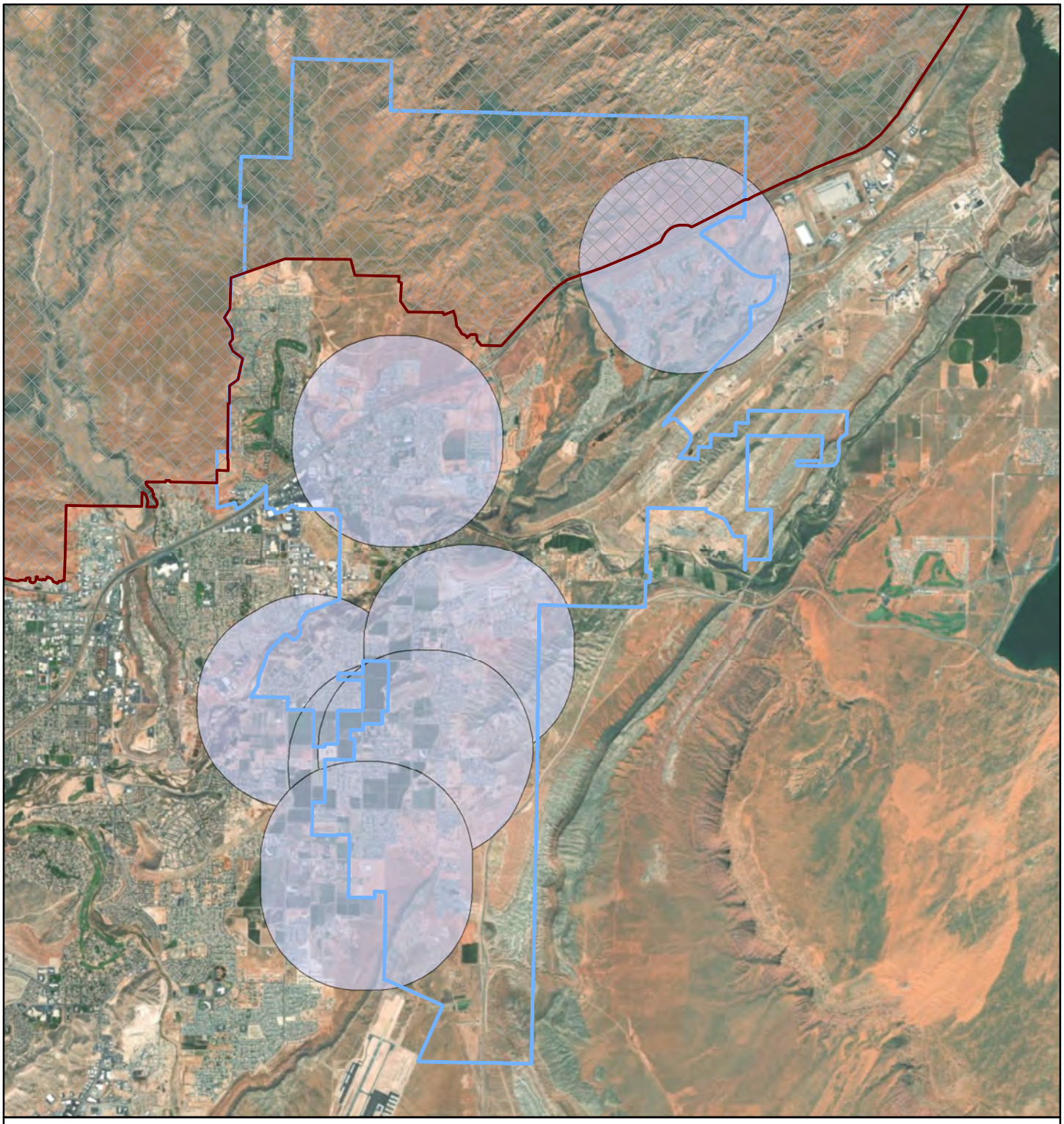
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

THEORETICAL SERVICE AREA MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 3-B**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing School Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

North

0 3,750 7,500

Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

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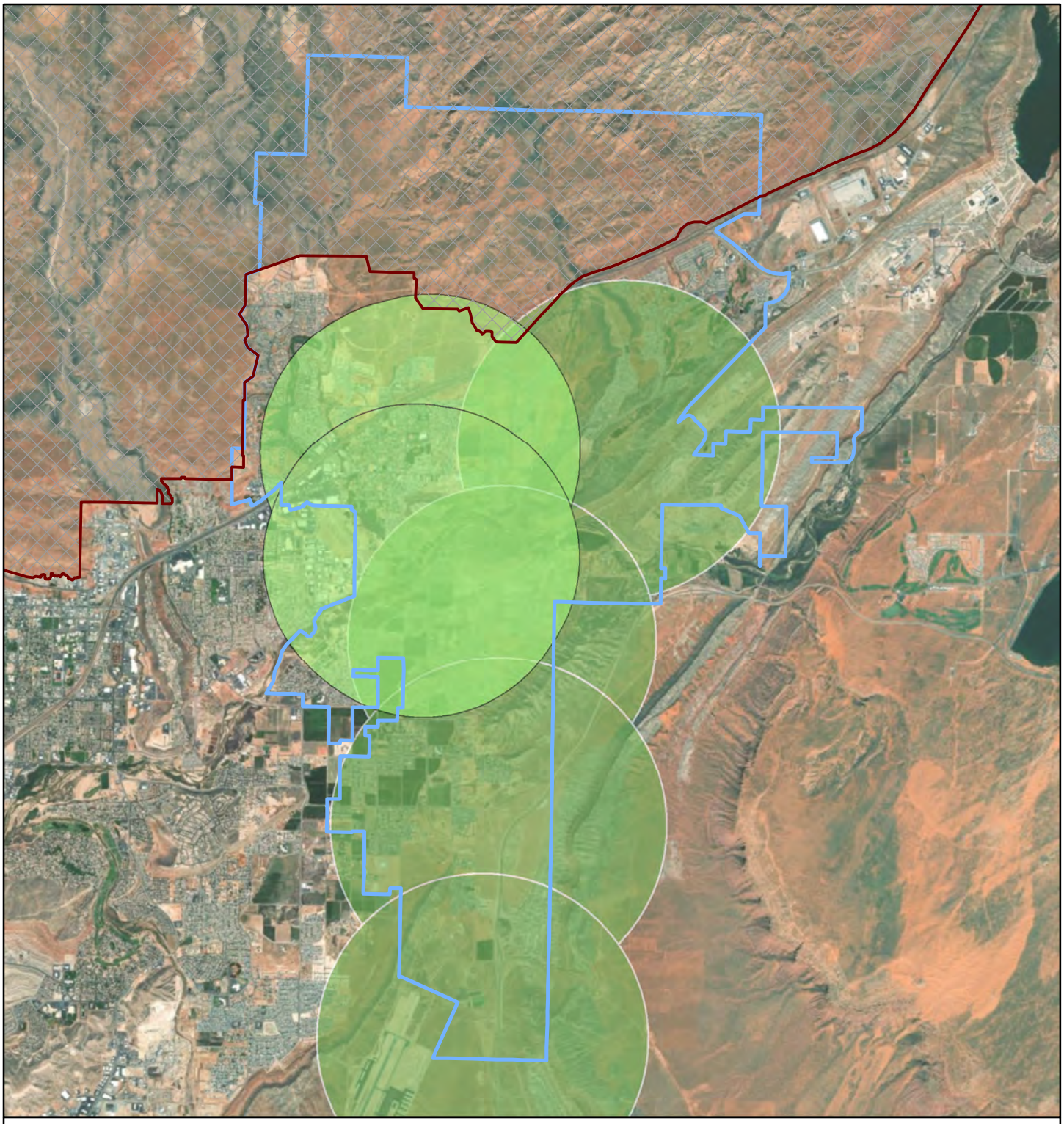
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

THEORETICAL SERVICE AREA MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 3-C**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing Community Park Service Area 1.5 Miles
- Proposed Community Park Service Area 1.5 Miles
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

NORTH

0 3,750 7,500

Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

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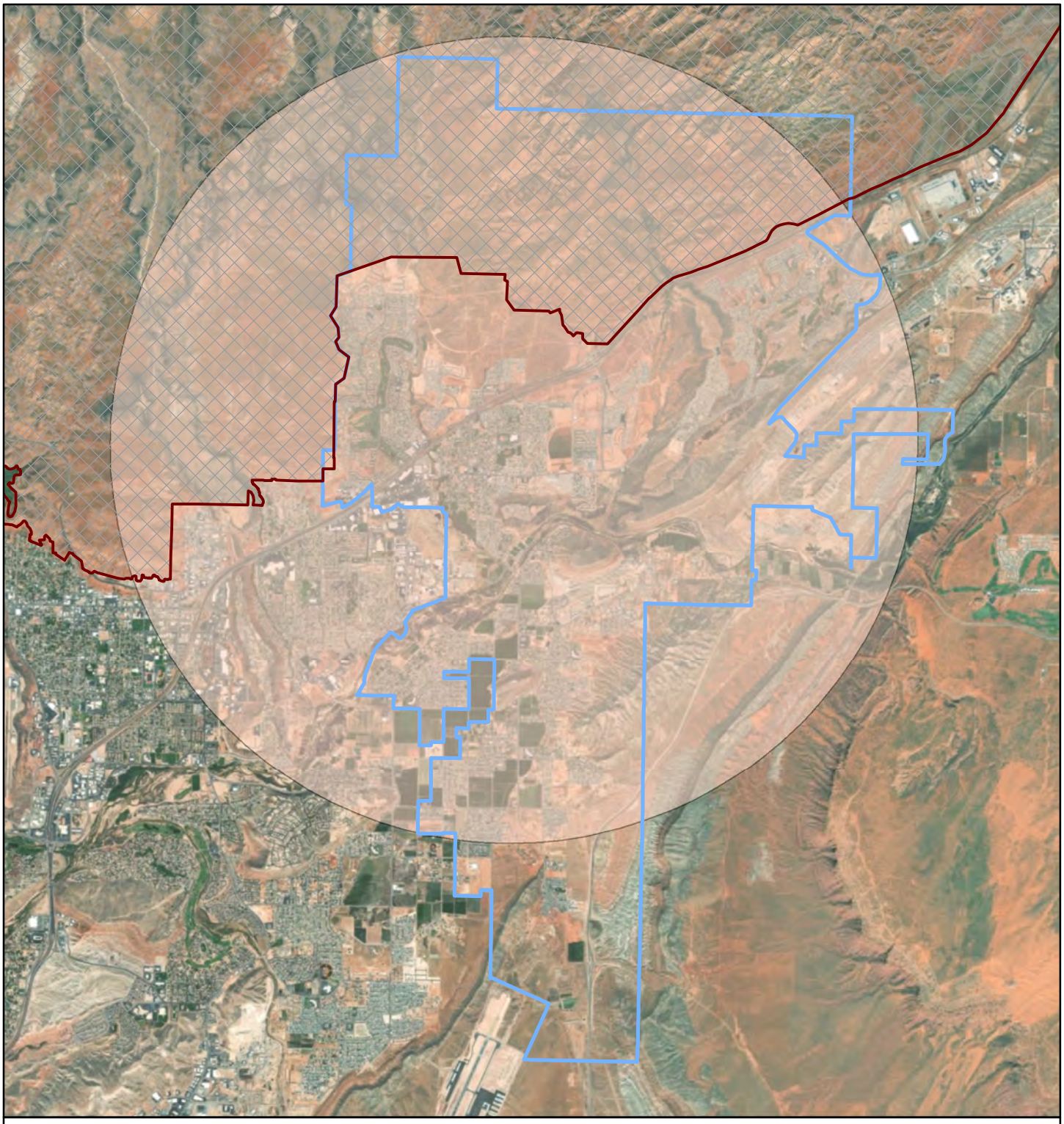
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

THEORETICAL SERVICE AREA MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 3-D**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing Recreation Facility Service Area 4 Miles
- Red Cliff Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

NORTH

0 3,750 7,500

Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

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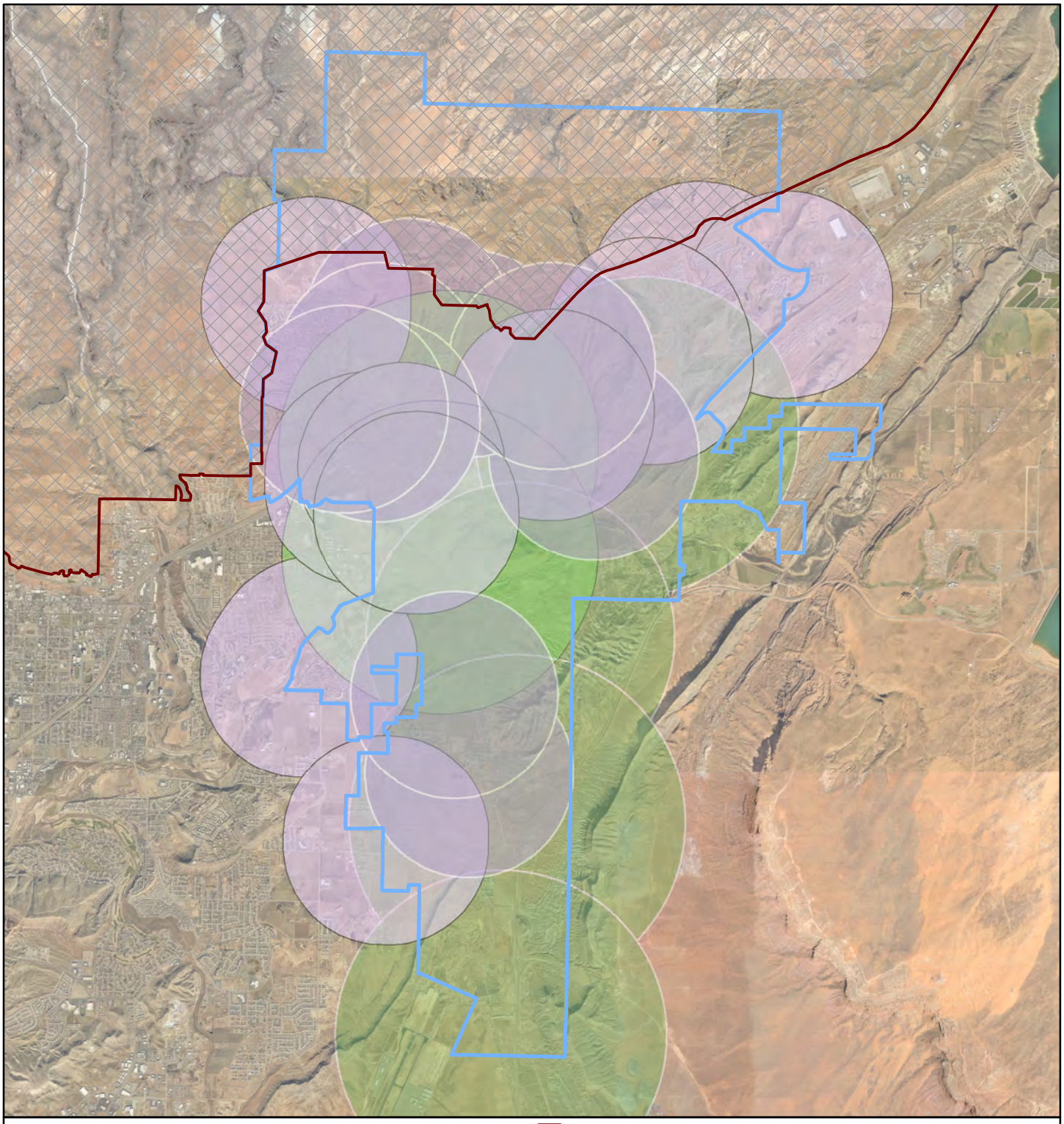
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

THEORETICAL SERVICE AREA MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 3-E**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing Neighborhood Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Existing Community Park Service Area 1.5 Miles
- Proposed Neighborhood Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Proposed Community Park Service Area 1.5 Miles
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

NORTH

0 3,750 7,500

Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

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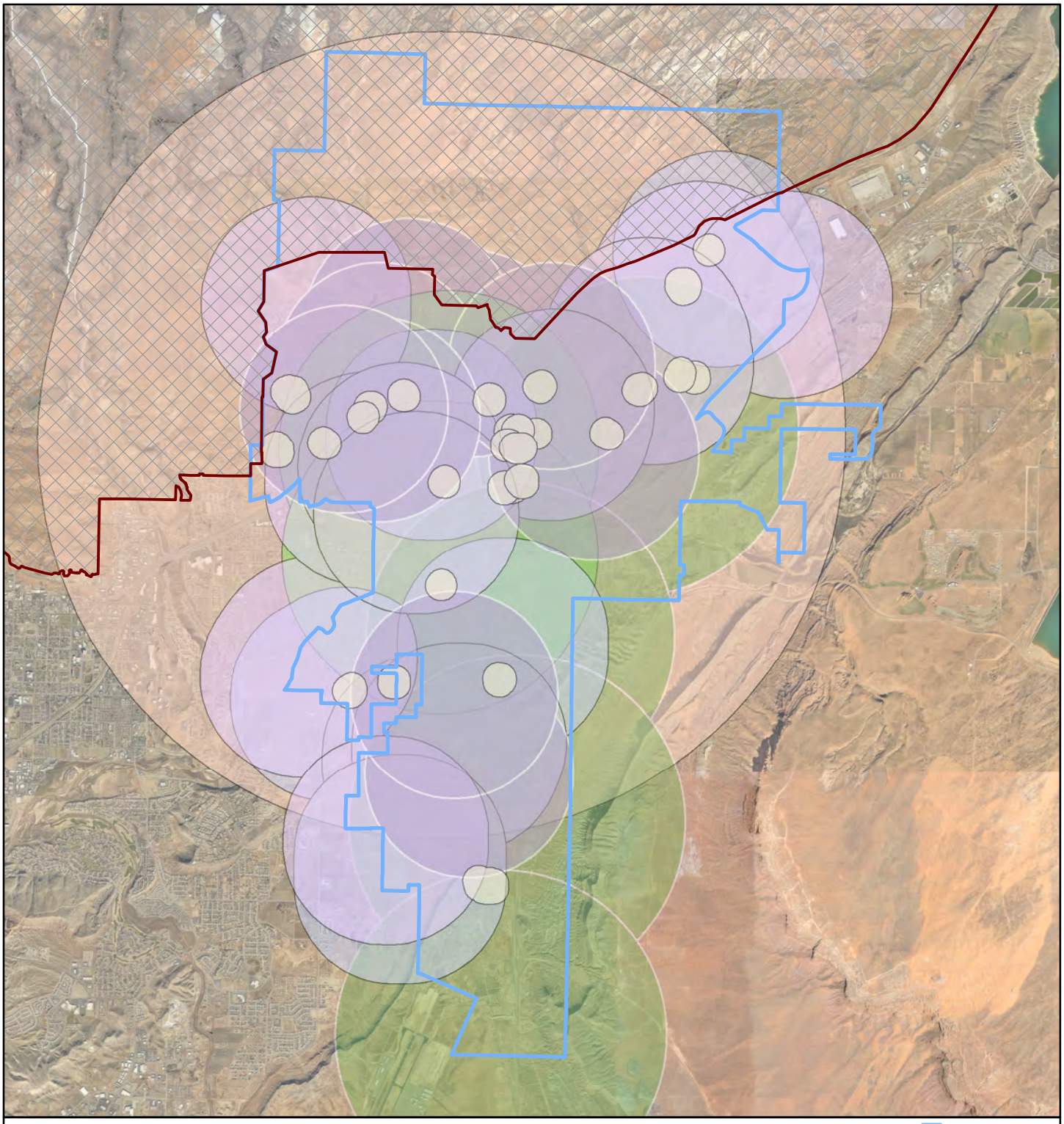
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

THEORETICAL SERVICE AREA MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 3-F**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing Private Park Service Area .15 Mile
- Existing Neighborhood Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Existing School Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Existing Community Park Service Area 1.5 Miles
- Existing Recreation Facility Service Area 4 Miles
- Proposed Neighborhood Park Service Area 1 Mile
- Proposed Community Park Service Area 1.5 Miles
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

NORTH

0 3,750 7,500

Feet

1 in = 7,500 feet

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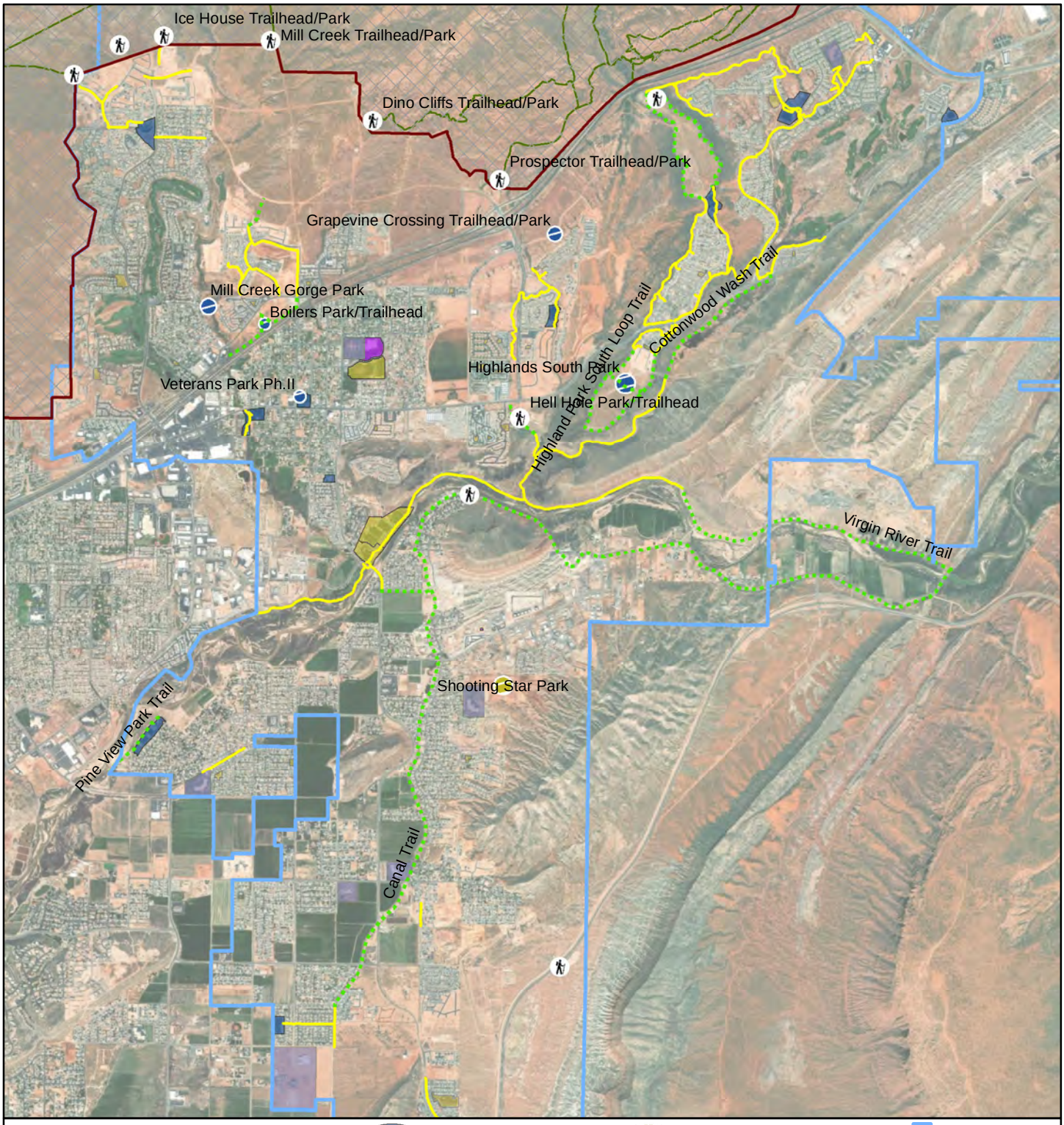
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

THEORETICAL SERVICE AREA MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 3-G**



MAP LEGEND

- Trailhead
- Existing Trails
- Proposed Trails
- Existing Community Park
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Private Park
- School Park
- Recreation Facility
- Proposed Community Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Recreation Facility
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

NORTH

0 2,250 4,500

Feet

1 in = 4,500 feet

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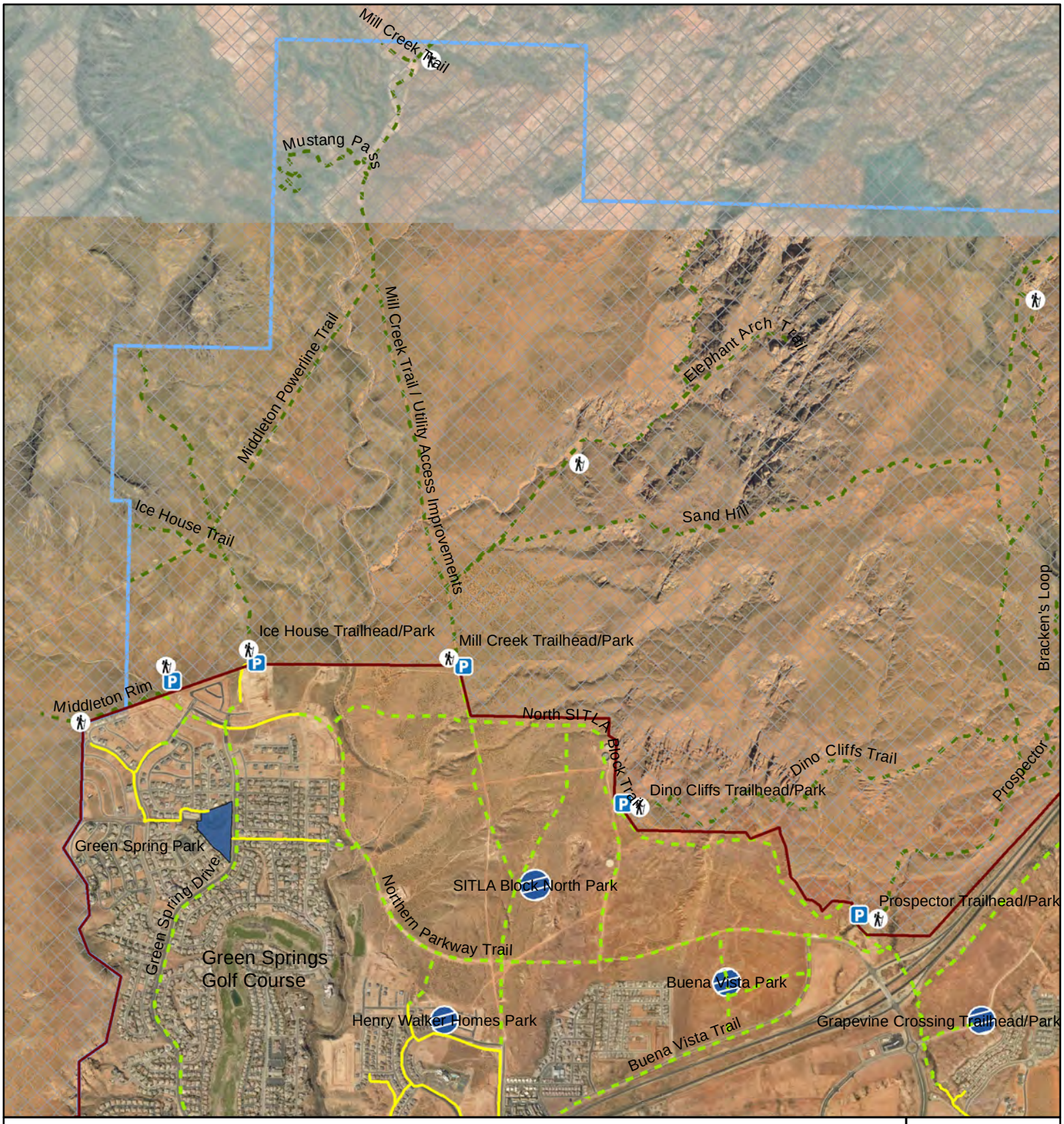
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

10 YEAR PROPOSED FACILITIES PLAN MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 4**



MAP LEGEND

- Parking Lot
- Trailhead
- Existing Trails
- Proposed Trails
- Red Cliffs Area Trails
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

A1 A2 B1 B2 C1

North

0 1,200 2,400

Feet

1 in = 2,400 feet

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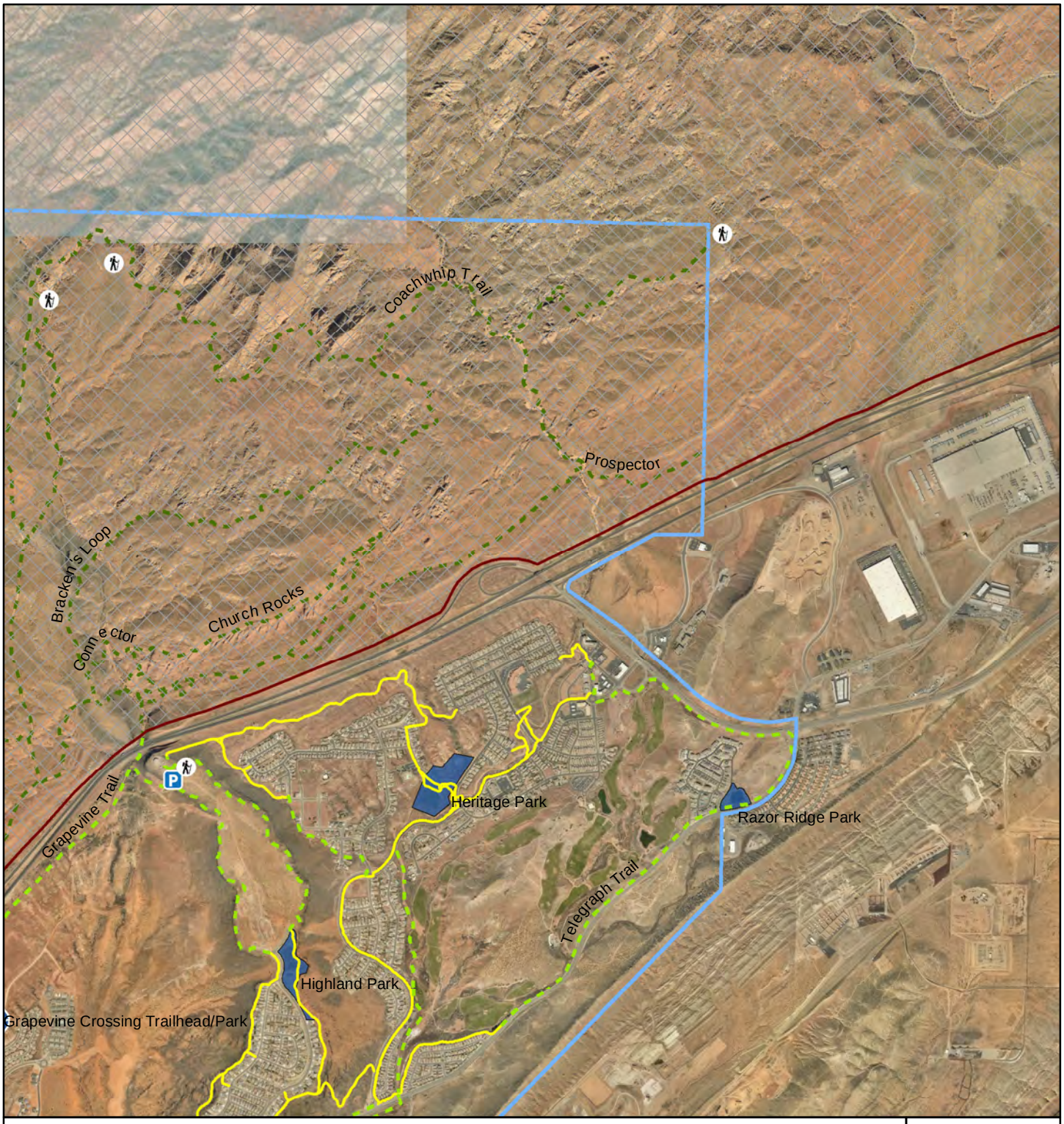
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

PROPOSED FACILITIES PLAN MAP

JOB NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	FIG 5-A1



MAP LEGEND

- Parking Lot
- Trailhead
- Existing Trails
- Proposed Trails
- Red Cliffs Area Trails
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary

A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | C1

NORTH

0 1,200 2,400

Feet

1 in = 2,400 feet

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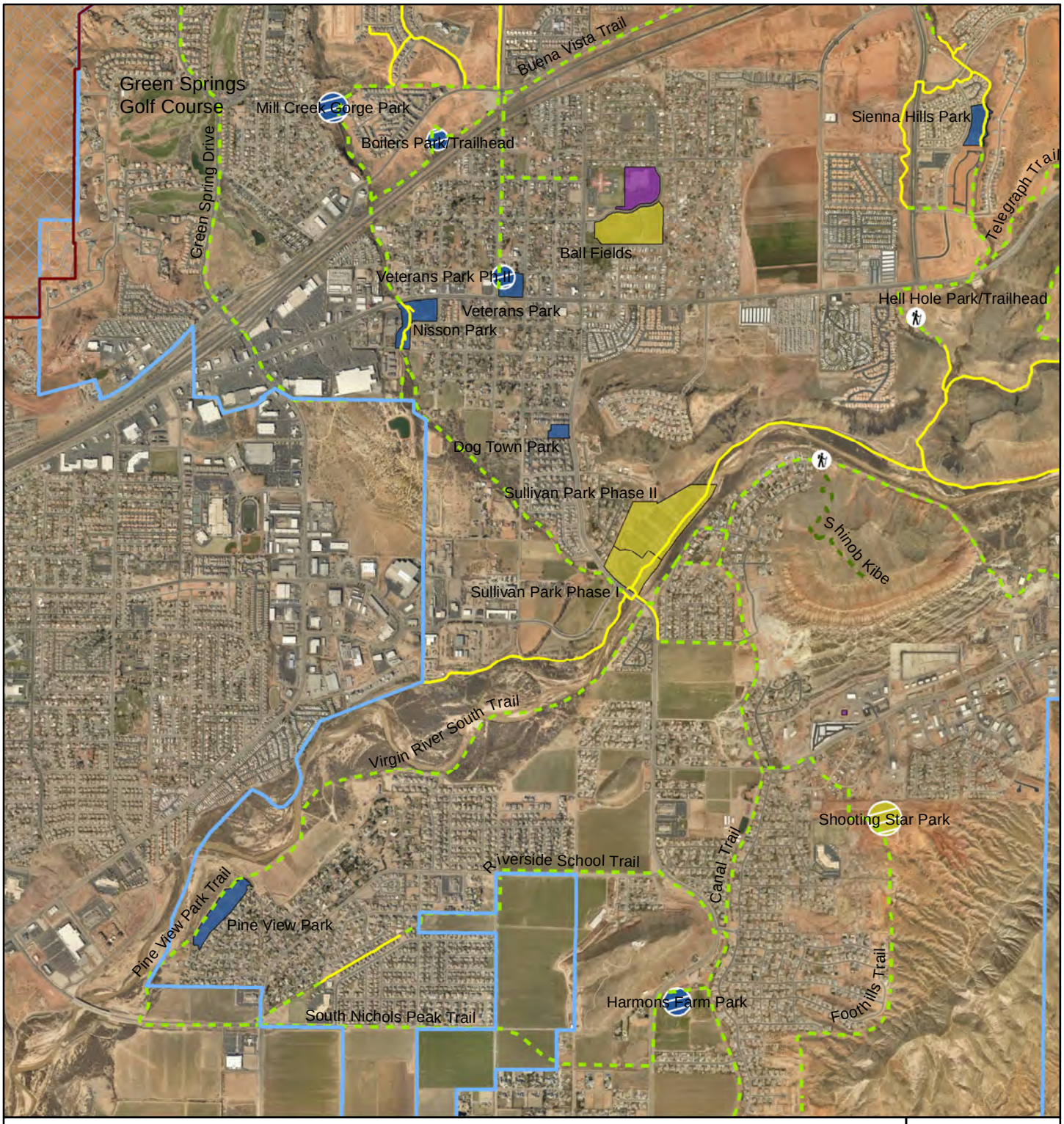
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

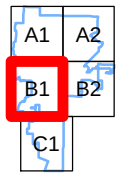
PROPOSED FACILITIES PLAN MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	FIG 5-A2



MAP LEGEND

- Trailhead
- Existing Trails
- Proposed Trails
- Red Cliffs Area Trails
- Existing Community Park
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Community Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- Recreation Facility
- Red Cliffs Desert Reserve
- City Boundary



NORTH

0 1,200 2,400

Feet

1 in = 2,400 feet

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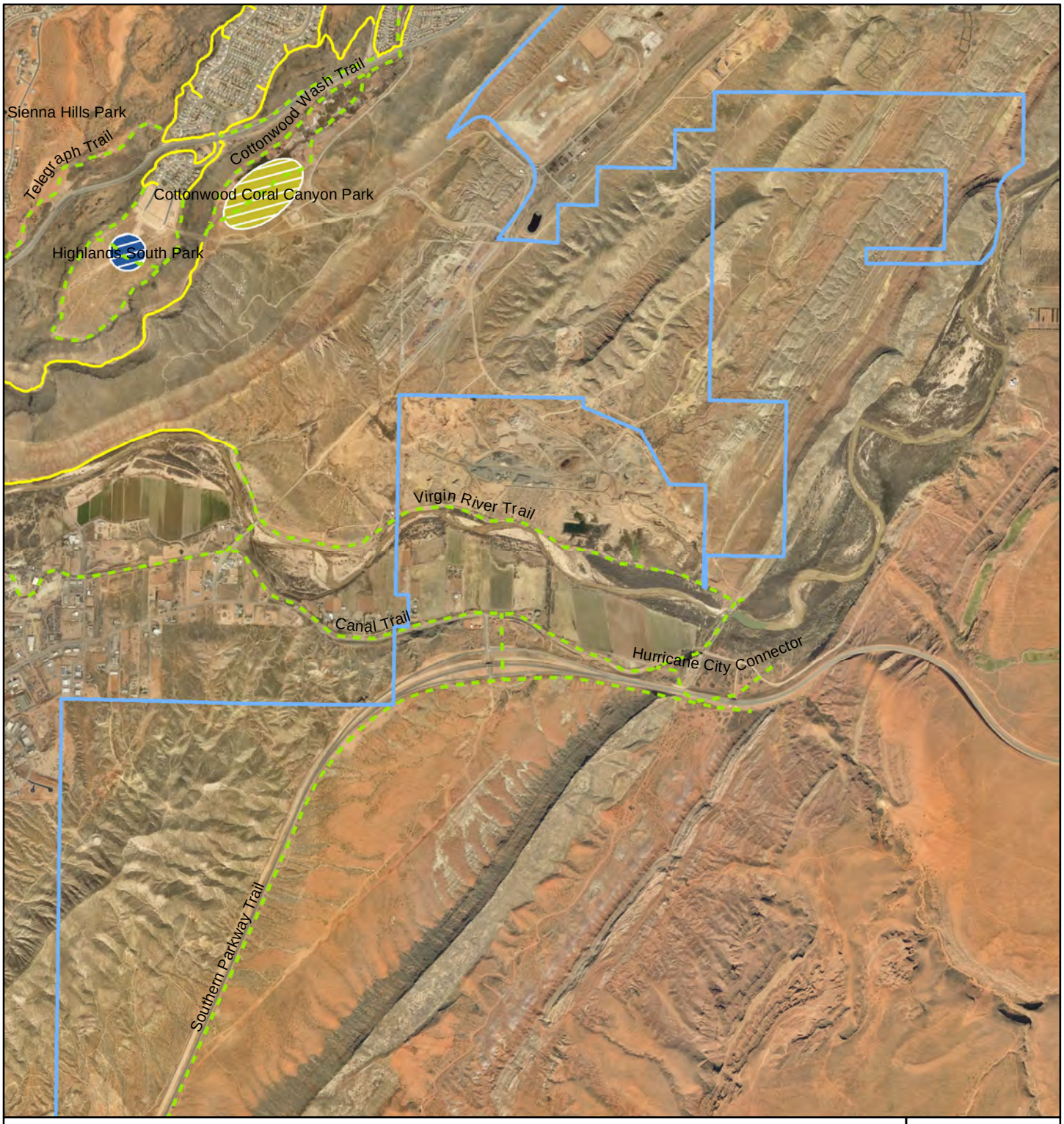
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

PROPOSED FACILITIES PLAN MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 5-B1**



MAP LEGEND

- Existing Trails
- Proposed Trails
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Community Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- City Boundary

A1 | A2 | B1 | B2 | C1

NORTH

0 1,200 2,400

Feet

1 in = 2,400 feet

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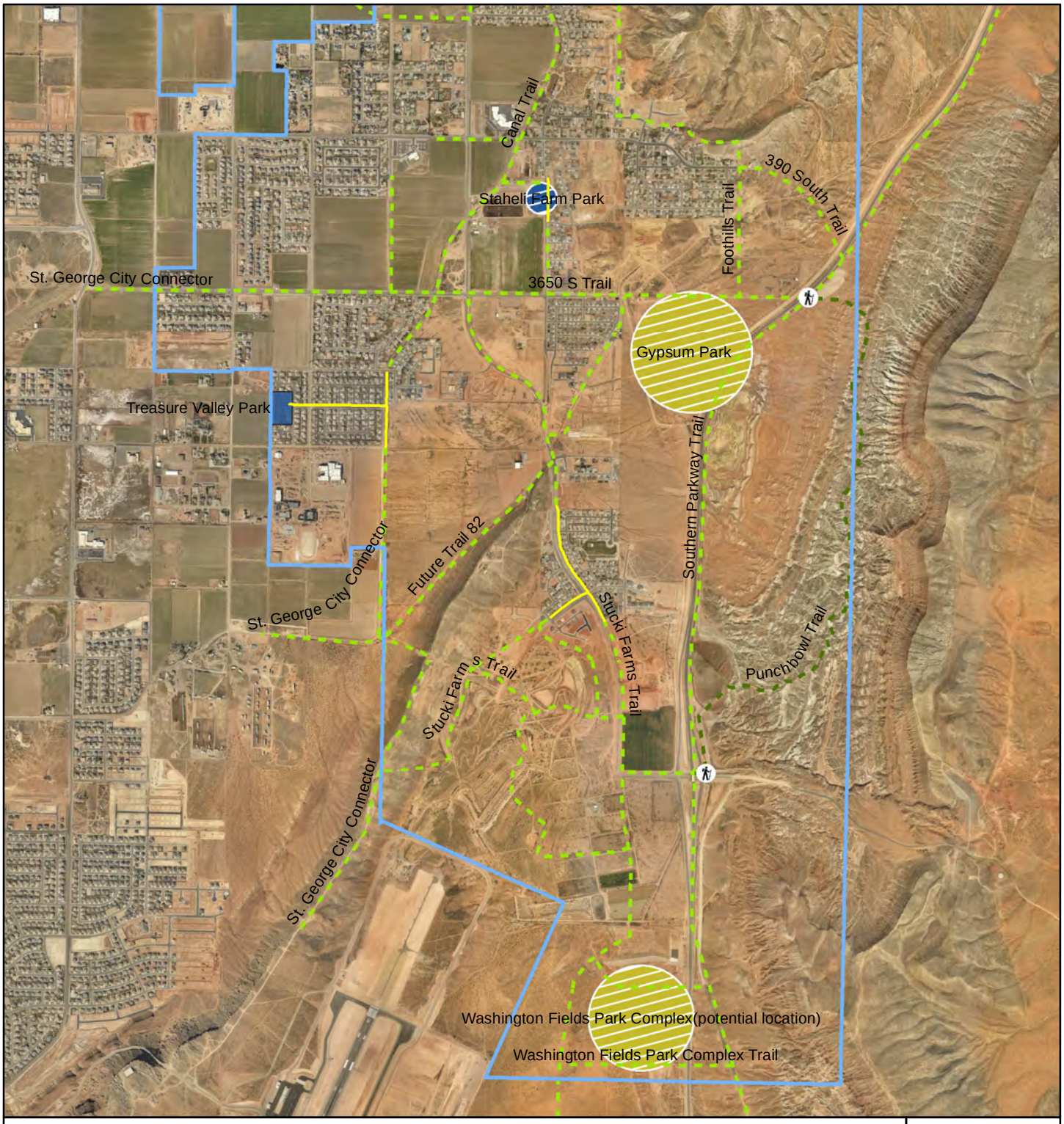
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

PROPOSED FACILITIES PLAN MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	**FIG 5-B2**



MAP LEGEND

- Trailhead
- Existing Trails
- Proposed Trails
- Red Cliffs Area Trails
- Existing Neighborhood Park
- Proposed Community Park
- Proposed Neighborhood Park
- City Boundary

A1 | A2
B1 | B2
C1

NORTH

0 1,200 2,400
Feet
1 in = 2,400 feet

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PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

PROPOSED FACILITIES PLAN MAP

SEI NO.	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	
06221	BJS	BJS	JKP	FIG 5-C1

APPENDIX B – POPULATION AND GROWTH PROJECTIONS

Census Data (Historic)		
Year	Population	Growth (%)
1970	750	
1980	3,092	15.2%
1990	4,198	3.1%
2000	8,186	6.9%
2010	18,761	8.6%
Census Estimates (Projected)		
Year	Population	Growth (%)
2011	19,985	6.5%
2012	20,888	4.5%
2020	26,727	3.6%
2030	38,110	3.6%
2040	50,496	2.9%
2050	64,192	2.4%
2060	79,020	2.1%
Growth Rates		
Description	Years	Growth (%)
20-year Historic	1970-1990	9.0%
20-year Historic	1980-2000	5.0%
20-year Historic	1990-2010	7.8%
30-year Historic	1970-2000	8.3%
30-year Historic	1980-2010	6.2%
40-year Historic	1970-2010	8.4%
20-year Projected	2010-2030	3.6%
30-year Projected	2010-2040	3.4%
40-year Projected	2010-2050	3.1%

HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	7,546	100%
Occupied housing units	6,120	81%
Vacant housing units	1,426	19%
Person per Household	3.0655	-

Washington City Population & Growth Projections					
Year	Population	Population Capacity	Occupied Households	Household Capacity	Growth Rate (%)
1970	750				
1980	3,092				15.2%
1990	4,198				3.1%
2000	8,186				6.9%
2001	8,815				7.7%
2002	9,661				9.6%
2003	10,496				8.6%
2004	11,558				10.1%
2005	13,693				18.5%
2006	15,310				11.8%
2007	16,614				8.5%
2008	17,716				6.6%
2009	18,355				3.6%
2010	18,761	23,132	6,120	7,546	2.2%
2011	19,985	24,642	6,519	8,038	6.5%
2012	20,888	25,755	6,814	8,402	4.5%
2013	21,724	26,785	7,086	8,738	4.0%
2014	22,810	28,125	7,441	9,174	5.0%
2015	23,950	29,531	7,813	9,633	5.0%
2016	25,148	31,007	8,203	10,115	5.0%
2017	26,566	32,756	8,666	10,685	3.0%
2018	27,363	33,739	8,926	11,006	3.0%
2019	28,184	34,751	9,194	11,336	3.0%
2020	29,029	35,793	9,470	11,676	3.0%
2021	29,900	36,867	9,754	12,026	3.0%
2022	30,797	37,973	10,046	12,387	3.0%
2023	31,721	39,112	10,348	12,759	3.0%
2024	32,673	40,286	10,658	13,142	3.0%
2025	33,653	41,494	10,978	13,536	3.0%
2026	34,663	42,739	11,307	13,942	3.0%
2027	35,702	44,021	11,646	14,360	3.0%
2028	36,774	45,342	11,996	14,791	3.0%
2029	37,877	46,702	12,356	15,235	3.0%
2030	39,013	48,103	12,726	15,692	3.0%
2031	40,183	49,546	13,108	16,162	3.0%
2032	41,389	51,033	13,501	16,647	3.0%
2033	42,631	52,564	13,906	17,147	3.0%
2034	43,910	54,141	14,324	17,661	3.0%
2035	45,227	55,765	14,753	18,191	3.0%
2036	46,584	57,438	15,196	18,737	3.0%
2037	47,981	59,161	15,652	19,299	3.0%
2038	49,421	60,936	16,121	19,878	3.0%
2039	50,903	62,764	16,605	20,474	3.0%
2040	52,430	64,647	17,103	21,088	3.0%
2041	54,003	66,586	17,616	21,721	3.0%
2042	55,623	68,584	18,145	22,373	3.0%
2043	57,292	70,641	18,689	23,044	3.0%
2044	59,011	72,761	19,250	23,735	3.0%
2045	60,781	74,943	19,827	24,447	3.0%
2046	62,605	77,192	20,422	25,181	3.0%
2047	64,483	79,508	21,035	25,936	3.0%
2048	66,417	81,893	21,666	26,714	3.0%
2049	68,410	84,350	22,316	27,516	3.0%
2050	70,462	86,880	22,985	28,341	3.0%

APPENDIX C – NRPA STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

NRPA Parks and Open Space Classifcations (1995)

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATIONS				
Classification	**General Description**	**Location**	**Size Criteria**	**Application of LOS**
Mini-Park	Used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs	Less 1/4 mile distance in residential setting	Between 2500 sq. ft. and one acre in size	No
Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood park remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal activity and passive recreation.	1/4 mile to 1/2 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers	5 acres is considered minimum size. 5 to 10 acres is optimal	Yes
School-Park	Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use.	Determined by location of school district property	Variable depends on function	No
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods within a 1/2 to 3 mile distance	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres	Yes
Large Urban Park	Large Urban parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves the entire community.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 50 acres with 75 or more acres being optimal	No
Natural Resource Areas	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space and visual aesthetics or buffering.	Resource availability and Opportunity	Variable	No
Greenways	Effectively tie the park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and Opportunity	Variable	No
Sports Complex	Consolidates heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities to larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community.	Strategically located Community-wide facilities	Determined by projected demand usually a minimum of 25 acres with 40 to 80 acres being optimal	No
Special Use	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose use.	Variable – dependent on specific use	Variable	Depends on type of use
Private Park/Recreation Facility	Parks and recreational facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system.	Variable – dependent on specific use	Variable	Yes

PATHWAY CLASSIFICATIONS		
Classification	**General Description**	**Description of Each Type**
Park Trail - Type I	Multi-purpose trails located within greenways, parks and natural resource areas. Focus is on recreational value and harmony with the natural environment.	Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skates.
Park Trail - Type II		Multipurpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians and bicyclists/in-line skaters.
Park Trail - Type III		Nature trails for pedestrians, which may use either hard or soft surfaces.
Connector Trails - Type I	Multipurpose trails that emphasize safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and around the community. Focus is as much on transportation as it is on recreation.	Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skates located in independent Rights-of-ways (ROWs) e.g., old railroad ROW.
Connector Trails - Type II		Separate/single-purpose hard-surfaced trails for pedestrians or bicyclists/in-line skates. Typically, located within road ROW.
On-Street Bikeways - Bike Route	Paved segments of roadways that serve as a means to safely separate bicyclists from vehicular traffic.	Designated portions of the roadway for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.
On-Street Bikeways - Bike Lane		Shared portions of the roadway that provide separation between motor vehicles and bicyclists, such as paved shoulders.
All-Terrain Bike Trail	Off-road trail for all terrain (mountain) bikes.	Single-purpose loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas.
Cross-Country Ski Trail	.Trails developed for traditional and skate-style cross-country skiing	Loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas.
Equestrian Trails	Trails developed for horseback riding.	Loop trails usually located in larger parks and natural resource areas. Sometimes developed as multipurpose with hiking and all-terrain biking where conflicts can be controlled.

Suggested Outdoor Facility Development Standards

Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Service Radius and Location Notes
Badminton	Singles—17' x 44' Doubles—20' x44' with 5' unobstructed area on both sides.	1622 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	1/4 - 1/2 mile. Usually in school recreation center or church facility. Safe walking or biking or biking access.
Basketball **1. Youth** **2. High school** **3. Collegiate**	 46' - 50' x 84' 50' x 84' 50' x 94' with 5' unobstructed space all sides.	 2400-3036 sq. ft. 5040-7280 sq. ft. 5600-7980 sq. ft.	 Long axis north - south	 1/4 - 1/2 mile. Same as badminton. Outdoor courts in neighborhood/community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
Handball (3-4 wall)	20' x 40' with a minimum of 10' to rear of 3-wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	800 sq. ft. for 4-wall, 1000 sq. ft. for 3-wall.	Long axis is north - south. Front wall at north end.	15 - 30 min. travel time, 4-wall usually indoor as part of multi-purpose building. 3-2 all usually in park or school setting.
Ice hockey	Rink 85' x 200' (Min. 85' x 185') Additional 5000 22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	Long axis is north - south if outdoors.	1/2 - 1 hour travel time. Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multi-purpose facility.
Tennis	36' x 78'. 12 ft. clearance on both ends.	Min. of 7,200 sq. ft. single court area (2 acres per complex).	Long axis north - south.	1/4 - 1/2 mile. best in batteries of 2 - 4. Located in neighborhood/ community park or near school site.
Volleyball	30' x 60'. Minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 4,000 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south.	1/2 - 1 mile.
Baseball **1. Official** **2. Little League**	 Baselines - 90' Pitching dist.- 60.5' Foul lines - min. 320' Center field - 400'+ Baselines - 60' Pitching distance-46' Foul lines - 200' Center field - 200'-250'	 3.0 -3.85 A min. 1.2 A min.	 Locate home plate so pitcher is not throwing across sun, and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound to run east-northeast.	 1/4-1/2 mile. Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
Field Hockey	180' x 300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides	Minimun 1.5 A	Fall season - Long axis northwest or southeast. For longer periods, north/south	15-30 minute travel time. Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.
Football	160' x 360' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 1.5 A	Same as field hockey.	15 - 30 min. travel time. Same is field hockey.
Soccer	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with 10' minimum clearance on all sides.	1.7 - 2.1 A.	Same as field hockey.	1 - 2 miles. Number of units depends on popularity. Youth popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to fields or neighborhood parks.

Golf - driving range	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width each additional tee.	13.5 A for min. of 25 tees.	Long axis is southwest -northeast with golfer driving northeast.	30 minute travel time. Park of golf course complex. As separate unit may be privately operated.
1/4 mile running track	Over-all width - 276' length -600'. Track width for 8 - 4 lanes is 32'.	4.3 A	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest - southeast, with finish line at north end.	15-30 minute travel time. Usually part of a high school or community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.
Softball	Baselines - 60' pitching dist. - 45' men. 40' women Fast pitch field radius from plate - 225' Slow pitch - 275' (men) 250' (women).	1.5 - 2.0 A	Same as baseball. indimensions for 16".	1/4 - 1/2 mile. Slight difference May also be used for youth baseball.
Multiple use court (basketball, tennis, etc.)	120' x 80'	9,840 sq. ft.	Long axis of court with primary use north and south.	1 - 2 miles, in neighborhood or community parks.
Archery range	300' length x minimum 10' between targets. Roped, clear area on side of range minimum 30', clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' with bunker.	Minimum 0.65 A	Archer facing north + or - 45 degrees.	30 minutes travel time. Part of a regional/metro complex.
Golf				
1. Par 3 (18 hole)	Average length varies -600 - 2700 yards.	50 - 60 A	Majority of holes on north/south axis	1/2 - 1 hour travel time
2. 9-hole standard	Average length 2250 yards.	Minimum of 50 A		9-hole course can accomodate 350 people/day.
3. 18-hole standard	Average length 6500 yards.	Minimum 110 yds		500 - 550 people/day. Course may be located in community, district or regional/metro park.
Swimming pools	Teaching - min. 25 yds x 45' even depth of 3-4 ft. Competitive - min. 25 m x 16 m. Min. of 25 sq. ft. water surface per swimmer. Ration of 2 to 1 deck to water.	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1 - 2 A sites.	None, but care must be taken in siting life stations in relation to afternoon sun	15 to 30 minute travel time. Pools for general community use should planned for teaching competitive and recreational purposes with enough to accomodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.
Beach areas	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sa. ft. of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be a 3 -4 A supporting area per A of beach.	N/A	N/A	1/2 to 1 hour travel time. Should have a sand bottom with a maximum slope of 5%. Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas. In regional/metro parks.

APPENDIX D – COMMUNITY CENTER CALCULATIONS

Community Center Size	110,000	square feet (data provided by project architect)
Design Population Service Capacity	60,000	population (data provided by project architect)
Design Level of Service	1,833	calculated, square feet per 1,000 population
Current Washington City Population	27,363	per growth curve
Current Community Center Usage:	~	
Total Current Memberships	2,265	data provided by Washington City Community Center (forecast from 2014)
Average Users per Membership	2.84	calculated, users
Total Individuals Using Community Center	6,442	data provided by Washington City Community Center
% of Memberships Based in Washington City	62.0%	memberships located in Washington City zip codes
Washington Residents Using Center	3,994	calculated, users
% of Memberships Based outside Washington City	38.0%	memberships located outside Washington City zip codes
Other Residents Using Center	2,448	calculated, users
Equivalent Population Served:	~	
Washington Population Served	27,363	current estimated Washington City population
Washington Residents Using Center	3,994	calculated, see above
% of Washington City Population Using Center	14.162%	calculated as residents using center divided by current population
Other Residents Using Center	2,448	calculated, see above
Other Population Served	17,286	calculated as other residents using center divided by 14.2% usage rate
Total Population Served in 2018	44,649	equals Washington City population served plus other population served
Community Center Capacity Absorption:	~	
% of Capacity Used by Existing Population	74.4%	calculated as total population served in 2018 divided by design service capacity
% of Capacity To Be Used by Future Population	25.6%	calculated as the difference between design service capacity and current usage
Excess Capacity in Building Square Footage	28,144	calculated as the difference between design service capacity and current usage
Excess Capacity in Population	15,351	calculated as the excess square footage capacity divided by the design level of service
Excess Capacity for Washington City Residents	9,518	calculated assuming Washington City residents will use 62.0% of the excess capacity
Excess Capacity for Other Residents	5,833	calculated assuming other residents will use 38.0% of the excess capacity
Washington City Population at Full Capacity Absorption	36,881	calculated as the existing population plus the excess capacity for Washington City residents
Year in which Full Capacity of Community Center Absorbed	2028	year in which full capacity of community center is being used
Year at End of Planning Period	2028	end of 10-year planning horizon
Washington City Population at End of Planning Period	36,774	per growth curve
Apparent Washington City Level of Service	4,020	calculated as community center size divided by current Washington City population
Existing Washington City Level of Service	3,108	calculated as apparent level of service mulitplied by percent eligible level of service (66.6%)
Target Washington City Level of Service	2,983	calculated as community center size divided by Washington City population at full capacity absorption
Community Center Capacity Required at End of Planning Period	109,681	calculated as target level of service multiplied by Washington City population at end of planning period
Excess Capactiy at End of Planning Period	319	calculated as the difference in the required capacity at end of planning period minus existing capacity

APPENDIX E – UNIT COST CALCULATIONS

PARKS								
Owner	Name	Year	Project Type	Project Costs			Total Acreage	Cost / Acre
				Construction	Incidentals	Total		
St. George City	Sunset Park Phase II	2018	New Facility	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 102,900.00	$ 1,102,900.00	4.3	$ 256,488.37
St. George City	Little Valley Phase II	2017	Reconstruction	$ 1,638,992.61	$ 123,800.00	$ 1,762,792.61	10.8	$ 163,221.54
St. George City	Little Valley Sports Field	2016	New Facility	$ 2,894,600.00	$ 195,700.00	$ 3,090,300.00	11.5	$ 268,721.74
Washington City	Sullivan Soccer Park, Phase II	2016	New Facility	$ 4,362,000.00	$ 235,000.00	$ 4,597,000.00	26.2	$ 175,458.02
Lincoln County	Pioneer Park Phase I & II	2014	Upgrade	$ 749,700.00	$ 157,700.00	$ 907,400.00	3.2	$ 283,562.50
St. George City	Royal Oaks Park	2014	New Facility	$ 412,000.00	$ 72,225.41	$ 484,225.41	1.0	$ 484,225.41
St. George City	Silkwood Park	2014	New Facility	$ 385,300.00	$ 67,544.78	$ 452,844.78	1.5	$ 301,896.52
St. George City	Sunset Park	2014	Upgrade	$ 560,900.00	$ 98,328.24	$ 659,228.24	2.4	$ 274,678.43
White Pine County	Preston Park	2013	New Facility	$ 155,400.00	$ 36,500.00	$ 191,900.00	0.7	$ 274,142.86
White Pine County	North Ely Park	2013	New Facility	$ 162,400.00	$ 44,100.00	$ 206,500.00	1.0	$ 206,500.00
White Pine County	Bianchi Park	2013	Upgrade	$ 153,600.00	$ 22,100.00	$ 175,700.00	0.6	$ 292,833.33
White Pine County	McGill Park	2013	Upgrade	$ 255,100.00	$ 36,800.00	$ 291,900.00	1.3	$ 224,538.46
White Pine County	Steptoe Park	2013	Upgrade	$ 103,200.00	$ 14,900.00	$ 118,100.00	0.4	$ 295,250.00
White Pine County	Courthouse Park	2013	Upgrade	$ 229,500.00	$ 48,100.00	$ 277,600.00	1.3	$ 213,538.46
St. George City	Little Valley Pickleball	2012	New Facility	$ 813,800.00	$ 90,500.00	$ 904,300.00	2.5	$ 361,720.00
Lincoln County	Pioche Park Phase II	2012	Upgrade	$ 758,000.00	$ 167,500.00	$ 925,500.00	2.7	$ 342,777.78
Washington City	Sullivan Virgin River Phase I	2011	New Facility	$ 1,497,200.00	$ 262,465.74	$ 1,759,665.74	10.6	$ 166,006.20
Lincoln County	Rachel Park	2011	Upgrade	$ 239,600.00	$ 52,600.00	$ 292,200.00	1.5	$ 194,800.00
City of Caliente	Dixon Park	2008	New Facility	$ 2,180,900.00	$ 287,000.00	$ 2,467,900.00	5.3	$ 465,641.51
City of Caliente	Super Park	2008	New Facility	$ 784,900.00	$ 181,000.00	$ 965,900.00	3.0	$ 321,966.67
City of Caliente	Rose Park	2008	Upgrade	$ 394,900.00	$ 85,000.00	$ 479,900.00	1.3	$ 369,153.85
Washington City	Green Springs Park	2007	New Facility	$ 834,300.00	$ 146,256.46	$ 980,556.46	8.6	$ 114,018.19
			Subtotal	$ 20,566,292.61	$ 2,528,020.64	$ 23,094,313.25	101.7	$ 227,082.73
			Cost / Acre	$ 202,225.10	$ 24,857.63	$ 227,082.73		
			Average Construction Year	2013				
		Cost / Acre Including Inflation (2018 Costs)	3.0%	$ 236,967.76	$ 29,128.21	$ 266,095.97		

TRAILS							
Owner	Name	Year	Project Costs			Total Miles	Cost / Mile	Cost / SF
			Construction	Incidentals	Total			
Washington City	Three Rivers Trail Connection	2014	$ 1,200,000.00	$ 210,365.28	$ 1,410,365.28	2.32	$ 607,916.07	$ 11.51
Washington City	Three Rivers Trail Reconstruction	2011	$ 220,800.00	$ 38,707.21	$ 259,507.21	0.38	$ 685,099.04	$ 12.98
Washington City	Mill Creek Trail	2011	$ 38,560.00	$ 6,759.74	$ 45,319.74	0.10	$ 453,197.38	$ 8.58
Washington City	Virgin River Trail	2010	$ 101,200.00	$ 17,740.81	$ 118,940.81	0.50	$ 237,881.61	$ 4.51
St. George City	Virgin River Trail, South C	2013	$ 121,500.00	$ 21,299.48	$ 142,799.48	0.50	$ 285,598.97	$ 5.41
		Subtotal	$ 1,682,060.00	$ 294,872.52	$ 1,976,932.52	3.80	$ 520,411.40	$ 8.60
		Cost / Mile	$ 442,788.61	$ 77,622.79	$ 520,411.40			
		Average Construction Year	2012					
	Cost / Mile Including Inflation (2018 Costs)	3.0%	$ 528,712.76	$ 92,685.67	$ 621,398.43			

APPENDIX F – CASH FLOW SPREADSHEET

Cashflow Analysis - Washington City Parks & Recreation Impact Fee Fund											
Year	Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Revenues											
Total Households		11336	11676	12026	12387	12759	13142	13536	13942	14360	14791
New Households		330	340	350	361	372	383	394	406	418	431
Impact Fees Collected		$ 1,997,565	$ 2,057,492	$ 2,119,216	$ 2,182,793	$ 2,248,277	$ 2,315,725	$ 2,385,197	$ 2,456,753	$ 2,530,455	$ 2,606,369
Expenses											
Existing Recreation Center Debt		$ 451,068	$ 462,793	$ 474,350	$ 486,737	$ 499,946	$ 513,966	$ 527,785	$ 542,404	$ 557,813	$ -
Pine View Park Existing Debt		$ 4,374	$ 64,676	$ 63,880	$ 64,142	$ 64,129	$ 64,065	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Sullivan Park Phase II Existing Debt		$ 507,902	$ 508,620	$ 508,928	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Washington Fields Park Complex Ph 1	2022				$ 283,514	$ 283,514	$ 283,514	$ 283,514	$ 283,514	$ 283,514	$ 283,514
Boilers Park/Trailhead	2019	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040	$ 66,040
Hellhole Park/Trailhead	2019	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500	$ 62,500
Mill Creek Trailhead/Park	2020		$ 49,525	$ 49,525	$ 49,525	$ 49,525	$ 49,525	$ 49,525	$ 49,525	$ 49,525	$ 49,525
Shooting Star Park	2019	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000	$ 65,000
Trails		$ 453,697	$ 467,308	$ 481,328	$ 495,767	$ 510,640	$ 525,960	$ 541,738	$ 557,991	$ 574,730	$ 591,972
Impact Fee Update						$ 35,000					$ 46,149
Exepenses Paid From											
Impact Fees		$ 1,610,582	$ 1,746,463	$ 1,771,551	$ 1,573,226	$ 1,636,296	$ 1,630,570	$ 1,596,103	$ 1,626,974	$ 1,659,123	$ 1,164,701
Difference		$ 386,983	$ 311,028	$ 347,666	$ 609,566	$ 611,981	$ 685,155	$ 789,094	$ 829,778	$ 871,332	$ 1,441,668

APPENDIX G – IMPACT FEE CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION OF IMPACT FEE ANALYSIS BY CONSULTANT

In accordance with Utah Code Annotated § 11-36a-306, Joseph K. Phillips, P.E., on behalf of Sunrise Engineering, Inc., make the following certification:

I certify that the attached impact fee facilities plan and impact fee analysis:

1. Includes only the costs of public facilities that are:
    a. Allowed under the Impact Fees Act; and
    b. Actually incurred; or
    c. Projected to be incurred or encumbered within six years after the day on which each impact fee is paid;

2. Does not include:
    a. costs of operation and maintenance of public facilities;
    b. costs for qualifying public facilities that will raise the level of service for the facilities, through impact fees, above the level of service that is supported by existing residents; or
    c. an expense for overhead, unless the expense is calculated pursuant to a methodology that is consistent with generally accepted cost accounting practices and that methodological standards set forth by the Federal Office of Management and Budget for federal grant reimbursement;

3. Offsets costs with grants or other alternate sources of payment; and

4. Complies in each and every relevant respect with the Impact Fees Act.

Joseph K. Phillips, P.E., makes this certification with the following qualifications:

1. All of the recommendations for implementation of the Impact Fee Facilities Plan ("IFFP") made in the IFFP documents or in the Impact Fee Analysis documents are followed in their entirety by the Washington City, Utah, staff, and elected officials.

2. If all or a portion of the IFFP or Impact Fee Analyses are modified or amended, this certification is no longer valid.

3. All information provided to Sunrise Engineering, Inc., its contractors or suppliers, is assumed to be correct, complete and accurate. This includes information provided by Washington City, Utah, and outside sources.

4. The undersigned is trained and licensed as a professional engineer and has not been trained or licensed as a lawyer. Nothing in the foregoing certification shall be deemed an opinion of law or an opinion of compliance with law which under applicable professional licensing laws or regulations or other laws or regulations must be rendered by a lawyer licensed in the State of Utah.

5. The foregoing Certification is an expression of professional opinion based on the undersigned's best knowledge, information and belief and shall not be construed as a warranty or guaranty of any fact or circumstance.

6. The foregoing certification is made only to Washington City, Utah, and may not be used or relied upon by any other person or entity without the expressed written authorization of the undersigned.

Sunrise Engineering, Inc.

By: _____

Dated: November 22, 2019

APPENDIX H – IMPACT FEE ORDINANCE

The Impact Fee Ordinance is Washington City Ordinance 2019-19.

APPENDIX I – LIST OF PRIVATE PARKS

Class	Name/Location	Acres
School Park	Coral Canyon Elementary	8.60
School Park	Washington Elementary	10.09
School Park	Riverside Elementary	11.64
School Park	Horizon Elementary	15.18
School Park	St. George Academy	9.12
School Park	Majestic Fields Elementary	10.31
School Park	Crimson Cliffs Middle School	64.11
		129.06

Private Park	Fourteenth Fairway Dr.	0.30
Private Park	Cottonwood Wash Dr.	0.25
Private Park	Highland Parkway & Desert Cliff Dr.	0.65
Private Park	Rock Creek Dr.	0.44
Private Park	End of Catalpa Dr.	0.45
Private Park	2500 South	1.06
Private Park	20 East & Primrose Ln.	0.75
Private Park	Petroglyphs Alley	0.15
Private Park	Turnbury Ln.	0.46
Private Park	Vista View Dr.	3.03
Private Park	Grasslands Parkway	2.80
Private Park	Sendero Dr.	0.29
Private Park	Oak Grove Dr.	0.34
Private Park	Dover Ln.	0.39
Private Park	Queen Way	0.81
Private Park	King's Highway Rd.	0.68
Private Park	Pointsettia Cir.	0.23
Private Park	Wildflower Cir.	0.55
Private Park	Ridge Point Dr.	1.07
Private Park	Horizon West Dr.	0.31
Private Park	High Ridge Dr.	0.73
Private Park	Lions Head Dr.	1.45
Private Park	Stoneledge Cir.	0.38
Private Park	Abundant Way	0.19
Private Park	Main St. (La Venita Condos)	0.37
Private Park	Sunrise Dr.	0.56
Private Park	River Park Dr.	0.10
Private Park	4535 South (Meadows Park)	5.84
		24.61

Golf Course	Green Springs Golf Course	61.81
Golf Course	Green Springs Golf Course	15.46
Golf Course	Green Springs Golf Course	51.86
Golf Course	Green Springs Golf Course	14.19
Golf Course	Green Springs Golf Course	14.51
		157.82

MASTER PLAN

2019-2028

pros consulting Inc.
Inspiring Communities to Action

ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION

COMMISSION FOR ACCREDITATION OF PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES
CAPRA ACCREDITED

FOREWORD

The goal of the 2019 Parks and Recreation Master Plan is to provide a concise and user-friendly roadmap that will incorporate the community's values to assist the City with decision-making regarding key issues for the next 10 years. PROS Consulting, INC. a parks and recreation management and consulting firm based in Indianapolis, Indiana, developed the plan for the City and provided the following recommendations based upon publicly-driven input as obtained and analyzed throughout 2018.

This plan details the current state of the system while projecting focus areas based on a comprehensive assessment of community priorities and values for a ten-year planning horizon. This plan sought community input to identify their visions and expectations for the future of the Parks and Recreation System. Community input was received via focus groups, key leader and stakeholder interviews, open public forums, a community online open survey, a multi-lingual crowd-sourcing website (www.playroanoke.com), and a statistically-valid survey process. The information gathered from the community engagement process was combined with technical research to produce the final Master Plan as described within this Executive Summary.

This plan establishes recommendations for the parks and recreation services for the City of Roanoke to achieve the vision the community has as well as to achieve greater financial sustainability without sacrificing the value of the park assets and amenities or reducing the level of experiences and services available to users.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CITY OF ROANOKE

The Citizens of Roanoke

The City of Roanoke is grateful for the hundreds of citizens and visitors that assisted in this process by taking the time to fill out and submit surveys, attend public meetings, and contribute through our online feedback methods of engagement. The results herein in this Executive Summary represent the needs and priorities for the Parks and Recreation System of the City of Roanoke. Once adopted, this work shall be included within the City's Comprehensive Plan, which will serve as the guiding principles for Roanoke's future.

Roanoke City Council

Sherman P. Lea, Mayor
Joseph L. Cobb, Vice Mayor
William D. Bestpitch
Michelle L. Davis
Djuna L. Osborne
Anita J. Price
Patricia White-Boyd

Planning Commission

James E. Smith, Chair
Karri B. Atwood
Sarah Glenn
Kermit "Kit" Hale
Lora J. Katz
Frank Martin, III
Pamela Smith

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

Pete Eshelman, Chair
Joshua Dietz, Vice Chair
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Chapter One | VISION, MISSION, VALUES

Vision

Be the reason people choose Roanoke

Mission

Build a welcoming community through PLAY

Core Values

Health and Well-Being, Inclusion, Service Excellence, Sustainability

1.1 BIG MOVES

The following are the big moves envisioned as an outcome of the 2019 Parks and Recreation Master Plan ("Plan") over the next 10 years (listed in alphabetical order).

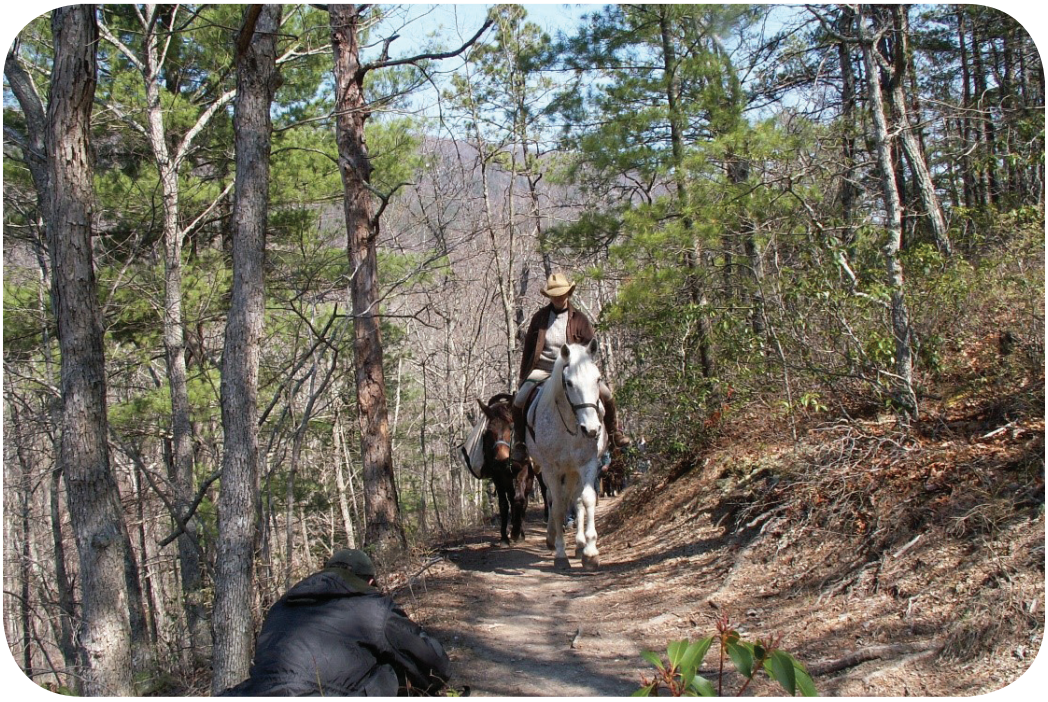
- Address age and condition of recreation centers
  - Upgrade Eureka and Preston to community recreation centers; add two new community recreation centers
  - Update smaller, specialty centers for equitable distribution
- Complete regional greenway trails and ensure neighborhood connectivity
  - Achieve 10-minute ADA compliant walkability to parks and greenways
- Ensure appropriate staffing levels and optimal cost recovery on programs and events
- Enhance funding sources for operating and capital needs
- Replace both antiquated outdoor pools (Family Aquatic and Upgraded 50 Meter Competition)

Chapter Two | GOALS

As the fore ward indicated, the overarching goal of the Plan is to incorporate community values and provide a concise and user-friendly roadmap for the next 10 years.

In order to help achieve that, the Plan process specifically sought to:

1. **Engage the community**, leadership and stakeholders through innovative public input means to build a shared vision for parks, open space, trails, and recreation in the City of Roanoke for the next five or more years.
2. **Utilize a wide variety of data sources and best practices**, including a statistically-valid survey to predict trends and patterns of use and how to address unmet needs in the City of Roanoke.
3. **Determine unique Level of Service Standards** to develop appropriate actions regarding parks, open space, trails, and recreation that reflects the City's strong commitment in providing high quality recreational activities for the community.
4. **Shape financial and operational preparedness** through innovative and "next" practices to achieve the strategic objectives and recommended actions with achievable strategies.
5. **Develop a dynamic and realistic strategic action plan** that creates a road map to ensure long-term success and financial sustainability for the City's parks, open space, trails and recreation, as well as action steps to support the family-oriented community and businesses that call Roanoke home.



Chapter Three | PROCESS

The Plan followed a process of data collection, public input, on-the-ground study, assessment of existing conditions, market research, and open dialogue with local leadership and key stakeholders. The project process followed a planning path, as illustrated below:

Chapter Four | DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION

100,823 people live in Roanoke

City is expected to grow to **109,228 residents by 2032**

AGE

Median Age: 39.5

By 2032, the **55+ age segment** will encompass 36% of the population

RACE

62% of the population is White Alone

Slowly **diversifying** in the next 15 years

INCOME

$37,464 median household income

Median household income lower than state and national averages

2017 Demographic Comparison		Roanoke	Virginia	U.S.A.
Population	Annual Growth Rate (2010-2017)	0.57%	0.92%	0.87%
	Projected Annual Growth Rate (2017-2032)	0.56%	0.90%	0.83%
Households	Annual Growth Rate (2010-2017)	0.38%	0.83%	0.79%
	Average Household Size	2.25	2.56	2.59
Age Segment Distribution	Ages 0-17	22%	21%	22%
	Ages 18-34	21%	23%	24%
	Ages 35-54	25%	26%	26%
	Ages 55-74	23%	23%	22%
	Ages 75+	8%	7%	6%
Race Distribution	White Alone	61.7%	66.2%	70.2%
	Black Alone	28.7%	19.3%	12.8%
	American Indian	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%
	Asian	3.0%	6.7%	5.6%
	Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
	Some other Race	2.7%	3.8%	6.8%
	Two or More Races	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%
Hispanic/Latino Population	Hispanic / Latino Origin (any race)	6.5%	9.5%	18.1%
	All Others	93.5%	90.5%	81.9%
Income Characteristics	Per Capita Income	$25,213	$35,637	$30,820
	Median Household Income	$37,851	$66,285	$56,124

The table above is a summary of City of Roanoke's demographic figures. These figures are then compared to the U.S. population as well as the state of Virginia. Highlighted cells represent key takeaways based on the largest discrepancies between the City and the U.S. as follows:

A. Below Average: Population Growth
B. Above Average: Black Alone Race Distribution
C. Below Average: Hispanic/Latino Race Distribution
D. Above Average: Representation of "All Others" Race Distribution
E. Below Average: Income Characteristics

4.1 FOUR KEY DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

While it is important not to generalize parks and recreation needs and priorities based solely on demographics, the analysis suggests some potential implications for the City.

First, the slightly declining growth rate suggests that Roanoke should focus on the current services and facilities provided to ensure all opportunities are considered. With aging facilities, it is important to focus on updating these spaces and/or building new ones, especially where outdated facilities no longer meet safety and/or ADA compliances.

Second, the City's slight aging trend indicates the need to provide more programs and services for the 55+ population. Such a focus could also potentially attract baby boomers to retire in Roanoke. However, it will also be important to continue providing services for the 69% of residents who are under age 55.

Third, the City's below-average income characteristics reveals little presence of disposable income. This data recommends that all dollars should be maximized within these programs because it comes down to what the community can afford.

Fourth, the City should ensure that its rapidly growing Black Alone population is reflected in marketing and communications outreach, program participation figures, and response rates when surveying the community.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC IMPLICATIONS

Based on the research, Roanoke has a diverse population compared to the national average, with large representation of Black Alone residents. In addition to the increase in diversity, the age segment distribution reflects an aging trend, as the senior population is expected to increase over the next 15 years. It is important to continue to evaluate programs and services to ensure that participation rates reflect the expected demographic shifts of the service area.

The population also demonstrates limited earning capabilities, as income per capita and median household income are well below state and national levels. This is important to consider in assessing program offerings, as local residents may be more sensitive to increases in pricing and costs associated with participating. It may be necessary to provide additional low-cost recreational opportunities and facilities, appropriate levels of subsidy, and options for financial assistance to ensure all residents have access to recreational programs and modern close-to-home facilities.

Roanoke's participation rates are slightly above average for team sports, such as adult softball, and indoor team sports such as both adult and youth basketball and volleyball; while fitness and outdoor/adventure activities were consistently below expected national participation rates. These lower rates could be attributed to factors related to the limited earning capabilities of many citizens, availability/accessibility to close-to-home, walkable parks and facilities, and/or other involvement barriers. It will be important to identify the most influential barriers to participation and develop effective strategies for increasing participation in recreational pursuits among residents in the future.

4.2.1 LIFESTAGES, LIFEMODE, AND LIFESTYLES

Traditional demographic identification terms and categories at times may not reflect the full picture to capture the customer marketplace for Roanoke. Consumer market segmentation is categorized in 67 distinct Lifemodes, such that localities such as Roanoke can better understand how their customers buy, how they prefer to recreate and how they spend their free time.

This information is useful to the City to identify target markets to ensure that Parks and Recreation services, facilities, and programs are aligned with the unique characteristics of the local community. The following page illustrates the Top 10 Tapestry Segments that make up over 70% of the entire population while the remaining segments make up small portions of the rest of the population.

Roanoke's Top 10 Tapestry Segments		
Rank	Tapestry Segment	Percent of Population
1	Rustbelt Traditions	11.2%
2	Hardscrabble Road	8.8%
3	In Style	8.6%
4	Old and Newcomers	8.2%
5	Traditional Living	7.4%
6	City Commons	6.9%
7	Modest Income Homes	5.4%
8	Emerald City	4.7%
9	Set to Impress	4.7%
10	Retirement Communities	4.6%
	Total	**70.5%**

Source: ESRI's Tapestry Segmentation

1. Rustbelt Traditions
    a. Work force is primary white collar with a higher concentration of skilled worker in manufacturing, retail trade and health care.
    b. Residents are family oriented and value spending time at home – most have lived and worked in the same area for years.
    c. Budget aware shoppers that favor American made products.
    d. Activities include reading the newspaper, watching TV, online gaming, and listening to rock stations.
    e. Most residents live in modest, single family homes in older neighborhoods and have an average household size of 2.46 and median household income of $49,000.
2. Hardscrabble Road
    a. Primarily family households, married couples with or without children, living in older housing, built before 1960.
    b. Work force has high unemployment rate, nearly twice the US rate
    c. Approximately 60% of householders are renters, living primarily in single-family homes
    d. These cost-conscious consumers purchase sale items in bulk and buy generic over name brands.
    e. Activities include reading parenting and health magazines, watching TV, participating in team sports, and listening to rap/hip-hop music.
    f. Residents have an average household size of 2.64 and median household income of $26,000.

3. In Style
    a. Young singles living alone or with roommates or partners, renting multiunit housing in urban settings.
    b. Well educated, nearly half with bachelor degrees, with a median age of 35.5 and median household income of $51,000.
    c. Primarily spenders rather than savers, who travel often exploring new destinations and experiences.
    d. Up-to-date on technology, using the internet and smartphones to keep up on latest styles and trends.
    e. Socially and environmentally conscious, while also being attentive to good health and nutrition; shopping at Whole Foods or Trader Joe's and buy organic when they can.
4. Old and Newcomers
    a. Mostly renters who are just beginning their careers or retiring.
    b. Most residents are single households with a mix of married couples (no children).
    c. Median age is 38.5 with a median household income of $39,000.
    d. Consumers are price aware and coupon clippers but open to impulse buys.
    e. They are attentive to environmental concerns and comfortable with the latest technology.
5. Traditional Living
    a. Diverse mixture of married couples, single parents, and singles with a median age of 38.8 and median household income of $60,000.
    b. Most housing is single-family homes or townhouses built before 1970 that have at least one vehicle.
    c. Residents earn above average incomes but are also price savvy consumers and tend to seek out deals on brands they like at warehouse clubs, Walmart, or Target.
    d. Residents are health-conscious consumers, while also being attuned to nature/environment and prefer to purchase low-calorie and natural products.
6. City Commons
    a. One of the youngest markets with a median age of 28.5 living in large metropolitan cities and majority rent apartments in midrise building.
    b. Single part households, primarily female, with an average household size 2.67 and a median household income of $18,300.
    c. Nearly a quarter of this population have not graduated from high school and have a low labor participation at 53%.
    d. Primary purchases in baby and children's products and primarily shop at warehouse clubs like Sam's Club and Walmart.
    e. Magazine are extremely popular source of news and latest trends and enjoy listing to radio.

7. Modest Income Homes
    a. Single person or single parent (usually female) households, with some multigenerational presence, living in single family homes, with a median age of 36.1 and median household income of $22,000
    b. Low income and minimal education contribute to an abundance of households below the poverty level and highly dependent on Social Security and public assistance
    c. Consider traditional gender roles and religious faith very important
    d. Consumers are unlikely to own a credit card and shop at warehouse clubs and low-cost retailers to make ends meet
    e. Entertainment and recreational activities include gospel and RandB music, watching TV, and playing basketball
8. Emerald City
    a. Single-person and nonfamily households living in single family and multiunit housing, with median age of 36.6 and median household income of $52,000
    b. Well educated; more than half have a college degree and a professional occupation
    c. Highly connected, use the internet and technology for everything, but still find time to work out and eat healthy
    d. Environmentally conscious consumers
    e. Leisure interests include cooking, reading, listening to music, fine arts, and travel
9. Set to Impress
    a. Single-person households make up over 40% of all households and found most in urban areas but also in suburbs.
    b. Unemployment is higher, although most are still in college, and live in areas where it is easy to walk or bike to work.
    c. Leisure activities include going to rock concerts, night clubs, and the zoo and are very comfortable with the latest technology.
    d. Nearly one in three residents are 20-34 years old and live in apartment complexes that are multiple multiunit structures.
    e. With a median household income of $29,000; they are always looking for a good deal and will stock up when the price is right.
10. Retirement Communities
    a. Single-person households living in multiunit or single family homes with median age of 52 and median household income of $35,000
    b. Shop at large department stores for convenience and are brand loyal
    c. Very frugal, pay close attention to finances
    d. Prefer to read magazines over interacting with computers
    e. Activities include bingo, golf, opera, the theater, reading, puzzles, and traveling

Chapter Five | BENCHMARK

Operating metrics were identified to benchmark against comparable park and recreation systems that have a similar mission and vision as the City. The communities of Roanoke County, Virginia; James City County, Virginia; Asheville, North Carolina; Bend, Oregon; and Bellevue, Washington were chosen due to their comparable high-quality services and their attainment of nationally accredited and/or Gold Medal achievements through the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). These Parks and Recreation departments all share the common drive to be "change agents" and are creating a lasting impact in their communities as they influence people, families, and businesses' decisions to remain in or move to their town or city to live, to raise their families, to work, and to play.

The goal of the analysis is to evaluate how Roanoke is positioned among these peer agencies as it applies to efficiency and effectiveness practices. The benchmark assessment was organized into specific categories based on agency responses to targeted questions that lend an encompassing view of each system's operating metrics in comparison to Roanoke. In addition, the benchmark comparison is also compared to national data from NRPA's Park Metrics database and/or recommended best practice standards.

Information used in this analysis was obtained directly from each participating agency. Due to differences in how each system collects, maintains, and reports data, variances may exist. These variations can affect the per capita and percentage allocations, and the overall comparison must be viewed. For example, Roanoke's data includes Carvins Cove Natural Reserve is 12,542 acres which skews park percentage allocations and distributions. The benchmark data collection for all systems was completed in October 2018, and information may have changed since the original collection date.

The information sought was a combination of operating metrics that factor budgets, staffing levels, and inventories. In some instances, the information was not tracked or not available.

5.1 KEY FINDINGS

Detailed findings on the benchmark analysis can be found in Appendix C. Based upon these comparisons, the following key findings were identified:

- With nearly 14,000 acres, Roanoke is the leader among the other departments in total park acres managed, as well as the highest level of service for acres per population. These figures are also exceeding the national median established by the NRPA park metrics.
- Roanoke is also the clear leader in trail miles with almost 91 total miles whereas Bellevue ranks second at 70. Roanoke's trail miles per population is nearly double what is considered best practice nationally.
- Unfortunately, Roanoke ranks near the bottom of the list for full-time staff equivalents (FTEs) with 93. Only Asheville has fewer with 91 FTEs.
- At approximately $54 of operational expense per resident, the City is spending at the national median but it is still considerably lower to the other benchmark agencies despite having a considerably larger park system.
- Due to the low level of earned income, the City is only recovering 12% of its operational expenditures from non-tax revenues, well below the NRPA average of 26%. Cost recovery speaks directly to the sustainability of the system and the fact that its recovery level is well below standards should signal a strong need for enhancing the revenue generating capabilities of the Department.
- Roanoke has the lowest amount of square feet of indoor community/recreation center space per resident (0.5) of the benchmarked communities. This level of service is much lower than best practice levels, which is around 1.5-2.0 sq. ft. per resident, nationally. In addition, the existing space is also significantly older and the aging facilities limit the quality of the experience and revenue producing capacity of the Department, as well.

Chapter Six | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

As a fundamental component of the planning process, the consultant team conducted a series of focus group and stakeholder interviews to develop a sound understanding of the parks system in Roanoke through the lens of the constituents served. Questions asked of participants pertain to perceived strengths, potential opportunities, and top priorities for the Department. Understanding the city representatives', stakeholders' and citizens' goals and desires for parks, facilities, and programming created a clear vision for future planning.

More than 250 people attended the various community input meetings, 3,000 households were surveyed, and multitudes provided input online, totaling over 1,600 overall customers that participated in the Plan's community engagement process. In addition, they also represented a wide variety of interests, influence, and perspectives within the City to ensure the input was holistic and reflective of the broad demographic.

Detailed notes from the focus groups, stakeholder interviews and public forum can be found in **Appendix D**. Results from the live polling during the public forum can be found in **Appendix E** and results from the live Graphic Sketching is found in **Appendix F**.

6.1 KEY FINDINGS FROM COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

1. Strengths

Programming: The Department delivers high-quality programming that is affordable and accessible. A wide variety of creative offerings contributes to their capabilities in meeting/exceeding the diverse needs of the community and providing programs with broad age-segment appeal. Interview participants suggested the Department provides top-notch programming in athletics, youth activities, special events, and outdoor/adventure activities.

Parks: Many respondents also identified the parks, facilities, and trails as strengths of the system. Interviews highlighted the quantity and variety of experiences available to residents, as well as the balance of natural settings and developed parkland. Park sites and facilities are perceived to be generally maintained in a fair condition. Residents especially value the connectivity and availability of trails and greenways throughout the City, although there is room for the regional system to be finished and connected into the neighborhoods.

There was also excitement about the recent progress made in developing mountain biking trails and the region receiving designation from International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA), primarily due to the City's excellent trail system. Park sites and facilities noted by interviewees as strengths of the system include: Mill Mountain, Carvins Cove, proximity to Blue Ridge Parkway, availability of high-quality rental facilities, and the new/future improvements at River's Edge Park.

Staff: The current staff of the Department was also identified as a strength. Interviewees suggest that parks employees are knowledgeable and passionate about their work, and the hospitality extended to users creates a welcoming, family-friendly environment. Other comments regarding staff point to the overall responsiveness and cooperation of the Department, as well as the resourcefulness and creativity of individual employees when interacting with users.

Partnerships: The Department is also recognized in the community for its ability to engage in partnerships that add great value to the system. Over time, the Department has demonstrated that it can attract alternative sources of income and collaboration in program delivery from a variety of public and private partner organizations throughout the community. Of note, the park system has enhanced service delivery through solid working relationships with schools, alternative recreation providers in the area, sports organizations, and private entities.

Marketing and Branding: Interviewees added that marketing efforts and the branding ("PLAY Roanoke") are another strength of the system. Respondents suggested the Department has effective outreach and communication with residents, along with strong promotion of offerings. Participants also cited good use of marketing channels, such as PLAY Magazine, the Department's website (www.playroanoke.com), and various social media outlets.

2. Challenges:

Parks: Interviewees identified upgrading and enhancing the current inventory of parks and facilities as the strongest opportunity for the Department due to a combination of facility age/poor functionality, ADA compliance, and antiquated design. Many referred to a need to modernize and build new facilities such as indoor gym spaces, high quality sports fields, better and additional park restrooms, and to repurpose old tennis courts.

Other suggestions for improving parks and facilities included: reopen Roanoke Mountain Campground/explore new camping opportunities; consolidate parklands and remove pocket parks; create a modern skate park; and develop both Horton Park and River's Edge Park North. There is also sentiment that many park sites need amenity updates to make them more inviting to visitors, such as improved parking, better ADA compliance, increased wayfinding and interpretive signage, and replacing old infrastructure such as restrooms that are often deemed unsafe.

Respondents identified that there is a need to finish the regional greenway trail system and connect those trails into neighborhood parks. It is important to note that this feedback is at a point in time and not reflective of the comprehensive regional greenway and trails plans (in final stages of development) which will address several of these connection issues.

Design and Maintenance Management Standards: In addition to updates and upgrades to the system, many interviewees stressed the importance of developing design and maintenance management standards, evaluating amenity/facility lifecycles, and understanding true costs for routine maintenance and upkeep of parkland and facilities for efficient planning in the future.

Serving a Diverse Audience: Another frequent comment from focus group interviews is that the Department needs to increase the overall appeal of recreation programming to serve a more diverse audience. While the Department is providing quality programs for many residents currently, the current mix seems to lack opportunities for teens and young adults, as well as adaptive considerations for populations with disabilities. (Note: All opinions here are subjective and individual opinions.

The Department does offer Therapeutic Recreation programs that are contracted through Roanoke County). The interviewees also suggested there is a strong demand for additional programs that encourage active, healthy lifestyles and improve the overall quality of life in Roanoke, such as fitness programs, outdoor/adventure recreation, and community events.

Greater Staff Diversity and Incentives for Retention: Respondents also identified an opportunity to reduce staff turnover and right-size the current workforce. Much of the turnover is perceived to be attributed the lack of competitive wages and retention rates of part-time employees. Interviewees also indicated the limited diversity of the workforce and would like to see the City aim to proactively seek to diversify staff to more accurately reflect the makeup of the local populace. Greater internal communication and seeking more input from staff in decision-making was another suggestion for improving the current culture of the organization.

Public/Private Partnerships: Interviewees suggested an opportunity exists for the Department to increase and enhance both public and private partnerships. By developing effective new partnerships and strengthening existing ones, the Department could potentially expand its programming mix and increase value for users. Potential partners identified by interviewees as a focal point for the Department were local schools, libraries, healthcare providers, the Western Virginia Water Authority, and Explore Park (i.e. Roanoke County Parks, Recreation and Tourism).

Enhance Branding and Marketing: There were also some respondents that expressed a need for continuing to enhancing the Department's brand and developing a comprehensive marketing plan. In order to connect better with audiences, the Department should determine its 'story' and develop effective strategies to train staff in spreading consistent and inspiring messaging of who we are and why we are important to the end users.

6.1.1 TOP COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

- Increase funding for the Parks and Recreation Department and explore additional funding sources.
- Enhance connectivity of regional greenway trail system and link to neighborhood parks.
- Increase focus on developing the river as a recreational amenity and increase outdoor adventure opportunities.
- Improve/enhance partnerships throughout the community to strengthen the system and greater advocacy and support from City leaders

6.2 CITIZEN SURVEY

6.2.1 OVERVIEW

ETC Institute administered a needs assessment survey for the City of Roanoke during the summer of 2018. The survey was administered as part of the City's efforts to plan the future for parks and recreation opportunities. The survey and its results will guide the City of Roanoke in making improvements to the City's existing and future parks, trails, and recreational programs to best serve the needs of residents. The survey will also help the City establish priorities for the future improvement of Parks, Recreation and Forestry facilities, programs and services within the community.

6.2.2 METHODOLOGY

ETC Institute mailed a survey packet to a random sample of households in the City of Roanoke. Each survey packet contained a cover letter, a copy of the survey, and a postage-paid return envelope. Residents who received the survey were given the option of returning the survey by mail or completing it on-line at www.RoanokeParkSurvey.org.

Ten days after the surveys were mailed, ETC Institute sent emails and placed phone calls to the households that received the survey to encourage participation. The emails contained a link to the online version of the survey to make it easy for residents to complete the survey. To prevent people who were not residents of the City of Roanoke from participating, everyone who completed the survey online was required to enter their home address prior to submitting the survey. ETC Institute then matched the addresses that were entered online with the addresses that were originally selected for the random sample. If the address from a survey completed online did not match one of the addresses selected for the sample, the on-line survey was not counted.

The goal was to obtain completed surveys from at least 375 residents. The goal was exceeded with a total of 377 residents completing the survey. The overall results for the sample of 377 households have a precision of at least +/-5.0% at the 95% level of confidence. Detailed report findings can be found in **Appendix G**.

6.2.3 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

When analyzing the programs offered by the City of Roanoke Parks and Recreation Department the same item was the most important to respondent's households and had the highest level of unmet need. Focusing on adding concerts and/or performing arts programs within the district would provide the greatest benefit for the largest number of residents within the City of Roanoke. Adult fitness and wellness programs is one of the top three most needed programs and was also in the top three who households have an unmet need for. Focusing on this amenity will give the City the opportunity to provide the greatest benefit for the largest number of residents.

In order to ensure that the City of Roanoke continues to meet the needs and expectations of the community, ETC Institute recommends that the Department sustain and/or improve the performance in areas that were identified as "high priorities" by the Priority Investment Rating (PIR). The facilities and programs with the highest PIR ratings are listed below.

Facility Priorities

- Paved walking trails (PIR=171)
- Paved greenway trails (PIR=148)
- Small neighborhood parks (PIR=147)
- Dog parks (PIR=138)
- Indoor swimming pools (PIR=137)
- Natural areas/wildlife habitats (PIR= 123)
- Indoor walking and running tracks (PIR=122)
- Playgrounds (PIR=120)
- Fishing areas (PIR=114)
- Outdoor adventure park (PIR=110)
- Mountain bike and hiking trails with natural surface (PIR=109)
- Outdoor pools/water parks (PIR=105)

Programming Priorities

- Adult fitness and wellness programs (PIR=200)
- Adult day trips (PIR=124)
- Special events (PIR=120)
- Nature programs (PIR=113)
- Adult art, dance, performing arts (PIR=110)

Chapter Seven | PROGRAM ASSESSMENTS

The assessment offers an in-depth perspective of program and service offerings and helps identify strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities regarding programming. The assessment also assists in identifying core programs, program gaps within the community, key system-wide issues, areas of improvement, and future programs and services for residents.

The consulting team based these program findings and comments from a review of information provided by Roanoke's staff including program descriptions, financial data, partnership agreements, promotion methods, etc. This information addresses the program offerings from a systems perspective for the entire portfolio of programs, as well as individual program information.

7.1 KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Program descriptions effectively communicate the key benefits and goals of each Core Program Area.
- Age segment distribution is skewed towards the older age segments. It does seem that preschool age kids and teens are underserved. The age segment distribution should be monitored on an annual basis to help ensure program distribution aligns with community demographics.
- Program lifecycles: Currently, 13% of the system's programs are categorized in the Introduction Stage; while 11% of programs fall into the Decline Stage.
- From a marketing and promotions standpoint, the staff utilizes a variety of marketing methods when promoting their programs including: the Roanoke website, program guides, brochures and flyers, email blasts, smart phone enabled site, in-facility promotions and signage, and Facebook as a part of the marketing mix. The Play Roanoke branding has been very effective and seems to resonate with the community as well along with the newly introduced HAPPiFEET^{tm} – Roanoke App.
    - Better identify marketing Return on Investment for all marketing initiatives
    - Opportunity to increase the number of cross-promotions.
- Currently, customer feedback methods are rather limited. Moving forward, it is highly recommended that the Department begin incorporating user feedback, on more consistent biases, as a key performance measure that can be tracked over time.
    - Specifically, pre-program evaluation and lost customer surveys are highly recommended feedback tools that should be considered moving forward.
- Pricing strategies are varied. Currently, the most frequently used approaches include: market rate, cost recovery, and ability to pay which are good practices and must be continued.

7.1.1 CORE PROGRAM AREAS

To help achieve the mission, it is important that staff identify Core Program Areas based on current and future needs to create a sense of focus around specific program areas of greatest importance to the community. The philosophy of the Core Program Area assists staff, policy makers, and the public focus on what is most important. Program areas are considered as Core if they meet a majority of the following categories:

The program area has been provided for a long period of time (over 4-5 years) and/or is expected by the community.

- The program area consumes a relatively large portion (5% or more) of the agency's overall budget.
- The program area is offered 3-4 seasons per year.
- The program area has wide demographic appeal.
- There is a tiered level of skill development available within the programs area's offerings.
- There is full-time staff responsible for the program area.
- There are facilities designed specifically to support the program area.
- The agency controls a significant percentage (20% or more) of the local market.

Core Program Areas for the City are:

- Athletics
- Community Recreation
- Outdoor Recreation
- Youth Development

7.1.2 AGE SEGMENT ANALYSIS

Core Program Areas	Preschool (5 and Under)	Elementary (6-12)	Teens (13-18)	Adult (18+)	Senior (55+)	Families
Aquatics	P	P	P	P	P	P
Adult Sports Leagues				P	P	
After School Programs	S	P	S	S	S	P
Arts, Culture, & Personal Interest Programs	S	P	P	P	P	P
Fitness and Wellness				P	P	
Outdoor Recreation		P		P	P	P
Summer Camps	S	P	S	S	S	P
Trips and Tours	S	S	S	P	P	P
Youth Sports Leagues	S	P	P			

An Age Segment Analysis was completed by Core Program Area, exhibiting an over-arching view of the age segments served by different core program areas, while displaying any gaps in segments served. It is also useful to perform an Age Segment Analysis by individual programs, in order to gain a more nuanced view of the data. Based on the age demographic, current programs are heavily skewed towards the 18+ population. With 30% of the City's population falling within the 55+ age segment, it would be expected that the 'Middle-Aged Adults' and 'Senior' segments would be highly catered to.

Additionally, the lack of primary programs dedicated to the 'Preschool' and 'High School' segment is noticeable. Teenagers make up a critical user group for parks and recreation departments. This age segment tends to be one of the most elusive in terms of overall participation in programs. It is important to engage teens in recreation offerings to ensure that youth have an opportunity to pose a positive impact in the community.

Furthermore, a department that is effective in capturing the teen segment is potentially tapping into strong volunteer resource to aid in the development of future leaders. It is recommended that Roanoke consider introducing new programs, specifically for the 'High School', 'and 'Preschool" age segments to address any unmet needs.

7.1.3 PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION

Conducting a classification of services informs how each program serves the overall organization mission, the goals, and objectives of each Core Program Area. Additionally, it also assists with how programs should to be funded with regard to tax dollars and/or user fees and charges. How a program is classified can help to determine the most appropriate management, funding, and marketing strategies.

Program classifications are based on the degree to which the program provides a public benefit versus a private benefit. A public benefit can be described as everyone receiving the same level of benefit with equal access, whereas a private benefit can be described as the user receiving exclusive benefit above what a general taxpayer receives for his or her personal benefit.

This plan proposes a classification method based on three indicators: Core, Important, and Value-Added. Where a program or service is classified depends upon alignment with the organizational mission, how the public perceives a program, legal mandates, financial sustainability, personal benefit, competition in the marketplace, and access by participants.

The following visual describes each of the three program classifications.

Value Added Services

Roanoke May Provide; with additional resources, it adds value to community, it supports Core and Important Services, it is supported by community, it generates income, has an individual benefit, can be supported by user fees, it enchances community, and require little to no subsidy.

Important Services

Roanoke Should Provide; if it expands and enchances core services, is broadly supported and used, has conditional public support, there is economic/social/environmental outcome to the community, has community importance, and needs moderate subsidy.

Core Services

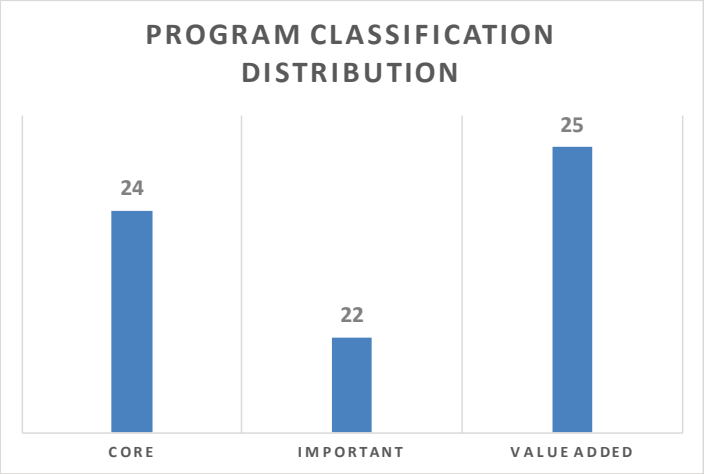
Roanoke Must Provide, if it protects assets and infrastructure, is expected and supported, is a sound investment of public funds, is a broad public benefit, there is a negative impact if not provided, is part of the mission, and needs high to complete subsidy.

Another way to describe these three classifications is to analyze the degree to which the program provides a community versus an individual benefit. These categories can then be correlated to the Core, Important, and Value-Added classifications.

Program Classification Metrics	CORE Programs	IMPORTANT Programs	VALUE-ADDED Programs
Public interest; Legal Mandate; Mission Alignment	• High public expectation	• High public expectation	• High individual and interest group expectation
Financial Sustainability	• Free, nominal or fee tailored to public needs • Requires public funding	• Fees cover some direct costs • Requires a balance of public funding and a cost recovery target	• Fees cover most direct and indirect costs • Some public funding as appropriate
Benefits (i.e., health, safety, protection of assets).	• Substantial public benefit (negative consequence if not provided)	• Public and individual benefit	• Primarily individual benefit
Competition in the Market	• Limited or no alternative providers	• Alternative providers unable to meet demand or need	• Alternative providers readily available
Access	• Open access by all	• Open access • Limited access to specific users	• Limited access to specific users

A classification of programs and services was conducted for all of the recreation programs currently being offered. The results are presented in the graphic to the right.

Approximately 35% of programs were deemed Value Added by staff, with 31% considered to be Important, and the remaining 34% being Core. This distribution breakdown is used to identify the current distribution and make recommendations that help the agency achieve a balance that helps achieve cost recovery goals.



7.1.4 COST OF SERVICE AND COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery targets have been identified for specific programs, services, and events where realistic. Through an in-depth analysis of program type, an effective breakdown for tracking cost recovery metrics was identified.

Determining cost recovery performance and using it to inform pricing decisions involves a three-step process:

1. Classify all programs and services based on the public or private benefit they provide (as completed in the previous section).
2. Conduct a Cost of Service Analysis to calculate the full cost of each service.
3. Establish a cost recovery percentage, through Department policy, for each service type based on the outcomes of the previous two steps, and adjust program prices accordingly.

A full breakdown of cost of service analyses and associated cost recovery targets can be found in Appendix I of this document.

7.1.5 PRICING

The pricing of programs should be established based on the Cost of Service Analysis, overlaid onto programs areas or specific events, and strategically adjusted according to market factors and/or policy goals. Overall, the degree to which pricing strategies are used currently is robust. Current pricing tactics include age, family/household status, resident/nonresident rates, group discounts, market rates, cost recovery goals, and ability to pay.

The pricing strategies not currently in use are weekday/weekend and prime/non-prime time rates. There is an opportunity to use this and other pricing strategies gaps in certain core program areas. These untapped pricing strategies are useful to help stabilize usage patterns and help with cost recovery for higher quality amenities and services. The consulting team recommends that all core program areas use cost recovery goals as a factor in determining pricing and develop a fully functional process for tracking cost recovery, as long as the community's demographics or the kind of offering allow for it in Roanoke.

Staff should continue to monitor the effectiveness of the various pricing strategies they employ and make adjustments as necessary within the policy frameworks that guide the overall pricing philosophies. It is also important to continue monitoring for yearly competitor and other service providers benchmarking. The table below details pricing methods currently in place by the core program area and additional recommendations for strategies to implement over time.

Pricing Strategies	Aquatics	Adult Sports Leagues	After School Programs	Arts, Culture, and Personal Interest
Age Segment	Yes		Yes	
Family/Household Status			Yes	
Residency			Yes	
Weekday/Weekend				
Prime/Non-Prime Time				
Group Discounts				
By Location				
By Competition (Market Rate)		Yes		Yes
By Cost Recovery Goals		Yes		Yes
By Customer's Ability to Pay		Yes	Yes	Yes

Pricing Strategies	Fitness and Wellness	Outdoor Recreation	Summer Camps	Trips and Tours	Youth Sport Leagues
Age Segment			Yes		
Family/Household Status			Yes		
Residency			Yes		
Weekday/Weekend					
Prime/Non-Prime Time					
Group Discounts					
By Location					
By Competition (Market Rate)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
By Cost Recovery Goals	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
By Customer's Ability to Pay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

7.1.6 MARKETING AND PROMOTION

This section reviews the Department's marketing and promotions. The number and types of methods used are certainly varied through the system. The Play Roanoke branding campaign has taken roots and resonates throughout the community and in the Department's offerings including the website (www.playroanoke.com) and the program guide.

Most programs are promoted via seasonal program guides (printed and online), the website, flyers and brochures, newsletters, signage, and verbal communication with staff, as well as social media platforms such as Facebook, and Twitter (for arts, culture, and personal interest and outdoor recreation).

Despite the extensive work done by the Department, “lack of awareness” was stated by the survey respondents as the top barrier preventing households from using Parks and Recreation services with 38% stating that and this further underscore the importance of investing additional resources towards marketing and telling the story. This is not unique to Roanoke since lack of awareness is cited as one of the top 3 barriers to participation among park and recreation agencies nationwide.

Given the limited marketing dollars that have been traditionally appropriated, it would be helpful for Roanoke to undertake a marketing return on investment (ROI) assessment to evaluate the effectiveness of the marketing mediums undertaken and tailor future marketing spending to focus on the most effective mediums. This could be done by ensuring every registrant and as many on-site users as possible are asked ‘How did you hear about us?’ Tying the participant responses to marketing mediums would allow for a better understanding of marketing spending and enable greater effectiveness of existing ones while eliminating non-effective mediums.

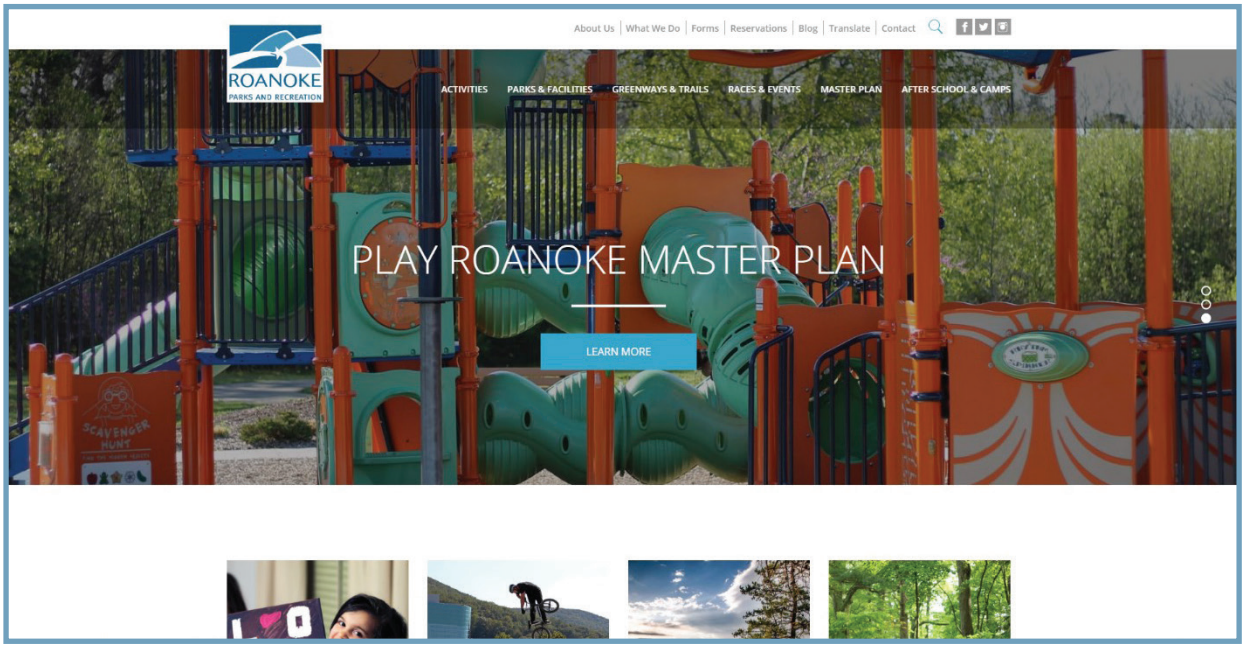
Cross promoting at special events would be highly recommended. It is imperative that the Department take advantage of the presence of high numbers of relative captive audience in the special event environment (especially signature ones such as GoFest) to promote its other offerings, programs, facilities, and rentals. Similarly, cross-promoting programs targeted towards the same age group audiences are highly encouraged.

MARKETING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Marketing efforts must build upon and integrate with supporting plans, such as the master plan, maintenance plan, capital improvements plan, strategic plan, financial plan, and directly coordinate with organization priorities. Every priority the Department has needs a strategic communication component to it in order to stay ahead of misinformation. This requires an investment to achieve a better level of communication with your customers.

The following are potential opportunities to create an appropriate balance of resources to improve marketing and image:

- It is important for the Recreation staff and Marketing staff to collaborate on strategies and delivery of messaging. Each person has a role in the process and content development that will entice residents to participate and drive increased demand for services. There should be a process in place that identifies and describes the role of each position in the overall marketing strategy through promotion, communication, and telling the Department's story in a compelling manner that makes a human connection with the target audience.
- Ensure that capital projects include marketing/messaging/communication component, including its goals, priorities, and the implementation schedule.
- Make marketing a priority by dedicating staff, resources, time, and money to get out in front of operations proactively rather than reactively.
- Create college internships to help with the workload. There are three internship seasons a year, January – May, May – August, and August – December. Reach out to Virginia Tech, Roanoke College, Radford University, etc. to grow relationships with their program and career centers. It would be helpful to create a compensation package for them so they are focused on your agency and not how to pay for their internship.
- Where there are gaps in expertise, contract out. There are firms that can keep Roanoke up-to-date on market research, build a baseline content calendar, and design templates to give you a jump-start.
- Provide ongoing training and development for staff to learn and as refresher on marketing.
- Continue to ensure marketing has a seat at the table for all key decision-making meetings. Allow them to ask thought-provoking questions in order to dive deeper into potential bad publicity and possible misinformation. This will help them develop talking points to minimize the spread of misinformation that could damage the good that the agency is doing. Make sure the talking points are distributed in advance of external actions being taken, so the right message is released at the beginning.
- Document the marketing decisions and track the key performance indicators (KPI) to ensure that the Department's objectives are being achieved



7.1.7 WEBSITE

The current website is user-friendly and quick links on the Parks and Recreation homepage make it easy for the user to access more popular/desired information. The mobile friendly website key in today's times of increased smartphone utilization. The monthly newsletter and upcoming events are located on the home page with quick links, is a good practice which directly drives users' attention to upcoming programs, meetings, or activities residents may have not previously known about.

The use of Web 2.0 technology should continue to be used. Currently, Roanoke utilizes mediums such as Facebook and Twitter but should also consider platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, Flickr, Snapchat and/or Pinterest. The key to successful implementation of a social network is to move the participants from awareness to action and creating greater user engagement.

This could be done by:

- Leveraging the website and HAPPiFEET^{tm} – Roanoke to obtain customer feedback for programs, parks and facilities and customer service
- Expanding opportunities for Crowd-sourcing information on an ongoing basis
    - Existing resources include www.mysidewalk.com and www.peakdemocracy.com which can be evaluated if the agency has the resources and can utilize it on an on-going basis
- Providing opportunities for Donations or Crowdfunding through websites such as
    - www.kickstarter.org/www.indiegogo.com/www.Mightycause.com
- Maximizing the website's revenue generating capabilities

7.1.8 SOCIAL MEDIA TRENDS

Over the last decade, social media has become one of the fastest growing trends. With only 24% of the country using social media in 2008; today, an estimated 81% of the U.S. population is currently using some form of social media. With such a large percentage of the population using these online media platforms in their daily lives, it becomes essential for the Department to take advantage of these marketing opportunities. Social media can be a useful and affordable tool to reach current and potentially new system users. Such platforms as Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Snapchat and Twitter are extremely popular with not only today's youth but also young and middle-aged adults.

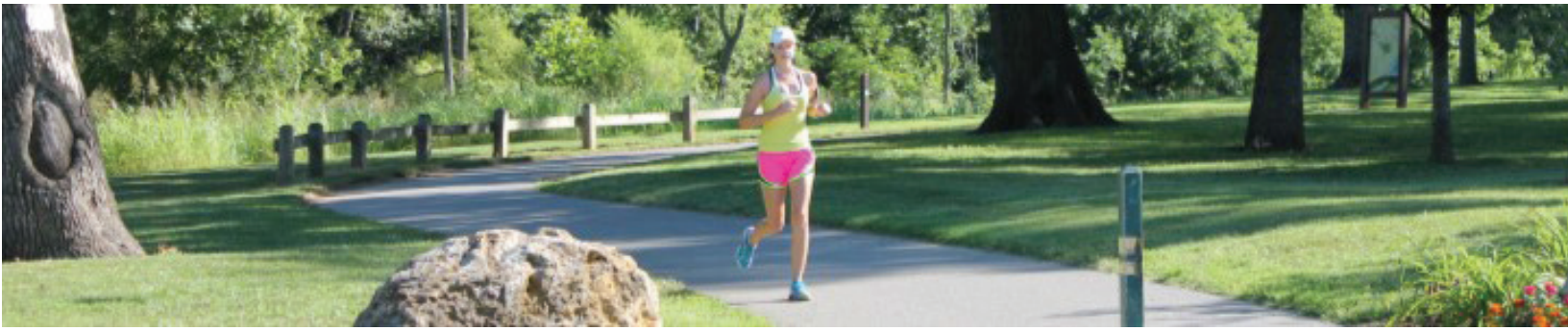
7.2 CONCLUSIONS FOR PROGRAMMING AND MARKETING

As the Department and its offerings continue to grow, it will be crucial for staff to ensure key metrics are being tracked and monitored on an annual basis and this Program Assessment will assist the Department in doing so. Below are some overall significant takeaways that were identified throughout the Program Assessment Analysis:

Roanoke has identified the following as Core Program Areas:

- ATHLETICS
  - Adult Sports Leagues
  - Youth Sports Leagues
- COMMUNITY RECREATION
  - Aquatics
  - Arts, Culture, and Personal Interest Programs
  - Fitness and Wellness
  - Trips and Tours
- OUTDOOR RECREATION
  - Outdoor Adventure
  - Special Events
- YOUTH DEVELOPMENT/EXPERIENTIAL EDUCATION
  - After School Programming
  - Summer Camps

- **Age segment** distribution is heavily catering to programming for Adult (18-54), Seniors (55+) and Families. Roanoke needs to ensure segments such as Preschool (5 and under) aren't being underserved.
- **Program Lifecycles**: Currently, the program distribution amongst lifecycle stages is out of balance. Moving forward, Roanoke needs to make sure a pipeline of new programs continue to be developed and that programs are not held on to for too long. A concerted effort to rethink programs that are in decline can re-energize programs until new programs using the data in this program assessment can be created.
- The current **Program Classification** breakdown is relatively favorable. The Department should utilize these classifications when setting and working towards Cost Recovery Goals.
- From a **Marketing and Promotions** standpoint, Roanoke uses a variety of marketing methods when promoting their programs. Most common methods utilized are seasonal program guides (printed and online, but not mailed), the website, flyers and brochures, newsletter, signage, and verbal communication with staff, as well as social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. It is recommended that the staff keep its marketing mix consistent throughout all Core Program Areas.



Chapter Eight | LEVELS OF SERVICE

Level of Service (LOS) standards are guidelines that define service areas based on population that support investment decisions related to parks, facilities, and amenities. LOS standards can and will change over time as the program lifecycles change and demographics of a community change.

The consulting team evaluated park facility standards using a combination of resources. These resources included market trends, demographic data, recreation activity participation rates, community and stakeholder input, NRPA data, the community online survey, statistically valid survey and general observations. This information allowed standards to be customized to Roanoke.

It is important to note that these LOS standards should be viewed as a guide. The standards are to be coupled with conventional wisdom and judgment related to the particular situation and needs of the community. By applying these standards to the population of Roanoke, gaps or surpluses in park and facility types are revealed.

According to the LOS, there are multiple needs to be met in the City to properly serve the community today and in the future. The existing level of service meets and exceeds best practices and recommended service levels for many items; however, there are several areas that do not meet recommended standards. Although Roanoke meets the standards for total park acres, there is a deficit for neighborhood and community park acreage. In the next fifteen years, the Department will need an additional 62 total park acres to meet the recommended standard.

For outdoor amenities, Roanoke shows a shortage of shelters, dog parks, skateparks, outdoor pools, paved and natural trails. The largest deficit is in the area of indoor recreation space where, the city has a shortage of approximately 148,835 ft. of indoor recreation space.

The standards that follow are based upon population figures for 2017, 2022, 2027, and 2032, the latest estimates available at the time of analysis.

Current Inventory		Current LOS			Recommended Standard			Current Needs			Five-Year Need Forecast			Ten-Year Need Forecast			Fifteen-Year Need Forecast		
Item	City of Roanoke	Service Level Based on Current Population			Recommended Service Levels for Study Area			Assessment	Additional Need		Assessment	Additional Need		Assessment	Additional Need		Assessment	Additional Need	
PARKLAND																			
Pocket Parks and Plazas	4.83	0.05	acres per	1,000		acres per	1,000	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres
Neighborhood Parks	136.30	1.35	acres per	1,000	1.50	acres per	1,000	Need Exists	15	Acres	Need Exists	19	Acres	Need Exists	23	Acres	Need Exists	28	Acres
Community Parks	511.00	5.07	acres per	1,000	5.00	acres per	1,000	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Need Exists	7	Acres	Need Exists	21	Acres	Need Exists	35	Acres
Regional Parks	596.17	5.91	acres per	1,000	5.50	acres per	1,000	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Need Exists	5	Acres
Total Park Acres	**1,248.30**	**12.38**	**acres per**	**1,000**	**12.00**	**acres per**	**1,000**	**Meets Standard**	**-**	**Acres**	**Meets Standard**	**-**	**Acres**	**Need Exists**	**29**	**Acres**	**Need Exists**	**62**	**Acres**
Special Use Areas	71.30	0.71	acres per	1,000		acres per	1,000	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres
Natural/Preservation Areas	12,601.70	124.99	acres per	1,000		acres per	1,000	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres	Meets Standard	-	Acres
Total Inventory Acres	**13,921.30**	**138.08**	**acres per**	**1,000**		**acres per**	**1,000**	**Meets Standard**	**-**	**Acres**	**Meets Standard**	**-**	**Acres**	**Meets Standard**	**-**	**Acres**	**Meets Standard**	**-**	**Acres**
TRAILS																			
Paved Trails	22.59	0.22	miles per	1,000	0.25	miles per	1,000	Need Exists	2.62	Miles	Need Exists	3.32	Miles	Need Exists	4.02	Miles	Need Exists	4.72	Miles
Natural Trails	70.23	0.70	miles per	1,000	0.75	miles per	1,000	Need Exists	5.39	Miles	Need Exists	7.51	Miles	Need Exists	9.60	Miles	Need Exists	11.69	Miles
OUTDOOR FACILITIES																			
Shelters	28	1	site per	3,601	1	site per	3,500	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	2	Sites	Need Exists	2	Sites	Need Exists	3	Sites
Multipurpose Fields	28	1	field per	3,601	1	field per	4,000	Meets Standard	-	Fields	Meets Standard	-	Fields	Meets Standard	-	Fields	Meets Standard	-	Fields
Ball Diamonds	27	1	field per	3,734	1	field per	4,000	Meets Standard	-	Fields	Meets Standard	-	Fields	Meets Standard	-	Fields	Need Exists	0	Fields
Basketball Courts	39	1	court per	2,585	1	court per	2,750	Meets Standard	-	Courts	Meets Standard	-	Courts	Meets Standard	-	Courts	Need Exists	1	Courts
Tennis Courts	50.5	1	court per	1,996	1	court per	2,500	Meets Standard	-	Courts	Meets Standard	-	Courts	Meets Standard	-	Courts	Meets Standard	-	Courts
Playgrounds	36	1	site per	2,801	1	site per	3,000	Meets Standard	-	Sites	Meets Standard	-	Sites	Meets Standard	-	Sites	Need Exists	0	Sites
Dog Parks	2	1	site per	50,412	1	site per	40,000	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites
Skate Park	1	1	site per	######	1	site per	50,000	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites
Outdoor Pools	2	1	site per	50,412	1	site per	40,000	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites	Need Exists	1	Sites
INDOOR FACILITIES																			
Recreation Centers (Sq. Ft.)	52,811	0.52	SF per	person	2.00	SF per	person	Need Exists	######	Sq. Ft.	Need Exists	######	Sq. Ft.	Need Exists	######	Sq. Ft.	Need Exists	######	Sq. Ft.

2017 Estimated Population	100,823
2022 Estimated Population	103,652
2027 Estimated Population	106,434
2032 Estimated Population	109,228

Chapter Nine | EQUITY MAPPING

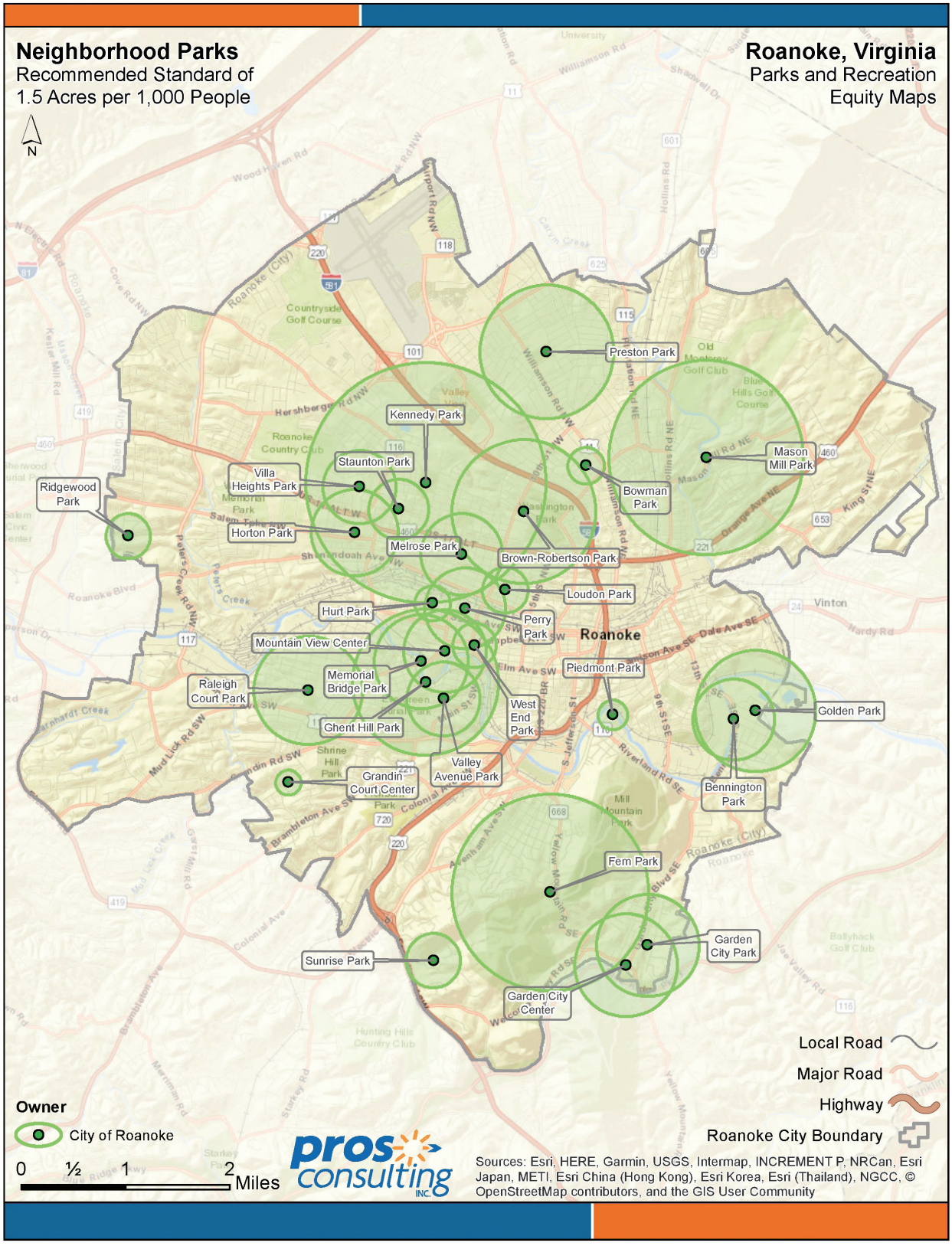
Service area maps and standards assist management staff and key leadership in assessing where services are offered, how equitable the service distribution and delivery is across the City's service area and how effective the service is as it compares to the demographic densities. In addition, looking at guidelines with reference to population enables the City to assess gaps in services, where facilities are needed, or where an area is over saturated. This allows the City management to make appropriate capital improvement decisions based upon need for a system as a whole and the ramifications that may have on a specific area.

The following list shows the service area maps that were developed for each of the major assets:

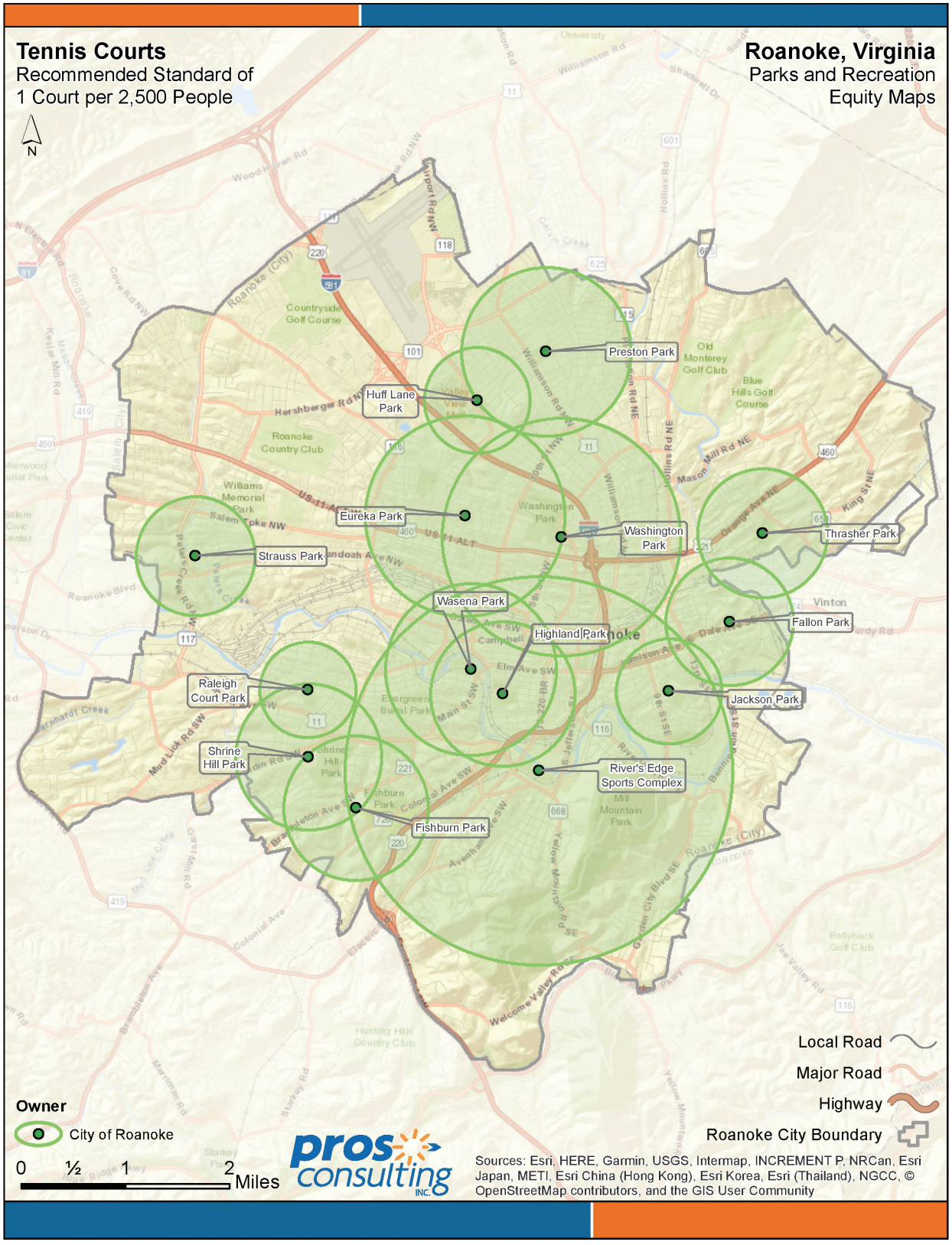
- Parkland
  - Pocket Parks and Plazas
  - Neighborhood Parks
  - Community Parks
  - Regional Parks
  - Special Use Areas
  - Natural/Preservation Areas
- Trails
  - Paved Trails
  - Natural Trails
- Outdoor Facilities
  - Shelters
  - Multipurpose Fields
  - Ball Diamonds
  - Basketball Courts
  - Tennis Courts
  - Playgrounds
  - Dog Parks
  - Skate Park
  - Outdoor Pools
- Indoor Facilities
  - Recreation Centers (Sq. Ft.)

The source for the population used for standard development is the estimated 2017 population and as reported by Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI). The shaded areas in the Equity Maps indicate the service level (i.e., the population being served by that park type/amenity) as outlined in the previous section. The following are examples of equity maps for neighborhood parks, paved trails, tennis courts and recreation centers. All maps can be found in **Appendix J**.

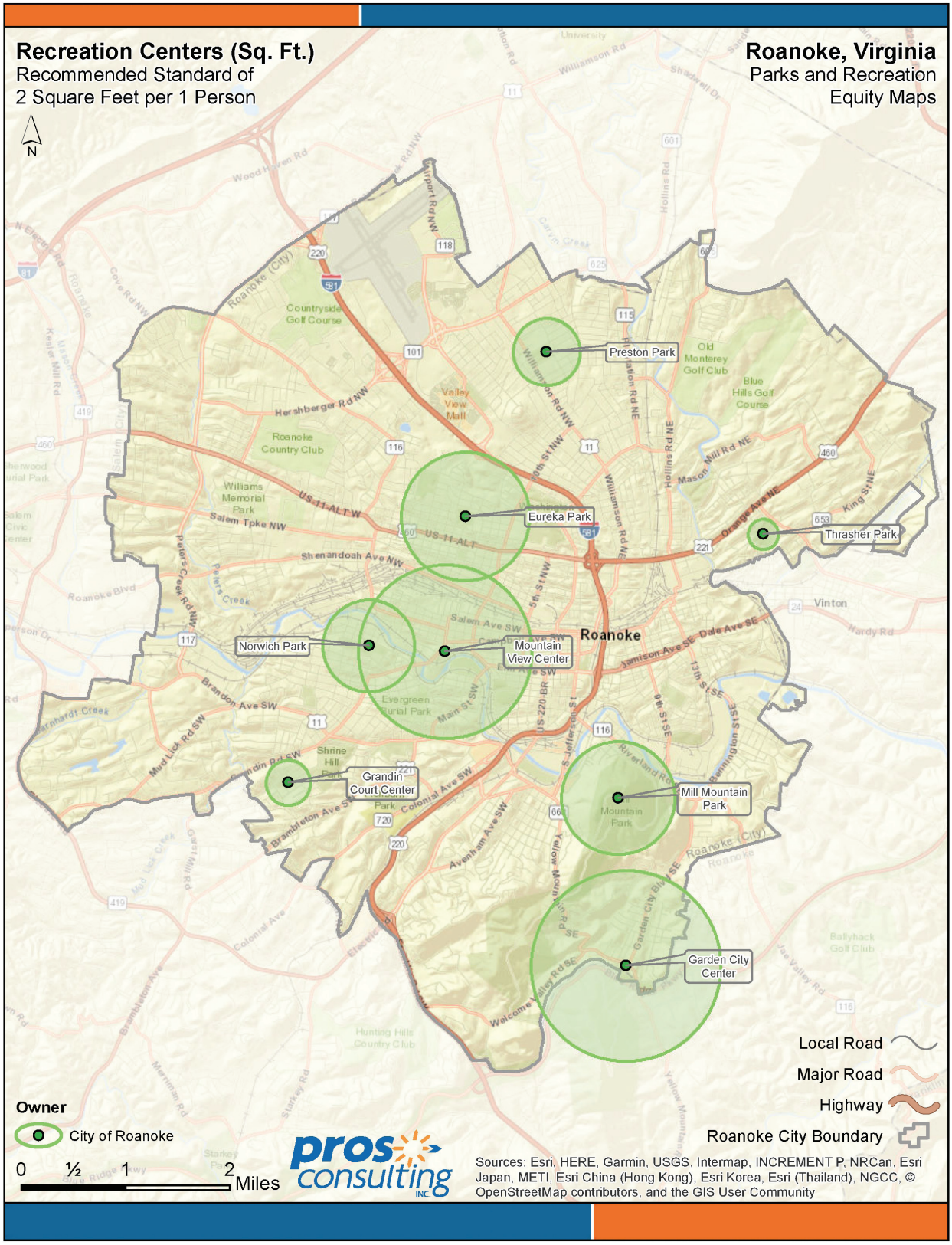
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



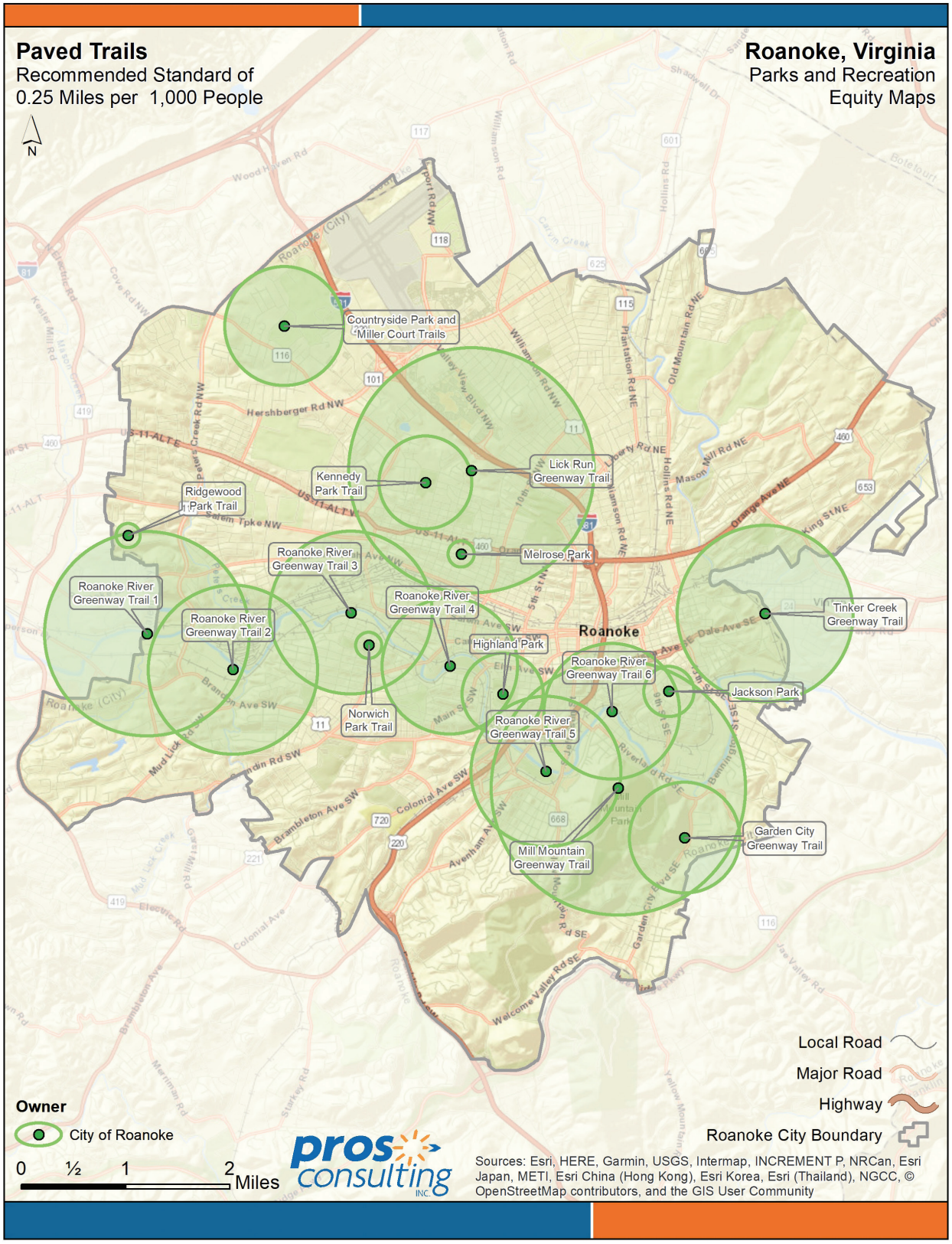
TENNIS COURTS



RECREATION CENTERS



PAVED TRAILS



Chapter Ten | PRIORITY RANKINGS

The purpose of the Facility and Program Priority Rankings is to provide a prioritized list of facility/amenity needs and recreation program needs for the community served by the City. The Consulting team evaluated both the quantitative and qualitative data of the citizen engagement process, facility assessments, demographics and trends as well as "Best Practices" in consultation with the city to provide the priority ranking of needs.

Priority Needs for Facilities/Amenities
1. Paved Interior Park Walking Trails
2. Modern Aquatic Facilities
3. Modernized and Improved Recreation Centers
4. Improved Neighborhood and Community Parks
5. Indoor Walking and Running Tracks
6. Improved River and Stream Opportunities
7. Camping Facilities
8. Dog Parks
9. Natural Surface Trails for Hiking and Mountain Biking
10. Redeveloped Skate Park

Priority Needs for Programs
1. Fitness and Wellness
2. Day Trips
3. Performing Arts
4. Nature Programs
5. Special Events
6. Paddle Sports
7. Outdoor Adventure
8. Before and After School
9. Adaptive
10. Teen and Young Adult

Chapter Eleven | CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The City of Roanoke plans capital improvements over a five-year period with appropriations being made on an annual basis. This approach maintains flexibility in order to maximize efficiencies as the overall needs of the City change from year to year.

Over the next ten years, this Plan recommends a combination of building new and modernizing existing parks, facilities and amenities. The recommendation herein provides a three-phased approach to address the Short Term, Mid Term and Long-Term Priorities as listed below.

0-5 Years	5-10 Years	Long Term Planning (Outside of 10 Year Master Plan Timeframe)
Create Family Leisure Pool	Modernize 1st Recreation Center	Modernize 2nd Recreation Center
Improve ADA Access within Parks	Improve ADA Access within Parks	Improve ADA Access within Parks
Finish Rivers Edge Park North	Finish "Bridge the Gap"	Finish Tinker Creek Greenway Trails
Improve Mountain Bike Facilities	Upgrade Outdoor 50 Meter Pool	Finish Roanoke River Greenway East
Enhance Blueway System	Improve Neighborhood Walkability to Parks	Improve Neighborhood Walkability to Parks
Replace Antiquated Play Areas	Enhance Blueway System	Create Camping Facilities
	Finish Phase II Tinker Creek Greenway Trail	Replace Antiquated Play Areas
	Replace Antiquated Play Areas	Create Inner Park Paved Walking Trails
	Create Inner Park Paved Walking Trails	Improve Small Community Centers
	Improve Small Community Centers	Improve Mountain Bike Facilities
	Improve Mountain Bike Facilities	
	Improve Dog Parks	
	Redevelop Skate Park	

11.1 KEY INVESTMENTS

The following are the key investments listed in alphabetical order.

11.1.1 ADA COMPLIANCE

Parks and Recreation facilities must comply with the Outdoor Recreation standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Roanoke has numerous areas of improvement throughout its park system; it is recommended that the City maintain its ADA transition plan per National Accreditation Standards whereas areas on non-compliance are addressed and corrected on a frequent and documented basis.

11.1.2 COMPLETE RIVER'S EDGE PARK-NORTH

As approved by City Council, the first phase of development includes two new premier athletic fields with redesigned and improved parking, lighting, and access. The second and last phase of development is planned to complete and finalize park development such that the overall area of Roanoke's now southern tip of Downtown, will be the most synergetic area of living, work, and play arguably in the region. With further public input to determine the final amenities for these improvements, it is anticipated that the park could be completed as early as fiscal year 2020.

11.1.3 COMPLETE THE ROANOKE RIVER GREENWAY TRAIL

Continue to work towards a solution to fully develop the western gap in the trail for the City to connect with the City of Salem. Seek and apply for preferably non-matching state and federal grants for funds to finish the trails eastern edge near the Town of Vinton and Roanoke County.

11.1.4 COMPLETE THE TINKER CREEK GREENWAY TRAIL

The engineering design on Phase II is underway with an expected opening in fiscal year 2022. Post Phase II development, the consulting team as well as Roanoke's regional partners encourages the City to continue to apply for grant funds for the final phase of the trail northward, connecting into the Carvins Cove Natural Reserve. Further information can be found in the 2018 Roanoke Valley Regional Greenways Plan.

11.1.5 IMPROVING AQUATIC FACILITIES

The City has two outdoor L-shaped pools that are more than forty years of age. Each pool has the same design whereas they were largely designed for outdoor competition with recently added minor family-friendly elements. It is recommended that the City upgrade and improve its aquatic facilities by a) developing a new indoor or outdoor family leisure facility, and b) upgrade an outdoor facility to be the region's premier outdoor 50-meter competition venue.

11.1.6 IMPROVE THE BLUEWAY SYSTEM

Continually coordinate and work with regional partners to expand the region's water trails. Focus upon both the Roanoke River and Tinker Creek for improved canoe and kayak access points, wayfinding, and trailheads.

11.1.7 IMPROVE WALKABILITY TO NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Across-the-board, walking remains the most preferred form of recreational and fitness activities at national, state, and local levels. While virtually free to anyone, it is most important to those immediate areas around one's home and to their neighborhood park. While Roanoke has made great strides in the development of their trails system, it is evident through all forms of engagement within this plan that there is a significant desire to create better and inclusive connections within each of the twenty-six neighborhoods. By working with regional partners, transportation staff, the City Engineer, and the Regional Planning Commission, Parks and Recreation staff should consider analyzing the best walkable routes within each neighborhood.

11.1.8 MODERNIZE RECREATION CENTERS

Roanoke's most recent recreation center is more than 50 years old, with the oldest being more than 100 years old. The findings of center space assessments of both Preston and Eureka Centers revealed that both facilities have inadequate recreational spaces and antiquated mechanical/structural systems in various states of disrepair and obsolescence.

Coupled with the data illustrating that Roanoke has a severely low per square-foot of indoor recreational space per resident (per the Level of Service data), it is recommended that Roanoke upgrade and modernize their indoor recreational spaces, beginning with Preston and Eureka. These improvements would afford our youth and those young at-heart, the opportunity to participate in team sports, one-on-one play, classes, programs, activities, games, and community functions at all hours of the day.

Improvements of this fashion would also spark and reenergize their respective neighborhoods such that these facilities would become the social center of the area, improve home values, and offer better and closer before- and after-school opportunities for our youth.

In addition, these modernized facilities designed to current trends would lead to greater utilization and contribute positively to revenue generation and support greater financial sustainability overall.

11.1.9 MOUNTAIN BIKING AND HIKING FACILITIES

As one of the region's top tourism opportunities, continue to work with regional partners such as Pathfinder's for Greenways, the Roanoke Valley Greenway Commission, and local mountain biking and hiking organizations to develop, promote, and maintain a sustainable inter-connected system of natural surface trails.

11.1.10 PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENTS

Typical manufactured play equipment has a life span of about 10 years dependent upon wear and the availability of replacement components. With more than sixty play areas to-date, it is suggested that the City annually plan for playground replacements within the capital budget so that a ten-year rotating replacement cycle is maintained.

11.1.11 REDEVELOPED SKATE PARK

While the City's population does show an aging trend, there is still a large segment of the City's population that seeks access to a quality skate park. Community input meetings had several individuals indicate a need for a redeveloped skate park in Roanoke, especially with the existing park scheduled for removal as a part of the Wasena Bridge replacement project. Parallel to the development of this plan, the Department partnered with a local non-profit, The Roanoke Skate Park Initiative, to develop a feasibility study that determined the type, size, and location of a new skate park (Appendix K). It is recommended that the Department seek out private investment opportunities (grants, donations, etc.) in an effort to build the skate park once the bridge project is complete.

Chapter Twelve | FUNDING AND REVENUE STRATEGIES

The purpose of developing funding and revenue strategies is to help Roanoke Parks and Recreation staff prepare for the plan's implementation by identifying viable funding opportunities, including fees, charges, and partnerships, and to pursue and share examples from other agencies that may have been in a similar place.

In order to continue to build and maintain a great park system, the following are some of the funding sources that are available and used by many other public agencies throughout the United States.

New, sustainable funding sources are essential to implementing the needs assessment and action plan. The City has been good stewards of public dollars and has managed well with the revenues generated from taxes and user fees to support the system. The key for future growth is to diversify funding sources that will help support the development and sustenance of the initiatives recommended in this plan.

The sources listed below have been selected in conjunction with staff based on their viability and the desire to pursue them further. These are meant to serve as recommendations and guidelines and do not commit the City or the Parks and Recreation staff to pursue them.

In today's environment, it is important for residents to know that all opportunities are being looked at as part of a bigger funding strategy that includes multiple sources. Explore the following external funding strategies to diversify the funding sources of the park system.

12.1.1 EXTERNAL FUNDING STRATEGIES

CORPORATE SPONSORSHIPS

This revenue-funding source allows corporations to invest in the development or enhancement of new or existing facilities in park systems. Sponsorships are also highly used for programs and events.

PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships are joint development funding sources or operational funding sources between two separate agencies, such as two government entities, a non-profit and a governmental entity, or a private business and a governmental entity. Two partners jointly develop revenue producing park and recreation facilities and share risk, operational costs, responsibilities and asset management, based on the strengths and weaknesses of each partner.

FOUNDATIONS AND GIFTS

These dollars are raised from tax-exempt, non-profit organizations established with private donations in promotion of specific causes, activities, or issues. They offer a variety of means to fund capital projects, including capital campaigns, gifts catalogs, fundraisers, endowments, sales of items, etc.

PRIVATE DONATIONS

Private Donations may also be received in the form of funds, land, facilities, recreation equipment, art or in-kind services. Donations from local and regional businesses as sponsors for events or facilities should be pursued.

IRREVOCABLE REMAINDER TRUSTS

These trusts are set up with individuals who typically have more than a million dollars in wealth. They will leave a portion of their wealth to the organization in a trust fund that allows the fund to grow over a period of time and then is available for the organization to use a portion of the interest to support specific park and recreation facilities or programs that are designated by the trustee.

VOLUNTEERISM

Volunteers are an indirect revenue source in that persons donate time to assist the organization in providing a product or service on an hourly basis. This reduces the organization's cost in providing the services such as recreation events, landscaping, painting, removing invasive species, and other needs where a volunteer's skill is matched with a Department need. It is also helpful to inform volunteers with operational details, as it builds advocates into the system.

CROWD-FUNDING

It is the collection of funds to sustain an initiative from a large pool of backers—the "crowd"—usually made on-line by means of a web platform. The initiative could be a nonprofit campaign (e.g. to raise funds for a school or social service organization), a philanthropic campaign (e.g. for emergency funds for an ill person or to produce an emerging artist), a commercial campaign (e.g. to create and sell a new product) or a financing campaign for a public agency (capital projects or program/operations related e.g. printing costs for all marketing materials)

Crowdfunding models involve a variety of participants. They include the people or organizations that propose the ideas and/or projects to be funded, and the crowd of people who support the proposals. Crowdfunding is then supported by an organization (the "platform") which brings together the project initiator and the crowd. Given below are two examples of the most popular platforms that are currently out there.

12.1.2 CAPITAL AND USER FEES

Capital Fees are added to the cost of revenue producing facilities such as golf courses, pools, recreation centers, hospitality centers and sports complexes and are lifted off after the improvement is paid off. This strategy is often used to help fund signature facilities such as recreations centers, aquatic centers, zoos and museums.

FEES AND CHARGES

The organization must position its fees and charges to be market-driven and based on both public and private facilities. The potential outcome of revenue generation is consistent with national trends relating to public park and recreation agencies, which generate an average 35% to 50% of operating expenditures. This could include program fees and daily fees for access to public owned facilities.

TICKET SALES AND ADMISSIONS

This revenue source is on accessing facilities for self-directed activities such as pools, ice skating rinks, ballparks and entertainment facilities. These user fees help off-set operational costs.

PERMITS (SPECIAL USE PERMITS)

These special permits allow individuals to use specific park property for financial gain. An example would be Great Parks of Hamilton County that either receive a set amount of money or a percentage of the gross service that is being provided by the company.

RESERVATIONS

This revenue source comes from reserving exclusive use of public property for a set amount of time. The reservation rates are usually set and apply to group picnic shelters, meeting rooms for weddings, reunions and outings or other types of facilities for special activities.

EQUIPMENT RENTAL

The revenue source is available on the rental of equipment such as tables, chairs, tents, stages, bicycles, roller blades, kayaks, boats etc. that are used for recreation purposes

PARKS AND GREENWAYS FOUNDATIONS

Parks and Greenways Foundations have been developing across the United States over the last several years to support matching monies for cities and counties. Foundations raise money for both capital improvements and operational costs.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM

This grant is for development of urban trail linkages, trail head and trailside facilities; maintenance of existing trails; restoration of trail areas damaged by usage; improving access for people with disabilities; acquisition of easements and property; development and construction of new trails; purchase and lease of recreational trail construction and maintenance equipment; environment and safety education programs related to trails.

PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT MONETARY GRANT PROGRAM

Partnership Enhancement Monetary Grant Program, administered by the National Tree Trust. Matching grants are available on a 50 and 50 cost share basis. Funds are available for projects which promote public awareness in support of tree planting, maintenance, management, protection and cultivation of trees in rural, community and urban settings. These are small grants ranging from $500 to $20,000.

PARKS AND RECREATION TRUST FUND

The Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (PARTF) provides dollar-for-dollar matching grants to local governments for parks and recreational projects to serve the public.

COMMUNITY FOREST AND OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

Federal Grant with Estimated Total Program Funding of $3,150,000. Individual grant applications may not exceed $400,000. The program pays up to 50% of the project costs and requires a 50% non-federal match. Eligible lands for grants funded under this program are private forests that are at least five acres in size, suitable to sustain natural vegetation and at least 75% forested.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Preserve, develop and renovate outdoor recreation facilities. Focus is on America's Great Outdoors Initiative. New or renovation of pavilions, playgrounds or play areas, ball fields, bleachers, golf course meeting rooms, multi-purpose courts, parking facilities, pathways and trails, roads, signs, ski areas, snowmobile facilities and tennis courts. Federal Funds-Average Award is $70,000.

CONGESTION MITIGATION AND AIR QUALITY PROGRAM-FUND

This source is for transportation projects that improve air quality and reduce traffic congestion. Projects can include bicycle and pedestrian projects, trails, links to communities, bike rack facilities. Average grant size $50-$100,000.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM-GRANT PROGRAM

This source is established to assist communities with grant and loan funding for the expansion, renovation and or remodeling of former school facilities and or existing surplus government facilities that have an existing or future community use. Facilities may be space for community gatherings and functions, recreational athletic facilities for community members, particularly youth. These include space for non-for-profit offices, child care, community education, theater, senior centers, youth centers and after school programs. CFP match requirements for requests up to $250,000 are 10-% eligible project costs. For requests over $250,000 to $1 million, the match is 15%.

AMERICAN HIKING SOCIETY

Fund on a national basis for promoting and protecting foot trails and the hiking experience.

THE HELEN R. BUCK FOUNDATION

This foundation provides funding for playground equipment and recreational activities.

DEUPREE FAMILY FOUNDATION

The Deupree Family Foundation provides grants for Recreation, parks/ playgrounds and children/ youth, on a national basis. This foundation supports: building/renovation, equipment, general/ operating support, program development and seed money.

THE JOHN P. ELLBOGEN FOUNDATION

Children/youth, services grants as well as support for capital campaigns, general/operating support and program development.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SMART SCALE

These grants are funded through the Federal Highway Administration for trails.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES

The U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), provides grants to states, counties and cities designated as redevelopment areas by EDA for public works projects that can include developing trails and greenway facilities. There is a 30% local match required, except in severely distressed areas where the federal contribution can reach 80%.

12.1.3 FRANCHISE AND LICENSES

CATERING PERMITS AND SERVICES

This is a license to allow caterers to work in the park system on a permit basis with a set fee or a percentage of food sales returning to the organization. Many parks and recreation agencies have their own preferred catering service for signature facilities and receive a percentage of dollars off the sale of their food. This can apply to food trucks for outdoor events as well.

POURING RIGHTS

Private soft drink companies that execute agreements with organizations for exclusive pouring rights within facilities that include vending machines. A portion of the gross sales goes back to the organization. The City of Westfield, IN just signed a 10 year, $2 million pouring rights deal at their sports complex with Pepsi. On a smaller scale, vending machine revenue within the parks can generate revenue. However, the vending companies may require the property owner to secure the machines on a nightly basis.

CONCESSION MANAGEMENT

Concession management is from retail sales of merchandise or rentals of recreational equipment. The organization either contracts for the service or receives a set amount of the gross percentage or the full revenue dollars that incorporates a profit after expenses.

PRIVATE CONCESSIONAIRES

This funding source is a contract with a private business to provide and operate desirable recreational activities financed, constructed and operated by the private sector, with additional compensation paid to the organization.

NAMING RIGHTS

Many cities and counties have turned to selling the naming rights for new buildings or renovation of existing buildings and parks for the development cost associated with the improvement. County of San Diego Parks and Recreation Department has a great naming rights program where individuals, business, and/or non-profit groups can have their name on variety of amenities ranging from ball fields, community gardens, playgrounds to multi-use trails.

http://www.sdparks.org/content/dam/sdc/parks/NamingRights/NamingRightOpportunitiesBooklet.pdf

GREENWAY UTILITY

Greenway utilities are used to finance acquisition of greenways and development of the greenways by selling the development rights underground for the fiber optic types of businesses, such as phone companies or cable companies.

ADVERTISING SALES

This revenue source is for the sale of tasteful and appropriate advertising on park and recreation related items such as in an organization's print materials, on scoreboards, dasher boards and other visible products or services that are consumable or permanent and exposes the product or service to many people.

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENTS

Contractual relationships entered into between two or more local units of government or between a local unit of government and a non-profit organization for the joint usage and development of sports fields, regional parks, or other facilities.

12.1.4 TAX SUPPORT

PROPERTY TAX

Ad valorem taxes on real property collected by the City and distributed to municipal departments such as park and recreation for annual operations.

HOTEL, MOTEL, AND RESTAURANT TAX

Tax based on gross receipts from charges and meal services, which may be used to build and operate sports fields, regional parks, golf courses, tennis courts, and other special park and recreation facilities.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, BENEFIT DISTRICT

Taxing districts established to provide funds for certain types of improvements that benefit a specific group of affected properties. Improvements may include landscaping, the erection of fountains, and acquisition of art, and supplemental services for improvement and promotion, including recreation and cultural enhancements.

SALES TAX

This existing revenue source has been very successful in funding the park system in Frisco, TX. This tax is very popular in high traffic tourism type cities and with county and state parks.

Chapter Thirteen | STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The consulting team and staff assimilated information from the various data sources and technical analysis to help identify overall priorities. Keeping in mind those priorities and through several iterative sessions between staff and the consulting team, the strategic action plan was developed.

This is meant to be an action plan for staff to implement and evaluate on an on-going basis for key functional areas within the Department. The overall strategies are shown below while the action plan including tactics, performance metrics, timelines etc. are all in the action plan matrix for staff to implement.

13.1.1 PARKS, FACILITIES, TRAILS

- Create Site Specific Master Plans for Each Park Type
- Create Design and Maintenance Standards for All Park Types
- Transfer Management of Spaces that Are Not Parks
- Establish 30% Cost Recovery For Fees and Charges
- Upgrade Parks and Facilities to ADA Standards

13.1.2 OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES

- Create Deferred Capital Maintenance Funding Program
- Create Maintenance Management Plans for all Facilities
- Develop Operating and Maintenance Policies for Recreation Centers
- Define, Design, and Operate Parks and Facilities as Intended
- Establish Asset Replacement Program
- Increase Front-Line Full Time Staffing to Appropriately Maintain the System
- Implement a Single Facility Scheduling System for All Parks, Trails, Facilities
- Update Security Deposits to Accurately Reflect True Costs

13.1.3 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES

- Enhance Enterprise Accounting Methods
- Establish Sustainable Direction for Youth Athletics
- Expand Upon Existing Position Classifications
- Improve Partnerships That Align With Vision, Mission and Values
- Increase Successful Programs and Eliminate Those That Are Not
- Obtain Additional Inside Storage and Inventory Space
- Obtain and Implement New Facility Reservation System

13.1.4 MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES

- Add Staff to Manage Digital Systems and Enhance Television Presence
- Evaluate Benefits of Hardcopy Marketing (PLAY)
- Expand Marketing Plan from Macro to Micro level strategies
- Determine Direct Value of Regional Marketing
- Develop Local Business Networks
- Grow Merchandise Sales
- Implement An Education Campaign To Grow Awareness About Offerings
- Improve Branding (Develop Unique Department Logo)

Chapter Fourteen | CONCLUSION

The Roanoke community is one of the most passionate and supportive community for parks, recreation and trails/greenways that this consulting firm has seen and the high level of engagement in the community input process bears testimony to that. This Plan represents the culmination of a comprehensive planning process with extensive engagement and analysis across varied sources. It is meant to be a living document that conveys the community's needs and vision for the future coupled with trends and analysis that will help inform prioritized decision-making.

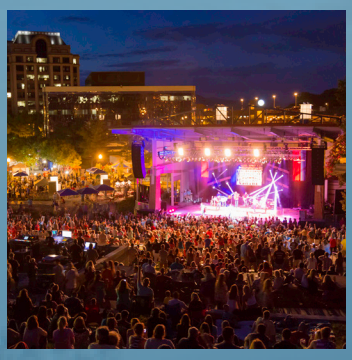
The success of any such planning document is measured by its implementation. While Roanoke is renowned for its trails and greenway system and some outstanding natural assets including Mill Mountain and Carvins Cove, its recreation centers and pools have outlived their useful lives. This ultimately affects the overall recreation experience provided to the community and hinders the Department's ability to grow its overall financial sustainability in times of increasing competition among other public services.

Taking into consideration that all of the identified needs cannot be achieved in a 10-year timeframe, this plan provides a community-driven vision that identifies both short- and long-term strategies that will position Roanoke as a premier, best in class agency. For the Department to continue growing and building on its national accreditation while supporting the City's ability to be competitive on multiple quality of life and economic indicators, continuation of the status quo is not sustainable.

Unlocking the staff's potential for creativity and innovation, emphasizing connectivity, and investing in upgrading and developing signature facilities would be the ideal combination to help realize the vision to "Be the Reason People Choose Roanoke."

MASTER PLAN

2019-2028



APPENDICES

pros consulting Inc.
Inspiring Communities to Action

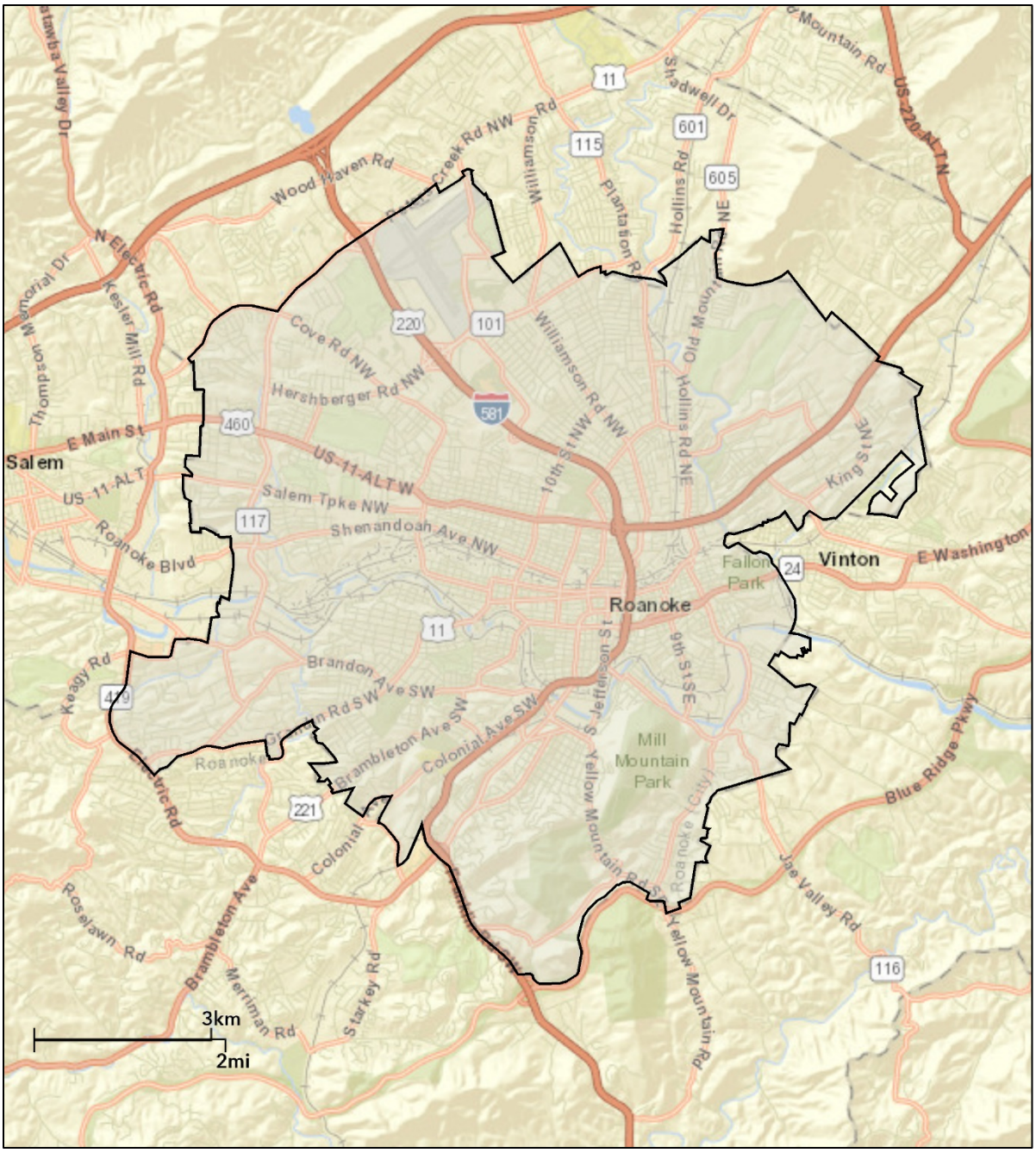
ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION

COMMISSION FOR ACCREDITATION OF PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES
CAPRA ACCREDITED

APPENDIX A – DEMOGRAPHICS

METHODOLOGY

Demographic data used for the analysis was obtained from U.S. Census Bureau and from Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), the largest research and development organization dedicated to Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and specializing in population projections and market trends. All data was acquired in March 2018 and reflects actual numbers as reported in the 2010 Census and estimates for 2017 and 2022 as obtained by ESRI. Straight line linear regression was utilized for 2027 and 2032 projections. The City boundaries shown below were utilized for the demographic analysis.



RACE AND ETHNICITY DEFINITIONS

The minimum categories for data on race and ethnicity for Federal statistics, program administrative reporting, and civil rights compliance reporting are defined as below. The Census 2010 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 2000 Census and earlier censuses; therefore, caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the US population over time. The latest (Census 2010) definitions and nomenclature are used within this analysis.

- American Indian – This includes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment
- Asian – This includes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam
- Black – This includes a person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – This includes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands
- White – This includes a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa
- Hispanic or Latino – This is an ethnic distinction, a subset of a race as defined by the Federal Government; this includes a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race

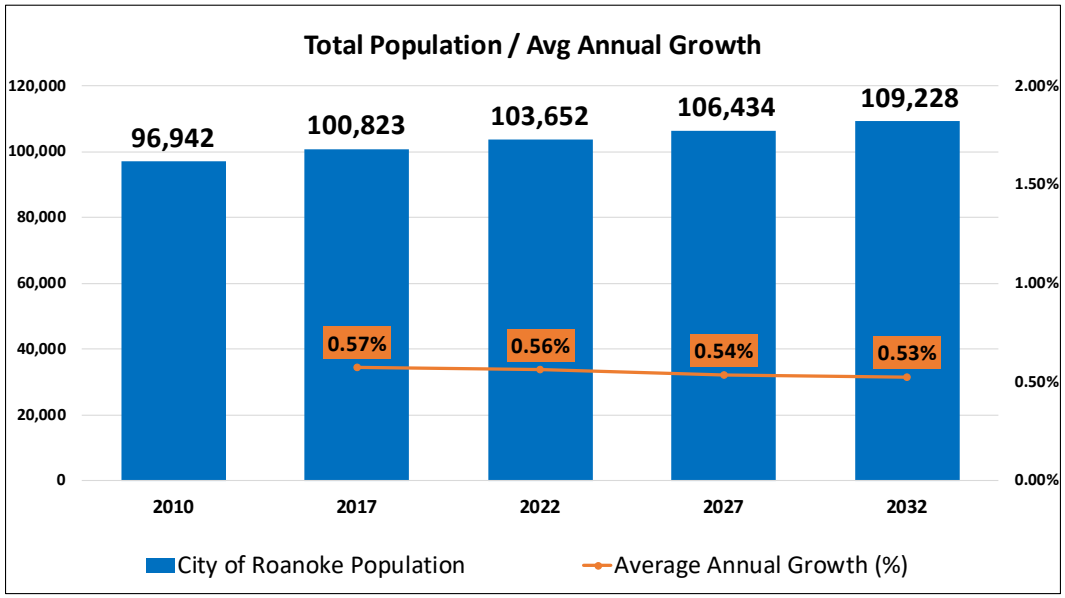
Please Note: The Census Bureau defines Race as a person's self-identification with one or more of the following social groups: White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, some other race, or a combination of these. While Ethnicity is defined as whether a person is of Hispanic/Latino origin or not. ***For this reason, the Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is viewed separate from race throughout this demographic analysis.***

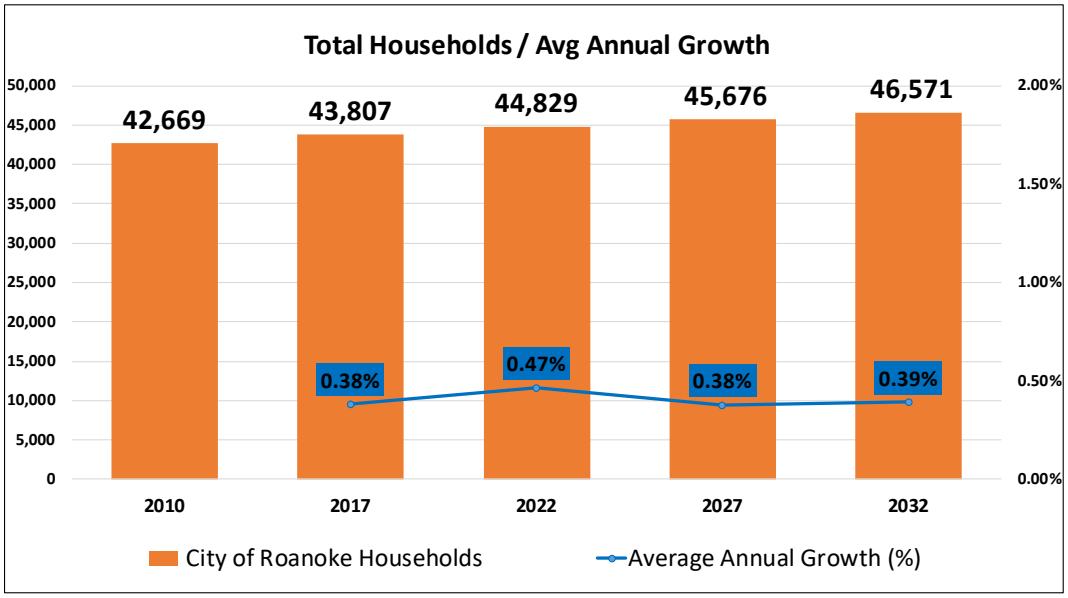
1.1.1 THE CITY POPULACE

POPULATION

The City's population experienced slight growth rate of 4.00% from 2010 to 2017 (0.57% per year), which is below the national growth rate of 0.87% annually over the same period. Currently, the population is estimated at 100,823 individuals living within 43,807 households.

Projecting ahead, the total population and total number of households are both expected to continue growing over the next 15 years, but at a slower rate than years past. Based on 2032 predictions, the City is expected to have 109,228 residents living within 46,571 households.

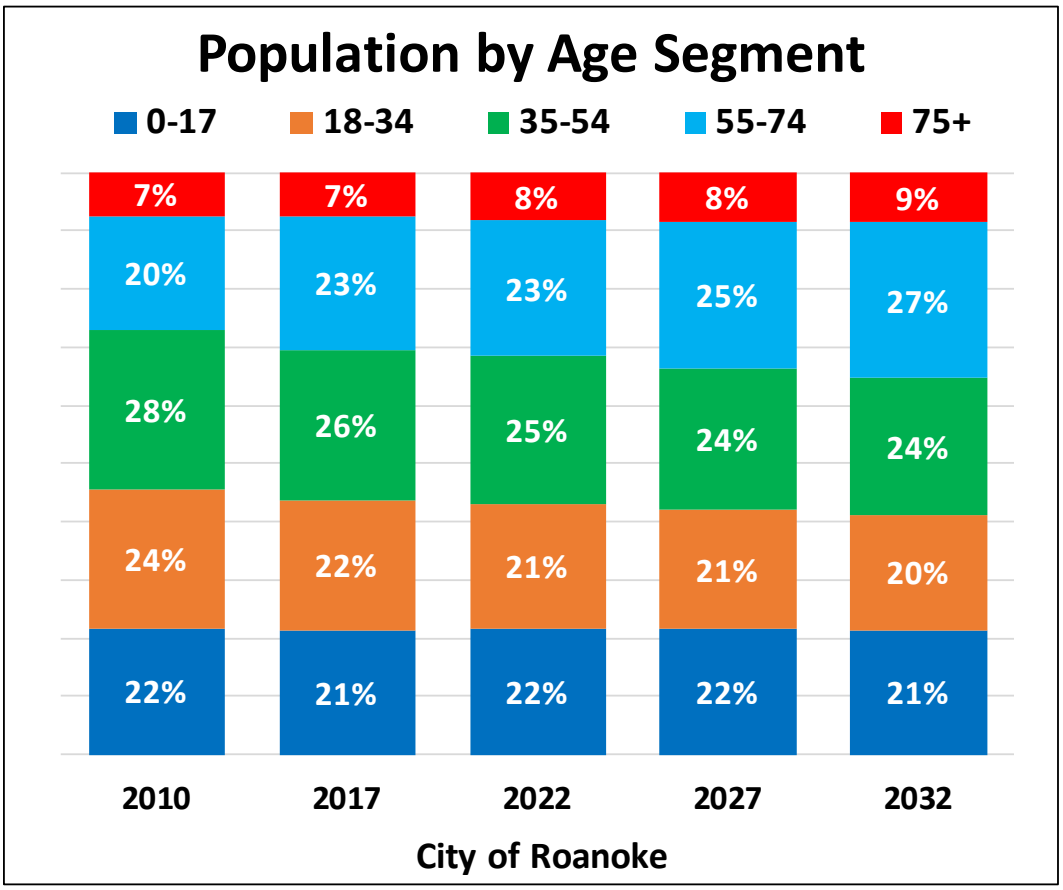




AGE SEGMENT

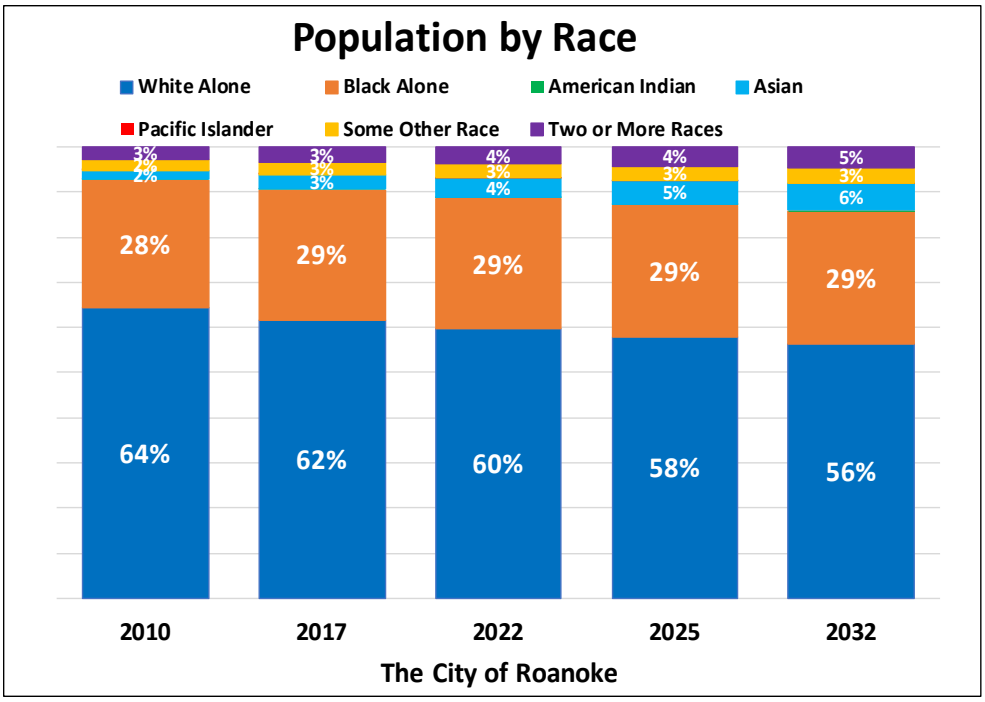
Evaluating the City by age segments, the population is aging rather quickly, with a median age of 39.5 years old which is well above the US median age of 38.2 years. Assessing the population as a whole, the City is projected to continue its current aging trend. By 2032, the older generations in ages 55+ will possess 36% of the population. This is largely due to the increased life expectancies and the remainder of the Baby Boomer generation shifting into the senior age groups.

Due to the continued growth of the older age segments, it is useful to further segment the "Senior" population beyond the traditional 55+ designation. Within the field of parks and recreation, there are two commonly used ways to partition this age segment. One is to simply segment by age: 55-64, 65-74, and 75+. However, as these age segments are engaged in programming, the variability of health and wellness can be a more relevant factor. For example, a 55-year-old may be struggling with rheumatoid arthritis and need different recreational opportunities than a healthy 65-year old who is running marathons once a year. Therefore, it may be more useful to divide this age segment into "Active," "Low-Impact," and/or "Social" Seniors.



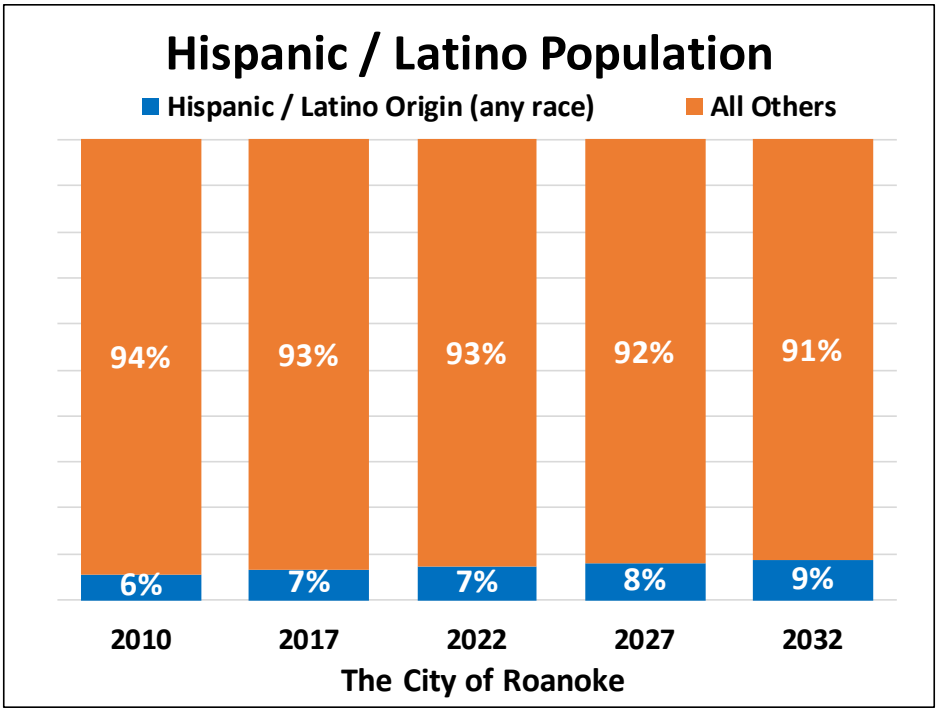
RACE

Analyzing race, the service area's current population is moderately diverse. The 2017 estimate shows that 62% of the population falls into the White Alone category, while the Black Alone category (29%) represents the largest minority. The racial diversification of the City is similar to the national population, which is approximately 70% White Alone. The predictions for 2032 expect the population continue to diversifying with the White Alone population is projected to decrease (-6%) while the Asian and remaining minority categories will experience a slight increase.



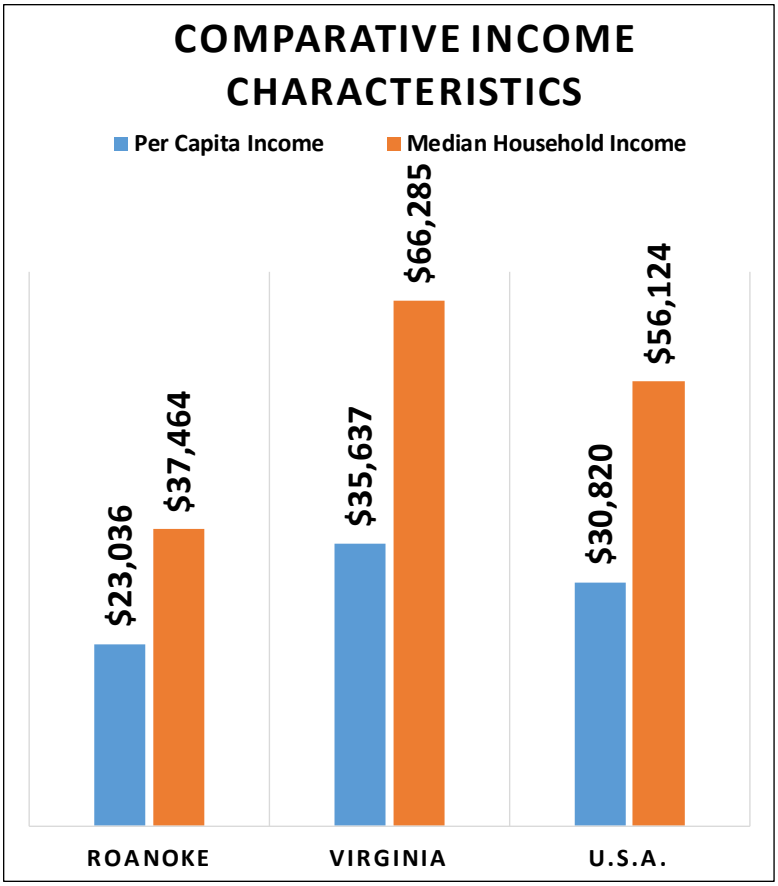
ETHNICITY

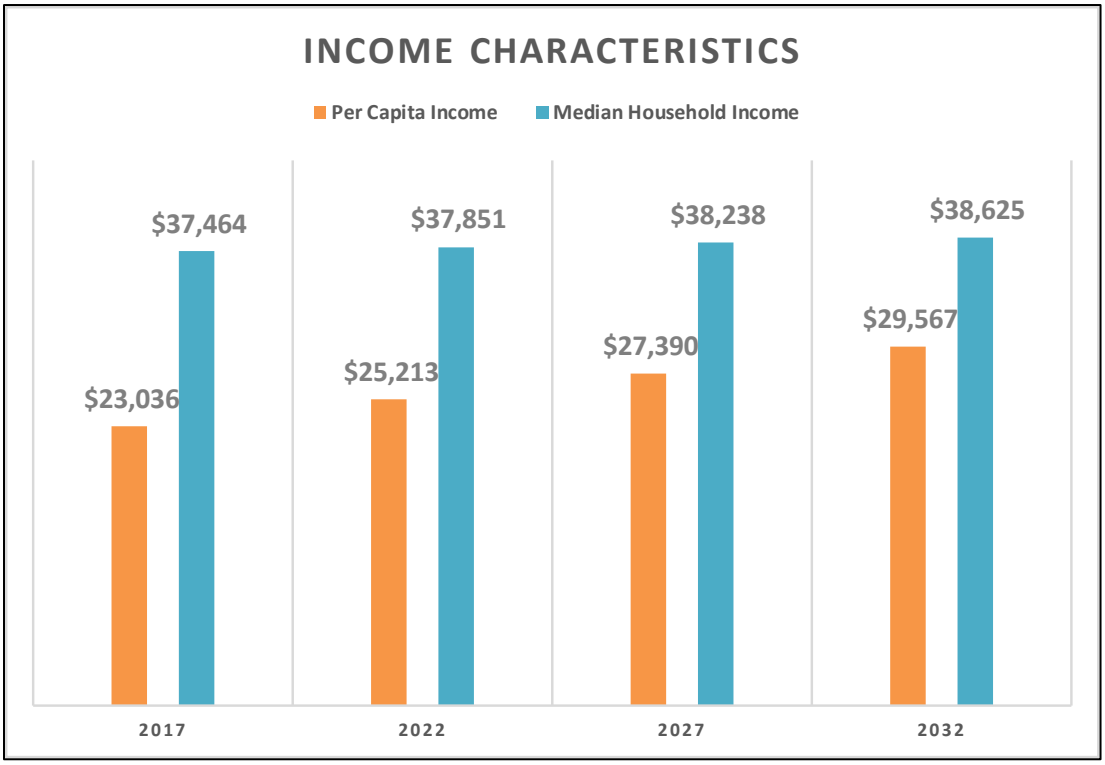
The City's population was also assessed based on Hispanic/Latino ethnicity, which by the Census Bureau definition is viewed independently from race. It is important to note that individuals who are Hispanic/Latino in ethnicity can also identify with any of the racial categories from above. Based on the 2010 Census, those of Hispanic/Latino origin represent under 7% of the service area's current population, which is lower than the national average (18% Hispanic/Latino). The Hispanic/Latino population is expected to continue growing over the next 15 years, increasing to 9% of the City's total population by 2032.



HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The City's per capita income ($23,036) and median household income ($37,464) are both currently below the national averages ($30,820 and $56,124). As seen in below, both per capita income and median household income are expected to continue growing over the next 15 years.





APPENDIX B – RECREATION TRENDS ANALYSIS

The Trends Analysis provides an understanding of national, regional, and local recreational trends. This analysis examines participation trends, activity levels, and programming trends. It is important to note that all trends are based on current and/or historical patterns and participation rates.

NATIONAL TRENDS IN RECREATION

METHODOLOGY

The Sports and Fitness Industry Association's (SFIA*) Sports, Fitness and Recreational Activities Topline Participation Report 2018* was utilized in evaluating the following trends:

- National Trends in Sport and Fitness Participation
- Core vs. Casual Participation
- Activity by Generation

The study is based on findings from surveys carried out in 2017 and the beginning of 2018 by the Physical Activity Council, resulting in a total of 30,999 online interviews (individual and household surveys). A sample size of 30,999 completed interviews is considered by SFIA to result in a high degree of statistical accuracy. A sport with a participation rate of five percent has a confidence interval of +/- 0.27 percentage points at a 95% confidence interval. Using a weighting technique, survey results are applied to the total U.S. population figure of 298,325,103 people (ages six and older). The purpose of the report is to establish levels of activity and identify key participatory trends in recreation across the U.S.

CORE VS. CASUAL PARTICIPATION

In addition to overall participation rates, SFIA further categorizes active participants as either core or casual participants based on frequency. Core participants have higher participatory frequency than casual participants. The thresholds that define casual versus core participation may vary based on the nature of each individual activity. For instance, core participants engage in most fitness and recreational activities more than 50 times per year, while for sports, the threshold for core participation is typically 13 times per year. In a given activity, core participants are more committed and tend to be less likely to switch to other activities or become inactive (engage in no physical activity) than causal participants. This may also explain why activities with more core participants tend to experience less pattern shifts in participation rates than those with larger groups of casual participants.

In recent years, the percent of core participants has decreased in nearly every sport/activity as casual participation continues to become more common among today's generation. This is expected to be a result of several factors including time restraints, financial barriers, and the introduction of new activities. All of these factors are contributing to participants trying out new activities and casually participating in a wide variety of sports and recreation endeavors versus the former trend of dedicating all of one's time and finance to one (or two) activities.

INACTIVITY RATES/ACTIVITY LEVEL TRENDS

SFIA also categorizes participation rates by intensity, dividing activity levels into five categories based on the caloric implication (i.e., high calorie burning, low/med calorie burning, or inactive) and the frequency of participation (i.e., 1-50 times, 50-150 times, or above) for a given activity. Participation rates are expressed as 'super active' or 'active to a healthy level' (high calorie burning, 151+ times), 'active' (high calorie burning, 50-150 times), 'casual' (high calorie burning, 1-50 times), 'low/med calorie burning', and 'inactive'. These participation rates are then assessed based on the total population trend over the last five years, as well as breaking down these rates by generation.

1.1.2 NATIONAL SPORT AND FITNESS PARTICIPATORY TRENDS

NATIONAL TRENDS IN GENERAL SPORTS

The sports most heavily participated in the United States were Golf (23.8 million in 2016) and Basketball (23.4 million), which have participation figures well in excess of the other activities within the general sports category. The popularity of Golf and Basketball can be attributed to the ability to compete with relatively small number of participants. Even though Golf has experienced a recent decrease in participation, it still continues to benefit from its wide age segment appeal and is considered a life-long sport. Basketball's success can be attributed to the limited amount of equipment needed to participate and the limited space requirements necessary, which make basketball the only traditional sport that can be played at the majority of American dwellings as a drive-way pickup game.

Since 2012, Rugby and other niche sports, like Boxing, Lacrosse, and Roller Hockey have seen strong growth. Rugby has emerged as the overall fastest growing sport, as it has seen participation levels rise by 82.8% over the last five years. Based on the five-year trend, Boxing for Competition (42.6%), Lacrosse (35.1%), and Roller Hockey (34.2%) have also experienced significant growth. In the most recent year, the fastest growing sports were Boxing for Competition (13.1%) and Pickleball (11.3%).

During the last five years, the sports that are most rapidly declining include Ultimate Frisbee (-39.1%), Touch Football (-22.8%), Tackle Football (-16.0%), and Racquetball (-13.4%). For the most recent year, Ultimate Frisbee (-14.9%), Badminton (-12.6%), Gymnastics (-10.7%), and Volleyball-Sand/Beach (-9.9%) experienced the largest declines.

In general, the most recent year shares a similar pattern with the five-year trends. This suggests that the increasing participation rates in certain activities have yet to peak in sports like Rugby, Lacrosse, Field Hockey, and Competitive Boxing. However, some sports that increased rapidly over the past five years have experienced recent decreases in participation, including Squash, Ice Hockey, Roller Hockey and Volleyball-Sand/Beach. The reversal of the five-year trends in these sports may be due to a relatively low user base (ranging from 1-5 million) and could suggest that participation in these activities may have peaked.

CORE VS. CASUAL TRENDS IN GENERAL SPORTS

The most popular sports, such as Basketball and Baseball, have a larger core participant base (engaged 13+ times annually) than casual participant base (engaged at least 1 time annually). Less mainstream, less organized sports such as Ultimate Frisbee, Roller Hockey, Squash, and Boxing for Competition have larger casual participation. Although these sports increased in participation over the last five years, the newcomers were mostly casual participants that may be more inclined to switch to other sports or fitness activities, resulting in the declining one-year trends.

National Participatory Trends - General Sports					
Activity	Participation Levels			% Change	
	2012	2016	2017	5-Year Trend	1-Year Trend
Golf * (2011, 2015, and 2016 data)	25,682	24,120	23,815	-7.3%	-1.3%
Basketball	23,708	22,343	23,401	-1.3%	4.7%
Tennis	17,020	18,079	17,683	3.9%	-2.2%
Baseball	12,976	14,760	15,642	20.5%	6.0%
Soccer (Outdoor)	12,944	11,932	11,924	-7.9%	-0.1%
Softball (Slow Pitch)	7,411	7,690	7,283	-1.7%	-5.3%
Football, Flag	5,865	6,173	6,551	11.7%	6.1%
Badminton	7,278	7,354	6,430	-11.7%	-12.6%
Volleyball (Court)	6,384	6,216	6,317	-1.0%	1.6%
Football, Touch	7,295	5,686	5,629	-22.8%	-1.0%
Soccer (Indoor)	4,617	5,117	5,399	16.9%	5.5%
Football, Tackle	6,220	5,481	5,224	-16.0%	-4.7%
Volleyball (Sand/Beach)	4,505	5,489	4,947	9.8%	-9.9%
Gymnastics	5,115	5,381	4,805	-6.1%	-10.7%
Track and Field	4,257	4,116	4,161	-2.3%	1.1%
Cheerleading	3,244	4,029	3,816	17.6%	-5.3%
Racquetball	4,070	3,579	3,526	-13.4%	-1.5%
Pickleball	N/A	2,815	3,132	N/A	11.3%
Ultimate Frisbee	5,131	3,673	3,126	-39.1%	-14.9%
Ice Hockey	2,363	2,697	2,544	7.7%	-5.7%
Softball (Fast Pitch)	2,624	2,467	2,309	-12.0%	-6.4%
Lacrosse	1,607	2,090	2,171	35.1%	3.9%
Wrestling	1,922	1,922	1,896	-1.4%	-1.4%
Roller Hockey	1,367	1,929	1,834	34.2%	-4.9%
Rugby	887	1,550	1,621	82.8%	4.6%
Field Hockey	1,237	1,512	1,596	29.0%	5.6%
Squash	1,290	1,549	1,492	15.7%	-3.7%
Boxing for Competition	959	1,210	1,368	42.6%	13.1%
NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over					
Legend:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)	

*2017 information not available for **Golf.** Information to be released by National Golf Foundation. Participation figures above reflect 2011, 2015, and 2016 data.

NATIONAL TRENDS IN GENERAL FITNESS

Overall, national participatory trends in fitness have experienced strong growth in recent years. Many of these activities have become popular due to an increased interest among Americans to improve their health and enhance quality of life by engaging in an active lifestyle. These activities also have very few barriers to entry, which provides a variety of options that are relatively inexpensive to participate in and can be performed by most individuals.

The most popular fitness activity, by far, is Fitness Walking, which had about 110.8 million participants in 2017, increasing 2.7% from the previous year. Other leading fitness activities based on total number of participants include Treadmill (52.9 million), Free Weights (52.2 million), Running/Jogging (50.7 million), Weight/Resistance Machines (36.2 million), and Stationary Cycling (36.0 million).

Over the last five years, the activities growing most rapidly are Non-Traditional/Off-Road Triathlons (74.7%), Trail Running (57.6%), and Aerobics (32.7%). Over the same time frame, the activities that have undergone the most decline include: Boot Camps Style Cross Training (-11.3%), Stretching (-7.5%), and Weight/Resistance Machines (-6.9%).

In the last year, activities with the largest gains in participation were Triathlon Non-Traditional/Off Road (10.1%), Running/Jogging (7.1%), and Trail Running (6.6%). From 2016-2017, the activities that had the most decline in participation were Traditional/Road Triathlon (-8.9%), Cardio Kickboxing (-3.0%), and Calisthenics/Bodyweight Exercise (-2.6%).

CORE VS. CASUAL TRENDS IN GENERAL FITNESS

It should be noted that many of the activities that are rapidly growing have a relatively low user base, which allows for more drastic shifts in terms of percentage, especially for five-year trends. Increasing casual participants may also explain the rapid growth in some activities. For instance, core/casual participation trends showed that over the last five years, casual participants increased drastically in Non-Traditional/ Off Road (119.6%) and Tai Chi (26.9%), while the core participant base of both activities experienced significantly less growth.

National Participatory Trends - General Fitness					
Activity	Participation Levels			% Change	
	2012	2016	2017	5-Year Trend	1-Year Trend
Fitness Walking	114,029	107,895	110,805	-2.8%	2.7%
Treadmill	50,839	51,872	52,966	4.2%	2.1%
Free Weights (Dumbbells/Hand Weights)	N/A	51,513	52,217	N/A	1.4%
Running/Jogging	51,450	47,384	50,770	-1.3%	7.1%
Weight/Resistant Machines	38,999	35,768	36,291	-6.9%	1.5%
Stationary Cycling (Recumbent/Upright)	35,987	36,118	36,035	0.1%	-0.2%
Stretching	35,873	33,771	33,195	-7.5%	-1.7%
Elliptical Motion Trainer*	28,560	32,218	32,283	13.0%	0.2%
Free Weights (Barbells)	26,688	26,473	27,444	2.8%	3.7%
Yoga	23,253	26,268	27,354	17.6%	4.1%
Calisthenics/Bodyweight Exercise	N/A	25,110	24,454	N/A	-2.6%
Choreographed Exercise	N/A	21,839	22,616	N/A	3.6%
Aerobics (High Impact)	16,178	21,390	21,476	32.7%	0.4%
Stair Climbing Machine	12,979	15,079	14,948	15.2%	-0.9%
Cross-Training Style Workout	N/A	12,914	13,622	N/A	5.5%
Stationary Cycling (Group)	8,477	8,937	9,409	11.0%	5.3%
Trail Running	5,806	8,582	9,149	57.6%	6.6%
Pilates Training	8,519	8,893	9,047	6.2%	1.7%
Cardio Kickboxing	6,725	6,899	6,693	-0.5%	-3.0%
Boot Camp Style Cross-Training	7,496	6,583	6,651	-11.3%	1.0%
Martial Arts	5,075	5,745	5,838	15.0%	1.6%
Boxing for Fitness	4,831	5,175	5,157	6.7%	-0.3%
Tai Chi	3,203	3,706	3,787	18.2%	2.2%
Barre	N/A	3,329	3,436	N/A	3.2%
Triathlon (Traditional/Road)	1,789	2,374	2,162	20.8%	-8.9%
Triathlon (Non-Traditional/Off Road)	1,075	1,705	1,878	74.7%	10.1%
NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over					
Legend:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)	

*Cardio Cross Trainer is merged to Elliptical Motion Trainer

NATIONAL TRENDS IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

Results from the SFIA report demonstrate a contrast of growth and decline in participation regarding outdoor/adventure recreation activities. Much like the general fitness activities, these activities encourage an active lifestyle, can be performed individually or within a group, and are not as limited by time constraints.

In 2017, the most popular activities, in terms of total participants, from the outdoor/adventure recreation category include: Day Hiking (44.9 million), Road Bicycling (38.8 million), Freshwater Fishing (38.3 million), and Camping within ¼ mile of Vehicle/Home (26.2 million).

From 2012-2017, BMX Bicycling (83.4%), Adventure Racing (56.3%), Backpacking Overnight (38.3%), and Day Hiking (30.1%) have undergone the largest increases in participation. Similarly, in the last year, activities growing most rapidly include: BMX Bicycling (10.0%), Backpacking Overnight (8.1%), and Day Hiking (6.6%).

The five-year trend shows activities declining most rapidly were In-Line Roller Skating (-20.7%), Camping within ¼ mile of Home/Vehicle (-16.5%), and Birdwatching (-9.2%). More recently, activities experiencing the largest declines were Adventure Racing (-15.7%), Traditional Climbing (-9.4%), and In-Line Roller Skating (-2.1%).

CORE VS. CASUAL TRENDS IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

National participation trends for outdoor activities is on the rise; however, In-Line Roller Skating and Freshwater Fishing only experienced increases in *casual* participation over the last five years. Any decline in participation over the last five years was mainly ascribed to decreases in core participants for activities such as In-Line Roller Skating (-32.6%), Skateboarding (-10.7%), Road Bicycling (-10.4%), Camping Recreational Vehicle (-10.0%), and Archery (-3.2%).

National Participatory Trends - Outdoor / Adventure Recreation					
Activity	**Participation Levels**			**% Change**	
	2012	**2016**	**2017**	**5-Year Trend**	**1-Year Trend**
Hiking (Day)	34,519	42,128	44,900	30.1%	6.6%
Bicycling (Road)	39,790	38,365	38,866	-2.3%	1.3%
Fishing (Freshwater)	39,002	38,121	38,346	-1.7%	0.6%
Camping (< 1/4 Mile of Vehicle/Home)	31,454	26,467	26,262	-16.5%	-0.8%
Camping (Recreational Vehicle)	15,903	15,855	16,159	1.6%	1.9%
Fishing (Saltwater)	12,000	12,266	13,062	8.9%	6.5%
Birdwatching (>1/4 mile of Vehicle/Home)	13,535	11,589	12,296	-9.2%	6.1%
Backpacking Overnight	7,933	10,151	10,975	38.3%	8.1%
Bicycling (Mountain)	7,265	8,615	8,609	18.5%	-0.1%
Archery	7,173	7,903	7,769	8.3%	-1.7%
Fishing (Fly)	5,848	6,456	6,791	16.1%	5.2%
Skateboarding	6,227	6,442	6,382	2.5%	-0.9%
Roller Skating, In-Line	6,647	5,381	5,268	-20.7%	-2.1%
Bicycling (BMX)	1,861	3,104	3,413	83.4%	10.0%
Adventure Racing	1,618	2,999	2,529	56.3%	-15.7%
Climbing (Traditional/Ice/Mountaineering)	2,189	2,790	2,527	15.4%	-9.4%
NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over					
Legend:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)	

NATIONAL TRENDS IN AQUATIC ACTIVITY

Swimming is unquestionably a lifetime sport, which is most likely why it has experienced such strong participation growth among the American population. In 2017, Fitness Swimming is the absolute leader in overall participation (27.1 million) for aquatic activities, due in large part to its broad, multigenerational appeal. In the most recent year, Fitness Swimming reported the strongest growth (2.0%) among aquatic activities, while Aquatic Exercise and Competitive Swimming experienced decreases in participation.

Aquatic Exercise has had a strong participation base of 10.4 million, however it also has recently experienced a slight decrease in participants (-1.1%). Based on previous trends, this activity could rebound in terms of participation due largely to ongoing research that demonstrates the activity's great therapeutic benefit coupled with increased life expectancies and a booming senior population. Aquatic Exercise has paved the way as a less stressful form of physical activity, while allowing similar benefits as land-based exercises, such as aerobic fitness, resistance training, flexibility, and balance. Doctors are still recommending Aquatic Exercise for injury rehabilitation, mature patients, and patients with bone or joint problems. Compared to a standard workout, Aquatic Exercise can significantly reduce stress placed on weight-bearing joints, bones, and muscles, while also reducing swelling.

National Participatory Trends - Aquatics					
Activity	**Participation Levels**			**% Change**	
	2012	**2016**	**2017**	**5-Year Trend**	**1-Year Trend**
Swimming (Fitness)	23,216	26,601	27,135	16.9%	2.0%
Aquatic Exercise	9,177	10,575	10,459	14.0%	-1.1%
Swimming (Competition)	2,502	3,369	3,007	20.2%	-10.7%
NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over					
Legend:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)	

CORE VS. CASUAL TRENDS IN AQUATIC ACTIVITY

While all activities have undergone increases in participation over the last five years, most recently, casual participation (1-49 times) is increasing much more rapidly than core participation (50+ times). For the five-year timeframe, casual participants of Competition Swimming increased by 56.2%, Aquatic Exercise by 24.8%, and Fitness Swimming by 21.0%. However, core participants of Competition Swimming decreased by -6.5% and Aquatic Exercise declined by -4.6% (from 2012 to 2017).

NATIONAL TRENDS IN WATER SPORTS/ACTIVITIES

The most popular water sports/activities based on total participants in 2017 were Recreational Kayaking (10.5 million), Canoeing (9.2 million), and Snorkeling (8.3 million). It should be noted that water activity participation tends to vary based on regional, seasonal, and environmental factors. A region with more water access and a warmer climate is more likely to have a higher participation rate in water activities than a region that has long winter seasons or limited water access. Therefore, when assessing trends in water sports and activities, it is important to understand that fluctuations may be the result of environmental barriers which can greatly influence water activity participation.

Over the last five years, Stand-Up Paddling (138.9%) was by far the fastest growing water activity, followed by White Water Kayaking (33.1%), Recreational Kayaking (28.7%), and Sea/Tour Kayaking (20.8%). Although the five-year trends show water sport activities are getting more popular, the most recent year shows a different trend. From 2016-2017 Stand-Up Paddling Recreational Kayaking reflect much slower increases in participation (3.3% and 5.2%), while White Water Kayaking (-2.0%), Sea/Tour Kayaking (-5.4%) both show decreases in participation numbers.

From 2012-2017, activities declining most rapidly were Jet Skiing (-22.6%), Water Skiing (-19.4%), and Wakeboarding (-10.8%). In the most recent year, activities experiencing the greatest declines in participation included: Boardsailing/Windsurfing (-9.4%), Canoeing (-8.2%), and Scuba Diving (-7.6%).

National Participatory Trends - Water Sports / Activities					
Activity	Participation Levels			% Change	
	2012	2016	2017	5-Year Trend	1-Year Trend
Kayaking (Recreational)	8,187	10,017	10,533	28.7%	5.2%
Canoeing	9,813	10,046	9,220	-6.0%	-8.2%
Snorkeling	8,664	8,717	8,384	-3.2%	-3.8%
Jet Skiing	6,996	5,783	5,418	-22.6%	-6.3%
Sailing	3,841	4,095	3,974	3.5%	-3.0%
Water Skiing	4,434	3,700	3,572	-19.4%	-3.5%
Rafting	3,756	3,428	3,479	-7.4%	1.5%
Stand-Up Paddling	1,392	3,220	3,325	138.9%	3.3%
Wakeboarding	3,368	2,912	3,005	-10.8%	3.2%
Kayaking (Sea/Touring)	2,446	3,124	2,955	20.8%	-5.4%
Scuba Diving	2,781	3,111	2,874	3.3%	-7.6%
Surfing	2,545	2,793	2,680	5.3%	-4.0%
Kayaking (White Water)	1,878	2,552	2,500	33.1%	-2.0%
Boardsailing/Windsurfing	1,372	1,737	1,573	14.7%	-9.4%
NOTE: Participation figures are in 000's for the US population ages 6 and over					
Legend:	Large Increase (greater than 25%)	Moderate Increase (0% to 25%)	Moderate Decrease (0% to -25%)	Large Decrease (less than -25%)	

CORE VS. CASUAL TRENDS IN WATER SPORTS/ACTIVITIES

As mentioned previously, regional, seasonal, and environmental limiting factors may influence the participation rate of water sport and activities. These factors may also explain why all water-based activities have more casual participants than core participants, since frequencies of activities may be constrained by uncontrollable factors.

ACTIVITY BY GENERATION

Analyzing participation by age for recreational activities reveals that fitness and outdoor sports were the most common activities across all generations. Breaking down activity level by generation shows a converse correlation between age and healthy activity rates.

Generation Z (born 2000+) were the most active, with only 17.6% identifying as inactive. Approximately 65% of individuals within this generation where active in 2017; with 26.3% being active to a healthy level, 18.5% being active and high calorie, and 20.1% being casual active and low/med calorie.

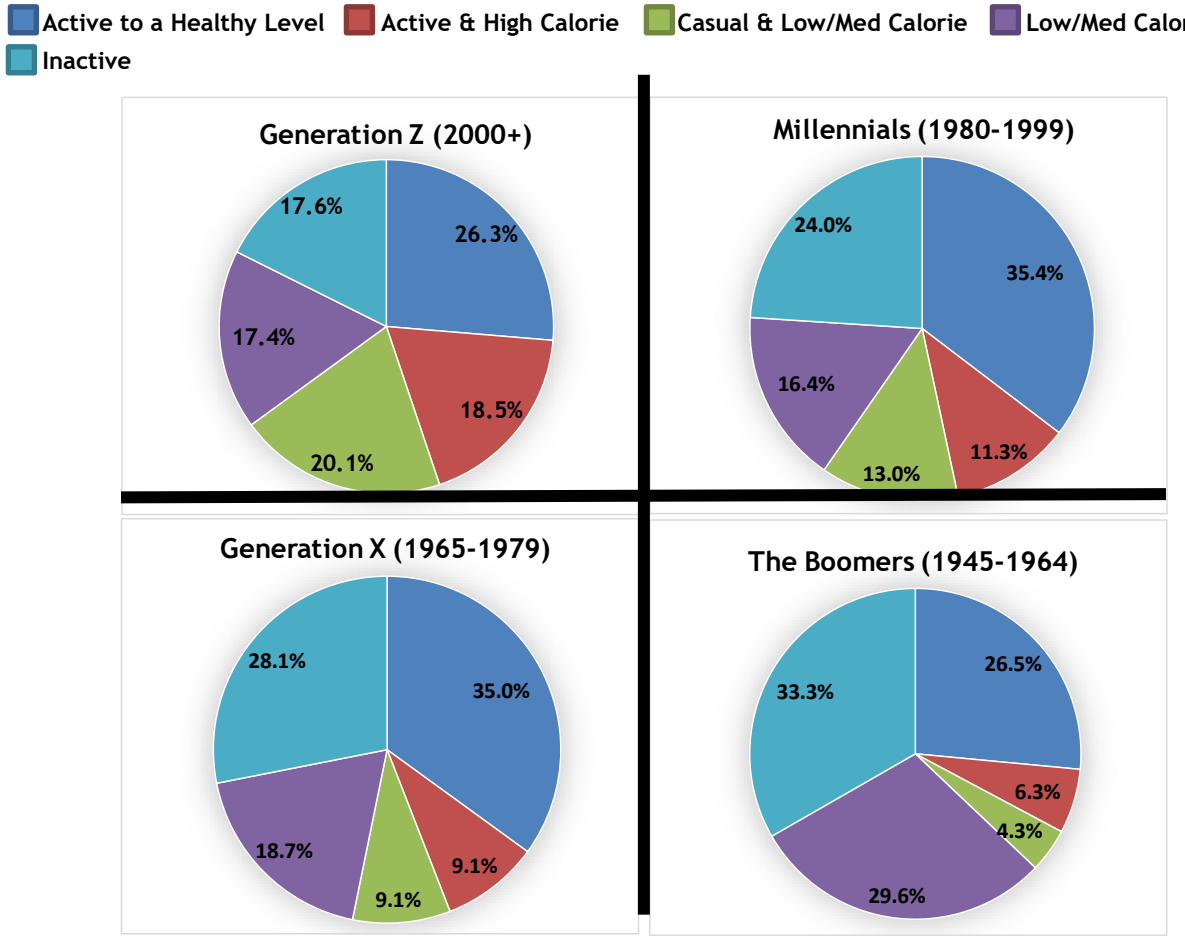
Almost half (46.7%) of **millennials (born 1980-1999)** were active to a healthy level (35.4%) or active and high calorie (11.3%), while 24.0% claimed they were inactive. Even though this inactive rate is much higher than Generation Z's (17.6%), it is still below the national inactive rate (28%).

Generation X (born 1965-1979) has the second highest active to a healthy level rate (35.0%) among all generations, only being 0.4% less than Millennials. At the same time, they also have the second highest inactive rate, with 28.1% not active at all.

The Boomers (born 1945-1964) were the least active generation, with an inactive rate of 33.3%. This age group tends to participate in less intensive activities. Approximately 34% claimed to engage in casual and low/med calorie (4.3%) or low/med calorie (29.6%) burning activities.

2017 PARTICIPATION RATES BY GENERATION

US population, Ages 6+

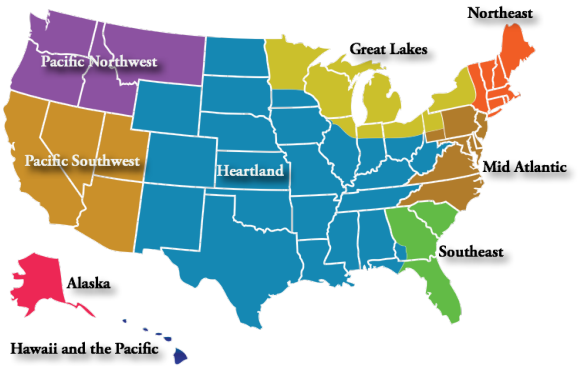


*Times per year: Casual (1-50), Active (51-150), Active to Healthy Level (151+)

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROGRAMMING TRENDS

PROGRAMS OFFERED BY PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES (MID-ATLANTIC REGION)

National Recreation and Park Association's ("NRPA's") *Agency Performance Review 2017* summarizes key findings from NRPA Park Metrics, which is a benchmark tool that compares the management and planning of operating resources and capital facilities of park and recreation agencies. The report contains data from 925 park and recreation agencies across the U.S. as reported between 2014 and 2016.



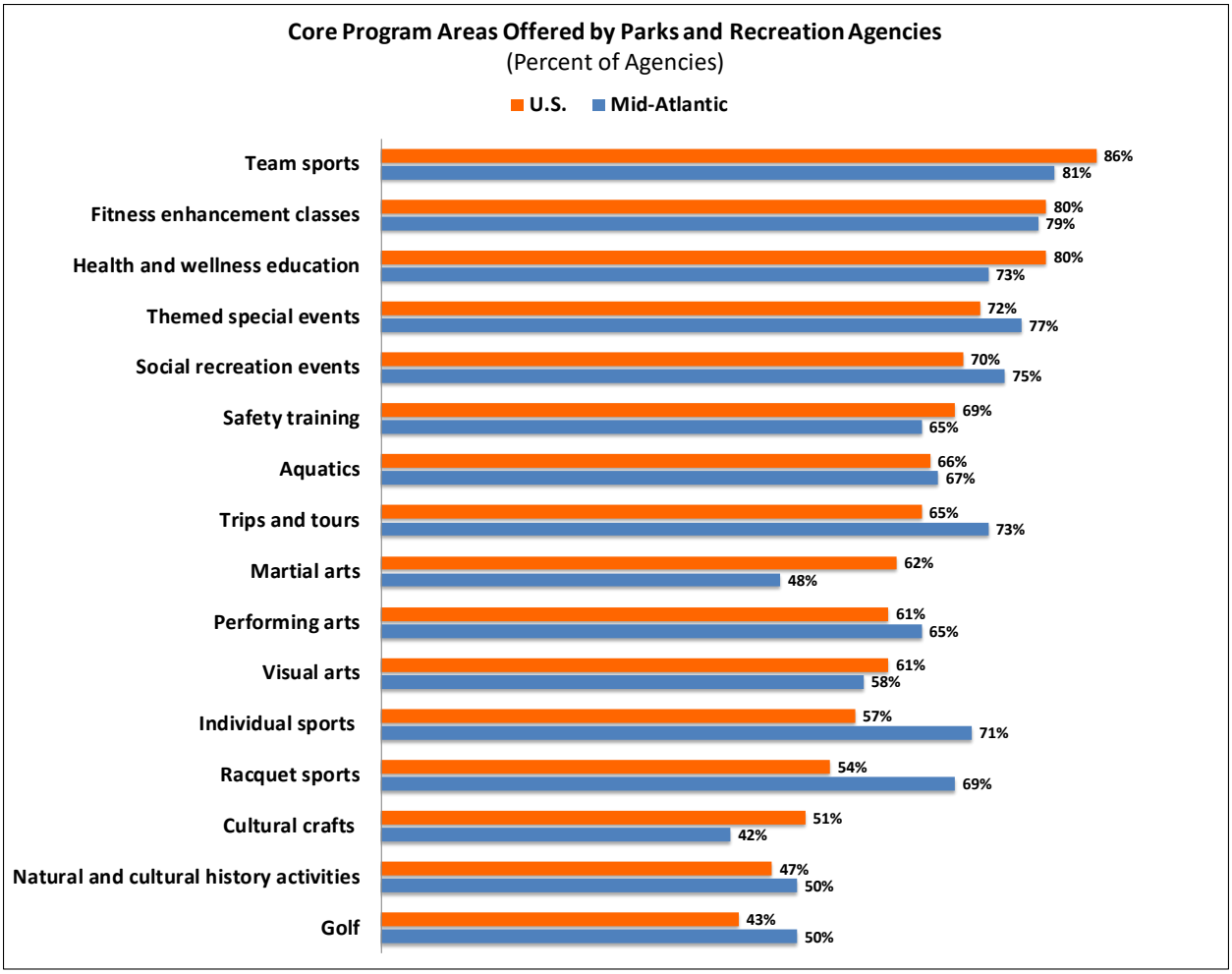
The report shows that typical agencies (i.e. those at the median values) offer 175 programs annually, with more than 50% of those programs offered as fee-based events.

Based on information reported to the NRPA, the top five programming activities most frequently offered by park and recreation agencies, both in the U.S. and regionally, are described in the table below. A complete comparison of regional and national programs offered by agencies can be found below.

The U.S. and Mid-Atlantic agencies comprise of 5 of the top most offered program areas. The agency offerings' data was similar to the national averages as well. The popular programs included Team sports, Fitness enhancement classes, Themed special events, Social Recreation Events, and Health and Wellness Education, along with Trips and Tours showing the same offering percentage as Health and Wellness Education.

Top 5 Most Offered Core Program Areas (Offered by Parks and Recreation Agencies)	
U.S. (% of agencies offering)	**Mid-Atlantic (% of agencies offering)**
• Team sports (86%)	• Team Sports (81%)
• Fitness enhancement classes (80%)	• Fitness Enhancement Classes (79%)
• Health and wellness education (80%)	• Themed Special Events (77%)
• Themed special events (72%)	• Social Recreation Events (75%)
• Social recreation events (70%)	• Health and Wellness Education (73%) • Trips and Tours (73%)

In general, Mid-Atlantic park and recreation agencies offer programs at a higher rate than the national average. In addition to the top offered programs, Mid-Atlantic agencies offer programs such as trips and tours, individual sports, and racquet sports at a higher rate than the average agency in the U.S.



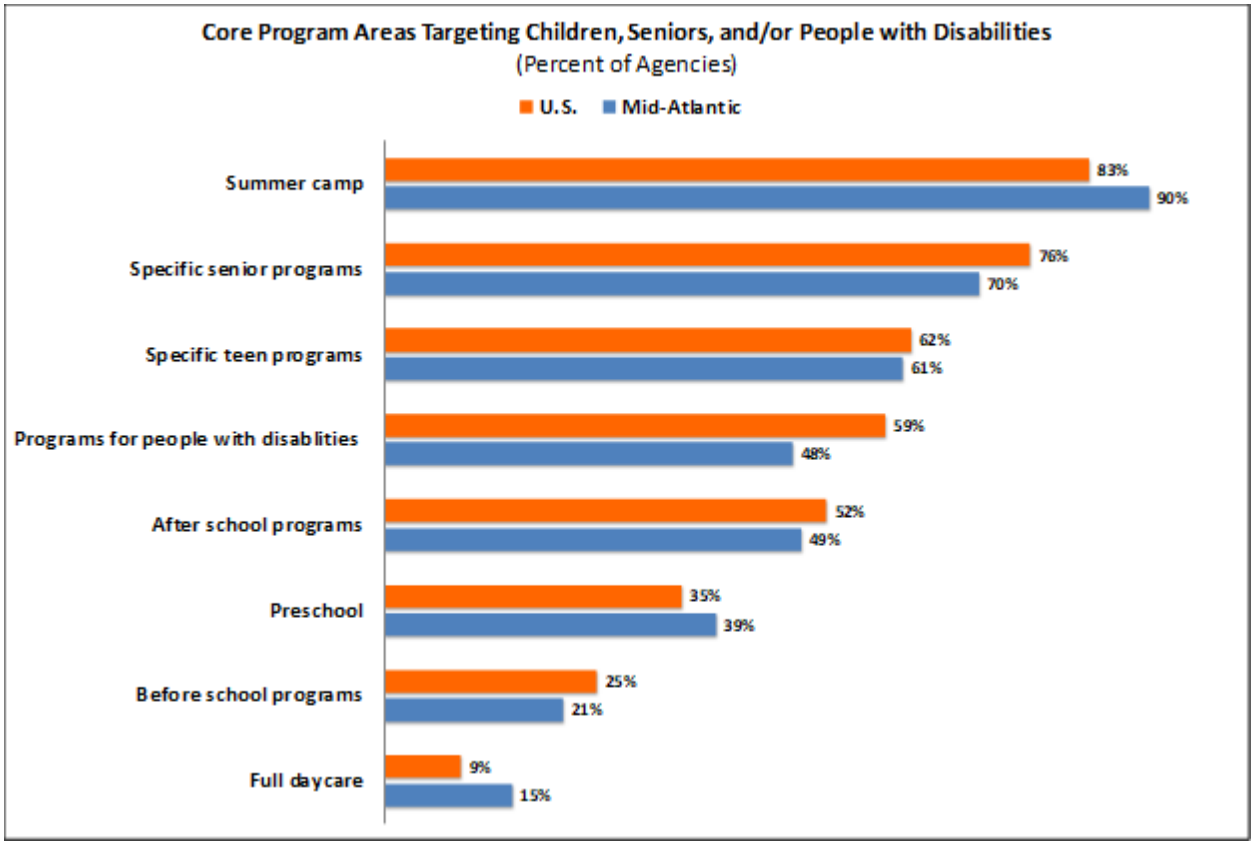
TARGETED PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN, SENIORS, AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

To better understand targeted programs by age segment, the NRPA also tracks program offerings that cater to children, seniors, and people with disabilities, on a national and regional basis.

Based on information reported to the NRPA, the top three activities that target children, seniors, and/or people with disabilities most frequently offered by park and recreation agencies are described in the table below. A complete comparison of regional and national programs offered by agencies can be found below.

Top 3 Most Offered Core Program Areas (Targeting Children, Seniors, and/or People with Disabilities)	
U.S. (% of agencies offering)	**Mid-Atlantic (% of agencies offering)**
• Summer Camp (83%)	• Summer Camp (90%)
• Senior Programs (76%)	• Senior Programs (70%)
• Teen Programs (62%)	• Teen programs (61%)

Agencies in the Mid-Atlantic tend to offer targeted programs at a lower rate than the national average agency, except for Summer camps, Preschool and Full Daycare.



LOCAL SPORT AND LEISURE MARKET POTENTIAL

MARKET POTENIAL INDEX (MPI)

The following charts show sport and leisure market potential data for the City's service area, as provided by ESRI. A Market Potential Index (MPI) measures the probable demand for a product or service within the City. The MPI shows the likelihood that an adult resident of the target area will participate in certain activities when compared to the U.S. national average. The national average is 100; therefore, numbers below 100 would represent lower than average participation rates, and numbers above 100 would represent higher than average participation rates. The service area is compared to the national average in four (4) categories – general sports, fitness, outdoor activity, and commercial recreation.

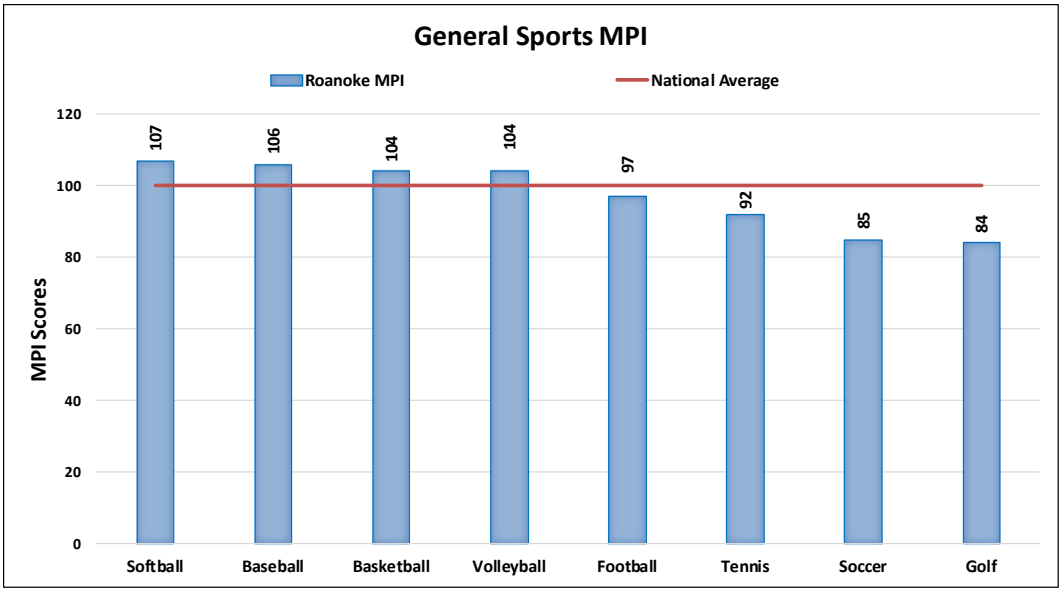
Overall, the City demonstrates below average market potential index (MPI) numbers; this is particularly noticeable when analyzing the fitness and outdoor activities. Nearly every activity within these categories has below average MPI scores (<100). Analyzing MPI for general sports, shows around half of the activities have above average MPI scores.

These overall low MPI scores show the City's residents may be forcing barriers to participating in many recreational activities, such as limited access to parks, facilities and programs or lower income earning capabilities of the population served. Analyzing MPI scores for recreational activities can be particularly insightful when the City is developing new programs or making capital investments, as a strong tool to estimate resident attendance and participation.

As seen in the charts below, the following sport and leisure trends are most prevalent for residents within the City. The activities are listed in descending order, from highest to lowest MPI score. High index numbers (100+) are significant because they demonstrate that there is a greater potential that residents within the service area will actively participate in offerings provided by the City.

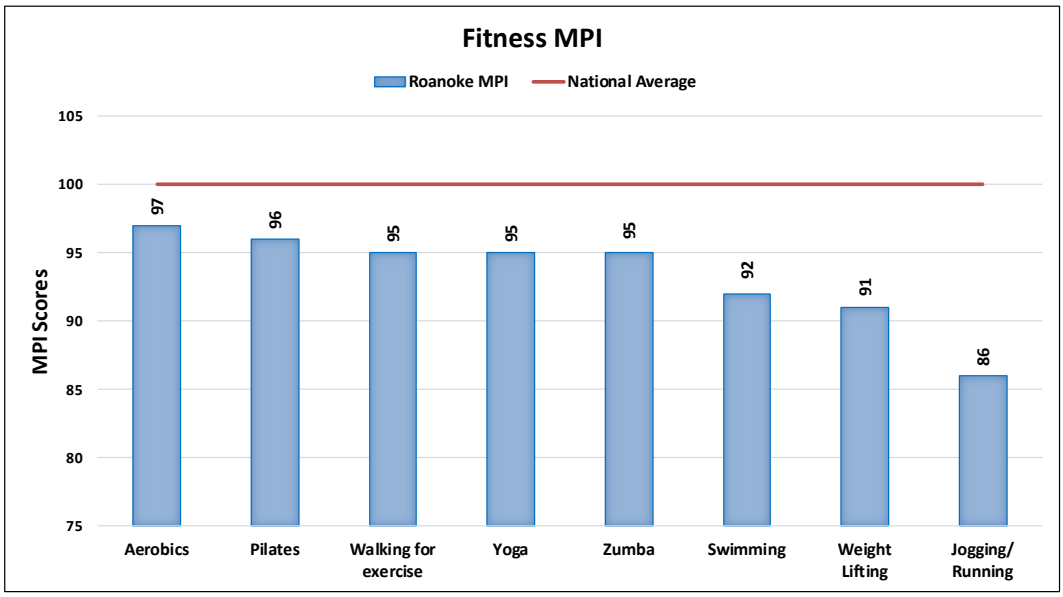
GENERAL SPORTS MARKET POTENTIAL

When analyzing the general sports MPI chart, Softball (107 MPI), Baseball (106 MPI), Basketball (104 MPI) and Volleyball (104 MPI) are the most popular activities amongst City of Roanoke residents when compared to the national average.



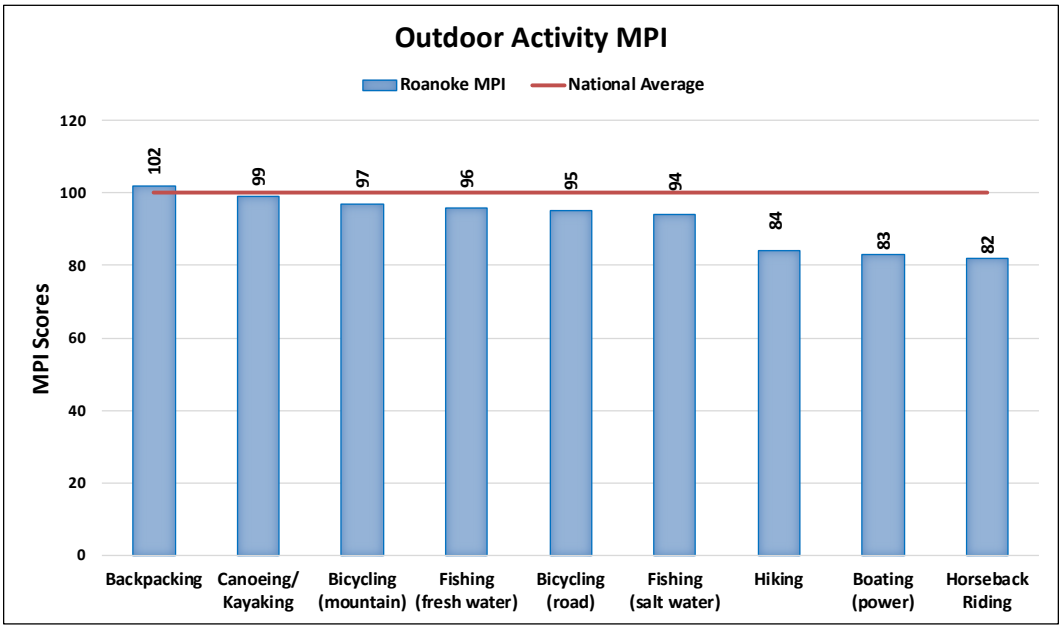
FITNESS MARKET POTENTIAL

When analyzing the fitness MPI chart, Aerobics (97 MPI), Pilates (96 MPI), and Walking for Exercise (95 MPI) are the most popular activities amongst the City's residents when compared to the national average.



OUTDOOR ACTIVITY MARKET POTENTIAL

When analyzing the outdoor activity MPI chart, Backpacking (102 MPI), Canoeing/ Kayaking (99 MPI), and Mountain Biking (97 MPI) are the most popular activities amongst the City's residents when compared to the national average.



1.1.3 TRENDS IMPLICATIONS

Below are some potential implications for the City based on the Trends Analysis utilizing both local and national recreational trends.

First, with Softball, Baseball, Basketball, and Volleyball being heavily participated in nationally as well as locally, it is essential that the City continues offering these activities for youth and adult residents.

Second, the City should look at increasing connectivity and access to more adventurous activities regarding the outdoors. With Backpacking (102 MPI), Canoeing/Kayaking (99 MPI), Bicycling – mountain (97 MPI) Fishing – fresh water (96 MPI) and Bicycling – road (95 MPI), it is essential for the City to provide residents with ample opportunities and programs for outdoor activities. With roughly 56% of outdoor activities showing scores from mid-to-high 90s, it's possible for participation to increase with more focus on the restructure and exposure of those particular activities.

Finally, it is observed that health and fitness activities have low participation in the City. It is advised The City continues offering these fitness opportunities. Furthermore, it is recommended that the City perform program assessments and re-visit enrollment costs to boost participation.

1.1.4 CONCLUSION

Based on the market research, the City has a diverse population compared to the national average, with large representation of Black Alone residents. In addition to the increase in diversity, the age segment distribution reflects an aging trend, as the senior population is expected to increase over the next 15 years. It's important to continue to evaluate programs and services to ensure that participation rates reflect the expected demographic shifts of the service area.

The City's population also demonstrates limited earning capabilities, as income per capita and median household income are well below state and national levels. This is important to consider in assessing program offerings, as local residents may be more sensitive to increases in pricing and costs associated with participating. It may be necessary to provide additional low-cost recreational opportunities, appropriate levels of subsidy, and options for financial assistance to ensure all residents have access to recreational programs.

From a national perspective many recreational activities related to sports, fitness, and outdoor/adventure are experiencing increased participation rates. When surveying parks and recreation agencies from the Mid-Atlantic region, program offerings for trips and tours, individual sports, and racquet sports are more prevalent than the national average.

Assessing the local market potential (MPI) for recreational activities, City residents are expected to participate less frequently than the national level for most activities. Only a few activities were slightly above average for sports, such as softball, baseball, basketball, and volleyball; while fitness and outdoor/adventure activities were consistently below expected national participation rates. Low MPI rates for the City could be attributed to factors related to the limited earning capabilities of residents, availability/accessibility of parks and facilities, and/or other involvement barriers. It will be important to identify the most influential barriers to participation and develop effective strategies for increasing participation in recreational pursuits among residents in the future.

APPENDIX C - BENCHMARK

The table below lists each benchmark agency in the study, arranged by population size served, and reveals key characteristics of each jurisdiction. The overview also indicates which agencies that have achieved CAPRA accreditation or are a Gold Medal agency along with the year won. Roanoke represents the second highest population (99,830) and has the third highest population density (2,347 residents per sq. mi.).

Agency	State	Population	Jurisdiction Size (Sq. Mi.)	Population per Sq. Mi.	NRPA Gold Medal	CAPRA Accredited
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	WA	139,400	33.40	4,174	No	Yes
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	VA	99,830	42.53	2,347	No	Yes
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	VA	93,735	251.30	373	No	No
Asheville Parks and Recreation	NC	91,000	44.93	2,025	Yes (2002)	No
Bend Park and Recreation District	OR	88,138	42.08	2,094	Yes (2006)	Yes
James City County Parks and Recreation	VA	74,404	142.00	524	Yes (2012)	Yes

BENCHMARK COMPARISON

PARKS ACREAGE

The following table provides a general overview of each system's park acreage. Roanoke has the highest total acres owned or managed (13,903). Assessing level of service for park acres, Roanoke ranks first with 139.3 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, which is exceptional and is above NRPA's upper quartile for all agencies with 16.6 acres per 1,000 residents. This exceptionally high level of service is largely driven by the high amount of non-maintained acres (natural areas) found at Carvins Cove Natural Reserve.

Agency	Population	Total Acres Owned or Managed	Total Developed Acres	Percentage of Developed Acres	Total Acres per 1,000 Residents
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	99,830	13,903	1,360	10%	139.3
Bend Park and Recreation District	88,138	3,035	1,972	65%	34.4
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	93,735	2,248	1,348	60%	24.0
James City County Parks and Recreation	74,404	1,592	424	27%	21.4
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	139,400	2,800	2,230	80%	20.1
Asheville Parks and Recreation	91,000	926	871	94%	10.2

NRPA Median 9.6 Acres per 1,000 Residents
NRPA Lower Quartile 4.6 Acres per 1,000 Residents
NRPA Upper Quartile 16.6 Acres per 1,000

TRAIL MILEAGE

By comparing total trail mileage to the population of the service area, the level of service provided to the community can be determined, which is expressed as trail miles for every 1,000 residents. As seen below, Roanoke is among the best in class agencies nationwide with the highest total trail mileage per capita (0.91 miles per 1,000) among benchmark agencies. Benchmark agencies, as a whole, are providing high levels of service for trail mileage, as majority of benchmark agencies is above the national best practice of 0.25-0.5 miles of trail per 1,000 residents.

Agency	Population	Soft Trail Miles	Paved Trail Miles	Total Trail Miles	Trail Miles per 1,000 Residents
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	99,830	70.5	20.4	90.9	0.91
Bend Park and Recreation District	88,138	49.1	20.9	70.0	0.79
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	139,400	-	-	97.0	0.70
James City County Parks and Recreation	74,404	30.5	16.1	46.6	0.63
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	93,735	35.3	3.2	38.5	0.41
Asheville Parks and Recreation	91,000	-	6.0	6.0	0.07

Best Practice Agencies 0.25-0.5 Trail Miles per 1,000 Residents

FTE'S PER 10,000 RESIDENTS

This section compares levels of staffing for each system by comparing full-time equivalents (FTEs) to total population. In order to provide a level comparison of staffing among benchmark agencies, total FTEs are calculated by summing all the hours worked by departmental staff and dividing the total by 2,080, which is traditionally accepted as equivalent to the total annual hours worked by one full-time employee.

Total FTEs per 10,000 residents is a key performance metric that assesses how well each agency is equipped, in terms of human resources, to serve its jurisdiction. Among peer agencies, Roanoke is lowest among the other benchmark agencies.

Agency	Population	Total FTEs	FTEs per 10,000 Residents
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	93,735	300	32.0
Bend Park and Recreation District	88,138	243	27.6
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	139,400	222	15.9
James City County Parks and Recreation	74,404	111	15.0
Asheville Parks and Recreation	91,000	91	10.0
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	99,830	93	9.3

NRPA Median 7.3 FTEs per 10,000 Residents
NRPA Lower Quartile 3.7 FTEs per 10,000 Residents
NRPA Higher Quartile 14.9 FTEs per 10,000 Residents

OPERATING BUDGET

Benchmark agencies reported a wide range of annual operating expenditures, from $31.2 million (Bellevue) to $5.9 million (James City County). Dividing the annual operational budget to the service area's population allows for a comparison of how much each agency is spending per resident.

Roanoke is ranked the lowest among the benchmark agencies and slightly lower than the national median, for spending per resident. While a lower expense per resident can suggest some efficiencies in operation, it can also signal limited program offerings, lower maintenance standards or ability to maintain what currently exists and minimal opportunities to invest in growing programs, staffing or marketing efforts.

Agency	Population	Total Operating Expense	Operating Expense per Resident
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	139,400	$ 31,259,588	$ 224.24
Bend Park and Recreation District	88,138	$ 18,766,000	$ 212.92
Asheville Parks and Recreation	91,000	$ 10,267,618	$ 112.83
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	93,735	$ 9,788,700	$ 104.43
James City County Parks and Recreation	74,404	$ 5,998,006	$ 80.61
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	99,830	$ 5,437,195	$ 54.46

Total Annual Operating Expenditures
- **NRPA Median $3,501,000**
- **NRPA Lower Quartile $1,202,000**
- **NRPA Higher Quartile $9,446,000**

Operating Expense per Resident
- **NRPA Median $77.32 per Resident**
- **NRPA Lower Quartile $39.84 per Resident**
- **NRPA Higher Quartile $141.89 per Residents**

FUNDING SOURCES

The following table is a breakdown of each peer agency's funding sources along with NRPA's average distribution of percentages. As seen, Roanoke has the highest percentage of general fund tax support of any agency (91%) and is higher than the NRPA average (59%). The remaining 8% comes from earned/ generated revenue and indicates an opportunity to explore other earned income and creative funding sources to help diversify funding and create greater financial sustainability.

Agency	General Fund Tax Support	Dedicated Levies	Earned / Generated Revenue	Other Dedicated Taxes	Sponsorships	Grants	Other
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	91%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bend Park and Recreation District	0%	66%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%
James City County Parks and Recreation	40%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asheville Parks and Recreation	80%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	51%	0%	49%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	69%	2%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NRPA Average Distribution	**59%**	**8%**	**26%**	**2%**	**1%**	**2%**	**3%**

NON-TAX REVENUES

By comparing each agency's annual non-tax revenue to the population, the annual revenue generated on a per resident basis can be determined. As seen below, there is a large discrepancy in revenue-generating capabilities among benchmark agencies. Roanoke falls at the bottom of the benchmark agencies for earned income generated per resident ($5.70); also, is lower than NRPA's lower quartile ($6.73). Roanoke is limited in its revenue generation, and a strong emphasis should be placed on increasing earned income for the Department.

Agency	Population	Total Non-Tax Revenue	Revenue per Resident
Bend Park and Recreation District	88,138	$ 7,313,523	$ 82.98
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	139,400	$ 9,159,063	$ 65.70
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	93,735	$ 4,885,039	$ 52.12
James City County Parks and Recreation	74,404	$ 3,628,929	$ 48.77
Asheville Parks and Recreation	91,000	$ 2,038,554	$ 22.40
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	99,830	$ 569,250	$ 5.70

NRPA Median $19.04 per Resident
NRPA Lower Quartile $6.73 per Resident
NRPA Higher Quartile $51.51 per Residents

OPERATIONAL COST RECOVERY

Operational cost recovery is arrived at by dividing total non-tax revenue by total operating expense, and measures how well each department's revenue generation covers the total cost of operations. Roanoke has the lowest cost recovery rate with 10% and has the lowest median household income ($37,464). NRPA reports the median quartile for agencies at 29% and lower quartile at 14%. This imbalance in revenues to expenses can be largely attributed to the significantly low level of revenue generation in comparison to the other benchmark agencies.

In most agencies, programs and signature facilities help drive the operational revenue generation and, consequently, higher cost recovery e.g. Green Ridge Recreation Center in Roanoke County generates over 50% of their total non-tax revenues. Thus, the lack of facilities with revenue generating capabilities is a significant limiting factor to the city's ability to generate incremental revenue from their existing offerings.

Agency	Median Household Income	Total Non-Tax Revenue	Total Operating Expense	Operational Cost Recovery
James City County Parks and Recreation	$ 80,226	$ 3,628,929	$ 5,998,006	61%
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	$ 60,380	$ 4,885,039	$ 9,788,700	50%
Bend Park and Recreation District	$ 55,625	$ 7,313,523	$ 18,766,000	39%
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	$ 100,703	$ 9,159,063	$ 31,259,588	29%
Asheville Parks and Recreation	$ 44,946	$ 2,038,554	$ 10,267,618	20%
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	$ 37,464	$ 569,250	$ 5,437,195	10%

NRPA Median 29% Cost Recovery
NRPA Lower Quartile 14% Cost Recovery
NRPA Higher Quartile 50% Cost Recovery

CURRENT CAPITAL IMRPOVEMENT BUDGET

The following table shows the capital budget for years 2015, 2016, and 2017. Roanoke Parks and Recreation has the lowest reported forecasted CIP with $6.5 million followed closely by Asheville with $6.7 million. James City County did not report their forecasted capital budget.

Agency	CIP Budget 2015	CIP Budget 2016	CIP Budget 2017	Forecasted Capital Budget (2019-2024)
Bend Park and Recreation District	$ 24,000,000	$ 11,930,000	$ 9,027,000	$ 86,065,000
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	$ -	$ -	$ 8,420,000	$ 56,072,000
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	$ 1,160,000	$ 2,210,000	$ 5,110,000	$ 9,676,606
Asheville Parks and Recreation	$ 1,450,000	$ 2,521,863	$ 2,770,528	$ 6,742,391
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000	$ 2,500,000	$ 6,500,000
James City County Parks and Recreation	$ 582,000	$ 385,000	$ 250,000	$ -

INDOOR RECREATION SPACE

Assessing the available indoor community/recreation center space among benchmark agencies, many of the peer agencies are providing at or above best practice level of service. By dividing the existing square footage by the total population, the amount of indoor space available per resident can be determined. Roanoke's 0.49 square feet per resident is lowest among the peer agencies and much lower than the accepted national best practice of 1.5-2.0 sq. ft. of indoor space per resident.

Agency	Population	Number of Indoor Recreation Facilities	Sq. Ft. of Indoor Recreation Facilities	Sq. Ft. per Resident
Asheville Parks and Recreation	91,000	10	215,841	2.37
Bellevue Parks and Community Services Department	139,400	10	267,000	1.92
James City County Parks and Recreation	74,404	2	110,524	1.49
Bend Park and Recreation District	88,138	4	128,889	1.46
Roanoke County Parks and Recreation	93,735	5	130,055	1.39
Roanoke Parks and Recreation	99,830	6	49,155	0.49

Best Practice Agencies 1.5-2.0 Sq. Ft. per Resident

INNOVATION

Benchmark agencies were asked to provide an example of an innovative way in which their Department promotes or champions concerning social equity, health and wellness, and conservation. Only Roanoke, Bend, and Roanoke County provided information. The following are their examples:

Roanoke Parks and Recreation

A. Social Equity: 1) Partnership with Roanoke Outside Foundation to offer the GO Outside Festival to over 40k participants free of charge.
B. Health and Wellness: 1) Partnership with the Virginia Department of Health with the MEND Program and working with the USDA Food Summer Food Service program providing over $200k

worth of meals to the youth in our community.2) Partnered with Roanoke College study of childhood obesity and chronic disease risk zones per City School data. This data helps us prioritize areas for play that is more active, trails, and park amenities.

C. Conservation: 1) Partners with Stormwater Division regarding property management of park parcels that lie within the floodway. 2) re-naturalize unprogrammed park areas such that we have native perennial wildflower management areas that are designed to improve conservation and sustainability.

Bend Park and Recreation District

A. Social Equity: BPRD has a needs-based assistance programming, offering discounted programming to underserved population. They also offer free community events programming such as 4th of July, Let's Picnic, Days of Play, Free Family nights, Discover Nature Days. In the summer alone BPRD hosts over 140 free activities and events.
B. Health and Wellness: Health and Wellness fair, Free Fitness Weeks (offered 3x year), Kids on the Move – free afternoon childcare, Silver Sneakers and insurance supported older adult fitness programing for activity
C. Conservation: Partnership with Upper Deschutes Watershed Council on Joint projects around river health and cleanup events. Strategic Energy Management which is a partnership with Energy Trust of Oregon to reduce energy consumption. Partnership with various other conservation groups: Oregon State University Master Gardeners, City of Bend Waterwise programs. Various Habitat management with Audubon Society and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for bird boxes and geese relocation. District Natural Resources also works continuously on planting native species and eradicating noxious weeds.

Roanoke County Parks and Recreation

A. Social Equity: 1) Inclusion of foster care promotions within recreation guide, 2) charitable special event sponsorships like Hike for Hospice and Toys for Tots, 3) RecBucks program
B. Health and Wellness: 1) Sports Marketing, 2) Spartan Kids Race sponsorship, 3) Rewards points for program participation, 4) Green Ridge Recreation Center wellness programming, 5) Brambleton Center wellness programming, 6) Development of greenways and trails
C. Conservation: 1) Explore Park Adventure Plan – Special Places Inventory, 2) Partnership with Blue Ridge Parkway to provide National Park Service Ranger Programs at Explore Park, 3) Partners with Community Development – Stormwater Division regarding management or County-owned parcels that are in the floodway and floodplain, 4) Partners with Community Development to place stormwater conservation easements on County owned and/or managed lands, 5) Tree City USA Designation (20 year anniversary in 2018), 6) Serves on Roanoke Valley Urban Forestry Council, 7) Annual Arbor Day Plantings, 8) Environmental Education Programming At Camp Roanoke and Explore Park, 9) Hinchee Trail Project – Connection to Cravins

APPENDIX D - FOCUS GROUPS, STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS, AND PUBLIC FORUM

As a fundamental component of the planning process, the consultant team conducted a series of focus group and stakeholder interviews to develop a sound understanding of the parks system in Roanoke through the lens of the constituents served. Questions asked of participants pertain to perceived strengths, potential opportunities, and top priorities for the Department.

The feedback received from community stakeholders is critical to the discovery phase of the process and many of the themes that emerge in these meetings help influence later recommendations of the Plan. Approximately 250+ individuals participated, representing a variety of interest, influence, and perspective within the city, including:

- Elected officials
- City departmental leaders
- Key parks and recreation staff
- Recreation Advisory Board
- School District
- Sports organizations
- Chamber of Commerce
- Local businesses
- Strategic community partners
- Community advocacy and development groups
- Various user groups

In addition to the focus group and stakeholder interviews, four public forums were held to solicit more feedback and provide an open invitation for the general public to provide input. The public forum sites included the Eureka Park Recreation Center, Preston Park Recreation Center, Jackson Park Library, and Grandin CoLab. These locations were strategically selected and geographically distributed to provide ample opportunity for a variety of residents to participate. These forums followed an open house format, where participants could learn about the planning process and express their opinions on the strengths, opportunities, and priorities of Roanoke Parks and Recreation. Also, each public forum audience participated in live polling related to visitation, facility/amenity needs, and user preferences.

FINDINGS

The following sections summarize interview feedback received from focus groups, stakeholders, and public forum participants based on inquiries related to strengths, opportunities, and top priorities for the system.

PERCEIVED STRENGTHS

The most frequently identified strength among interviewees were related to program offerings and the greenway network.

Programming: The Department is perceived to deliver high-quality programming that is affordable and accessible. A wide variety of creative offerings contributes to the Department's capabilities in meeting/exceeding the diverse needs of the community and providing programs with broad age-segment appeal. Interview participants suggested the Department provides top-notch programming in athletics, youth activities, special events, and outdoor/adventure activities.

Parks and Greenways: Many respondents also identified the parks, facilities, and greenways (linear parks) as strengths of the system. Interviews highlighted the quantity and variety of experiences available to residents, as well as the balance of natural settings and developed parkland. Park sites and facilities are perceived to be well-maintained and easily accessible. Residents especially value the connectivity and availability of trails and greenways throughout the city, although there is room for the system to be expanded and enhanced further.

Trails: Those interviewed are also excited about the recent progress made in developing mountain biking trails and receiving designation from International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA). Park sites and facilities noted by interviewees as strengths of the system include: Mill Mountain, Carvins Cove, proximity to Blue Ridge Parkway, availability of high-quality rental facilities, and the new tennis courts at River's Edge Sports Complex.

Staff: The current staff of the Department was also identified as a strength. Interviewees suggest that parks employees are knowledgeable and passionate about their work, and the hospitality extended to users creates a welcoming, family-friendly environment. Other comments regarding staff point to the overall responsiveness and cooperation of the Department, as well as the resourcefulness and creativity of individual employees when interacting with users.

Partnerships: The Department is also recognized in the community for its ability to engage in partnerships that add great value to the system. Over time, the Department has demonstrated that it can attract alternative sources of income and collaboration in program delivery from a variety of public and private partner organizations throughout the community. Of note, the park system has enhanced service delivery through solid working relationships with schools, alternative recreation providers in the area, sports organizations, and private entities.

Marketing and Branding: Some interviewees added that the Department's marketing efforts and the branding ("PLAY Roanoke") are another strength of the system. Respondents suggested the Department has effective outreach and communication with residents, along with strong promotion of offerings. Participants also cited good use of marketing channels, such as PLAY Magazine, the Department's website (www.playroanoke.com), and various social media outlets.

POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Upgrades to Existing System: Interviewees identified upgrading and enhancing the current inventory of parks and facilities as the strongest opportunity for the Department. Many referred to a need to develop a large sports complex to help address a severe lack of quality athletic fields, limited availability of indoor gym space, and tennis courts that are deteriorating. Other suggestions for improving parks and facilities included: reopen Roanoke Mountain Campground/explore new camping opportunities; consolidate parklands and remove pocket parks; update the skate park; and develop Horton Park and River's Edge Sports Complex - North.

Connectivity: Connectivity: Respondents identified a need for greater connectivity of both neighborhood and community park sites by developing a comprehensive strategy for expanding the existing trail system. It is important to note that this feedback is at a point in time and not reflective of the comprehensive regional greenway and trails plans (in final stages of development) which will address several of these connection issues.

Amenity Updates: There is also sentiment that many park sites need amenity updates to make them more inviting to visitors, such as more parking, better ADA compliance, increased wayfinding and interpretive signage, and improvements to restroom facilities that are often deemed unsafe.

Maintenance Management Standards: In addition to updates and upgrades to the system, many interviewees stressed the importance of developing maintenance management standards, evaluating amenity/facility lifecycles, and understanding true costs for routine maintenance and upkeep of parkland and facilities for efficient planning in the future.

Serving a Diverse Audience: Another frequent comment from focus group interviews is that the Department needs to increase the overall appeal of recreation programming to serve a more diverse audience. While the Department is providing quality programs for many residents currently, the current mix seems to lack opportunities for teens and young adults, as well as adaptive considerations for populations with disabilities. (Note: All opinions here are subjective and individual opinions. The Department does offer Therapeutic Recreation programs that are contracted through Roanoke County). The Department Interviewees also suggested there is a strong demand for additional programs that

encourage active, healthy lifestyles and improve the overall quality of life in Roanoke, such as fitness programs, outdoor/adventure recreation, and community events.

Greater Staff Diversity and Incentives for Retention: Respondents also identified an opportunity to reduce staff turnover and right-size the current workforce. Much of the turnover is perceived to be attributed the lack of competitive wages and retention rates of part-time employees. Interviewees also indicated the limited diversity of the workforce and would like to see the Department aim to proactively seek to diversify staff to more accurately reflect the makeup of the local populace. Greater internal communication and seeking more input from staff in decision making was another suggestion for improving the current culture of the organization.

Public/Private Partnerships: Interviewees suggested an opportunity exists for the Department to increase and enhance both public and private partnerships. By developing effective new partnerships and strengthening existing ones, the Department could potentially expand its programming mix and increase value for users. Seeking effective and equitable partnerships presents opportunities for higher quality programs and enhanced service delivery. Potential partners identified by interviewees as a focal point for the Department were: local schools, libraries, healthcare providers, the Western Virginia Water Authority, and Explore Park (i.e. Roanoke County Parks, Recreation and Tourism).

Enhance Branding and Marketing: There were also some respondents that expressed a need for enhancing the Department's brand and developing a comprehensive marketing plan. In order to connect better with audiences, the Department should determine its 'story' and develop effective strategies to train staff in spreading consistent and inspiring messaging of who we are and why we are important to the end users.

TOP PRIORITIES

In conclusion of the discussion on perceived strengths and opportunities for the system, those interviewed were asked to identify the top priority for the Department moving forward. In other words, 'If there was one desired outcome, or change, for the Department over the next 5-10 years, what would it be?' Based on response rates and consultant evaluation of all interviews as context, the following represents the top five priorities for the Department, as identified in the interview process:

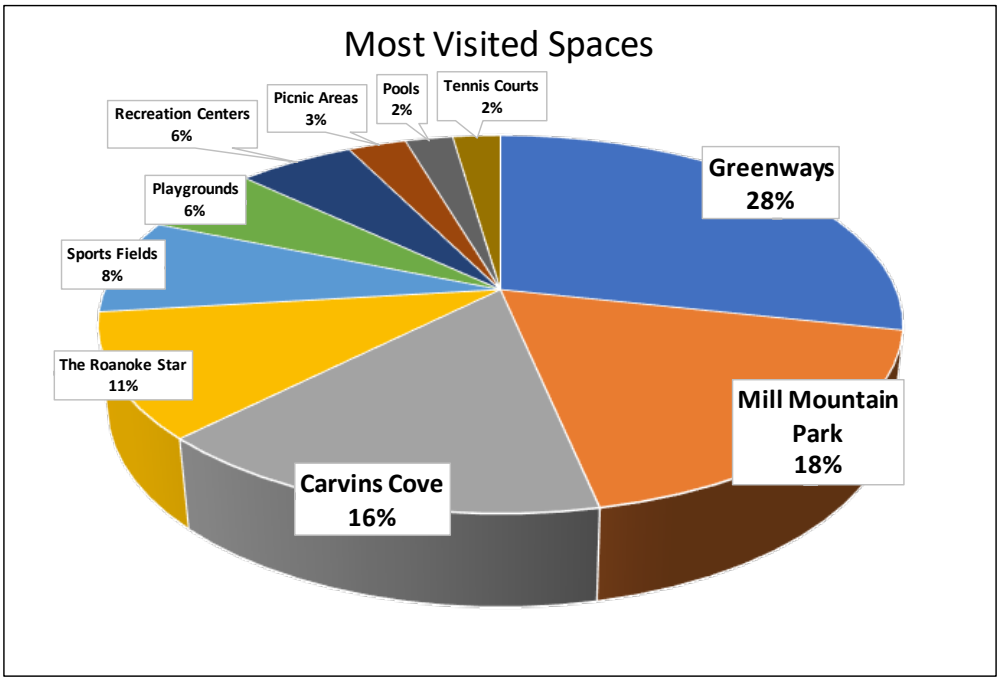
- Increase funding for Parks and Recreation and explore additional funding sources to enhance financial sustainability.
- Increase and enhance athletic facilities and address severe lack of quality sports fields and indoor recreation space.
- Enhance connectivity of greenways and trails system to link park locations and neighborhoods, as well as create connections with other trail systems and communities.
- Increase focus on developing the river as a recreational amenity and increase outdoor/adventure opportunities.
- Improve/enhance partnerships throughout the community to strengthen the system and greater advocacy and support from city leaders.

APPENDIX E - PUBLIC FORUM LIVE POLLING RESULTS

This portion summarizes the results of the live polling conducted during the public forum sessions, which included 250+ individuals in total. Audiences were polled on park visitation, existing facility/amenity needs, potential future development, communication methods, and barriers to participation. The following charts express the consolidated results from all four public forums. It is important to note that this is non-scientific polling and simply a reflection of the responses of the visitors in the meeting at that time.

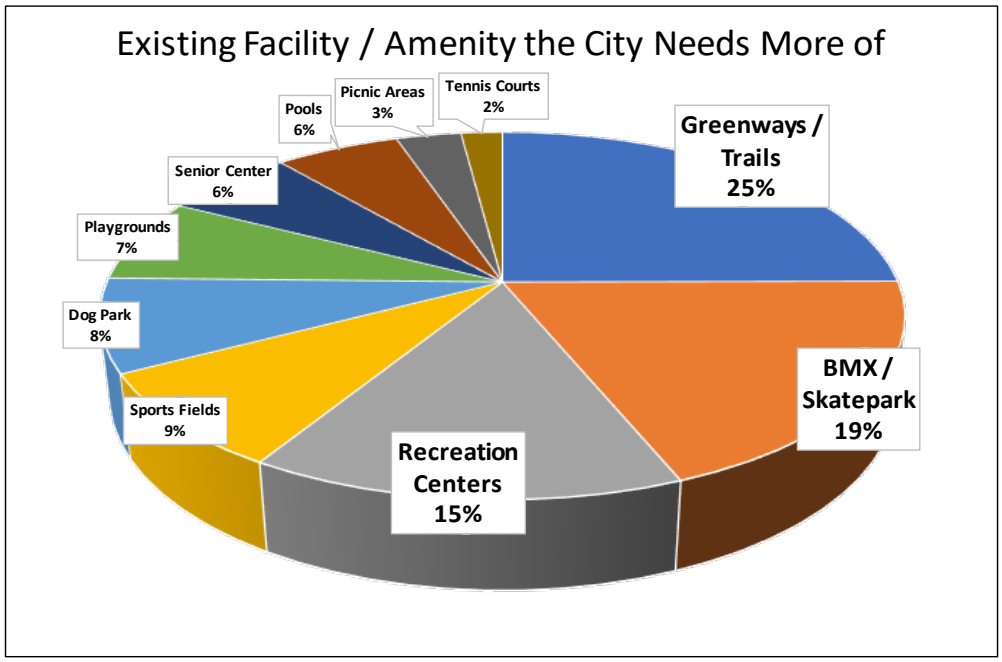
MOST FREQUENTLY VISITED LOCATION

Each participant was asked to select the top three recreation spaces the visit the most. The most frequently visited space was Greenways with 28% of total selections, followed by Mill Mountain Park (18%) and Carvins Cove (16%). The least visited spaces among respondents were Tennis Courts (2%), Pools (2%), and Picnic Areas (3%).



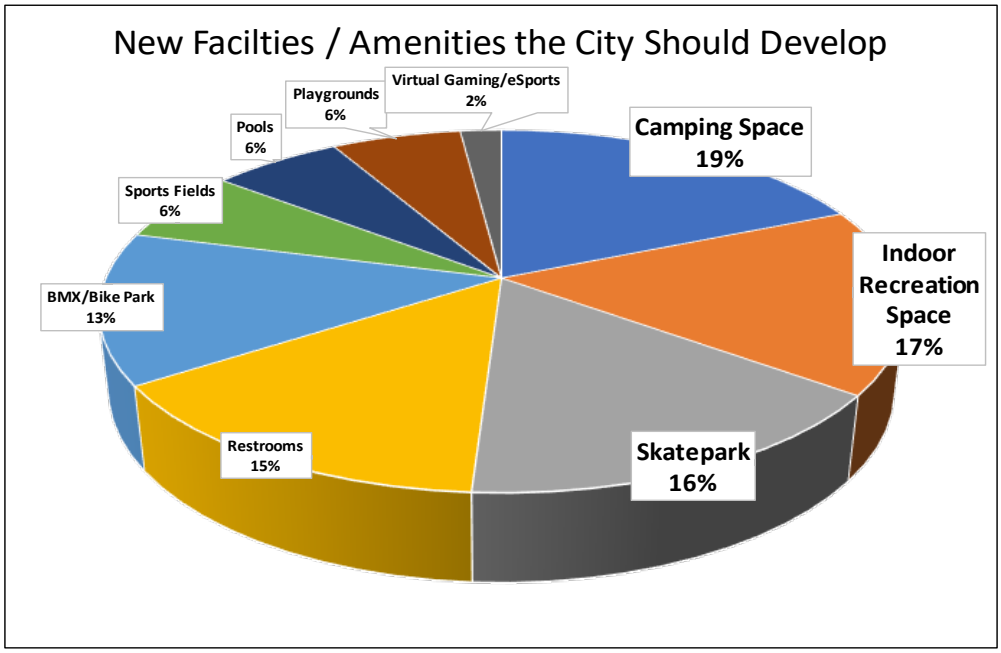
EXISTING FACILITY/AMENITY NEEDS

Each audience was then asked to select the three facilities/amenities they want the City to provide more of for the community. The top facility/amenity selected was Greenways/Trails with 25%, followed by BMX/Skatepark (19%) and Recreation Centers (15%).



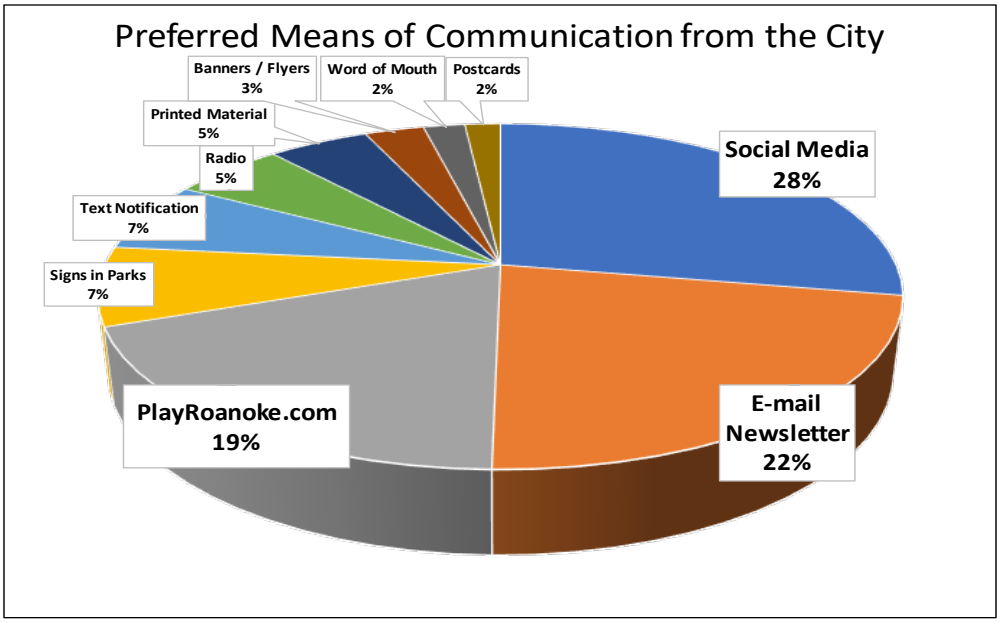
NEW FACILITIES/AMENITIES DESIRED

Participants were also asked to select the top three *new* facilities/amenities they would like the City to provide. The most desirable new facility/amenity is Camping Space (19%), followed closely by Indoor Recreation Space (17%) and Skatepark (16%). Facilities/amenities receiving the least interest for new development were Virtual Gaming/eSports Areas (2%), Playgrounds (6%), Pools (6%), and Sports Fields (6%).



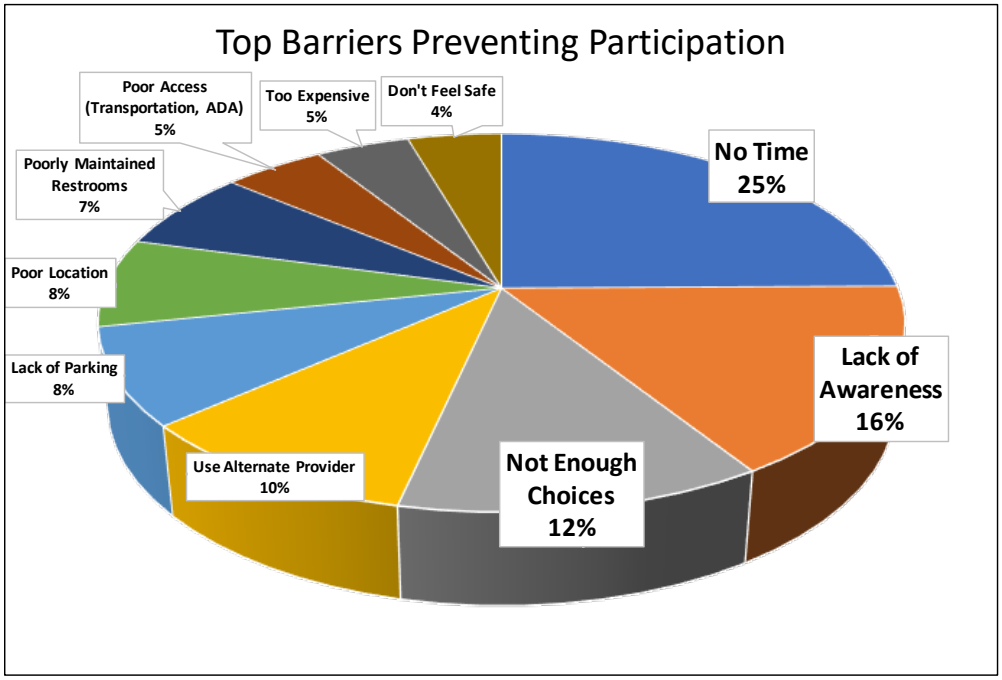
PREFERRED MEANS OF COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY

Public forum attendees were also asked to identify their top three preferred means of communication from the City. The most effective means of communication identified in the poll was Social Media (28%), followed by E-mail Newsletter (22%), and PlayRoanoke.com (19%). Mediums that were least preferred were Postcards (2%), Word Of Mouth (2%), and Banners/Flyers (3%).



TOP BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

Finally, each audience identified the top three barriers that prevent them from participating in the City's offerings. One out of four responses attribute a lack of participation to No Time (25%), followed by Lack of Awareness (16%) and Not Enough Choices (12%). On a positive note, the least cited barriers to participation were Don't Feel Safe (4%), Too Expensive (5%), and Poor Access (5%).



APPENDIX F - LIVE GRAPHIC SKETCHING

In addition, the consulting team also included a live graphic sketch artist at each of the four public meetings. This was critical in order to leverage the value of visual learning and help synthesize and highlight the big ideas of each meeting. It helped the audience see their input being captured in real-time, and made the content of each session understandable, memorable and shareable.

These graphic boards are with the Parks and Recreation Department and kept in various places throughout the system as a constant visual reminder of the community's priorities and their vision for the future: the key tenets of this Plan and the values that the department staff lives by.

MASTER PLAN COMMUNITY INPUT MEETING
with LEON YOUNGER
PRESTON PARK CENTER
ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION
pros consulting INC.
BATHROOM SAFETY
BEAUTIFY THE GREENWAY
INCLUSIVITY
COMMUNITY OUTREACH
TOP PRIORITY
OPEN ROANOKE CAMPGROUND
INCREASED PARKS + REC BUDGET
MORE ATTENTION TO SENIORS
CARVINS COVE DOCK
SKATE PARK - IN CONCRETE -
VISIBLE RIVER
CARVINS COVE
#PLAN 2PLAY
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!
www.playroanoke.com/masterplan
Roanoke's population is 100k and growing!
Middle-age demographic
Roanoke is diverse.
CUSTOM LIVING - AND - AMENITIES
GREENWAYS
MILL MOUNTAIN PARK
CARVINS COVE
MOST POPULAR
GREENWAYS
REC CENTERS
ADVENTURE PARKS
RESTROOMS
CAMP GROUNDS
SKATE PARK
WE NEED MORE!
VISIBLE RIVER
GREENWAY CONNECTIVITY
OPPORTUNITIES
ACCESSIBLE FACILITIES
PUBLIC ART
SKATE PARK
REC CENTERS/INDOOR
BIKE CONNECTIVITY
MORE WATER
SENIOR ACTIVITIES
COMM./OUTREACH
YOUTH ACTIVITIES
AQUATIC SPACE
STRENGTHS
GREENWAYS
RACES
PUBLIC ART
FESTIVALS
PROGRAMS [VARIETY]
PLAYGROUNDS
PARKS
SHOWS AT AMPHITHEATER
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
the sketch effect
VISUAL COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS

MASTER PLAN COMMUNITY INPUT MEETING
WITH NEELAY BHATT
GRANDIN
ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION
pros consulting INC.
www.playroanoke.com/masterplan
WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!!
ROANOKE IS...
GROWING
DIVERSE
BEAUTIFUL
DO YOU KNOW OUR STATS?
We love it and we want more of it!!!
INFORM US ON SOCIAL MEDIA
GREENWAY IS TOPS... again!!
#PLAN 2PLAY
PLACES WHERE ADULTS CAN BE KIDS!
DEDICATED FUNDING
BLUEWAY
SKATE PARK
GREENWAY CONNECTIVITY
TOP PRIORITY
YOUR VOTE COUNTS
STRENGTHS
FRIENDLY STAFF
GREENWAY
PARK MAINTENANCE + CLEANLINESS
VAN TRANPORTATION
PROGRAM VARIETY
UPDATED PLAYGROUNDS
BIKE RENTAL
BIKE RACKS + REPAIRS
FREE EVENTS... GO-FEST!
CONCERTS
MILL MOUNTAIN
AFFORDABILITY OF OFFERINGS
OPPORTUNITIES
THE BLUEWAY
ONLINE USER FRIENDLY REGISTRATION
TENNIS COURT RENOVATION
DOG PARKS
CAMPGROUNDS
CLEAN ENERGY / PARK SOLAR POWER
FOOD FOREST + URBAN FORESTRY
GREENWAY CONNECTIVITY
ADULT INTERATIVE FITNESS / OUTDOOR
ALL BATHROOMS ACCESSIBLE YEAR ROUND
SKATEBOARD PARK
the sketch effect
VISUAL COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS

APPENDIX G – DETAILED CITIZEN SURVEY

OVERALL FACILITY USE AND RATINGS

Overall Use: Eighty-two percent (82%) of households surveyed indicated they had visited City of Roanoke's parks and recreation facilities during the past year. The top three facilities that households have used or visited during the past year, were: paved trails/greenways, regional parks (Mill Mountain, River's Edge) and the Elmwood amphitheater. Respondents were asked to indicate which facilities they or members of their household visited the most often, in which the top three facilities rated, were: paved trails/greenways, neighborhood parks, and the Elmwood amphitheater. When asked to rate the level of maintenance of all park and recreation facilities/parks; fifty-five percent (55%) of respondents rated facilities/parks as "good" and 29% rated facilities/parks as "excellent".

Respondents were asked how often they and/or members of their household had used various recreation centers during the past 12 months, by percentage of respondents, twenty-three percent (23%) use the Discovery Center and 15% use the Eureka Center. From the percentage of households that have used recreation centers, twenty-two percent (22%) rated the overall quality of the recreation centers as "excellent" and 56% rated the overall quality as "good".

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AND RATINGS

Overall Participation: Nineteen percent (19%) of households surveyed indicated that they had participated in the City of Roanoke recreation programs during the past 12 months.

Use: When asked how many different recreation programs or activities their household have participated in, 34% of respondents who had participated in a program within the past 12 months indicated they participated in at least one program, 56% participated in 2-3 programs, and 10% participated in 4-6 programs. Forty-four percent (44%) of respondents indicated the reason they participate is because of the location of the program and/or facility, 35% indicated it was because their friends participate, and 32% indicated it was because of the times the program is offered. From the respondents who had participated in programs in the past 12 months were asked to rate the overall quality of programs. Thirty-one percent (31%) of participants rated the overall quality of programs as "excellent" and 42% rated them as "good". The top three programs respondents indicated that they had participated in the most often, were: special events (15%), adult fitness and wellness programs (9%), and canoeing, kayaking, and paddle sports (8%).

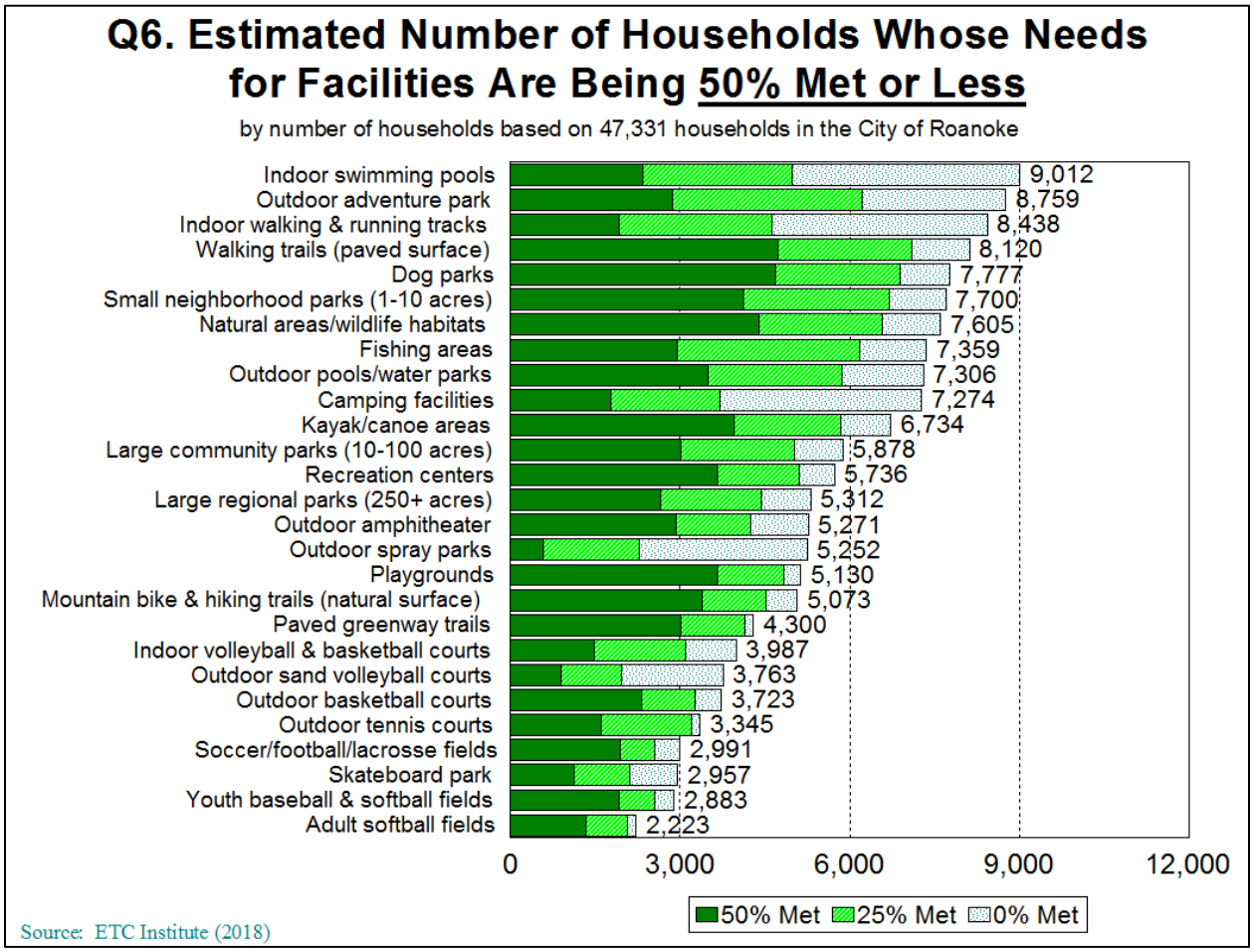
BARRIERS TO PARK, FACILITY AND PROGRAM USAGE

Respondents were asked from a list of 19 potential reasons to identify what prevents them from using parks, recreation facilities, and programs more often. The top three reasons residents indicated as what is preventing them from using parks and recreation facilities/programs, were: I do not know what is being offered (38%), not enough time (28%), and fees are too high (25%).

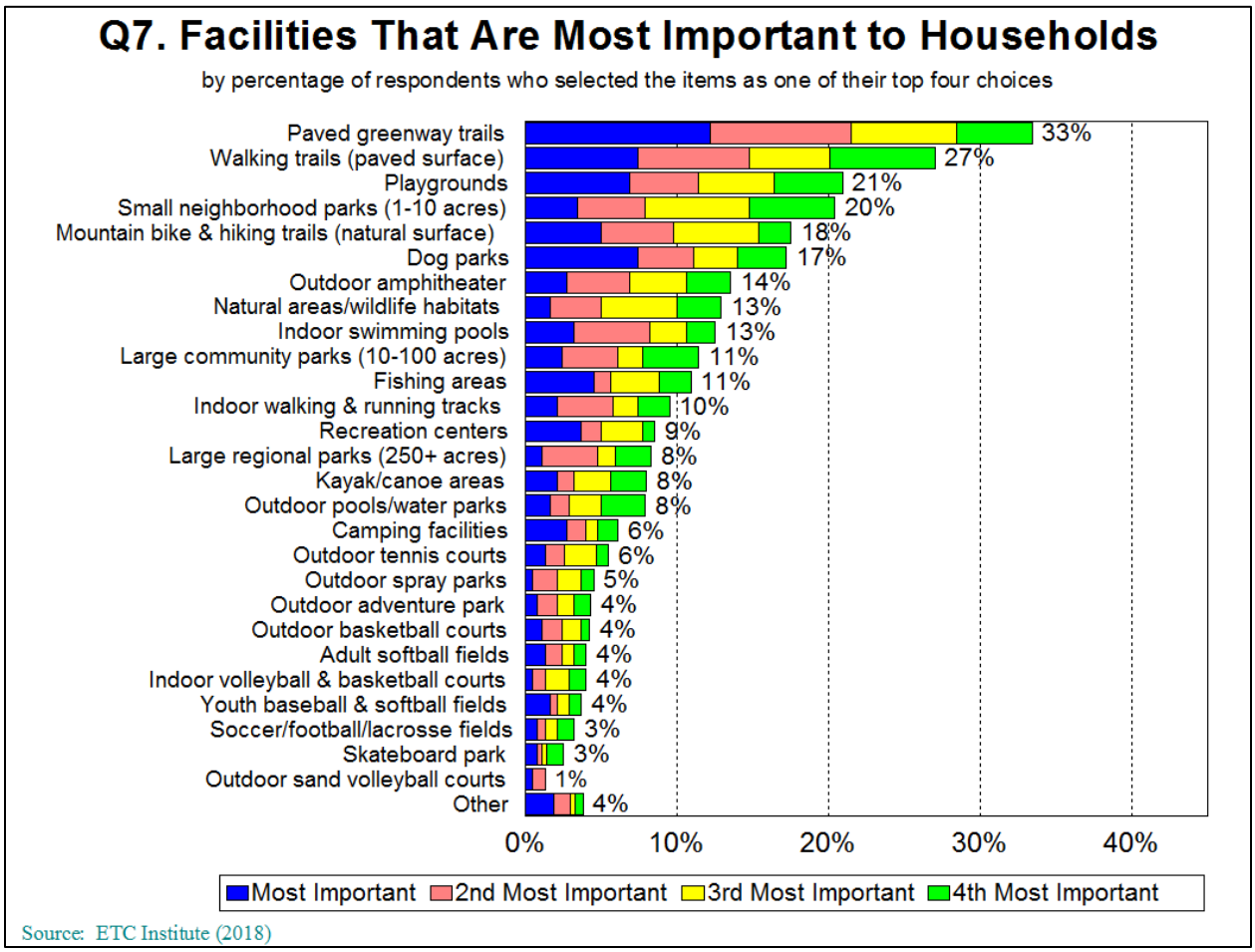
FACILITY NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Facility Needs: Respondents were asked to identify if their household had a need for 27 recreation facilities and rate how well their needs for each were currently being met. Based on this analysis, ETC Institute was able to estimate the number of households in the community that had the greatest "unmet" need for various facilities.

The three recreation facilities with the highest percentage of households that indicated a need for the facility, were: paved walking trails (57%), paved greenway trails (54%), and small neighborhood parks (49%). When ETC Institute analyzed the needs in the community, five facilities stood out as a need that affected more than 20,000 households. ETC Institute estimates a total of 9,012 of the 47, 331 households in the City of Roanoke have unmet needs for indoor swimming pools. The estimated number of households that have unmet needs for each of the 27 facilities that were assessed is shown in the table below.



Facility Importance: In addition to assessing the needs for each facility, ETC Institute also assessed the importance that residents placed on each facility. Based on the sum of respondents' top four choices, the three most important facilities to residents were: paved greenway trails (33%), paved walking trails (27%), and playgrounds (21%). The percentage of residents who selected each facility as one of their top four choices is shown below.

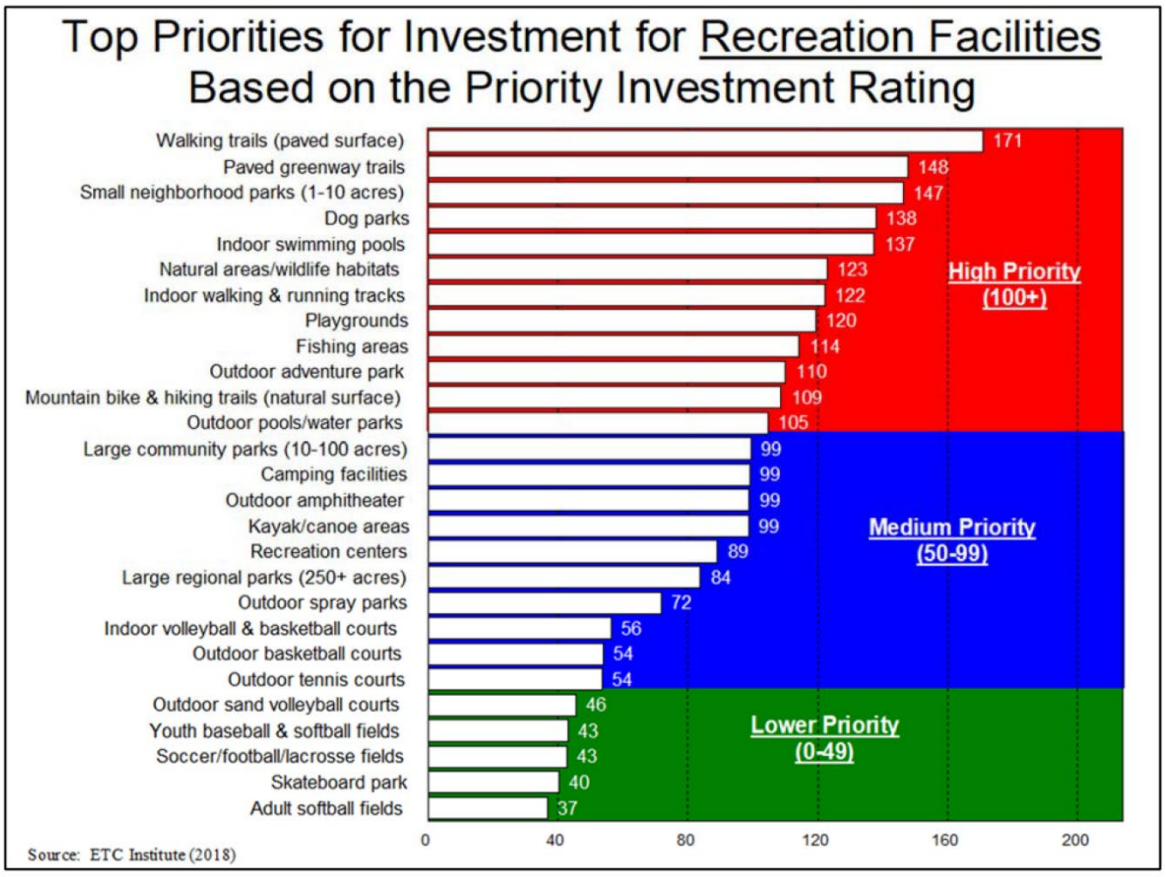


Priorities for Facility Investments: The Priority Investment Rating (PIR) was developed by ETC Institute to provide organizations with an objective tool for evaluating the priority that should be placed on Parks, Recreation and Forestry investments. The Priority Investment Rating (PIR) equally weights (1) the importance that residents place on facilities and (2) how many residents have unmet needs for the facility.

Based the Priority Investment Rating (PIR), the following twelve facilities were rated as high priorities for investment:

- Paved walking trails (PR=171)
- Paved greenway trails PR=148)
- Small neighborhood parks (PR=147)
- Dog parks (PR=138)
- Indoor swimming pools (PR=137)
- Natural areas/wildlife habitats (PR= 123)
- Indoor walking and running tracks (PR=122)
- Playgrounds (PR=120)
- Fishing areas (PR=114)
- Outdoor adventure park (PR=110)
- Mountain bike and hiking trails with natural surface (PR=109)
- Outdoor pools/water parks (PR=105)

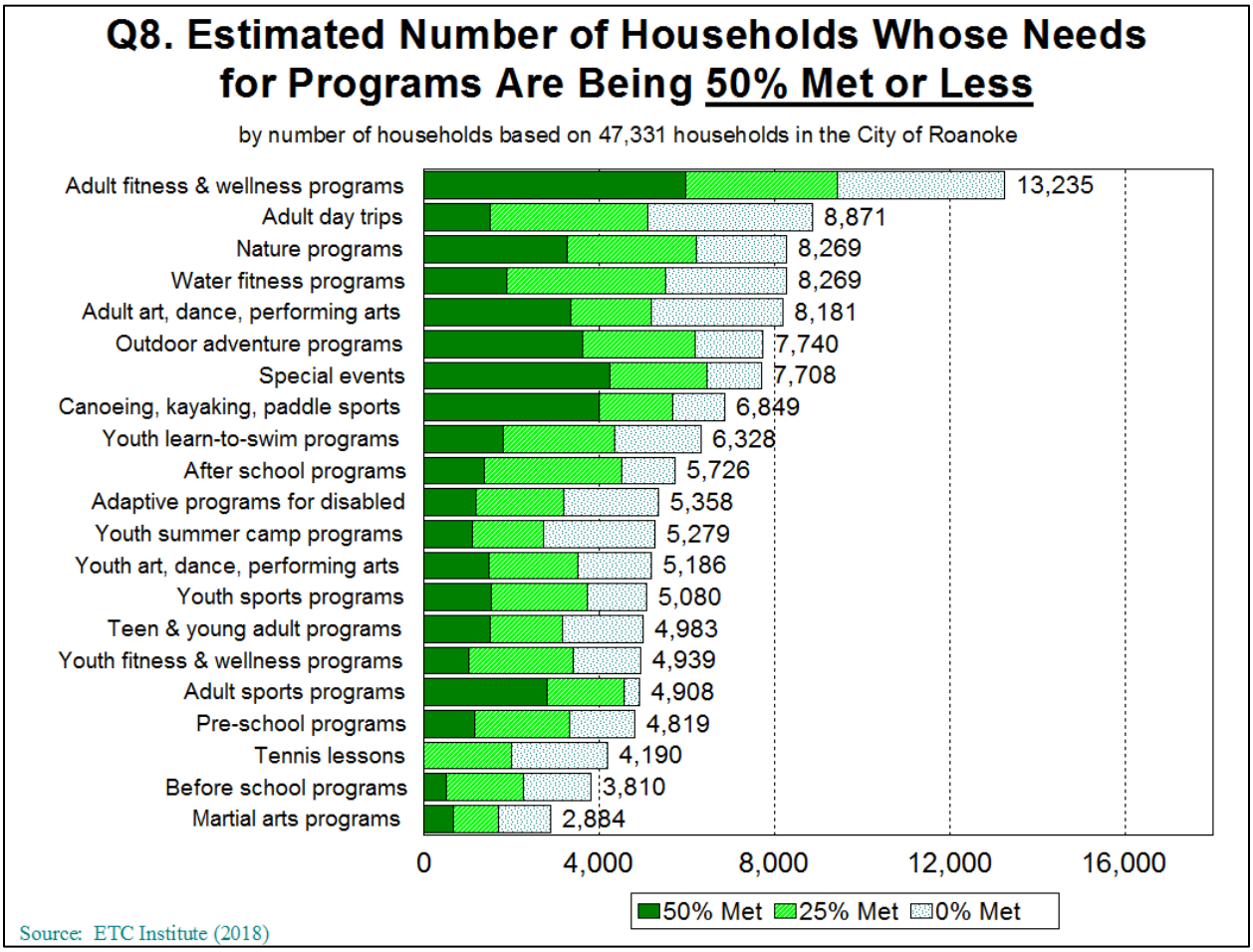
The chart below shows the Priority Investment Rating for each of the 27 facilities/amenities that were assessed on the survey.



PROGRAMMING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

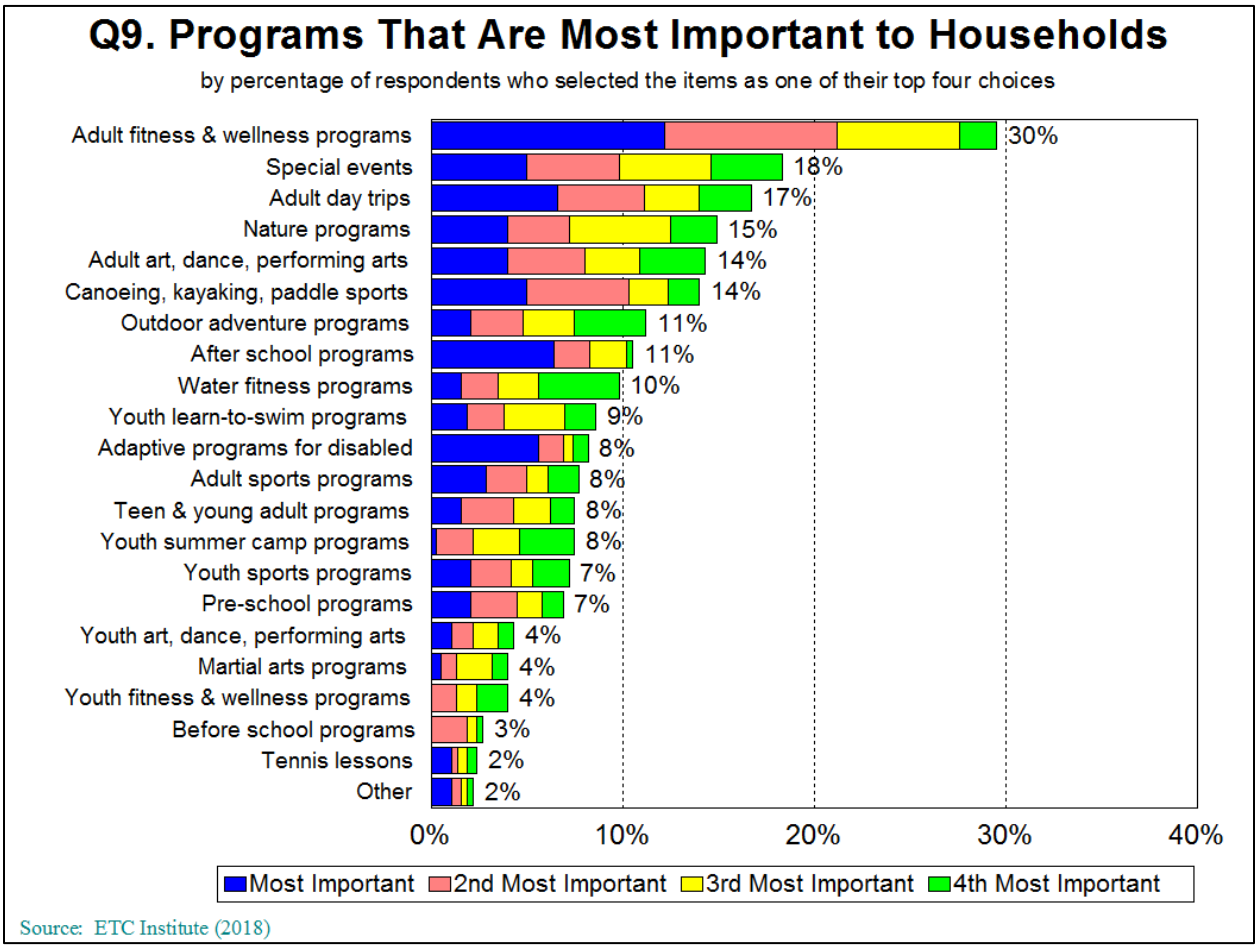
Programming Needs. Respondents were also asked to identify if their household had a need for 21 recreational programs and rate how well their needs for each program were currently being met. Based on this analysis, ETC Institute was able to estimate the number of households in the community that had "unmet" needs for each program.

The five programs with the highest percentage of households that had needs were: adult fitness and wellness programs (45%), special events (33%), nature programs (27%), adult art, dance, performing arts (27%), and canoeing, kayaking, paddle sports (27%). ETC Institute estimates a total of 13,235 households out of the 47,331 households in the City of Roanoke have an unmet need for adult fitness and wellness programs. The estimated number of households that have unmet needs for each of the 21 programs that were assessed is shown in the chart below



Program Importance. In addition to assessing the needs for each program, ETC Institute also assessed the importance that residents place on each program. Based on the sum of respondents' top four choices, the three most important programs to residents, were: adult fitness and wellness programs (30%), special events (18%), and adult day trips (17%).

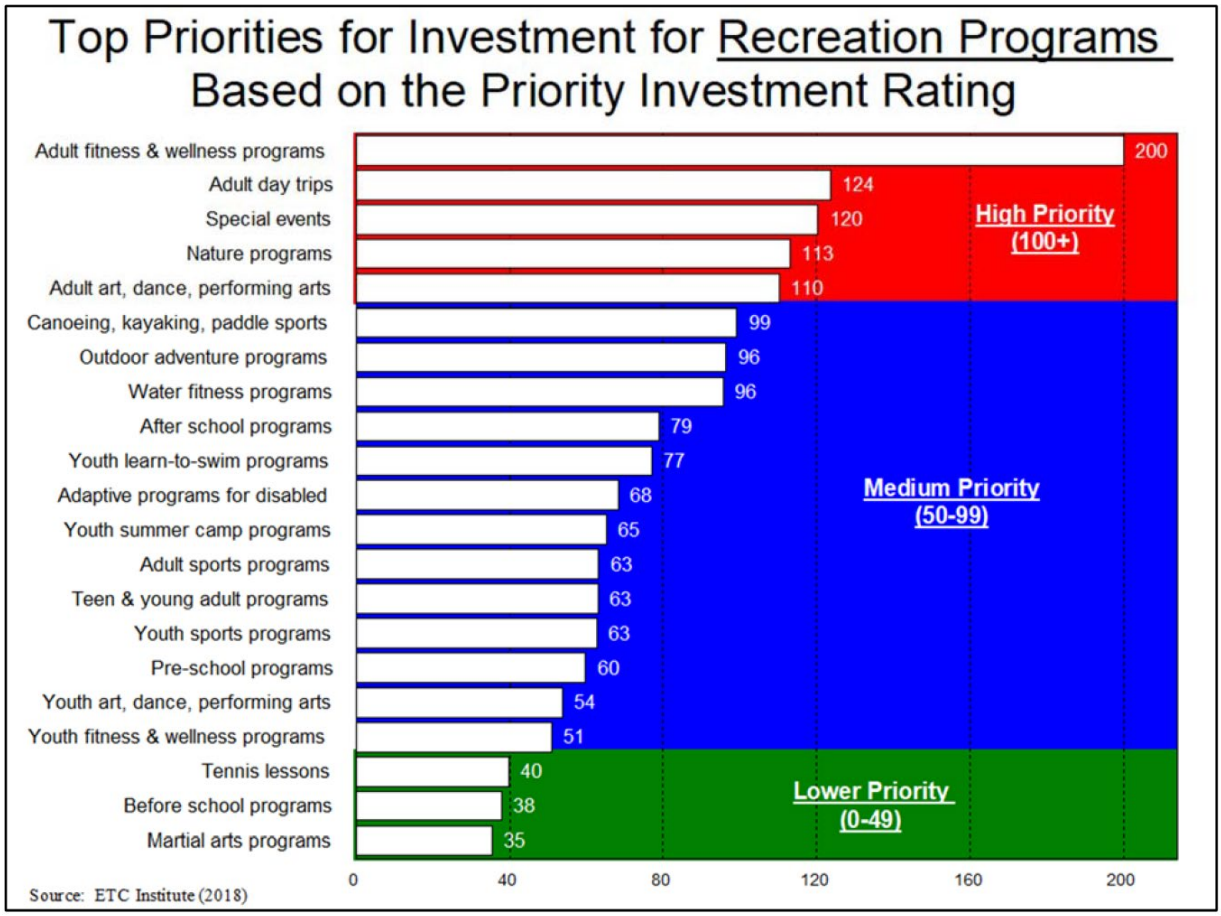
The percentage of residents who selected each program as one of their top four choices is shown below.



Priorities for Programming Investments. Based the priority investment rating (PIR), the following five programs were rated as "high priorities" for investment:

- Adult fitness and wellness programs (PR=200)
- Adult day trips (PR=124)
- Special events (PR=120)
- Nature programs (PR=113)
- Adult art, dance, performing arts (PR=110)

The chart below shows the Priority Investment Rating (PIR) for each of the 21 programs that were rated.



ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

The City of Roanoke asked its residents to rate their level of support of developing various facilities and/or amenities. The highest ratings of level of support of developing facilities/amenities, based upon the sum of "very supportive" and "somewhat supportive" responses, were: additional restrooms at existing parks (85%), paved multi-use trails (83%), and all-inclusive playgrounds for children (80%). Residents were asked to choose the top four development actions they would be most willing to fund and based upon the sum of their top four choices, the top four actions, were: adding additional restrooms at existing parks (36%), all-inclusive playgrounds for children (34%), paved multi-use trails (32%), and natural surface trails (31%).

The major actions with the highest level of support that could be taken to improve the parks and recreation system, based upon the sum of "very supportive" and "supportive" responses from residents, who had an opinion, were: upgrade existing neighborhood and community parks (83%), upgrade existing trails (78%), and acquire open space for passive activities (76%). The top three major actions whom respondents indicated they would be most willing to fund, based on the sum of the top four choices, were: upgrade existing neighborhood and community parks (33%), increase focus to develop river as recreational opportunities (23%), and develop new and connect the existing trail system (22%).

Respondents were asked to rate their level of importance that Roanoke Parks and Recreation develop, design, and maintain management standards, in which, fifty-two percent (52%) responded it is "very important".

Forty-percent (40%) of respondents are "very supportive" of the City of Roanoke to actively seek effective and equitable partnerships.

The top three programs, based on the sum of respondent's top four choices, that households currently participate in most often at City of Roanoke facilities, were: special events (15%), adult fitness and wellness programs (9%), and canoeing, kayaking, and paddle sports (8%).

The highest rated top four organizations that households use for Parks and Recreation programs, services, and facilities, were: churches (35%), Virginia State parks (35%), private or public schools (24%), and City of Roanoke programs (24%).

Respondents were asked how they and/or their household learns about Parks and Recreation programs and activities; fifty-three percent (53%) learn through friends and neighbors, 41% learn by social media, and 26% learn through the newspaper.

Residents were asked to rate their satisfaction with the overall value they and their household receives from parks and recreation; eighteen percent (18%) indicated they were "very satisfied" and 34% indicated they were "somewhat satisfied".

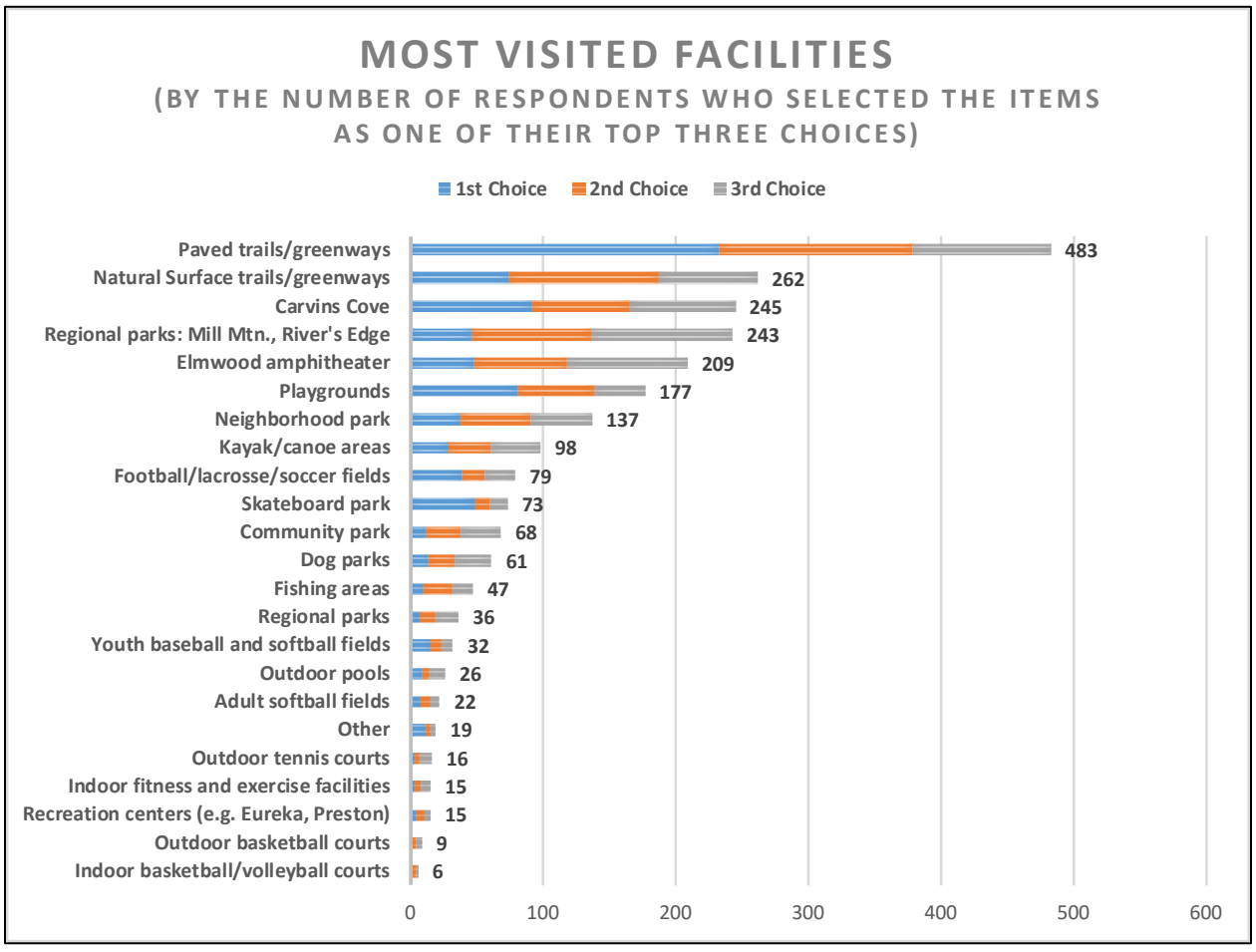
APPENDIX H – COMMUNITY ONLINE SURVEY

As part of the community input process, PROS Consulting conducted an on-line survey (powered by SurveyMonkey) for a better understanding of the characteristics, preferences, and satisfaction levels of Roanoke residents in relation to facilities, amenities and recreation programs/services. The survey was available from June 11th through July 11th and received a total of 997 responses.

The on-line survey emulated the statistically-valid survey questions distributed by ETC. This allowed the citizens of Roanoke another opportunity to provide input even if they did not receive the statistically-valid survey.

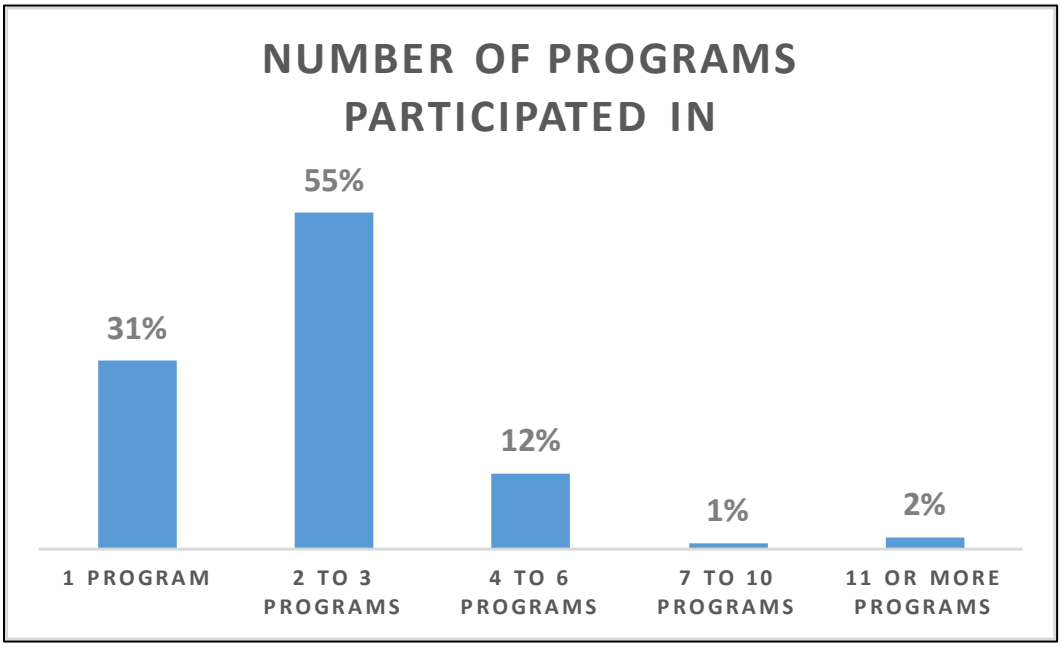
FACILITY USAGE

Ninety-five percent (95%) of respondents have used have visited a Roanoke's Parks and Recreation facilities in the past year. Most visited facilities were paved trails/greenways (483 respondents), natural surface trails/greenways (262 respondents), Carvins Cove (245 respondents), regional parks: Mill Mountain, River's Edge (243 respondents), and Elmwood Amphitheater (209 respondents).



PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents have participated in a recreation program offered by Roanoke Parks and Recreation Department. Of those who have participated in a recreation program, 86% participate in 1 to 3 programs. Ninety-four percent (94%) of respondents who participated in programs rated the quality of programs as either good or excellent.



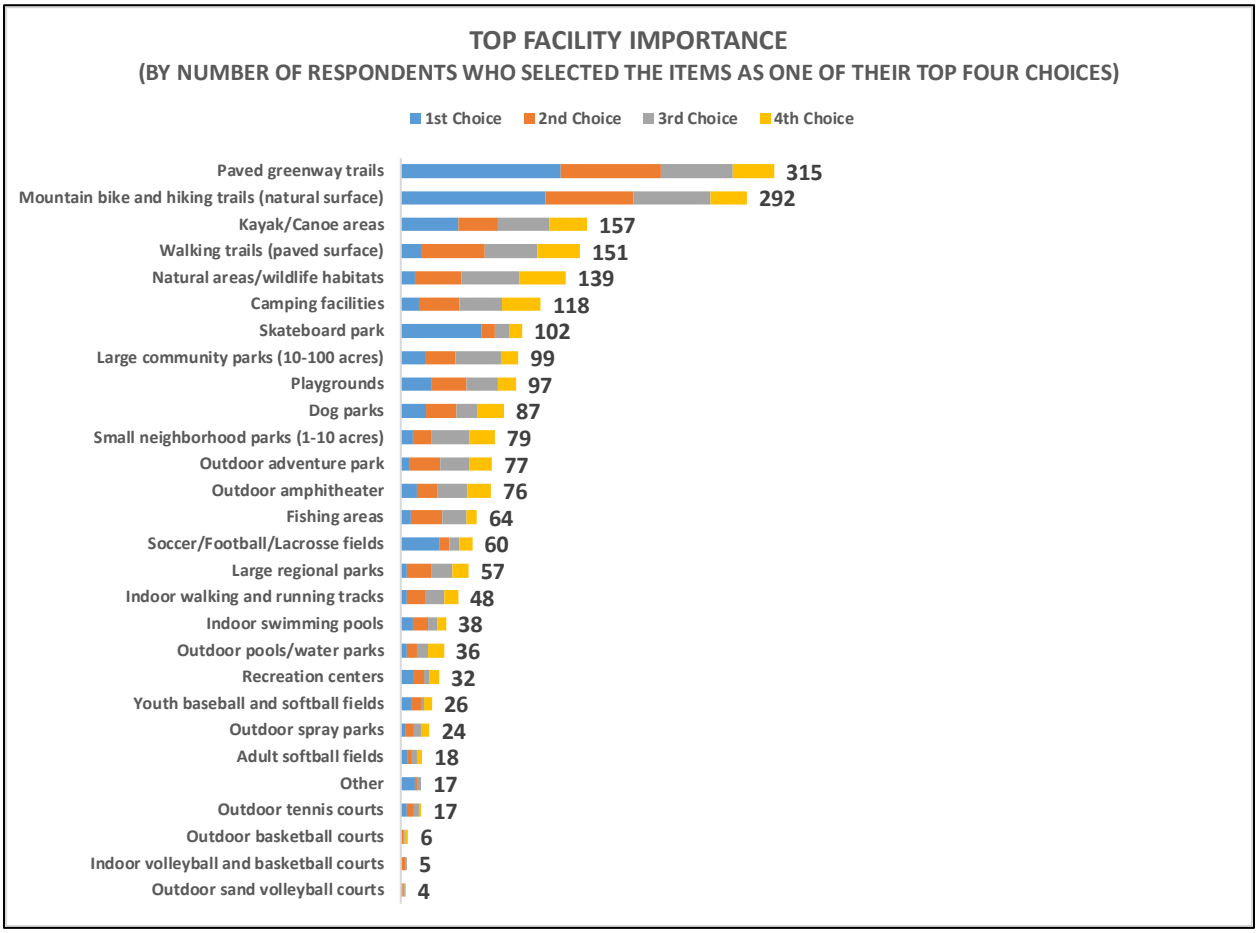
FACILITY NEED

Top three facility/amenity that respondents have a need for are paved greenway trails (93%), walking trails – paved surface (84%), and mountain bike and hiking trails – natural surface (83%).

Do you have a need for this facility or amenity?	Yes	No
Paved greenway trails	**93%**	7%
Walking trails (paved surface)	**84%**	16%
Mountain bike and hiking trails (natural surface)	**83%**	17%
Natural areas/wildlife habitats	78%	22%
Outdoor amphitheater	76%	24%
Large community parks (10-100 acres)	76%	24%
Kayak/Canoe areas	74%	26%
Small neighborhood parks (1-10 acres)	74%	26%
Large regional parks	73%	27%
Outdoor adventure park	61%	39%
Camping facilities	60%	40%
Playgrounds	52%	48%
Dog parks	48%	52%
Recreation centers	48%	52%
Fishing areas	43%	57%
Outdoor pools/water parks	42%	58%
Indoor walking and running tracks	39%	61%
Indoor swimming pools	38%	62%
Skateboard park	36%	64%
Soccer/Football/Lacrosse fields	35%	65%
Outdoor spray parks	32%	68%
Outdoor tennis courts	26%	74%
Youth baseball and softball fields	22%	78%
Outdoor basketball courts	22%	78%
Adult softball fields	19%	81%
Indoor volleyball and basketball courts	18%	82%
Outdoor sand volleyball courts	14%	86%

FACILITY IMPORTANCE

The top facilities most important to respondents are paved greenway trails (315 respondents), mountain bike and hiking trails – natural surface (292 respondents), kayak/canoe areas (157 respondents).



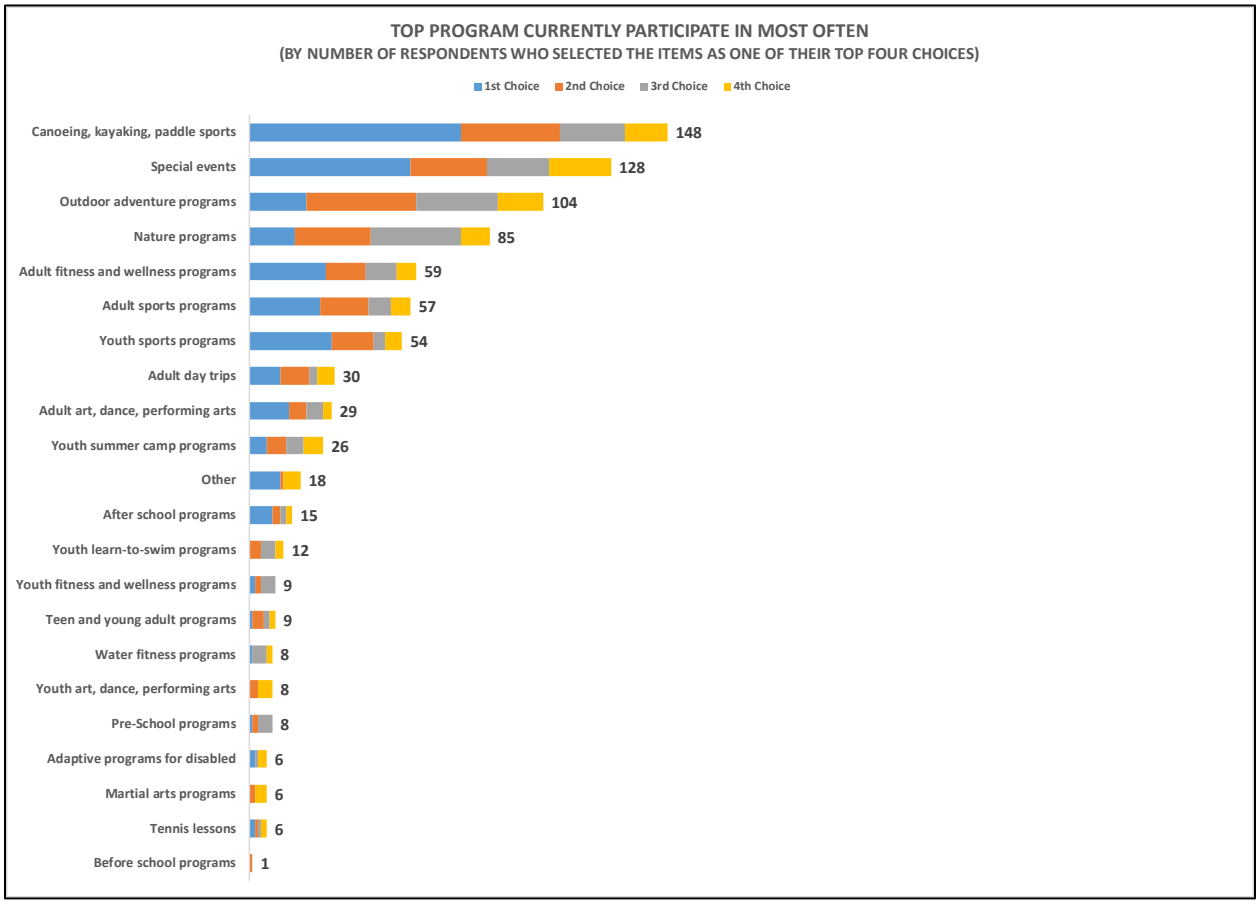
RECREATION PROGRAM NEED

Top three recreation programs that respondents have a need for are canoeing, kayaking, paddle sports (67%), outdoor adventure programs (55%), and special events (53%).

Do you have a need for this recreation program?	Yes	No
Canoeing, kayaking, paddle sports	**67%**	33%
Outdoor adventure programs	**55%**	45%
Special events	**53%**	47%
Adult fitness and wellness programs	50%	50%
Nature programs	45%	56%
Adult sports programs	35%	65%
Adult art, dance, performing arts	28%	72%
Youth sports programs	25%	75%
Adult day trips	24%	76%
Youth summer camp programs	22%	78%
Water fitness programs	22%	78%
Youth learn-to-swim programs	20%	80%
Teen and young adult programs	20%	80%
Youth fitness and wellness programs	17%	83%
After school programs	16%	84%
Youth art, dance, performing arts	16%	84%
Martial arts programs	15%	85%
Pre-School programs	13%	87%
Tennis lessons	12%	88%
Adaptive programs for disabled	10%	90%
Before school programs	5%	95%

RECREATION PROGRAM IMPORTANCE

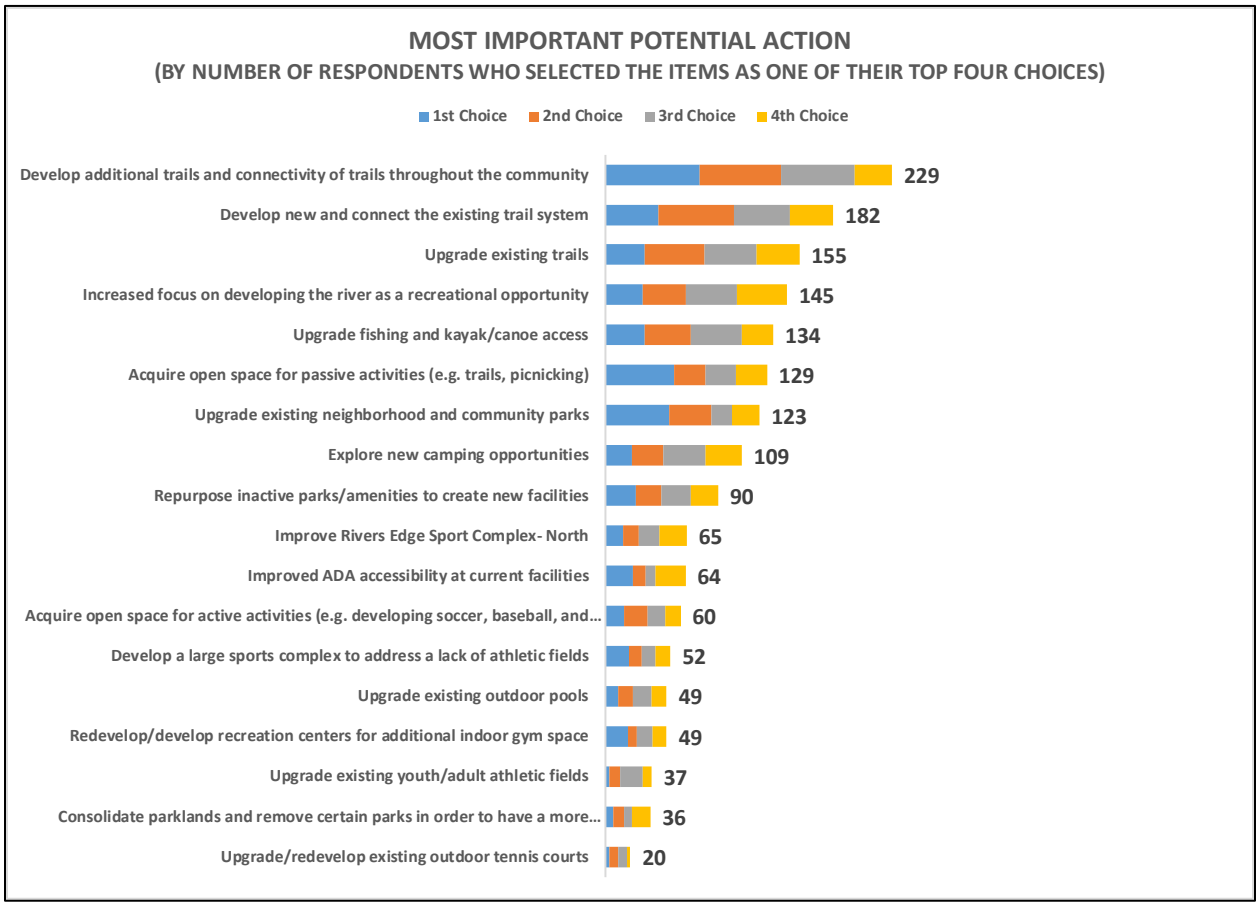
The top recreation programs most important to respondents are canoeing, kayaking, paddle sports (148 respondents), special events (128 respondents), outdoor adventure programs (104 respondents).



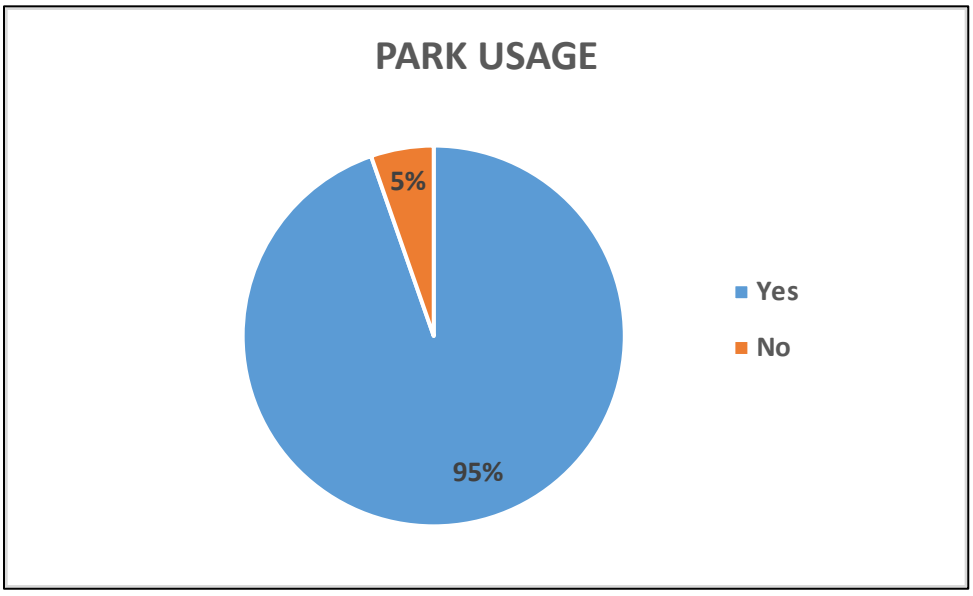
MOST WILLING TO FUND

Respondents were asked which of the following items would they be most willing to fund. Top actions included:

- Develop additional trails and connectivity of trails throughout the community (229 respondents)
- Develop new and connect the existing trail system (182 respondents)
- Upgrade existing trails (155 respondents)
- Increased focus on developing the river as a recreational opportunity (145 respondents)



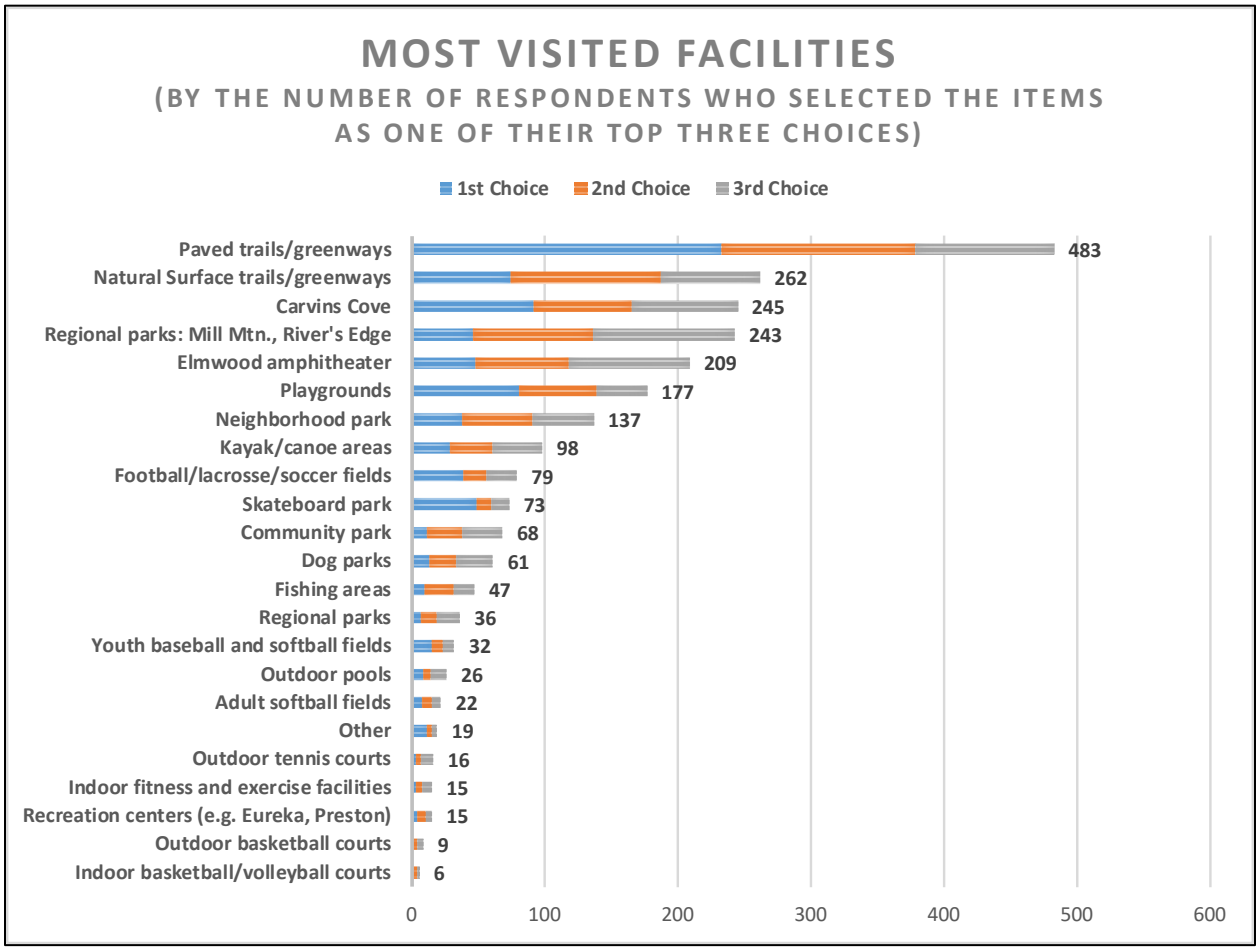
HAVE YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD VISITED ANY OF THE CITY OF ROANOKE'S PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES DURING THE PAST YEAR?



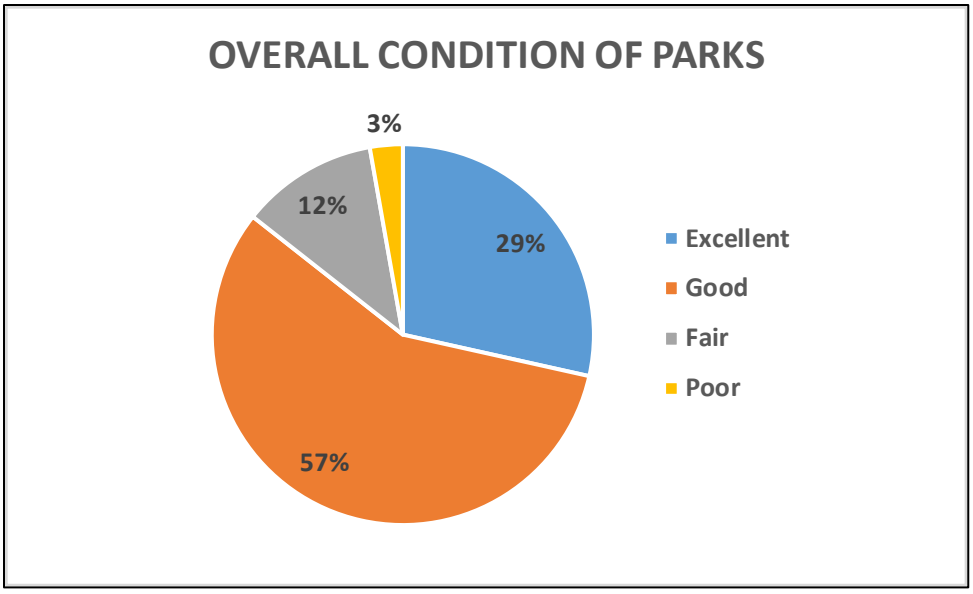
FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST, PLEASE CHECK ALL THE PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE USED OR VISITED IN THE CITY OF ROANOKE OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

Most Frequently Used Facilities		
Park & Recreation Facilities	Response Percentage	Response Number
Paved trails/greenways	**78%**	**654**
Regional parks: Mill Mtn., River's Edge	**67%**	**557**
Elmwood amphitheater	**65%**	**544**
Natural Surface trails/greenways	63%	523
Neighborhood park	57%	473
Carvins Cove	54%	454
Playgrounds	49%	409
Community park	43%	360
Kayak/canoe areas	33%	279
Regional parks	26%	213
Dog parks	25%	209
Football/lacrosse/soccer fields	22%	187
Fishing areas	19%	160
Skateboard park	17%	140
Youth baseball and softball fields	15%	124
Outdoor tennis courts	12%	100
Adult softball fields	10%	82
Outdoor pools	9%	76
Outdoor basketball courts	8%	66
Recreation centers (e.g. Eureka, Preston)	8%	66
Indoor fitness and exercise facilities	6%	52
Other	5%	39
Indoor basketball/volleyball courts	4%	33

WHICH THREE OF THE PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES LISTED BELOW DO YOU AND MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD VISIT THE MOST OFTEN?



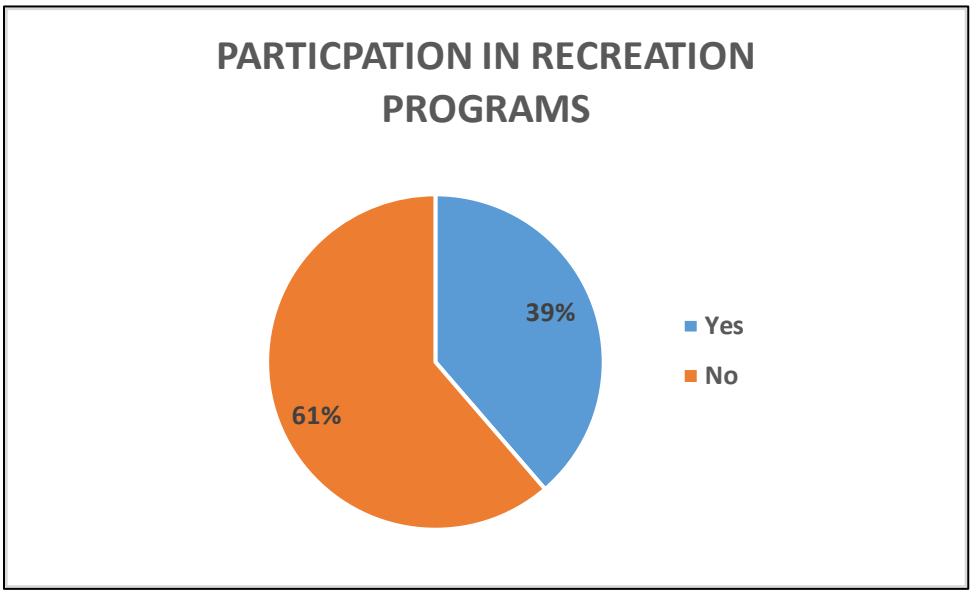
OVERALL, HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE OF ALL OF THE PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES/ PARKS YOU HAVE VISITED?



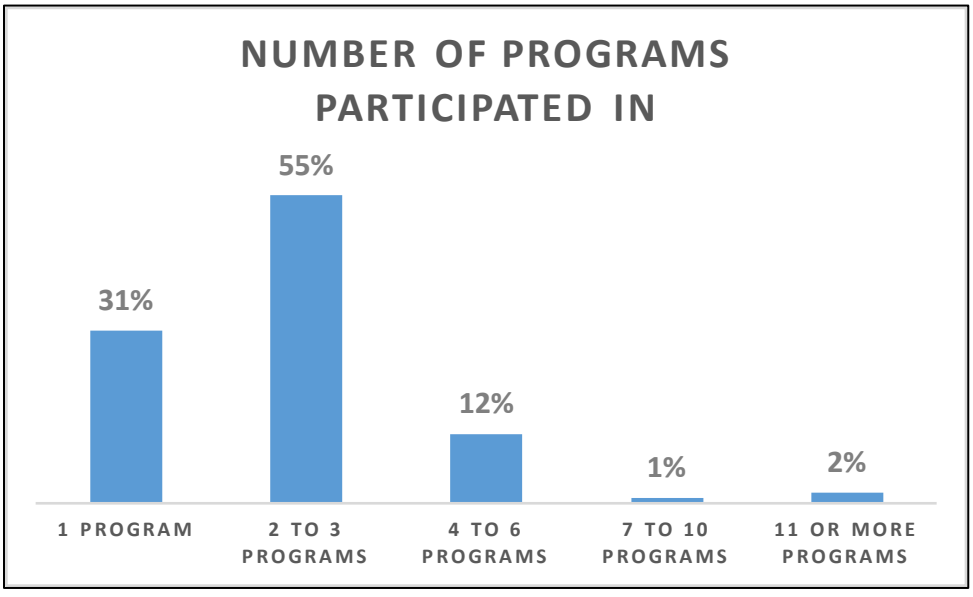
PLEASE CHECK ALL OF THE WAYS YOU LEARN ABOUT PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

Information Sources	
Social Media (e.g. Facebook, Instagram, Twitter)	**79%**
From friends and neighbors	**59%**
PlayRoanoke.com	**54%**
City of Roanoke Website	24%
Banners in parks	21%
Newspaper	14%
E-Newsletter	11%
Conversations with Parks Dept. staff	10%
Internet bulletins	9%
Other	8%
Radio	8%
School fliers/newsletters	7%
Materials at city facilities	3%
Text notifications	1%

HAVE YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATED IN ANY RECREATION PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE CITY OF ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?



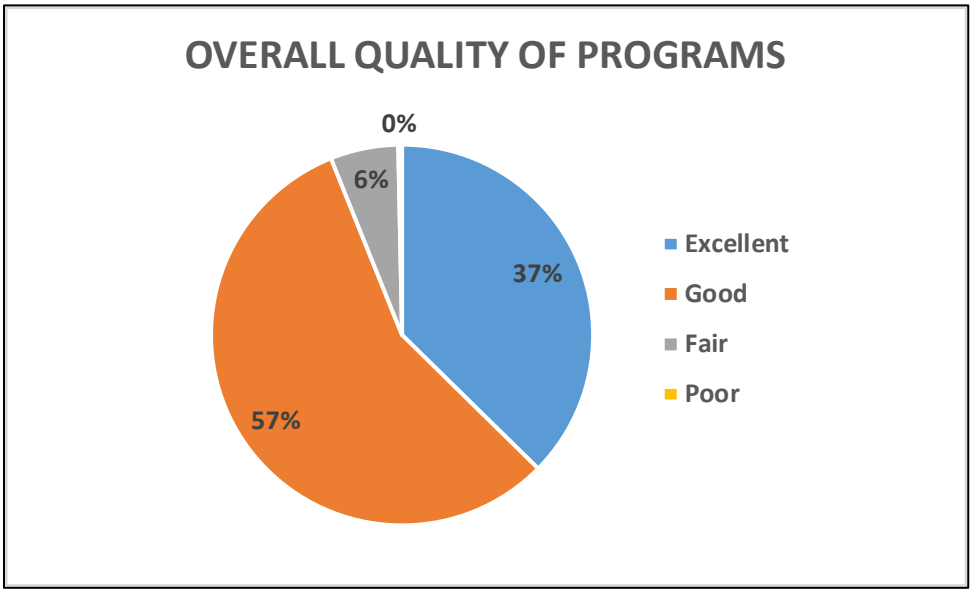
APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY DIFFERENT RECREATION PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE CITY OF ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION DID YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATE IN OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS?



FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST, PLEASE CHECK THE THREE PRIMARY REASONS WHY YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS PARTICIPATED IN THE CITY OF ROANOKE'S PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS.

Reasons for Participating in Programs	
Friends participate	✓ **50%**
Quality of program content	✓ **49%**
Location of the program facility	✓ **43%**
Fees charged for the class	31%
Dates the program is offered	27%
Times the program is offered	27%
Quality of the program facility	22%
Quality of instructors	20%
Other (please specify)	5%

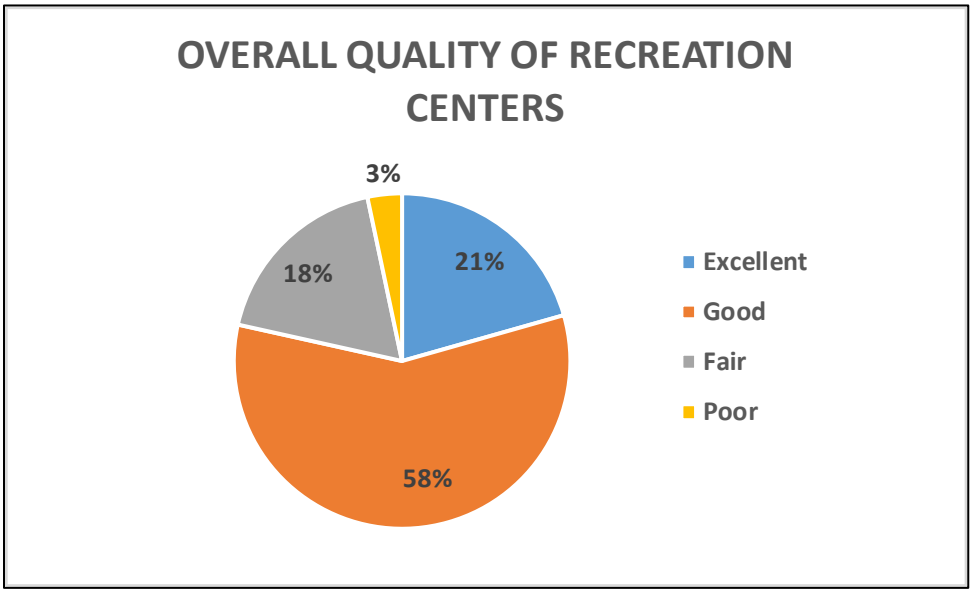
HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THE PROGRAMS THAT YOU AND MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE PARTICIPATED IN?



PLEASE INDICATE HOW OFTEN YOU AND MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE USED EACH OF THE FOLLOWING RECREATION CENTERS OPERATED BY THE CITY OF ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

USAGE LEVEL OF RECREATION CENTERS BY NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS					
Recreation Centers	50+ Times	25-49 Times	10-24 Times	1-9 Times	Never
Discovery Center	2	7	22	274	452
Eureka Center	1	3	5	43	670
Garden City Center	1	2	4	42	672
Grandin Court Center	5	7	15	95	605
Mountain View Center	2	4	9	117	596
Norwich Center	1	1	5	29	680
Preston Center	1	3	3	36	673

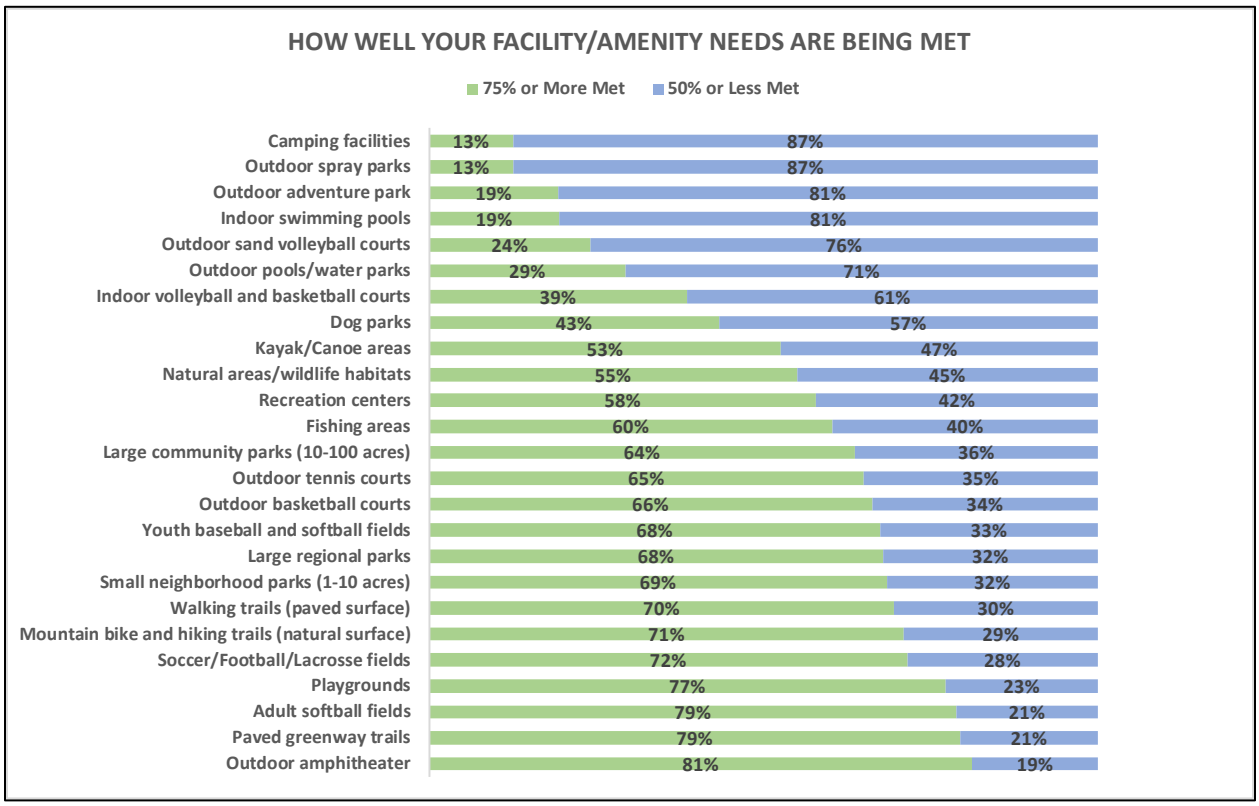
HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THE RECREATION CENTERS LISTED ABOVE THAT YOU AND MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE USED DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?



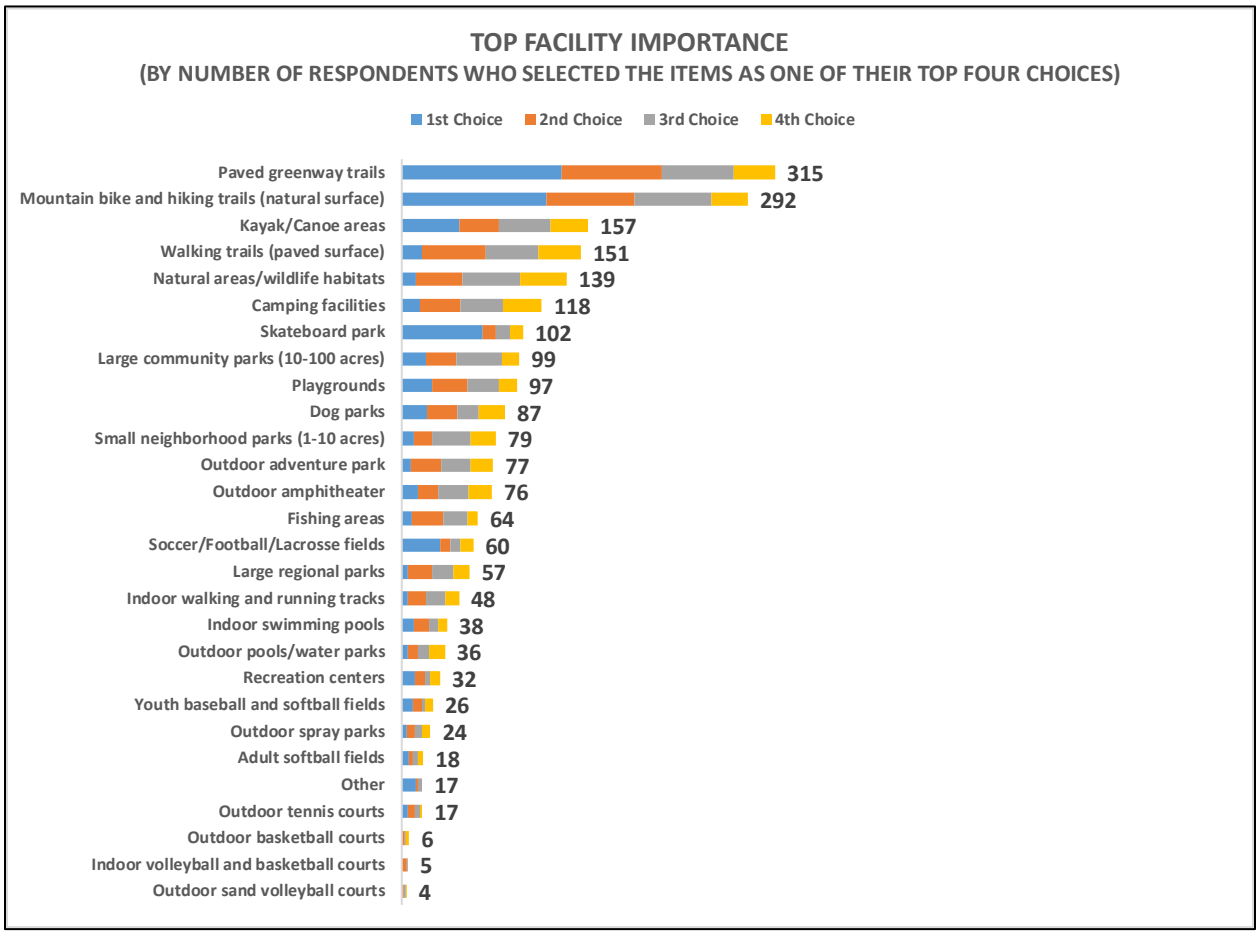
PLEASE INDICATE IF YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS A NEED FOR EACH OF THE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES LISTED BELOW BY SELECTING YES OR NO. PLEASE DON'T LIMIT YOUR RESPONSE TO WHAT IS CURRENTLY IN THE PARK SYSTEM.

Do you have a need for this facility or amenity?	Yes	No
Paved greenway trails	**93%**	7%
Walking trails (paved surface)	**84%**	16%
Mountain bike and hiking trails (natural surface)	**83%**	17%
Natural areas/wildlife habitats	78%	22%
Outdoor amphitheater	76%	24%
Large community parks (10-100 acres)	76%	24%
Kayak/Canoe areas	74%	26%
Small neighborhood parks (1-10 acres)	74%	26%
Large regional parks	73%	27%
Outdoor adventure park	61%	39%
Camping facilities	60%	40%
Playgrounds	52%	48%
Dog parks	48%	52%
Recreation centers	48%	52%
Fishing areas	43%	57%
Outdoor pools/water parks	42%	58%
Indoor walking and running tracks	39%	61%
Indoor swimming pools	38%	62%
Skateboard park	36%	64%
Soccer/Football/Lacrosse fields	35%	65%
Outdoor spray parks	32%	68%
Outdoor tennis courts	26%	74%
Youth baseball and softball fields	22%	78%
Outdoor basketball courts	22%	78%
Adult softball fields	19%	81%
Indoor volleyball and basketball courts	18%	82%
Outdoor sand volleyball courts	14%	86%

IF "YES", PLEASE RATE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES OF THIS TYPE IN ROANOKE ON A SCALE OF THE NEEDS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD ARE "100% MET" TO "0% MET."



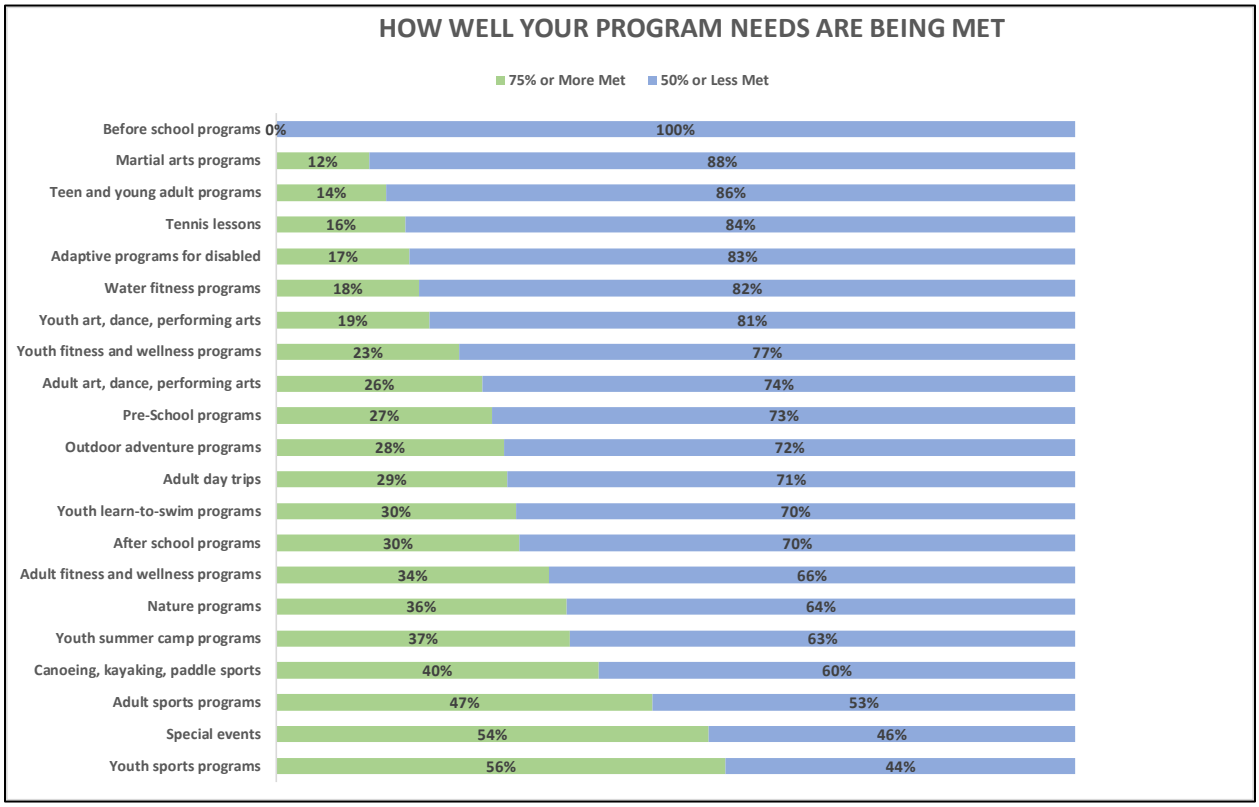
WHICH FOUR OF THE FACILITIES FROM THE LIST ABOVE ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD?



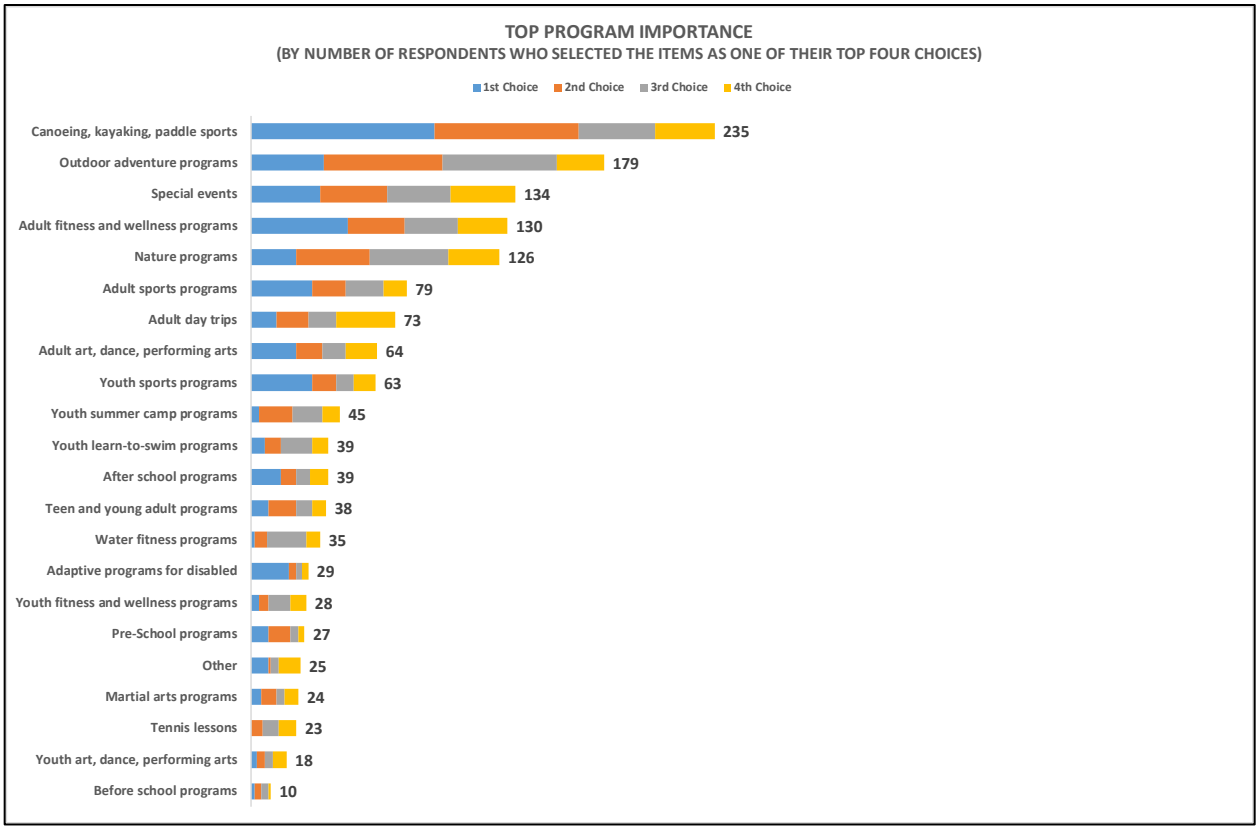
PLEASE INDICATE IF YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS A NEED FOR EACH OF THE RECREATION PROGRAMS LISTED BELOW BY SELECTING "YES" OR "NO". PLEASE DON'T LIMIT YOUR RESPONSE TO WHAT IS CURRENTLY IN THE PARK SYSTEM.

Do you have a need for this recreation program?	Yes	No
Canoeing, kayaking, paddle sports	**67%**	33%
Outdoor adventure programs	**55%**	45%
Special events	**53%**	47%
Adult fitness and wellness programs	50%	50%
Nature programs	45%	56%
Adult sports programs	35%	65%
Adult art, dance, performing arts	28%	72%
Youth sports programs	25%	75%
Adult day trips	24%	76%
Youth summer camp programs	22%	78%
Water fitness programs	22%	78%
Youth learn-to-swim programs	20%	80%
Teen and young adult programs	20%	80%
Youth fitness and wellness programs	17%	83%
After school programs	16%	84%
Youth art, dance, performing arts	16%	84%
Martial arts programs	15%	85%
Pre-School programs	13%	87%
Tennis lessons	12%	88%
Adaptive programs for disabled	10%	90%
Before school programs	5%	95%

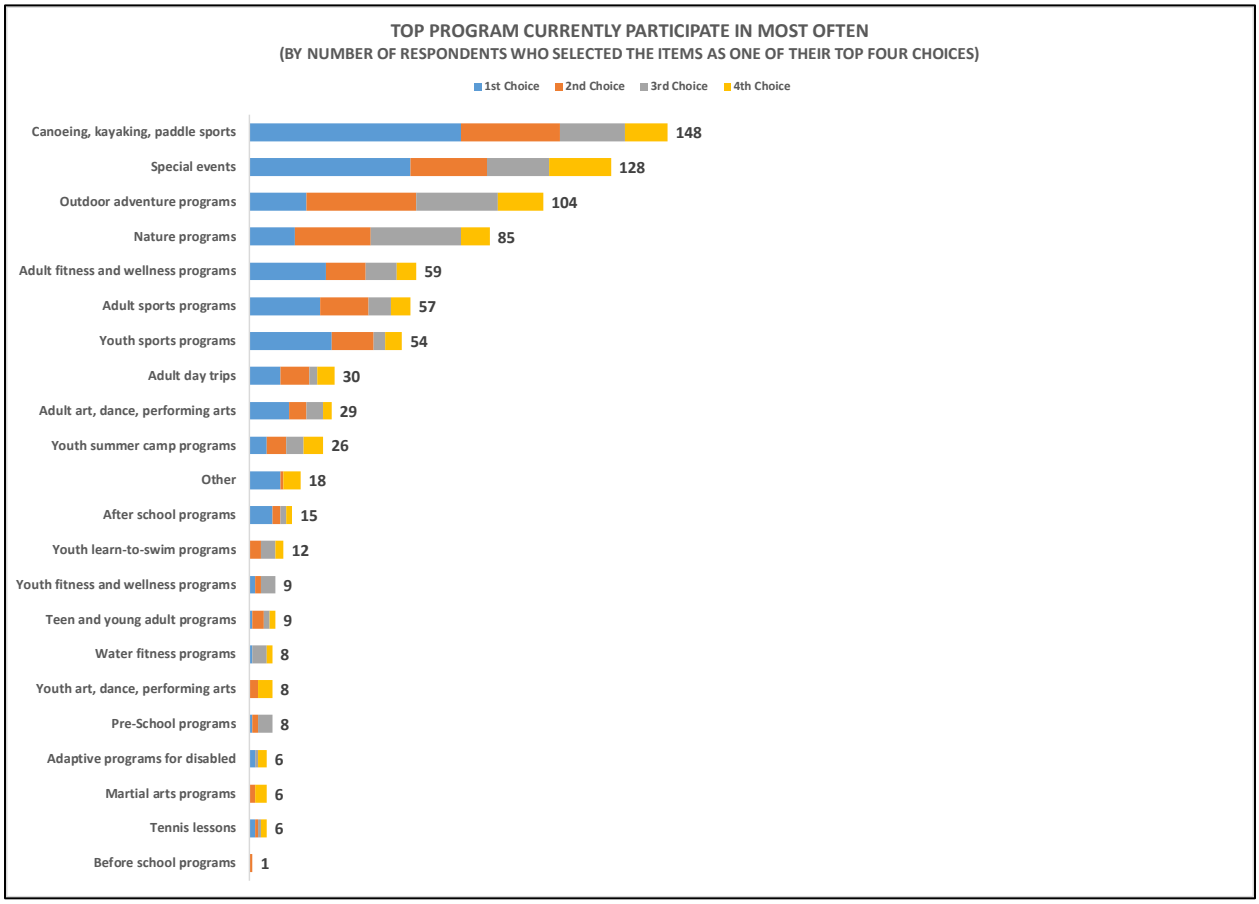
IF "YES", PLEASE RATE THE RECREATION PROGRAMS OF THIS TYPE IN ROANOKE ON A SCALE OF THE NEEDS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD ARE "100% MET" TO "0% MET."



WHICH FOUR OF THE PROGRAMS FROM THE LIST ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD?



WHICH FOUR OF THE PROGRAMS FROM THE LIST ABOVE DO YOU CURRENTLY PARTICIPATE IN MOST OFTEN AT CITY OF ROANOKE FACILITIES?



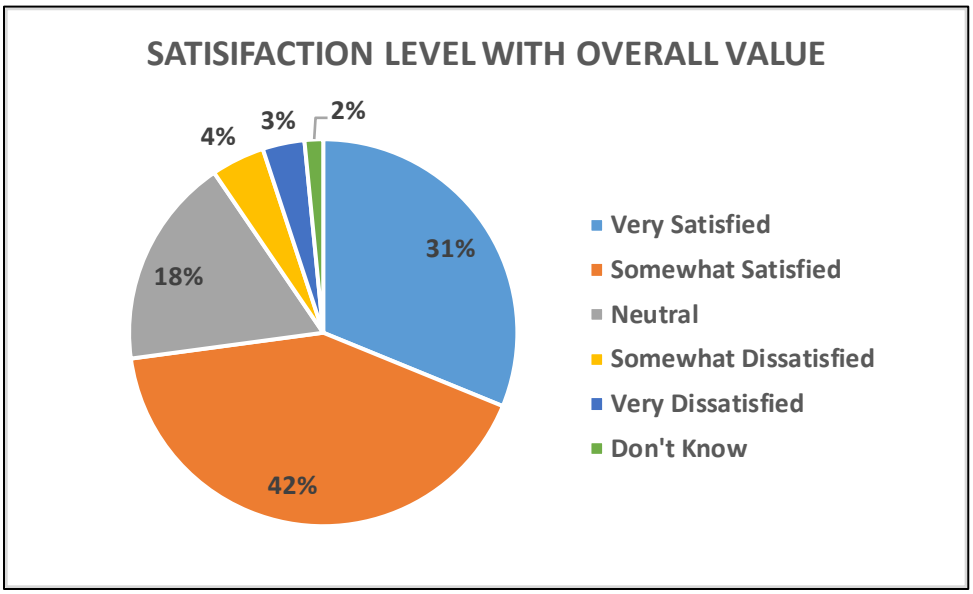
PLEASE CHECK ALL THE REASONS THAT PREVENT YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FROM USING PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE CITY OF ROANOKE MORE OFTEN.

Reasons for not using facilities or programs	
I do not know what is being offered	**35%**
Not enough time	**35%**
Program or facility not offered	**34%**
Program times are not convenient	27%
Too far from our residence	23%
Facilities are not well maintained	21%
Not enough choices	18%
Facilities do not have the right equipment	17%
Use other agencies in Roanoke	16%
Fees are too high	16%
Security is insufficient	16%
I do not know locations of facilities	15%
Lack of quality programs	14%
Use facilities in other communities	13%
Availability of parking	8%
Class full	6%
Facilities operating hours not convenient	6%
Registration for programs is difficult	5%
Accessibility/Transportation	4%
Poor customer service by staff	3%

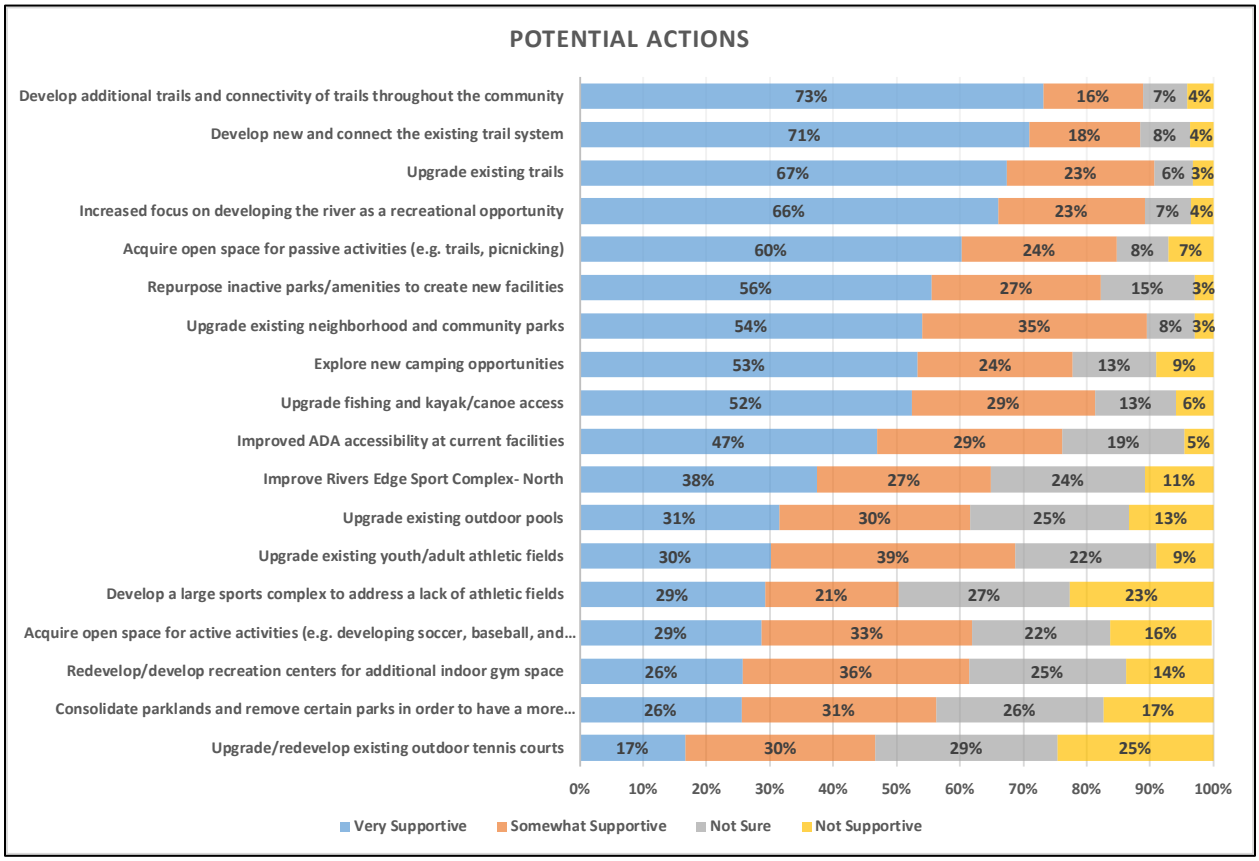
IF YOU HAD AN ADDITIONAL $100, HOW WOULD YOU ALLOCATE THE FUNDS AMONG THE PARKS AND RECREATION CATEGORIES LISTED BELOW? [PLEASE BE SURE YOUR TOTAL ADDS UP TO $100.]

ALLOCATED FUNDS	AVERAGE DOLLAR AMOUNT
Better maintain existing parks and facilities (e.g. playgrounds, shelters, sports fields, recreation centers, and pools)	$ 38.00
Acquire new parkland and open space	$ 31.00
Develop more multi-use trails	$ 38.00
Renovate existing/build new sports fields (e.g. youth baseball/softball/soccer)	$ 21.00
Renovate existing/build new outdoor pools/water parks	$ 24.00
Renovate existing/build new indoor recreation centers	$ 22.00
Develop nontraditional sports facilities (e.g. skatepark, BMX park)	$ 49.00

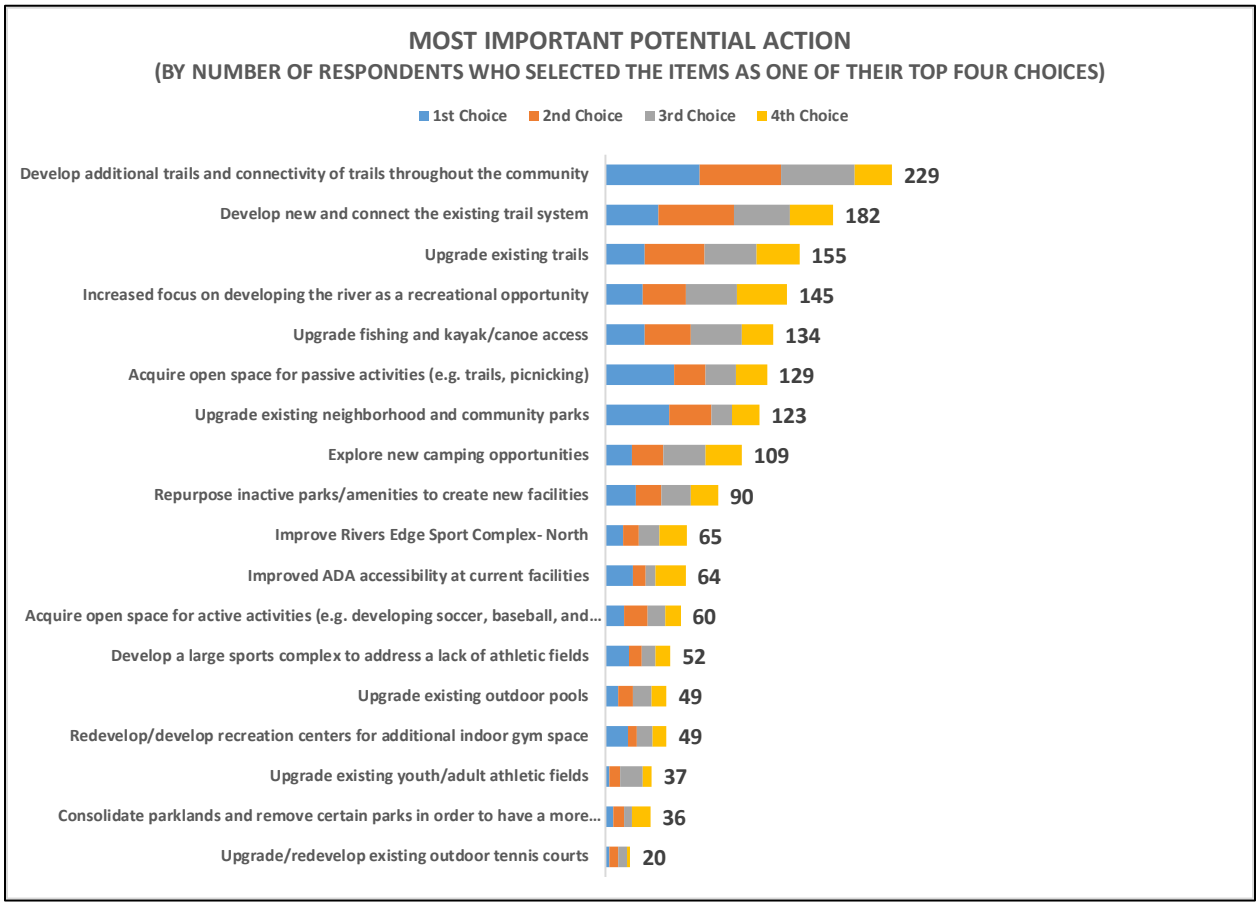
PLEASE RATE YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE OVERALL VALUE YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVES FROM PARKS AND RECREATION.



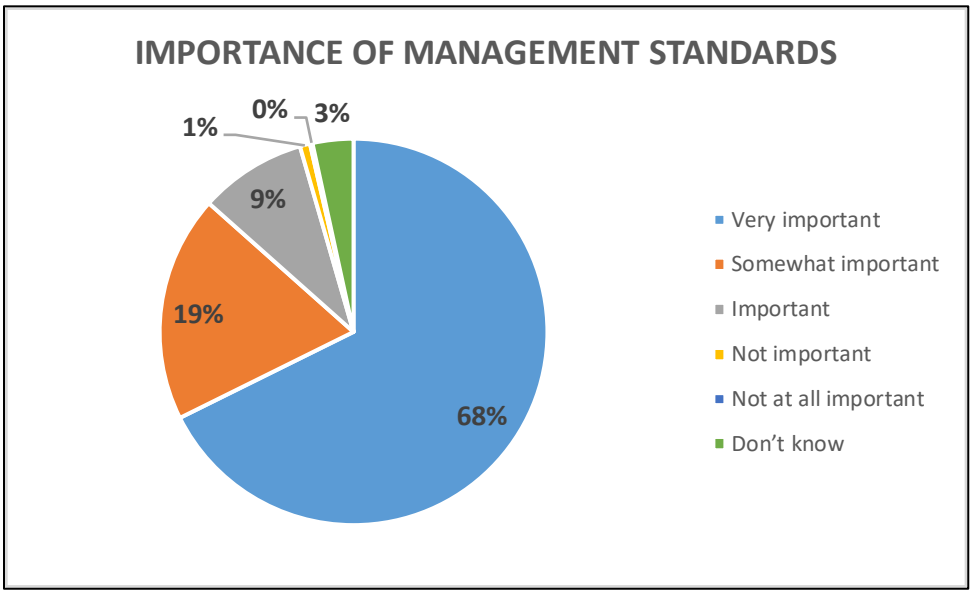
PLEASE INDICATE HOW SUPPORTIVE YOU WOULD BE OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING MAJOR ACTIONS THAT THE CITY OF ROANOKE COULD TAKE TO IMPROVE THE PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM.



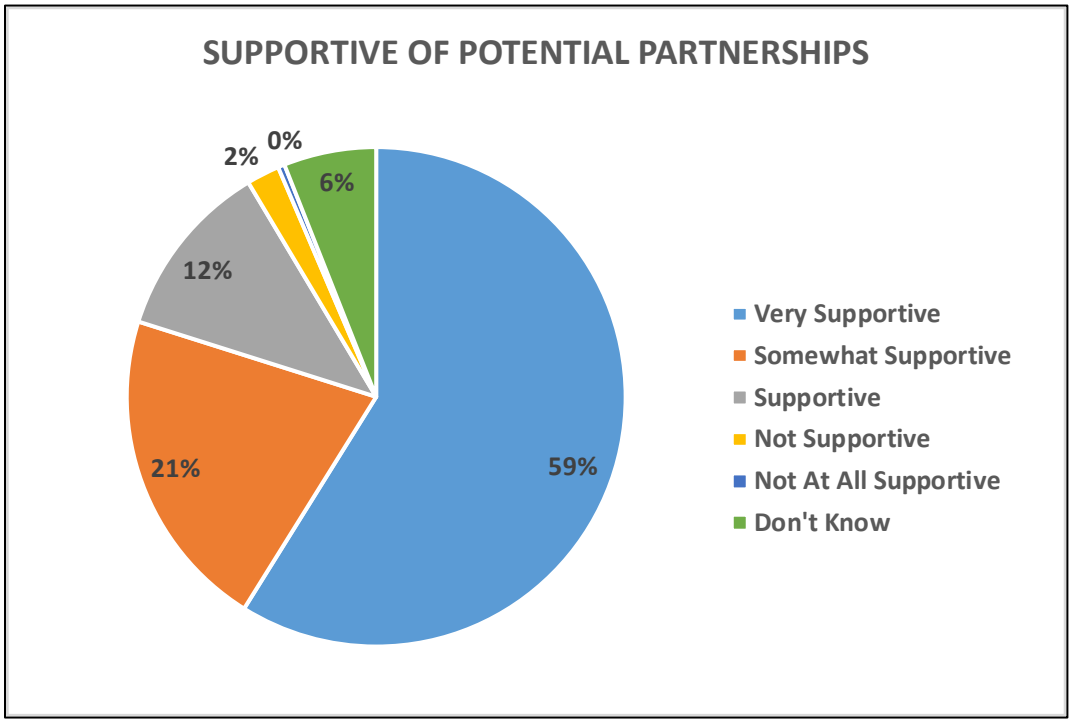
WHICH FOUR OF THESE ITEMS WOULD YOU BE MOST WILLING TO FUND WITH YOUR TAX DOLLARS?



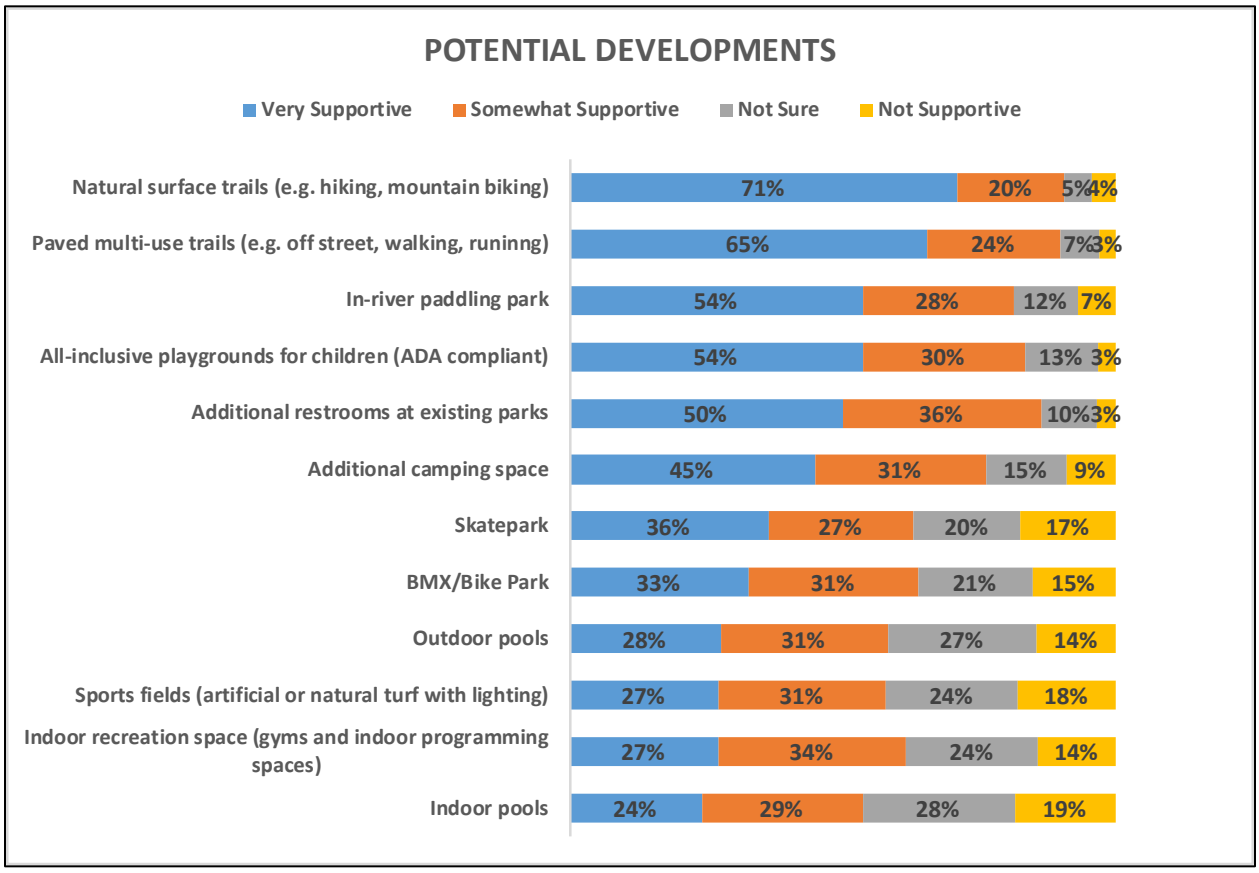
HOW IMPORTANT IS IT THAT ROANOKE PARKS AND RECREATION DEVELOP, DESIGN, AND MAINTAIN MANAGEMENT STANDARDS THAT WILL HELP THE CITY EVALUATE AMENITY/FACILITY LIFECYCLES AND BETTER UNDERSTAND THE TRUE COSTS FOR ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP?



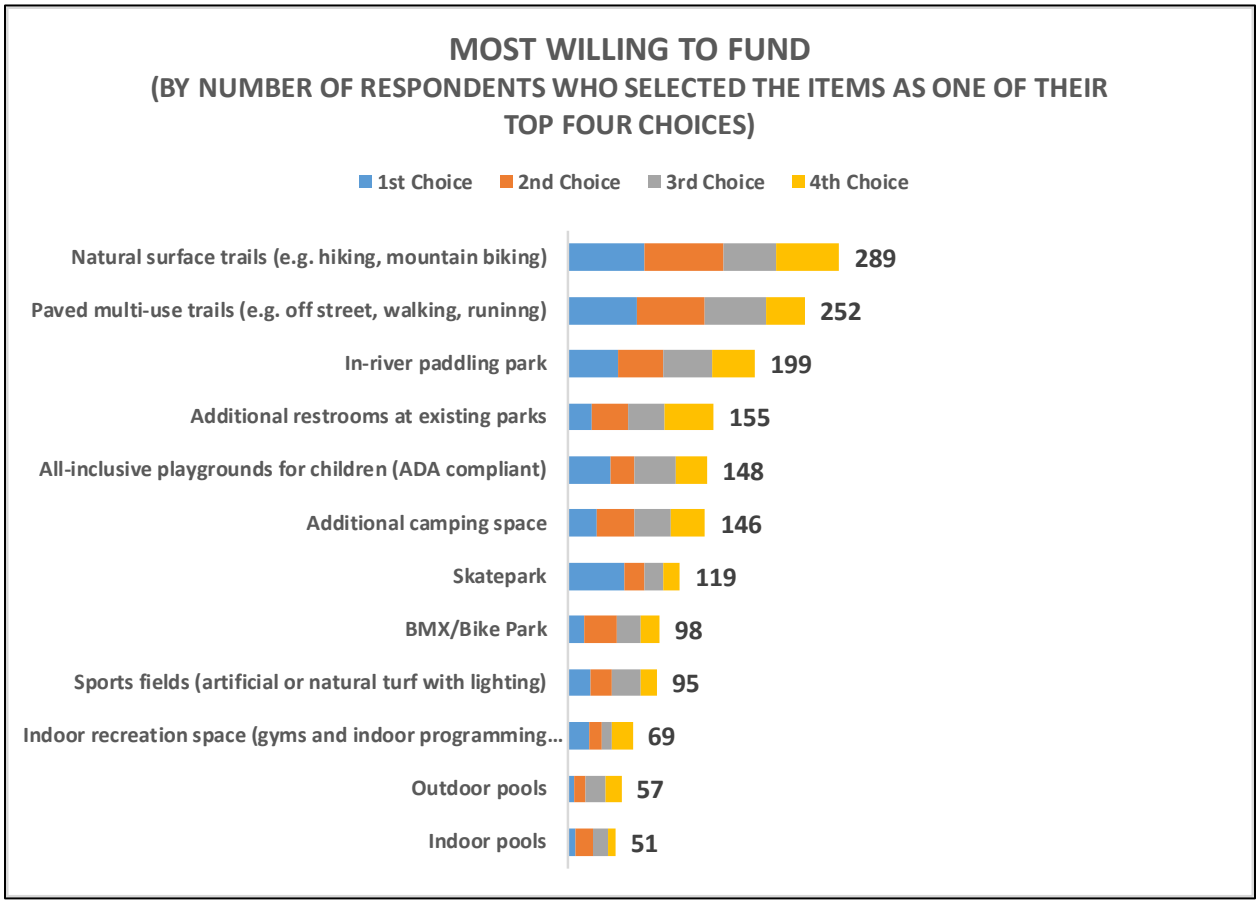
THE CITY OF ROANOKE COULD POTENTIALLY EXPAND ITS PROGRAMMING MIX AND INCREASE THE OVERALL VALUE OF SERVICES FOR USERS BY ENHANCING AND INCREASING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS. KNOWING THIS, HOW SUPPORTIVE ARE YOU OF THE CITY OF ROANOKE ACTIVELY SEEKING EFFECTIVE AND EQUITABLE PARTNERSHIPS TO PRESENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGHER QUALITY PROGRAMS AND ENHANCED SERVICE DELIVERY?



PLEASE INDICATE HOW SUPPORTIVE YOU WOULD BE OF THE CITY DEVELOPING EACH OF THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES/AMENITIES TO IMPROVE THE PARKS AND RECREATION SYSTEM.

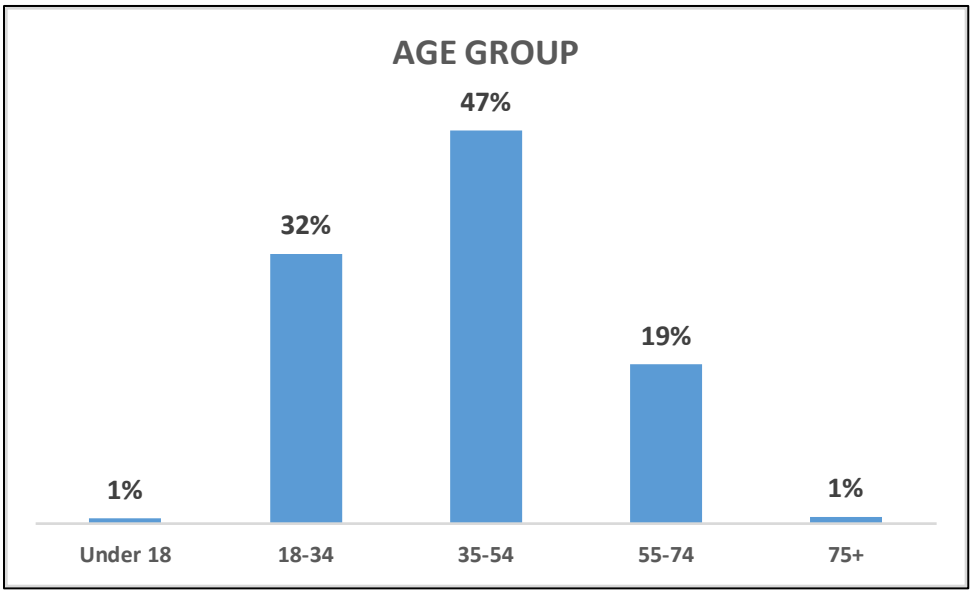


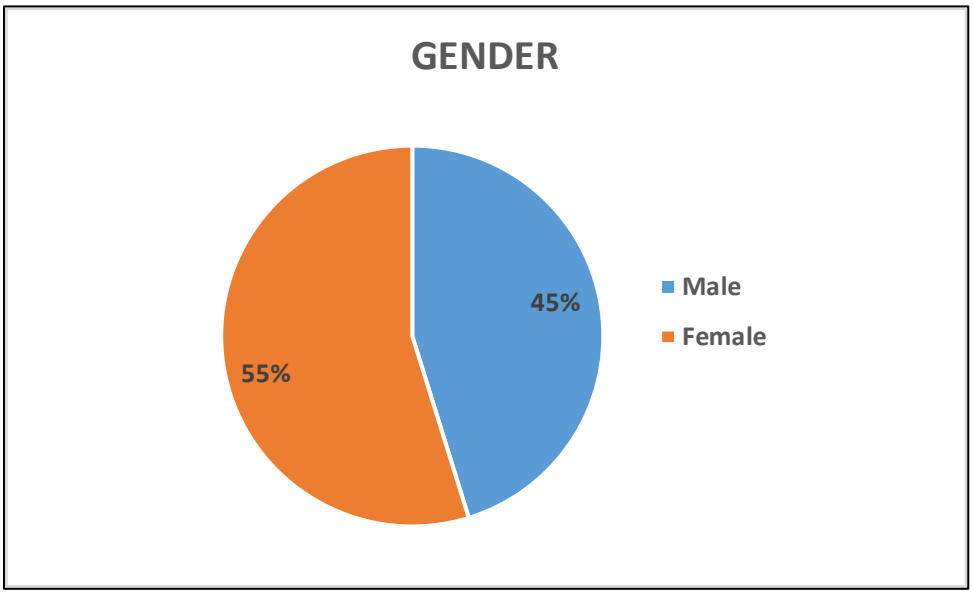
WHICH FOUR OF THESE ITEMS WOULD YOU BE MOST WILLING TO FUND WITH YOUR TAX DOLLARS?

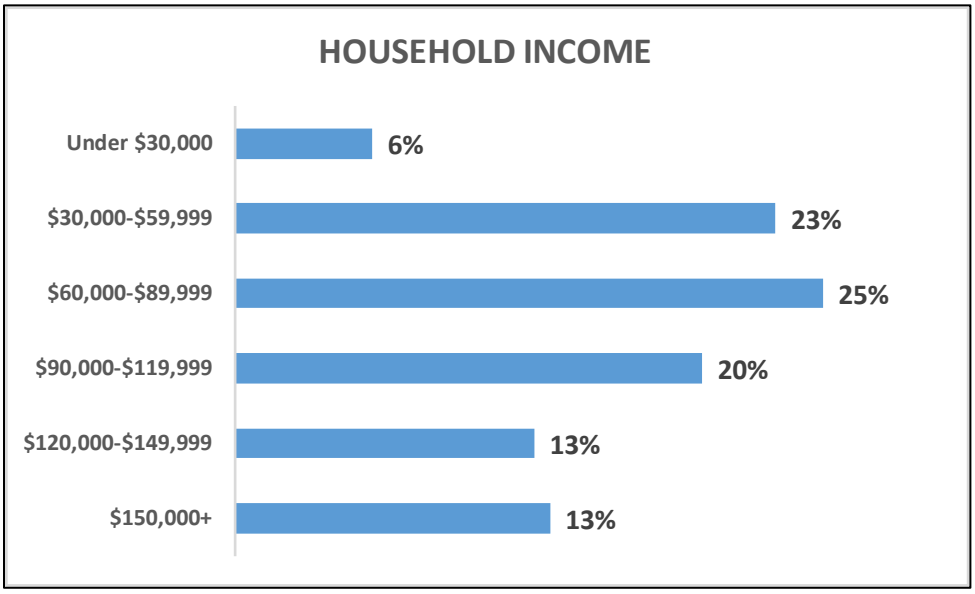


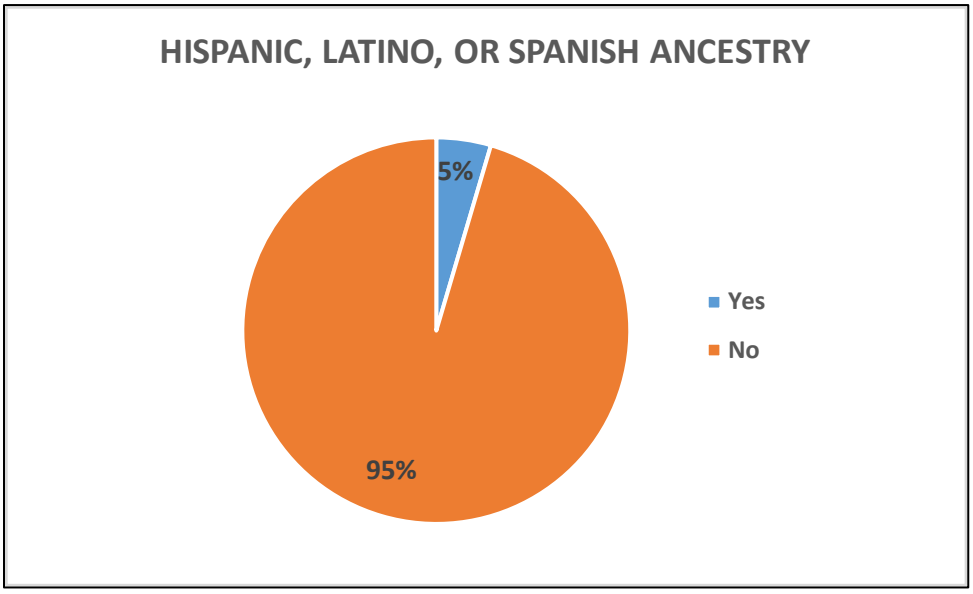
DEMOGRAPHICS

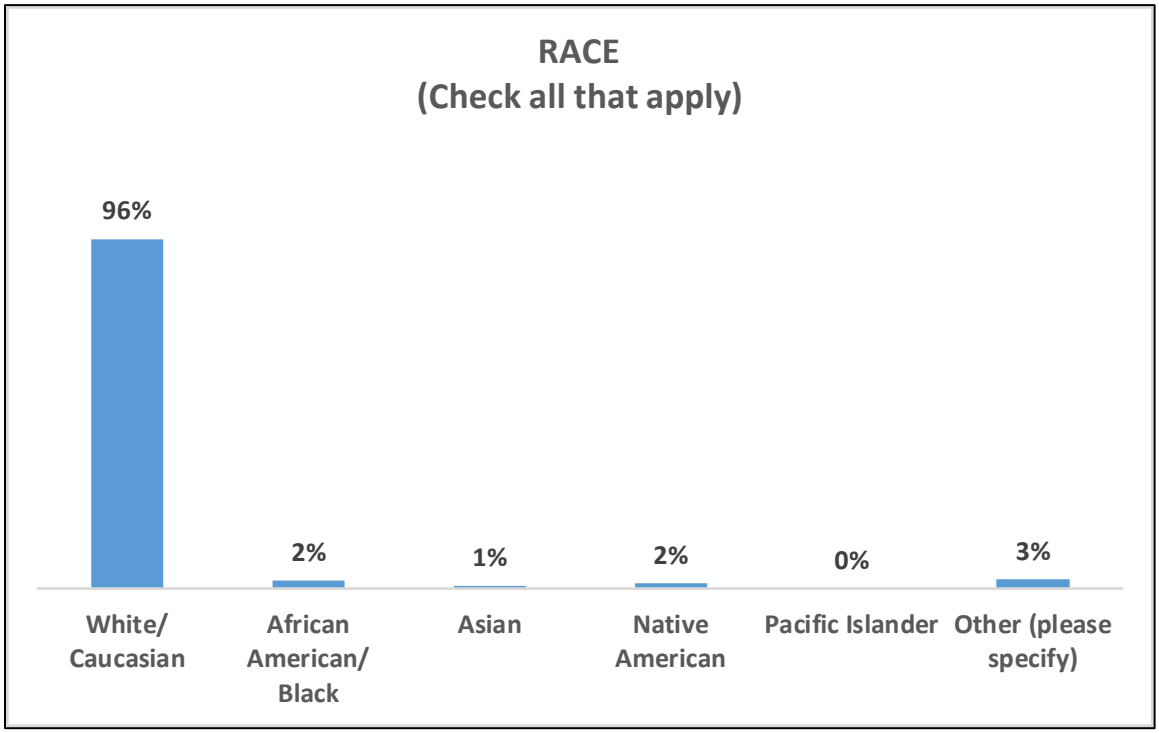
Counting yourself, how many people in your household?						
Age Segments	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Under age 5	59	16	3	0	0	0
Ages 5-9	62	20	2	2	2	0
Ages 10-14	57	23	3	2	0	0
Ages 15-19	48	23	4	0	0	0
Ages 20-24	43	20	0	1	0	0
Ages 25-34	72	89	1	0	0	0
Ages 35-44	80	75	0	0	0	0
Ages 45-54	57	65	1	0	0	0
Ages 55-64	46	39	0	0	0	0
Ages 65-74	26	16	0	0	0	0
Ages 75+	8	1	0	0	0	0




GENDER
45%
55%
Male
Female


HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Under $30,000
6%
$30,000-$59,999
23%
$60,000-$89,999
25%
$90,000-$119,999
20%
$120,000-$149,999
13%
$150,000+
13%


HISPANIC, LATINO, OR SPANISH ANCESTRY
5%
95%
Yes
No


RACE
(Check all that apply)
96%
2%
1%
2%
0%
3%
White/ Caucasian
African American/ Black
Asian
Native American
Pacific Islander
Other (please specify)

APPENDIX I – DETAILED PROGRAM ASSESSMENT

ATHLETICS

YOUTH SPORTS LEAGUES

The Parks and Recreation Department works with four Recreation Clubs within the City to provide and facilitate recreational youth sport leagues. The Recreation Clubs are responsible for registration, creating teams, uniforms, and coaches. The Parks and Recreation Department provides fields/facilities, officials, scorekeepers and schedule of games. This relationship is for the following sports; basketball, baseball, softball, football, cheerleading and outdoor soccer. The purpose of these leagues, as well as the leagues the Parks and Recreation Department organize (indoor soccer and flag football) is provide an enjoyable experience for each participant, develop character, skills, sportsmanship and promote good will and healthy lifestyles.

- Rec Club - Basketball
- Rec Club - Baseball/Softball
- Rec Club - Football/Cheer
- City Run Indoor Soccer
- City Run Flag Football

ADULT SPORTS LEAGUES

The adult sports leagues work to provide and facilitate recreational adult sports leagues and tournaments. Examples of adult sports leagues are

- Fall and Spring Softball
- Kickball
- Dodgeball
- Ultimate Frisbee
- Indoor Soccer

COMMUNITY RECREATION

AQUATICS

Currently, the Parks and Recreation Department contracts out the operation of its two outdoor aquatic facilities for public swimming from Memorial Day through Labor Day.

ARTS, CULTURE, AND PERSONAL INTEREST PROGRAMS

Arts, culture and personal interest programs are offered to provide participants with opportunities to expand their lifetime learning, learn new interesting things about their community, enjoy special seasonal activities with friends and family and socialize with like-minded individuals that share common interests. Examples are:

- Seasonal Special Programs
- Cards and Games for Seniors
- Family Art Nights
- Youth and Adult Paint Programs
- Cooking Classes

FITNESS AND WELLNESS

Fitness and Wellness classes and workshops provide participants with opportunities to have fun, get fit, socialize with like-minded people and learn new ways to approach and manage their individual health related issues and maintain a healthy lifestyle. These programs provide affordable access to professional fitness and health care providers targeting specific personal needs. Examples of fitness and wellness programs include:

- Walking Programs and Initiatives
- Special Yoga Classes
- Holistic Health Workshops
- Fitness Dance Classes
- Yoga Classes

TRIPS AND TOURS

Trips and Tours provide participants with opportunities to travel and/or tour places of interest. These programs increase participant knowledge about their home, surrounding areas, and/or places far away. These programs offer companionship; safe travel; and tour guides to help them get the most out of their travel. Examples of Trips and Tours programs include:

- Multi-Day, Overnight Trips - International
- Multi-Day, Overnight Trips - Domestic
- Multi-Day, Overnight Trips - Regional
- One Day Special Interest Trips
- One Day Historic Trips and Tours

OUTDOOR RECREATION

OUTDOOR ADVENTURE

Outdoor Recreation programs provide enjoyable experience for each participant, encourage environmental stewardship and promote and healthy active lifestyles. Examples include:

- Stand Up Paddle boarding
- Canoeing
- Climbing Club
- Paddling
- Caving and Climbing
- Hiking and Backpacking
- Bike Tours and Clinics

SPECIAL EVENTS

Special events showcase the various programs and services offered by the Department and increase the vibrancy and livability of the community. Examples of special events include:

- GO Fest
- WazUPwidis
- Mountain Bike Races
- Concerts

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT/EXPERIENTIAL EDUCATION

AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMMING

After school programming is offered in three recreation centers and one elementary school. With a low instructor-participant ratio, this program provides homework assistance, free play, and a safe space for children.

SUMMER CAMPS

Summer Camps are provided at various locations throughout the city. Program participants have a safe, educational, fun, social and creative place to spend their summers. The participants will be exposed to different cultures and ideas and learn new skills.

PROGRAM LIFECYCLE ANALYSIS

A Program Lifecycle Analysis involves reviewing each program offered by the Department to determine the stage of growth or decline for each program offered. This provides a way of informing strategic decisions about the overall mix of programs managed by the agency to ensure that an appropriate number of programs are "fresh" and that relatively few programs, if any, need to be discontinued.

This analysis is not based on strict quantitative data but, rather, is based on staff members' knowledge of their program areas. The following table shows the percentage distribution of the various lifecycle categories of the Department's programs. These percentages were obtained by comparing the number of programs in each individual stage with the total number of programs listed by staff members.

Lifecycle Stage	Description	Actual Program Distribution		Best Practice Distribution
Introduction	New program; modest participation	13%	**40%**	**50-60%**
Take-Off	Rapid participation growth	6%		
Growth	Moderate, but consistent participation growth	21%		
Mature	Slow participation growth	42%	**42%**	**40%**
Saturated	Minimal to no participation growth; extreme competition	7%	**18%**	**0-10%**
Decline	Declining participation	11%		

The Lifecycle Analysis depicts a rather skewed program distribution. Approximately 18% of all programs are in the Decline and Saturation stages, while only 40% of program offerings fall within the beginning stages (Introduction, Take-Off, and Growth). This could indicate that underperforming programs are being sustained for too long. If a program is in the Saturation stage, it may not necessarily need to be retired – it could be that it is a legacy program that is beloved by the community. However, it is useful to look at attendance trends – "do you have fewer participants over the last few offerings?" If so, the community may be looking for a different type of program. While there are exceptions, most programs in the Saturation and Decline stages are ready to be retired.

Staff should complete a Program Lifecycle Analysis on an annual basis and ensure that the percentage distribution closely aligns with desired performance. Furthermore, the Department could include annual performance measures for each Core Program Area to track participation growth, customer retention, and percentage of new programs as an incentive for innovation and alignment with community trends.

PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION BREAKDOWN

Core	Important	Value Added
• Rec Club – Basketball • Rec Club - Baseball/Softball • Rec Club - Football/Cheer • Rec Club – Soccer • After School Programs (Eureka, Preston and Grandin) • Summer Day Camps (Eureka and Preston) • Summer Day Camp (Grandin) • Hiking • Canoeing: Downriver and Flatwater • Stand Up Paddleboarding: Downriver and Flatwater • SUP Yoga • Sea Kayaking • Sit on Top Kayaking: Downriver and Flatwater • Le Tour de Roanoke – Foodie Bike Tour • Bike Maintenance Class • Bike Skills Clinic • Wild Caving • Outdoor Summer Camp • Outdoor Adventure Camp • Youth Climbing Club • Stargazing • Nature Lab • Environmental Programs • River Clean Ups	• Outdoor Pool Operations • City - Adult Fall Softball League • City - Adult Spring Softball League • City- Adult Indoor Soccer League • Seasonal Special Programs • Cards and Games for Seniors • Family Art Nights • Partner Group Rentals • Neighborhood Group Rentals • City Run Indoor Soccer • City Run Flag Football • Youth and Adult Paint Programs • Traditional Art Programs (sewing; knitting; leather work; crochet; etc.) • Dance Classes (Ballroom; Tap; Bellydance; etc.) • Multi-Generational Programs • Private Rentals • Yoga classes • Walking Programs and Initiatives • Backpacking Trips and Clinics • Bike Tours • Mountain Bike Races • Cyclocross Races	• City - Adult Bubble Soccer League • City- Adult Dodgeball Tournaments • City - Adult Pick-Up Ultimate Frisbee • Cooking Classes • (Grandparents/child; Father/Daughter; etc.) • Language Classes • Money Management Classes • Gardening Classes • Dog Obedience • Group Fitness Classes (aerobic and strengthening) • Special one -time yoga classes • Fitness Dance Classes • Health Related Cooking Classes • Physical Health Related Workshops • Holistic Health Workshops • Multi-Day, Overnight Trips - International • Multi-Day, Overnight Trips - Domestic • Multi-Day, Overnight Trips - Regional • One Day Special Interest Trips • One Day Historic Trips and Tours • Women Specific Backpacking • Whitewater Kayaking • Women Specific Bike Skills/ Maintenance Classes • Leave no Trace Trainer/ Educator • Wilderness First Responder Course

UNDERSTANDING THE FULL COST OF SERVICE

To develop specific cost recovery targets, full cost of accounting needs to be created on each class or program that accurately calculates direct and indirect costs. Cost recovery goals are established once these numbers are in place, and the program staff should be trained on this process.

A Cost of Service Analysis should be conducted on each program, or service type, that accurately calculates direct (i.e., program-specific) and indirect (i.e., comprehensive, including administrative overhead) costs. Completing a Cost of Service Analysis not only helps determine the true and full cost of offering a program, but provides information that can be used to price programs based upon accurate delivery costs. The figure below illustrates the common types of costs that must be accounted for in a Cost of Service Analysis.

The methodology for determining the total Cost of Service involves calculating the total cost for the activity, program, or service, then calculating the total revenue earned for that activity. Costs (and revenue) can also be derived on a per unit basis. Program or activity units may include:

- Number of participants
- Number of tasks performed
- Number of consumable units
- Number of service calls
- Number of events
- Required time for offering program/service.

Agencies use Cost of Service Analyses to determine what financial resources are required to provide specific programs at specific levels of service. Results are used to determine and track cost recovery as well as to benchmark different programs provided by the City between one another. Cost recovery goals are established once Cost of Service totals have been calculated. Program staff should be trained on the process of conducting a Cost of Service Analysis and the process undertaken on a regular basis.

CURRENT COST RECOVERY

The below table shows current cost recovery goals for those core program areas that have a goal in place. The table also presents recommended cost recovery goals, based on best-practice, that are in-line with parks and recreation agencies of a similar size. Setting, tracking, and reaching cost recovery goals for every core program area will help the Department set more sustainable services moving forward.

Cost Recovery Goals by Core Program Areas		
Core Program Areas	Current Cost Recovery Goal (%)	Recommended Cost Recovery Goal (%)
Aquatics	N/A	50-75%
Adult Sports Leagues	100%	75-100%
After School Programs	85%	75-125%
Arts, Culture, & Personal Interest Programs	120%	50-100%
Facility Rentals	N/A	100-125%
Fitness & Wellness	120%	100-125%
Outdoor Recreation	120%	75-125%
Summer Camps	85%	75-125%
Trips & Tours	120%	100-125%
Youth Sports Leagues	N/A	50-100%

As shown in the table above, cost recovery targets can vary based on the core program area, and even at the program level within a core program area. Several variables can influence the cost recovery target, including lifecycle stage, demographic served, and perhaps most important, program classification.

COST RECOVERY BEST PRACTICES

Cost recovery targets should reflect the degree to which a program provides a public versus private good. Programs providing public benefits (i.e. Core programs) should be subsidized more by Roanoke; programs providing private benefits (i.e., Value-Added programs) should seek to recover costs and/or generate revenue for other services. To help plan and implement cost recovery policies, the consulting team has developed the following definitions to help classify specific programs within program areas.

	Core Programs	Important Programs	Value Added Programs
Description	Part of the Department's mission Serves a majority of the community We must offer this program	Important to the community Serves large portions of the community We should offer this program	Enhanced community offerings Serves niche groups It is nice to offer this program
Desired Cost Recovery	None to Moderate	Moderate	High to Complete
Desired Subsidy	High to Complete	Moderate	Little to None

Programs in the Core category are critical to achieving the organizational mission and providing community-wide benefits and, therefore, generally receive priority for tax-dollar subsidization. Programs falling into the Important or Value-Added classifications generally represent programs that receive lower priority for subsidization. Important programs contribute to the organizational mission but are not essential to it; therefore, cost recovery for these programs should be high (i.e., at least 80% overall). Value Added programs are not critical to the mission and should be prevented from drawing upon limited public funding, so overall cost recovery for these programs should be near or in excess of 100%.

PROGRAM STRATEGY RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the Department's program staff should begin a cycle of evaluating programs on both individual merit as well as the program mix as a whole. This can be completed at one time on an annual basis, or in batches at key seasonal points of the year, as long as each program is checked once per year. The following tools and strategies can help facilitate this evaluation process:

PRICING POLICY

The agency should consider a written formal pricing policy moving forward in managing to financial sustainability. The new Pricing Policy for Roanoke should provide staff with consistent guidelines in pricing admissions, use of facilities, establishing program and service fees based on the individual benefits a user receives above a general taxpayer. The policy will help Roanoke address revenue goals to support operational costs, provide greater fairness in pricing services to users, and help support the implementation of future programs, facilities and services. A pricing policy with cost recovery goals allows the participants, staff, and general taxpayers to better understand the philosophy behind pricing of a program or service.

MINI BUSINESS PLANS

The planning team recommends that Mini Business Plans (2-3 pages) for each Core Program Area be developed and updated on a yearly basis. These plans should evaluate the Core Program Area based on meeting the outcomes desired for participants, cost recovery, percentage of the market and business controls, cost of service, pricing strategy for the next year, and marketing strategies that are to be

implemented. If updated regularly and consistently, they can be effective tools for budget construction and justification processes in addition to marketing and communication tools.

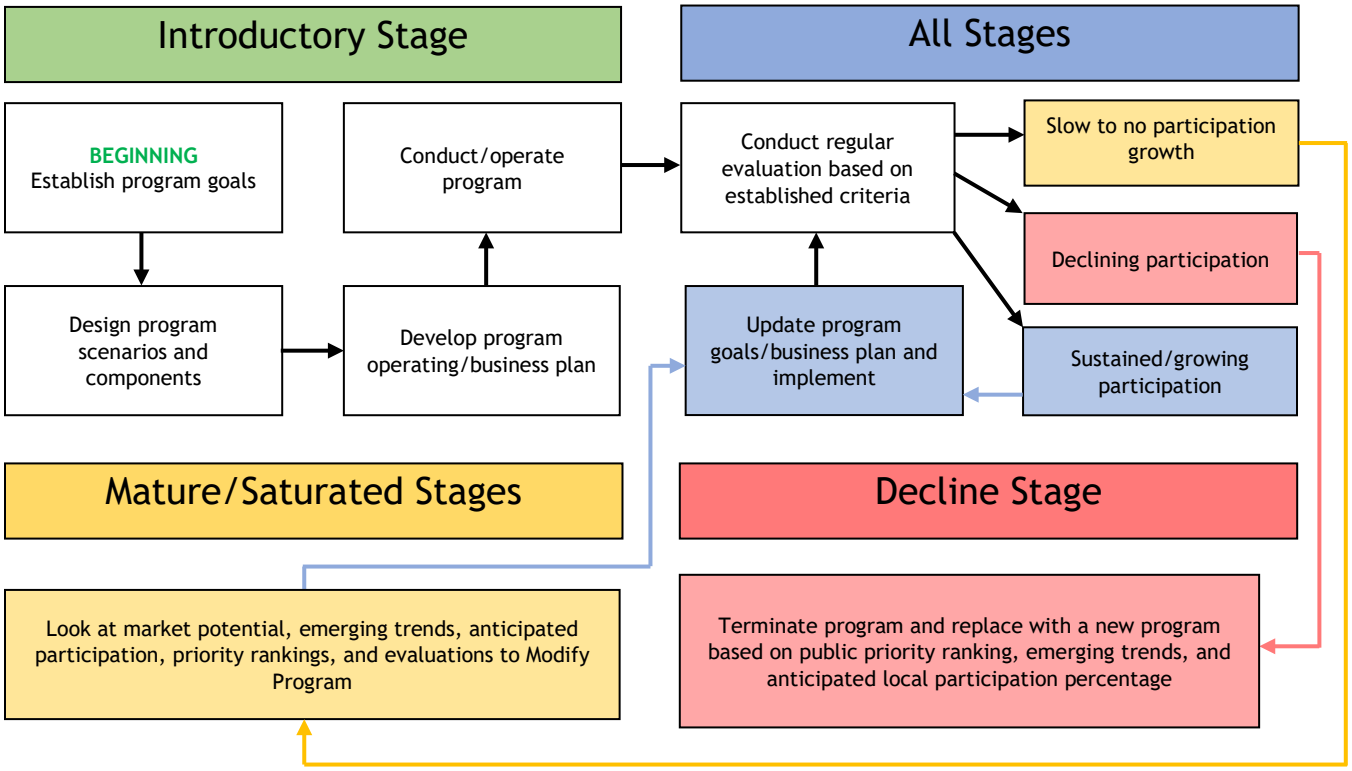
PROGRAM DECISION-MAKING MATRIX

When developing program plans and strategies, it is useful to consider all of the Core Program Area and individual program analysis discussed in this Program Assessment. Lifecycle, Age Segment, Classification, and Cost Recovery Goals should all be tracked, and this information along with the latest demographic trends and community input should be factors that lead to program decision-making.

PROGRAM EVALUATION:

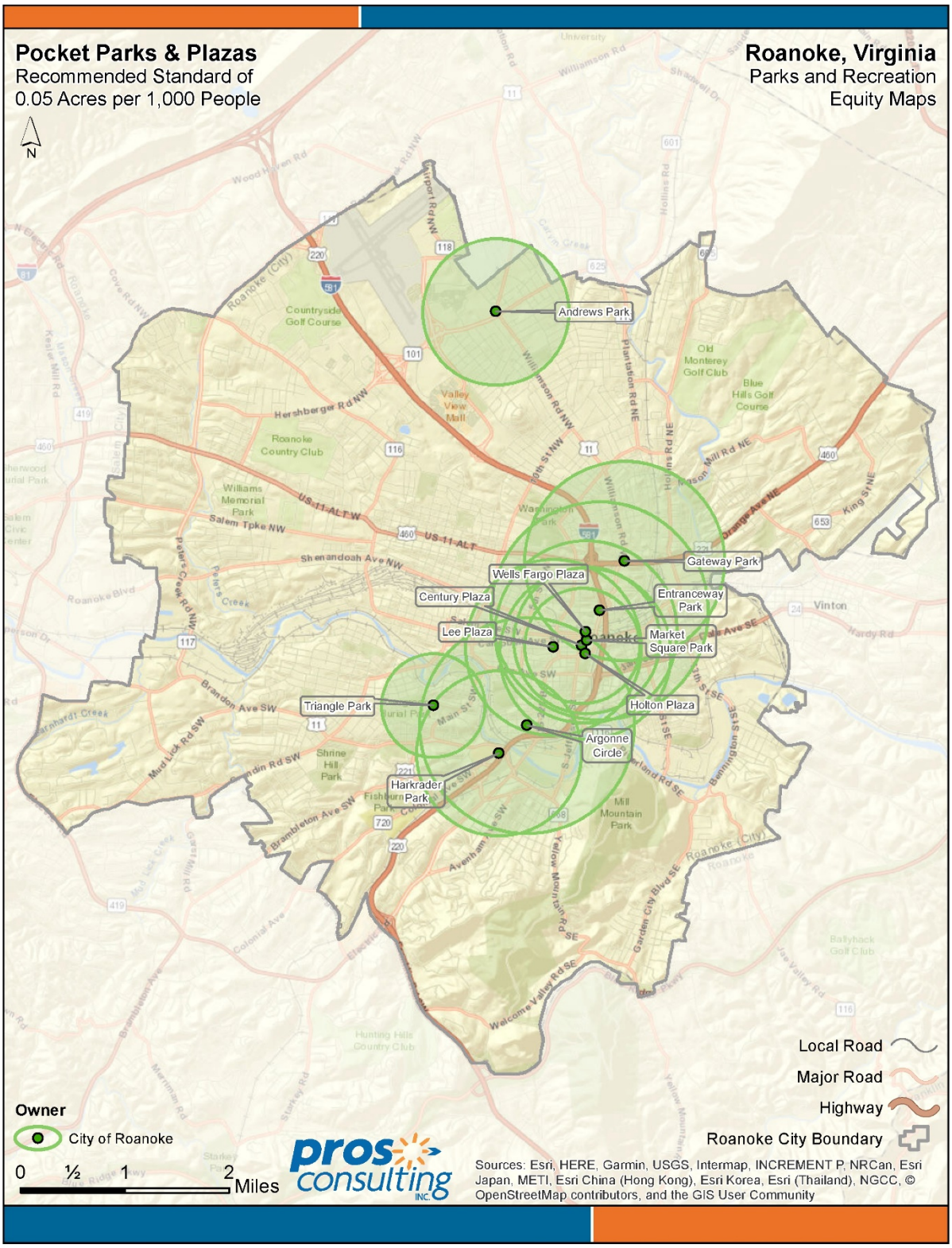
Using the Age Segment and Lifecycle analysis, and other established criteria, program staff should evaluate programs on an annual basis to determine program mix. This can be incorporated into the Program Operating/Business Plan process. A diagram of the program evaluation cycle and program lifecycle can be found below. During the introductory stages program staff should establish program goals, design program scenarios and components, and develop the program operating/business plan. All stages of the lifecycle will conduct/operate the program and conduct regular evaluations to determine the future of the program.

If participation levels are still growing, continue to provide the program. When participation growth is slow to no growth, or competition increases, staff should look at modifying the program to re-energize the customers to participate. When program participation is consistently declining, staff should terminate the program and replace it with a new program based on the public's priority ranking, in activity areas that are trending, while taking into consideration the anticipated local participation percentage.

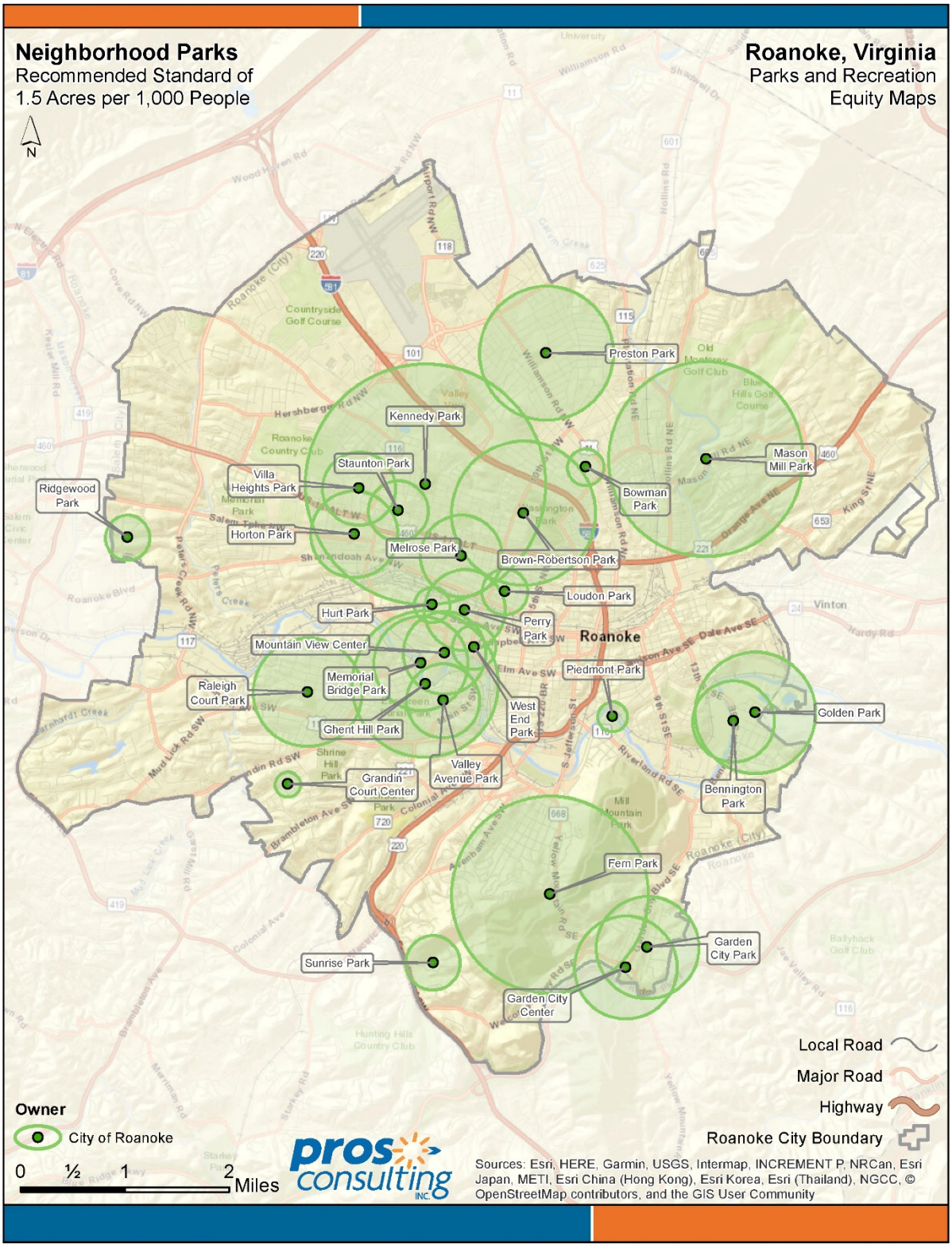


APPENDIX J – EQUITY MAPS

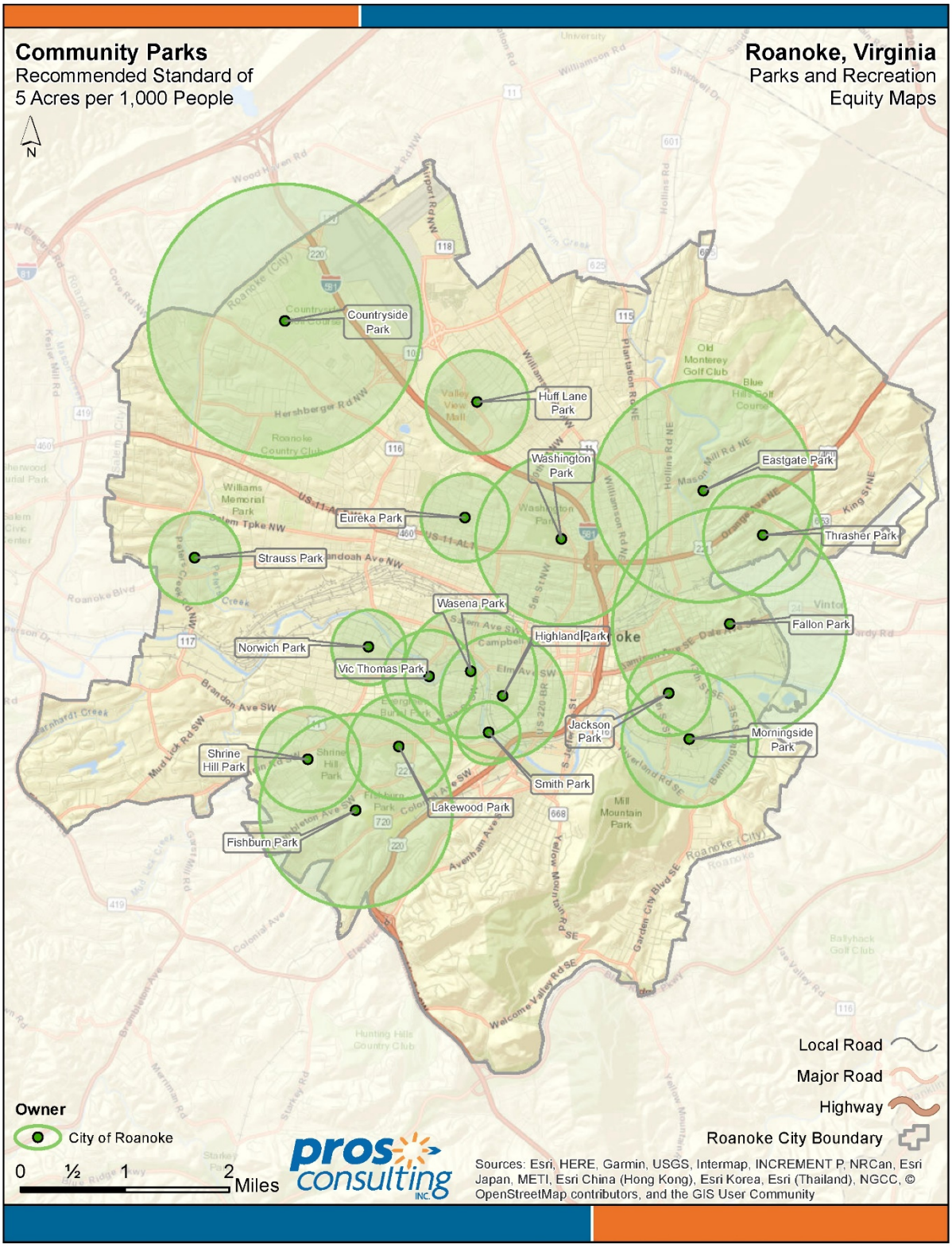
POCKET PARKS AND PLAZAS



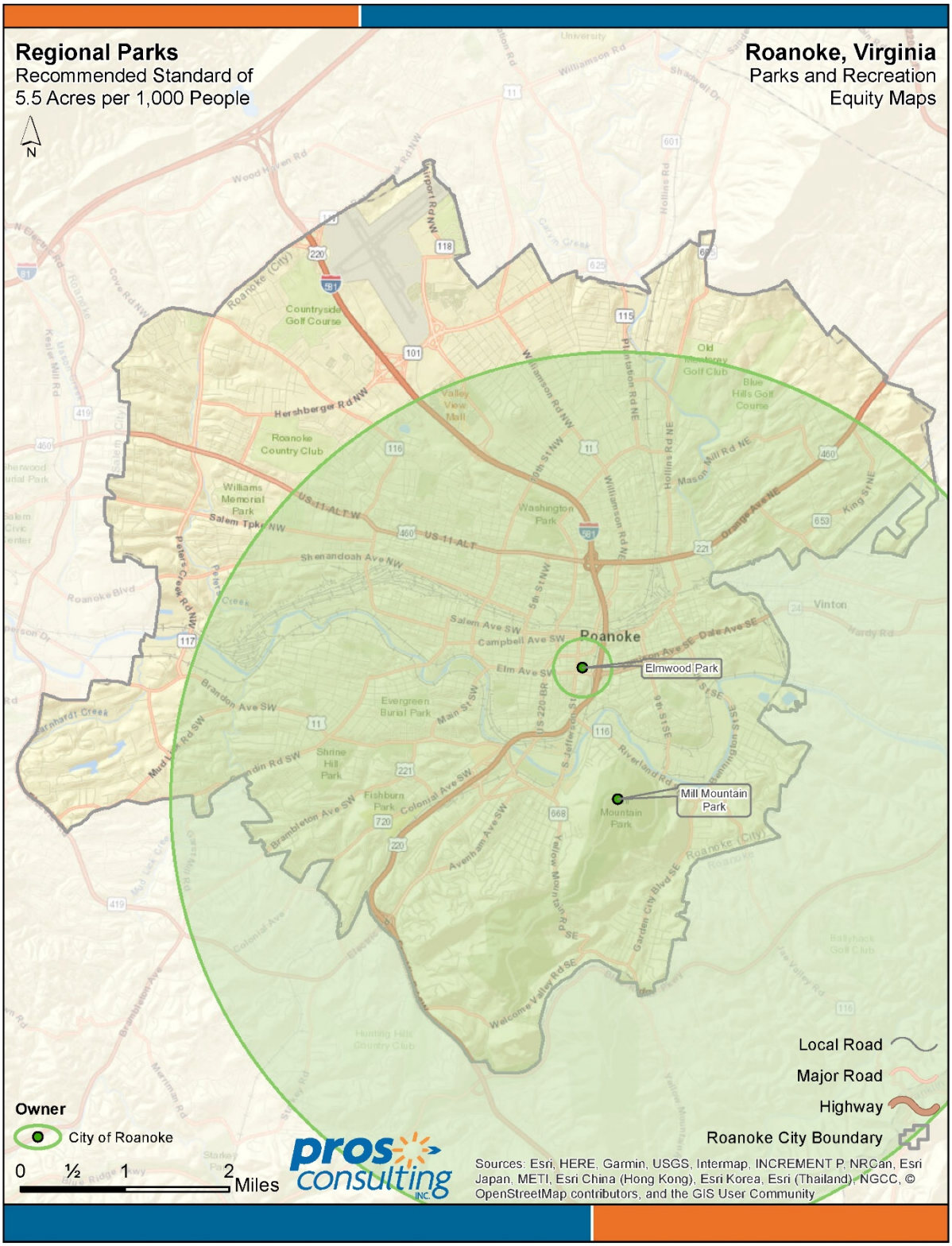
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



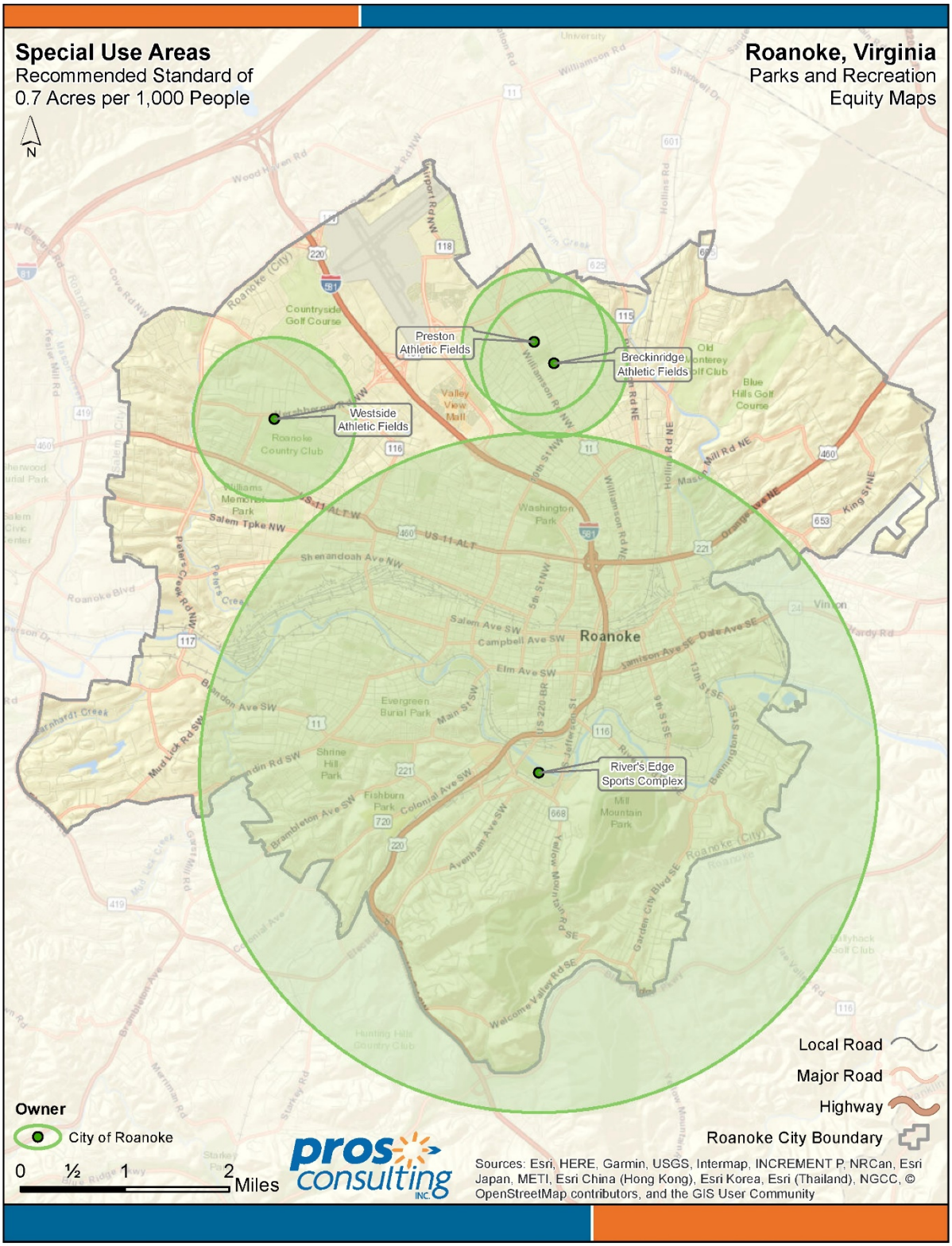
COMMUNITY PARKS



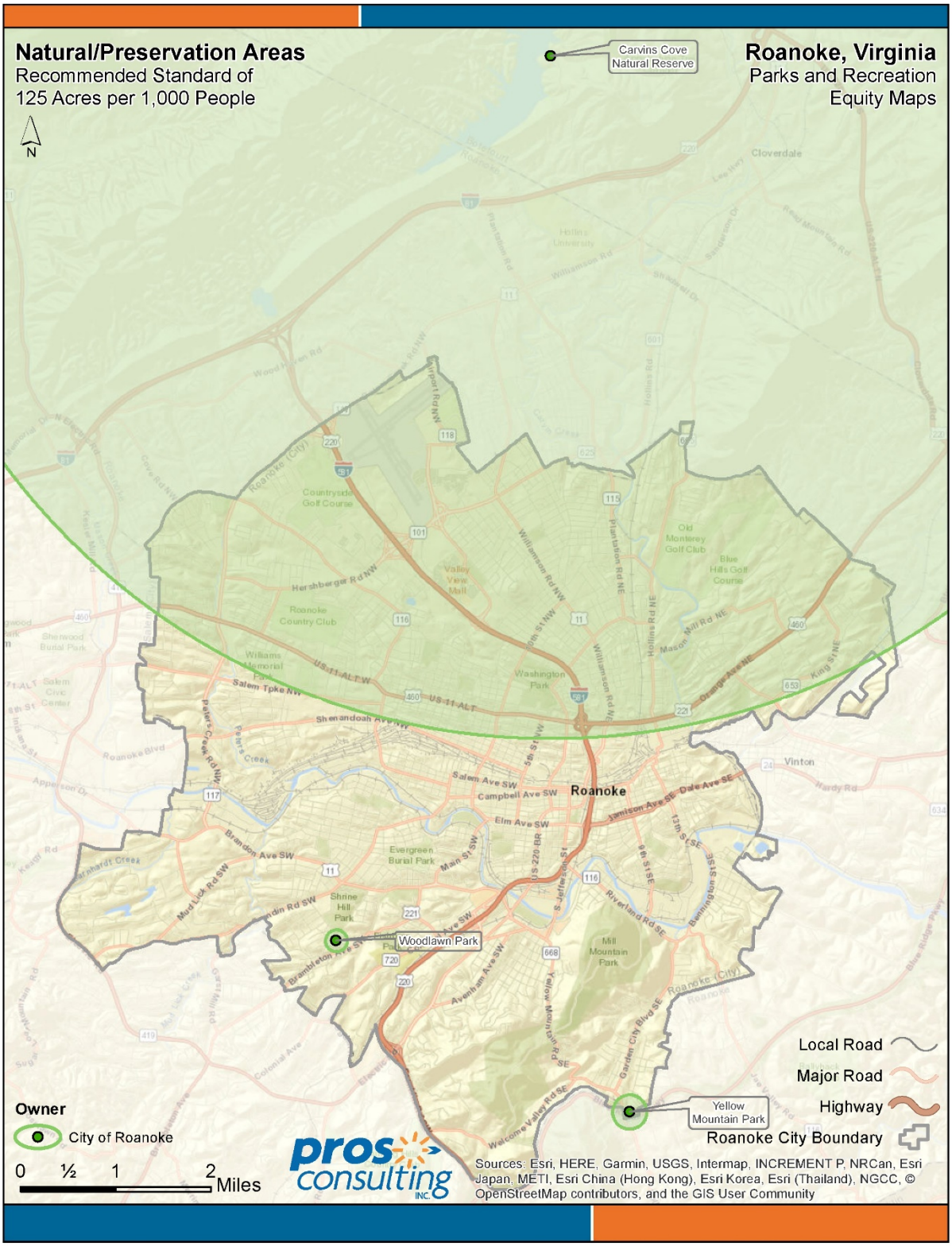
REGIONAL PARKS



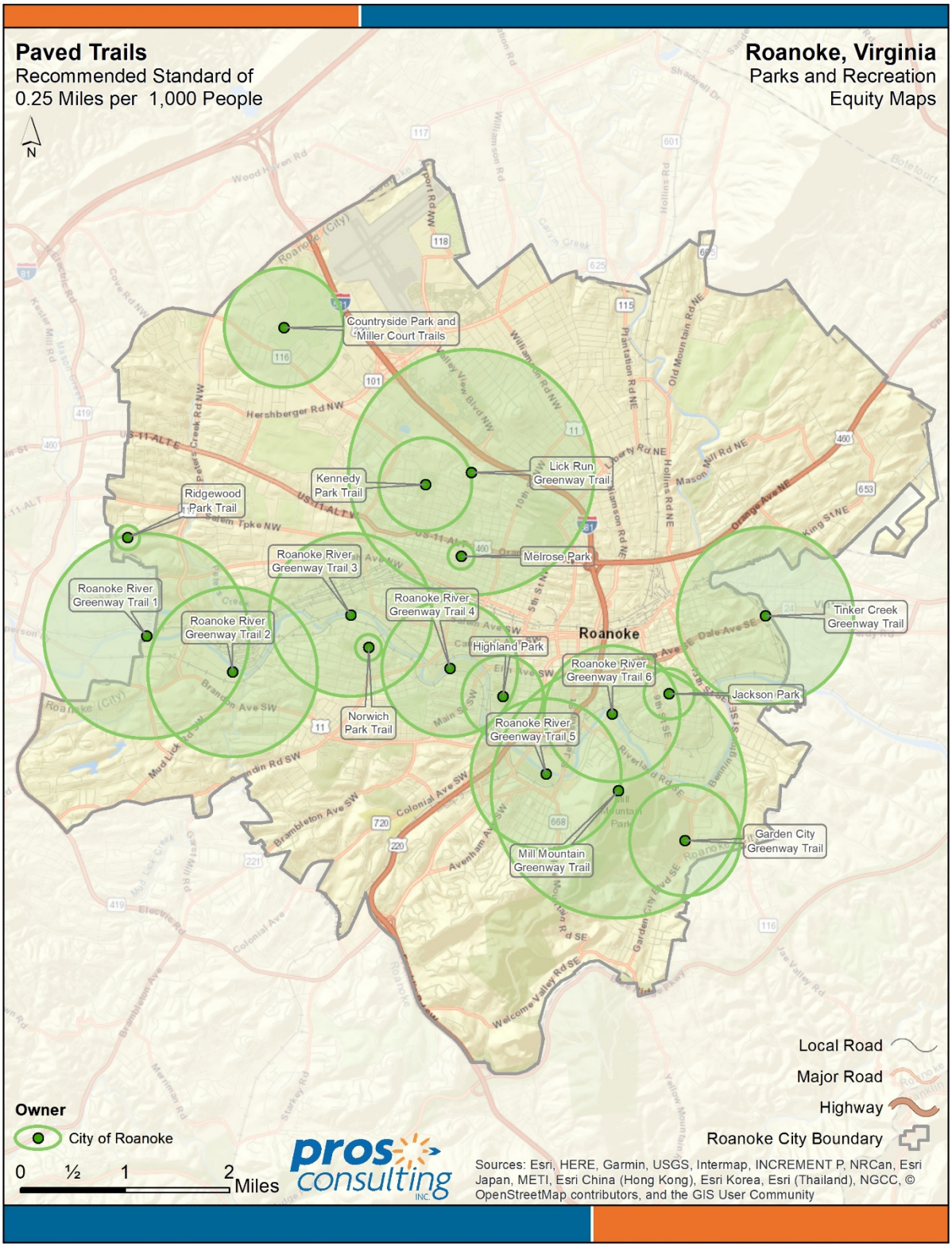
SPECIAL USE AREAS



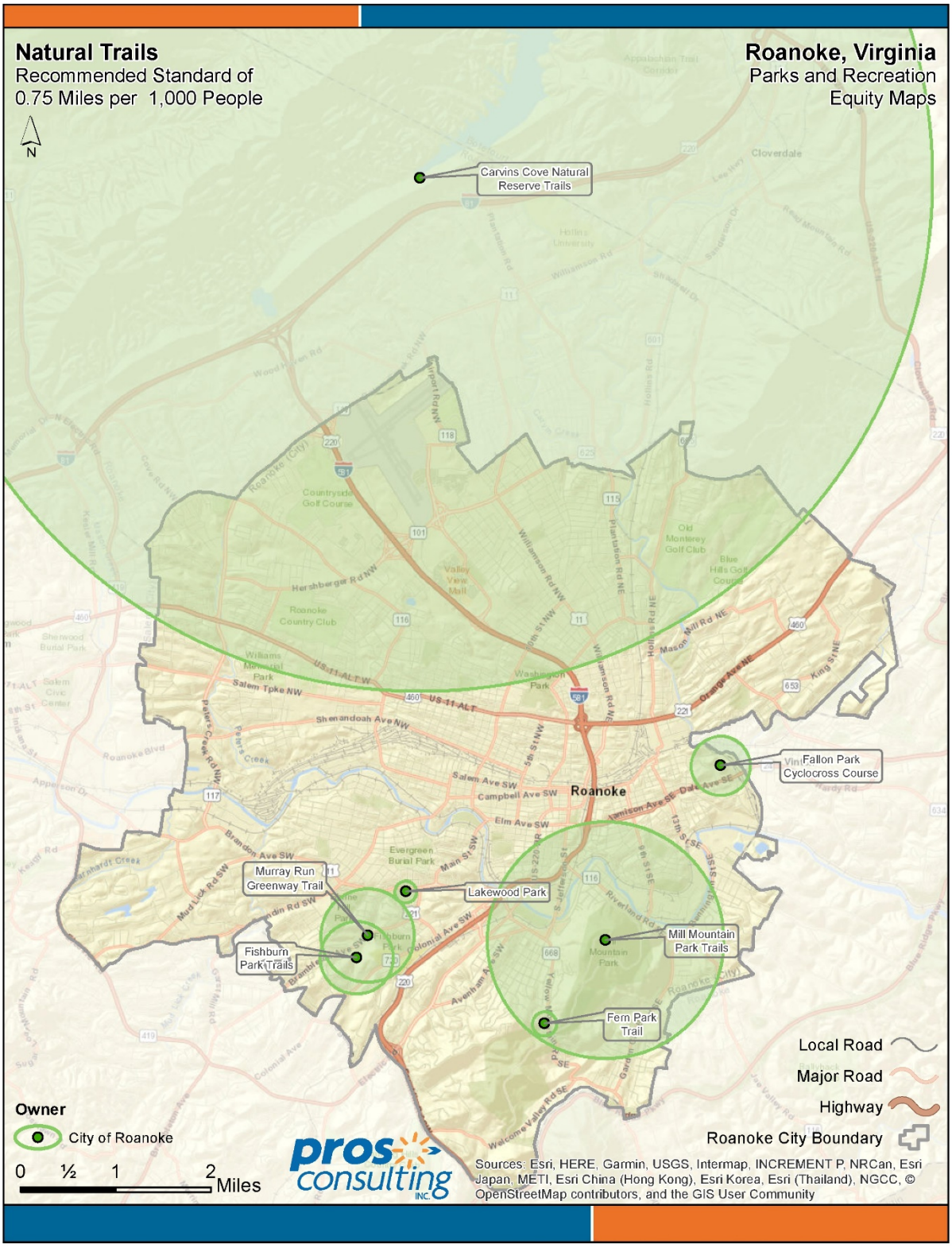
NATURAL/PRESERVATION AREAS



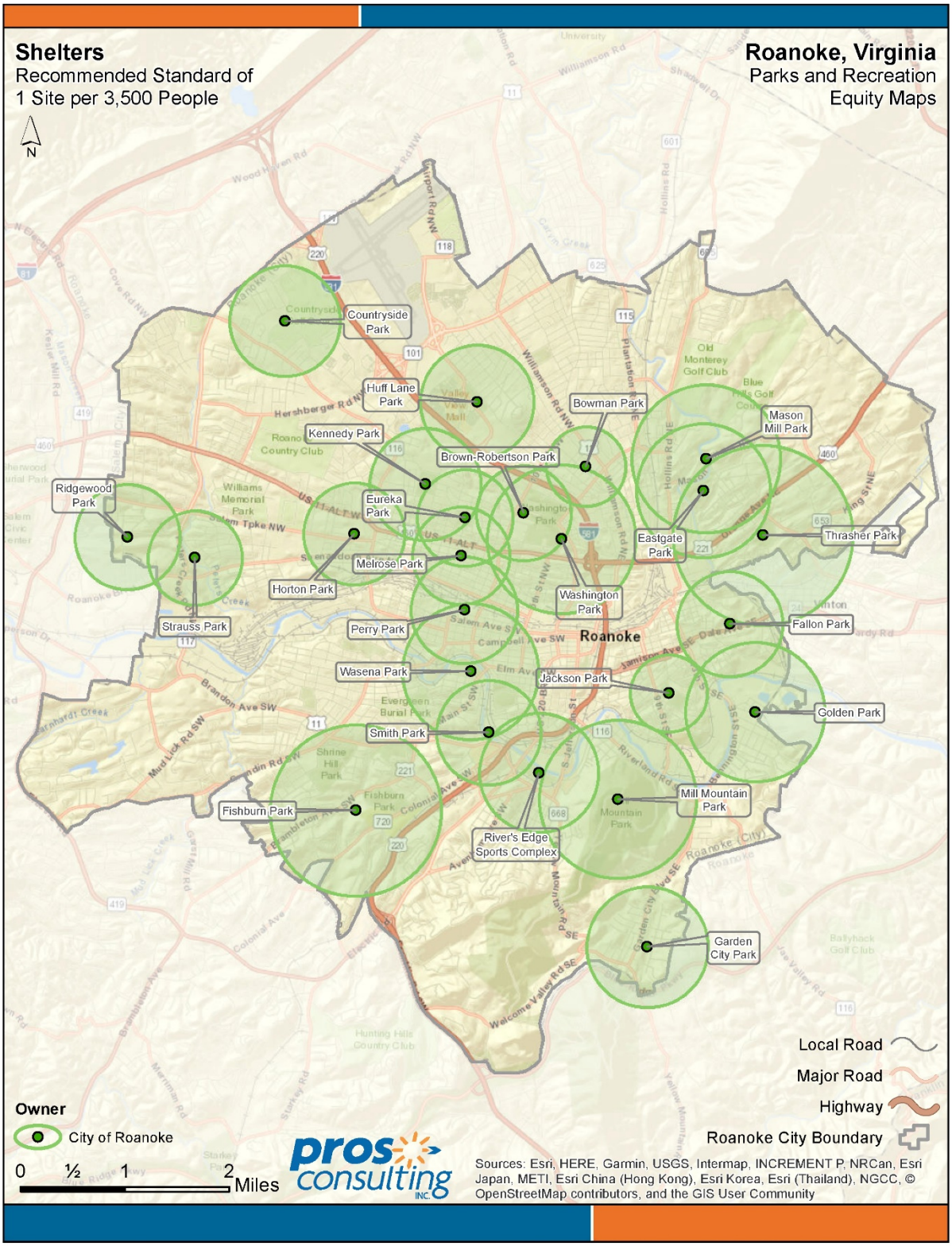
PAVED TRAILS



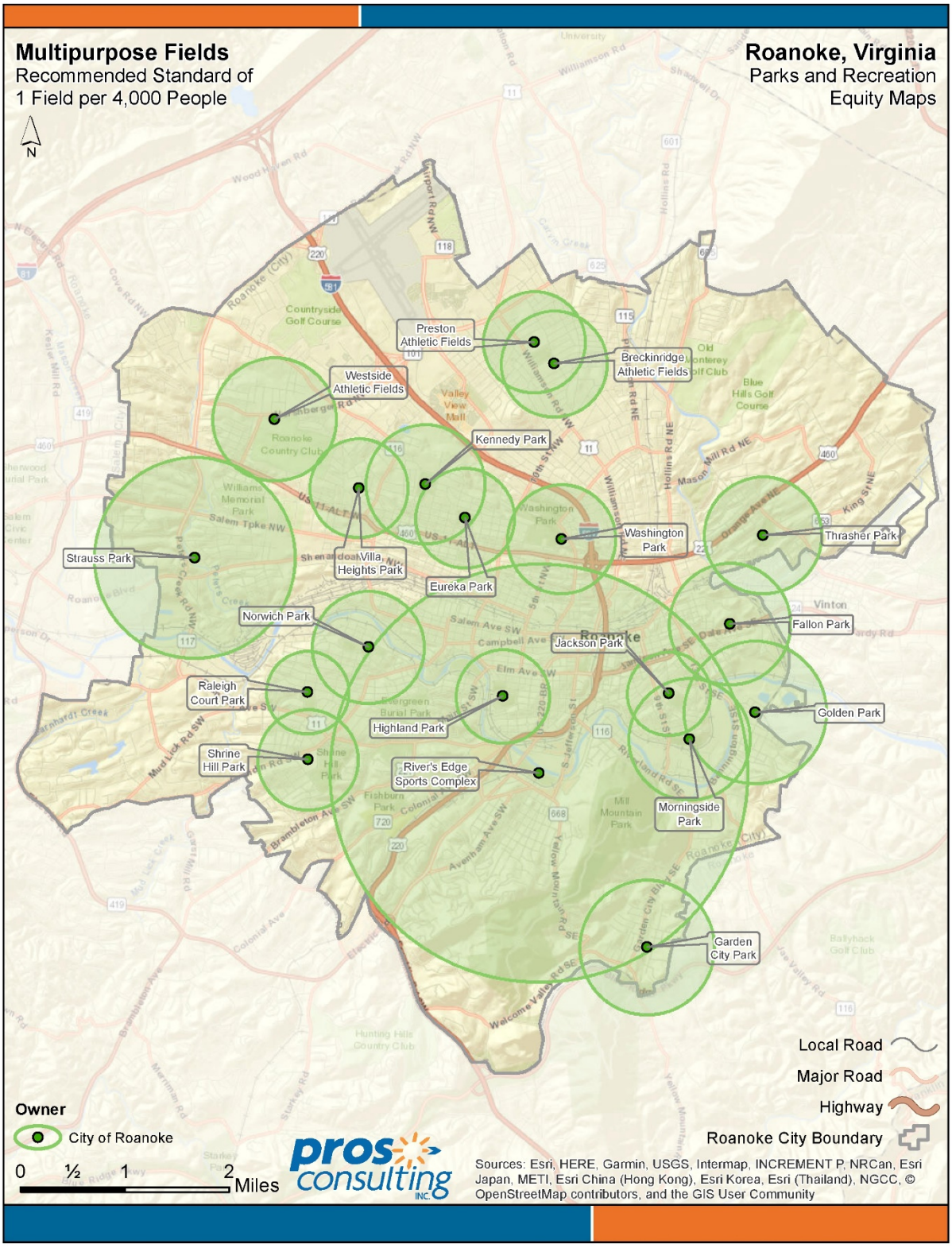
NATURAL TRAILS



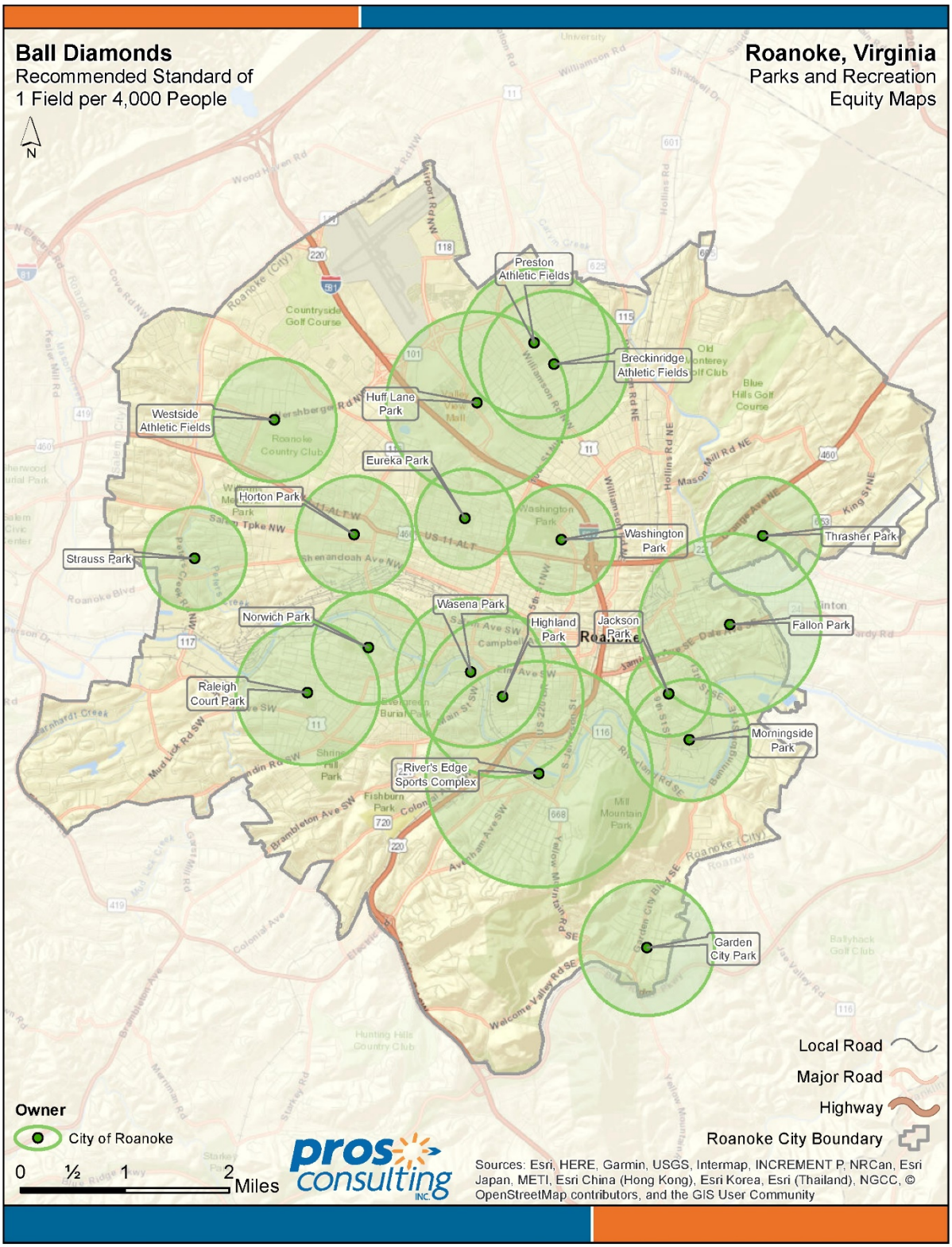
SHELTERS


Shelters
Recommended Standard of
1 Site per 3,500 People
Roanoke, Virginia
Parks and Recreation
Equity Maps
N
Countryside Park
Huff Lane Park
Kennedy Park
Bowman Park
Mason Mill Park
Brown-Robertson Park
Ridgewood Park
Eureka Park
Eastgate Park
Thrasher Park
Melrose Park
Horton Park
Washington Park
Strauss Park
Perry Park
Fallon Park
Roanoke
Wasena Park
Jackson Park
Golden Park
Smith Park
Mill Mountain Park
Fishburn Park
River's Edge Sports Complex
Garden City Park
Local Road
Major Road
Highway
Roanoke City Boundary
Owner
City of Roanoke
0 ½ 1 2 Miles
pros consulting INC
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

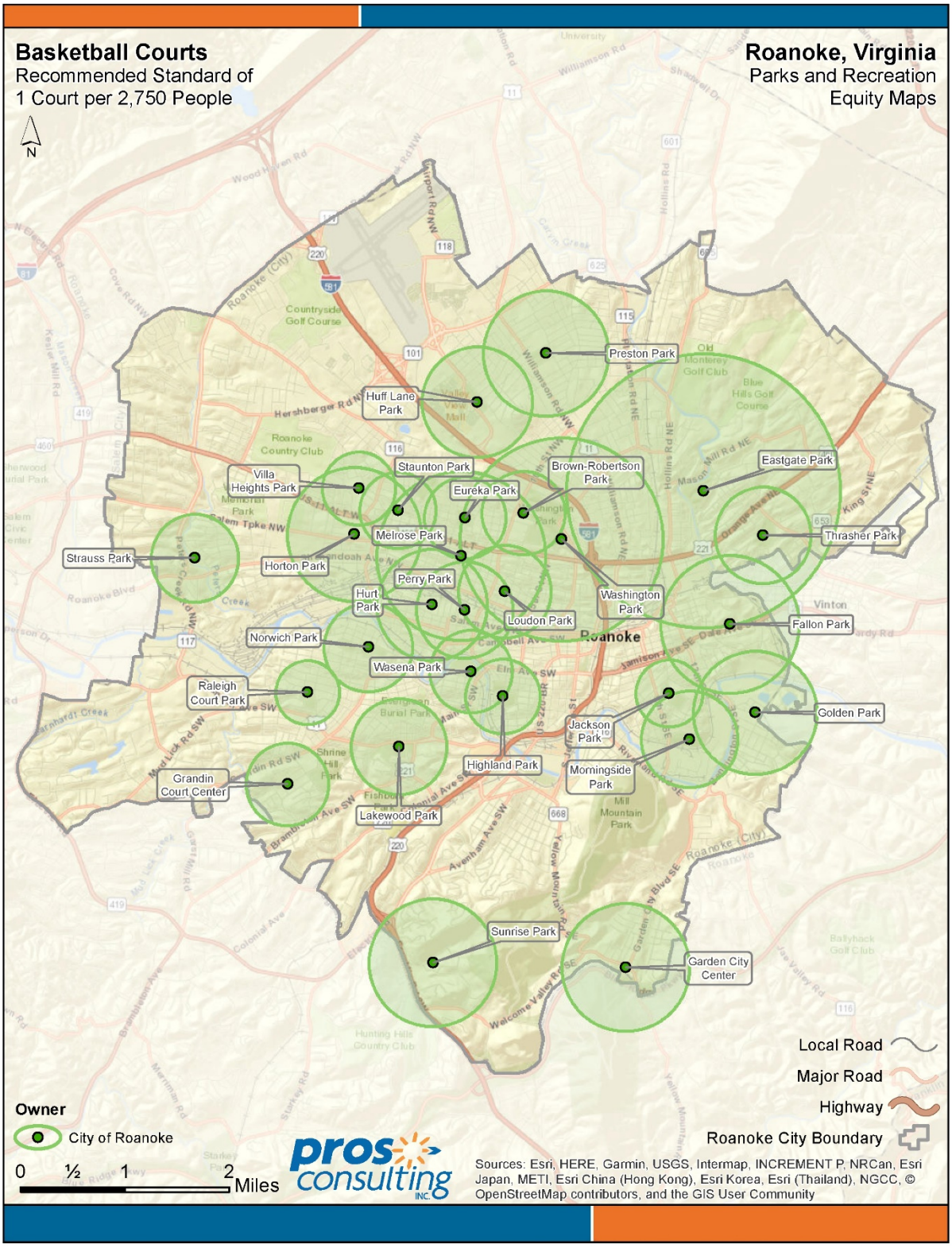
MULTIPURPOSE FIELDS



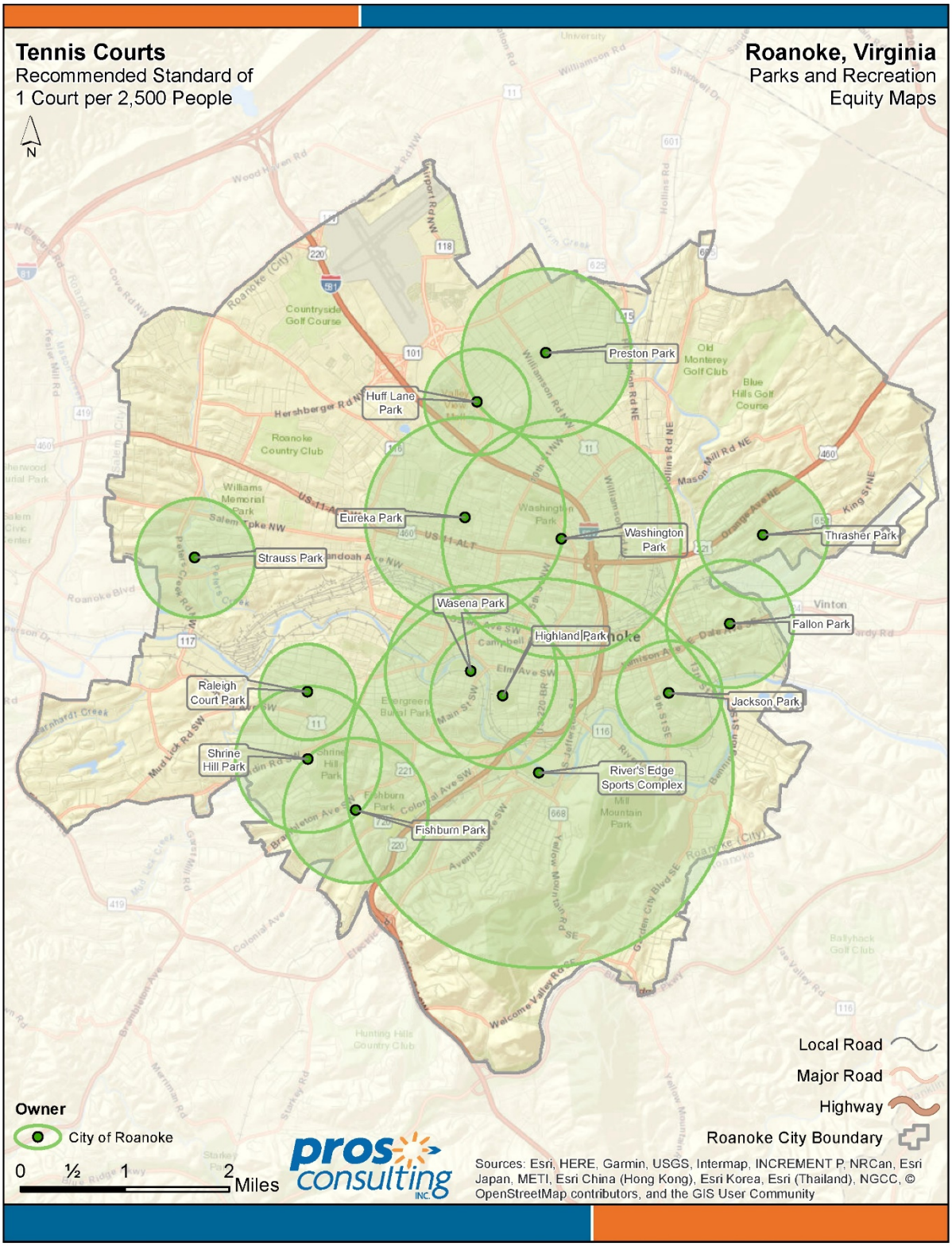
BALL DIAMONDS



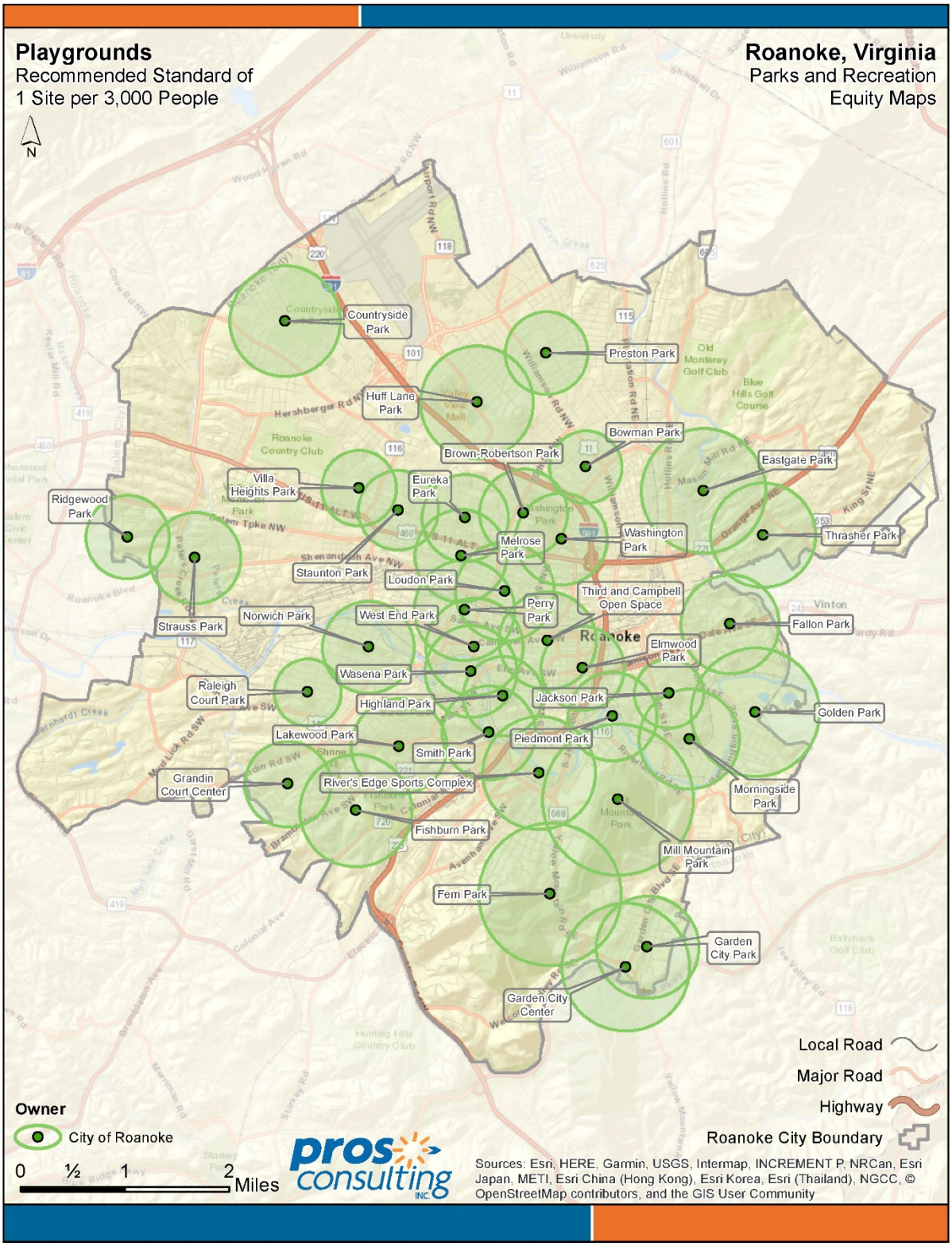
BASKETBALL COURTS



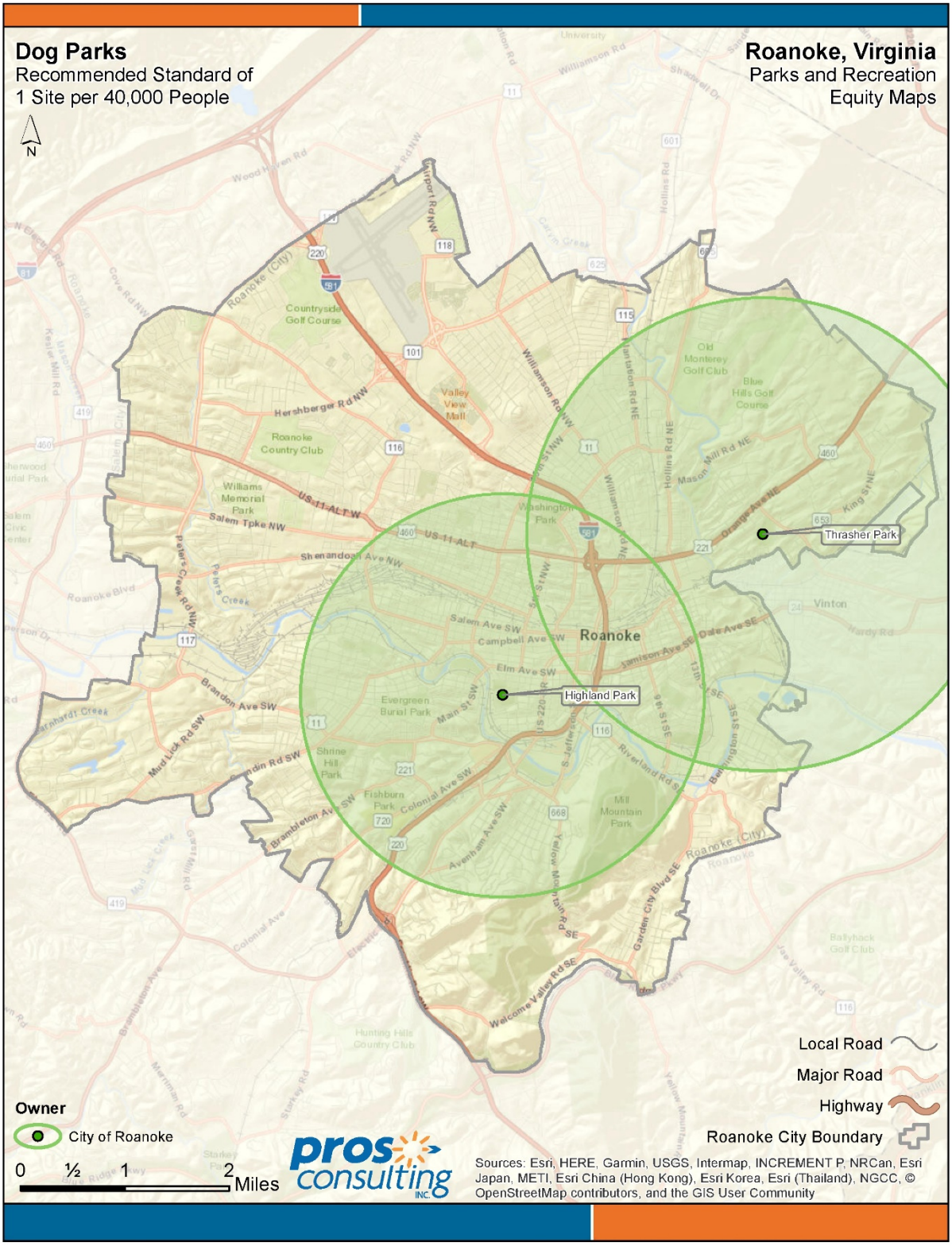
TENNIS COURTS



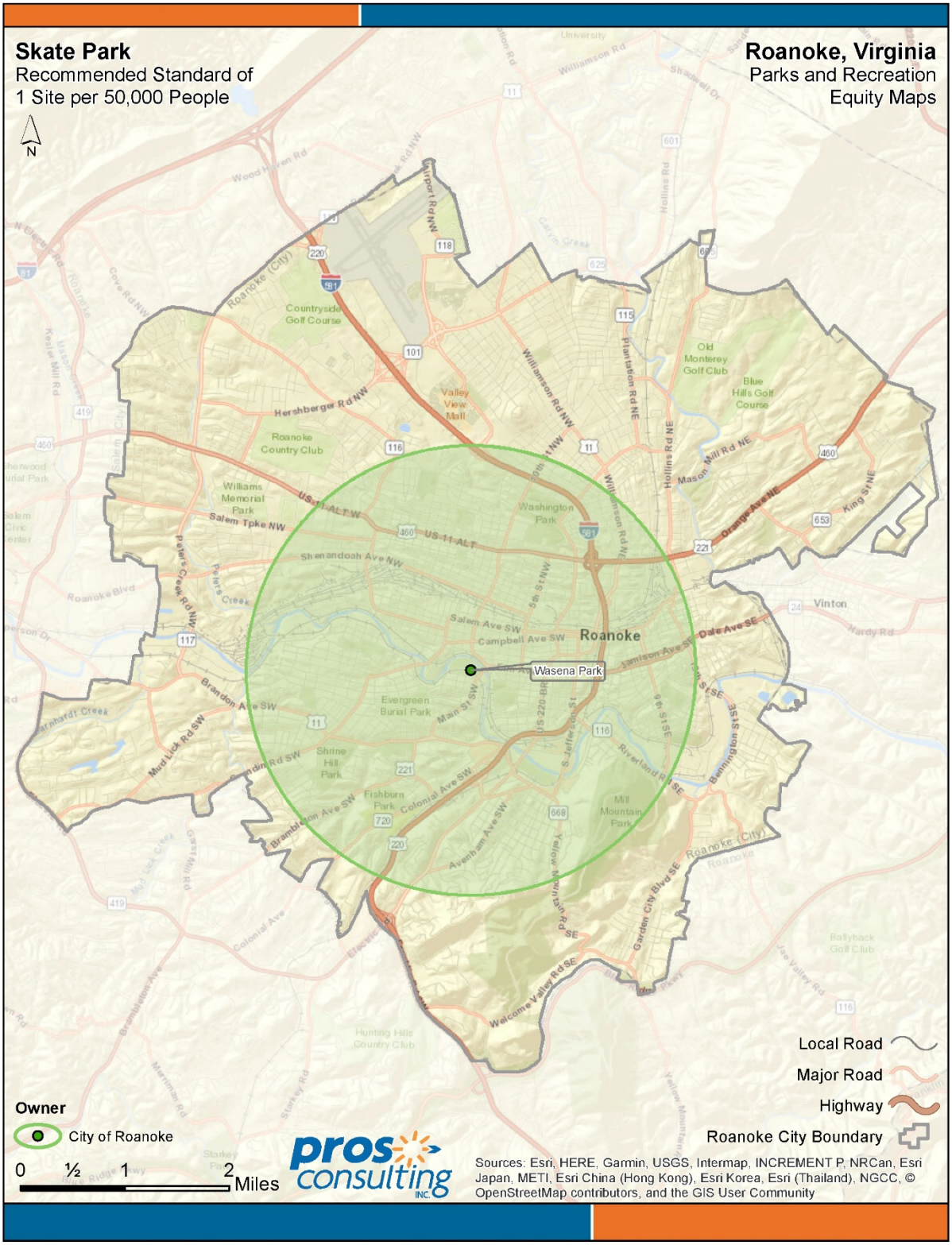
PLAYGROUNDS



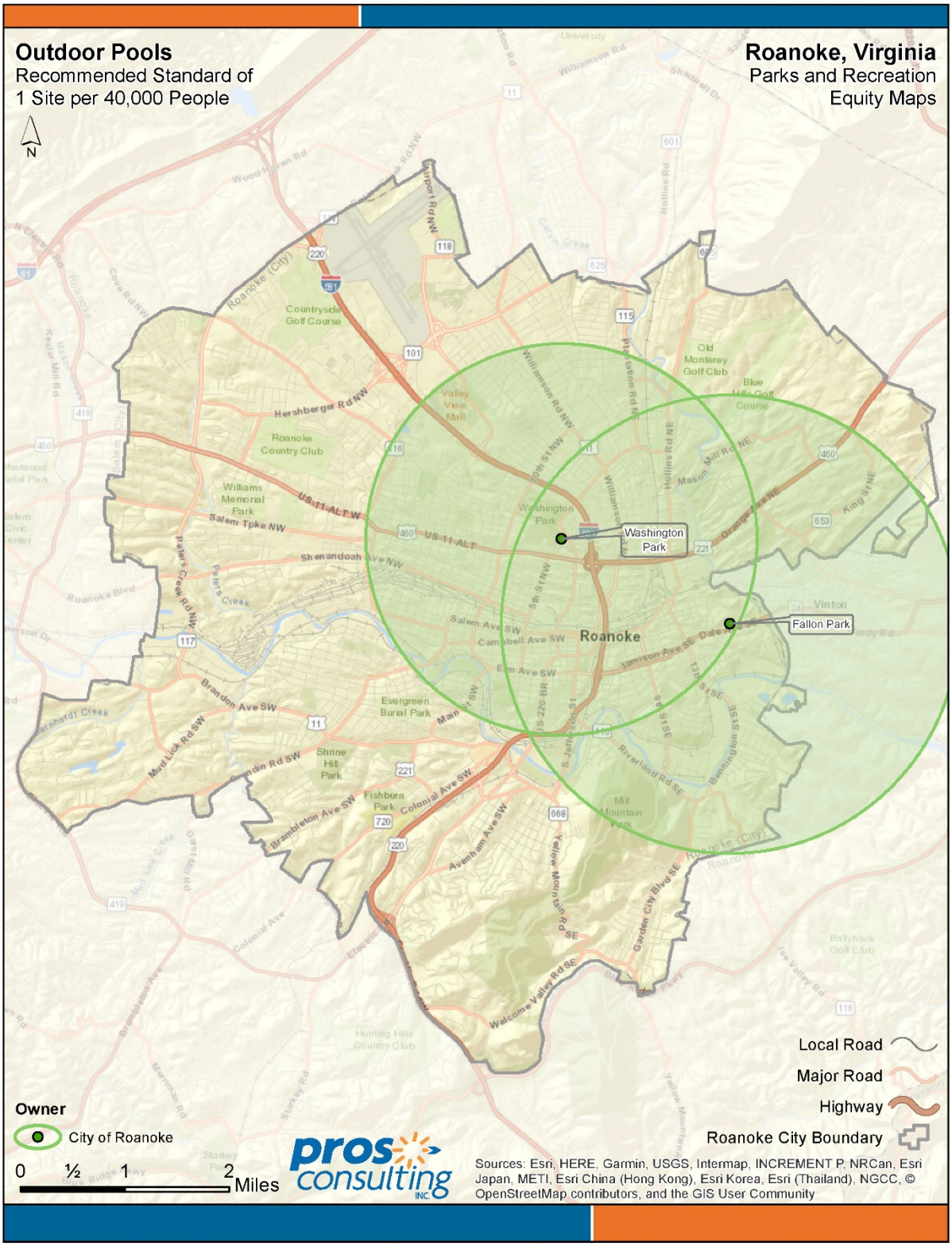
DOG PARKS


Dog Parks
Recommended Standard of
1 Site per 40,000 People
Roanoke, Virginia
Parks and Recreation
Equity Maps
N
Thrasher Park
Highland Park
Roanoke
Vinton
Local Road
Major Road
Highway
Roanoke City Boundary
Owner
City of Roanoke
0 ½ 1 2 Miles
pros consulting INC.
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

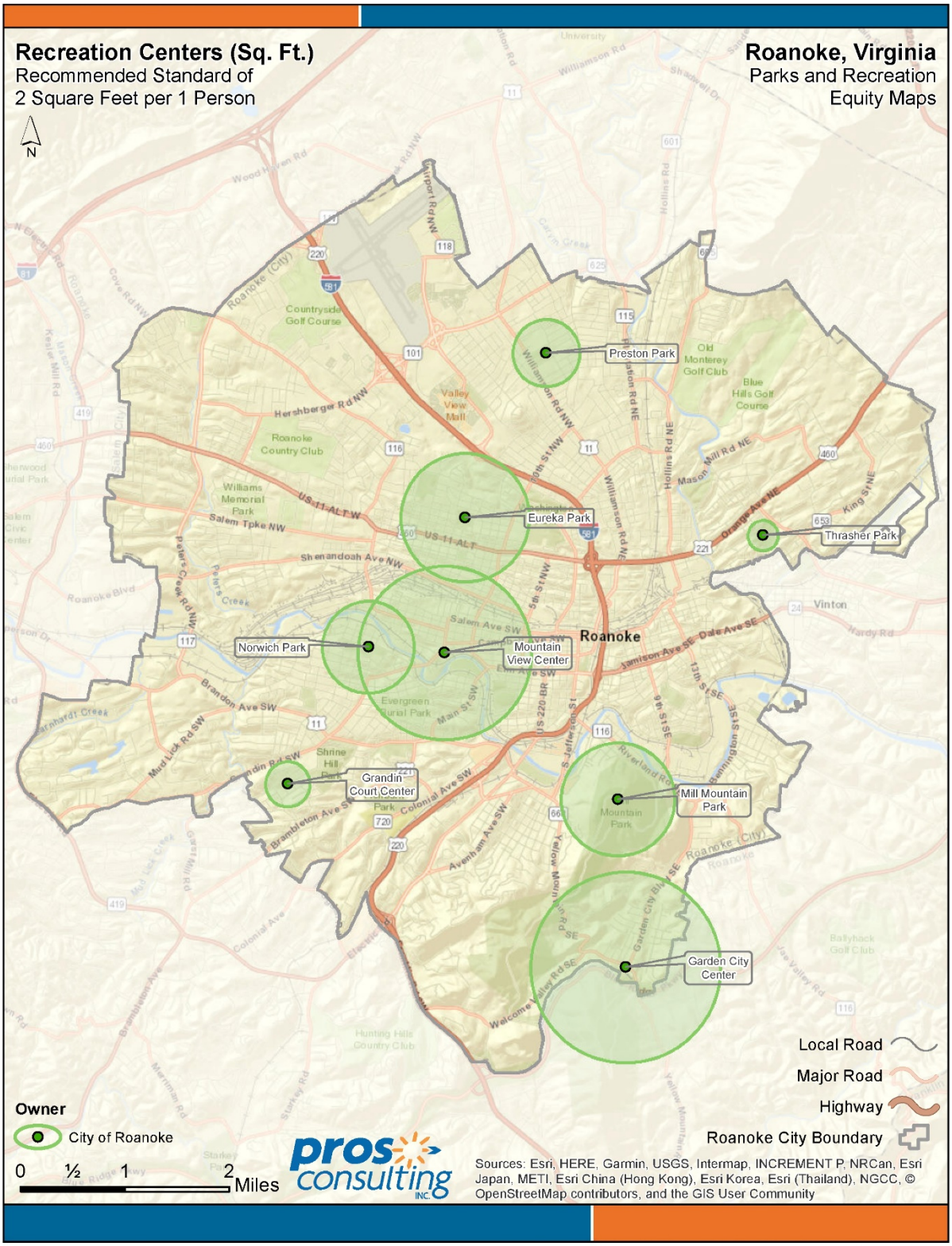
SKATE PARK


Skate Park
Recommended Standard of
1 Site per 50,000 People
Roanoke, Virginia
Parks and Recreation
Equity Maps
N
Wasena Park
Roanoke
Vinton
Roanoke (City)
Countryside Golf Course
Roanoke Country Club
Valley View Mall
Old Monterey Golf Club
Blue Hills Golf Course
Williams Memorial Park
Washington Park
Evergreen Burial Park
Shrine Hill Park
Fishburn Park
Mill Mountain Park
Hunting Hills Country Club
Ballyhack Golf Club
Local Road
Major Road
Highway
Roanoke City Boundary
Owner
City of Roanoke
0 ½ 1 2 Miles
pros consulting INC.
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

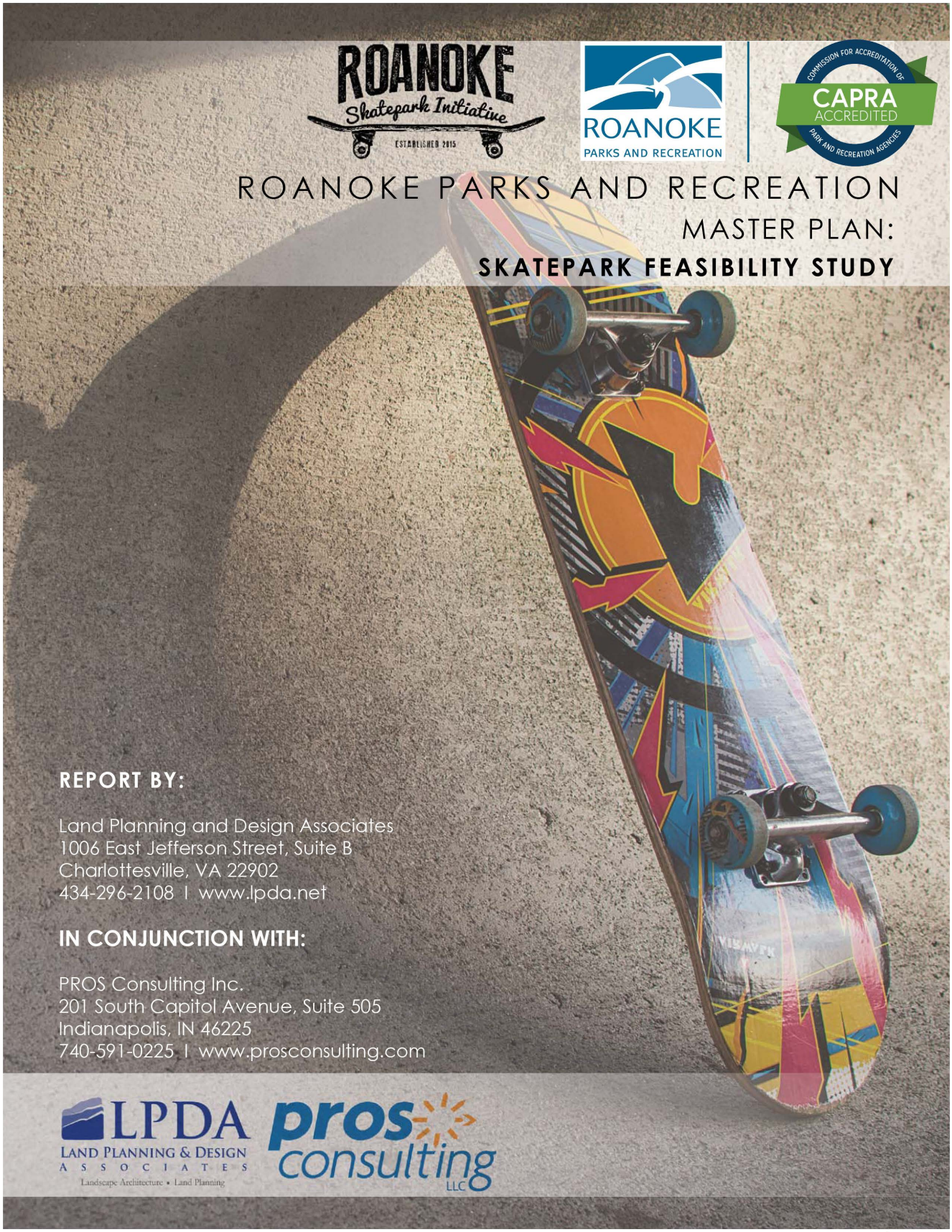
OUTDOOR POOLS



RECREATION CENTERS



APPENDIX K – SKATE PARK FEASIBILITY STUDY



2018 ROANOKE SKATEPARK FEASIBILITY STUDY

FY 2019

Adminsitered by

Office of Planning and Development

Project team:

Donnie Underwood, Project Manager, Planning and Development
Michael Clark, Director of Parks and Recreation
Jessica Mauzy, Land Planning Design Associates
Neelay Bhatt, PROS Consulting
Brad Siedlecki, Pillar Design Studios
Keri Garnett, Roanoke Skatepark Initiative
Jason Garnett, Roanoke Skatepark Initiative
Matt Gart, Landscape Architect
Dan Henry, Parks Manager
Patrick Boas, Recreation Manager

Authorized and accepted by:

_____ 1/14/2019

Michael Clark, Director of Parks and Recreation **Date**

Introduction

Based upon the previous Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the Department chose to investigate the need for improved skate facilities for the City. While at this time, skateboarding was not a top priority based upon citywide survey data, Department staff felt that if the local community desired improved facilities, a jointly-funded and collaborative feasibility study would need to be conducted.

Public Input

During the first half of 2018, the City of Roanoke and their planning consultant LPDA (Land Planning and Design Associates) embarked on a feasibility and location study for the new Roanoke Skate Park. A public input meeting was conducted on March 28, 2018, at the Berglund Center by LPDA to determine stakeholder needs and preferences. Around 80 participants rated their top three choices from the existing city parks as a potential location for the future skate park. The top choice received three points towards a total score, the second choice received two points, and the third choice received one point.

In order to build a skate park in an existing city park, the City of Roanoke wanted the chosen park to meet the following criteria:

1. Ample existing parking and/or the ability to expand to meet additional demand.
2. Existing restroom facilities.
3. Additional recreational amenities within the park to create a broad usage appeal.
4. Access to public transit (bus line) and/or close to greenway access.
5. Good visibility to ensure safety and security.

The top preferred choices were River's Edge Park-North, Highland Park, Wasena Park, Jackson Park, and Fallon Park. Of these choices, Wasena Park was selected as the best candidate based on:

1. Available space
2. Close proximity to the Roanoke River Greenway
3. Close proximity of the upcoming greenway connector from Main Street Bridge Replacement
4. Existing nearby parking
5. On-site available utilities such as water and sewer
6. Close proximity to the City’s new pumptrack

Public Input (cont.)

Participants in the public input meeting were also asked to choose an overall design feel from a selection of well known, existing skateparks from around the world, as well as identify specific features they would like to see included in the park.

Overall design

1. Vans Off the Wall
   Huntington Beach
   California
   118 pts

2. Lake Cunningham Regional Skatepark
   San Jose
   California
   47 pts

3. Camp Woodward
   Woodward
   Pennsylvania
   45 pts

4. Rob Dyrdek/ DC Shoes
   Kettering
   Ohio
   28 pts

5. Warren County Skatepark
   Front Royal
   Virginia
   28 pts

Skatepark features

1. Handrails and Steps
   62 pts

2. Street Elements
   53 pts

3. Large Half Pipe
   46 pts

4. Mellow Pump Track
   42 pts

5. Full Pipe/ Shallow Bowl
   26 pts

Public Input (cont.)

In addition to rating the overall design aesthetic and skatepark features, participants were asked for comments, suggestions, and concerns to assist the team with design recommendations. Some comments of note were filtered from an extensive list of suggestions:

- Variety in sizes of features and obstacles
- Good mix of ramps/ street obstacles
- Space for beginners
- Needs to be centrally located and cater to all levels and styles
- More than just another playground for "kids" - Potential for destination competition
- Track for roller skaters
- Should be inclusive of the BMX community
- Year-round water fountain and restrooms
- Concrete construction-more durable than wood or metal w/less maintenance time and cost, and it will draw more attention from regional skaters creating potential revenue for local businesses
- Shaded areas from summer heat and sudden rain

Conceptual Layout

Based on input from the public meeting, stakeholders, and the City, LPDA moved forward with a conceptual design to accomplish the following:

- A multi-level, multi-ability, all concrete skate and BMX park comprised mostly of street elements and includes competition-grade features
- Distinct areas for different user groups, age ranges, or ability levels
- Flat skateable path for roller skaters, bladers, and long boarders
- Shaded area for skaters and spectators
- ADA connections to parking, restrooms, and greenway
- Improved parking, lighting, signage, and landscaping
- Skatepark should blend into existing park, feel like a safe recreational amenity, and be accessible to all interested participants

Conceptual Layout (cont.)

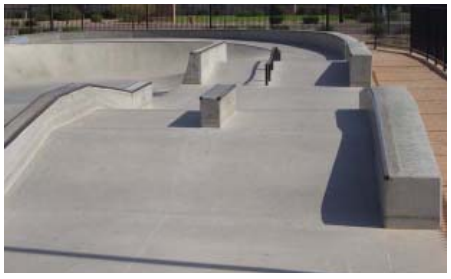
Although the conceptual layout plan is intended to show approximate size and style of skatepark feasible for the area, the public input session and professional consultation resulted in a conceptual plan that shows the following features (These are meant to function as examples. Individual features will be determined during the design process):

A Stair/ Bank combination with Handrail and hubba ledges

B Bank to curb

C Nipple

D Fun box with grind ledge



E Planter gap

F Radial ledge

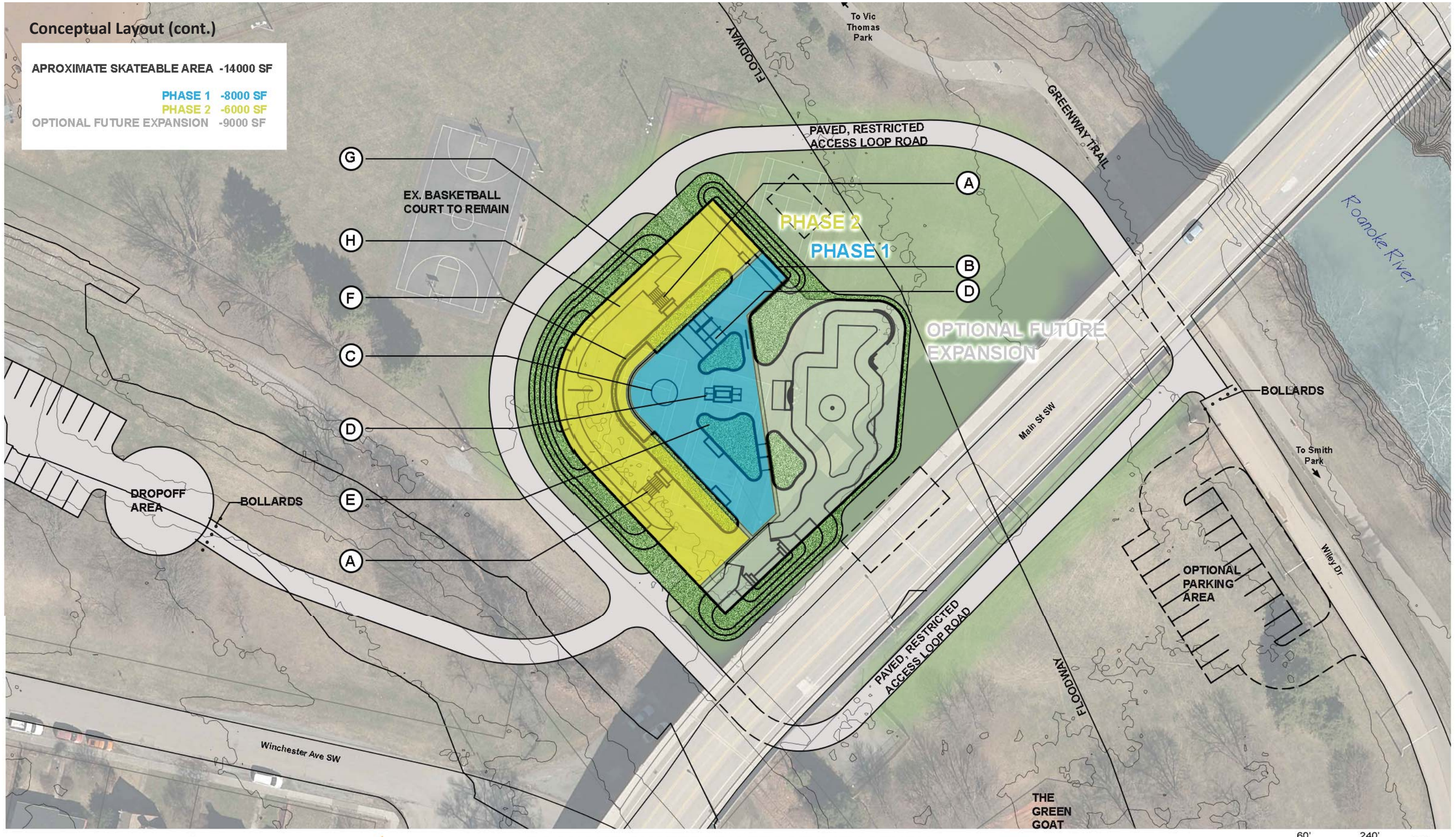
G Quarter pipe extension

H Set back radial wall

Conceptual Layout (cont.)

APROXIMATE SKATEABLE AREA -14000 SF

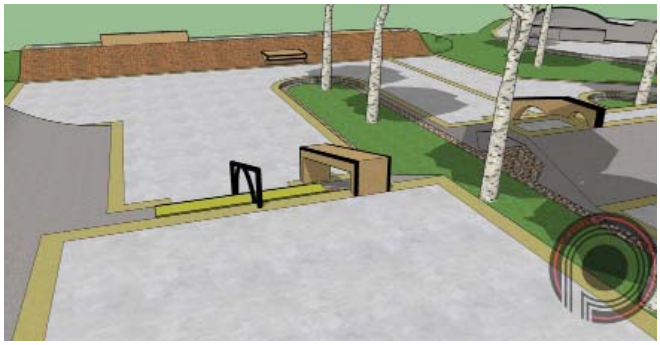
PHASE 1 -8000 SF
PHASE 2 -6000 SF
OPTIONAL FUTURE EXPANSION -9000 SF



Conceptual Layout (cont.)

Concept Design

Design Views



*Concept renderings provided by Pillar Design Studios

Cost Estimate

The conceptual skatepark template shown in this feasibility study is 14,000 sq ft (Phases I and II). At $40/sq ft, the total for the skatepark area would be approx. $560,000 (see cost estimate below). If in the future, The City of Roanoke decides to add on to the total area, Phase III is shown as an example of where a future phase could be located. However, a 13,000-15,000 square foot facility is very reasonable for a city of Roanoke's size and location.

Phase I	• "Street" skatepark -8000 sf ($4o sf)	**$ 320,000**
	• Base construction cost (includes construction mobilization, demo, site grading, survey, E&S, Planting etc.)	**$ 65,000**
	• 14' wide Paved , restricted access path-19,800 sf	**$ 89,000**
	• Bollards -10	**$ 15,000**
	• Concrete tent pad -600sf (optional)	$ 3,500
	• Pave and stripe main parking lots -36000 sf (optional)	$ 110,000
	• ADA accessible & event parking lot -8500 sf (optional)	$ 38,000
	• Signage -2 (optional)	$ 6,000
	• Lighting -10 (optional)	$ 45,000
	(skatepark)	**$ 320,000**
	(base construction + other skate areas)	**$ 169,000**
	(optional amenities)	$ 202,500
	Total	**$ 489,000 - $691,500**
Phase II	• "Street" skatepark expansion-6000 sf ($4o sf)	**$ 240,000**
	• Base construction cost (if not built in conjunction with Phase I)	$ 25,000
	• Concrete bleacher pad -1500 sf (optional)	$ 9,000
	• Additional lighting -5 (optional)	$ 23,000
	(skatepark)	**$ 240,000**
	(base construction if constructed after Phase 1)	$ 25,000
	(optional amenities)	$ 32,000
	Total	**$ 240,000 - $297,000**
Phases I & II Totals	Total(skatepark)	**$ 560,000**
	Total (base construction + other skate areas)	**$ 194,000**
	Total (optional amenities)	$ 234,500
	Total	**$ 754,000 - $ 988,500**
Optional Future Expansion	• "Competition" skatepark expansion-9000 sf ($4o sf)	$ 360,000
	• Base construction cost (if not built in conjunction with Phase II)	$ 33,000
	• Concrete bleacher pad -1500 sf	$ 9,000
	• Additional restrooms and water fountain	$ 210,000
	• Expanded main parking lot -21000 sf	$ 100,000
	Total(skatepark)	$ 360,000
	(base construction)	$ 33,000
	(additional amenities to accommodate competition events)	$ 319,000
	Total	**$ 712,000**

*Costs are conceptual only and do not include design and engineering fees, furnishings, stormwater mitigation, or landscaping.

Life Cycle Costs/ Maintenance Costs

Poured concrete skateparks require significantly less yearly upkeep and maintenance than wooden or metal ramp system skateparks. For the first 8-10 years, expect regular maintenance to include cleaning and general park maintenance. Between 8-15 years, some portions of the concrete may need minor repairs (coping repair, sealing cracks, etc.). After 15 years, portions of the concrete may need significant repair.

City of Huntington WV has been maintaining their concrete skatepark for 4 years with no costs for repairs or maintenance (other than regular park maintenance such as blowing off leaves and mowing the surrounding grass).

Warren County, VA has been operating and maintaining their skatepark for eight years. There were no notable maintenance costs for the first 6 years. Within the last 2 years, they have spent approx. $8,000 repairing cracks and chipped tiles for 1 large bowl and 2 smaller bowls (15,500SF total size).

City of Charlottesville is currently constructing a destination-quality skatepark which will be used for skateboarding instruction, recreation, competition, and demonstrations. Their anticipated budget for maintenance supplies each year (primarily for blowing off the park every day, performing vegetative maintenance, and making minor repairs) is $5,200.

Funding Options

Based on the facility priority rankings of the 2018 Master Plan, the City should partner with like-minded private agencies, organizations, and corporations to help fund future capital park facilities, such as the skatepark. Because the amount of available capital funds is unknown at this time, the City should collaborate with local funders, community-minded foundations, and skating enthusiasts to secure the necessary funding over the course of a multi-year phased approach, to design and develop the new facility. If the skatepark project includes park improvements with an array of community benefits, the likelihood of community-focused funding will increase. Visit www.guidestar.org for possible local partnership opportunities.

In addition to collaboration and fundraising, the City should pursue grants and financial assistance from programs such as:

- Community Development Block Grants Entitlement Program- provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.
- Dept. of Environmental Quality Stormwater Local Assistance Fund- funding for Non-Point Source Nutrient Credit purchases and stormwater projects including: i) new stormwater best management practices; ii) stormwater best management practice retrofits, iii) stream restoration; iv) low impact development projects, v) buffer restorations, vi) pond retrofits, and vii) wetlands restoration.
- Tony Hawk Foundation- funding for organizations seeking to build free, public skateparks in low-income communities.
- Horace G. Fralin Charitable Trust- provides grants to qualified charitable organizations in Roanoke Valley, VA for the purchase, construction, renovation or expansion of buildings, equipment and other capital assets of a long-term nature that help the organizations to further their goals.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Wasena Park, the location of the current skate facility in Roanoke, offers an excellent opportunity for the City and its partners to develop a new, sustainable, user-friendly skate park for the community. By designing and constructing a facility that is between 13,000-16,000 sf, the City allows for multiple experience levels, age groups, and user types to enjoy the facility together.

In addition to the primary skate park facility, it is recommended that the paved perimeter path be constructed simultaneously in order to provide access to roller skates, BMX bikes, in-line skates, and non-motorized scooters. As the design process progresses, the skatepark project may include park improvements with an array of community benefits (improved parking, additional comfort stations, additional playground, bleachers or vendor areas, etc.). This would increase the likelihood of community-focused funding, enhance the user experience, and increase safe access for users and spectators.

By partnering with other local agencies, non-profits, and like-minded individuals, in all likelihood, the City can employ a variety of creative and conventional ways to raise the design and construction funds to create a exemplary community facility.

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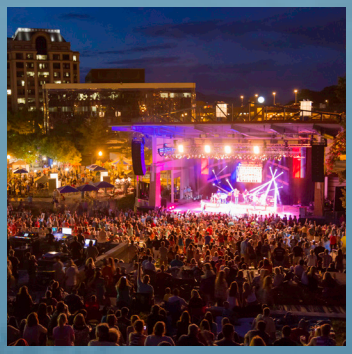

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LEHI CITY PARKS MASTER PLAN UPDATE

ADOPTED APRIL 28, 2015

LEHI CITY
PIONEERING UTAH'S FUTURE

LANDMARK DESIGN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Mark Johnson – Council Member
Johnny Revill – Council Member
Mike Southwick – Council Member

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THIS PLAN WAS ADOPTED BY THE LEHI CITY COUNCIL ON APRIL 28, 2015.

1. INTRODUCTION

This revision of the Lehi Parks Master Plan is intended to update the parks element of the General Plan, incorporate new community goals and objectives, and formulate specific, measurable, prioritized implementation strategies. The Plan provides policy direction for the effective and equitable planning and development of parks and recreation facilities in the near through long terms.

The Plan is comprehensive, addressing existing conditions and future needs, priorities, levels of service, goals and objectives and other components of the parks system. The Master Plan also analyzes and assesses the full range of parks and recreation facilities required to meet future needs, providing a clear vision and implementable policies that reflects the City's commitment to serve the community with parks and related services/amenities.

LEHI CITY PROFILE

In order to develop a Parks Master Plan that responds to local needs and desires, establishing accurate baseline demographics and projections is essential. Population and household data are the key demographic projections for projecting future park needs. Data provided by the Lehi City Planning Department that was originally released by the Mountainland Association of Governments based on the 2010 Census serves as the basis for these projections.

Population Projections

Lehi City had a 2010 population of 47,715 and an estimated 2015 population of 54,935, which serves as the baseline for this project. The population is projected to increase by nearly 17,500 people to 72,372 in 2025[1] , which is the assumed ten-year planning horizon for the project (2015 to 2025.)

Household and Age Characteristics

The Demographic Profile presented in the existing L*ehi City Parks, Recreation & Trails Master Plan (2009)*2 is confirmed by the *U.S. Census Quickfacts*, which indicates that the average household size in Lehi is significantly larger than the state average (3.91 versus 3.12), and also exceeds the Utah County average household size by a significant margin.

The median age in Lehi is six years younger than that of Utah County in general (24.2 versus 30.2), and much lower than adjacent communities, further illustrating the youthful nature of the city.

Lehi's unique demographics, particularly its large household size and young age profile places unique demands on its park resources today, which is a trend that is likely to increase throughout the 2025 planning horizon. As the population ages and the community fills in, different demands are likely to arise that will require a more balanced, diverse and adaptable range of park facilities to meet changing needs.

[1] *Mountainland AOG (Municipal Population Projections) January 2013.*
[2] *www.gsbsarchitects.com/flash/Lehi Parks & Rec Masterplan/html/inventoryDirector.html and www.lehi-ut.gov/discover/lehi-parks/*

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

PUBLIC INPUT OPPORTUNITIES

A - INFORMAL INTERNET SURVEY – SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Lehi City commissioned an on-line public survey in late 2013 to help determine the uses and needs residents would support for potential parks. The survey was conducted between August 26, 2013 and September 3, 2013, and was advertised through multiple communication outlets, including direct email, social media, and the City's website. While the results of the survey are not statistically valid, the large number of responses received (1,638) provide a good sampling of the desires and needs of survey participants, and are assumed to be a general reflection of the feelings of the populace at large.

Some of the key survey findings include the following:

- Almost all of the survey respondents use Lehi Parks, Trails or Recreation Facilities (94%).
- Over 84% of respondents currently walk and hike, 63% jog/run, 36% bike on roads and 32% mountain bike.
- 77% visit playgrounds, 67% swim and 41% sled.
- On average, 12.5% of respondents travel 1 mile to participate in outdoor activities, 52.5% travel 1-5 miles, 24.8% travel 5-15 miles, and 10.3% travel 15 miles or more.
- 7.7% of respondents visit Lehi City parks on a daily basis, 50% visit on a weekly basis, 25.9% visit on a monthly basis, and 16.5% visit less than monthly.
- Margaret Wines Park is visited the most (54%), followed by the Sports Park (28%) and the Swimming Pool Recreation Facility (27%).
- More than half of respondents visit the City parks on a weekly basis and are willing to travel up to 5 miles for outdoor activities.
- 41% participate in soccer, 34% in basketball, 23% in baseball, and 21% in football.
- Proximity to home (71%) and children's play equipment (70%) attract participants to parks. 52% are attracted by trees/nature/atmosphere, 39% by trails and 38% by sports facilities.
- Trees were the number one amenity that respondents would like to see more of in their parks, followed by children's play equipment (53%), restrooms and drinking fountains (51%), and walking paths (42%).
- Most participants feel that the most needed parks in Lehi are Neighborhood Parks (29%), which are in the range of two to fifteen acres. Community Parks (17%), which are 15+ acres in size rated as the second highest need.

- More than half of the respondents said they would support a tax increase of approximately $5 per month to help pay for new park development, 19.1% said they would oppose a tax increase, and 30.3% said they do not know if they would support or oppose a tax increase.

B - Project Web Page/ Facebook/Social Media Input

A project web page (http://www.ldi-ut.com/lehi-parks-master-plan.html) was hosted on the Landmark Design website. The web page was established to announce meetings, keep the public informed of progress on the plan, provide access to other information, and provide additonal opportunities to provide feedback and ideas throughout the planning process. Key reports and information, including results from the 2013 informal survey, were available for review and download throughout the planning process. The Lehi City Facebook page and Twitter account were also linked to the web page, further enhancing opportunities for public participation and information.

C - Public Scoping Meeting – Summary of Input Recieved

A Public Scoping Meeting was held on November 20, 2014 at the Lehi Senior Center. The purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for the public to express their ideas and concerns regarding parks and recreation. Over 100 people signed in, and hundreds of comments were received during the evening. Additional comments were also received by email and as part of an on-line comment system embedded in the project web page.

Verbatim and summarized comments are available on the project website for review and download. The following is a summary key of ssues, ideas and questions by general category.

1. EXISTING PARK NEEDS

- **Trees and shade** were desired by eight respondents. It was strongly felt that trees and shade make parks more usable and pleasant places.
- **Picnic tables and benches** would make existing parks more pleasant places (6 responses).
- Four participants would like to see a **playground at Northlake Park.**

2. PROPOSED PARK NEEDS

- There were 28 responses regarding **the need for more parks in Northeast Lehi** where children can play safely.
- Ten participants feel that **Peck Park would be improved if developed into more of a passive/leisure park.** Many of these responses mentioned **trails, open space and an amphitheater** for the arts/music as options for park elements. The traffic and terrain seemed to be not appropriate for a large sports complex.

3. PARK AMENITIES/ELEMENTS

- Thirteen participants would like to see **splash pads** in Lehi Parks.
- Lehi City participants would like to see **more playgrounds** (12 responses).
- Eight participants voiced the desire to see a **skate park** developed in the near future.
- Five respondents would like to have an **outdoor skating/ ice-rink** in Lehi.
- Five participants voiced a desire to have **water features or ponds** in Lehi.
- Four Lehi participants would like to see both **indoor and outdoor racquetball courts**.
- Lehi City participants would like to see more **basketball (5 respondents), baseball/softball (5), soccer (5), football (3), tennis (2) and volleyball (2**) courts.
- Four residents voiced a desire to have **good access to Utah Lake**.

- Some of the larger **existing retention basins should be developed into small parks** (4 responses).
- Four Lehi participants felt that there needs to be **more open space (especially in/surrounding the parks).**
- A **dog park** is really needed in Lehi City (3 responses).
- **Lehi participants would like to have: pickleball (3 responses), sledding (3), and a zip line (2).**
- **Lehi parks should have more walking paths (3 responses).**
- Two respondents voiced a desire to have **more swimming pools** in Lehi City.

4. TRAILS

- The **gap in the Utah Lake Parkway connecting Northlake Park to the Jordan River Parkway should be finished** (6 responses).
- Seventeen participants would like to see the **Porter Rockwell Trail linked to the Murdock Canal** Trail through Traverse Mountain.
- **Timpanogos Hwy 92 is very dangerous and needs a safer** crossing (4 responses).

5. MISCELLANEOUS/GENERAL FEEDBACK

- Four Lehi participants felt that there should be **more activities for older youth**.
- **A regional/tournament sports facility is** needed in Lehi (4 responses).
- Seniors are an underserved population in Lehi City (3 responses).
- P**arks should be multi-use with a greater variety of amenities for all ages and users** (3 responses).

D - City Staff Management Committee

Representatives from Lehi City Staff met frequently with the consultants to help guide the planning process and to provide valuable information and insight. The group met four times during the planning process, and was available for less formal discussions throughout the planning process.

E - Draft Plan Open House

A draft plan open house meeting was held on March 5, 2015 at the Lehi Senior Center on March 5th, 2015. Comments were received from more than 100 residents who attended the meeting as well as others via email, Facebook and the plan web page. The open house included a summary display of the draft plan and a display related to the five proposed community parks identified in the plan. Landmark Design and City staff were available to discuss the Draft Plan ideas and options. An abbreviated version of the Draft Plan presentation boards and both summarized and verbatim comments are provided in the appendix.

F - Public Hearings and Plan Adoption

The City adopted the plan on April 28, 2015 following a public hearing held on the same date.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DOCUMENT

The *Lehi Parks Master Plan (2015-2025)* is organized into four chapters, as follow:

Chapter 1 – Introduction provides background and baseline data, as well as summarizing the plan process and purpose.

Chapter 2 – Parks and Recreation Facilities addresses existing and future park needs, beginning with an analysis of existing park conditions, and followed by an analysis of need, a determination of level of service (LOS) for the current population and the projected future population in 2025 , and a discussion of the results of the informal internet survey. The chapter includes a range maps and tables, and concludes with recommendations.

Chapter 3 – Goals and Policies

Chapter 4 – Acquisition and Construction Costs

A NOTE ABOUT LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)

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 another more appropriate level of service) into 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 with parks, the ratio is typically expressed as a number of acres of park land per 1,000 persons.

It is important to distiguish 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 the service. 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 Lehi City for each 1,000 residents at the current time, new development cannot be charged to provide 10 acres of park land for each 1,000 residents. Lehi City 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 a higher LOS.

Utah law clearly states the following:

"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).

2. PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

EXISTING PARKS

Lehi City is fortunate to have a range of parks to help meet existing and future park and recreation needs. Map 1 indicates the type, size and location of the city's existing parks – both public and private-

and Map 2 illustrates the service area for the same. Existing private parks were considered because they often help meet the recreational needs of the subdivisions for which they were created. This is often an important consideration, particularly if the surrounding area is underserved by public parks. However, private parks are not generally availble for use by residents outside the subdivision they serve, and therefore do not have a service area beyond the limits of subdivision for which they were created.

The following is a summary description of the City's existing parks, which were originally documented in the *Lehi City Parks, Recreations and Trails Master Plan (2009*). The descritions begin with the smallest (Mini Parks) continuing by size to address Neighborhood Parks and Community Parks, and concluding with Special Use Parks, which are not necessarily classified by size.

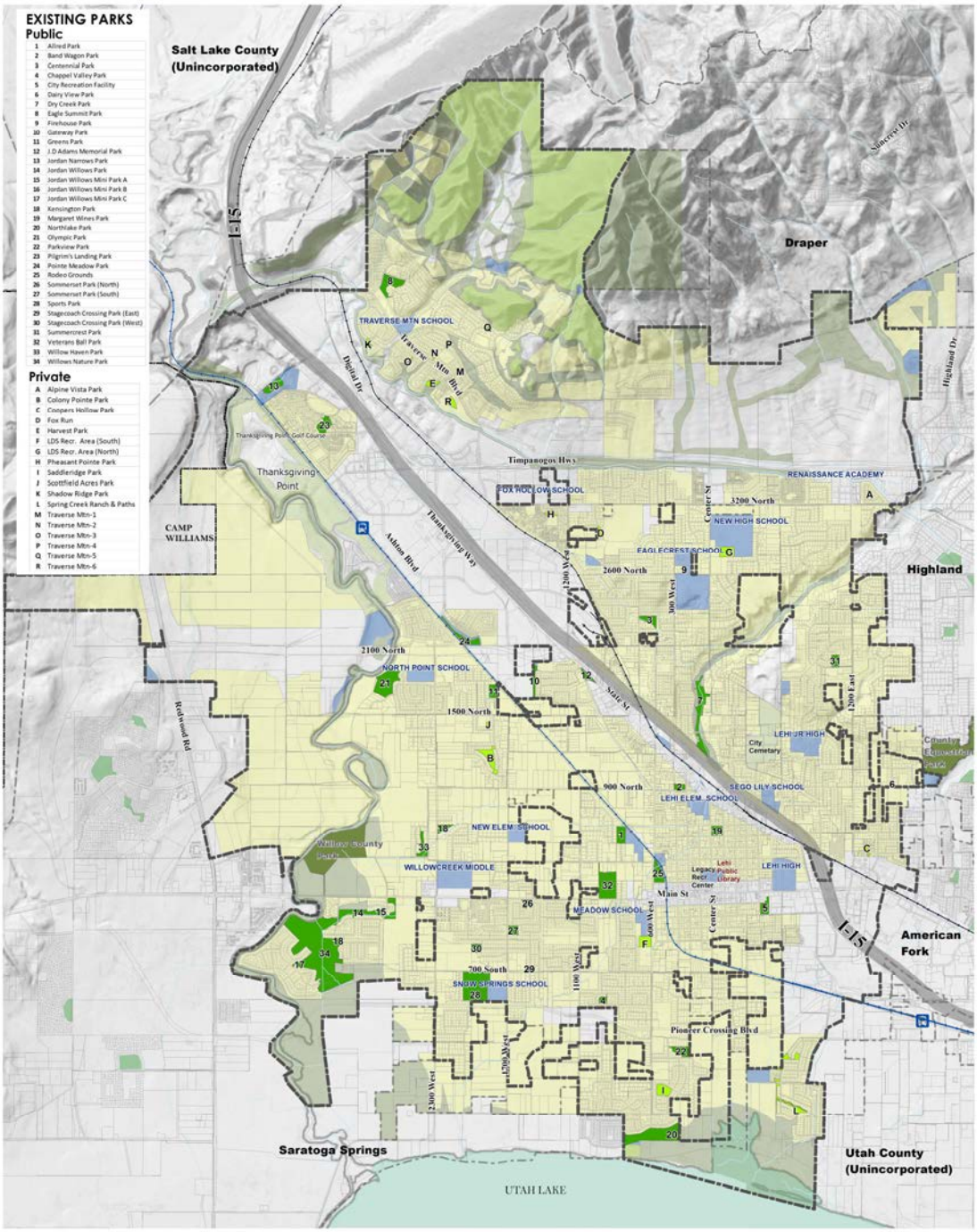
MINI PARKS

Mini Parks serve local neighborhoods with amenities specifically targeted to the demographics and interests of the nearby surroundings. There are ten Public Mini Parks in the city at present, encompassing a total of 14.0 acres. In addition, there are several private mini parks of similar size and characteristics. Although these facilities are generally not available for public use, they nevertheless serve the subdivision where they are situated.

Mini Parks are intended to be located within walking distance of local neighborhoods, and should include grassy play areas, playgrounds, sport courts, benches, and other small scale amenities such as pavilions and shade structures. Mini Parks have a typical service area of up to 0.25 miles (one-quarter mile) and are generally two (2) acres in size or smaller, although there may be small variances. Existing Public Mini Parks are illustrated on Maps 1 and 2, and their specific characteristics and amenities are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Existing Public Mini Parks

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
MINI PARKS (approx. 0-2 acres)											
Chappel Valley Park	1.7								1		
Dairy View Park	0.6								1		
Firehouse Park	0.6								1		
Jordan Willows Mini Park A	0.4									1	
Jordan Willows Mini Park B	0.5								1		
Jordan Willows Mini Park C	1.2	1							1		
Joseph D Adams Memorial Park	1.8										
Sommerset Park (North)	1.9								1	1	
Stagecoach Crossing Park -Small	1.1								1		
Willow Haven Park & Paths	4.2								1	1	
TOTAL	**14.0**										



MAP 1

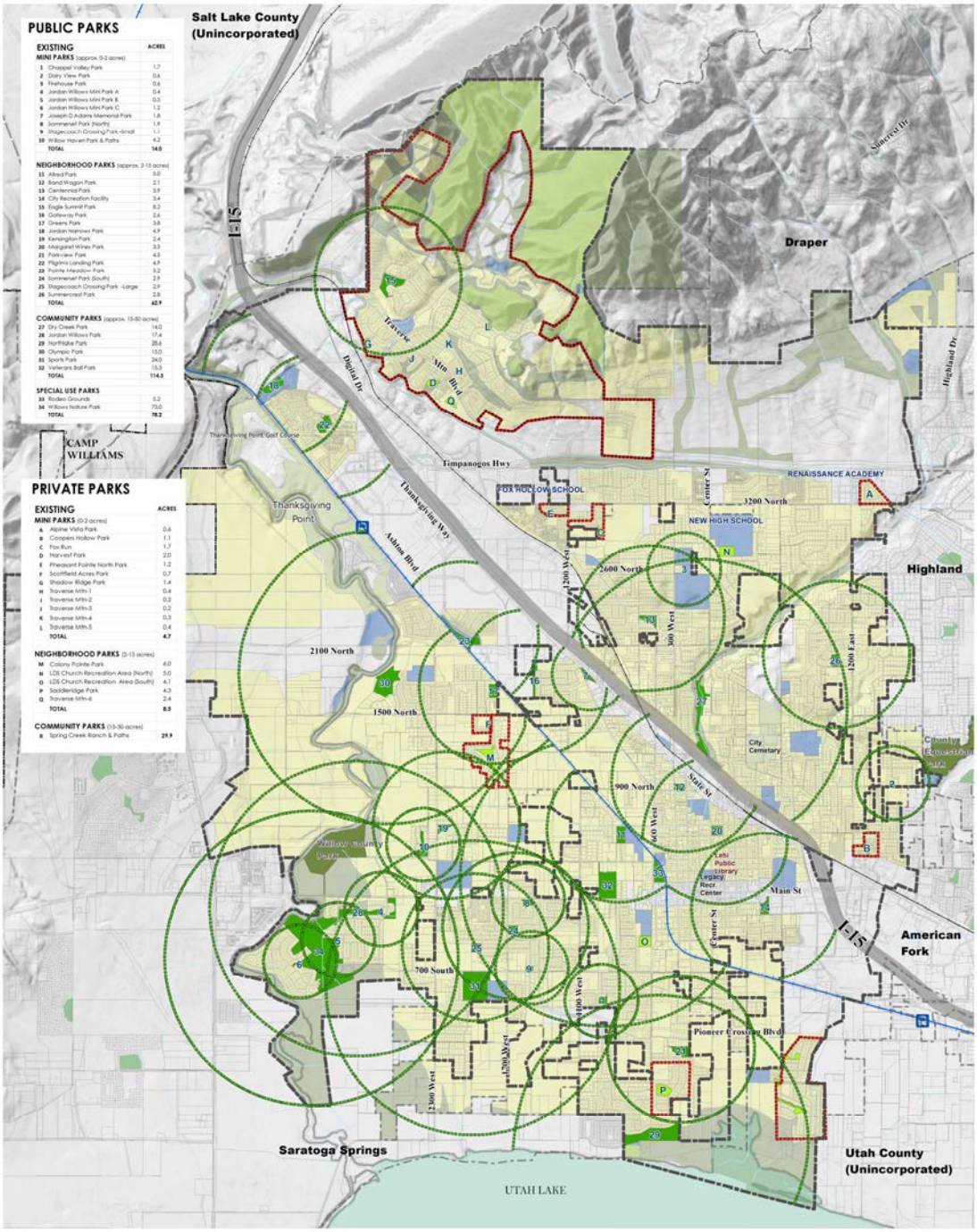
Existing Parks - Public & Private

- Lehi City Boundary
- City Public Park
- Private Park
- Public Open Space
- Environmentally Sensitive Area/ Open Space
- Residential - Existing & Proposed
- Public Facilities/ Schools
- Commuter Rail Station/ FrontRunner
- Streams/ Drainages

Lehi City Parks Master Plan Update

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Adopted April 28, 2015



MAP 2

Service Area for Existing Parks - Public & Private

- Lehi City Boundary
- City Public Park
- Private Park
- Public Open Space
- Environmentally Sensitive Area/ Open Space
- Residential - Existing & Proposed
- Public Facilities/ Schools
- Commuter Rail Station/ FrontRunner
- Streams/ Drainages

Existing Public Park Service Area

- Mini Park (1/4 mile radius)
- Neighborhood Park (1/2 mile radius)
- Community Park (1 mile radius)

Private Park Service Area

- Subdivision Boundary

Lehi City Parks Master Plan Update

0 0.25 0.5 Miles Adopted April 28, 2015

LEHI CITY

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood Parks serve the broader neighborhood with large amenities or local amenities that reflect the specific demographics and interests of the neighborhood. Occasionally these parks may include a regional draw, such as a skate park or splash pad. More typical amenities include grassy play areas, restroom, pavilions, playgrounds, sport courts (basketball, volleyball and tennis); sports fields (baseball, soccer, football and similar sports), picnic areas, seating and walking paths that are connected to other trails and open space. Neighborhood Parks have a service area from 0.25 and 0.5 mile, and are generally two to 15 acres in extent. As illustrated in Map 1 and 2 and described in Table 2, there are 16 Neighborhood Parks in Lehi at present, encompassing a total of 62.9 acres.

Table 2: Existing Neighborhood Parks

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS (approx. 2- 15 acres)											
Allred Park	5.0	1				1		1	1	1	
Band Wagon Park	2.1							1	1	2	
Centennial Park	3.9	1							1	1	
City Recreation Facility	3.4	1	1					1	1	1	
Eagle Summit Park	8.2	1			1			1	1	1	
Gateway Park	2.6	1						1	1		
Greens Park	3.8	2							1	1	
Jordan Narrows Park	4.9					1					
Kensington Park	2.4										
Margaret Wines Park	3.5							1	2	4	
Parkview Park	4.5										
Pilgrim's Landing Park	4.9				1				1	1	
Pointe Meadow Park	5.2	1		1					1		
Sommerset Park (South)	2.9								1	1	
Stagecoach Crossing Park -Large	2.9	2								1	
Summercrest Park	2.8								1	1	
TOTAL	**62.9**										

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community Parks serve the City and often the region with special amenities and features. Typical amenities include a restroom, sports fields, active and passive recreation areas, picnic facilities, playgrounds, gathering areas, recreation/community centers, and special facilities such as skate parks, cycling tracks, fishing ponds, equestrian facilities, space for hosting special events, tennis courts, basketball courts, volleyball courts and other recreation facilities. Community Parks generally have a service area of 0.5 to 1 mile and are 15 acres in size or larger. The six existing Community Parks in Lehi are shown in Maps 1 and 2 and described in Table 3. They encompass a total 114.3 acres.

SPECIAL USE PARKS

Use Parks typically range from very small to large acreage, and tend to serve a special interest or use, such as a large sports complex or a non-traditional park, for example. These parks typically have large parking lots to accommodate special events and needs, such as the Lehi Rodeo Grounds which

encompasses 5.2 acres of land. A very different special use park is Willows Nature Park, which consists primarily of natural wetlands situated on 73 acres of land near the headwaters of the Jordan River and links with a much larger open space system and is largely undeveloped. While the park is envisioned to include additional trails, interpretive facilities and similar features focused on the special landscape of the site in the future, the park is largely undeveloped today. Please note that the acreage of Willows Nature Park is not included in the summary of existing park acres due to the special nature of this park and the fact it is primarily a passive facility at present. However, the same park has been included as a future community park, since a portion is likely to be developed with traditional park facilities.

Table 3: Existing Community Parks

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
COMMUNITY PARKS (approx 15+ acres)											
Dry Creek Park	14.0							1	1	3	1
Jordan Willows Park	17.4										1
Northlake Park	28.6					3		1			1
Olympic Park	15.0	1	2			2		1	1	1	1
Sports Park	24.0	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	
Veterans Ball Park	15.3				5			1	1		
TOTAL	114.3										

Table 4: Existing Special Use Parks

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
SPECIAL USE PARKS											
Rodeo Grounds	5.2										
Willows Nature Park	73.0										2

Summary of Existing Public Parks

All existing Parks are summarized in Table 5 in alphabetical order, with notations made to clarify the use of each park. As indicated, existing public parks encompass just under 196.5 acres of land.

Level of Service and Park Needs Analysis

Communities vary dramatically in the Level of Service (LOS) they provide for City residents, and they should, since no two communities are alike. In the past, standards developed by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) were used to develop LOS, although this approach has fallen out of favor since it has proven difficult to address the unique qualities of an individual community using this model. Lehi City has a very young population and a large household size, which is significantly different from other Utah communities, and to an even greater extent, communities across the nation.

In addition to local demographic differences and unique community characteristics, other factors may also affect LOS. These include recreational resources that are available to residents outside of the City or on public lands (the Wasatch Mountains, nearby canyons, and Utah Lake, for example), private parks

and recreation facilities that are available, and the preferences of residents that require specific resources to meet special needs.

Table 5: All Existing Public Parks Combined

	PUBLIC PARKS	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access	NOTES
1	Allred Park	5.0	1				1		1	1	1		Football Practice * 280 x 320
2	Band Wagon Park	2.1							1	1	2		
3	Centennial Park	3.9	1							1	1		Soccer Practice * 180 x 240
4	Chappel Valley Park	1.7								1			No Shade
5	City Recreation Facility	3.4	1	1					1	1	1		Indoor & Outdoor Swimming Pools
6	Dairy View Park	0.6								1			
7	Dry Creek Park	14.0							1	1	3	1	Frisbee Golf Course
8	Eagle Summit Park	8.2	1			1			1	1	1		Sports Court, Sloped with Limited sport field space
9	Firehouse Park	0.6								1			
10	Gateway Park	2.6	1						1	1			
11	Greens Park	3.8	2							1	1		Soccer/Football Practice * 220 x 320
12	Jordan Narrows Park	4.9					1						* 180 x 500 (Retention Basin), future trail access
13	Jordan Willows Park & Paths	17.4										1	
14	Jordan Willows Mini Park A	0.4									1		
15	Jordan Willows Mini Park B	0.5								1			
16	Jordan Willows Mini Park C	1.2	1							1			
15	Kensington Park (new)	2.4											* 200 x 300 (practice fields possible)
16	Joseph D Adams Memorial Park	1.8											
17	Margaret Wines Park	3.5							1	2	4		
18	Northlake Park	28.6					3		1			1	2+ Soccer/Football Fields (Retention Basin)
19	Olympic Park	15.0	1	2			2		1	1	1	1	
20	Parkview Park	4.5											Future trail access
21	Pilgrim's Landing Park	4.9				1				1	1		Soccer/Football Practice
22	Pointe Meadow Park	5.2	1		1					1			
23	Rodeo Grounds	5.2											
24	Sommerset Park (South)	2.9								1	1		Soccer/Football Practice
25	Sommerset Park (North)	1.9								1	1		Baseball Practice * 200 x 300
26	Sports Park (Lehi City)	24.0	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	1		Horseshoe Pits, Day only use due to Mink Farm
27	Stagecoach Crossing Park -Small	1.1								1			
28	Stagecoach Crossing Park -Large	2.9	2								1		Swings
29	Summercrest Park	2.8								1	1		Soccer Practice
30	Veterans Ball Park	15.3				5			1	1			
31	Willow Haven Park	4.2								1	1		
32	Willows Nature Park											2	special nature park is undeveloped at present
	TOTAL	196.5											
													* Approximate Grass/Field Size in Feet

PRELIMINARY LEVEL OF SERVICE

The current Level of Service (LOS) for Lehi was determined by dividing the acreage of existing public parks (196) by the 2015 population (54,935), which was then divided by 1,000 to reflect the number of acres of park currently provided for every 1,000 residents. The resulting **level of service is 3.58 acres per 1,000 population**.[3] (196.5/54,935/1,000 = 3.58.) In order to maintain this LOS through the 2025 planning period, approximately 63 acres will be needed, which equates to approximately six typical Neighborhood Parks or three 20 acre Community Parks, for example. Current proposed parks in Lehi City far exceed this requirement.

SELECTED LEVEL OF SERVICE

The existing LOS of 3.58 is significantly less than the LOS of 4.5 that was established in the *Lehi City Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2009*. Discussions with the Master Plan Management Committee

[3] ***Please note that this is a LOS for park planning purposes, not a LOS to help determine impact fees.***

indicate that a LOS of 4.50 better reflects expectations in Lehi, and should be maintained as the standard.

Applying the logic described above, approximately 247 total acres of public parks are required in 2015 to meet a LOS of 4.5. Subtracting 196 acres of existing park land, approximately 51 acres are required to bring the city up to the selected LOS at present.

A total of 326 acres of public park land is necessary to meet a LOS of 4.5 through 2025 (72,372/1,000 x 4.5 = 326). Subtracting the 196 acres of existing public park land from this figure, an additional 79 acres are required acres are required to meet projected needs by the end of the ten-year planning horizon, for a total of 130 acres. This equates to approximately thirteen Neighborhood Parks, eight Community Parks or a combination of both.

The Role of Private Parks and School Parks for Meeting the Selected LOS

As illustrated on Maps 1 and 2 and detailed in Table 6, thirty Private Parks are located in Lehi, encompassing 23.1 acres of land. These include numerous Mini Parks, a handful of Neighborhood Parks and a single Community Park. Since Private Parks are typically not accessible by the general population, they were not included when calculating the LOS. Likewise, park acreage related to public schools was omited when calculating the existing LOS, since it is assumed that school facilities are not intended to meet local park and recreation needs, and are not necessarily available for public use. Nevertheless, both private parks and school yards can play a role in the provision of park services, and can be particularly imprtant in areas of the city where gaps exist and new park sites are not readily available.

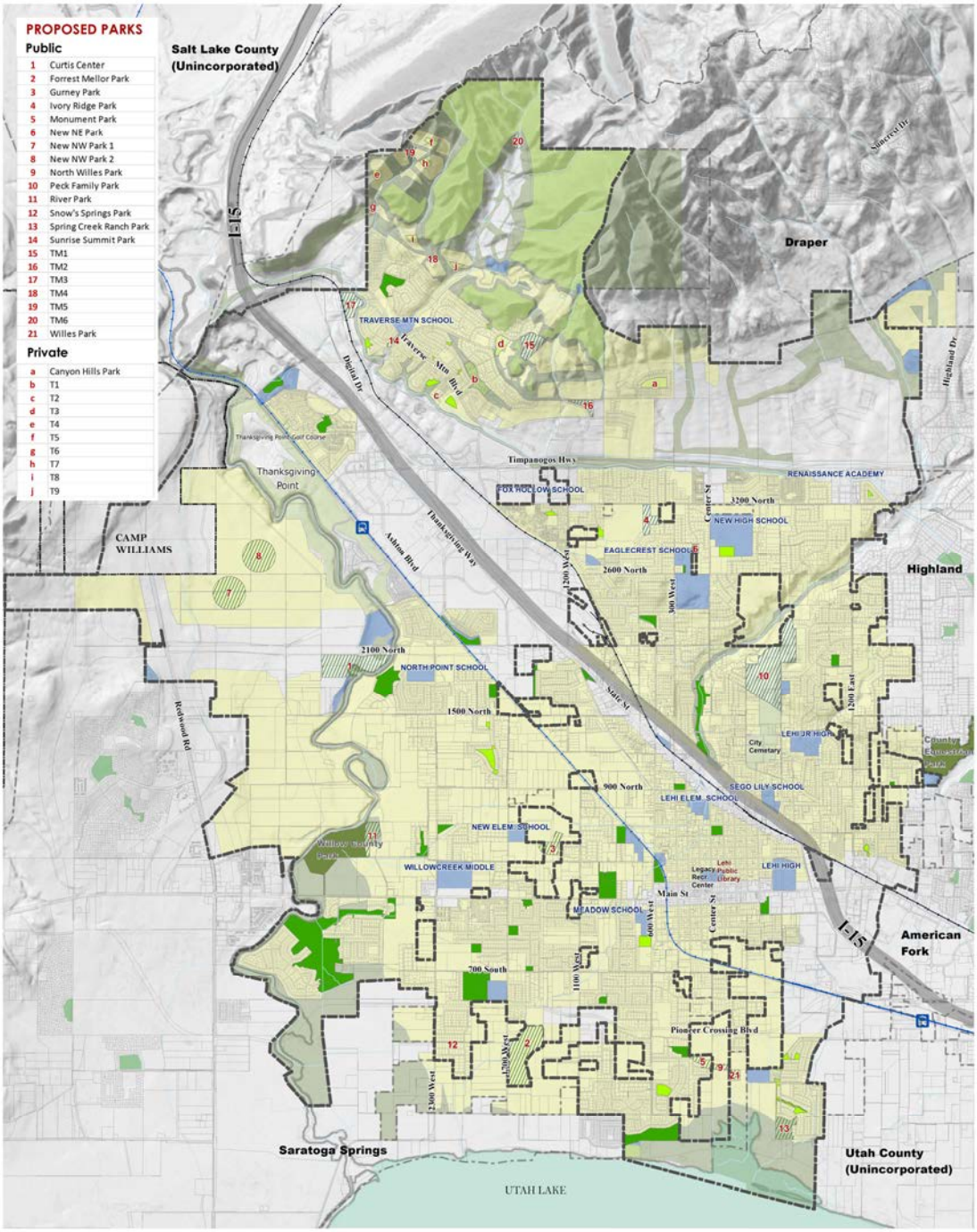
Currently Proposed Parks

As illustrated on Maps 3 and 4 and detailed in Table 6, twenty-two new parks are currently proposed for future development in Lehi, encompassing 306 acres of land in total. These include four Mini Parks (six acres total), twelve Neighborhood Parks (92 acres total) and five Community Parks (168 acres total). In addition, 40 acres are proposed for the Curtis Center, which is a proposed Special Use Park.

All told, the proposed 306 acres of future parks increases total park acreage by 256%, and is nearly twice the additional acreage necessary to meet the 4.5/1000 LOS (163 acres) by 2025. In fact, the 306 proposed acres would result in Lehi having one of the highest LOS in the region if implemented during the upcoming 10-year planning horizon, and is sufficient for meeting an LOS of 4.5 for the next 25 years, at which time the population is projected to rise to 103,610 persons (see Table 7.)

Implications of the Selected LOS and Currently Proposed Parks

As illustrated in Table 7, the addition of 306 additional acres of proposed parks exceeds future need for the next 25 years, assuming a LOS of 4.5 is the goal. However, 135 additional acres is required to maintain a LOS of 4.5 beyond 2040 and toward buildout, which is projected to occur in 2060. In order to ensure the long-term need for new parks is met, future park sites should be identified and reserved as soon as possible.



MAP 3

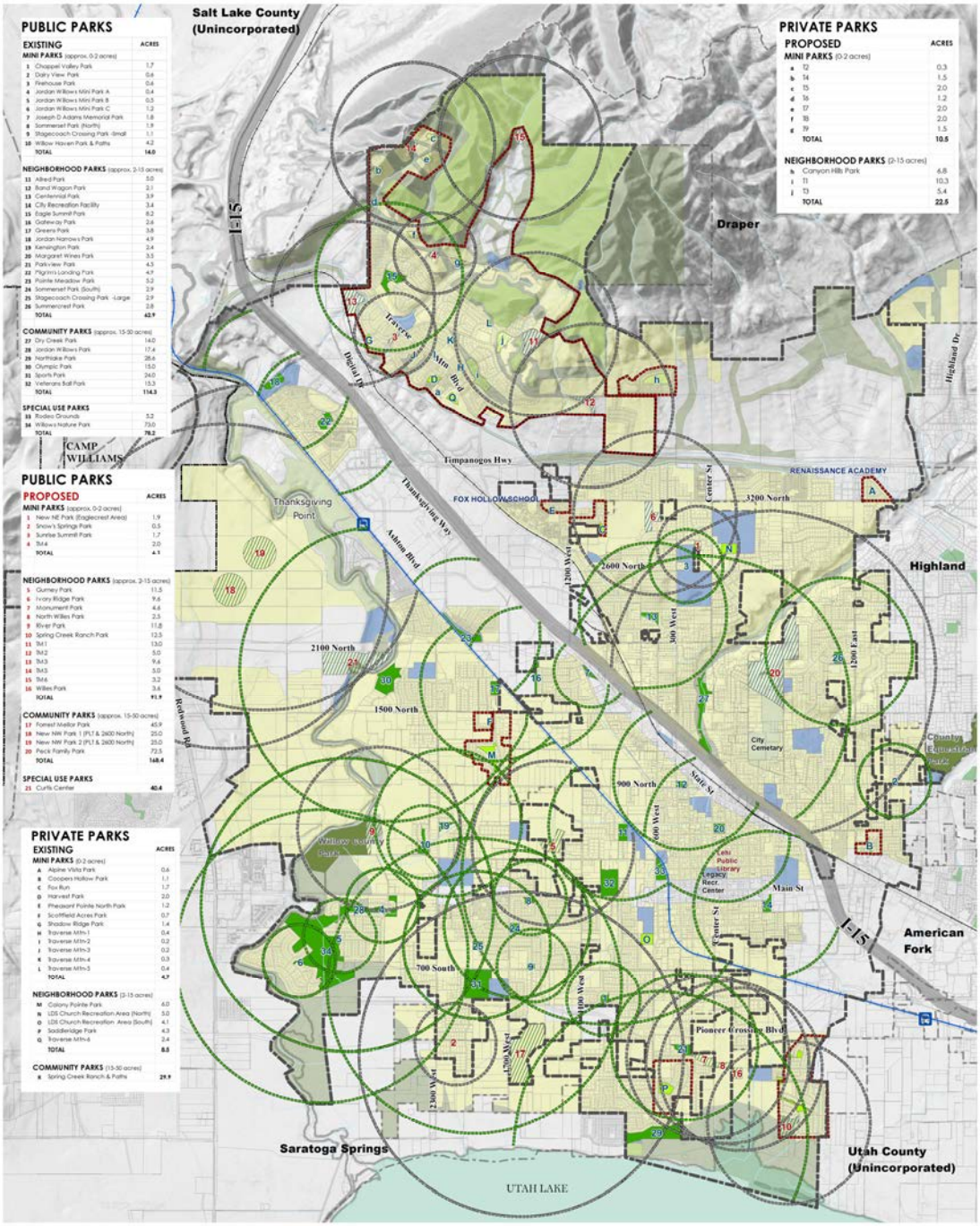
Currently Proposed Parks - Public & Private

- Lehi City Boundary
- Existing City Public Park
- Existing Private Park
- Proposed City Public Park
- Proposed Private Park
- Public Open Space
- Environmentally Sensitive Area/ Open Space
- Residential - Existing & Proposed
- Public Facilities/ Schools
- Commuter Rail Station/ FrontRunner
- Streams/ Drainages

Lehi City Parks Master Plan Update

0 0.25 0.5 Miles Adopted April 28, 2015

LEHI CITY



MAP 4

Service Area for Existing & Proposed Parks - Public & Private

- Lehi City Boundary
- City Public Park
- Private Park
- Proposed City Public Park
- Proposed Private Park
- Public Open Space
- Environmentally Sensitive Area/ Open Space
- Residential - Existing & Proposed
- Public Facilities/ Schools
- Commuter Rail Station/ FrontRunner
- Streams/ Drainages

Proposed Park Service Area
- Mini Park (1/4 mile radius)
- Neighborhood Park (1/2 mile radius)
- Community Park (1 mile radius)

Existing Park Service Area
- Mini Park (1/4 mile radius)
- Neighborhood Park (1/2 mile radius)
- Community Park (1 mile radius)

Private Park Service Area (Existing & Proposed)
- Subdivision Boundary

Lehi City Parks Master Plan Update

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Adopted April 28, 2015

Table 6: Currently Proposed Public Parks

MINI PARKS (approx. 0-2 acres)		ACRES
1	New NE Park (Eaglecrest Area)	1.9
2	Snow's Springs Park	0.5
3	Sunrise Summit Park	1.7
4	TM4	2.0
	TOTAL	6.1

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS (approx. 2-15 acres)		
5	Gurney Park	11.5
6	Ivory Ridge Park	9.6
7	Monument Park	4.6
8	North Willes Park	2.5
9	River Park	11.8
10	Spring Creek Ranch Park	12.5
11	TM1	13.0
12	TM2	5.0
13	TM3	9.6
14	TM5	5.0
15	TM6	3.2
16	Willes Park	3.6
	TOTAL	91.9

COMMUNITY PARKS (approx. 15 + acres)		
17	Forrest Park	20.0
18	Mellor Park	25.9
19	New NW Park 1 (PLT & 2600 North)	25.0
20	New NW Park 2 (PLT & 2600 North)	25.0
21	Peck Family Park	72.5
	TOTAL	168.4
SPECIAL USE PARKS		
22	Curtis Center	40.4

Total acreage: 306.8 acres

Table 7: LOS Implications of Existing and Currently Proposed Park Land by Alternative Planning Horizons

Planning Horizon	Projected Population	Existing Public Park Acres	Currently Proposed Park Acres	Total Park Acres	LOS
2015 -2025 (10 years)	72,235	196	306	**502**	**6.95**/1000
2015 -2030 (15 years)	82,589	196	306	**502**	**6.08**/1000
2015 -2040 (25 years)	103,610	196	306	**502**	**4.86**/1000
2015 -2060 Buildout (45 years)	133,800	196	306	**502**	**3.75**/1000

PARK SERVICE AREA AND DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

The need for parks was also analyzed based on park distribution. As illustrated in Maps 2 and 4, service areas are portrayed as circles, with the radius of the circles corresponding to the service area of each park type. Mini Parks serve an area with an approximate 0.25 mile radius, Neighborhood Parks serve an area of with a radius of approximately 0.5 miles, and Community Parks serve an area with a one-mile radius. It should noted that this analysis was modified to reflect the fact that freeways, large roadways and rail lines restrict access to parks from one side to the other.

Further review of Maps 2 and 4 indicate that most residential areas south of Interstate 15 have adequate access to existing parks within 1/4 mile, 1/2 mile and one mile radii, and will be even better served by new parks during the 10-year planining horizon. Residential areas north of the freeway are less well-served, although new parks proposed for the area will help provide better access to parks and eliminate some of the existing gaps.

PARK SERVICE AREA GAPS

Map 5 illustrates that nine areas have park service gaps once the distribution of existing and proposed parks have been accounted for. In order to ensure that access to parks is equitable, attempts should be made to locate future parks in the vicinity of these areas, thereby "filling the gap."

This plan suggests that Neighborhood Parks and Community Parks should be developed in the future, as such facilities better serve the community as they offer more facilities and recreational opportunities for the community as a whole.This is supported by the public comments received through the survey and the Public Scoping Meeting, which indicate Neighborhood and Community parks are preferred as they provide a greater range of services.

Unfortunately, there appear to be few if any sites large enough to accommodate such parks in the areas where gaps exist, which requires a level of flexibility and creativity to "fill the gaps." For example, the development of Mini Parks might be considered to fill some gaps, while formal arrangements with private parks and school fields mighht be pursued in other area. For gap areas near the the northeastern city boundary one might consider whether parks in Highland fill the need.

PARK AND TRAIL CONNECTIONS

It is important that Lehi's park system is easily accessible by trails. Map 6 illustrates the existing and proposed Lehi trail system, and how the various trail segments link with the existing and proposed park system. The city's existing parks are generally well-connected by trails, and future parks will be as well.

PARK DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

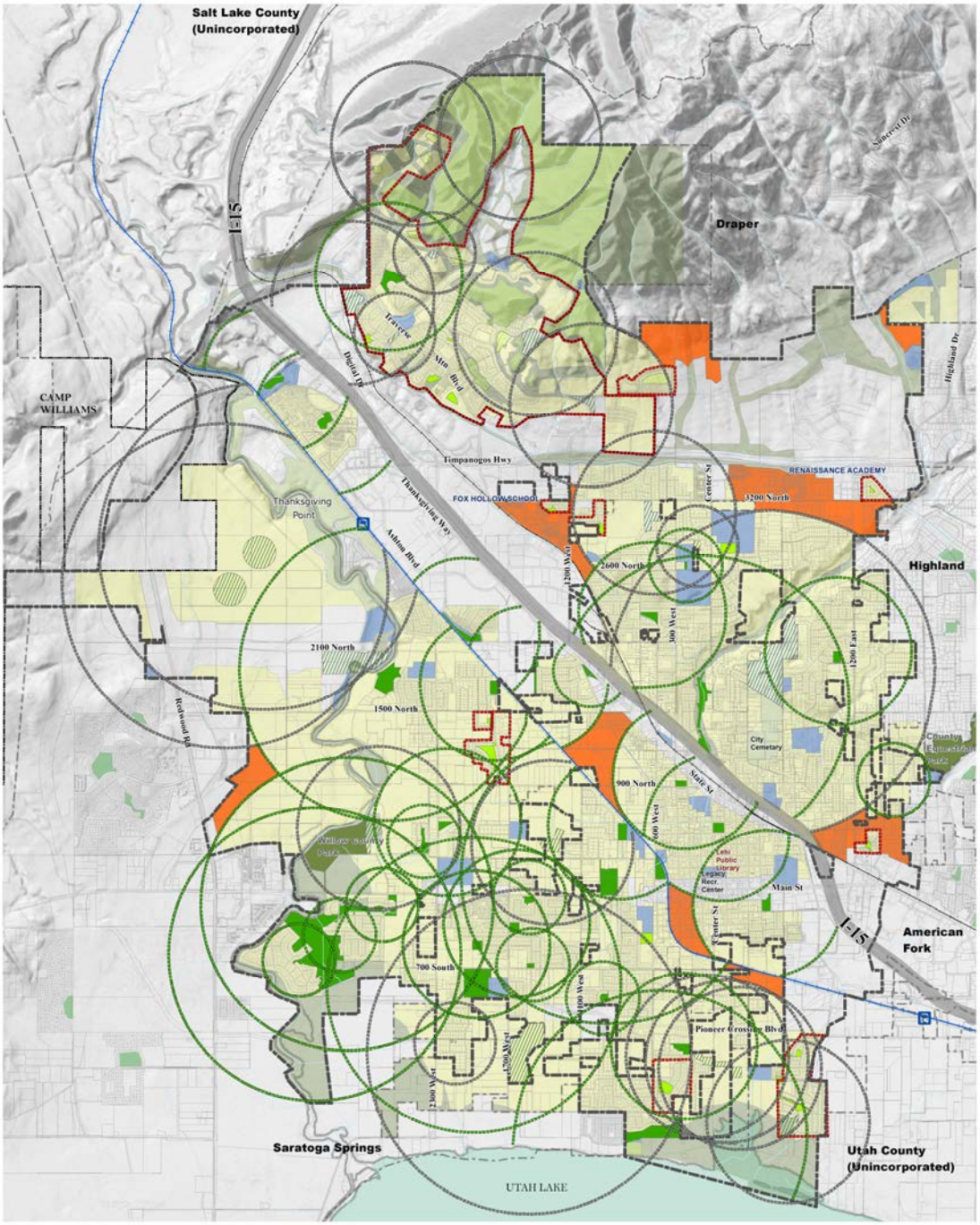
In order to meet future park needs, existing gaps must be filled and proposed parks developed. This includes the development of 306 additional park acres as currently proposed park land, and the reservation 135 additional acres to meet the long-term needs of the city. If possible, some of the additional acreage should be located in areas where there are existing gaps in distribution.

Minimum Standards

In order to ensure that existing and future parks meet community needs, **minimum standards** should be established for the three park types. These should reflect the needs and expectations of the public, as contained in the *2013 Park Survey* and from the input received during the Public Scoping Meeting held in December 2014. The following is a summary of the minimum standards:

Mini Parks should include, space permitting, at least the following amenities.

- Trees and shade.
- Picnic tables and benches.
- Drinking fountain
- Grassy play areas
- Playgrounds
- Sport courts
- Benches
- Other small scale amenities such as pavilions and shade structures
- Local trail connections



MAP 5

Park Service Area Gaps

- Lehi City Boundary
- Park Service Area Gap
- City Public Park
- Private Park
- Proposed City Public Park
- Proposed Private Park
- Public Open Space
- Environmentally Sensitive Area/ Open Space
- Residential - Existing & Proposed
- Public Facilities/ Schools

Proposed Park Service Area
- Mini Park (1/4 mile radius)
- Neighborhood Park (1/2 mile radius)
- Community Park (1 mile radius)

Existing Park Service Area
- Mini Park (1/4 mile radius)
- Neighborhood Park (1/2 mile radius)
- Community Park (1 mile radius)

Private Park Service Area (Existing & Proposed)
- Subdividion Boundary

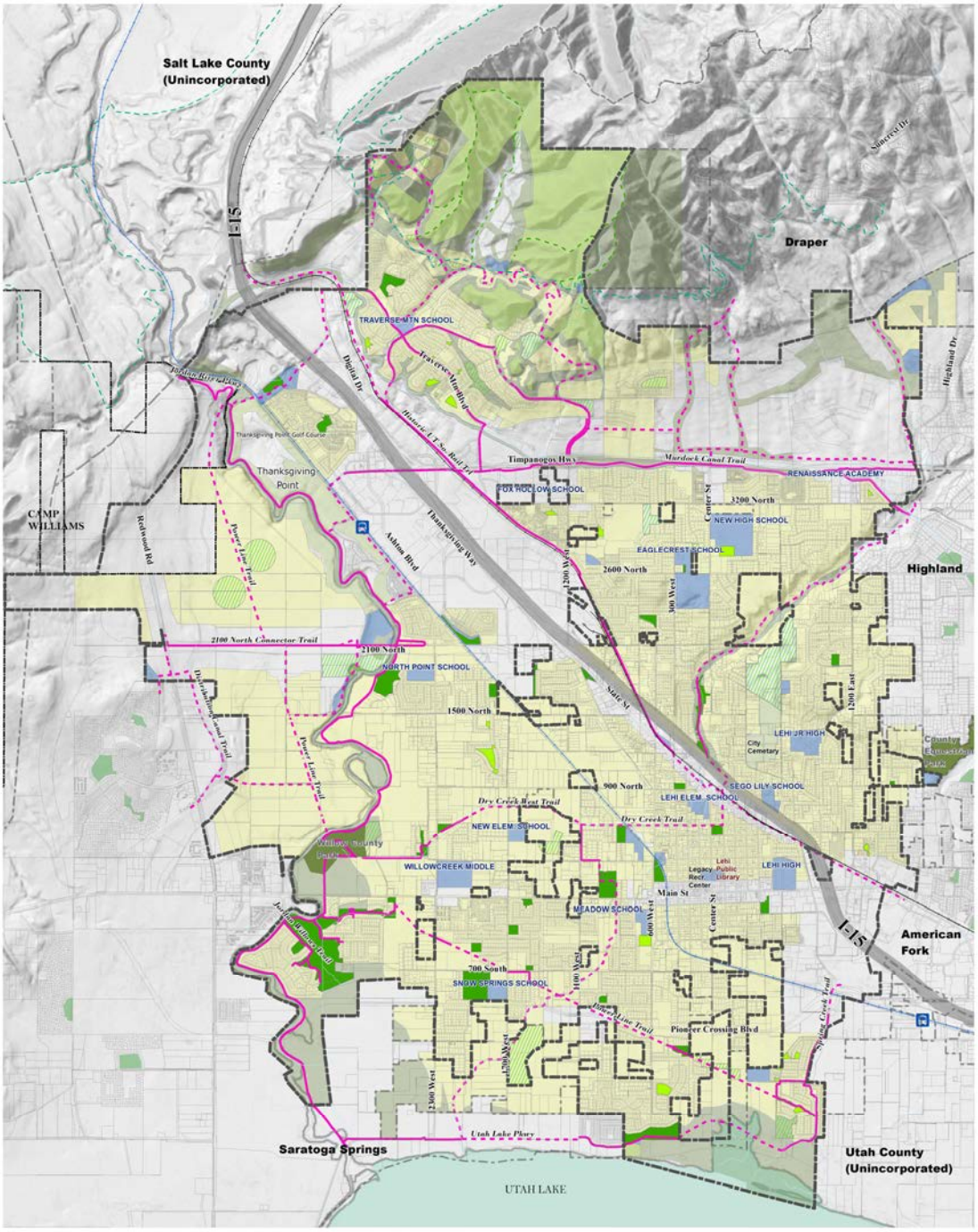
- Commuter Rail Station/ FrontRunner
- Streams/ Drainages

Lehi City Parks Master Plan Update

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Adopted April 28, 2015

LEHI CITY



MAP 6

Existing & Proposed Trails

- Lehi City Boundary
- City Park
- Private Park
- Proposed Parks
- Public Open Space
- Environmentally Sensitive Area/ Open Space
- Residential - Existing & Proposed
- Public Facilities/ Schools
- Commuter Rail Station/ FrontRunner
- Streams/ Drainages
- Existing Trail
- Proposed Trail
- Proposed Mountain Trail
- Proposed Bonneville Shoreline Trail

Lehi City Parks Master Plan Update

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Adopted April 28, 2015

Neighborhood Parks should include, space permitting, at least the following amenities.

- All of the elements found in Local Parks.
- Restrooms
- Sport courts (basketball, volleyball and tennis)
- Sports fields (baseball, soccer, football and similar sports)
- Walking paths that are connected to other trails and open space
- A regional draw, such as a skate park or splash pad
- Local and regional trail linkages

Community Parks should include, space permitting, at least the following amenities.

- All of the amenities found in Local and Neighborhood Parks.
- Restrooms
- Specialty complex or features, such as swimming pools and a sports complex

All **existing parks** should be upgraded as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for amenities and features in parks. **Future Parks** should be designed and developed from the outset with amenities and features that meet the standard.

PARK FACILITIES AND AMENITIES

To help communities determine whether or not there are enough facilities to provide the required recreational opportunities, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has developed some broad standard. While such assessments have fallen out of favor, they can provide a baseline review of where Lehi stands in relation to a "typical" community and how the standards can be modified to reflect the unique conditions of Lehi.

As illustrated in Table 8, Lehi currently lags in sports fields and sport courts in comparison to national standards. This will become more acute over the next ten years unless a shift is made and resources are directed to such uses. On the other hand, Lehi far exceeds national standards in the provision of playgrounds, which likely reflects the young population and large family sizes. Based on this assessment, Lehi has likely been focused on meeting the needs of its current population, and may want to look further down the road to ensure adequate facilities and amenities are provided to meet future needs.

While Table 8 indicates how Lehi performs in comparison to typical national standards, it is understood that the city is not typical. With a current population of 54,935 and 12,731 households, 43.3% of the population is under age 18 and 64.9% of households have at least one individual under the age of 18. In comparison, the national average indicates that only 23.3% of the population is under the age of 18, and only 32.9% of households having at least 1 individual under the age of 18.

Applying these statistics to the NRPA Park standard, the national standard for baseball/softball, soccer, football, lacrosse, basketball, and volleyball is one field per 625 households with at least 1 individual under the age of 18, while the standard for tennis courts is one court for every 250 households with at least 1 individual under the age of 18.

As illustrated in Table 8, adjusting the NRPA standard to meet Lehi's population dynamic equates to one field for every 3,765 residents for baseball/softball, soccer, football, lacrosse, basketball, and volleyball,

and one tennis court per every 1,506 residents. Accordingly, Table 8 more accurately indicates the standard necessary to meet Lehi's need for such facilities by 2025.

Table 8: Amenities Requred to Meet Minimum NRPA Park Standards

Facility	Public Quantity	NRPA recommended supply (1 per population of)	Recommended 2015 Supply based on Population of 54,935	2015 Plus or Minus	Recommended 2025 Supply based on Population of 72,235	2025 Plus or Minus
Softball/Baseball fields	9	5,000	11	-2	14	-5
Soccer/Football/Lacrosse	8	5,000	11	-3	14	-6
Basketball	13	5,000	11	2	14	-1
Tennis/Pickleball	7	2,000	27	-20	36	-29
Volleyball	6	5,000	11	-5	14	-8
Swimming Pools	1	20,000	3	-2	4	-3
Splash Pad	0	no standard	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Golf	0	50,000	1	-1	1	-1
Skate Park	0	50,000	1	-1	1	-1
Running Track	0	no standard	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Playground	26	5,000	11	15	14	12
Equestrian Arena/Rodeo	1	no standard	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 9: Amenities Requred to Meet NRPA Park Standards Adjusted to Lehi Demographics

	NRPA Standard	Lehi Standard	NRPA 2015	Lehi 2015	NRPA 2025	Lehi 2025
Softball/Baseball	5000	3765	11	14	14	19
Soccer/Football/Lacrosse	5000	3765	11	14	14	19
Basketball	5000	3765	11	14	14	19
Tennis/Pickleball	2000	1506	27	36	36	48
Volleyball	5000	3765	11	14	14	19

Additional Considerations

We have also collected data for the number of participants per field for each of the various sports programs. For example, Lehi City has an average of 234 baseball or softball participants per field. In comparison, we have determined that Pleasant Grove has 96 participants per field and Spanish Fork has 75 participants per field. We are planning to continue to collect data from neighboring cities in regards to determine an average number of participants per field and an average number of fields per X residents. This may help us better explain Lehi's need.

3. GOALS AND POLICIES FOR PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

Goal 1.0: **Assure that residents of Lehi City have access to parks and park facilities.**

Policy 1.1: Maintain the current level of service for parks in Lehi City at 4.5 acres of land per 1,000 population. When new parks are planned and developed they should be Neighborhood and Community Parks that are generally of a larger size -- up to 20 acres or more to accommodate the desired sports fields and other intensive activities.

a. Implementation Measure: Update the Impact Fee Study as needed, and to include the acquisition of property and rights-of-way.

b. Implementation Measure: Upgrade those existing parks that have been identified for additional facilities or improvements, specifically by adding trees, sports fields/courts, restrooms, playground equipment, furnishings and other desired amenities identified by the public and as space and funds allow.

c. Implementation Measure: As the community grows, particularly in the undeveloped and proposed annexation areas, be sure that the standard is maintained or exceeded and that parks are readily accessible to residents.

d. Implementation Measure: Work with developers to fully incorporate park development into their residential development proposals, and work with them toward dedications and park improvements.

e. Implementation Measure: Require as a condition of development approval, the location of park land in the site development master plan.

f. Implementation Measure: Start an annual tree planting program as part of "greening" existing parks in the city. This could become a community event, and should include the planting of trees in parks and open spaces, and along trails and streets.

Goal 2.0: **Improve maintenance and operations in parks.**

Policy 2.1: Provide an annual budget allocation for park improvements and upgrades.

a. Implementation Measure: Inventory all parks and park facilities and document needed improvements and upgrades.

b. Implementation Measure: Work with local neighborhoods and interest groups to establish an “Adopt-A-Park” program.

c. Implementation Measure: Apply design standards that reduce maintenance requirements and costs, and assure the long-term usefulness of facilities.

d. Implementation Measure: Install adequate facilities for residents to “self-maintain” parks and park facilities, i.e. trash receptacles, animal waste containers, etc.

Goal 3.0: **Promote water conservation and sustainable practices in parks and recreation facilities.**

Policy 3.1: As new parks are developed, utilize the most up-to-date technologies to conserve water resources in public parks and facilities.

a. Implementation Measure: Utilize water conserving technologies such as drip irrigation, moisture sensors, central control systems, and select plant materials appropriate to the soil and water conditions in Lehi City.

Goal 4.0: **Promote the balanced distribution of parks and relateded amenities and facilities to serve the citizens of Lehi.**

Policy 4.1 As existing parks are improved and new parks are developed, conduct frequent reviews of the Parks Master Plan and monitor changing site conditions to ensure the location, design and maintenance of each park meets the needs of the surrounding neighborhood and city in general.

a. Implementation Measure: Ensure that park donations are located in the areas of the city where they are needed. If donations do not meet this need, consider other avenues for locating future parks in appropriate locations, including contributions to a park acquisition fund and/or the purchase of park land using other revenues.

b. Implementation Measure: Maintain, update and utilize the Parks Master Plan as needed to promote unified growth and development of the City's park resources.

c. Implementation Measure: Establish, maintain and utilize a GIS record of all parks and related facilities and amenities.

c. Implementation Measure:

Policy 4.2 Compare local demographic trends with national trends on a regular basis to ensure that Lehi is prepared to meet the needs of a more mature populace in the future.

a. Implementation Measure: Design key parks in a flexible manner that allows adjustments to be made as age-based needs change in the future.

b. Implementation Measure: Consider the needs of the full range of Lehi residents when designing and developing future parks. The desire to meet active play and sports should be balanced with more passive and less programmed needs.

4. Acquisition, Construction, Operation and Management Needs

Existing and future park needs have been identified in this plan. These need to be refined and prioritized in order to facilitate future implementation.

PARK DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

In order to meet the need for future parks, existing gaps must be filled and proposed parks developed as envisioned. To summarize the findings from Chapter 2, this includes the development of 306 additional parks as currently proposed, and the siting/reservation of 135 additional park acres to meet the needs of 133,800 people at build-out in 45 years, and a LOS of 4.5 acres/1000 population. If possible, part of the additional 135 acres should be earmarked for areas where park distribution gaps currently exist.

In order to ensure that existing and future parks meet community needs, the establishment of **minimum standards** for park development are recommended for all three types of parks. These standards should reflect the needs and expectations of the public, as contained in the *2013 Park Survey* and as provided during the Public Scoping meeting conducted in December 2014, which are summarized below:

Mini Parks should include, space permitting, at least the following amenities.

- Trees and shade
- Picnic tables and benches
- Grassy play areas
- Playgrounds
- Benches
- Other small scale amenities such as small pavilions
- Local trail connections

Neighborhood Parks should include, space permitting, at least the following amenities.

- All of the elements found in Local Parks above
- Drinking fountains
- Restrooms
- Sport courts (basketball, volleyball and tennis)
- Sports fields (baseball, soccer, football and similar sports)
- Walking paths that are connected to other trails and open space
- Pavilions and shade structures
- A regional draw, such as a skate park or splash pad
- Local and regional trail linkages
- Parking

Community Parks should include, space permitting, at least the following amenities.

- All of the amenities found in Local and Neighborhood Parks above
- Additional restrooms sufficient for anticipated need
- Specialty complexes or features, such as a swimming pool, arboretum, nature center or sports complex

All **existing parks** should be upgraded as necessary to meet the minimum requirements for amenities and features in parks. **Future Parks** should be designed and developed from the outset with amenities and features that meet these standards.

FUNDING PRIORITIES

UPGRADING EXISTING PARKS

Many existing Mini, Neighborhood, and Community parks do not meet the recommended standards for amenities. An annual budget for upgrading existing parks should be initiated, so that the required park improvements can take place within the next 10 years.

Tables 10-12 illustrate the existing amenities for each park by type (Mini/Neighborhood/Community), recommended upgrades, anticipated costs of those upgrades, and the total cost of improvements for each park. Table 13 is a summary of all costs. Determination of whether or not a park should receive a specific improvement was reviewed by Parks and Recreationn staff to ensure the greates degree of accuaracy possilble

Table 10: Costs to Upgrade Existing Mini Parks

						UNIT COSTS							
						$25,000	$150,000	$5,000	$10,000	$500,000	$5,000	$200,000	
MINI PARKS	**EXISTING AMENITIES**					**PROPOSED AMENITIES**							
EXISTING MINI PARKS AND AMENITIES	**ACRES**	**Basketball**	**Restrooms**	**Playground**	**Pavilion**	**Pavilion**	**Playground**	**Picnic Areas**	**Benches & Furnishings**	**Skate Park/ Splash Pad**	**Trees**	**Restroom**	**COST OF IMPROVEMENTS**
MINI PARKS (approx. 0-2 acres)													
Chappel Valley Park	1.7			1		1		1	1		1	1	$245,000
Dairy View Park	0.6			1		1		1			1	0	$35,000
Firehouse Park	0.6			1		1		1	1		1	0	$45,000
Jordan Willows Mini Park A	0.4				1			1	1		1	0	$20,000
Jordan Willows Mini Park B	0.5			1		1		1	1		1	0	$45,000
Jordan Willows Mini Park C	1.2	1		1		1		1	1		1	0	$45,000
Joseph D Adams Memorial Park	1.8											0	$0
Sommerset Park (North)	1.9			1	1			1	1		1		$20,000
Stagecoach Crossing Park -Small	1.1			1		1		1	1		1	0	$45,000
Willow Haven Park & Paths	4.2			1	1			1	1		1		$20,000
TOTAL	**14.0**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**0**	**9**	**1**	**$520,000**

Table 11: Costs to Upgrade Existing Neighborhood Parks

										UNIT COSTS	$25,000	$10,000	$5,000	$10,000	$500,000	$5,000	$200,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	EXISTING AMENITIES									PROPOSED AMENITIES								
EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis/ Pickleball	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer/Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Pavilion	Trail Access	Picnic Areas	Benches & Furnishings	Skate Park/ Splash Pad	Trees	Restroom	COST OF IMPROVEMENTS
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS (approx. 2- 15 acres)																	
Allred Park	5.0	1				1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	$40,000
Band Wagon Park	2.1						1	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	$35,000
Centennial Park	3.9	1				1		1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	$50,000
City Recreation Facility	3.4	1	1				1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	$50,000
Eagle Summit Park	8.2	1					1	1	1	0	1	2	4	0	4	0	$80,000
Gateway Park	2.6	1					1	1		0	1	2	2	0	2	0	$50,000
Greens Park	3.8	2				1		1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	$50,000
Jordan Narrows Park	4.9					1				2	1	2	3	0	3	0	$115,000
Kensington Park	2.4									2	1	2	2	0	2	0	$100,000
Margaret Wines Park	3.5						1	2	4	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	$50,000
Parkview Park	4.5									0	1	2	3	0	3	0	$65,000
Pilgrim's Landing Park	4.9				1			1	1	0	1	2	4	0	4	0	$80,000
Pointe Meadow Park	5.2	1		1			1	1		2	1	2	4	0	4	0	$130,000
Sommerset Park (South)	2.9							1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	$50,000
Stagecoach Crossing Park - Large	2.9	2							1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	$50,000
Summercrest Park	2.8							1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	$50,000
TOTAL	**62.9**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**13**	**15**	**6**	**15**	**32**	**40**	**0**	**37**	**0**	**$1,045,000**

Table 12: Cost to Upgrade Existing Community Parks

										UNIT COSTS	$25,000	$10,000	$5,000	$10,000	$500,000	$5,000	$200,000	$10,000,000	
COMMUNITY PARKS	EXISTING AMENITIES									PROPOSED AMENITIES									
EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS AND AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis/ Pickleball	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer/Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Pavilion	Trail Access	Picnic Areas	Benches & Furnishings	Skate Park/ Splash Pad	Trees	Restroom	Special Facilities: Recreation/ Community Center, Equestrian etc.	COST OF IMPROVEMENTS
COMMUNITY PARKS PARKS (15+ ACRES)																		
Dry Creek Park	14.0						1	1	3	3	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	$550,000
Jordan Willows Park	17.4						1			4	1	2	4	1	5	0	0	$585,000
Northlake Park	28.6					3				4	1	2	6	1	5	0	0	$605,000
Olympic Park	15.0		2			2		1	1	3	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	$45,000
Sports Park	24.0	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	3	3	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	$35,000
Veterans Ball Park	15.3				5			1	1	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	$35,000
TOTAL	**114**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**7**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**21**	**2**	**12**	**15**	**3**	**25**	**0**	**0**	**$1,855,000**

The total cost to upgrade existing parks is $3.42 million dollars. In order to accomplish the improvements within 10 years, an approximate annual budget amount of $350,000 is needed, adjusted to 2015 dollars.

Table 13: Summary Costs to Upgrade Existing Parks

UPGRADING EXISTING PARKS	PROJECTED COST
Mini Parks	$520,000
Neighborhood Parks	$1,045,000
Community Parks	$1,855,000
TOTAL	**$3,420,000**

Developing New Neighborhood and Community Parks

To Meet Proposed LOS Standards in 2015
To meet the proposed LOS of 4.5, the City will need to add about 50 acres of park land for Neighborhood and Community Parks. It is not recommended that the City continue to develop Mini Parks. The focus should be on larger parks that provide the necessary amenities desired by the community. Local Parks can continue to be developed, and may be necessary where park land is limited or special conditions exist; however, whenever possible, the larger parks are most desired.

An average per-acre cost utilized in a nearby community is $250,000 per acre for park development, excluding the land acquisition costs. If the same cost were applied to develop the 50 acres of new park land, the estimated cost would be $12,500,000 in 2015 dollars.

To Maintain the Proposed LOS Standard from 2015 to 2025
To meet needs in 2025, approximately 80 additional park acres are required. Assuming the City is able to continue to receiving park land through dedications, and using the same estimate of $250,000 per acre to develop a park, the total needed to provide the improved parks is approximately $20 million dollars. If land needs to be acquired, that cost must also be added. However, it may be necessary to purchase new sites in areas where gaps exist. This would increase such costs accordingly.

To Maintain the Proposed LOS Standard to Projected Build-out (2040)
It is also important to begin securing an additional 135 acres of park land to meet long-term park needs by build out. If possible, these sites should be located as early as possible, preferably during the 2015-2025 planning period when land is more readily available. Priority should be given to area with "gaps" in service.

Cost to Upgrade Existing Parks and Develop New Neighborhood and Community Parks

The total cost to upgrade existing parks, develop new parks to maintain the current 2015 standard, and develop park land to maintain the standard into 2025 is approximately $37 million dollars. If land must be purchased, those costs will be in addition to the costs below.

Cost to Upgrade Existing Parks	**$3,420,000**
Cost to Develop New Parks According to Proposed Standards in 2015	**$12,500,000**
Cost to Develop New Parks to the Proposed Standards 2015 - 2025	**$20,000,000**
TOTAL COST	**$35,920,000**

Funding New Park Facilities

The cost of maintaining standards and developing the park and recreation facilities that the community desires are often daunting, and generally require multiple funding sources including park fees, impact fees, grants, taxes, and other forms of financing development. A great deal of the feasibility of funding is the willingness of taxpayers to pay additional taxes in one form or another. More than half of Lehi City residents who responded to the informal internet survey indicated that they are willing to pay more in

park assessments or taxes to help pay the costs of developing, operating, and maintaining parks. Many residents have indicated that they value the recreational facilities they currently enjoy, look forward to more in the future, and are willing to allocate additional funds for their development.

This Parks Master Plan is a guide to priorities for the development of parks and recreation facilities, but there will undoubtedly be opportunities and constraints that occur as the plan is implemented. Thus, some flexibility is inherently needed, and as opportunities arise they should not be overlooked just because they do not appear in the plan. Additionally, what may look at one moment to be a high priority may quickly change as new development is proposed. Thus, it is important to use the Plan as a guide, but to be constantly aware of opportunities that should not be passed-up.

In order to assist Lehi City in identifying funding sources, a variety of funding options and opportunities are provided. Federal and State agencies have recently undergone significant funding cutbacks, and philanthropic organizations and groups are experiencing increased pressure for their funds. Securing funding is highly competitive and requires dedication and commitment to spend the time needed to pursue the various options and opportunities available.

As mentioned previously, a range of funding sources may be needed to accomplish just one goal, so forming partnership, creating alliances, and persevering are the key.

Funding Options and Opportunities for Large Projects

General Obligation Bonds

Overview of General Obligation Bonds

The lowest interest cost financing for any local government is typically through the levying of taxes through the 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 District, 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 twice each year; either on the third Tuesday following the third Monday in June (the date of any primary elections) or on the November general election date.

If the recreation improvements being considered for funding through the 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, due to the fact that 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.

Also, it should be noted that a G.O. bond election, if successful, would only cover the financing of capital expenditures for the facility. Either facility revenues or other City funds would still be needed to pay for the operational and maintenance expenses of the facility.

State law limitations on the amount of General Obligation indebtedness for this type of facility are quite high with the limit being four percent of a City's taxable value. Pursuant to state law the debt must be structured to mature in forty years or less, but practically the City 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.

SALES TAX REVENUE BONDS

Overview of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

Several years ago Utah state law was amended to allow municipalities to issue debt secured by a pledge of their sales tax receipts. Sales tax revenue bonds have been well received in the markets and may be used for a wide variety of municipal capital projects, including recreation facilities. State law limits the amount of sales tax revenue bonds that may be issued by a community. Under current law, the total annual debt service on all sales tax revenue bonds issued by a City may not exceed 80 percent of the sales tax revenues received by the City in the preceding fiscal year. Also, due to the facts that (i) most cities rely heavily on their sales tax revenues for their operations; and (ii) local governments have very little control over the sales tax revenue source; the financial markets will typically only allow an issuer to utilize approximately one-half of the revenues available as a pledge toward debt service as they require minimum debt service coverage covenants of two times revenues to debt costs.

Additionally, due to most Cities' reliance on sales tax revenues for general operations, unless the City has additional revenue sources that can be devoted to repayment of the bonds, or is anticipating a spike in sales tax revenues due to new large retail businesses locating in the City, existing sales tax revenues would have to be diverted to repay the bonds.

Utah local government sales tax revenue bonds are very well regarded in the bond market and will generally trade within five to fifteen basis points of where the City's General Obligation Bond debt would price.

Advantages of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds:

- Relatively low interest rates
- No vote required

Disadvantages of Sales Tax Revenue Bonds:

- Utilizes existing City funds with no new revenue source identified
- Somewhat higher financing costs than G.O. Bonds

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT AREAS

Overview of Special Assessment Areas (SAA)
Formerly known as Special Improvement Districts or (SIDs), a Special Assessment Area (SAA) provides a means for a local government to designate an area as benefited by an improvement and levy an assessment to pay for the improvements. The assessment levy is then pledged to retire the debt incurred in constructing the project.

While not subject to a bond election as General Obligation bonds require, SAAs may not, as a matter of law, be created if 50 percent or more of the property owners subject to the assessment, weighted by method of assessment, within the proposed SAA, protest its creation. Politically, most City Councils would find it difficult to create an SAA if even 20-30 percent of property owners oppose the SAA. If created, the City's ability to levy an assessment within the SAA provides a sound method of financing although it will be at interest rates higher than other types of debt that the City could consider issuing.

The underlying rationale of an SAA is that those who benefit from the improvements will be assessed for the costs. For a project such as a recreation facility, which by definition is intended to serve all residents of the community, and in this case possibly serve multiple communities, it would be difficult to make a case for excluding any residential properties from being assessed, although commercial property would have to be evaluated with bond counsel. The ongoing annual administrative obligations related to an SAA would be formidable even though state law allows the City to assess a fee to cover such administrative costs. Special Assessment notices are mailed out by the entity creating the assessment area and are not included as part of the annual tax notice and collection process conducted by the County.

If an SAA is used, the City would have to decide on a method of assessment (i.e. per residence, per acre, by front-footage, etc.) which is fair and equitable to both residential and commercial property owners.

This ability to utilize this mechanism by cities joined together under an inter-local cooperative would need to be explored with legal counsel. There are a number of issues that would need to be considered such as ownership of the facility and a local government can only assess property owners within its proper legal boundaries.

Advantages of SAA Bonds:
- Assessments provide a 'new' revenue source to pay for the capital expense
- No general vote required (but those assessed can challenge the creation)

Disadvantages of SAA Bonds:
- Higher financing costs
- Significant administration costs for a City-Wide Assessment area

Note – Due to the costs of administering a City-Wide SAA and given that special assessments cannot be deducted from income taxes, but property taxes can, it seems more rational to seek for G.O. election approval rather than form a City-Wide SAA.

LEASE REVENUE BONDS

Overview of Lease Revenue Bonds
One financing option which, until the advent of sales tax revenue bonds, was frequently used to finance recreation facilities is a Lease Revenue Bond issued by the Local Building Authority (formerly Municipal Building Authority) of the City. This type of bond would be secured by the recreation center property and facility itself, not unlike real property serving as the security for a home mortgage. Lease revenue bonds are repaid by an annual appropriation of the lease payment by the City Council. Generally this financing method works best when used for an essential public facility such as city halls, police stations and fire stations. Interest rates on a lease revenue bond would likely be 15 to 30 basis points higher than on sales tax revenue bonds depending on the market's assessment of the "essentiality" of the facility.

Financial markets generally limit the final maturity on this type of issue to the useful life of the facility and state law limits the term of the debt to a maximum of forty years. As the City is responsible to make the lease payments, the financial markets determine the perceived willingness and ability of the City to make those payments by a thorough review of the City's General Fund monies.

As this type of bond financing does not generate any new revenue source, the City Council will still need to identify revenue sources sufficient to make the lease payments to cover the debt service.

Creative use of this option could be made with multiple local governments, each of which could finance their portion through different means – one could use sales tax, another could issue G.O. bonds, etc.

Advantages of Lease Revenue Bonds:
- No general vote required
- No specific revenue pledge required

Disadvantages of Lease Revenue Bonds:
- Higher financing costs than some other alternatives
- No 'new' revenue source identified to make up the use of general fund monies that will be utilized to make the debt service payment

CREATION OF A SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

Recreation Special Service District
A city, or several cities via inter-local agreement, can create a Recreation District charged with providing certain services to residents of the area covered by the District. A Special District has the ability to levy a property tax assessment on residents of the District to pay for both the bond debt service and O&M. It should be noted that the City already has the ability to levy, subject to a bond election and/or the truth-in-taxation process, property taxes. The creation of a Recreation Special Service District serves to separate its designated functions from those of the City by creating a separate entity with its own governing body. However, an additional layer of government may not be the most cost effective.

"Creative Financings"
Non-traditional sources of funding may be used in order 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, 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, alternative bonding structures, as discussed above, should be evaluated in order to find the optimal structure based on the financial resources of the City.

Funding Options and Opportunities for Smaller Projects

Private Funds

Private and Public Partnerships
The Parks and Recreation 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 recreation 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 and recreation 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 are able to cooperate and pool resources for recreation projects. There may be other opportunities as well which should be explored whenever possible in order to maximize recreation opportunities and minimize costs. In order to make these kinds of opportunities happen, there must be on-going and constant communication between residents, governments, business interests, and others.

LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES

Park and Recreation Impact Fees
Lehi City has an impact fee program for park and recreation projects. Impact fees can be used by communities to offset the cost of public parks and facilities needed to serve future residents and new development.

Impact fees are especially useful in areas of rapid growth. They help the community 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 its residents.

Dedications and Development Agreements
The dedication of land for parks, and park development agreements has long been an accepted development requirement and is another valuable tool for implementing parks. The City can require the dedication of park land through review of projects such as Planned Unit Developments (PUDs). Lehi City has received park dedications and trails easements in the past and should continue the practice.

Special Taxes or Fees
Tax revenue collected for special purposes may be earmarked for park development. For instance, the room tax applied to hotel and motel rooms in the City could be earmarked for parks, recreation, and trails development but is generally earmarked for tourism-related projects. The current Park Fee is $5.00 per month; however, a slight majority of respondents to a recent internet survey indicated that would support an increase tax to help pay for park and recreation facilities operations and maintenance.

Community Development Block Grants
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) can be used for park development in areas of the City that qualify as low and moderate income areas. CDBG funds may be used to upgrade parks, purchase new park equipment, and improve accessibility (Americans with Disabilities Act). Additionally, CDBG funds may be used for projects that remove barriers to access for the elderly and for persons with severe disabilities.

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 or not they are appropriate. A feasibility study may be needed to acquire the appropriate information before making decisions and changes.

Redevelopment Agency Funds
Generally, Redevelopment Agency (RDA) Funds are available for use in redevelopment areas. As new RDA areas are identified and developed, tax increment funds generated can, at the discretion of the City, be used to fund park acquisition and development.

STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

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

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, improvements to accessibility, and other recreation programs and facilities that provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for youth, adults, senior citizens, and persons with physical and mental disabilities.

MAP-21Current (Replaces SAFETEA-LU)[4]
The recently enacted Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) includes a number of substantial changes to the transportation enhancement (TE) activities defined in Title 23. The activities are now termed "transportation alternatives," (TAs).

Under SAFETEA-LU, there were twelve eligible enhancement activities. Under MAP-21 there are nine eligible TAs. The overall theme of the revisions is to expand the eligibilities from strictly enhancing the transportation system to include planning, construction, and design related to compliance with existing federal regulations. Previously, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Guidance on Transportation Enhancement Activities prohibited the use of TE funds for "project elements or mitigation that normally would be required in a regular highway project." This included project elements and costs associated with meeting the requirements of laws such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. New regulatory guidance from FHWA will be required to clarify exactly how changes in the legal definitions will impact eligibility.

To qualify for funding all projects must fit into one of the following nine federally designated categories.

1. Construction, planning, and design of facilities for pedestrians, bicyclists, compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act.
2. Safe routes for non-drivers to access daily needs.
3. Conversion and use of abandoned railroad corridors for trails.
4. Construction of turnouts, overlooks, and viewing areas.
5. Community improvements, including
   - Inventory, control, or removal of outdoor advertising
   - Historic preservation and rehabilitation of historic transportation facilities;
   - Archaeological activities relating to impacts from implementation of transportation project eligible under this title.
6. Any Environmental mitigation activity.
   - Address stormwater management, control, and water pollution prevention or abatement related to highway construction or due to highway runoff..; or
   - Reduced vehicle-caused wildlife mortality or to restore and maintain connectivity among terrestrial or aquatic habitats.
7. The Recreation Trails Program under section 206.
8. Safe Routes to Schools under section 1404 of SAFETEA-LU.
9. Planning, designing, or constructing boulevards and other roadways largely in the right-of-way of former Interstate System routes or divided highways.

[4] **http://www.udot.utah.gov/main/f?p=100:pg:0:::V,T:,192**

For detailed information and questions please visit the following website:
http://www.udot.utah.gov/main/f?p=100:pg:0::::V,T:,192

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.

Utah Trails and Pathways / Non-Motorized Trails 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.

LeRay McAllister Critical Land Conservation Fund
The fund was administered by the Utah Quality Growth Commission and provided funds each year to preserve or restore critical open or agricultural lands in Utah, and targeted lands deemed important to the community such as agricultural lands, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and other culturally or historically unique landscapes. In the 2011 session, Utah lawmakers cut off all financing to the fund eliminating the state's only source that qualifies for federal conservation monies. The LeRay McAllister Fund has preserved about 80,000 acres of land, most of it agricultural as well as recreational and archaeological sites. For 10 years, the state pitched in $20 million that was matched by $110 million from the federal government and other sources. Though the program has not recently been funded, it is hoped that it can ultimately be reinstated. Contact the Utah Quality Growth Commission for current information regarding programs and funding.

In-Kind and Donated Services or Funds
Several options for local initiatives are possible to further the implementation of the parks, recreation, and trails plan. These kinds of programs would require the City to implement a proactive recruiting initiative to generate interest and sponsorship, and may include:

- 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 particular facility, similar to adopt-a–trail or adopt-a-park; 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.

APPENDIX

SCOPING MEETING NOTES

The following are verbatim comments by topic that were received during the Public Scoping Meeting held on November 20, 2014, and immediately following via email and internet comment forms. Just over 100 people signed in and a large number and range of comments were provided from the residents regarding city parks. These notes are from the facilitated meeting, comment forms, the map comments and comments provided on the project webpage. The comments have been categorized to help provide an overview of the resulting key issues, ideas and questions.

1. PROPOSED PARK NEEDS

- There should be more multi-use parks like Allred Park that has volleyball, walking paths and playgrounds.
- The existing Spring Creek Ranch Park is private but there is a proposed larger public park in the same area with essentially the same name. Why do they have the same name and what activities will be in the proposed public Spring Creek Ranch Park?
- The proposed parks should have more multi-use parks with more activity variety.
- Lehi needs a skate park because there is not even one and there is a high demand/interest from the youth. Nobody wants it in their neighborhood but there should be one built soon.
- Which proposed parks come first, how are they prioritized? There is a time line where phasing, funding, a fair balance and needs help determine the order of which parks get built first.
- Are there too many parks planned in southeast Lehi, is it a fair balance?
- There should be parks for older youth and adults.
- What is the process to get a neighborhood park in your area?
- A tournament facility would be good for the economy.
- How long will these proposed parks take to implement/develop?
- There should be surveys done in smaller areas where the proposed parks are to find out what the needs are for the users in that area.
- What are the water demands for these proposed parks? There should not be tons of new turf to water if it means water restrictions for the residents.
- The new parks should have playgrounds for ages 2-12, where they still appeal to older kids.
- Covered picnic/pavilions would be great along with trees and benches.
- West Lehi is ripe for growth, so good planning is needed for access and amenities.
- The proposed Snow's Springs Park should have a playground/swings instead of just green space.
- The proposed parks should have swings, picnic tables and facilities that the middle aged kids can enjoy.
- Lehi needs a nice dog park (not like Willow Creek) or a fenced dog area in a large park. It would be nice if it was near a playground so the children can be monitored while the dogs are running around. Following Park City's example, it should be fairly simple and not very costly to fence in a nice area for pets to run off leash. Then there will be a specified place where residents do not need to search for an empty park and intimidate other patrons or children. It would also cut down on dog messes left in parks. Also, dogs would be running around neighborhoods less if they had a place to run and play. A splash pad similar to Alpine's splash pad would be nice too.
- The new parks need more nature/wilderness/open space.
- The proposed parks should have water features.

- Southwest Lehi need special attention in relation to parks.
- The southeast area (near Pioneer Crossing Blvd) needs special attention in relation to parks.
- The retention ponds that are currently more like weedy open space should be on the map so they can be considered as possible parks.
- Lehi should have a dog park similar to the one in Taylorsville where the residents can use it with a fee and proper registration. It is a nice dog park and it would make a difference for many individuals and families with dogs if Lehi had one similar to it.

- **NORTHEAST AREA DEMAND (proposed park needs)**
- The northeast has no existing or proposed parks.
- Eagle Ridge/ northeast Lehi needs special attention because there is no play equipment for young kids and by the time they build parks they will be too old.
- There is space near the new high school that could be developed as a park and then the parents could use this adjacent play area for their younger children when their older kids are competing on sports fields etc. Families in the area could use this park as well (3 responses).
- North Lehi needs more parks.
- Northeast/Eagle Ridge Lehi (14 responses) needs special attention because it has no parks.
- Northeast Lehi residents desperately need an area where large families can let their children play safely and be active.
- Northeast Lehi needs a park with a pavilion, basketball, playground and grass.
- A splash pad, sledding and ice rink would be great (specifically in northeast Lehi).
- Some amenities in the new parks could be a jungle gym, walking paths, pavilion (especially in northeast Lehi).
- Northeast Lehi residents would use a park daily if given the opportunity.
- The northeast needs practice areas for team sports for the youth.
- The northeast end of Lehi is filling up with homes, condos and businesses but the green space is limited. The Firehouse Park is tiny!
- There needs to be more spaces for all of the kids in the northeast to be active and play safely.
- The “new NE park” (labeled #5) that is near Eagle – crest/ridge is in critical demand.
- There are a ton of kids that would benefit from it.
- The proposed park near Eagle Ridge should have swings, slides, water and trees.
- Ice skating in the northeast would be great.
- The unincorporated area to the east of the proposed Ivory Ridge Park should be annexed in and made into a regional park.
- The far northeast serves NO one because there are no parks.
- Lehi City should partner with the new High School and have a park there.
- Please put some soccer fields out at Eagle Ridge soon.
- Lehi needs a better and more abundant park distribution like American Fork which has lots of parks in all directions. It is frustrating to be surrounded by dozens of new homes and lots, with no parks in sight, and to hear that the Ivory Ridge Park is years away from being developed. There are a few empty lots nearby, such as off 3200 N. by the Mink
- Farm, but there are thousands of children without a place to play ball, climb on a jungle gym, or meet new families for a picnic table lunch. The northeast hopes to have these plans to make this beautiful area more accessible to the next generation happen soon.
- A park in the vacant land south of the new high school (at about 2400 North 500 East) would be great.

- A park on the property by the new high school is favored by many residents nearby as there are not enough parks in that area.
- The city should partner with the Alpine School District to make a city park near the new high school in Lehi. That neighborhood would absolutely benefit from a city park there, it would be a wonderful addition to the area.
- Lehi needs more playing fields in the North East.

PECK PARK (proposed park needs)

- Peck Park should have an amphitheater for the arts. It needs to be changed from a weed patch to a working park.
- Has Landmark had formal discussions with Lehi City about Peck Park? There should be an amphitheater for cultural activities like music.
- What is happening with Peck Park and the plans/designs they presented? Are they just on hold or being shelved to not use?
- Peck Park is ideal for passive use. The terrain does not permit reasonable traffic access for organized sports.
- The sports complex suggestion for Peck Park is not a good idea because with family needs due to paying for the park, i.e. taxes. Parking and congestion would also be a problem. A sports complex park off /north of Hwy 92 would be better since hotels, restaurants and traffic access are plentiful.
- Peck Park should not have a baseball focus. Peck Park is better for a wilderness/open space with limited or no sports.
- There will be traffic issues on the east side of Peck Park if a lot of development happens, the one lane dangerous road there is an issue.
- Peck Park should be more of a leisure park than an organized/competitive sports park.
- Peck Park will need a noise barrier on the south side (maybe trees).
- The plans for Peck Park were very polarized but need to be a balance in between with some sports and some passive nature areas.
- The southeast area of Peck Park would be a good area for sport field lighting because the grade change would buffer the brightness.
- There should be a running path around Peck Park and a splash pad.
- There is interest in seeing the plans for Peck Park and that the survey results will be considered for the final design. Peck Park should not be used for commercial baseball fields because the majority of the residents want walking and multi-purpose grass fields.

2. EXISTING PARK NEEDS

- The playground equipment needs more shade so the children do not burn themselves in the summer.
- The slides near the JRP have hornets in them often and need more maintenance. It helps the city greatly if the residents call to alert them of such issues so they can handle them more quickly.
- Lehi parks need more benches.
- The newer parks need more trees because they hardly have any!
- Lehi parks need more TREES!!
- Northlake Park needs play equipment.
- The trees that were torn down to build Kensington Park should be replaced there.
- Northlake Park needs a play park, splash pad and trees. This park also needs the trails on either side to be finished.
- More trees and a pavilion at Chappel Valley Park would be great as shade is needed in the summer.

- Take down and re-use the Sports Park light in another park and turn it into soccer fields and general use.
- Both of the Sommerset Parks need more trees planted and/or some shade coverings installed so that nearby residents can make better use of these parks during the summer. They are just too hot to enjoy without shade!
- The residents near Northlake Park love the access to Utah Lake and the bike path. However, the pond has been a source of worry for many parents. People come to the park for soccer games and let their kids run loose and kids have fallen in many times. Because parents are paying attention to soccer games, kids are in danger. Is there is a plan to cover the ponds? Could a fence be put in? Is it possible that a play structure could be put in so that kids are more interested in playing with that?

3. SPORT FIELDS

- More facilities are needed for softball.
- A regional facility needs to be built for soccer.
- The Sports Park needs to figure out/fix the “no light” situation due to the mink farm.
- The area north of Timpanogos Hwy 92 is a growing area that needs a regional sports facility.
- There are not enough sports fields for baseball or football.
- Lehi needs more baseball fields with lights and practice fields for football, lacrosse & soccer.
- The big sports parks should be in the less populated neighborhoods.
- The proposed parks should have baseball.
- Lehi needs more open fields for football and soccer.
- The city needs more lighted baseball/softball fields and basketball courts to practice on.
- How does Lehi City plan to increase the amount of baseball fields in Lehi? There is a severe lack
- of fields locally, especially when the parks department rents the current ones out to leagues and other sports.

4. OTHER PARK AMENITIES/ELEMENTS

- The community would like multiple splash pad parks that have other activities as well for various age ranges.
- Lehi needs a zip line!
- There should be more swimming pools planned, like in the new high school or at the proposed park near it would be a good spot for one.
- More facilities are needed for tennis.
- Racquetball courts are needed (mentioned by two people).
- A marina park would be great.
- Does the new high school have an indoor swimming pool that can be used by the public on weekends? It would also help to serve swim teams etc.
- Volleyball was not on the survey but it is getting much more popular and should be recognized more.
- There needs to be more development of spaces for winter activities including an area ice/figure skating and hockey.
- Lehi should consider the “SkyRide” which is a pedal powered roller coaster.
- Will the skate park and zip line really happen?
- The retention ponds have so much potential for ice skating in the winter. Some of them are parks already but some are just weedy open space right now.
- With Utah Lake being cleaned up there needs to be access to it with maybe a boat ramp.

- Can parks include lakes or ponds?
- Lehi needs good sledding hills.
- New benches should be north facing so the sun is not too strong.
- Pickle Ball courts would be great.
- A splash pad in Lehi is highly desired, there are not any even in the neighboring cities.
- More play structures and swing sets would be great along with a splash pad.
- Lehi needs a skate park (4 responses) and a splash pad (4 responses).
- The new parks should have children's play areas, basketball, tennis, trails and pickleball.
- A fishing pond would be great.
- Seniors are an underserved population in Lehi and would like to see pickleball, racquetball and hand ball.
- Lehi needs more basketball and water/splash pads.
- Outdoor racquetball courts (see Snowflake, AZ for cold weather courts and Oro Valley, AZ for security ideas) would be great.
- Beautiful spaces that are more natural/have more wilderness are needed.
- The special attention should be on the things that Lehi does NOT have yet like splash pads, skate parks, outdoor ice skating pad (like Middleton, WI), sledding hill and amphitheater.
- A splash pad built close the Jordan Willows area would be great.
- Lehi should have pickleball available and a place where residents can rent horses for riding.
- Lehi needs a dog park! There is the one at willow park, but it is terribly made and rarely utilized.

5. TRAILS

- More of the proposed trails need to be built and new ones should be planned to link those more to the larger parks.
- A safe overpass/underpass for Pioneer Crossing Blvd in the southeast needs to happen for the children.
- The proposed trail that goes over point of the mountain should be finished because it is the last park to link a lot of trails and distance etc.
- The Utah Lake Parkway gap should be built since it will connect several distant areas and add so much continuing trail distance.
- Northlake Park needs more trails (especially a raised/nicer one that goes out to Utah Lake) and the Utah Lake Parkway should extend to the JRP soon since there's only the one gap.
- The new parks need more natural trails.
- Trails connecting to schools would really help the children.
- A better/safer trail connection/link is needed at the large intersection of Hwy 92 and Morning
- Vista Road.
- The Timpanogos Hwy 92 west of I-15 should have a better trail that is not just a dangerous sidewalk.
- The trail north of Dry Creek Park should be high priority and should include a trail that goes north to the new high school and a trail that goes south to Peck Park.
- The future trail system should connect to the bigger parks.
- How will the new master plan interface with the scenic trails within the city's boundaries? What will the impact be on the Thanksgiving Village Subdivision? A trail is being pushed on this area even though there has been protesting where better options were suggested.
- Traverse Mountain has an amazing trail to the North (Porter Rockwell Trail) and another amazing trail to the South (Murdoch Canal Trail). It seems like such a shame that those two trails do not connect through Traverse Mountain (except by gravel). Runners, bikers and

- Longboarders constantly uses these trails. This relatively small trail section connection to these two incredible trails should be a high priority.
- The Porter Rockwell and Murdock Canal Trail should be linked together and should be the highest priority (12 responses). It is currently very dangerous to cross SR 92 to transition to the next available trail. Connecting the trails would bring more value, better commuting options and safety to the community.

  It would be great to see a trail built into the hills surrounding traverse mountain.
- The plans for the mountain bike trails, especially those that connect with the trails in Draper look great. Draper has done a fantastic job with their trail systems so connecting to them at the point of the mountain and then adding our own trails would add a great deal of value to Lehi residents and would draw mountain bikers from all over the area. There is a pretty active group of mountain bikers in Traverse Mountain and the surrounding area that would be happy to offer their voice or their help.

6. MISCELLANEOUS/GENERAL FEEDBACK

- How will the city deal with the traffic at these new larger parks?
- There needs to be a balance between larger community parks and neighborhood parks, especially in the northeast.
- The 2013 Lehi Parks Survey was online that had over 1600 respondents.
- There should be more cooperation with the neighboring cities where facilities are shared (3responses).
- The parks should consider the homes surrounding them and use good design to keep the conflicts away.
- The city waters their parks at times when they tell residents to not water their yards. This is likely due to the fact that some of the parks take much longer to water them properly because of their size and so they have lengthy rotating irrigation schedules.
- Can the retention ponds have other uses?
- What is the proposed sports entertainment area? It is a general land-use designation.
- Lehi does not serve all users equally.
- This plan should pay attention to what Lehi does not have.
- Residents that just moved to Lehi should be able to fill out another survey to voice their needs.
- How do you know which ideas represent the majority of a community/big group versus one person?
- How can Lehi allocate resources/funding in the community?
- These comments should be evaluated and related to the national standards for park amenities.
- The older kid population is underserved.
- It is okay to charge a five dollars per month tax increase to help pay for new park development.
- Neighborhood parks need to be balanced by areas.
- High schools are hubs for communities. Other communities that have parks adjacent to high schools have higher activity usage because of this connectivity. More partnerships between the schools and parks could really benefit many people in the community.
- There are no service are circles going around the high schools, do they count as parks?
- The time between proposing and actually getting the parks built is frustrating because the city has the funds.
- Sommerset Park (North) needs a sign that owners need to keep their dogs on leash and clean up after them.
- Youth sports/athletes (3 responses) are an underserved population in Lehi

- The land needs to be used beautifully like Veterans Park.
- The Legacy Recreation Center is maxed out. I would be nice to have another facility or an

RESULTS FROM INFORMAL INTERNET SURVEY

The following is a summary of comments received via the informal 2013 internet Park Survey. The results are not statiscally valid, but the information received does indicate general issues, preferences, and comments.

QUESTION RESULTS

1. From the map, in which area do you currently reside?
Area 7 had the highest percentage of respondents at 27%. This area is the farthest south region which is by Utah Lake. Area 3 had a 20% response. This area is located in the central-northeast region which is between SR 92, Center Street and I-15.

2. What is your age?
Over 80% of the survey respondents were between the ages of 25 and 44 years old.

3. What is your gender?
Roughly 60% answered female and 40% answered male.
4. Do you currently use Lehi's Parks, Trails, or Recreation Facilities?
94% answered yes.

5. From the list below mark the outdoor activities you or your family members currently participate in.
The top activities in order of preference chosen where as follows: walking/hiking (84%), visiting playgrounds (67%), swimming (63%), jogging/running (63%), soccer (41%), and sledding (41%). Other: picnic/BBQ gatherings (21 responses), fishing (15), dog walking (15), splash pads (13), disc golf (10) and softball (10).

6. From the list below select the Lehi Parks you visit the most.
The top parks in order of preference selected where as follows: Margaret Wines Park, Lehi City Sports Park, Swimming Pool Recreation Facility and Olympic Park. Other: Don't know the park names (44 responses), park by fire station 82 (21)

7. On average, how far do you travel to participate in outdoor activities?
Over half of the respondents chose 1-5 miles and a quarter were willing to travel 5-15 miles.

8. How often do you visit Lehi City parks?
Half of the survey respondents visit their parks on a weekly basis and over a quarter visit Lehi City parks monthly.

9. What attracts you to Lehi City parks?
The top attractions in order of preference chosen where as follows: children's play equipment, proximity to home, trees/nature/atmosphere, picnic facilities, trails and sports facilities. Other: shade (15 responses), water features/splash pad (9).

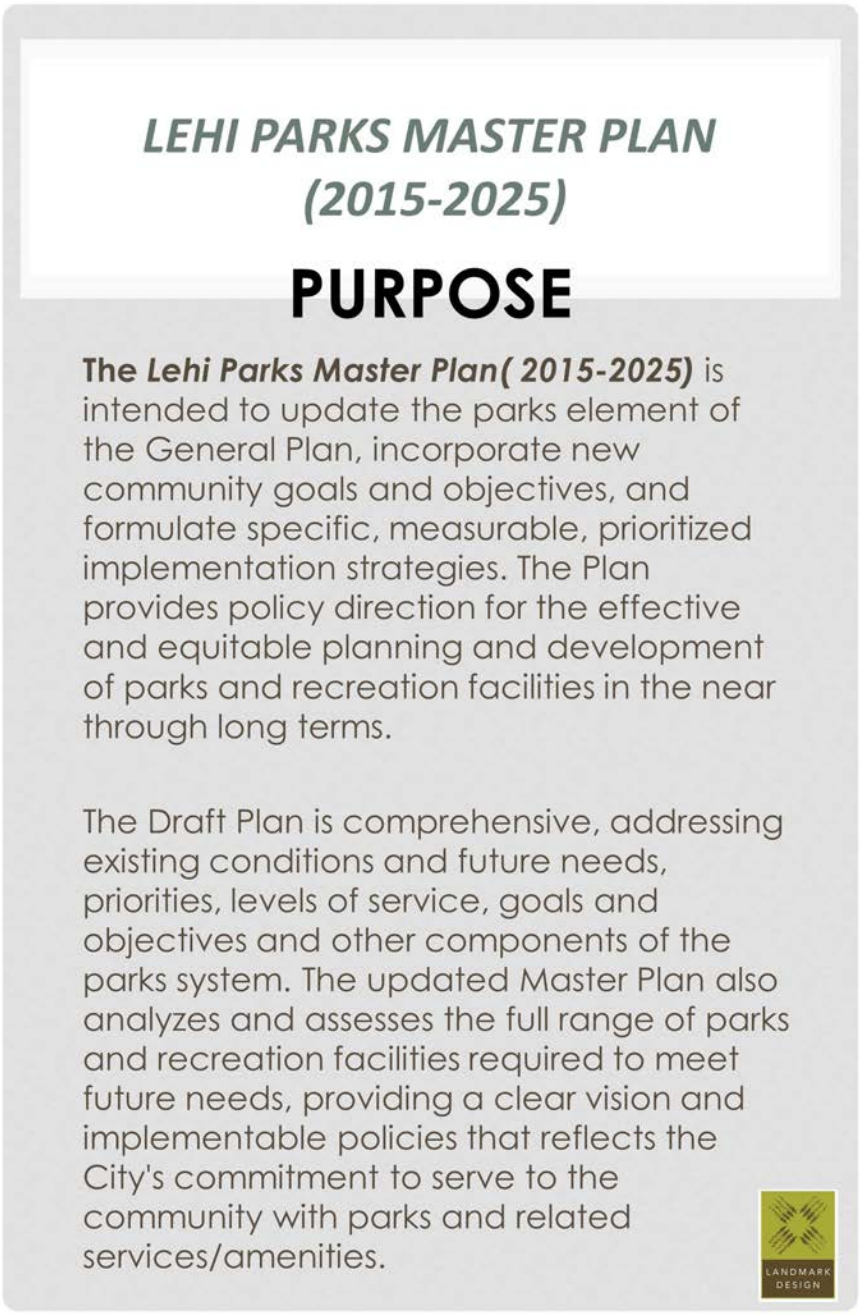
10. From the list below select the amenities you would like to see more of in Lehi's parks.
The top amenities in order of preference selected where as follows: trees, children's play equipment, restrooms, drinking fountains, walking paths and benches. Other: Splash pad (100 responses), shade over play equipment (23), tennis courts (20), biking paths (19).

11. What type of park do you feel is most needed in Lehi?
Almost 30% of the survey respondents chose a neighborhood park (2-10 acres) and 17% chose a community park (20-50 acres). Other: Splash pad (62 responses), dog park (24), skate park (6), beautify the existing ones (4).

12. Would you support a tax increase of approximately $5 per month to help pay for new park development?
Half of the Lehi residents who filled out this survey answered yes, 19% answered no and 30% answered "don't know".

Draft Plan Open House Meeting – Key Presentation Boards

A copy of the key presentation boards presented at the open house meeting follow.



LEHI PARKS MASTER PLAN (2015-2025)

KEY FINDINGS & SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- Lehi's unique demographics, particularly its large household size and young age profile places unique demands on the city's park resources today, and is a trend that is likely to increase throughout the 2025 planning horizon.

- As the population ages and the community fills in, different demands are likely to arise that will require a more balanced, diverse and adaptable range of park facilities to meet changing needs.

LEHI PARKS MASTER PLAN (2015-2025)

PLAN ORGINAZATION

THE *LEHI PARKS MASTER PLAN (2015-2025)* IS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR CHAPTERS, AS FOLLOW:

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION PROVIDES BACKGROUND AND BASELINE DATA, AND SUMMARIZES THE PLAN PROCESS AND PURPOSE.

CHAPTER 2 – PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES ADDRESSES EXISTING AND FUTURE PARK NEEDS, BEGINNING WITH AN ANALYSIS OF EXISTING PARK CONDITIONS, FOLLOWED BY AN ANALYSIS OF NEED, DETERMINATION OF LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) IN 2025, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS OF THE INFORMAL INTERNET SURVEY. THE CHAPTER CONCLUDES WITH FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS.

CHAPTER 3 – GOALS AND POLICIES

CHAPTER 4 – ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION COSTS

LEHI CITY

LANDMARK DESIGN

LEHI PARKS MASTER PLAN (2015-2025)

PARK TYPES

- Mini parks (< 2 acres)
- Neighborhood parks (2-15 acres)
- Community parks (> 15 acres)
- Special Use parks (size varies by use)

The future focus will be on large parks - Community and Neighborhood Parks

EXISTING PARKS BY TYPE AND AMENITIES

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
MINI PARKS (approx. 0-2 acres)											
Chappel Valley Park	1.7								1		
Dairy View Park	0.6							1	1		
Firehouse Park	0.6								1		
Jordan Willows Mini Park A	0.4									1	
Jordan Willows Mini Park B	0.5								1		
Jordan Willows Mini Park C	1.2	1							1		
Joseph D Adams Memorial Park	1.8										
Sommerset Park (North)	1.9								1	1	
Stagecoach Crossing Park -Small	1.1								1		
Willow Haven Park & Paths	4.2								1	1	
TOTAL	**14.0**										

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS (approx. 2- 15 acres)											
Allred Park	5.0	1	1			1		1	1	1	
Band Wagon Park	2.1							1	1	2	
Centennial Park	3.9	1							1	1	
City Recreation Facility	3.4	1	1					1	1	1	
Eagle Summit Park	8.2							1	1	1	
Gateway Park	2.6	1						1	1		
Greens Park	3.8	2							1	1	
Jordan Narrows Park	4.9					1					
Kensington Park	2.4										
Margaret Wines Park	3.5							1	2	4	
Parkview Park	4.5										
Pilgrim's Landing Park	4.9				1				2	1	
Pointe Meadow Park	5.2	1		1					1		
Sommerset Park (South)	2.9								1	1	
Stagecoach Crossing Park -Large	2.9	2								1	
Summercrest Park	2.8								1	1	
TOTAL	**62.9**										

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
COMMUNITY PARKS (approx. 15 + acres)											
Dry Creek Park	14.0							1	1	1	1
Jordan Willows Park	17.4										1
Northlake Park	28.6					2		1			1
Olympic Park	15.0	1	2			2		1	1	1	1
Sports Park	24.0	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Veterans Ball Park	15.3				5			1	1		
TOTAL	**114.3**										

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK TYPES & AMENITIES	ACRES	Basketball	Volleyball	Tennis	Baseball/ Softball	Soccer	Football	Restrooms	Playground	Pavilion	Trail Access
SPECIAL USE PARKS											
Rodeo Grounds	5.2										
Willows Nature Park	73.0										2

LEHI CITY

LANDMARK DESIGN

CURRENTLY PROPOSED PARKS

MINI PARKS (approx. 0-2 acres)		ACRES
1	New NE Park (Eaglecrest Area)	1.9
2	Snow's Springs Park	0.5
3	Sunrise Summit Park	1.7
4	TM4	2.0
	TOTAL	6.1

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS (approx. 2-15 acres)		
5	Gurney Park	11.5
6	Ivory Ridge Park	9.6
7	Monument Park	4.6
8	North Willes Park	2.5
9	River Park	11.8
10	Spring Creek Ranch Park	12.5
11	TM1	13.0
12	TM2	5.0
13	TM3	9.6
14	TM5	5.0
15	TM6	3.2
16	Willes Park	3.6
	TOTAL	91.9

COMMUNITY PARKS (approx. 15 + acres)		
17	Forrest Park	20.0
18	Mellor Park	25.9
19	New NW Park 1 (PLT & 2600 North)	25.0
20	New NW Park 2 (PLT & 2600 North)	25.0
21	Peck Family Park	72.5
	TOTAL	168.4
SPECIAL USE PARKS		
22	Curtis Center	40.4

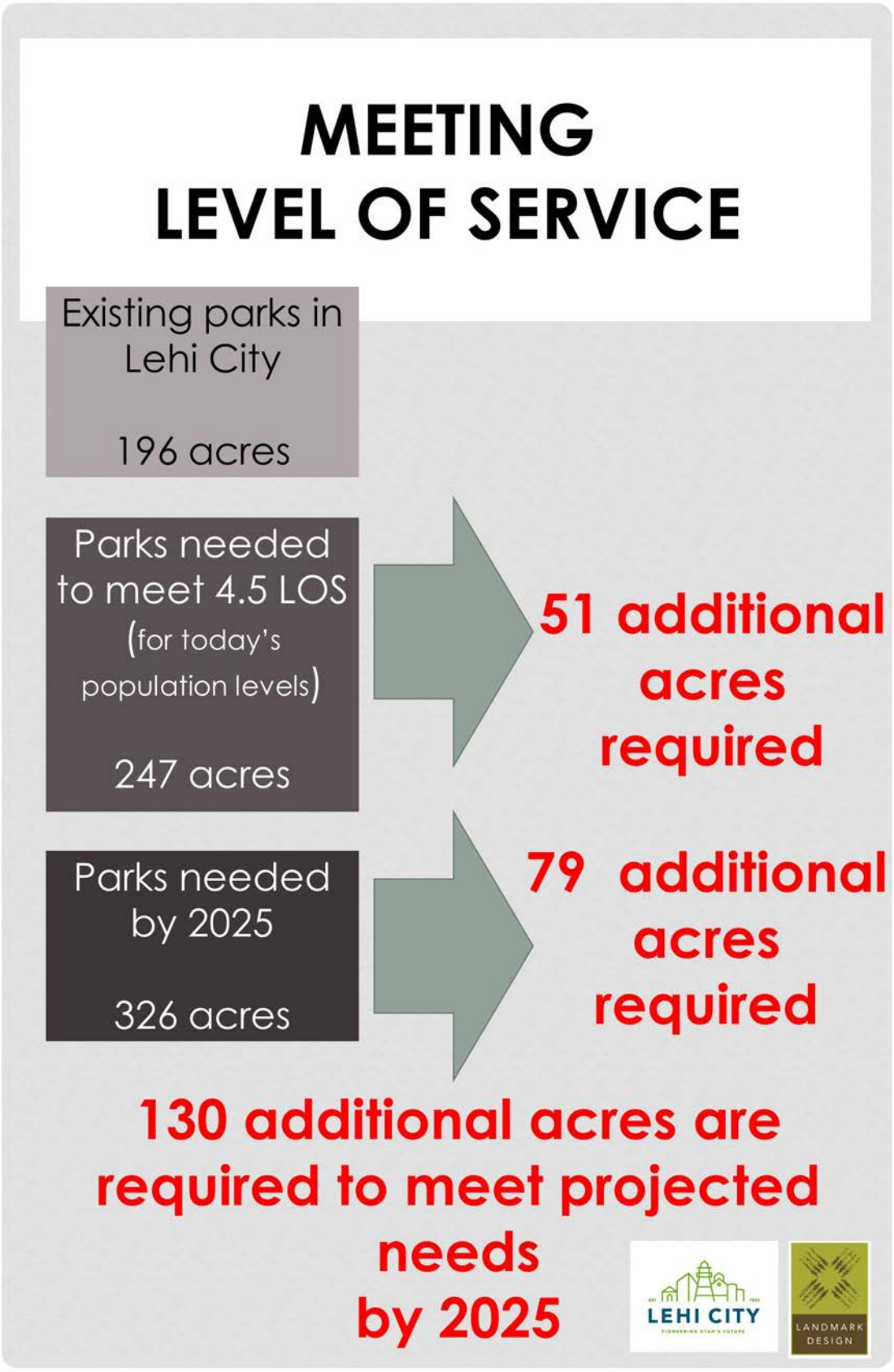
Total acreage: 306.8 acres

LEHI CITY

LANDMARK DESIGN

LEVEL OF SERRVICE

- Current LOS: 3.58 acres/1000 people.
- LOS established in 2009 master plan: 4.5 acres/1000 people. This will be maintained for this plan, as it reflects local needs and vision.
- Schools and Private parks are not included in this assessment. It


MEETING
LEVEL OF SERVICE
Existing parks in Lehi City
196 acres
Parks needed to meet 4.5 LOS (for today's population levels)
247 acres
51 additional acres required
Parks needed by 2025
326 acres
79 additional acres required
130 additional acres are required to meet projected needs by 2025
LEHI CITY
LANDMARK DESIGN

PARK DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

Examined residential areas with access to a park within ¼, ½, or 1 mile radii

According to this assessment, there are several park distribution gaps in Lehi at present.

Most of the gaps are located in the northeast quadrant and along the west side of I-15

KEY DRAFT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide parks in "gap areas"
2. Add 51 acres of new park land for Neighborhood and Community Parks by 2015
3. Develop 306 additional park acres (as proposed)
   - Of these, 135 acres should be developed by 2025
4. Identify and reserve 130 additional long-term park acres
   - If possible, reserve acreage in areas where gaps currently exist and in areas less served by parks
5. Upgrade existing parks to meet minimum established standards
6. Reflect needs/expectations of the public (*see 2013 Park Survey and December 2014 Public Scoping Meeting input*)
7. Focus on providing Neighborhood and Community Parks

KEY DRAFT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS (CONT .....)

8. Upgrade existing parks to meet minimum standards
9. Future parks should be designed to meet minimum standards
10. Maintain and increase trail connections between parks
11. Continue to meet needs of current population
12. Ensure adequate facilities and amenities Are provided to meet future needs
13. Create annual budget to upgrade existing parks
14. Secure sites for 135 acres of long term park acquisitions as early as possible, preferably during 2015 -2025 planning period.
15. Consider fee –in-lieu of land to better locate future parks (otherwise there will be too many in rapidly developing " greenfield " locations, not enough in developed and developing areas

According to National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) guidelines, Lehi City:

- DOES NOT MEET national standards for the number of sports fields and sport courts(1/5000 population)
  - *National standards may not reflect the needs (1/3250 may more accurately reflect need of a young city like Lehi; this will likely requires more facilities to meet future needs)*
- EXCEEDS national standards for playgrounds
- These reflect the young age of the community

DRAFT PLAN OPEN HOUSE MEETING – COMMENTS AND NOTES

The following are comments and ideas provided by memebers of the public during the open house meeting and immediately following via email, Facebook and internet coment form. The comments are divided into two main categories: Summary of key Issues and as Verbatim Comments. The number in the parentheses (x) indicates the number of similar comments received for a given topic/issue.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

General

- A dog park is greatly needed in Lehi (5)
- There needs to be a splash pad, skate park and indoor tennis (6)
- Lehi would like to see some of the existing parks improved (4)
- The residents would like to have pickleball and incorporated into the parks (9)
- Golf was mentioned as a desired activity needed in Lehi (3)

Ball Fields/Sports Complexes

- The city is in need of more well planned sports complexes that include enough baseball fields to help meet the constant, growing demands for practice and tournaments (15)

Northeast/Eaglecrest Area

- Northeast Lehi is very underserved in relation to parks - a neighborhood park in the Eaglecrest area would help the children have a safe place to play.

Northwest Parks

- The majority of the residents would prefer a sports park.
- This park should have mixed sport fields, play areas and trees (3)
- There is great access to this park (3)
- This area would be nice for tennis (2)

Forrest Mellor Parks

- The majority of the residents who attended the meeting indicated they would prefer a sports park in this location/area
- It was felt that a bridge or tunnel is necessary to safely cross Pioneer Crossing - this is important, as residents to the north will need to cross this road in order to access the park
- Great area for a splash pad (4)
- A trail connecting to Utah Lake Parkway would be great (2)
- More modern/interesting play equipment would be nice here
- An indoor tennis court could be provided here (3). Other suggested activities include: skate park (3), soccer (3), baseball (2), football (2), play areas (2), Parkour/Free Running playgrounds (2), outdoor basketball (2) and paintball.
- A natural park here would be great in this location (3).

Peck Park

- The majority of attendees indicated support for a traditional park
- Vehicular access, difficult terrain and noise/lighting are concern in relation to the possibility of a sports complex being developed here (13)

- Trails/walking paths are recommended (9)
- Several attendees indicated that they would like to see this park be more natural with open space incorporated into the space (6)
- Open/informal, sport-grassy fields would be perfect here (5)
- This area would greatly benefit from being more wooded/having more trees (4)
- Others indicated that they thought that this is the only large park to be developed in the near future; nearly all were pleased to discover that Forest Mellor and other parks will be constructed in the upcoming years, and existing parks upgraded

VERBATIM COMMENTS

1) COMMENTS PROVIDED AT THE OPEN HOUSE MEETING

General

- There needs to be indoor tennis somewhere.
- The city needs an indoor or outdoor racquetball court. Snowflake, Arizona has a good example.
- Why are the tennis courts at the Veterans Memorial locked?
- Lehi city needs a park for the kids who do not play ball! Please consider them as well.
- I'd like to see some money spent on updating existing neighborhood parks to accommodate traditional family activities, a splash pad and skate park.
- Lehi should have at least two splash pads and one skate park to keep our kids in the city limits. We can pay for splash pads by xeriscaping the city properties and using that water saved for them.
- I would like to see some parks improved. Olympic Park needs more playgrounds, a tennis court and racquetball.
- A more elaborate playground area like the Battle Creek Park in Pleasant Grove would be great.
- Lehi needs more trails and connections between parks.
- The city needs a splash pad, skate park and sled hill.
- Lehi needs more basketball courts!

Ball Fields/Sports Complex

- This is a great area for more baseball fields (2).
- If this was a sports park, then the fields would be reserved.
- Please make this a multi-use park with a sports park, picnic/play areas and trails.
- Lehi needs a sports park up there where access comes from the north. But there should not be a PA or bright lighting.
- This area needs more sports parks with soccer and football (2). It will help us earn money.
- There is such a need for baseball and soccer fields, that residents have to drive out of town daily to access fields (2)!
- This Northeast Lehi area is severely lacking in soccer fields.
- This area is deprived of sport fields.
- The city is in need of more well planned sports complexes. There aren't enough lighted facilities to accommodate the many youth in the city.
- A sports park (s) needs to be built pronto. Peck Park seems to have too many neighborhood issues. Lehi should see how far people are willing to drive to a sports park. That may help make the Northwest Parks more feasible.
- Lehi needs more baseball fields!!

- We need more places for coaches to practice with their teams on a regular basis for softball and baseball.
- Lehi is in a prime location for a well thought out park plan. Trails and open space are nice during the day but a lit sports complex will provide the youth opportunity to recreate after dusk. The lighting attracts a more desirable crowd. The city could use these complexes to sponsor tournaments to draw new people to the area will stay in Hotels and support Lehi's economy. There are not enough facilities currently and the youth have to crowd into the complexes.
- The outdoor sports such as baseball and softball should have a huge consideration. They are both very popular to the recreation program. The city should also recognize the competition and accelerated teams as well. They are well represented and could also provide income for the city by hosting tournaments. Lehi's location makes it an excellent place for this. With more fields there could be more teams to provide more opportunities to play at a higher level.

Northeast/ Eaglecrest Area

- Northeast Lehi is very underserved, can we get the county to add playgrounds on walking trail areas near SR-92?
- I am very much in favor of creating a park in the NE Eaglecrest area. There has been alot of high density housing built in the area, and we need a park to serve the many new residents.
- The North East Eaglecrest Park area needs to be developed into a neighborhood park. There is huge support from the area and tons of kids who need a safe place to play together.
- My family is strongly in favor of developing a new northeast park ASAP. This neighborhood has had a tremendous influx of young families in the last year. I fear that the city will sit on it for too long and by the time it is developed it will too late for the current children and families to enjoy it. The area could be visually improved with a park too because it's an eyesore right now. Even grass would be a great start! Our preferences include a sand volleyball court, play structure and grass.
- The Fire Station Park/NE is too small but the land that the city has been given behind it could be added to it but removing the fence etc. We all have children in the northeast area that would love some close green space. Thanks for your efforts in making our city beautiful and useful for recreation!
- A northeast/Eaglecrest park is very important to that neighborhood. Perry Homes informed all buyers that a parcel was traded with one in western Lehi for the purpose of a park. This parcel is right next to an elementary school and will service much of the surrounding residents. There are NO parks close to that area so it is a necessity.
- I am glad to see the city doing such thorough planning for our future parks, we can't have enough! I support bonding to help pay for the park development. I am particularly supportive of the small and easy to develop park that would be in the NE/Eaglecrest area (north of the fire station). It is badly needed.
- Please develop a mini park in the Eaglecrest area in northeast Lehi as it is really needed for all the young residents and visitors. There is a need of equipment K – 12, i.e benches for sport fans (preferably under the shady trees).
- The Northeast needs a larger park to allow families to gather with their kids. This should be developed soon. Thanks!
- A new NE/Eaglecrest park is needed, even simple grass is good for now!!
- The northeast is a great location for a small family park that would have a couple of playgrounds and a grassy area. A small fishing pond would also be fun.
- A small neighborhood park needs to be incorporated into the NE to service those residents. When we moved here we understood that the city was willing to put a park in there which was thrilling

since it is within walking distance. Highland is making their community more desirable with these small parks as needed. Please follow through and build that park I heard about!

2) COMMENTS PROVIDED VIA THE WEB PAGE, FACEBOOK AND EMAIL

General

- I am really interested the Peck Family park. My children are growing and we have not had a park close to our home. I am also interested in the Dry Creek trail. Looking at your summary of the Survey and Key Points seems to be listing what you want. I was at a meeting in 2013 at Lehi Jr. High and there were a lot (I thought about 200 people) of people. We were able to draft up our own plans for the park and I am sure many families were not present because of family responsibilities, but those without families were present. The ratio did not seem to reflect my neighborhood. There were many single or older married couples that were wanting the more natural park with no play places, or sports fields. Then there were some who added both. If you sent a survey out with the city bill (or made if available online), I believe you would get a better representation of what you need.
- The Park Property North of the Lehi Cemetery should have a Par 3, 9 Hole (pitch and put) Golf Course. This area would not take up much room and would be good for family fun time together. More park areas North of I-15 are needed.
- I won't be able to attend the open house, but I hope that you have included plans for outdoor pickleball courts at current and future parks. Pickleball is one of the fastest growing sports in the USA, and maybe fastest in Utah. Let's get on board!
- Please consider lighted tennis courts for Peck's Park!!
- I live in the edge homes snow springs subdivision and they are building a park on the corner of 1300 s and snow springs. I just wanted to ask if we could please have a playground? Thank you.
- As a resident in the neighborhood of Bandwagon Park, I'm interested in plans the city has to replace the cinderblock wall that acts as a barrier between the north edge of the park and residential properties. The current wall is disintegrating--with the blocks on top broken and missing, the wall cracking and splitting, and in some places looking like it is leaning--and we have seen children endangered as they unwisely try to climb on it, one girl slipping on a loose top and injuring her back and neck. We're sure the residents with properties bordering the park would also like to see a replacement wall or privacy fence of a height more like 6-8', as currently park-goers can easily see over the wall and into backyards. A nice white vinyl fence such as the one in the attached image would complement Bandwagon very well if it could be implemented and would improve the look of the park and the whole neighborhood. Will the Lehi Parks team be implementing anything like this soon? Your assistance with this request will be greatly appreciated.
- Will the walking and bike path that is closed now to the construction of the new hospital be on the plan to be restored? I would certainly hope so. This is a favorite bike path to link up with the Murdock Canal Trail going East.
- We would really love a dog park in the city. Thank you!
- When can we anticipate the city to finish the project to remove the phragmites in the Jordan Willows water area? The overgrowth has gotten significantly worse the past year or two. Also, can the city look at ways to make those ponds more attractive as a type of nature trail area? Could the ponds be dug deeper to increase the water depth? It already is a destination spot for many bird watchers so I think it's worth investing time and resources to expand it as a recreation area and creating a beautiful ecosystem spot in town. With added water depth, in winter the ponds could then be utilized for outdoor skating activities.

- I would like to see a place in north Lehi for dogs to run off leash. I know Lehi already has a small dog park in the south west part of the city, but this park is a less than half an acre. It is completely unregulated and doesn't separate small and large dogs, which can be very dangerous. Another concern is that small dogs can fit under the gate and many large dogs could jump the fence. The proposed Peck Park is large enough that people are going to want to bring their dogs to the park to play fetch and run off leash anyway. There are potential problems with this. Dogs and kids often do not mix and not having a designated area for dogs can result in dog feces in kids play areas and the possibility of dog bites. I am proposing a park more like a blend between the West Jordan Off-Leash Dog Park and Millrace Park in Taylorsville. The West Jordan Dog Park sits on 3.77 acres of land, divided into 3 sections; 2 for large dogs and 1 for small dogs. It is grassy, with just a few small shade trees and a water spout with bowls for dogs to stay hydrated. It also has a few covered benches for dog owners to sit while watching their dogs run around. Millrace Park has some good qualities that I believe we can build on. For example, each dog needs to have a special tag to use the park, and renew that tag annually. This tag costs $10 for city residents and $25 for non-residents. Last year 597 tags were sold for this dog park. If the tag itself costs $1 to make and $1 to file, that means there is a profit of $8 per tag purchased. That is at minimum $4770 paid for tags that can be put back into the park for poop clean up stations and park maintenance. In Lehi City alone, there are 605 dogs licensed through the North Utah Valley Animal Shelter. This is not an exact count of the dogs in Lehi City, as there are many unlicensed dogs. With 605 licensed dogs there is a potential for about $6,000 minus administrative and tag fees, to be put into maintaining the park each year. Imagine how much more there would be if people from Highland, Alpine or American Fork purchased a tag for the park, and they would. I would assume a major concern for the city would be liability. In an article published by the Daily Herald, Provo city had concerns about their liability if dogs in the park attack people or other dogs. The tag system resolves this concern. Each dog owner that purchases a tag will need to sign a user agreement basically taking all liability away from Lehi City and giving it to the owner of the dog or dogs he brings to the park.
- I wanted to bring up putting a park in the north lake neighborhood division, the neighborhoods on either side of us have parks but ours does not and I have to cross a big street to get into the Loch Lomond neighborhood to access their public park and I don't like doing that with my small children. There are a few empty lots and a designated green space in our neighborhood and I think we could easily put a park in.
- I'm not sure whom to reach out to but we have a growing population of pickle ball players in Lehi. How do we go about providing support or creating an initiative to get some pickleball courts in Lehi? There are several other cities that have courts or are building courts nearby. It's a great sport that all ages can play, from 8-80 literally. Would it be helpful to send a list of families in Lehi that play? Thanks for your consideration.

- Peck family park must not be developed into a place with night lights for baseball or soccer. The roads to the park are all 25 mph roads that go through quiet peaceful neighborhoods. The land should be developed into a neighborhood park where people walk to or bike. We don't need a lot of out of town or Lehi people speeding through the quiet peaceful neighborhoods to get to their soccer or baseball game. Please leave the lights and loudspeakers out of this area.

Ball Fields/ Sports Complex

- Lehi needs baseball facilities worse than anything else right now. Along with Little League, the growth of Super League baseball programs has put a large demand on our limited facilities. Also, the lack of these fields makes it very difficult to find places to practice as a team. Also, priority should be given to Lehi based programs. My son's teams have often had to miss practices because players

from Eagle Mountain and Saratoga Springs often use the Lehi fields. This also applies to the Legacy Center. Lehi residents are being squeezed out of Lehi facilities by people from other towns. I will never use the Legacy Center because it's too crowded and simply not big enough to support the extra citizens from cities outside of Lehi. But right now the biggest priority for parks are new baseball facilities, more than anything else. These issues should be addressed in the upcoming meetings. Thank you!

- I was truly ASTONISHED that there was so little interest in a sports complex or more "sports" opportunities as I read these proposals, in North East Lehi especially. We have very limited tennis courts in this city (and in not great repair I might add)- unless one wants to pay large sums of money to go to Ivory Ridge. There are NO lighted courts at all. We would love to see at least one park with lighted courts available (the mink farms out west destroyed any hope we had for that).
- As for softball, volleyball, and other sports arenas being made available, our children are mostly grown, but I know when they were younger, this would've been welcomed. Please DO NOT discount the sports side of things when you are doing your planning. I am ok with sports not dominating a park, but please make them a part!!! There seem to be a lot of needs for those who enjoy traditional sports in this area that are being pushed aside in favor of "leisure" as of the notes I've been reading on your web page from previous meetings. Leisure activities are nice, but don't push aside the needs and requests of those who are more active! There is a definite need for more balance there.
- Lehi is in desperate need of more baseball fields. I coach a super league 9u baseball team in Lehi, and it is a constant struggle to find a field to practice on. Even if we reserve and pay for a field, it is so hard to get a time to do that because there are so few fields that everyone is fighting for. I know a lot of other people who feel the same way. Thank you.
- Please do not put in a Splash pad - Highland built one and it was such a waste of money. They could have built a much needed Soccer / Lacrosse / Ultimate Frisbee field instead.
  Lehi would love to see outdoor Pickleball Courts in the North East side - area 3. For every tennis court you put in, you can have 12 people playing pickleball and it is not just for the old people. Thanks!
- I'm not sure whom to reach out to but we have a growing population of pickle ball players in Lehi. How do we go about providing support or creating an initiative to get some pickleball courts in Lehi? There are several other cities that have courts or are building courts nearby. It's a great sport that all ages can play, from 8-80 literally. I believe there is a plan for 4 pickleball courts to be built in Lehi, but I thought I would send my supporting information. First it is the fasting growing sport in America and all ages can play, see the NBC news story:http://www.nbcnews.com/video/nightly-news/54713899. Several other city rec centers and parks are putting in courts or already have them. There are at least twenty families that I personally know that play pickleball that live in Lehi. I'm sure that are many more!

3**) COMMENTS and PREFERENCES RELATED TO THE "LARGE PARK" BOARDS**

Forrest Mellor Parks

- 65 % of the residents would prefer a sports park
- 17 % of the residents would prefer a nature park
- 16 % of the residents would prefer a traditional park
- 2 % of the residents chose the "other" option for a park: skate park and splash pad
- More interesting, newer playground equipment should be installed here
- This park needs open tennis, horseshoe, and b-ball where reservations/leagues are not required.

- For users north of the park, traffic will be a problem. The majority of the residents live north of the site and Pioneer Crossing is a very large and fast road. A tunnel, bridge or safety feature would be good (2).
- Great area for a splash pad (4)
- A trail connecting to Utah Lake Parkway would be great (2)
- If there is no nature area planned here, then one should be put closer to Scaddy's or North
- More modern play equipment for climbing etc. would be nice here
- An indoor tennis court could be in this area (2)
- Some other activities suggested are: skate park (3), soccer (3), baseball (2), football (2), play areas (2), Parkour/Free Running playgrounds (2), outdoor basketball (2) and paintball
- A natural park here would be great (3)

Northwest Parks

- 70 % of the residents would prefer a sports park.
- 25 % of the residents would prefer a traditional park.
- 5 % of the residents would prefer a nature park.
- This area would be nice and flat for a more wooded park with tennis and basketball courts which Lehi needs.
- This park should have mixed sport courts/fields.
- A connection to the Jordan River Park would important since it's so close by (3).
- This space would be a great place for more baseball fields (2)!
- The access is good via 2100 North.
- Indoor tennis and racquetball courts should go here (3).
- This park should include a good play area (3).
- This park has great access and space for parking and sport fields etc.

Peck Park

- 62 % of the residents would prefer a traditional park.
- 27 % of the residents would prefer a sports park.
- 10 % of the residents would prefer a nature park.
- 1 % of the residents chose the "other" option for a park: skate park, splash pad and paintball combined.
- The parking, terrain and location are inadequate for a sports complex.
- Pickleball courts would be great here.
- Any park development should consider the noise and lighting affecting existing homes.
- A nature park or discovery park would be better than a splash pad because the splash pad is so seasonal. A place to sled would be well appreciated.
- Open sports fields and an amphitheater with play areas would be good. Trails and dog park for multiuse would also be good since there is not enough parking for large sporting events.
- The sports park would be better in an area that is not built out yet like Forrest Mellor or Northwest Parks.
- A pump track for bike riding would be perfect here.
- The peculiar grade/landscape lends itself perfectly to a nature/recreation park. This space should be used for special features that are not found elsewhere in the region. There is enough room/space for a few ball fields too.
- The access is terrible for a sports park.

- Can the access come from the north end?
- Lit tennis courts would be good here.
- We live by the park and don't want large sports field lights shining in our windows late at night (after nine pm). The greatest concern is on Airport Drive on the East side of the park.
- There should not be competitive sports fields (2).
- No one walks or bikes to sports fields so it should be put out of town.
- Trails and nature would be great with multi-use grassy area and a playground.
- There are not enough wooded parks with lots of trees (4).
- This area should have a splash pad, pavilions and a walking trail that goes around the park.
- There are better sites for ball fields. This site should showcase it's unique terrain to make interesting trails and natural features. There are so few places to have this "natural" type experience close to home.
- This park should be planned to meet all the resident's needs where there is open grass for teams to play on, great trails and fun areas for families to play (3).
- Please keep some nature areas. Peck Park is in such a pretty area and it seems like there is possibly a need for scouts and other to gather in a natural setting.
- Nearby residents do not want sports interfering with their neighborhood.
- Soccer fields with open informal grass areas and some open space with paths would be perfect!
- It is such a big park that if Lehi planned well they could incorporate everything in this one space.
- A sport/traditional mix would be nice.
- This area needs a splash pad (2) and a skate park (2).
- Other activities suggested include football, basketball and paintball.
- I am so glad to see a logical, well thought out, professional approach to the parks citywide! Good job Lehi City. Please be sensitive to the Peck Park area because many of the residents have been here a long time. Most of us welcome an improvement to the property, but we did not sign up for baseball tournaments, lights, announcers etc. Yes, more sports facilities are needed but the other two large parcels seem much better suited in regards to access and terrain.
- Our requests for Peck Park have been repeated several times. We would love to have a playground and trails to start with. Trees take time to grow so please plant them soon, thanks!
- The Peck Park area could serve the city on many levels. We are always in need of more field space for sports, tennis courts and pathways. Living near this park, I am concerned about lights and PA systems that a baseball complex would bring. I am also very concerned about the increased traffic on small neighborhood streets if a sports complex is built here.

Minutes of the Centerville City Parks and Recreation Committee meeting held Thursday, October 10, 2024 at 7:30 p.m. in the Centerville City Hall Conference Room, 250 North Main Street, Centerville, Utah.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Adam Alba, Chair
Aaron Getz
Sean Hall
Matt Layton

MEMBERS ABSENT

Lane Jenkins
Brooke Lewis
Tiffany Rees

STAFF PRESENT

Haley Turner, Community Services Manager, was excused at 7:37 p.m.
Connie Larson, Recording Secretary

MINUTES REVIEW AND APPROVAL

Minutes of the April 9, 2024 meeting were reviewed. Adam Alba made a **motion** to approve the minutes as written. Sean Hall seconded the motion, which was passed by unanimous vote (4-0).

COMMUNITY PARK PLAYGROUND

Haley Turner, Community Services Manager, displayed brochures of playground equipment from various outdoor recreation companies. She asked the Parks and Recreation Committee to review the brochures and obtain bids from the companies they feel whose playground equipment would work best at the Community Park playground. The City Council would like to have playground equipment that is different and unique, and will draw people to the park.

At 7:37 p.m., Haley Turner was excused from the meeting.

Adam Alba explained the city received a $300,000 grant approval for playground equipment at the Community Park on the east side of the park. Landscaping for the area surrounding the playground will also be landscaped in the amount of $50,000, which will be taken from the grant. The Committee discussed the features of the Castle Park in Fruit Heights and the Ninja Park in St. Geroge. The Ninja Park has an obstacle course and a zipline that are popular attractions at this park. The Garret proposal was discussed, but the shade feature would put the cost at $392,000.

The Committee agreed the following amenities will be at the park:

- Climbing spiral structure
- Swings
- Zipline
- Running course
- Tower feature

Matt Layton will research the cost of a sprint track feature.

PARKS MASTER PLAN

Adam Alba reported the last time the Parks and Recreation Master Plan was updated was in 2012 when an intern completed it for his thesis. The City Council has asked the Committee to be more involved and give their ideas on how to upgrade the parks. Aaron Getz suggested a survey where citizens can give their responses on how the parks can be improved. The demographics of Centerville is changing to where there is now more of an aging population and fewer families with children.

Sean Hall discussed ways to improve Movies in The Park. He would like to see food trucks and perhaps a concert before the movie. He said Bountiful has Food Truck Friday with vendors at the water park every Friday evening, which has been very successful.

PICKLEBALL COURTS PROGRESS

Bruce Cox has the report on the pickleball courts progress, but he did not attend the meeting.

NEXT MEETING

The next Parks and Recreation Committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, November 12, 2024 at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall.

ADJOURN

At 8:30 p.m., Adam Alba made a **motion** to adjourn the meeting. Sean Hall seconded the motion, which was passed by unanimous vote (4-0).

_____ _____
Jennifer Robison, City Recorder Date Approved

_____
Connie Larson, Recording Secretary