THE MISSION OF UVU
Utah Valley University is a teaching institution which provides opportunity, promotes student success, and meets regional educational needs. UVU builds on a foundation of substantive scholarly and creative work to foster engaged learning. The university prepares profession- ally competent people of integrity who, as lifelong learners and leaders, serve as stewards of a globally interdependent community.

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UVU is the largest university in the State of Utah and continues to grow as it meets the needs of an expanding student population from both the local and national community. UVU strives to maintain an open-institution with core themes and standards of excellence that lead to student success.

The core themes are embedded in school culture alongside the idea of connection, which is expressed in many school programs, but most tangibly through the interconnected buildings on the Orem Campus. The challenge UVU faces is how to meet the physical, social, and educational interests of an increasing student population: how to manage new classroom and facility demands, how to grow and expand on new and existing campuses, while still providing the cultural and physical connection that is part of the UVU ideology.

**Utah County is the fastest growing county in Utah for both absolute growth and net migration, confirming Utah County is now a major hub of growth for the state. Constant growth indicates the need for academic resources to serve Utah’s citizens and meet UVU’s mandate. As a regional state university, Utah Valley University:**

- Provides quality academic learning opportunities for students through programs at the certificate, associate, baccalaureate, and graduate levels. To encourage responsible citizenship, emphasis is placed on engaged teaching and learning as well as scholarly work, research, creative achievements, career and technical education, and community and professional engagement.
- Provides access to higher education and offers a broad range of opportunities from developmental education through honors programs. The institution provides services designed to meet the educational and personal needs of students, to foster student success, to prepare students for meaningful livelihood, and to provide access through a variety of modalities, including satellite campuses and the use of technology.
- Promotes economic and cultural development to contribute to the quality of life of the region and state. The institution fosters economic development and provides a talent force to meet the needs of a dynamic economy by offering credit and non-credit programs and services for individuals and organizations. UVU provides cultural experiences that enrich the community and offer significant and varied opportunities for continuous learning.
- The Main, West/Health, and Vineyard Campuses are within three miles of each other. With a total land mass of over 400 acres, UVU has the physical resources to plan an academic institution that will serve Utah County for the next 50 years and beyond.

**Utah Valley University Campus Master Plan**

- Update Orem Campus Master Plan
- Develop a Master Plan for the Vineyard Campus
- Build pedestrian bridge connecting Main Campus and west campus over I-15
- Build 800 South interchange across I-15
- Relocate significant portion of athletic venues and facilities to Vineyard Campus
- Identify Payson Campus on new Master Plan
- Explore development of Thanksgiving Point Campus

**Institutional Profile**

- Overall UVU Collective Campuses Action Items
- UVU Campus Network
- Orem Campus
- Vineyard Campus

**UVU Campus Network**

- The Utah Valley University Campus is expansive and far reaching. Locations vary in size and focus, but all share the same mission, vision, and values.
UVU attracts a diverse population with approximately 75% of students coming from under the age of 25. UVU has the opportunity to plan for increased growth with this young population to develop and shape a campus that provides for their specific needs.

### Age distribution of UVU Students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>17 and Younger</th>
<th>18-24</th>
<th>25 and Older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>52.1%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>52.9%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fall 2017 Headcount County of Origin

- **Salt Lake**: 14.8%
- **Davis**: 3.7%
- **Summit**: 1.8%
- **Wasatch**: 3.0%
- **Washington**: 1.4%
- **Utah**: 70.2%
The Master Plan Team conducted workshops and town-hall meetings with staff, community members, students, faculty, board members, and advisory councils to uncover and define the strong character-driving decisions for growth at UVU. The Master Plan Team battled many voices and desires into organizational goals, identified challenges, and imagined opportunities. Consensus would not be possible without the strong commitment and ideals of the stakeholders, especially the President of the University and his council members. The discussion with all stakeholders also grew the conceptual organizational plan of UVU campuses in an iterative way. Based on discussion, research, and best practices, goals were defined to meet challenges: 1) Maintain academic integrity of the Main Campus, 2) Improve connectivity between programs, and 3) Foster a sense of community with neighbors.

Dove-tailing into goals are strategies that define types of actions which will accomplish goals. Strategies are: 1) Maximize Main Campus capacity within the identified boundaries, 2) Relocate non-academic facilities and services off the Main Campus, 3) Improve vehicular, transit, and pedestrian circulation systems, and, 4) Encourage open dialog with community and University stakeholders.

Projects were then defined within strategies. The intent of the projects is to improve student success and creating a vibrant and bright future for the students and community around UVU. The final conceptual formation represents a true combination of the best ideas from many stakeholders’ input. It is a testament to the power of the flexible and iterative process used by stakeholders who value consensus leading to the best version of the future.

OREM & VINEYARD CAMPUSES
PLANNING MODEL SCENARIOS

PREFERRED PLANNING MODEL

Master planning conversations began around synergistic combinations of University functions, called Master Planning Models. The different models proposed were: Feeder Campus - make Vineyard a niche classroom campus. Dual Location Campus - makes Vineyard a "clone" of the Orem Campus, Service and Support Campus - make Vineyard an administrative and facilities campus. The initial focus of master planning was on how to expand into the site in Vineyard, and the above models acted as a vehicle for discussion of University and stakeholders for growth.

Through activities of active problem-solving and community information-gathering it was confirmed that UVU’s values, particularly those of connectivity, efficiency, and focus on student learning and success, would be best served by increased density on the Orem Campus in addition to expansion in Vineyard. Through this process of discussion, it was confirmed that UVU values and opportunities for growth are best served by increased density on the Orem Campus and expansion in Vineyard, and the above models acted as a vehicle for discussion of University and stakeholders for growth.

A grid of these transactions was the preferred outcome of the planning process.
High quality campuses are thoughtfully planned environments that allow for and inspire personal growth. To achieve this, the governing principles, strategies, and ideas that shaped and organized the Master Plan were identified. These were developed from the academic mission of UVU, key planning issues and desired goals, and assessment and exploration of alternative organizational concepts. Additionally, the three pillars of sustainability (social, economic, and environmental) directed and shaped the final recommendations set out in this document.

Campus Planning Philosophy

Master Plan Attributes

The Master Plan establishes a framework for coordinating future development and physical change. This framework establishes patterns and strategies that maintain the Campus’s unique qualities while identifying strategic opportunities for growth. Because the physical environment has a tremendous influence on the excellence of education, quality of life, and the image of the University, the Master Plan serves as a guide for shaping and reinforcing the Campus’s unique attributes, institutional culture, and academic mission.

The Master Plan itself is not the only product of the planning process. The campus community, especially its leadership, has developed a clear understanding of, and commitment to, the plan’s basic principles and concepts. This has been accomplished by stressing participation and interaction throughout the planning process so that Utah Valley University can proceed with confidence in implementing the UVU Campus Master Plan in years to come. The following goals and strategies are integral to the UVU Campus planning approach:
The Master Plan's over-arching goal is to create a well-organized, engaging, educationally effective, and distinctive environment for students, staff, and faculty. To achieve this unity, the Master Plan recommends crafting a strong physical framework for development, establishing sustainable campus organizational patterns, and incorporating innovative technologies. Throughout the Master Planning process, special attention was placed on opportunities to develop a comprehensive campus organization and character that match its site while providing an adequate infrastructure to accommodate growth. The Master Plan's strategies for implementation are derived from the following key planning issues:

1. **Maximize Main Campus capacity within identified boundaries**

   At 228 acres, the Main Campus currently serves as the primary hub of academic, athletic, administrative, and outreach activities. Land is a diminishing resource in Utah Valley, therefore, the Master Plan must address the campus' capacity to sustainably absorb future development. It must address how the institution can most effectively plan for physical facilities and infrastructure to meet demands.

   The Master Plan is the ideal development scenario with milestones identified where significant planning of built facilities and infrastructure are required. To support the desired growth along with balancing budget and physical constraints, the Master Plan should be viewed as a guide to development. Growth and capacity have been addressed through the Master Plan.

2. **Relocate non-academic facilities and services off the Main Campus**

   As the stages of development allow for development of expansion projects or clusters of higher density areas within the older areas of campus, buildings on the south and east side of campus that do not inherently need to be multi-story and thus create a scattered site are greater than three stories high, although some bridge the considerable site slope and in aggregate are greater than three stories high. Single-story facilities can offer the opportunity to repurpose land areas of campus for greater land use value.

3. **Improve vehicular, transit and pedestrian circulation systems**

   The existing pedestrian circulation systems on most of the University's campuses are not designed to accommodate the increased number of students and employees resulting from future development. Special attention should be given to the need for more and better quality pedestrian circulation systems as new buildings are constructed.

4. **Advance community-centric planning initiatives**

   The Vineyard campus development focus is to serve as Athletics and Business Cohort/Incubator space. UVU’s newest campus – the Utah Fire and Rescue Academy (UFRA), is a perfect match for the Vineyard campus site on 1200 North. The Utah Fire and Rescue Academy is a program of the new College of Health and Public Service, which is a perfect fit for the Vineyard campus. Requiring a large parcel of property, the UFRA will be sited on an approximately 6 acre parcel acquired to develop programs and activities to integrate the University’s professional and continuing education programs.

   Every campus includes a mixture of administrative, academic, recreational, and athletic buildings, management, auxiliary support, and research facilities. With UVU’s broad academic focus – from community college to master’s level research to community education – the campus has facilities that, while serving the University mission, may not be needed with the addition of the new academic focus of the campus. The close proximity of the Vineyard and West/Health campuses provides the opportunity to have support facilities close, without impacting land resources on the Main Campus. Facilities, such as large-scale campus maintenance buildings or athletics practice/competition fields and facilities, can better serve UVU on these campuses.

   The Vineyard campus development focus is to serve as Athletics and Sports. With UVU’s broad academic focus – from community college to master’s level research to community education – the campus has facilities that, while serving the University mission, may not be needed with the addition of the new academic focus of the campus. The close proximity of the Vineyard and West/Health campuses provides the opportunity to have support facilities close, without impacting land resources on the Main Campus. Facilities, such as large-scale campus maintenance buildings or athletics practice/competition fields and facilities, can better serve UVU on these campuses.

   The University needs to consider building for greater density means buildings for greater density means long life spans (50 to 100 years), planned and designed to have very defined functions, and time-tested building materials. New buildings for the future should be designed to be multi-functional to best suit stand alone or professional degree programs. Development of the on-site potential should be coordinated with the Academic Master Plan.

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Utah Valley University is currently planning for expansive multi-modal circulation systems. Plans include expanded roadways, linking to light rail, BRT lines, future TRAX expansion, bike and pedestrian friendly walkways, and trail systems, and planning for necessary parking. UVU is out front of the planning curve.

This master planning effort was the result of a large-scale effort that integrated the University community, neighbors, community leaders and a set of invested regional partners. Ongoing open dialog with community and university stakeholders will be key to smooth implementation of the Master Plan.

**STRATEGY**

**A**

Strengthen the pedestrian-friendly academic core through hierarchy of dedicated corridors with few or no vehicular conflicts. Design a balance between the internal (on-courses) system and external landscapes and pedestrian corridors. Find a way for these systems to engage with all students, faculty, and staff in all seasons.

**B**

Focus on the development ofobserved vehicular access from the surrounding community street system to campus parking lots/structures where people can convert to pedestrian circulation modes. Route heavily used or potential urban connections, such as the expansion of 900 South over I-15 to the west.

**C**

Strengthen the utilization of alternative transportation modes (BRT, Light Rail and future TRAX) to reduce the required parking, impact on street systems, and traffic congestion and promote clean air in Utah County. Coordinate with current and future regional transportation planning initiatives and provide incentives for utilization.

**D**

Plan an adequate number of parking spaces per population type, and use and evaluate for local modality trends. The plan accommodates for 18,440 stalls. Appropriately distribute the parking supply to conveniently support campus population centers.

**E**

Encourage public/private partnerships for development near the edge of campus (including retail, housing, commercial space) that can support business incubation, walkability, and sustainability, and build a more integrated sense of place.

**F**

Focus on the development of observed vehicular access from the surrounding community street system to campus parking lots/structures where people can convert to pedestrian circulation modes. Route heavily used or potential urban connections, such as the expansion of 900 South over I-15 to the west.

**G**

Make the campus a draw for the community through walkable outdoor spaces, amenities and resources.

**H**

Provide an adequate number of parking spaces per population type, and use and evaluate for local modality trends. The plan accommodates for 18,440 stalls. Appropriately distribute the parking supply to conveniently support campus population centers.

**I**

Create a Master Plan with active, community-oriented edges.

**J**

Integrate UVU Master Planning efforts with local community planning efforts.

**K**

Advance community-centric planning initiatives.

This master planning effort was the result of a large-scale effort that integrated the University community, neighbors, community leaders and a set of invested regional partners. Ongoing open dialog with community and university stakeholders will be key to smooth implementation of the Master Plan.
Phasing

OVERVIEW

The phasing plan for UVU Orem and Vineyard Campuses has been designed with a focus on efficient and cost effective growth. The philosophy of development focuses on building planned facilities, roads, parking and open space as permanent features in their appropriate phase.

The Vineyard Campus will be the home of Athletics and Specialized Programs, as such some facilities currently housed on the Orem or West/Health Campus may change use or be replaced by new facilities that meet the needs of new programs or purposes.

The Orem Campus expansion is designed to unfold in a radial manner, creating cross-disciplinary precincts. UVU recognizes the importance of continuity of the concourse system on the Main Campus, in addition to a focus on formalized open space to create community and establish a sense of place.

The Master Plan responds to this philosophy by incorporating exterior space for socializing and recreation into each phase. The landscape on the Vineyard Campus develops incrementally with each phase. With the addition of new buildings and infrastructure in each phase, careful consideration is given to stormwater management, viewsheds and established landscapes.
Strategic growth initiatives by the Woodbury School of Business, School of Education, Computer Science program, and a need for structured parking will lead the efforts under the 0-5 year phasing plan. This phase focuses on developing facilities on the eastern edge of campus, where many of UVU’s founding facilities are located. This effort allows the campus to reimagine its southern gateway, to increase campus density, expand facilities for high demand programs, and increase parking around high draw venues. Work will include a new pedestrian bridge linking West/Health Campus with the Main Campus over I-15.
MAIN CAMPUS
PHASE 2: 5-10 YEARS

Four additional buildings are proposed during the 5-10 year phase, supporting a radial growth pattern and extension of the concourse system to new facilities. These include the development of an academic building at the northeastern precinct of the Main Campus, the expansion to the Visual Arts Building, a new academic building at the southeast corner of the campus and a new academic building on the West/Heath Campus. A major road project will occur at the north end of Main Campus extending 800 South through a roundabout then north and west to connect to College Drive.
Utah Valley University Campus Master Plan

**MAIN CAMPUS PHASE 3: 10-20 YEARS**

Within the 10-20 year phasing plan, new transportation systems easing access to, thru and around the UVU Campus are planned. New facilities including a new academic building and new administrative building flanking a new entry to the Main Campus from College Drive and a new academic Building on the West/Health Campus. A new campus quad on the west edge of Main Campus grants high profile facilities along an outdoor mall.

EXISTING CAMPUS FACILITIES
- Nellessen Center for Autism
- NJVI Basketball Center
- Browning Administration
- Business Resources Center
- Central Plant
- Classroom Building
- Computer Science
- Environmental Technology
- Extended Education
- Facilities Complex
- Facility Annex
- Fulton Library
- Gunther Technology
- Health Professions
- Liberal Arts
- Lossee Center
- McKay Education
- National Guard
- Norda Center for Performing Arts
- Fore Science
- Rebecca D Lockhart Arena
- Science Building
- Sorensen Center
- Sparks Automotive
- Student Life & Wellness Center
- UCCU Center
- WEC Care Center
- Wolverine Service
- Warehouse
- Woodbury Business

PLANNED CAMPUS FACILITIES
- Woodbury Business Expansion
- New Computer Science
- New McKay Education
- Parking Garage (Private Partnership)
- McKay Business Expansion
- Visual Arts Expansion
- Academic Buildings
- Administrative Building
- Academic Building
ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN
MAIN CAMPUS
PHASE 3: 10-20 YEARS

EXISTING CAMPUS FACILITIES:
- Autism Center
- Basketball Center
- Browning Administration
- Business Resource Center
- Central Plant
- Classroom Building
- Computer Science
- Environmental Technology
- Extended Education
- Facilities Complex
- Faculty Annex
- Gunther Technology
- Health Professions
- Liberal Arts
- Library
- Lower Center
- McKay Education
- National Guard
- Performing Arts
- Physical Education
- Physics Science
- Sorensen Center
- Sparkes Automotive
- Student Life and Wellness Center
- UCCU Center
- Wee Care Center
- Wolverine Service
- Warehouse
- Woodbury Business

PLANNED CAMPUS FACILITIES:
- Woodbury Business Expansion
- New Computer Science
- New McKay Education
- Parking Garage (Private Partnership)
- Academic Buildings
- Visual Arts Expansion
- Academic Buildings
- Academic Buildings
- Academic Buildings
- Administrative Buildings
- Academic Building

NORTH
The 20-40+ year phase responds to new athletics facilities being constructed on the Vineyard Campus and allowing for radial expansion of academic and new structured parking facilities on the western edge of Main Campus. In this phase up to a dozen new buildings will be built on Main Campus and a single building constructed on West/Health Campus. A TRAX line is anticipated to serve a stop near West/Health Campus and multiple stops along the west and south edges of campus. A new exit from I-15 NB will allow for direct access to College Drive, a High-Occupancy Traffic access from SB I-15 at 820 South and a new I-15 overpass will be added to 820 South.
VINEYARD CAMPUS
EXISTING SITE

Four intramural soccer fields exist on the site, including a parking lot and small structure.
VINEYARD CAMPUS
PHASE 1: 0-5 YEARS

By 2021, existing intramural soccer fields will be enclosed and additional Athletics facilities for track and field, a new sport stadium and associate parking will be developed. A new Business Resource Center will be constructed along Mill Road. A land lease will take place at the south end of campus to make provide space for Real Salt Lake Youth Soccer Academy.
VINEYARD CAMPUS PHASE 2: 5-10 YEARS

By 2026 the anticipated TRAX platform and Hub will be constructed and access roads and pedestrian circulation systems in place. To support this phase of work, a new substation will be constructed. The location of the substation may be determined by the occurrence of future land acquisition and whether it has been procured at this stage. Major facilities, including a Conference Center, Business Innovation Center, UFRA Building, Athletics Academic Success Center and tennis facilities will be joined by parking and site development features, including an amphitheater. Site development will include a pedestrian/bike oriented pathway along the rail corridor.
VINEYARD CAMPUS
PHASE 3: 10-20 YEARS

Four additional buildings are proposed during the 10-20 year phase, continuing the focus on moving athletics facilities to the Vineyard Campus (less Baseball). This will include a proposed Basketball Arena, to be joined by the first phase academic facilities construction with two new buildings, as well as a new Maintenance Yard and Campus Warehouse building complex. During this phase, land acquisition must occur to align the north end of campus with 1200 North.
VINEYARD CAMPUS
PHASE 4: 20-40+ YEARS

Within the 20-40+ year phasing plan, the campus extends to the northwest with a number of new academic buildings, as well as a new Softball and Baseball complex at the corner of 1200 North and Mill Road. A new athletics support facility will be added to the southwest corner of campus.
ILLUSTRATIVE PLAN
VINEYARD CAMPUS
PHASE 4: 20-40+ YEARS
EXISTING CONDITIONS
The following is the current statistical data for the UVU Main Orem and Vineyard Campuses:

STUDENT ENROLLMENT
Headcount (Fall 2017): 36,197
FTE (Fall 2017): 24,671

PHYSICAL FACILITIES
Gross Square Feet (Fall 2017): 3,063,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (Fall 2017): 2,014,510
Net Square Ft/FTE: 81.65
GSF/FTE: 124.16

PARKING
Parking Stalls (Orem & Vineyard - Spring 2018): 8,321
Parking Stalls (All UVU sites – Spring 2018): 8,699; Parking Stall/FTE Ratio: 1 stall per 2.84 FTE
Structured Parking: 6% of Stalls

CAMPUS GROWTH
PHASE 1: 0-5 YEARS
Projected Headcount (Fall 2021): 41,880
Projected FTE (Fall 2021): 28,526
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 3,923,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 2,550,050
Net Square Ft/FTE: 89.39
GSF/FTE: 137.53
Parking Stalls (at 1 stall per 3 FTE Ratio): 9,509
Structured Parking: 10-15%

PHASE 2: 5 TO 10 YEARS
Projected Headcount (Fall 2026): 49,795
Projected FTE (Fall 2026): 34,503
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 4,868,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 3,164,300
Net Square Ft/FTE: 91.71
GSF/FTE: 141.09
Parking Stalls (at 1 stall per 3.5 FTE Ratio): 9,858
Structured Parking: 20-25%

PHASE 3: 10 TO 20 YEARS
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 5,933,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 3,856,550
Net Square Ft/FTE: 92.00
GSF/FTE: 141.54
Parking Stalls (at 1 stall per 3.5 FTE Ratio): 14,236
Structured Parking: 25-30%

PHASE 4: 20 TO 40+ YEARS
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 8,783,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 5,709,050
Net Square Ft/FTE: 92.00
GSF/FTE: 141.54
Parking Stalls (at 1 stall per 4 FTE Ratio): 18,440
Structured Parking: 35-50%

OREM MAIN/WEST CAMPUS GROWTH
Phase 1: 0-5 years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 3,623,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 2,350,050
Phase 2: 5 to 10 years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 4,218,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 2,741,800
Phase 3: 10 to 20 years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 4,608,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 2,995,300
Phase 4: 20 to 40+ years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 5,908,154
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 3,840,530

VINEYARD CAMPUS GROWTH
Phase 1: 0-5 years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 300,000
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 195,000
Phase 2: 5 to 10 years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 650,000
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 422,500
Phase 3: 10 to 20 years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 1,325,000
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 861,250
Phase 4: 20 to 40+ years
Gross Square Feet (GSF): 2,875,000
Net Assignable Square Feet (65% of GSF): 1,868,750

CAMPUS GROWTH: Headcount, Building Square Feet, & Parking Projections
Transportation

Opportunities for the UVU Main and Vineyard Campuses

Many of the UVU administration, students, and neighbors of the University have viable interests which depend on parking and University access. Parking and vehicular access have huge impacts on the current layout of the campus, and potentially even more so on the future campus as student populations continue to grow and parking demand increases. To fight the constant need for growth of expensive parking, both in land and economically, current commuting and parking practices must be altered. Daily incentive systems are designed to make it more desirable to change behavior to the creative spirit of doing more with less, the following are several opportunities and sustainable solutions for both the Vineyard and Orem Campuses.

Encourage alternate schedules and public transit use

Utilization of parking capacity on the Main Campus is directly tied to class schedule and student willingness to adapt to scheduling. A few hypothetical opportunities are to:

- Offer tuition credit for not buying a parking pass,
- Provide differential tuition for students who structure their class schedule in off-peak times,
- Design bus and transit stops closer to main buildings, and/or increase frequency of transit and shuttles around campus.

Provide student housing

Housing options that are in close proximity to or on campus will allow students access to campus. If quick and efficient transit services are established between the Vineyard and UVU campuses, multiple housing options could be offered near the Vineyard site and still allow students to commute to the Main Campus without a car.

Provide efficient and safe access to campus

- Connect crossing areas and pathways on campus with a greater network of bike and pedestrian paths throughout the city. The Main Campus and Vineyard Campus should be connected via a bike path.
- Turn the future pedestrian bridge into an iconic gateway for the campus.
- Where possible, traffic should be routed to the outside of the campus to limit pedestrian and auto interaction. Improve aesthetics and safety features of existing and any future pedestrian crossings.

Increase access points to campus from I-15

Two new off-ramps and access points are planned to provide greater access from the I-15 to the campus. The first access point has High Occupancy Traffic (HOT) access from carpool lanes and is located on 820 South. The second access point will be located at the southwestern corner of the loop road, which directly connects the loop road via an off-ramp from I-15 Northbound. This takes pressure off of the main entrance to the campus along University Parkway.

Meet students where they are

Provide more off-campus services. Further develop online classes and satellite sites.

Densify and focus on Main Campus

Densifying parking, through parking garages, is necessary to continue UVU’s tradition of creating academic and student focused spaces.

Directly connect Main and Vineyard Campuses via TRAX or Campus Shuttle

The planned TRAX station servicing the Vineyard Campus and the Main Campus is an initiative that the University fully supports. Direct rail connection ties the Vineyard Campus to the Main Campus and creates unity at the city scale, which is the unity that defines the architecture of the campus.

Provide a campus shuttle as an alternative or temporary solution to this connection until a TRAX line is established.

Bike route/Separated bike lane
Inter-campus shuttle
TRAX line
Key Transit Hub

Opportunities for UVU Main and Vineyard Campuses

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Sustainability Guidelines

Active and Passive Systems

Active systems in the planning and building process are used as methods that produce renewable energy that can be used actively towards the building’s functions and building views should be made with the occupant and user type in mind. As the sections to the right show, building and building views should be made with the occupant and user type in mind. As the sections to the right show, building and building views should be made with

Economic Sustainability

Life cycle cost analysis is an important part of the design process that can save thousands of dollars in the long term. To produce accurate life cycle costs for new buildings, the design team needs to build an energy model that allows the owner and design team to inform decision making. Life cycle cost analysis adds an extra step to the design process but gives the owner more control over the operations and maintenance costs of the building.

Human Scale

Each building should be scaled and oriented to the people who use the building. Decisive crops, road types, soil texture, and building sizes should be made with the occupant and user type in mind. As the sections to the right show, building heights and street widths should be comfortable for people. As an example, 8-10’ walkways allow adequate room for people to pass and walk beside others. Narrow spaces between buildings should be avoided, and the spaces between buildings should be celebrated with plaza space, for instance. The walkways and building heights are used in the sections to commemorate a community and a joint academic feeling. The density and distances between buildings should be chosen in terms of walking distance, travel speed and most importantly safety. It is important as a pedestrian or bicyclist that walkways and buildings both have a comfortable height and width. Through spaces that are designed for humans the feeling of community is increased. By creating a micro-climate and attending to human scale the goal is for people to feel comfortable and remain on campus throughout the day.

Sustainability Best Practices

Economic Sustainability

Resources saving strategies can be implemented throughout the Master Plan and design process. Sustainable economic systems or implementations include efficient mechanical and electrical systems, increased daylighting, solar hot water systems, and rainwater systems.

Active and Passive Systems

Sustainable building methods involve improving building efficiency using passive systems. Passive systems are integrated into or on the building and take minimal effort to produce passive energy gains or(gr) greater control of the built environment to users. For example, exterior sun shades keep out hot summer sun through reflectors and buildings, while letting in the winter sun to allow natural heating of the building. Sun shades or other louvers on the building are also a method for controlling wind direction. This is helpful when buildings are 
close together (like many Orem Campus buildings), and it reduces the wind tunnel effect between buildings. Additional passive systems, represented in the sections below, are tree and vegetation elements. When placed in the correct locations trees help cool buildings, sidewalks, and streets by blocking hot summer sun. Bioswales are both a cooling agent and water management system. Bioswales replace the typical “gutter” using natural filtration systems through native plantings, soil, and gravel. Slight curb cuts along the bioswales let water runoff into the swale. The top layer of the bioswale is composed of native plants, gravel, lines, etc. The second layer consists of mulch followed by bio-retenation soil. As the runoff passes through the plants, their roots and the soil act as a filtration system. The last component of the bioswale is a gravel base and a permeable base that connects to a basin or stream outlet. Some bioswales have an overflow control structure on the top layer to help mitigate runoff when it is above normal rates.

Figure 12 & 13. Typical Walkway Sections

Light sculpture/wind turbine

Figure 11. Typical Bioswale Section

Bioretention soil, stormwater filtration system. The last component of the bioswale is a gravel base and a permeable base that connects to a basin or stream outlet. Some bioswales have an overflow control structure on the top layer to help mitigate runoff when it is above normal rates.

Figure 11. Typical Bioswale Section

Bioretention soil, stormwater filtration system. The last component of the bioswale is a gravel base and a permeable base that connects to a basin or stream outlet. Some bioswales have an overflow control structure on the top layer to help mitigate runoff when it is above normal rates.

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