3.0 Parks, Open Space, Recreation & Trails

3.1 Introduction

Parks, trails and open space are a vital component of Mapleton's form and identity. The system provides places to gather and recreate together with friends and family while maintaining ties to the City's agricultural roots and heritage. It also provides visual and physical relief from the built environment, serving as places of respite, recreation and connection to the natural environment. When fully-realized, the system will enhance the health and well-being of the community, creating a more complete and unified city in the process.

With a significant amount of future growth anticipated in Mapleton, an up-to-date and comprehensive parks, open space, recreation and trails element is essential, helping to ensure acquisition, development and maintenance of facilities and programs keeps pace with demands and needs of the changing population. It also captures the vision and needs of the community, providing policy guidance and specific implementation ideas for allocating precious resources to ensure the City is meeting current needs and those for the next ten years and beyond.

Public Input: Parks, Open Space, Recreation & Trails

Parks and Open Space

As described in Part I of this plan, open space is a vital aspect of the beautiful, rural atmosphere that is highly-valued by the people that live here. Residents support the acquisition of additional open space in order to ensure the pleasant qualities currently found here are maintained in the future. Natural open space is the most-preferred type, followed by agricultural open space and parks and programmed open space. If additional land is acquired for parks or open space, residents believe it should be the terminal use of those lands. There is concern that some neighborhoods in the community currently lack close access to parks, particularly in the northern extents of the City.

Recreation

Only 35-percent of survey respondents participated in the City's sports or recreation programs during the preceding year. The most common reason cited for why participation levels are so low is the lack of interest in the activities that are offered though it should be noted that nearly 43-percent of respondents have no children under eighteen living at home.

Trails

Mapleton residents highly value their parks and trails. They desire a trail system that link the City's parks and key destinations such as schools and shopping sites. They want new trails to fill the existing gap and link neighborhoods and desire a greater number of trails in general, and there is also interest in a wider range of trail types, including unpaved trails in the foothills and better connections with and access to regional trails such as the Bonneville Shoreline Trail. The community desires fully-separated, dedicated trails within street rights-of-way that accommodate pedestrian and bicycle travel.

Funding

There is concern about the ability to pay for additional parks, open space, recreation facilities and trails, and the cost of maintaining them. Trails, trailheads and natural open space are the most desired uses of the parks and recreation budget. Approximately 60-percent of residents are at least somewhat willing to pay a monthly fee of ten dollars to help fund parks, open space, recreation and trails in Mapleton. The top priorities for such fees would be for the protection of natural or agricultural open space and the acquisition and development of new parks, facilities or trails.

Community Vision for Parks, Open Space, Recreation & Trails

As indicated in Part I: Background & Introduction, parks, trails and open space are essential elements of the community vision. Four of the six Guiding Principles that emerged as part of the public involvement process are related to parks, trails and open space, and the three principles specifically related to parks and recreation reflect the desire for securing additional open space as Mapleton continues to develop. There is also a strong desire to connect parks and open space with a comprehensive trail network.



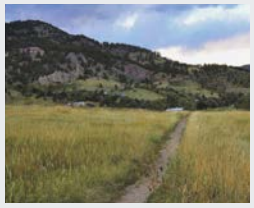
An Open Space-Based Park System





Parks & Recreation Guiding Principles

1. **Preserve** foothills, natural drainages and agricultural areas as **parks and open space**.







2. Connect Mapleton's neighborhoods to foothills, drainages, open spaces, and parks with a **comprehensive trail system**.







3. **Encourage** future development that incorporates **natural open spaces**.







3.2 Parks & Open Space

This section examines the current state of parks and open space in Mapleton City. It addresses the number, size, features and distribution of the community's existing system, which helps determine how current needs are met and what is needed to meet future needs during the next ten years through build-out.

Existing Parks

Mapleton City is fortunate to have a wide range of parks, open space, trails and other amenities. Together, these features are intended to meet the recreation needs of the community. Table 3-1 provides a detailed inventory of the existing parks, amenities and other resources that contribute to the City's recreation system. Map 3-1 illustrates the location of existing and approved parks and open space in the City, as well as special-use parks, private parks, school playfields and other publicly-owned land and facilities.

There are presently approximately 52.9 acres of park land and other facilities that serve the community. The following is a description of each park type, beginning with the smallest category – **Local Parks** – followed by **Neighborhood Parks** and **Community Parks**. The plan also examines **Special Use Parks** and **Other Facilities**, concluding with a review of **Open Space** in the community. It should be noted that the City does not own or manage private parks. In addition, although local and neighborhood parks are intended to serve residents in adjacent and nearby neighborhoods, all City-owned parks (Local, Neighborhood, Community and Special Use) are public facilities that are open to all residents and visitors.

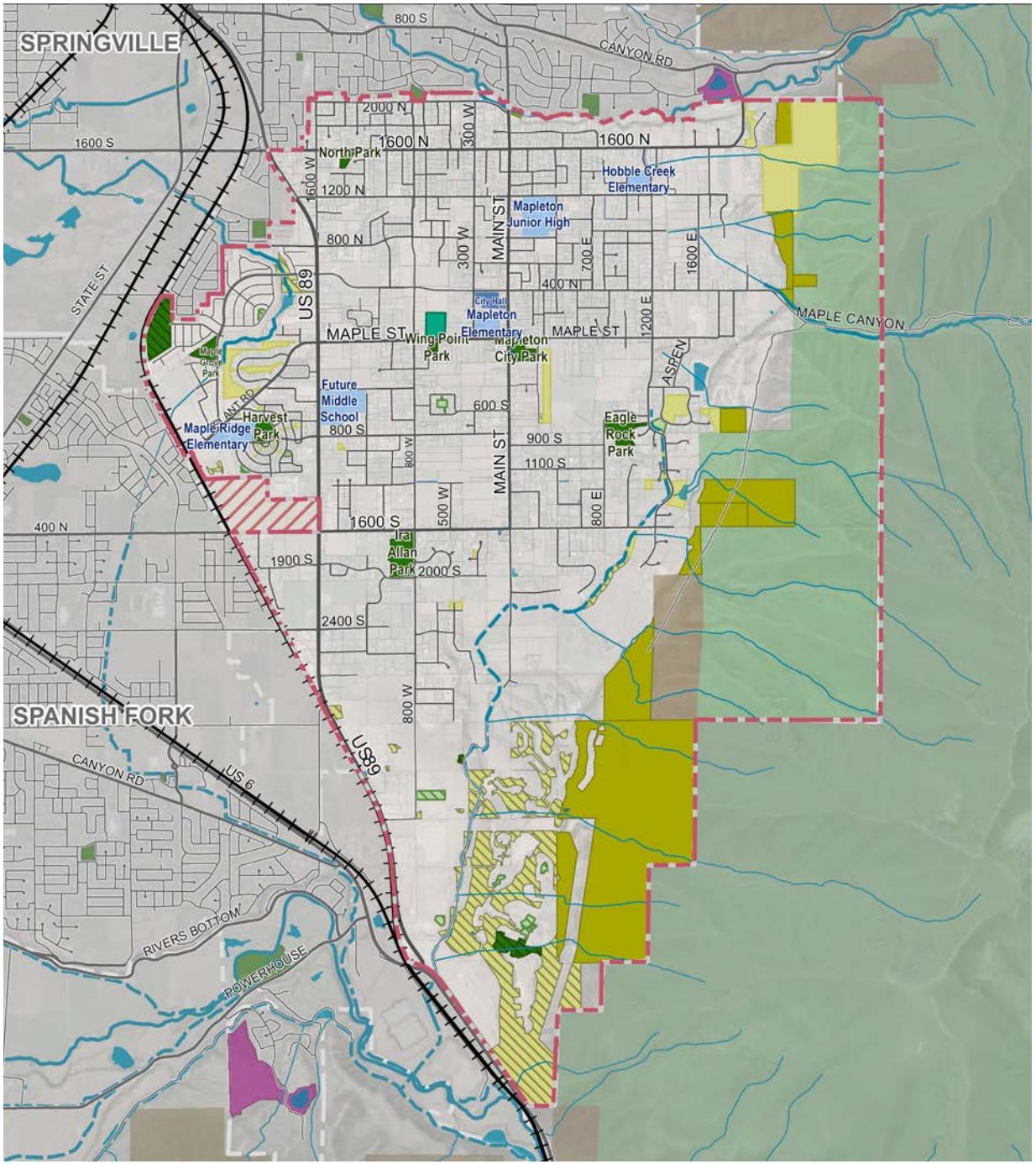


Table 3-1: Existing Park Amenities Inventory

Park Name	Address	Total Park Acres	Restrooms	Pavilions/Gazebos	Multipurpose Fields	Baseball/Softball Fields	Tennis Courts	Pickleball Courts	Volleyball Courts	Basketball Courts	Playgrounds	Tables	Barbeque Grills	Benches	Gyms
COMMUNITY PARKS															
Ira Allan Sports Park	1728 South 800 West	18.2	1	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Subtotal Community Parks		***18.2***	***1***	***0***	***6***	***4***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***1***	***2***	***0***	***1***	***0***
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS															
Eagle Rock Park	798 East Hawks Rest Dr	10.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Mapleton City Park	Maple St & Main St	8.0	1	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	25	0	6	0
Mapleton Grove Park		6.0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0
Harvest Park	700 South Autumn Dr	6.7	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	0
Subtotal Neighborhood Parks		***30.8***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***2***	***2***	***2***	***1***	***0***	***3***	***42***	***0***	***8***	***0***
LOCAL PARKS															
North Park	1403 West 1600 North	2.4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	3	0
Wing Pointe Park	645 West Maple Street	1.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Subtotal Local Parks		***3.9***	***1***	***2***	***2***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***2***	***24***	***0***	***6***	***0***
Amenities Total			***5***	***6***	***13***	***6***	***2***	***2***	***1***	***0***	***6***	***68***	***0***	***15***	***0***
SPECIAL USE FACILITIES															
Mapleton Heritage Square	115 South Main Street														
Mapleton Senior Center/Gym	125 West 400 North														
Harvest Park Event Center	2100 Harvest Park Way														
Memorial Hall	Maple Street & Main Street														
Mapleton Community Center	125 West 400 North														
Subtotal Special Use Parks															
SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS															
Mapleton Jr. High	362 East 1200 North		0	0	8	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hobble Creek Elementary	1145 East 1200 North		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Maple Ridge Elementary	2340 West Harvest Parkway		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maple Mountain High	81 N. 2550 E., Spanish Fork		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mapleton Elementary	120 West Maple St		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal School Partnerships			***0***	***0***	***10***	***2***	***4***	***0***	***0***	***5***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***6***
PLANNED SCHOOLS															
New Mapleton Middle School	HWY 89 & 400 South		0	0	**2**	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Subtotal Planned Schools			***0***	***0***	***2***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***2***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***0***	***2***
TOTAL PARK LAND FACILITIES (Community, Neighborhood, Local, Special Use and Other Facilities)		**52.9**	**5**	**6**	**25**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**68**	**0**	**15**	**8**
TOTAL PARK LAND AND FACILITIES USED FOR LOS CALCULATION (Community, Neighborhood and Local)		**52.9**	**5**	**6**	**13**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**68**	**0**	**15**	**0**

Table 3-1: Existing Park Amenities Inventory (continued)

	Walking Paths	Trailhead	Water Access	Recreational Programs	Notes
N	N	N		Baseball, Softball, Soccer, Football	1 batting cage. Applied for grant to help install 8 pickleball and 2 futsal courts.
Y	N	N			Disc golf, access is challenging
N	N	N		Football, Baseball, Softball, T-ball	2 large pavilions, 1 small pavilion, 1 gazebo, art, bike rack, veterans memorial, tennis court has lines for pickleball, adjacent Memorial Hall hosts recreation programming and events
Y	N	N		Football, Soccer, LaCrosse	2020-2021, 1 large pavilion
Y	N	N		Lacrosse, Football, Soccer	1 large pavilion, adjacent Harvest Park Event Center is used for receptions and other events
Y	N	N		Special Needs Baseball, Soccer Leagues	Backstop, bleachers, grass field, practice baseball field
N	N	N			Practice field for soccer and football
					Loacted in Mapleton City Park. Roswell Darius Bird Home and Levi Kendall Cabin. Heritage Square is currently under construction and will include Historical Relief Society Building, Blacksmith Shop, and Barn
				Senior Programs and Activities (monthly luncheons, winter ball and humanitarian events)	Loacted in Mapleton City and Community Center. Cardio and weight room, 2 pool tables, ping pong table, puzzles, computer room, reading/socializing room
					Located at the south end of Harvest Park, hosts weddings, meetings and events
					Located in Mapleton City Park, hosts recreation programming, events and meetings
					Located in the same building as the Mapleton City offices. Hosts recreation programming, meetings, weddings and events
N	N	N		Basketball, Volleyball, Wrestling, Soccer, Football, Tennis Lessons	Wrestling room
N	N	N		Basketball	
N	N	N		Basketball, Volleyball	
N	N	N		Basketball, Track, Baseball	Shared with Spanish Fork (Use is very limited), Community has access to outdoor track
N	N	N			The City has access to fields, but not currently using
N	N	N		Basketball, Track, Soccer, Football, Volleyball	Community will have access to indoor track



Mapleton City General Plan Update 2020

Map 3-1: Existing & Approved Parks & Open Space

- Existing Public Park
- Existing Special Use Park
- Existing Private Park
- Existing Private Cemetery
- Existing Public Open Space
- Existing Private Open Space
- Approved Public Park
- Approved Private Park
- Approved Private Open Space
- Department of Natural Resources
- United States Forest Service
- Civic
- School
- Stream
- Canal
- Ephemeral/Intermittent Drainage
- Lake/Pond
- City Boundary
- Annexation

NORTH 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Local Parks

Local Parks are typically **less than five acres** in size and usually have limited amenities. Typical features found in these parks include open lawn areas, picnic tables, benches and trees. A playground or sport court are also typical features for these types of parks.

Local Parks usually serve the immediate residential neighborhood, helping to fill gaps where a larger Neighborhood or Community Park may not be available or accessible within a reasonable walking distance.

There are two Local Parks in Mapleton, with an average of nearly two-acres each.



It should be noted that Clyde Park in Springville, a small local park, is located just across the northern boundary of Mapleton City. The park is easily accessed by Mapleton residents and helps meet park needs in that part of the community.

Existing Local Parks

North Park is a 2.4-acre park located in the northwest quadrant of the City on 1600 North just west of 1200 West. This park includes two pavilions, a restroom, one baseball/softball field, a multipurpose field, a playground and walking paths. Soccer leagues and special needs baseball programs are hosted here.





Wing Pointe Park is a 1.5-acre Local Park in the northwest quadrant of the City on Maple Street just east of 680 West. It includes a playground and one multipurpose field that serves as a practice field for soccer and football.





Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks in Mapleton range from approximately **five to ten acres**, providing amenities intended to meet the needs of the surrounding neighborhoods and the City as a whole. They typically feature sport courts and/or sport fields, perimeter walking paths, trees, open grass areas, a playground, a pavilion, picnic areas, seating areas and a restroom.

There are four Neighborhood Parks in Mapleton, averaging 7.7 acres per park.



Existing Neighborhood Parks

Eagle Rock Park is a 10.1-acre park located in eastern-central portion of the City, just north of 900 South on Hawks Rest Drive (800 East). The primary amenity at this park is a nine-basket disc golf course, but this site also includes a perimeter walking path with picnic tables distributed along the route.



Mapleton City Park is an 8-acre Neighborhood Park located in the northern-central part of the City at the intersection of Maple Street and Main Street. This park includes two large pavilions, a small pavilion, a gazebo, a multipurpose field, two baseball/softball fields, two tennis/pickleball courts, a sand volleyball court, a playground, a veterans' memorial and public art. Football, soccer and lacrosse programs are hosted here. Numerous large community events are also held at this park. Mapleton Heritage Square, a Special Use Park/Facility dedicated to education about the City's founding and history, is located at the south end of Mapleton City Park (see details on page 49). Memorial Hall is in the northeast corner of the park, and hosts recreation programs, community events and meetings and private events (see details on page 49).



Mapleton Grove Park is a 6-acre Neighborhood Park that will be constructed in 2020-2021 and will be located in the northwest quadrant of the City. This park will include a pavilion and restroom, three multipurpose fields, two pickleball courts and one playground. The City will program football, soccer and lacrosse at this park.

Harvest Park is a 6.7-acre Neighborhood Park location in the northwest quadrant of the City near the intersection of Harvest Parkway and Autumn Drive. It includes a large pavilion and restroom, three multipurpose fields and a playground. Football, soccer and lacrosse are programmed at this location. The Harvest Park Event Center is located at the south end of the park and hosts events, weddings, meetings and other gatherings (see details on page 49).



Community Parks

Community Parks typically serve the City at-large, providing a large specialty feature with a community-wide draw. They also typically include sports fields and sport courts, playgrounds, pavilions, walking trails, restrooms, trees, large open grassy areas, picnic areas and seating nodes. Baseball, softball, soccer and football programs are often hosted at this type of park.

Community Parks are typically between **10 to 30 acres** in size. As described below, Mapleton has a single Community Park that is nearly twenty-acres in extent.



It should be noted that Bartholomew Park in Springville, a large park with a man-made reservoir and related amenities, is located just north of Mapleton City. The park is easily accessed by Mapleton residents, although non-Springville residents are required to pay a daily fee for parking.

Existing Community Parks

Ira Allan Sports Park is an 18.2-acre Community Park located in the southwest quadrant of the City, just south of 1600 South along 800 West. It includes four baseball/softball fields, a batting cage, a playground and six multipurpose fields that accommodate multiple sports programs. The City has applied for a grant to add pickleball and futsal courts to this park. The City's Pioneer Day celebration is held at Ira Allan Sports Park on July 24th, which includes a renowned fireworks show.







Special Use Facilities

There are several Special Use Facilities in Mapleton that help meet non-traditional park and recreation needs, or unique cultural and community needs. Special Use Facilities are not included in the Level-of-Service analyses, which follow, due to the unique recreation and leisure niches that they fulfill.



Existing Special Use Facilities

Mapleton Heritage Square is a special use park located at the south end of Mapleton City Park near the intersection of Maple Street and Main Street in the heart of the City. The Square includes the Roswell Darius Bird Sr. Home, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and which features a collection of pioneer artifacts and photographs. The Levi Kendall Cabin, one of the first homes in Mapleton, is also located on the Square. Heritage Square is currently under improvement, and will include the historical Relief Society building, a blacksmith shop and barn when complete.





Mapleton Senior Center/Gym is a multipurpose facility located in the basement of the Mapleton City and Community Center. It serves residents age 50 and up, providing access to a gym with cardio fitness equipment such as treadmills, elliptical training machines and exercise bikes. It also includes weight machines, free weights and other exercise equipment, in addition to two pool tables, a ping-pong table, puzzles, a computer room and a reading/ socializing room. Numerous senior programs and activities take place at the Senior Center/Gym, including monthly luncheons, a winter ball and humanitarian events.

Harvest Park Event Center is a popular event center located at the south end of Harvest Park that is owned and operated by the City. The facility includes a main hall, kitchen and support space. Weddings, events, meetings, and family and company parties are hosted at the center which is available to rent to members of the public.



Memorial Hall is a meeting and event center just east of Mapleton City Park on Maple Street. The facility is used for recreation programs such as archery and wrestling, meetings, gatherings and events such as the City's Pioneer Celebration, Tree Lighting and Wreath Festival and Service Days.

Mapleton Community Center is an event center located in the City Center building that is used for weddings, public meetings and events and family and company parties. The City hosts a variety of recreation programs and events in the Community Center, including dance, yoga and Jazzercise classes, theater classes, choir practices and performances and senior lunches.

School Partnerships

Mapleton City shares a strong and cooperative relationship with Nebo School District. They share fields and access by students and the general public, and cooperation on maintenance. For example, the City currently utilizes the recreation facilities at Mapleton Junior High School for basketball, volleyball, wrestling, soccer, football and tennis programming. Similarly, Hobble Creek Elementary School is used for basketball programs, Maple Ridge Elementary School is used for basketball and volleyball programming and Maple Mountain High School for basketball, track and baseball programs. The City has access to the fields at Mapleton Elementary School, although it does not currently program any activities there. The City will have access to facilities at the future Mapleton Middle School, with plans to host basketball, track, soccer, football and volleyball programs once the school is open.

Partnering with local schools on recreation facilities is an important tool for making the most of limited financial resources in smaller communities like Mapleton City. Not only does partnering reduce the construction and/or maintenance costs for all parties involved, it helps reduce the duplication of park and recreation facilities within the community. Since facilities such as gymnasiums and fields owned by the School District are not under the direct control of the City, use and access depends on cooperative agreements which are not typically guaranteed in perpetuity. Although the City makes extensive use of these facilities, they are not included in the Level-of-Service analyses which follow.

Other Land Maintained by the City

The City maintains more than twenty-two acres of additional land that do not fill traditional park and recreation needs. These sites include a pressurized irrigation pond, retention basins, roadway roundabouts and park strips, sites for public buildings, and trail corridors. Such uses are also not included in the Level-of-Service analyses as they provide little to no recreational opportunity.

The Role of Private Parks in Meeting Needs

Private parks can provide an additional layer for meeting the community's recreation and leisure needs. Since private parks and fields are not owned or otherwise controlled by the City, they are not included in the acreage for the Level-of-Service analyses. Nevertheless, they can help meet needs in areas where service gaps exist and where vacant land is not available for siting or developing a public park. There are approximately 23 acres of existing or approved private parks in the City.





Harvest Park Event Center (left), Mapleton Private Cemetery (right)



Summary of Existing Park Acreage

Mapleton has 52.9 acres of public land that meet a variety of recreation and leisure needs and are owned by the City.

Existing Park Needs & Service Levels

To determine whether existing parks in Mapleton City meet community needs, two different analyses were undertaken. The first is a **Level-of-Service (LOS) Analysis**, which examines park acreage in relation to population. The second is a **Distribution/Service Area Analysis**, which evaluates the distribution of parks within the City and help identify areas where service gaps exist.

Existing Level-of-Service Analysis

The Level-of-Service (LOS) Analysis was developed by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) to assist communities in evaluating whether the amount of park land is sufficient for meeting park needs. The LOS is a ratio calculated by dividing the total acres of park land by the population and multiplying by 1,000. The resulting figure represents the number of park acres provided for every thousand residents.

The LOS Analysis originated as a benchmark for determining park needs, allowing a community to compare its performance with that of other communities and nationally-established minimum standards. While helping to evaluate a minimum standard of parks, the method has fallen out of favor as a standard benchmark in recognition that such comparisons do not reflect the unique conditions and goals of individual communities. This is especially true in the Intermountain West, where many communities such as Mapleton have access to significant amounts of state and federal public lands or publicly-owned open space that help meet recreation needs. As a result, the LOS Analysis is now most useful as an internal planning tool to help a community gauge past and current supply of park land and determine the vision for future park land provision as the City continues to grow and mature.

Existing Level of Service



As previously noted, only Local Parks, Neighborhood Parks and Community Parks were used to calculate the Existing LOS for Mapleton. The Existing LOS was determined by dividing the acreage of these parks (52.9) by the 2020 population (10,762) and multiplying by 1,000 to reflect the number of park acres per 1,000 residents. This results in an **Existing LOS of 4.92 acres of park land for every thousand residents** in Mapleton. (52.9 / 10,762 x 1,000 = 4.92).

Mapleton Heritage Square, Mapleton Senior Center/Gym, Harvest Park Event Center, Memorial Hall, Mapleton Community Center, local schools, private parks, and other properties owned and managed by the City such as retention basins and public buildings were excluded from LOS calculations because they are special use facilities, are owned and/or managed by others or they do not meet traditional park needs.

Distribution Analysis

In addition to determining the existing Level-of-Service, the distribution of parks and their corresponding service areas were analyzed to understand the spatial and locational characteristics of Mapleton's park system. This analysis supports the public input received, which indicates local residents believe **it is important to have parks within walking distance of their homes**.

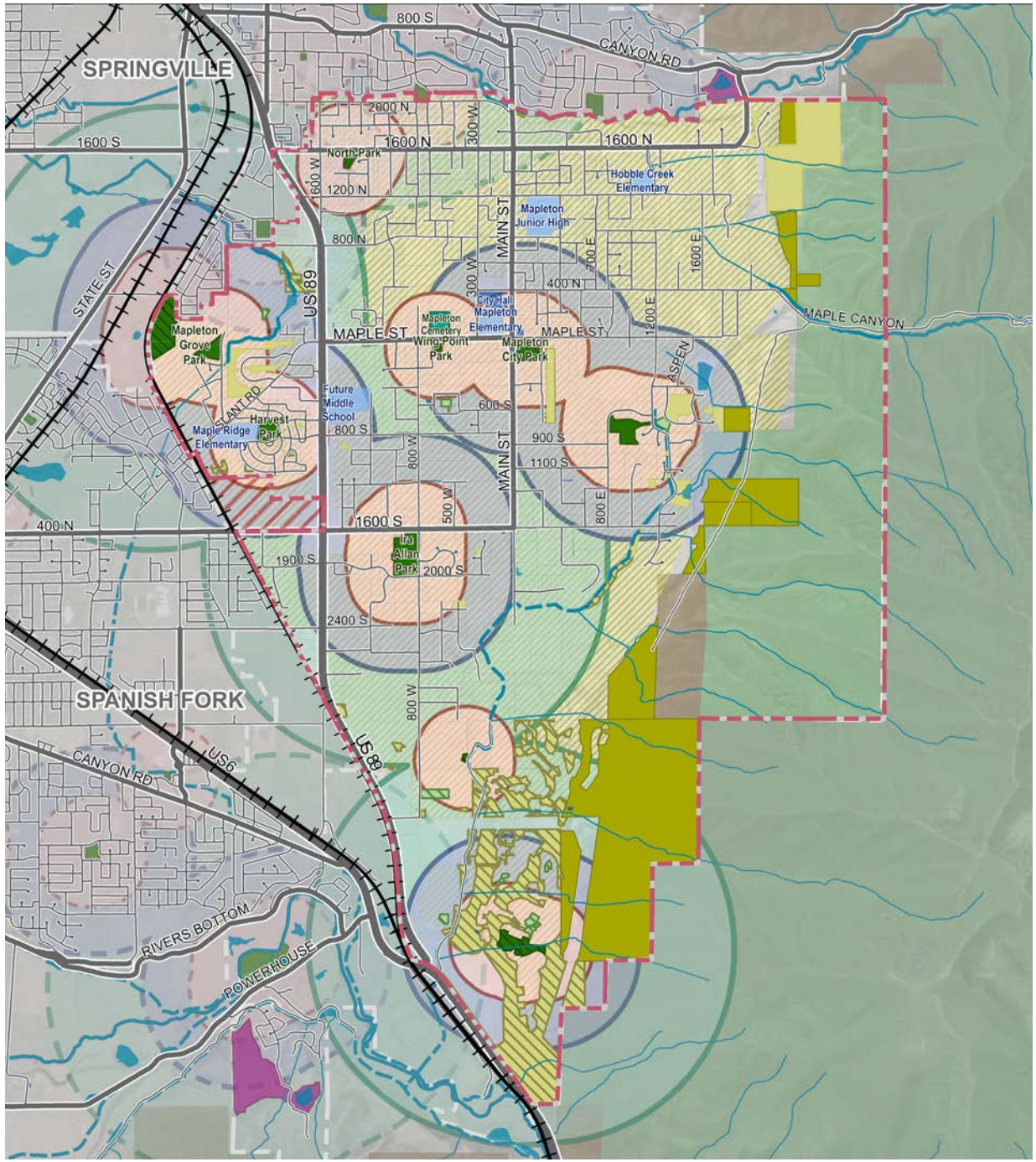
Map 3-2 illustrates the distribution and service areas of existing and approved parks, which were assigned service radii according to park type/size as follows: **Local Parks** (1/4-mile radius), **Neighborhood Parks** (1/2-mile radius), **Community Parks** (1-mile radius). Special use parks and other recreation facilities were not assigned service radii for reasons already mentioned. Once the distribution of each park was mapped, existing and approved residential areas were added (in yellow with gray stripes) to help illustrate which residential areas are served by parks and those which are not and those areas that will be served be approved parks in the future.

As illustrated in Map 3-2, there are two large gaps. The first encompasses the area just east of Highway 89, continuing east toward the Wasatch foothills. The second is south of Eagle Rock Park near the foothills, running south to approximately 2400 South.





Harvest Park



Mapleton City General Plan Update 2020

Map 3-2: Existing & Approved Park Distribution & Service Areas

- Local Park Service Area - 1/4 Mile Radius
- Neighborhood Park Service Area - 1/2 Mile Radius
- Community Park Service Area - 1 Mile Radius
- Local Park Outside City Service Area - 1/4 Mile Radius
- Neighborhood Park Outside City Service Area - 1/2 Mile Radius
- Community Park Outside City Service Area - 1 Mile Radius
- Residential Land Use
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Special Use Park
- Existing Private Park
- Existing Private Cemetery
- Existing Public Open Space
- Existing Private Open Space
- Approved Public Park
- Approved Private Park
- Approved Private Open Space
- Department of Natural Resources
- United States Forest Service
- Stream
- Canal
- Ephemeral/Intermittent Drainage
- City Boundary
- Annexation Area

NORTH 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Meeting Existing & Future Park Needs

This section addresses the acreage and distribution of parks need to meet existing and future park needs and is based on the analyses in the previous section. It begins with recommendations for filling gaps and concludes with suggestions for meeting long-term gaps.

Filling the Gaps

As described previously, there are two gaps in the existing and approved park distribution and service areas. Recommended solutions to fill these gaps are shown in Table 3-2 and Map 3-3, which illustrate existing, approved and proposed parks and their associated service areas.

The City should also explore options with adjacent communities, such as potentially negotiating with Springville City to allow parking and use of Bartholomew Park without fees for Mapleton City residents.

Table 3-2: Recommended Solutions to Fill Gaps in Park Distribution

Recommended Solutions	Description
Park A	Add a Neighborhood Park between 5 to 10 acres in size between Highway 89 and Main Street and 1600 North and Maple Street would help fill the gap in the north end of the City.
Park B	Add a Community Park between 10 to 30 acres in size east of Main Street and north of Maple Street would fill a critical gap in the northeast quadrant of the City.
Park C	Add a Neighborhood Park between 5 to 10 acres in size east of Main Street and South of 1600 South would help meet needs in the southern end of the distribution gap along the east bench.

A total of 20 acres of park land needs to be acquired and developed. **This plan recommends acquiring the 20 acres of park land required to fill gaps by 2030, with development to follow between 2030 and build-out**.

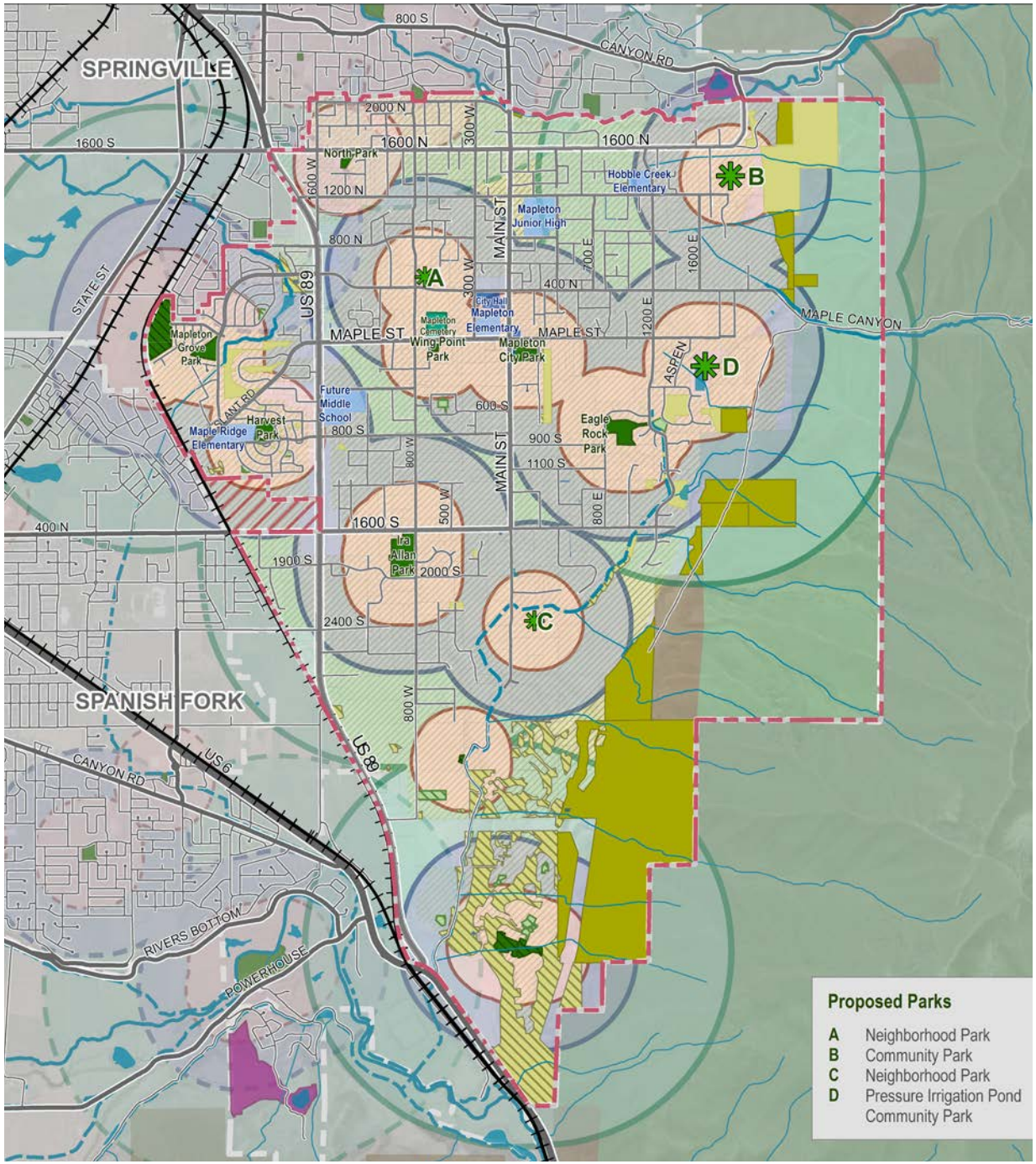


Future Level-of-Service for Parks

As previously indicated, comparing the Existing LOS with national standards has fallen out of favor in recent years. Likewise, comparing the Existing LOS in Mapleton with those of other communities is not recommended for establishing a desired LOS since Mapleton is unique in its needs and access to public lands. Nevertheless, such comparisons can be helpful for gauging where the City stands in relation to similar communities in the region, some of which may have similar goals, visions and needs. As illustrated in Table 3-3, the Existing LOS in

Table 3-3: Level-of-Service Comparison

Location	Level-of-Service (LOS) Acres per 1,000 Residents
Mapleton City	4.92
Draper	3.8
Lehi	5.6
Herriman	3.7
Orem	2.8
Provo	10.0
Salem	4.3
Sandy	6.0
Saratoga Springs	3.7
South Jordan	4.8
Spanish Fork	5.9
St. George	10.0
West Jordan	2.8



Mapleton City General Plan Update 2020

Map 3-3: Proposed, Existing & Approved Park Distribution & Service Areas

- Proposed Park
- Local Park Service Area - 1/4 Mile Radius
- Neighborhood Service Area - 1/2 Mile Radius
- Community Service Area - 1 Mile Radius
- Local Park Outside City Service Area - 1/4 Mile Radius
- Neighborhood Park Outside City Service Area - 1/2 Mile Radius
- Community Park Outside City Service Area - 1 Mile Radius
- Residential Land Use
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Special Use Park
- Existing Private Park
- Existing Private Cemetary
- Existing Public Open Space
- Existing Private Open Space
- Approved Public Park
- Approved Private Park
- Approved Private Open Space
- Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- United States Forest Service (USFS)
- Stream
- Canal
- Ephemera/Intermittent Drainage
- City Boundary
- Annexation Area

NORTH 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Mapleton City hovers near the lower end of ranges when compared to a selection of other communities in Utah County and the Wasatch Front region.

While this comparison can provide a general sense of where the community stands, it is important to note that many communities do not calculate LOS in a consistent manner. For example, some communities include acreage that does not meet traditional park needs, natural open space, undeveloped park land, or they may simply have established a different approach or have different priorities than Mapleton. As a result, the established ratios are not directly comparable and are primarily beneficial for confirming that there are no fatal flaws as the City moves forward with the acquisition and development of new parks.

Perhaps more relevant to determining an appropriate Future Level-of-Service is the community's satisfaction with the existing park system. According to the survey, approximately 90-percent of residents use the City's parks or open space at least a few times a year, and parks ranked behind natural open space and agricultural open space as the most preferred type of recreational land in Mapleton. This indicates a high level of satisfaction with the existing park system. The addition of new City parks was a lower priority for Parks and Recreation budget spending, ranking behind trails, open space, a pool, recreation/fitness center, splash pad and recreation amenities at the City Reservoir.

Finally, when looking at spending priorities for a potential monthly park and recreation fee, upgrades to existing parks, facilities or trails ranked lowest, behind the funding of new parks, facilities and trails, again indicating satisfaction with existing parks coupled with a desire for new ones. This plan recognizes the high value residents place on open space and the fact that level-of-service tends to decrease over time as a community continues to develop. Therefore this plan recommends **a lower Future Park LOS of 4.0** than the Existing LOS of 4.92, noting that vigilance and care is necessary to ensure existing distribution gaps are filled as part of this process, thereby providing equitable access to parks as the City continues to develop.





Level-of-Service must be balanced with filling gaps and the reality that vacant land for new parks may not always be available in areas where they are needed. Fortunately, there is still vacant land available where it is generally needed. **It is therefore critical that the proposed parks shown on Map 3-3 are acquired as soon as possible, whether through direct purchase or as part of agreements with developers**.

Meeting Needs During the 10-Year Planning Horizon

As Mapleton continues to mature, growth will occur in areas that have already been approved, with a significant amount of new development focused in the south end of the community. Mapleton has already negotiated with developers on many approved projects to ensure that parks and open spaces are incorporated.

As remaining areas of the community develop, the City should acquire and develop the proposed park land or ensure that the parks proposed in this plan are incorporated according to the general sizes and distribution indicated on Map 3-3.

Carrying the recommended Future LOS of 4.0 acres per 1,000 people forward to meet park need through the 10-year planning period results in a total of 62.1 acres of public park land required by 2030 to meet

A Note About Level of Service (LOS) & Impact Fees

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

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

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

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

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

needs during the next ten years (15,536 / 1,000 x 4.0 = 62.1). There are 52.9 acres of existing public park land. Assuming that 13.1 acres of parks approved as part of approved development projects are built, and that 10 of the 20 acres of park land that will be dedicated to the City as part of a development agreement is developed by the City by 2030, **no additional park acres will be needed to be acquired to maintain the LOS by 2030. In fact, the City will have a surplus of 13.9 acres** after each of the assumed efforts are complete (62.1 – 52.9 – 13.1 – 10.0 = -13.9). **If the opportunity arises to acquire more park, trail or open space land through development agreements and park dedications, the City should secure those properties to ensure needs continue to be met in the future.** This is a time-sensitive consideration, as land costs often rise at rates faster than the funds available for purchasing them.



Meeting Needs Through Build-Out

The projected population at build-out requires a total of 119.4 acres of public park land by 2060 (29,859 / 1,000 x 4.0 = 119.4) to meet park needs. Subtracting 52.9 acres of existing developed public park land, 13.1 acres of parks slated to be built by developers, 10 acres of dedicated park land to be developed by the City by 2030, the remaining 10 acres of dedicated park land to developed by the City by 2060, 20 acres of new park land needed to fill gaps, and 18.5 acres at the pressurized irrigation pond to be converted to a Community Park by 2060, **only 5.1 acres of additional park land is required to meet LOS needs between 2030 and build-out** (119.9 – 52.9 – 13.1 – 10 – 10 – 20 – 18.5 = 5.1).



Assuming that the City follows the recommendations to fill existing gaps and that approved parks are developed as planned, there will only be two minor gaps left at the north and south end of the community. The additional 5.1 acres of park land required to meet LOS requirements can be realized in a variety of ways. In general, it is recommended that the City pursue the acquisition of larger parks at Park Sites A, B and C in Table 3-2 and Map 3-3. Alternatively, the City could pursue the acquisition and development of additional Neighborhood Parks in the large gap area, which will help ensure more parks are available to local residents within a half-mile walking distance.

It is recommended that new parks are developed toward the upper end of the recommended acreage ranges established in the park standards when possible. This could provide up to 30 additional park acres, which is approximately 24.9 acres more than the 5.1 acres required to meet needs at build-out.

It is further recommended that Mapleton not acquire or develop any new Local Parks, as they are small facilities that provide minimal amenities, are difficult to maintain and operate and place a significant burden on maintenance staff and resources. The City should instead focus on providing Neighborhood and Community Parks to the greatest degree possible, as these types provide the most "bang for the buck" and more efficiently utilize maintenance and operations funds. Furthermore, they serve the surrounding neighborhoods and community with more usable and desirable amenities than Local Parks.

Park Standards & Amenities

It is essential to establish development standards for each park type to ensure that existing and future parks meet the needs and desires of the community. The following standards provide a general indication of the basic amenities and features to be provided for each park type. It should be noted that these standards are not intended to be prescriptive or to suggest that every individual park should look and function exactly the same as other comparable parks. Rather, they should be applied to help ensure that every park meets the basic needs for the intended purpose, while also ensuring that each park will be unique, responding to the specific setting and requirements, and incorporating unique features and design themes.

Park Standards

Future parks should be located and sited in a carefully considered and thoughtful manner, whether developed by the City or a developer. When possible, future parks should be located in close proximity to open space areas, incorporate unique topographic features, be adjusted as necessary to accommodate specific amenities, and have easy access to collector roads and regional trail systems, and include adequate parking for the intended facilities.

Another consideration to keep in mind is that while Mapleton has more children under eighteen than the county average, local children and the community as a whole are older than neighboring communities. The more mature nature of the City requires that future parks be designed and developed in a flexible manner to meet the needs of the widest range of users and age groups, each of which have unique demands and desires. In order to help assure these actions are achieved in a cost-effective manner, the minimum standards which follow are recommended for meeting existing and future park needs and expectations.

Existing parks should be upgraded to meet the minimum requirements for the designated type. Where acreage would qualify a park for a "higher" park type, amenities should be added to bring the park up to the higher standard as space allows. Future parks should be designed from the outset with features and amenities that meet the minimum standards.

Local Park Standards

Local Parks are less than 3 acres in size, and should include the following amenities:

- Trees
- Picnic table(s), bench(es) and site furnishings
- Grassy play area(s)
- A covered shelter, pavilion or shade structure OR a small playground, sport court or activity area



Neighborhood Park Standards

Neighborhood Parks are 3 to 10 acres in size, and should include the following amenities:

- Trees
- Picnic tables and benches
- A drinking fountain
- Grassy play area(s)
- Playground(s)
- Small/Medium Pavilion(s)
- A Restroom
- Sport court(s) (basketball, volleyball, pickleball and tennis)
- Sports field(s) (baseball, soccer, football and similar sports)
- Connections to other parks, open spaces, recreation amenities and community destinations by multipurpose trails, bike lanes, or routes
- Perimeter walking trail(s) where appropriate



Community Park Standards

Community Parks are larger than 10 acres in size and should include all of the amenities and features in Neighborhood Parks plus the following:

- At least one large pavilion
- At least one specialty recreation feature, such as a sports complex, an aquatics facility, recreation pond, splash pad or arboretum
- Two or more restrooms, depending on size and needs



Park Amenities

Individual amenities, paired with overall design and setting, contribute to each park's character and function. As described below, the provision of park amenities has been analyzed using a system-wide Level-of-Service (LOS) Analysis and on a park-by-park basis. This two-pronged analysis helps us understand deficiencies and needs both systemically and for specific park sites.

Amenity Level-of-Service

Similar to the LOS recommendations provided for parks, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) provides LOS standards for individual park amenities. These standards were used as a starting point for assessing existing amenities, then **adjusted to reflect the unique needs and expectations in Mapleton**. Table 3-4 identifies the total quantity of existing amenities in parks that were used to calculate the City's overall parks LOS. These are then compared to the population, indicating the total surplus or deficit which exists (surpluses are indicated in black text, deficits in **red**).

This analysis indicates that the Mapleton currently has a small surplus of baseball/softball fields, pavilions/gazebos, playgrounds and restrooms. It provides an adequate number of multipurpose fields and volleyball courts. On the other side, the City requires two additional basketball courts, a pickleball court, a skate/bike park, a splash pad or water feature and a tennis court to meet existing amenity needs. It should be noted that residents have access to basketball and tennis courts at the Junior High and High School through an interlocal agreement, so although the LOS analysis indicates a deficiency for these two amenities, the need is less immediate than for the other amenities.

It is recommended that Mapleton explore a range of options for meeting these needs in the future. This might include building additional facilities as needs increase or by adding lighting to some sports fields and courts. Ira Allan Park is a key park to consider lighting in the future. Other communities have converted multipurpose fields to artificial turf to extend the length of playing seasons. Such changes would also reduce the need to rest fields as part of managing wear and tear.







Mapleton City Park (top), Harvest Park (bottom left), Ira Allan Park (bottom right)

As illustrated in Table 3-5, Mapleton will need to provide a number of additional amenities by 2030 to continue to meet the needs of the growing populace. In addition to the facilities mentioned above for meeting current needs, the City will need to add seven multipurpose fields and one baseball/softball field, pickleball court, sand volleyball court and tennis court.

As shown in Table 3-6, between 2030 and build-out in 2060, the need for additional amenities will continue to grow. Specifically, there will be a need for twenty multipurpose fields, six baseball fields, two basketball

Table 3-4: 2020 Amenity Levels-of-Service and Deficiencies

Amenity	Quantity of Existing Amenities	Existing Amenity Level of Service (LOS)	Suggested Level of Service (LOS)*	Quantity Required to Meet Suggested LOS for 2020 Population	2020 Amenity Surplus or Deficit
Baseball/Softball Fields	6	1,794	2,500	5	1
Basketball Courts	0	0	10,000	2	-2
Multipurpose Fields	13	828	825	13	0
Pavilions/Gazebos	8	1,345	5,000	3	5
Pickleball Courts	2	5,381	5,000	3	-1
Playgrounds	6	1,794	5,000	3	3
Restrooms	5	2,152	5,000	3	2
Sand Volleyball Courts	1	10,762	15,000	1	0
Skate/Bike Parks	0	0	30,000	1	-1
Splash Pads/Water Features	0	0	30,000	1	-1
Tennis Courts	2	5,381	5,000	3	-1

**Based on modified NRPA standards*

Table 3-5: 2030 Amenity Levels-of-Service and Deficiencies (Beyond 2020 Needs)

Amenity	Quantity of Existing Amenities	2030 Amenity Level of Service (LOS)	Suggested Level of Service (LOS)*	Quantity Required to Meet Suggested LOS for 2030 Population	Quantity Required for 2020 Needs	2030 Amenity Surplus or Deficit
Baseball/Softball Fields	6	2,589	2,500	7	0	-1
Basketball Courts	0	0	10,000	2	2	0
Multipurpose Fields	13	1,195	825	20	0	-7
Pavilions/Gazebos	8	1,942	5,000	4	0	4
Pickleball Courts	2	7,768	5,000	4	1	-1
Playgrounds	6	2,589	5,000	4	0	2
Restrooms	5	3,107	5,000	4	0	1
Sand Volleyball Courts	1	15,536	15,000	2	0	-1
Skate/Bike Parks	0	0	30,000	1	1	0
Splash Pads/Water Features	0	0	30,000	1	1	0
Tennis Courts	2	7,768	5,000	4	1	-1

**Based on modified NRPA standards*

Table 3-6: 2060 Amenity Levels-of-Service and Deficiencies (Beyond 2020 and 2030 Needs)

Amenity	Quantity of Existing Amenities	Existing Amenity Level of Service (LOS)	Suggested Level of Service (LOS)*	Quantity Required to Meet Suggested LOS for 2060 Population	Quantity Required for 2020 Needs	Quantity Required for Needs Between 2020 and 2030	2060 Amenity Surplus or Deficit
Baseball/Softball Fields	6	4,977	2,500	13	0	1	**-6**
Basketball Courts	0	0	10,000	4	2	0	**-2**
Multipurpose Fields	13	2,297	825	40	0	4	**-20**
Pavilions/Gazebos	8	3,732	5,000	7	0	0	1
Pickleball Courts	2	14,930	5,000	7	1	1	**-3**
Playgrounds	6	4,977	5,000	7	0	0	**-1**
Restrooms	5	5,972	5,000	7	0	0	**-2**
Sand Volleyball Courts	1	29,859	15,000	3	0	1	**-1**
Skate/Bike Parks	0	0	30,000	1	1	0	0
Splash Pads/Water Features	0	0	30,000	1	1	0	0
Tennis Courts	2	14,930	5,000	7	1	1	**-3**

**Based on modified NRPA standards*

courts, three pickleball courts, one playground, two restrooms, one sand volleyball court and three tennis courts.

Amenity Deficiencies by Park Standards

The recommended park standards establish the minimum standard for parks by type for both new and existing parks. Table 3-7 indicates which existing parks in the City lack specific amenities according to those standards. While it is recommended that all existing parks meet these standards, the City should apply some subjective input to ensure the that modifications and enhancements are feasible and desirable. It is also recommended that input and review from the neighborhood and community are solicited through planning and design for each park.

Table 3-7: Amenities Required to Meet Park Standards

Amenity	Parks Lacking Amenities Required by Standards	Total Amenity Deficiency
Pavilions/Gazebos	Ira Allan Sports Park	**-1**

As indicated in Table 3-7, Mapleton has generally developed its existing parks at or above minimum park standards, with the only amenity being a pavilion or gazebo at Ira Allan Sports Park.

Most communities do not provide restrooms in local parks, which are expensive to develop and maintain. While it is recommended that small parks in Mapleton generally not include restrooms, the City has presently provided a restroom at all but two parks in the community (Wing Pointe Park and Eagle Rock Park). It is recommended that a reasonable array of public restrooms is provided throughout the City, particularly as trails are fully realized, connecting parks and open spaces as part of a comprehensive and fully-integrated park, recreation and trail system.







Mapleton City Park (top), Mapleton City Park (bottom left), Eagle Rock Park (bottom right)

Amenity Deficiency Assessment

The Amenity LOS and Park Standard Analyses help present a clear picture of the current need for additional park amenities throughout the community. Table 3-8 summarizes the total amenities that are required in order to correct the current deficits in both analyses.

Table 3-8: Total Amenities Required to Meet Current LOS Needs and Park Standards[10]

Amenity	2020 Amenity Surplus or Deficit	Amenity Deficiency for Park Standards	Total Amenities Required to Meet both LOS and Park Standards
Baseball/Softball Fields	1	0	**0**
Basketball Courts	**-2**	0	**2**
Multipurpose Fields	0	0	**0**
Pavilions/Gazebos	5	**-1**	**1**
Pickleball Courts	**-1**	0	**1**
Playgrounds	3	0	**0**
Restrooms	2	0	**0**
Sand Volleyball Courts	0	0	**0**
Skate/Bike Parks	**-1**	0	**1**
Splash Pads/Water Features	**-1**	0	**1**
Tennis Courts	**-1**	0	**1**

10. As noted in the Amenities LOS analysis, residents have access to basketball and tennis courts at the Junior High and High School through an interlocal agreement, so although the LOS analysis indicates a deficiency for these two amenities, the need is less immediate than for the other amenities.

Open Space

Open space is an essential component of a comprehensive, balanced parks and recreation system. This is particularly true in Mapleton, which encompasses the foothills of the Wasatch Mountain range on the eastern edge of the City and a series of natural drainages that run east to west (see Map 3-4, Environmental Conditions). Public input clearly supports access to and close proximity of open space as one of the key reasons people choose to move here and is one of the essential and most valued aspects of Mapleton's identity and character.

Open Space also provides a host of ecological benefits. It helps purify soil, water, and air and can absorb and deflect noise, wind, and visual disturbances. It can also help store storm water and absorb carbon and reduce urban heat. These and other benefits of a generous open space system help make Mapleton a healthier community.

Mapleton residents are fortunate to have an inventory of nearly 750 acres of City-owned open space, as illustrated in Map 3-1, though access to this public open space needs to be improved. The majority of this land was secured through the Transfer of Development Rights Program, which is discussed in Part II: Land Use. Open space in the City's foothills includes the entrance to Maple Canyon and portions of the Bonneville Shoreline Trail. Maple Canyon leads to Whiting Campground, a U.S. Forest Service campground nestled in maple and cottonwood trees that features eighteen single-use sites, eight double sites, two group sites, culinary water and access to equestrian and hiking trails.

The City is also served by 1,449 acres of federally-owned open space that border Mapleton to the east. This section of the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest is topped by the noted Spanish Fork Peak at 10,192' elevation; it is also accessed via Hobble Creek Canyon north of Springville, and Highway 6/Diamond Fork Road to the south in Spanish Fork Canyon. This federally-owned open space offers a variety of outdoor activities such as hiking, backpacking, hunting, fishing, snowshoeing and wildlife viewing. There are also 152.3 acres of private open space located within the municipal boundaries, which contribute to the robust open space profile of the City. While privately-owned and managed, and sometimes accessible only by land-owners and subdivision residents, private open







space provides the clear visual benefit of open space that is so highly-desired by the community.

Map 3-4 illustrates some of the key environmental conditions in the City, which are central features of the open space system. These include wetlands, debris flow areas and steep slopes. The preservation of space can help enhance and mitigate some of these hazards in addition to preserving habitat for mule deer and other key species.

There is no standard Level of Service (LOS) for providing open space in Mapleton. Open space is typically acquired on a case-by-case basis where opportunities arise. Map 3-5 illustrates existing and approved open space, as well as vacant and agricultural land in the City. Priority should be placed on acquiring land that expands the existing City-owned open space system and which preserves key natural drainages or agricultural land throughout the community. The preservation of natural drainages can help mitigate storm water storage and conveyance, in addition to serving as key trail corridor connections for the City's trail network.

The acquisition of agricultural land not only provides the visual and environmental benefits of open space preservation, but also maintains connections to Mapleton's agricultural and pioneer heritage. Agricultural land can be maintained in variety of ways, including as working farms. Programs offered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the U.S Department of Agriculture and the Utah State University Extension Service such as the Century or Heritage Farms Programs and Agricultural Conservation Easements provide opportunities for enhanced conservation.

Agricultural land can also be converted into educational working farms such as Wheeler Farm in Murray, Utah, and they can also include wedding, reception or other event venues or community gardens, which can further enhance the viability of preserving open space in an income-generating manner. Agricultural land can be converted into natural open space over time. Such natural/agricultural open spaces can also serve as short-term "holding sites" and eventually be developed into more formal programmed parks over time.

Park & Open Space Acquisition Tools

Conservation Subdivisions
Allow a higher level of development on a smaller area of land in exchange for open space

Zoning and Development Restrictions: Sensitive Lands Overlay
Zoning tool requiring additional regulation of unique resources and sensitive lands

Fee Simple Title (Outright Purchase)
Purchase and hold land in public ownership (most expensive option)

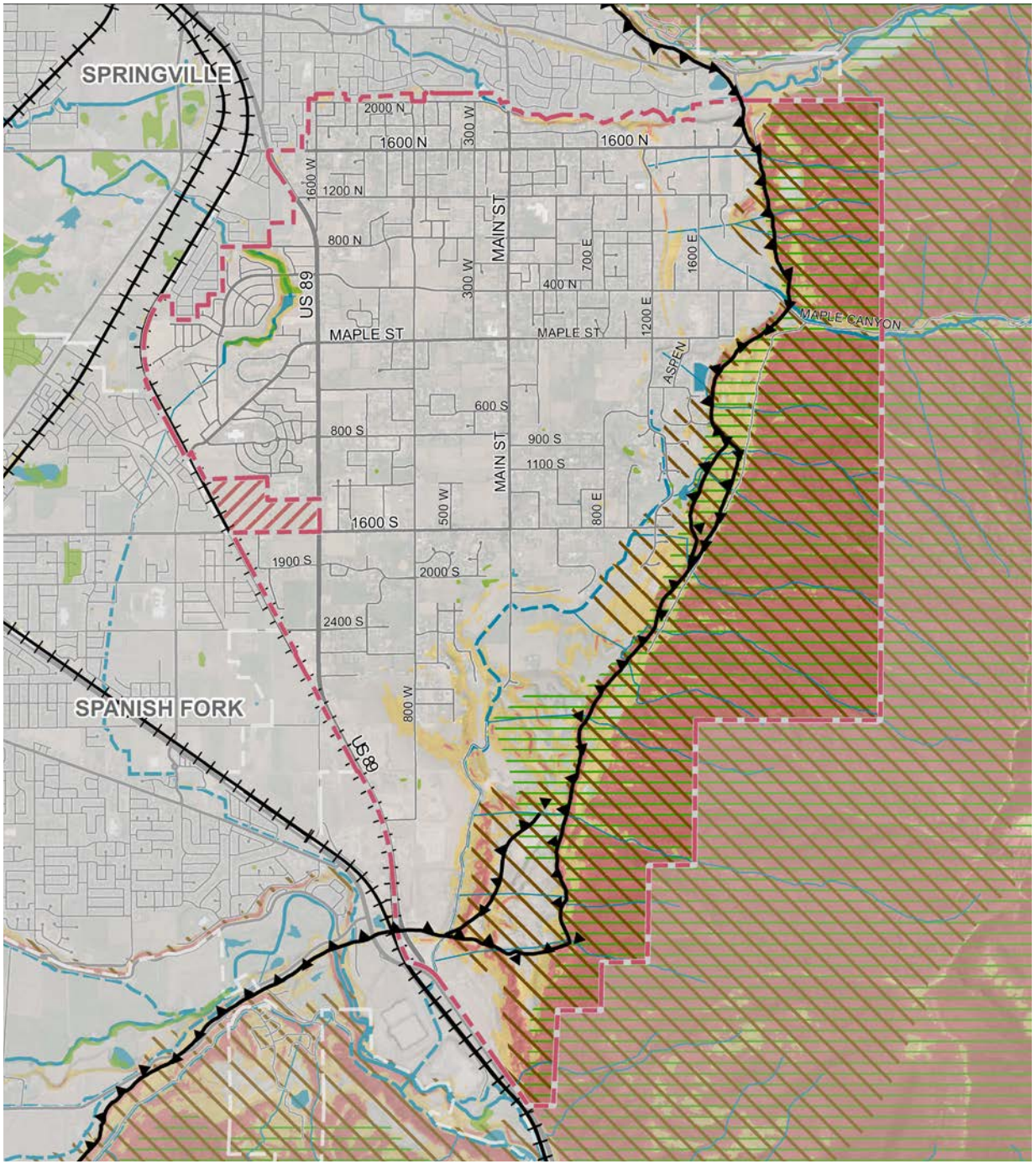
Purchase and Sellback or Leaseback
Purchase land, remove/restrict development rights then lease/sell land back

Open Space Dedication Requirements or In-Lieu Fees
Require developers to provide park land for new developments or offer the option to instead pay fees, construct facilities or establish private parks

Conservation Easements
Remove the right to develop land through donation, purchase or transfer of rights

Land Banking
Purchase and hold land to be developed at a future date

Proactive Property-Owner Negotiation
Negotiate with property owners to provide optimal open space

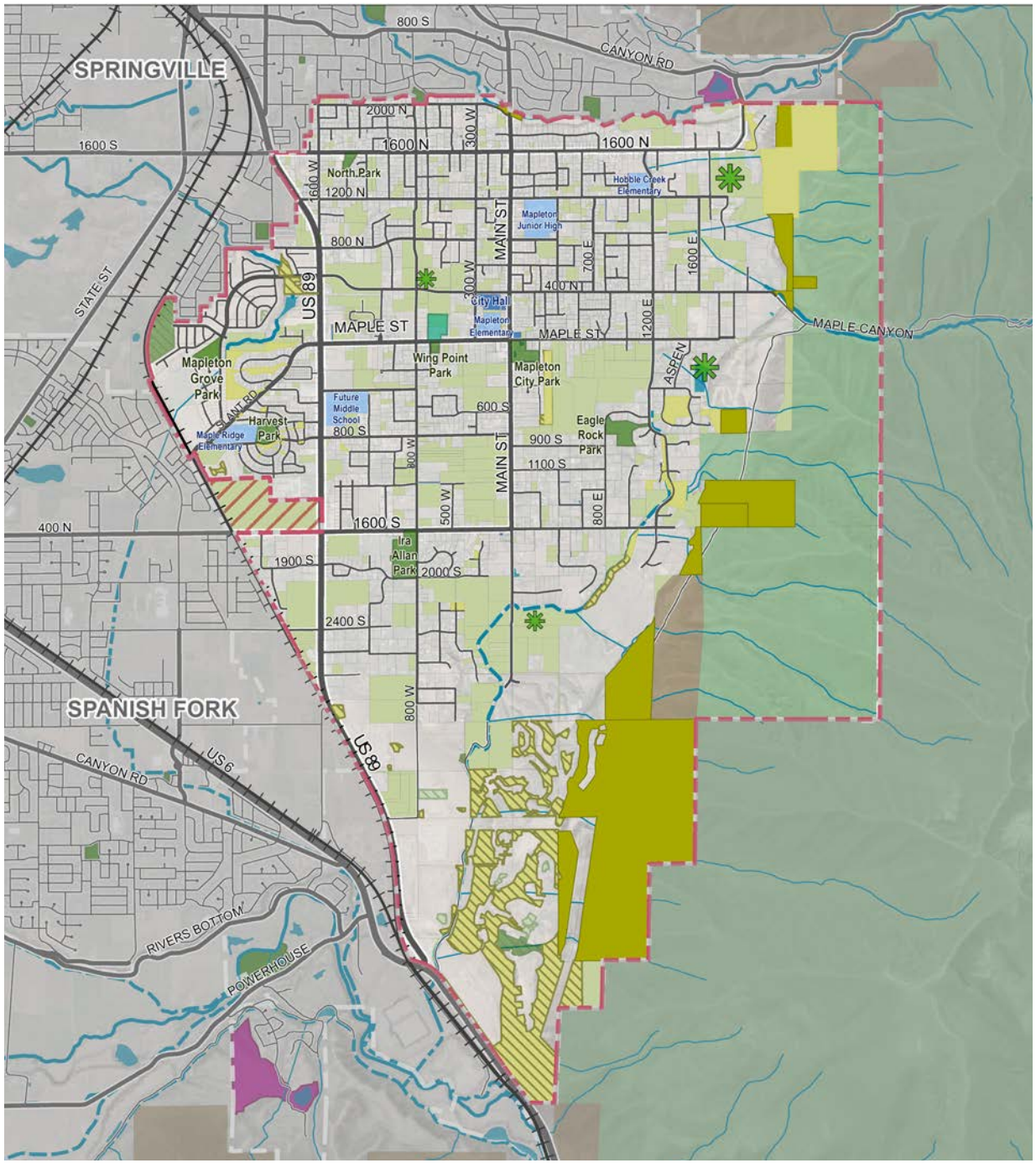


Mapleton City General Plan Update 2020

Map 3-4: Environmental Conditions

- Wetlands
- Debris Flow Risk
- Mule Deer Habitat
- 10%-30% Slope
- 30%+ Slope
- Quaternary Faults
- Stream
- Canal
- Ephemeral/Intermittent Drainage
- Lake/Pond
- City Boundary
- Annexation Area

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



Mapleton City General Plan Update 2020

Map 3-5: Existing and Approved Open Space

- Existing Public Open Space
- Existing Private Open Space
- Approved Private Open Space
- Vacant/Agricultural Land
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Special Use Park
- Existing Private Cemetery
- Approved Public Park
- Approved Private Park
- Proposed Park
- Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- United States Forest Service (USFS)
- Civic
- School
- Stream
- Canal
- Ephemera/Intermittent Drainage
- Lake/Pond
- City Boundary
- Annexation

NORTH

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



American West Heritage Center, Logan, Utah



Hee Haw Farms, Pleasant Grove, Utah

Considering the public's interest in acquiring additional open space, the City should contemplate using a combination of the following open space acquisition tools and detailed in Appendix C. Additional funding resources and options are described in Section 3.4.

Recommendations for Parks & Open Space

In order to fill the existing gaps, Mapleton will need to acquire and develop 20 acres of park land, and should acquire the land by 2030 while the land is most affordable. The land to fill gaps can be developed between 2030 and 2060 to help distribute the financial impact over time. There are 13.1 acres of approved park land to be built by developers, and 10 acres of dedicate park land to be developed by the City by 2030. Assuming the gaps are filled using the recommended solutions, that approved parks are constructed, and that the City develops 10 of the dedicated park acres, the City will not need to acquire additional land to meet needs and will have a surplus of 13.9 acres by 2030.

The City also needs to acquire and develop an additional 5.1 acres of park land, develop the remaining 10 acres of dedicated park land, and convert the pressurized irrigation pond to a Community Park to meet LOS needs between 2030 and build-out. The proposed and approved parks and open spaces shown on Map 3-3 should be developed at the upper end of the size ranges in the park standards where possible to help fill gaps in service areas, to ensure that future development is served by a well-distributed network of parks and to help meet LOS needs by build-out. This plan strongly recommends acquiring land as soon as possible, even if it has to remain as natural open space until it can be developed at a later date, because land costs rarely decrease. In addition, Mapleton should focus on acquiring parks five acres or larger to ensure the efficient use of maintenance resources and the best recreational value for the City's parks.

The amenities that are currently lacking should be implemented as described in the Amenity Deficiency Assessment. As new parks are developed in the future, the amenities in the 2030 and 2060 LOS analyses should be incorporated into the design of those parks accordingly.

Code updates should include a new policy that excludes detention basins as part of open space requirements for new developments unless they provide usable amenities and are properly designed to meet recreation and leisure needs of the City.

As opportunities to acquire open space arise, Mapleton City should first verify they are linked with other open spaces and parks and are large enough to be considered viable and usable community assets. Open space should generally help expand the existing foothills open space, preserve natural drainages and other key natural resources, preserve critical habitat or agricultural lands, and provide greater connections to parks and neighborhoods. Special recreational uses such as trails and trailheads should be considered for open spaces on a case-by-case basis.

Finally, to encourage knowledge, use and stewardship of the municipal park, recreation, open space and trail system, a comprehensive Wayfinding and Signage Master Plan should be developed and implemented. This will not only help make residents and visitors aware of what the City has to offer, but can also provide use, management and branding opportunities for these valued community assets.

3.3 Recreation & Community Events & Arts

While parks, open space, and trails form the traditional foundation of a community recreation and leisure system, numerous layers of facilities and services enhance the quality of life for residents and help build a sense of community. Chief among these are recreation and community events and arts.

Recreation

Mapleton residents meet their recreation needs a variety of ways. For example, they utilize the various parks, open spaces and trails for open-access recreation, and participate in programs offered by private fitness facilities. They also engage in activities at other public lands and facilities in the region. Mapleton City offers recreation programs through its Parks and Recreation Department, utilizing a variety of City-owned parks and facilities, including Memorial Hall and the Mapleton Community Center, as well as School-District-owned gymnasiums, fields and facilities. Additional programs are provided by private sports clubs that use City-owned fields and similar facilities throughout Utah County and elsewhere along the Wasatch Front. In addition to the programs listed in the call-out box, Mapleton offers summer recreation camps such and dance and gymnastic camps.

There is a desire by residents for additional adult programming. The only sports recreation program currently offered for adults is women's volleyball. The biggest factor limiting additional adult programs is the lack of indoor and outdoor facilities. As shown in Table 3-4 on page 62, Mapleton's facilities are just barely meeting most of its current programming needs, and there is little to no capacity to add additional programs at this point in time.

Private sports clubs that serve the Mapleton community include Utah Storm Soccer, Rocky Mountain Baseball and Utah's Perfect Game Baseball. While most club teams include players from the City, many include players from outside the City as well. All sports leagues are operated independently.

Mapleton City Recreation Programs

- Adaptive Youth T-Ball/ Coach Pitch
- Adaptive Youth Soccer
- Adaptive Youth Basketball
- Youth Archery
- Youth Baseball
- Youth Flag Football
- Youth Lacrosse
- Youth Soccer
- Youth Softball
- Youth T-Ball
- Youth Tennis
- Youth Track and Field
- Youth Volleyball
- Youth Wrestling
- Adult Women's Volleyball
- Multicultural Dance Class
- Yoga Class
- Jazzercize Class
- MELT Class
- Summer Camp
- Dance Camp and Dance Performance



Youth Softball at Ira Allan Park (photo credit: Hollee Colby)

Community Events & Arts

The City holds several large community events during the year, serving both specific user groups and the community at-large. Community-hosted events are listed to the right.

Arts activities, events, camps and classes for youth include "Smart with Art", Theater Class, Folk and Bluegrass Camp, Spring Art Show, Summer Adventure Camp hosted by the Mapleton Youth City Council and the Children's Choir.

Adult offerings include an oil painting class (which is open to ages) and the Mapleton Choral.

Mapleton has an Arts Committee whose primary focus is the planning and coordination of the Concerts in the Park/Farmers Market. Most other events and activities are managed by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Mapleton City Community & Arts Events

Senior Winter Ball	January
Arbor Day Celebration	Spring
Giant Pumpkin Growing Activity	Spring
Opening Day Parade	Early May
Chalk the Walk	Early May
Pioneer Day Celebration	July 24th
Movies in the Park	Summer
Concerts in the Park and Farmers Market	Weekly, July through August
Moonlight Half Marathon	September
Founders Day	September
Scarecrow Spectacular	October
Christmas Tree Lighting and Wreath Festival	Late November

Recommendations for Recreation & Community Events & Arts

Mapleton should continue to provide recreation programs and activities, touching base with residents and participants on a regular basis to ensure that programs are meeting needs, desires and expectations. The City should investigate opportunities to expand adult programming, which will likely require additional indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. The City should investigate opportunities to partner with other entities such as the Nebo School District, neighboring cities, and private organizations and sports clubs on the provision of community and recreation facilities. These facilities should be flexible and multi-use in their design, with the goal of serving a wide range of user groups including the recreation and fitness, arts, youth, senior and other user groups.

The City should also continue to cooperate and work closely with club teams to ensure field and facility usage remains efficient, while protecting the integrity of City-owned amenities and prioritizing City programs.



Pioneer Day Fireworks (photo credit: Jamie Sanders)



Concerts in the Park (Photo Credit: Keith Sanders)

3.4 Trails

Trails are an essential recreational amenity that provide connections between home, work, play and important destinations as well as with transit and services. Trails are a primary method for the public to access and enjoy local parks and open space. They are intrinsically democratic facilities, serving a wide range of uses (walking, running, cycling, and equestrian riding) and user groups (individuals, families, weekend warriors, youth, seniors, commuters and casual recreationists).

Existing Trails & Trailheads

Mapleton has approximately 6.0 miles of Existing Regional Paved Trails, 2.2 miles of Existing Unpaved Regional Trails, 1.6 miles of Existing Local Paved Trails and 2.2 miles of existing bike lanes as shown on Map 3-6. The City has also approved a number of trails in proposed developments, including 1.1 miles of Regional Paved Trails, 3.1 miles of Regional Unpaved Trails, 1.9 miles of Local Paved Trails and 5.3 miles of Local Unpaved Trails as illustrated on the map.

Table 3-9: Existing and Approved Trails

	Miles
Existing Trails	
Regional Paved	6.0
Regional Unpaved	2.2
Local Paved	1.6
Bike Lane	2.2
Approved Trails	
Regional Paved	1.1
Regional Unpaved	3.1
Local Paved	1.9
Local Unpaved	5.3



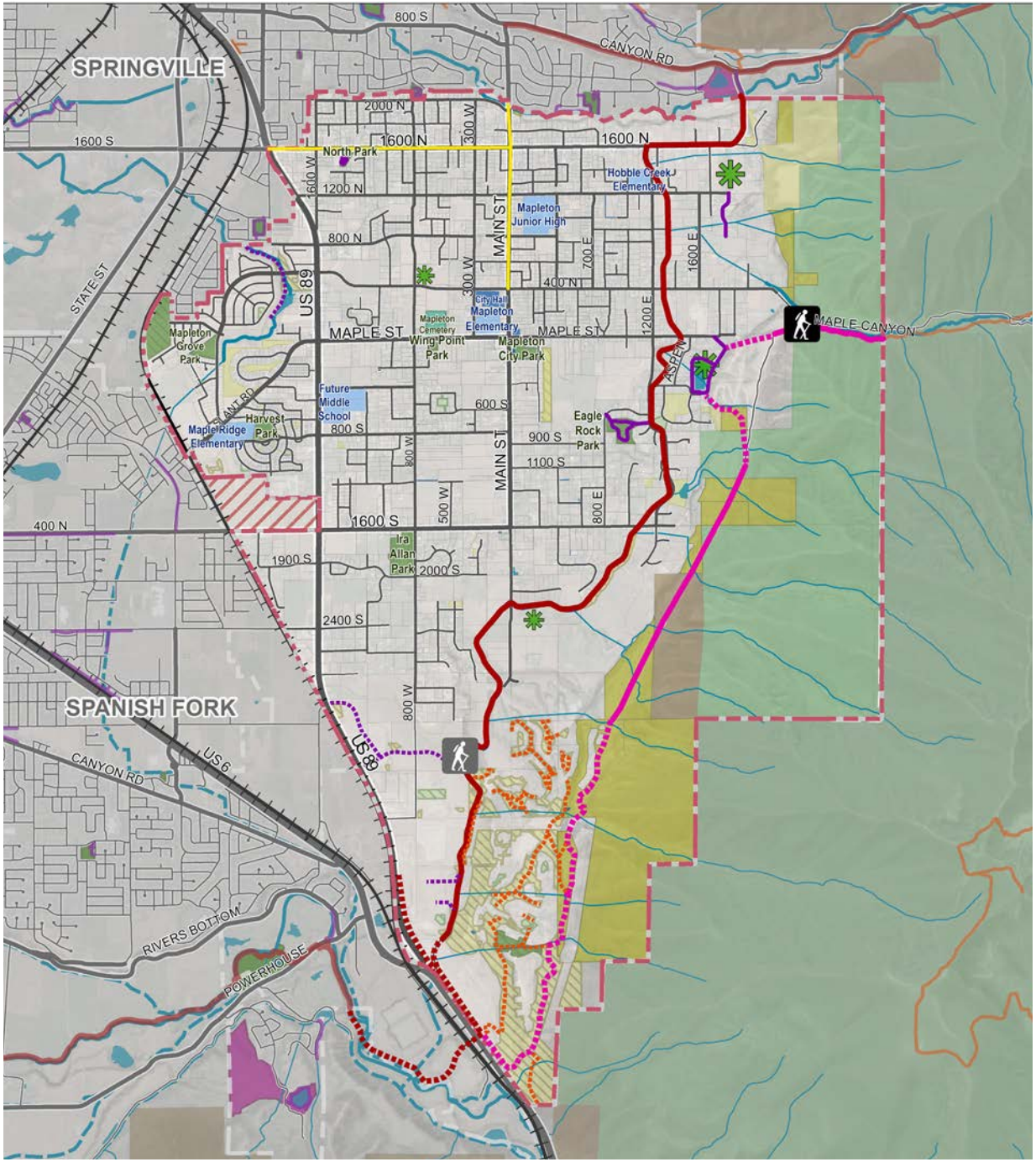
Mapleton City Canal Trail (Photo Credit: Celeste Parks)

Map 3-6 also shows the locations of the single existing trailhead in the City, which is in Maple Canyon, and the single approved trailhead which will be located in a new development at the south end of the City.

Proposed Trails & Trailheads

Trails

The City is planning to formally establish a Trails Committee, which will be tasked with taking the ideas from this plan and developing a more detailed Trails Master Plan. The Proposed Trail Concept shown on Map 3-7 illustrates a network of trail alignments based on public input and on analysis by the Planning Team. The suggested routes are conceptual in nature, with detailed alignments to be determined by the Trails Committee at a later date. Map 3-7 includes proposed routes for Regional Paved Trails, Regional Unpaved Trails, Local Paved Trails, Local Unpaved Trails and Bike Lanes, which are summarized below. Proposed trail mileage is not provided due to the conceptual nature of the suggested alignments.

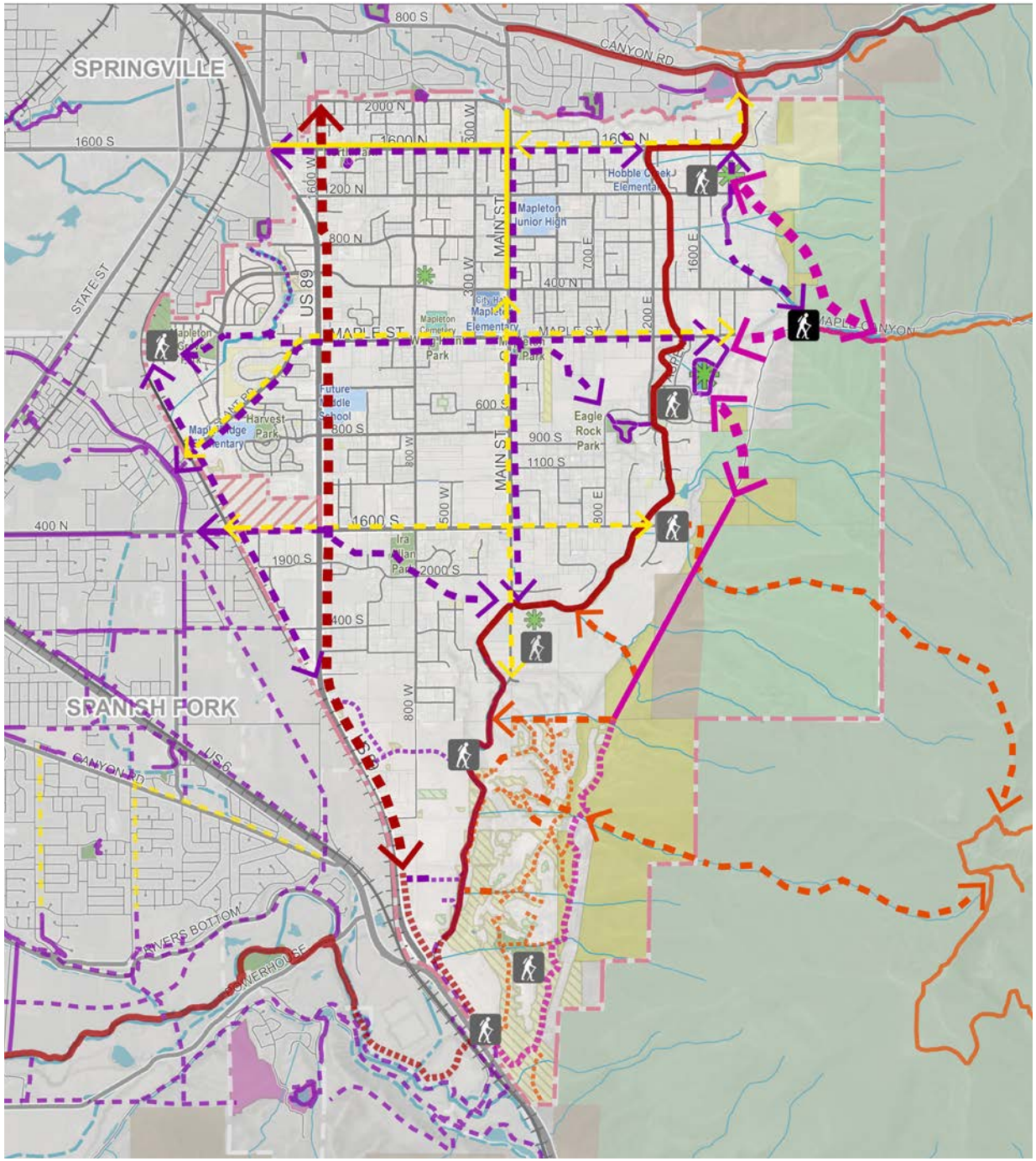


Mapleton City General Plan Update 2020

Map 3-6: Existing & Approved Trails

- Existing Regional Paved Trail
- Existing Regional Unpaved Trail
- Existing Local Paved Trail
- Existing Bike Lane
- Approved Regional Paved Trail
- Approved Regional Unpaved Trail
- Approved Local Paved Trail
- Approved Local Unpaved Trail
- Existing Trailhead
- Approved Trailhead
- Existing Public Park
- Existing Special Use Park
- Existing Private Cemetary
- Existing Private Park
- Existing Public Open Space
- Existing Private Open Space
- Approved Public Park
- Approved Private Park
- Approved Private Open Space
- Proposed Park
- Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- United States Forest Service (USFS)
- City Boundary
- Annexation Area

NORTH 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



Mapleton City General Plan Update

Map 3-7: Proposed Trail Concept

- Proposed Regional Paved Trail
- Proposed Regional Unpaved Trail
- Proposed Local Paved Trail
- Proposed Local Unpaved Trail
- Proposed Bike Lane
- Existing Regional Paved Trail
- Existing Regional Unpaved Trail
- Existing Local Paved Trail
- Existing Local Paved Trail
- Approved Regional Paved Trail
- Approved Regional Unpaved Trail
- Approved Local Paved Trail
- Approved Local Unpaved Trail
- Existing Trailhead
- Proposed Trailheads
- Existing Public Park
- Special Use
- Existing Private Cemetary
- Existing Private Park
- Existing Public Open Space
- Existing Private Open Space
- Approved Public Park
- Approved Private Park
- Approved Private Open Space
- Proposed Park
- City Boundary
- Annexation

NORTH 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

The Trails Committee will also be tasked with developing standards for each of the proposed trail types, in coordination with the Public Works Department and the City's *Transportation Master Plan*.

Regional Paved and Unpaved Trails

Regional trails link Mapleton City with adjacent communities and destinations. The exiting Mapleton Parkway Trail is the only current alignment of Regional Paved Trails in the community. It connects to the Hobble Creek Trail in Springville at the north end of the City and is slated to connect to the Spanish Fork River Trail in Spanish Fork City once the approved alignment is implemented. The proposed north-south trail alignment along Highway 89 will expand the City's Regional Paved Trail inventory, and will eventually connect to the Parkway Trail at the south end of the community.

The Bonneville Shoreline Trail (AKA Firebreak Road) is the only existing segment of Unpaved Regional Trails in the community, though additional routes are proposed on Map 3-7 to improve that regional connection.

Typical characteristics of **Regional Paved Trails** include the following:

- Fulfill both recreation and transportation functions.
- Support biking, walking and skateboarding/in-line skating.
- Motorized use is not permitted.
- Provide safe routes to schools and connections with employment areas, recreational sites, community destinations and centers.
- May include landscaping, fences, signs, benches and other features for enhanced comfort and safety.
- Are publicly owned and permanent.
- Are paved with soft shoulders and are typically separated from adjacent roads.
- Incorporate ramps, access points and other features as necessary to maximize use and accessibility.
- Include trailheads and access points with restrooms, parking, signs and lighting.



Mapleton City Canal Trail (Photo Credit: Celeste Parks)

Typical characteristics of **Regional Unpaved Trails** include the following:

- Fulfill primarily recreation functions.
- Support hiking, mountain biking, trail running where appropriate.
- Motorized use is not permitted.
- Provide longer, extended routes than local trails.
- Are publicly-owned and permanent.
- Are unpaved natural surfaces and are separated from roadways.
- Include trailheads and access points with restrooms, parking, signs and lighting.



Example of trail signage along an unpaved trail

Local Paved and Unpaved Trails
The primary purpose of local trails is to support recreational trail use and to provide a finer grain of connectivity. They often link with the regional trail system. There is a short segment of existing Local Paved Trails just south of 1200 North at approximately 1800 East. Map 3-7 illustrates a more complete proposed network of Local Paved Trails in the City.

The trail alignment that begins at the mouth of Maple Canyon is the only existing segment of Local Unpaved Trails in the City. Map 3-7 shows additional connections that are proposed to link the trails in the mountains and foothills to the Mapleton Parkway Trail.

Typical characteristics of **Local Paved Trails** include the following:

- Support biking, walking and skateboarding/in-line skating.
- Motorized use is prohibited.
- May include landscaping, fences, signs, benches and other features for enhanced comfort and safety.
- Are permanently protected.
- Are paved with soft shoulders and may be separated from or adjacent to roads.
- Are community connectors.
- Incorporate ramps, access points and other features to maximize use and accessibility.

Typical characteristics of **Local Unpaved Trails** include the following:

- Support hiking, mountain biking and trail running where appropriate.
- Prohibit motorized use.
- Include minimal enhancements to protect surrounding natural resources.
- Are permanently protected.
- Are unpaved natural surfaces and are separated from roadways.
- Include soft shoulders and are separated from adjacent roads.
- Include trailheads and access points with restrooms, parking, signs and lighting.







Examples of well executed bike lanes and routes.

Bike Lanes
Bike lanes are on-street bicycle routes that are located within the street right-of-way. Bike lanes currently exist along Main Street North of 400 North and on 1600 North from 1600 West to Main Street. Map 3-7 shows theses alignments along with other key alignments that are recommended for the future. Bike lanes primarily tend to fulfill transportation functions, connecting major destinations and serving heartier bicyclist that are comfortable sharing the road with vehicles.

Bike Lanes typically consist of on-street striped bicycle lanes as described below, but alternative options are available where roadway width may prohibit full bicycle lanes.

- On-Street Striped Bike Lanes – paved, striped bicycle lane adjacent to the traffic lane on the roadway, a minimum of 4' in width, designed to meet AASHTO standards.
- On-Street Signed Bike Routes or Sharrows– paved travel path located on the existing roadway which is signed or painted for joint use. Bicyclists travel with vehicular traffic and share the roadway.

Equestrian Trail Use

The City currently allows equestrian use in the Mapleton Parkway Trail corridor. There is an gravel/naturally-vegetated shoulder that parallels the main trail which is intended for horses. The Trails Committee will address equestrian trail use in detail when they develop the Trails Master Plan in the future.

Trailheads

The Trails Committee should also review and refine the location and type of trailheads as indicated in the associated map and will establish trailhead standards for different types of trailheads.

There are eight proposed trailheads shown on Map 3-7 which will help provide greater access to regional trails and the foothill trail system. Parks may also serve as trailheads in the future if they are connected with the City's trail network, and can include amenities such as trail maps and information kiosks and bike repair stations.

Recommendations for Trails

The City should establish the Trails Committee as soon as possible, with the first priority being the development of a Trails Master Plan. The plan should be based on concepts and information provided in this plan, should include additional study and public involvement and should be closely coordinated with the Public Works Department and the City's *Transportation Master Plan*. The plan should recommend a preferred trail network, including trailheads, and should provide detailed trail and trailhead standards.



Example of an unpaved regional trail in a rural setting

The Trails Committee could also establish trail system priorities and help pursue grants and other funding sources to bring the trail vision to fruition.

3.5 Priorities, Construction Costs & Potential Funding Sources

As described in the preceding sections, numerous improvements and actions are required to ensure existing and future needs related to parks, open space, recreation and trails in Mapleton City are met. The following is a summary of the specific projects, probable costs and implementation tasks.

Establishing Priorities

Park and Open Space Priorities

Meeting Existing Park Needs
There are two main gaps in the park service and distribution areas for existing parks in the City. There are three recommended solutions to fill the gap as shown on Table 3-2. These include adding two Neighborhood Parks and one Community Park. It is recommended that these 16 acres be acquired by 2030 and developed by 2060.

Meeting Park Needs by 2030
Carrying the recommended future LOS of 4.0 forward to meet park needs through the 10-year planning period requires no additional public park land required by 2030 assuming the recommendations for filling the gap are implemented as recommended, the approved developer parks are constructed, and 10 acres of the dedicated park land are developed by the City. The City would actually have a surplus of 13.9 acres at that point.

Meeting Park Needs at Build-Out
With a projected population of 29,859, Mapleton will need a total of 5.1 additional acres to meet future park needs, assuming the additional 10 acres of dedicated park land is developed and that the pressurized irrigation pond is converted to a Community Park by 2060. It is recommended that new parks be developed toward the upper end of the recommended acreage ranges established in the park standards when possible.

Adopting Minimum Standards and Upgrading Existing Parks
In order to meet 2020 Level-of-Service needs and to bring existing parks up to proposed standards, Mapleton needs to add two basketball courts, and one pavilion/gazebo, pickleball court, skate/bike park, splash pad/water feature and tennis court[1]. As shown in Table 3-10, the total probable costs for these amenities is $1,290,000.

To ensure existing and future parks meet community needs, the minimum park standards presented in Section 3.2 should be adopted as official City policy. New parks should include amenities and features to meet the minimum park standards, and surrounding neighbors and other community stakeholders should be consulted during design to ensure new parks meet the needs of the neighborhood and community. The implementation should have a level of flexibility to encourage creative design solutions that capitalize on the unique opportunities and setting of each park location.

A comprehensive *Wayfinding and Signage Plan* is also recommended to expand the knowledge and use of the City's parks, open space, recreation and trails system.

Residents indicated strong support for the acquisition of additional open space by the City. Mapleton should continue to secure additional open space as opportunities arise, expanding the existing network to help connect connects parks, trails and open spaces, and preserving the unique natural drainages, foothills and agricultural lands that form the framework of the open space system.

Recreation and Community Events and Arts Priorities

Mapleton should continue its successful recreation programs and community events and arts activities, touching base with residents and participants on a regular basis to ensure needs and desires are being met. As the community grows, the City should look at all possibilities for expanding adult programs and meeting future needs, including potential partnering opportunities for the provision of community and recreation facilities.

Trails Priorities

The City should establish a Trails Committee as soon as possible to take the ideas and recommendations in this plan forward as part of a comprehensive Trails Master Plan. A comprehensive wayfinding and signage system will tie the system together and provide users with important information on use, directions to key destinations and offer an opportunity for branding and promoting a unique identity for the City's trail system.

Acquisition & Development Costs

Park and Open Space Costs

Table 3-10 summarizes the costs to upgrade existing parks and meet amenity levels-of-service needs. Table 3.11 summarizes the likely total costs to meet amenity needs, acquire and develop parks during the next ten years (2030) and at build-out in 2060, as described previously. Acquisition costs are estimated at $165,000 per acre, which is based on information provided by City staff. Development costs are estimated at $250,000 per acre for parks.

Table 3-10: Probable Costs for Upgrading Existing Parks and Meeting Amenity Levels-of-Service Needs

Amenity	Total Amenities Required to meet both LOS and Park Standards	Probable Costs	Unit	Total
Basketball Court	2	$100,000	Each	$200,000
Skate/Bike Park	1	$300,000	Each	$300,000
Pickleball Court	1	$50,000	Each	$60,000
Splash Pad/Water Feature	1	$750,000	Each	$750,000
Pavilions/Gazebo	1	$80,000	Each	$80,000
Tennis Court	1	$100,000	Each	$100,000
			Total	**$1,290,000**

Table 3-11: Preliminary Opinion of Probable Costs for Parks

Item	Probable Cost
Meeting Standards	
Cost to Upgrade Existing Parks & Meet Amenity LOS	$1,290,000
Subtotal Meeting Standards	**$1,290,000**
Meeting Needs by 2030	
Developer-Provided Parks 33.1 acres (20 acres undeveloped land to be dedicated to the City)	$0
Develop Park Land Dedicated to City (10 of 20 acres by 2030)	$2,500,000
Cost to Acquire Neighborhood Park A (5 acres)	$825,000
Cost to Acquire Proposed Community Park B (10 acres)	$1,650,000
Cost to Acquire Proposed Neighborhood Park C (5 acres)	$825,000
Subtotal Meeting Needs by 2030	**$5,800,000**
Meeting Needs by Build-Out in 2060	
Develop Park Land Dedicated to City (Remaining 10 of 20 acres)	$2,500,000
Cost to Develop Neighborhood Park A (5 acres)	$1,250,000
Cost to Develop Proposed Community Park B (10 acres)	$2,500,000
Cost to Develop Proposed Neighborhood Park C (5 acres)	$1,250,000
Cost to Develop PI Pond at Community Park (18.5 acres total, assumes 5 acres to develop)	$1,250,000
Cost to Acquire and Develop Park Land to Meet Needs by Build-Out (5.1 acres)	$2,116,000
Subtotal Build-Out Needs	**$10,866,500**
Other Projects	
Cost to Develop and Implement Wayfinding and Signage Plan	$200,000
Subtotal Other Projects	**$200,000**
Total	**$18,156,500**

As summarized in the Table 3-11, $18,156,500 is required to upgrade existing parks to meet proposed standards, to fill existing the distribution

gap, to meet park acquisition and development needs by build-out, and to implement a *Wayfinding and Signage Master Plan*.

Recreation, Community Events and Arts Costs

There are no direct cost implications for the City for recreation, community events and arts at this time. This element: should be updated as programs and facilities are identified in the future.

Trail Costs

Specific trail costs will be established by the Trails Committee as part of creating a detail *Trail Master Plan*. Since it is assumed that on-street bicycle facilities will be constructed in conjunction with roadway development projects, those costs may or may not be included in the Trails Master Plan.

Total Probable Costs

The **total probable costs for developing the proposed improvements through build-out in 2060 is $18,156,500** (see Table 3-11 for details).

Deferred Maintenance/Replacement Costs

Mapleton City maintains its parks, open spaces and trails at a high standard. This is reflected by the generally positive comments received as part of the public input process, and the specific lack of comments related to maintenance issues. Nevertheless, it may be helpful to establish an annual budget to address the ongoing needs for replacing/upgrading playgrounds, parking lots and other park amenities, to address deferred maintenance needs, to complete special park and trail enhancement projects, and to ensure that existing and future park and trail amenities do not fall behind on maintenance.

For rough planning purposes, five-percent of the probable costs for park acquisition and development has been earmarked for deferred maintenance/replacement through anticipated build-out in 2060, a forty-year period (rounded up to the nearest $5,000). This results in an **annual budget of $25,000** ($18,156,500 x .05 / 40 years = $22,696) specifically for addressing these traditionally-overlooked and under-funded needs.

Rental Income

It should be noted that the City receives income from rentals at the Harvest Park Event Center, the Community Center, Memorial Hall and various pavilions throughout the community. This plan recommends earmarking those funds for parks and recreation specific funding. In 2019, the City received over $91,000 from more than 280 events and rentals. Added to the deferred maintenance/replacement budget described previously, this funding source could help Mapleton stay on top of these on-going demands.

Establishing Funding Priorities

Establishing funding priorities for parks, open space, recreation and trails is a challenge for communities with limited resources and diverse needs. Key considerations when prioritizing specific projects follow. One of the key steps is to establish budgets for the acquisition of land as soon as possible in order to avoid escalating acquisition costs over time.

Table 3-12 is an Action Plan that summarizes short, medium and long-term implementation actions and priorities. Section 1 of the table addresses recommended capital facility improvements and operations and maintenance, while Section 2 addresses the policy actions that are described in *Section 3.5: Goals and Policies*. In order to meet future needs, it is critical that the suggested improvements be made according to the corresponding 2030 and 2060 schedules.

Project Prioritization Considerations

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

Table 3-12: Action/Implementation Plan

		Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 - 10 years 2020-2030	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2030 - 2040	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20 years+ (through build-out) 2040 - 2060+
	Capital Facility Improvements				
	Parks and Open Space				
1	Utilize 3.98 acres per 1,000 population as the future level of service through build-out.				
2	Upgrade existing parks to meet standards and amenity levels of service.				
3	Acquire the proposed 20 acres of park land to fill existing gaps by 2030.				
4	Develop the proposed 20 acres of park land to fill existing gaps by 2060.				
5	Develop 10 acres of Park Land Dedicated to the City by 2030.				
6	Develop the remaining 10 acres of Park Land Dedicated to the City between 2030 and 2060.				
7	Ensure construction of 13.1 acres of parks slated to be provided by developers to meet needs by 2030.				
8	Acquire 5.1 acres of park land to meet needs by 2030.				
9	Develop 5.1 acres of park land to meet needs by 2060.				
10	Develop PI Pond as Community Park between 2030 and 2060.				
11	Develop and install City-wide wayfinding and signage system for the parks, open space, recreation and trails system.				
12	Acquire additional open space with a focus on expanding existing open space areas, protecting natural drainages and preserving agricultural land.				
	Policy Actions				
	Parks and Open Space				
13	As the community grows ensure that the recommended LOS is maintained.				
14	Pursue Neighborhood and Community Parks (5 acres or larger) in the future to meet the needs of the community while minimizing the maintenance demands associated with smaller parks.				
15	Adopt the minimum development standards for parks detailed in this plan as a City policy.				
16	Design and develop all new parks with amenities and features that meet the established standards, and allow and encourage public input on the design.				

Table 3-12: Action/Implementation Plan (continued)

		Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 - 10 years 2020-2030	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2030 - 2040	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20 years+ (through build-out) 2040 - 2060+
17	Update City development codes to reflect that detention basins should be amenitized and landscaped appropriately in order to count toward meeting the open space requirement for development projects.				
18	Modify zoning as needed to require developer participation in the provision of parks, recreation and trails amenities.				
19	Update annual budgets to ensure funding for operation and maintenance of City parks and other land the City maintains is sufficient to meet needs.				
20	Establish an annual budget for deferred maintenance and park upgrades.				
21	Designate City facility rental income for parks and recreation system improvements and operations.				
22	Protect the City's investment in sports fields by resting fields on a regular basis to prevent damage by overuse.				
23	Continue to maintain an up-to-date inventory of all parks, park facilities and parkways, documenting and implementing improvements according to a feasible schedule.				
24	Apply design standards for all parks in a way that helps reduce maintenance requirements while promoting better long-term use of public parks and recreation amenities.				
25	Increase the variety of amenities in parks to promote better long-term use of parks.				
26	Provide amenities and facilities to help residents "self-maintain" their parks and park facilities (trash receptacles, animal waste containers, hose bibs, pet clean-up stations, etc.)				
27	Acquire open space as opportunities arise, focusing on natural open lands, drainage corridors and agricultural lands.				
28	Work with Utah County and the State of Utah to ensure that City, county and state statutes and regulations are met as new facilities are developed.				

Table 3-12: Action/Implementation Plan (continued)

		Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 - 10 years 2020-2030	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2030 - 2040	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20 years+ (through build-out) 2040 - 2060+
	Recreation and Community Events and Arts				
29	Survey residents on a regular basis to make sure programs are meeting needs.				
30	Partner with other public and private agencies, facilities, organizations and groups to provide additional facilities and programs, including the Nebo School District and private developers.				
31	Continue to support committees that plan and provide high quality community events and arts activities.				
	Trails				
32	Establish a Trails Committee to provide planning and implementation oversight of the City's trail system.				
33	Task the Trails Committee with the development of a detailed, comprehensive Trail System Master Plan based on this plan and additional public involvement as needed, including proposed trail alignments, trail standards, proposed trailhead locations, trailhead standards, trail crossings, and recommendations for lighting and safety improvements.				
34	Install the Trail Committee's proposed trail network by buildout, including other trail system improvements.				
35	Make trail maps available to the public in print and online formats.				
36	Develop an accessible network of pedestrian supportive infrastructure, including sidewalks, curb ramps, and trails near existing parks and other high-use destinations.				
37	Continually evaluate system-wide trail needs as part of future planning initiatives, focusing on closing gaps, developing trailheads, and improving connections with existing and future neighborhoods, destinations, parks and recreation facilities, and future transit stations.				
38	Require private development projects to finance and install bicycle facilities, sidewalks, and trails as appropriate and where recommended in the Transportation Master Plan and the Trail Committee's plan.				
39	Task the Trail Committee with coordinating with the Nebo School District on a Safe Routes to School program with an emphasis on trail linkages.				

Table 3-12: Action/Implementation Plan (continued)

		Immediate Implementation	Short-Term Implementation 0 - 10 years 2020-2030	Medium-Term Implementation 10 - 20 years 2030 - 2040	Medium to Long-Term Implementation 20 years+ (through build-out) 2040 - 2060+
40	Work with Nebo School District, the Mapleton City Police Department, the Utah Department of Transportation, Utah County, local developers and neighborhood groups to identify and clearly mark appropriate trails and routes.				
41	Install a safe system of trail lighting and emergency response stations along paved trails where appropriate, as per the recommendations of the Trails Committee.				
42	Ensure that maintenance routines include the control of weeds (particularly thorny species), the removal of trash and debris, and selective plowing of key routes to facilitate winter trail use.				
43	Promote an "Adopt a Trail" program to encourage trail user assistance in maintaining the trail system. Encourage participants to become involved in all aspects of trails development, through maintenance and long-term improvements.				
44	Provide a bicycle and pedestrian network that is safe and attractive to all users, including women, children and the elderly.				
45	Ensure that the Wayfinding and Signage System provides clear information to users about how to access trails and proper trail behavior, including allowed uses and other regulations.				
	Other				
46	Utilize drip irrigation, moisture sensors, central control systems and appropriate plant materials and soil amendments to create a more sustainable parks and recreation system.				
47	Utilize industry best practices to make sure plants are water-wise, regionally-appropriate and as low maintenance where appropriate to reduce maintenance and water demands.				
48	Balance the use of manicured lawn in active fields and open lawn areas with more natural open space around the perimeter of parks and along trail corridors to reduce the maintenance and irrigation requirements for these more passive landscape areas.				

Existing Funding Sources

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

- **General Funds**- funds that come through government levies such as property and sales taxes that are divided up as the City sees fit.
- **Park Improvement Funds** - impact fees assessed with new development and redevelopment to provide comparable level of service for parks as the City grows.
- **Enterprise Funds** - business-type funds where governments charge fees for programs and services and then use the money to pay for those services.
- **Bonds** - debt obligations issued by government entities.

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

Funding Options for Larger Projects

General Obligation Bonds

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

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

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

It should also be noted that a G.O. bond election, if successful, would only cover the financing of capital expenditures for the facility. Facility revenues and/or other city funds would still be needed to pay for the operation and maintenance expenses of the facilities.

State law limitations on the amount of General Obligation indebtedness for this type of facility are quite high with the limit being 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.

<u>Advantages of G.O. bonds:</u>

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

<u>Disadvantages of G.O. bonds:</u>

- 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

Utah State law allows 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. Due to the fact that (1) most cities rely heavily on their sales tax revenues for their operations; and (2) 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 the reliance on sales tax revenues for the general operations of most communities, existing sales tax revenues would have to be diverted to repay the bonds, 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.

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

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 40 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 recreation facility or similar major project, which 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. The ability to utilize this mechanism by cities joined together under an inter-local cooperative would need to be explored with legal counsel. There are several issues that would need to be considered such as ownership of the facility as a local government can only assess property owners within its proper legal boundaries.

<u>Advantages of SAA Bonds:</u>

- Assessments provide a 'new' revenue source to pay for the capital expense
- No general vote required (but those assessed can challenge the creation)

<u>Disadvantages of SAA Bonds:</u>

- 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

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.

<u>Advantages of Lease Revenue Bonds:</u>

- No general vote required
- No specific revenue pledge required

<u>Disadvantages of Lease Revenue Bonds:</u>

- 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

Transient Room Tax Revenue Bonds

Transient Room Tax Revenue Bonds are similar to Sales Tax Revenue Bonds and are paid from excise tax revenues governed pursuant to Utah State Code. Without the need for a vote, cities and counties may issue bonds payable solely from excise taxes levied by the city, county or those levied by the State of Utah and rebated to the city or county, such as gasoline taxes or sales taxes.

For all sales and excise tax bonds, there exists in State law a non-impairment clause that restricts the State's ability to change the distribution formula in such a way that would harm bondholders while local governments have debt outstanding.

Tax Increment Financing (Utah Community Development & Renewal Agencies Act (CDRA))

Tax increment financing can be an attractive option to communities, developers and landowners because it provides public assistance and funding for improvements, infrastructure, land write-downs, etc., in partnership with private investment in an area. The purpose is to encourage development to take place in areas that are deteriorating, to create jobs, or to assist with important community projects.

The main steps in establishing a tax increment area include:

- Formation of a Community Development Redevelopment Agency (must only be created once by a community, not for each project) –this step has already been completed by the City.
- Creation of a project area plan and budget
- Approval of taxing entities

Short-Term Financing

Short-term financing options are obligations that are remarketed or become due over a relatively short period of time. They are issued to provide working capital to pay operating expenses or provide interim short-term financing for capital projects.

There are several tools that can be used under this mechanism including:

- Tax & Revenue Anticipation Note (TRANs)
- Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs)
- Grant Anticipation Notes (GANs)
- Interim Warrants

Social Impact Bonds

Through Social Impact Bonds (SIB), or Pay for Success Bonds, governments collaborate with investors/funders and service providers to improve services for a disadvantaged population. In exchange for funding, a governmental entity sets specific, measurable goals for early prevention programs that will achieve clearly defined outcomes. The investors/funders provide the initial capital support and the municipality makes payments to the program as outcomes are reached.

Creation of a 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 can 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 can 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 Financing

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

Funding Options for Smaller Projects

Private Funding Sources

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 can cooperate and pool resources for recreation projects. There may be other opportunities as well which should be explored whenever possible to maximize recreation opportunities and minimize costs. To make these kinds of opportunities happen, there must be on-going and constant communication between residents, governments, business interests and others.

Heart of the Community Grant Programs (Project for Public Spaces)

The Heart of the Community Program began in April 2014 and is sponsored by Southwest Airlines. Southwest Airlines has partnered with the nonprofit Project for Public Spaces (PPS) to leverage resources in order to strengthen connections between people and places. PPS is dedicated to building communities through planning, design, and education and aims to revitalize communities by creating spaces for members of the community to gather. The goal is to "capitalize on a community's assets and potential to create vibrant destinations—such as neighborhood gardens, community markets, and downtown squares."

Industrial Loan Companies (ILC) or Industrial Banks (IB)

Industrial Loan Companies (ILC) or Industrial Banks (IB) are financial institutions in the United States that lend money for all kinds of consumer and commercial projects. Many of the largest ILCs are located in the State of Utah. ILCs like other commercial banks have community reinvestment requirements (CRA credits, as discussed in this document) that encourage lending within the market areas in which they operate.

Point of Sale Fundraising

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

ZAP Taxes

Zoo, Arts and Park (ZAP) taxes have been very effective in raising funds for a range of recreation, trails, and arts projects. This program is administered by Salt Lake County, which receives one penny for every $10.00 purchased, and redistributes the funds to more than 160 qualified parks, recreation cultural organizations and events. The existing ZAP tax was recently approved, and will be in effect for a ten-year period.

Park and Recreation Impact Fees

The City is developing an impact fee program for park, recreation and trail projects concurrent to this planning process. 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 or redevelopment. 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 City residents.

Dedications and Development Agreements

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

Park Utility Fee

A park utility fee is charged as a specified amount per housing unit in connection with the utility bill. The revenue may be used to pay for park and public lands maintenance and operations. A park utility fee provides a dedicated stream of funding for parks and public lands regardless of appropriations from the general fund. The fee may be determined by a set project cost or ongoing maintenance, based on the number of units within the city. The fee is collected simultaneously with the utility fee each month.

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.

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 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.

Local, State and Federal Programs

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

These include:

- USFWS Sharon Steel Natural Resource Damage Assessment
- Jordan River Commission Corridor Grants
- Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation Grants
- Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands Grants
- Utah Division of Water Quality Nonpoint Source Grants
- Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Invasive Species Management Grants
- Utah State Parks Recreation and Trails Program
- Salt Lake County Tourism, Community and Cultural Centers Grants

Land and Water Conservation Fund

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

TIGER Discretionary Grants

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, "the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 appropriated $500 million for National Infrastructure Investments otherwise known as TIGER grants. As with previous rounds of TIGER, funds for the FY 2016 TIGER program are to be awarded on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area or a region.

TIGER Discretionary Grants have supported innovative projects, including multi-modal and multi-jurisdictional projects which are difficult to fund through traditional federal programs. Successful TIGER projects leverage resources, encourage partnership, catalyze investment and growth, fill a critical void in the transportation system or provide a substantial benefit to the nation, region or metropolitan area in which the project is located. The 2016 TIGER grant program will continue to make transformative surface transportation investments that dramatically improve the status quo by providing significant and measurable improvements over existing conditions."

Federal Recreational Trails Program

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

Utah Trails and Pathways/Non-Motorized Program

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

In-Kind and Donated Services or Funds

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

- Fund-raising and volunteer support of Mapleton's parks, open spaces, recreation facilities and trails;
- Adopt-a-park or adopt-a-trail, whereby a service organization or group either raises funds or constructs a given facility with in-kind services;
- Corporate sponsorships, whereby businesses or large corporations provide funding for a facility, as per an adopt-a-trail and adopt-a-park program; or
- Public trail and park facility construction programs, in which local citizens donate their time and effort to planning and implementing trail projects and park improvements.

3.6 Goals, Policies & Implementation Measures

Parks & Open Space Goals & Policies

Goal 1: Assure that Mapleton Residents Have Adequate Access to Parks.

Policy 1.1: Meet the recommended Level of Service (LOS) for parks of 4.0 acres per 1,000 population in the future.

a. *Implementation Measure:* Acquire 20 acres of park land to fill the existing service area gap by 2030.
b. *Implementation Measure:* Develop 20 acres of park land to fill the existing service area gap between 2030 and 2060.
c. *Implementation Measure:* Ensure development of 13.1 acres of approved developer parks to meet need by 2030.
d. *Implementation Measure:* Develop 10 acres of dedicated park land to meet need by 2030.
e. *Implementation Measure:* Explore an agreement for Mapleton resident access to Bartholomew Park with Springville City.
f. *Implementation Measure:* Develop remaining 10 acres of dedicated park land to meet need between 2030 and 2060.
g. *Implementation Measure:* Develop PI Pond as a Community Park between 2030 and 2060.
h. *Implementation Measure:* Acquire and develop an additional 9.9 acres of park land to meet needs between 2030 and build-out in 2060.
i. *Implementation Measure:* As the community grows ensure that the recommended LOS is maintained.
j. *Implementation Measure:* Develop and implement a Wayfinding and Signage System for the City so residents have ample information about available facilities and amenities.

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

a. *Implementation Measure:* Pursue Neighborhood and Community Parks (parks 3 acres or larger) in the future to meet the needs of the community while minimizing the maintenance demands associated with smaller parks.
b. *Implementation Measure:* Update City development codes to reflect that detention basins should be amenitized and landscaped appropriately in order to count toward meeting the open space requirement for development projects.
c. *Implementation Measure:* Modify zoning as needed to require developer participation in the provision of parks, recreation and trails amenities.

Policy 1.3 Upgrade existing parks to meet minimum park standards and amenity levels of service requirements and develop new parks with at least the minimum required amenities.

a. *Implementation Measure:* Upgrade existing parks to meet the minimum requirements for amenities and features where possible.
b. *Implementation Measure:* Adopt the minimum development standards for parks detailed in this plan as a City policy or ordinance.
c. *Implementation Measure:* Design and develop all new parks with amenities and features that meet the established standards, and allow and encourage public input on the design.

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

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

a. *Implementation Measure:* Establish an annual budget for deferred maintenance and park upgrades.
b. *Implementation Measure:* Designate City facility rental income for parks and recreation system improvements and operations.

c. *Implementation Measure:* Protect the City's investment in sports fields by resting fields on a regular basis to prevent damage by overuse.

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

e. *Implementation Measure:* Continue to maintain an up-to-date inventory of all parks, park facilities and parkways, documenting and implementing improvements according to a feasible schedule.

f. *Implementation Measure:* Apply design standards for all parks in a way that helps reduce maintenance requirements while promoting better long-term use of public parks and recreation amenities.

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

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

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

Policy 3.1: Expand Mapleton's open space system as part of a flexible and opportunistic approach.

a. *Implementation Measure:* Acquire open space as opportunities arise, focusing on natural open lands, drainage corridors and agricultural lands.

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

Recreation & Community Events & Arts Goals & Policies

Goal 4: Assure that Mapleton Residents Have Access to High Quality Recreation and Arts Facilities and Programs.

Policy 4.1: Continue to provide a diverse range of programs to residents.

a. *Implementation Measure:* Survey residents on a regular basis to make sure programs are meeting needs.

b. *Implementation Measure:* Expand adult recreation programs.

c. *Implementation Measure:* Partner with other public and private agencies, facilities, organizations and groups to provide additional facilities and programs, including the Nebo School District and private developers.

d. *Implementation Measure:* Continue to support committees that plan and provide high quality community events and arts activities.

Trails Goals & Policies

Goal 5: Implement the Recommended Trail Facilities.

Policy 5.1: Assure that Mapleton's Trail System Meets Public Needs and Expectations.

a. *Implementation Measure:* Establish a Trails Committee to provide planning and implementation oversight of the City's trail system.

b. *Implementation Measure:* Task the Trails Committee with the development of a detailed, comprehensive Trail System Master Plan based on this plan and additional public involvement as needed, including proposed trail alignments, trail standards, proposed trailhead locations, trailhead standards, trail crossings, and recommendations for lighting and safety improvements.

c. *Implementation Measure:* Install the Trail Committee's proposed trail network by build-out, including other trail system improvements.

d. *Implementation Measure:* Make trail maps available to the public in print and online formats.

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

Policy 5.2: Require trail master planning to be incorporated into community planning, land use planning and the development review process of Mapleton City, including the development of trailheads and access to trails.

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

b. *Implementation Measure:* Require private development projects to finance and install bicycle facilities, sidewalks, and trails as appropriate and where recommended in the Transportation Master Plan and the Trail Committee's plan.

Policy 5.3 Maintain trails as safe, attractive and comfortable amenities for the community.

a. *Implementation Measure:* Task the Trail Committee with coordinating with the Nebo School District on a Safe Routes to School program with an emphasis on trail linkages.

b. *Implementation Measure:* Work with Nebo School District, the Mapleton City Police Department, the Utah Department of Transportation, Utah County, local developers and neighborhood groups to identify and clearly mark appropriate trails and routes.

c. *Implementation Measure:* Install a safe system of trail lighting and emergency response stations along paved trails where appropriate, as per the recommendations of the Trails Committee.

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

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

f. *Implementation Measure:* Provide a bicycle and pedestrian network that is safe and attractive to all users, including women, children and the elderly.

g. *Implementation Measure:* Ensure that the Wayfinding and Signage System provides clear information to users about how to access trails and proper trail behavior, including allowed uses and other regulations.

Other Goals & Policies

Goal 6: Promote Water Conservation and Similar Practices to Help Ensure Mapleton's Parks and Recreation System is Sustainable and Resilient

Policy 6.1: As new parks, open spaces, recreation facilities and trails are developed, utilize the most up-to-date technologies to conserve water and other resources in public parks and associated facilities.

a. *Implementation Measure:* Utilize drip irrigation, moisture sensors, central control systems and appropriate plant materials and soil amendments to create a more sustainable parks and recreation system.

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

c. *Implementation Measure:* Balance the use of manicured lawn in active fields and open lawn areas with more natural open space around the perimeter of parks and along trail corridors to reduce the maintenance and irrigation requirements for these more passive landscape areas.