



Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Plan

2021-2025



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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This Outdoor Recreation Plan (ORP) was prepared pursuant to Wisconsin Statute §23.30 Outdoor Recreation Program. This section serves "to promote, encourage, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive long-range plan to acquire, maintain, and develop for public use, those areas of the state best adapted to the development of a comprehensive system of state and local outdoor recreation facilities and services..."

Submission of this adopted ORP to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources establishes eligibility for the local unit of government to apply for a variety of Federal and State Aids for outdoor recreation (Chapter NR 50.06(4), Wisconsin administrative code).

A. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this outdoor recreation plan is to provide continued direction toward meeting the current and future recreation needs of the Village of Kronenwetter.

Adoption of this plan by the Kronenwetter Village Board (by resolution) and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) will continue the Village's eligibility for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON), and Stewardship Fund money.

Non-profit groups, foundations, and the general public may also use this document to coordinate their own private efforts for developing outdoor recreation facilities.

B. PROVISIONS FOR UPDATING PLAN

Plan amendments are common and should be considered part of the planning process. They frequently represent good implementation or plan usage and should be acceptable for consideration by local decision makers.

Annual review of the plan recommendations and capital improvement list by Kronenwetter's CLIPP Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turn over in elected officials after an election.

Process:

1. Kronenwetter's CLIPP Committee reviews plan and takes a vote on what changes to make.
2. Village Board adopts changes by resolution.
3. Those changes and a copy of the approval resolution are forwarded to the DNR's Community Financial Assistance staff in Eau Claire. Submission of the changes and resolution automatically constitutes DNR grant eligibility for those changes.

Establishing a **full plan update every five years** will assure that the plan reflects changes in the recreational needs of the Village, and will extend the community's eligibility for grant programs for another 5 years.

Submission of 1) the revised plan, and 2) the Village Board resolution approving the plan, to the DNR is the final step to extending the ORP for another 5 years. DNR approval of the ORP will come if the correct process was followed.

C. REFERENCE PLANS

This Kronenwetter ORP continues the Village's recreation planning in official park plans since 2013. Each plan listed below affects outdoor recreation in the Village of Kronenwetter:

Village of Kronenwetter Comprehensive Plan 2019

This document covers all types of development that may occur throughout Kronenwetter, and encourages the Village to continue improving amenities at existing parks. Below is the plan's goal and objectives that relate to outdoor recreation:

Goal: The Village will provide and support community facilities that are efficient, support resident's needs, and maintain reasonable tax rates.

Objectives:

- a. Strive to have a vibrant park system that provides recreational opportunities for residents of all ages.
- b. Look to improve or expand amenities at existing parks.
- c. Look to improve existing public space that is not currently developed or is underdeveloped.
- d. Develop a plan for funding improvements at existing and new undeveloped parks.
- e. Identify existing water access locations and make improvements when practical.
- f. Develop marketing material that emphasize the recreational activities available in the Village.
- g. Explore opportunities to develop more bicycle and hiking paths.
- h. Evaluate and consider developing standards for entrance signage into the Village.
- i. Evaluate and consider a wayfinding program for community facilities and landmarks.

Marathon County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2020-2024

Marathon County has recognized the importance of providing quality recreational opportunities to its residents by developing and updating a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP). The Marathon County Parks Department prepared this 5-year plan.

Additional county forest land is desired:

(See Map 2 for potential purchase areas.)

"RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2 NEW OR EXPANDED PARK FACILITIES

11. While not County Parks, additional land should also be acquired within existing Forest Units. Refer to the Marathon County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan for more details. There is land available within every County forest unit to increase total County acreage. This goal should be pursued in addition to identifying additional Forest Units, especially as

woodland may become available in the western half of the State.”

“Goal 1 - Provide an adequate and suitable park and forest land base for the outdoor recreational needs of our citizens.”

“Strategy D. Target acquisition of an average of 320 combined acres of park, forest, or trail lands per year by December 31, 2022.”

A new county park is proposed to serve the Kronenwetter/Rothschild/Weston area:

Park Acquisition/Development

“D. Access to parks outside of the Wausau metro should be increased for residents near Schofield and Weston. Likely sites in this area for potential new parks include areas near Ringle Marsh Forest Unit between Weston and Hatley. Site acquisition in this area would serve expanding population centers, and provide potential access to facilities in the west-central portion of the County. Growth projections to 2040 for these municipalities are the largest in the County, and access to additional recreational opportunities should be prioritized in this area.”

“E. Additional lands could be acquired for park use in southeastern Marathon County south of Mission Lake Park, likely north of Rosholt and to the east of Leather Camp Forest Unit. Parks in these areas would serve the southern Metro (Mosinee, Rothschild, Kronenwetter), as well as attract users from population centers in Portage County. The DNR owns Wetland Habitat in Bevent with adjacent woodland parcels containing potential for park and programming improvements.”

Marathon County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2006-2020

Note: This plan is undergoing full review in 2019 for another 15 years.

The Wausau and Marathon County Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Department completed the updating of its 15 Year County Forest Land Use Plan in early 2006. This plan will guide the management of the 28,623 acres of Marathon County Forests from 2006-2020. Aesthetic management zones and future forest blocking are shown in this plan.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan, 2018

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission created this document to guide the development of an interconnected bikeway system for the North Central Wisconsin Region at the 10-county level. Potential trail corridors are identified and improvement descriptions were created for each trail that exists to facilitate implementation.

Kronenwetter Recommendations:

In addition to Wausau MPO Bike Routes, and Kronenwetter’s own bike route, this 2018 plan recommends routes on all of CTH X and XX, and Maple Ridge Road.

Policy suggestions for improving biking and walking also are listed.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023

Every five years, the Wisconsin DNR publishes a SCORP as required by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. At its core, this SCORP is used to help allocate federal funds equitably among local communities, but the document also transcends many levels of outdoor recreation discussion and policy.

This SCORP lays out five overarching goals for outdoor recreation:

1. Boost participation in outdoor recreation.
 2. Grow partnerships.
 3. Provide high-quality experiences.
 4. Improve data to enhance visitor experiences and benefits.
 5. Enhance funding and financial stability.
- Park design and location criteria from SCORP are described in **Attachment A**.
 - SCORP identified outdoor recreation needs are in **Attachment D**.

State Trails Network Plan

This 2003 document clarifies the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) role and strategy in the provision of all types of trails. The plan identifies a series of potential trail corridors that would link existing trails, public lands, natural features, and communities. This statewide network of interconnected trails would be owned and maintained by municipalities, private entities, and partnerships of the two. Preserving transportation corridors, such as old rail lines, is specifically discussed as a very important strategy in the creation of recreational and alternative transportation corridors.

One Segment affects the Village of Kronenwetter:

Segment 18 – Tomahawk to Wisconsin Dells

A power line corridor along County Trunk Highway X from Wausau to Stevens Point should be considered a component of the statewide "backbone" trail system. This potential trail not only connects the communities of Wausau and Stevens Point, but also could link with the Green Circle State Trail and several other proposed trail corridors.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, 2006-2056

This WDNR report is a comprehensive inventory of the special places that will be critical to meet future conservation and outdoor recreation needs in Wisconsin for the next fifty years. The Land Legacy report recommends protection of these lands by using federal, state, and local funding opportunities; along with: possibly creating new kinds of incentives for landowners, working to craft comprehensive plans, or offering different types of technical assistance.

Each Legacy Area in Kronenwetter is summarized below with 5 stars representing the highest level for that category:

MW Middle Wisconsin River

Size	Large
Protection Initiated	Limited
Protection Remaining	Substantial
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆

As the Wisconsin River meanders across this ecological landscape, it flows through a number of communities, including Merrill, Wausau, Rothschild, and Mosinee. Surrounding land use is a mix of agricultural and forested land. Numerous hydroelectric facilities are found throughout this reach of the river. The middle portion of the Wisconsin River is an important biological and recreation corridor linking northern and southern Wisconsin.

Due to the proximity of several large population centers, this portion of the river receives substantial public use with recreational boating, fishing, and waterfowl hunting being particularly popular activities. Large numbers of anglers take advantage of the river's robust warmwater fishery, which includes muskies in the upper stretches, and walleye, smallmouth bass, and several other species elsewhere. The black redhorse is found below the dam in Wausau, the only place in the state that it is known to occur.

Upland forests in the area typically contain a mix of oaks, aspen, and conifers, while the floodplain forests dominated by silver maple, green ash, and hackberry. In concert with associated marshes, these forests provide important habitat for a variety of resident and migratory wildlife. In addition to its aesthetic value, maintaining natural shoreline along the river is important for maintaining and improving water quality. A protected corridor could possibly allow for the establishment of a network of recreation trails.

Chapter 2

BACKGROUND OF KRONENWETTER

A. INTRODUCTION

Potential opportunities and limitations start with understanding an area. This section provides a basic feel for what the Village of Kronenwetter looks like physically, demographically, and economically. With the vast undeveloped land base in Kronenwetter, this data is used to determine which resources to develop and which resources to protect or conserve.

Kronenwetter was a town where neighboring municipalities were annexing land until the Village incorporated in 2003. Kronenwetter retains that rural feel, even in the urban areas, to this day. The Village of Kronenwetter has a 2015 Census population of 7,406 people and is part of the Wausau urbanized area in Marathon County. Generally in the Village there has been a large demand for residential lots, and to a smaller extent demand for commercial lots. An industrial park with full utilities was developed in 2004 next to the interstate to accommodate the increasing demand for building factories and warehouses.

The natural features (e.g. wetlands, forest, wildlife, and steep slopes) are described and mapped in Chapter 2 of the Kronenwetter Comprehensive Plan of 2019 (not part of this plan). Waters are not impaired by pollution, nor are waters listed as Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest (two creeks are listed, but the aquatic species of concern occurs farther south in those streams out of Kronenwetter per Emma Pelton of DNR in Madison on March 2, 2012). Waters in Kronenwetter are not designated by DNR as outstanding resource waters or exceptional resource waters. The water resources, park locations, and road layout exist on **Map 1A**.

B. LAND USE

The Village is located on 52.3 square miles of land along the eastern shore of the Wisconsin River. Flat, wooded topography, agricultural and undeveloped land in the southern half of the Village, a high water table, and sandy soils exist throughout the Village. The high water table affects the depth that basements can be excavated, which can be seen in the “Kronenwetter Ranch” style house. A half flight of stairs is built to access the raised main level of the house, and a half flight of stairs also leads to the basement that is partially raised out of the ground. Wetlands exist throughout the Village connected to waterways. Sand point wells are used locally to water lawns.

County forest acreage covers about 4,300 of the about 18,400 wooded acres in the eastern part of the Village. The industrial park, other industrial lands, and commercial lands comprise of about 620 acres. Residential land covers about 2,875 acres. Agricultural and open lands comprise of the largest land use with about 9,500 acres.

C. DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2019, about 7,826 people lived in the Village, which is a 616 person increase since 2010. See Table 1.

According to WDOA's Demographic Services Center, Marathon County's population growth rate was much less than the State as a whole. Natural population changes (the difference between births and deaths) accounted for a 2.5% increase in Marathon County's population, while accounting for a 2.3% increase for the State in 2019. Net migration (the difference of residents moving in and out of Marathon County) accounted for about a 1.1% decrease in population, while the State broke even. (WDOA)

Table 1: Population

Minor Civil Division	2010	2019	Net Change	Percentage Change
Village of Kronenwetter	7,210	7,826	616	8.5
Marathon County	134,063	134,517	454	0.3
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,843,443	156,457	2.8

Source: U.S. Census 2010; WDOA Demographic Services Center (1/1/2019)

In 2015, Kronenwetter's actual population estimate was 7,525, per WDOA, so it is tracking well with what DOA projected from the 2010 Census population of Kronenwetter. Projections in Table 2 from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's (WDOA) Demographic Services Center show Kronenwetter gaining 2,190 people (29%) from 2015-2040.

Table 2: Kronenwetter Population Projections

2010 Census	2015 Projections	2020 Projections	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2035 Projections	2040 Projections
7,210	7,540	8,185	8,765	9,295	9,730	9,730

Source: U.S. Census, & WDOA Demographic Services Center

Kronenwetter's 2010 population consists of 95.2% white, 3.9% Asian, 0.5% Native American, 0.4% African American, and 0.7% some other race per the U.S. Census.

Table 3: Age of Population, 2017

	Kronenwetter	Marathon County	Wisconsin
17 and Younger	1,756 (23.3%)	31,512 (23.3%)	1,293,950 (22.5%)
18 to 65 years old	4,839 (64.2%)	81,927 (60.5%)	3,572,543 (61.9%)
65 and older	939 (12.5%)	21,854 (16.2%)	896,724 (15.6%)
Total Population	7,534	135,293	5,763,217
Median Age	40.9	40.7	39.2

Source: 2017 ACS, U.S. Census.

Table 3 shows that Kronenwetter's 2017 population had the same percentage of residents under 17 years old as Marathon County and a higher percentage than the State. Kronenwetter had a younger population than Marathon County as shown with a much lower percentage of 65 and older residents; and younger than the State too.

D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 2017, Kronenwetter had a 77.7% labor force participation rate, and about 2.0% unemployment (2017 ACS, U.S. Census).

The Village's median household income in 2017 was \$83,553, and the per capita income was \$33,780 (2017 ACS, U.S. Census).

Of the 4,415 workers who lived in Kronenwetter in 2017, 86.0 percent drove alone to work, 8.3 percent carpooled, 1.6 percent walked, 0.8 percent took other means, and 3.3 percent worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 23.5 minutes.

Manufacturing, the largest industry super-sector in Marathon County by employment, gained 513 jobs from 2017 to 2018, increasing at a rate of 3.15%. This industry super-sector displayed the greatest numerical gain of jobs. Public Administration, the industry super-sector displaying the greatest proportional increase of jobs, gained 78 jobs from 2017 to 2018, increasing at a rate of 4.13%. Natural Resources & Mining, the super-sector displaying the greatest proportional loss, lost 68 jobs, decreasing at a rate of -5.78%. (OEA, WDWD)

Roughly 85% of Marathon County residents work within the county. This is significantly higher than the median of 65% for Wisconsin counties, ranking Marathon as the 5th highest county in terms of the percent of residents who work within the county. The exceptional retention rate implies that nearby counties are likely offering fewer or less desirable job opportunities. (OEA, WDWD)

Marathon's unemployment rate of 2.7% in 2018 is considerably low, historically speaking, significantly lower than the 10-year average. This rate is similar to the rates experienced during the booming economy of the late 1990s, when many counties hit their previous historical lows. (WDOA)

Employment across all industries in Marathon County is expected to grow by 7.3% between 2016 and 2026, or 16,095 workers. This projection only forecasts levels of filled positions rather than potential demand. (OEA, WDWD)

Baby boomers continue to exit the workforce in great numbers. However, the labor force participation rates for workers over 55 years of age have risen significantly. The need or want to remain in the workforce has assisted in staving off more severe worker shortages. (OEA, WDWD)

Chapter 3

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The Village of Kronenwetter maintains a park system that consists of about 93 acres. This acreage does not include trails. Public schools also have playgrounds that are generally open to the public after school hours. See **Maps 1A & 1B** for all parklands and trails listed below.

Each park classification description (in each text box) is from the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), 2011-2016, and is in Attachment A.

Water Access Points

Water Access Points are boat or carry-in canoe landings. Not all boats can access each site.

Bull Junior Creek Natural Area – This property consists of 15.2 acres of land on the north side of Bull Junior Creek along Sunkist Street. No landing or other development exists at this site.

Fox Ridge Water Access – This property consists of 4 acres of land on the north side of Bull Junior Creek on Pleasant Drive. No landing or other development exists at this site.

Gardner Park Road Water Access – This property consists of a 50 foot strip of land joining Gardner Road to the Wisconsin River, for a total of approximately 0.35 acres. No landing or other development exists at this site.

Nelson Road Water Access – This property consists of a 60 foot strip of land joining West Nelson Road to the back waters of Wisconsin River, for a total of approximately 0.62 acres. No landing or other development exists at this site.

River Oaks Water Access – This property consists of a 60 foot strip of land joining River Oaks Trail to the Wisconsin River, for a total of approximately 0.2 acres. Limited development exists at this site.

Wood Road Water Access – This property consists of a 60 foot strip of land joining Wood Road to Bull Junior Creek, for a total of about 8 acres. No development exists at this site.

Linear Parks

Linear Parks are trails that may have various lengths. (See Attachment A.)

Snowmobile Trails – Marathon County has 790 miles of snowmobile trails that are maintained by multiple snowmobile clubs. These trails pass through Kronenwetter on non-permanent easements.

Bike Trails – The Village Bike Route is an approximately 20 mile bicycle route that is marked in the Village. Several Wausau Area bike routes are numerically signed through Kronenwetter, which connect Kronenwetter to neighboring communities. See **Map 2** for all bike routes.

Multi-Use Paths in Kronenwetter:

All of the following paths are available for walking and bicycling. See **Map 1B**.

- Kronenwetter Drive Path
- Maple Ridge Road Overpass Path
- Municipal Ponds Trail
- Old Highway 51 Path
- Kowalski Road Overpass Path
- Everest Woods Trail

Mini Parks

Mini Parks: *Generally less than 5 acres, these parks are special areas that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. One prominent feature or recreation facility like a playground may be present as the purpose of this park. The **service area** for this park **if a playground exists** generally is a ½ mile radius, and a population of 2,000-3,000 people. (See Attachment A.)*

Each listing with a **bold title** represents a park available to the public. Listings with *italic titles* represent park like facilities at institutions that may be available during non-use times.

Gooding Park: This 5.6 acre park is located at 2200 Old Highway 51. There is a grill, picnic tables, portable restrooms, and a shelter.

Evergreen Elementary School (K-5) – A 3.36 acre playground and outdoor play area exists at this D.C. Everest school, which is located next to I-39 on Pine Road. This facility is available to the public during non-school hours.

Bethlehem Lutheran Church – About a 0.25 acre playground and open yard exist at this private facility, which may be open to the public when not in use by church members.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks: Centrally located spaces of 5 to 25 acres that serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood are good neighborhood parks. Active and passive recreational activities in this park classification include field, court, and ball games; skating; crafts; and picnicking. Facilities may also include a playground, wading pool, ball field, multi-activity field, ball diamond, tennis courts, skatepark, and shelter. Trees, open fields, and undeveloped natural areas are also desirable components of neighborhood parks. The service area for this park generally is a 1 mile radius, and a population of 2,000-5,000 people. (See Attachment A.)

Friendship Park: This 6.4 acre park is located at 2350 Sunny Meadow Drive. Facilities at this park include a high school/college regulation sized basketball court, tennis courts, a play field, volleyball court, dog park, indoor restrooms, a shelter, and a playground at this facility.

Norm Plaza Memorial Park: This 3.6 acre park is located at 1077 Russell Street on the west side of the Village. There is a soccer field, a basketball court, a grill, picnic tables, playground equipment and a shelter with electrical outlets.

Seville Park: This 4.2 acre park is located at 2200 Glendalen Road. There is a playground area, portable restroom, sand volleyball court, and picnic tables available at this facility. Half of this park is covered in red pine and has walking and biking paths to connect the park with both Dewberry Dr and Seville Road.

Sunset Park: This 3.2 acre park is located at 2390 Terrebonne Drive, has a little league baseball diamond with dugouts, basketball hoops (not a regulation sized court), and tennis courts, a grill and picnic area, a shelter with indoor restrooms, and a playground. The Village's Farmers Market is held here on Sundays for a good portion of the year.

Towering Pines Park: Ten acres of recreational and soccer fields exist at 2355 Tower Road. There are three soccer fields and a playground at this facility.

Community Parks

Community Parks: Usually more than 25 acres in size, these parks serve entire communities, and are located adjacent to a collector street to provide community-wide vehicular access. The purposes of this park are to meet the recreational needs of several neighborhoods, as well as to preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. These parks allow for group activities not feasible at the neighborhood level. All of the facilities of a neighborhood park may exist, along with nature trails and scenic areas. (See Attachment A.)

Municipal Center Park: This Village owned parcel surrounding the Kronenwetter Municipal Center consists of 56.8 acres. This facility has three ball diamonds, picnic tables, playground equipment, and a shelter. Part of the property borders the Bull Junior Creek. Two lakes are located in this area and are available for shore fishing.

County Forest

County Forest: *A county forest unit consists of well blocked areas of county-owned lands which are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents. County forests are sustainably managed (and certified) for forest products production. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each county forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.*

Kronenwetter Forestry Unit, located at 4420 East State Highway 153, has 5,000 acres with hiking and equestrian trails, as well as snowmobile trails in winter. The terrain fluctuates between fairly flat in the southern area, to gently rolling in the north. The forest has a nice mixture of oak, hardwoods, aspen and some pine plantations. Wildlife abounds with deer, bear, grouse, woodcock, beaver and a host of songbirds. This unit abuts the Leather Camp forest unit on the southern end.

Leather Camp Forestry Unit, located at 4445 East State Highway 153, is 5,000 acres of land that is designated as a Ruffed Grouse Management Area. There are hiking and biking trails, and equestrian trails in this area. This unit is attached to the Kronenwetter Forest Unit on the north end.

Open Space Areas

Open Space Areas: *Any piece of land that is generally undeveloped and is accessible to the public. Open space can be complete or partly covered with grass, trees, shrubs or other vegetation; and may include paths.*

Wellhead Park: The Village's wells are on this 33 acre property that is at least half wooded. A walking and biking path exist through the property.

Triangle Park: This triangle shaped 3.0 acre future park site is located at CTH X & Pine Road. The parcel is fully covered in red pine and was donated to the Village in 2013. No facilities exist yet.

Bull Junior Creek Natural Area: This triangle shaped 15.2 acre parcel is located south of Sunkist Street. Bull Junior Creek runs through the property. The parcel is fully covered in shrub brush and trees. No facilities exist.

Everest Woods Natural Area: These two parcels south of Austin Lane, behind houses, total 11.1 acres. Both wooded parcels have a walking & biking path running through them.

Fox Ridge Water Access: This 4.1 acre wooded parcel is located on Pleasant Drive at Bull Junior Creek. No facilities exist.

Chapter 4

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

Recreational needs within the Village were identified by collecting public input, reviewing past plans (page 2), creating a park Level Of Service assessment, and using Kronenwetter's CLIPP Committee, and Village staff's local knowledge of current park conditions.

B. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business Kronenwetter's staff receive public input about the parks. That input and their professional experience will also shape what changes are implemented.

Summary of Survey Responses

Village Of Kronenwetter Comprehensive Plan 2018 Survey Results Summary

Note: For purposes of the Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Plan 2021-2025, only outdoor recreation survey results are summarized here.

A survey was conducted in 2018 to facilitate public input on items related to the comprehensive plan for the Village of Kronenwetter. A summary of responses can be found in the attached summary. The survey was open to anyone, but most respondents (95%) were residents of the Village. It was not a random sample so it cannot be considered statistically significant of all residents in Kronenwetter. Respondents to the survey were more likely than the population of Kronenwetter to be female, older than 65 years of age, more likely to be retired, and own their residence. Additionally, 44% of respondents had children at home, while only 37% of Kronenwetter households have related children in the household.

Most respondents (91%) believe the quality of life in Kronenwetter is good or excellent, while less than one percent of respondents feel that quality of life within the Village is poor. When asked on how to improve the quality of life within the Village, improving road access and conditions, **improving existing parks and creating new parks/recreation opportunities**, and increasing the amount of businesses such as restaurants or retail stores were the top three themes for how to improve quality of life within the Village.

Most respondents answered that they would like to see services provided by the Village of Kronenwetter maintained at their current condition or service. These services include police protection, fire protection, ambulance service, garbage collection, utility services (water/sewer), public school systems, sidewalks/bike paths, street maintenance, street lighting, snow removal, code enforcement, park and recreation facilities, municipal administration, and the municipal court. In terms of which services should see an increase in service and taxes, **27% of respondents said that the amount of sidewalks and bike paths should be increased**, and 21% of respondents said that street lighting should be increased/enhanced.

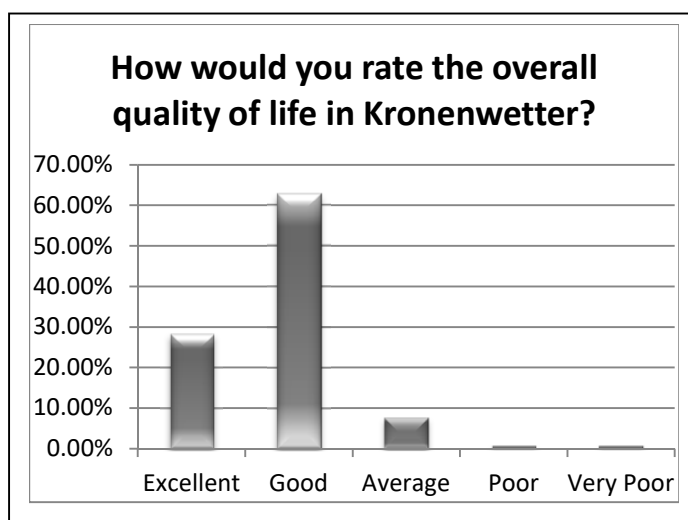
The top three priorities related to transportation over the next five years chosen by respondents were to maintain existing roadways (69%), improve existing roadways (enhance safety/traffic calming) (50%), **and to develop additional sidewalks and bike paths (35%)**.

In terms of providing more transportation access or safety for residents, a majority **(56%) of respondents are in favor of using tax dollars to improve the safety of bicycling and walking within the Village**, while another 24% feel neutral about using tax dollars to improve bicycling and walking safety. **A majority (51%) of respondents are in favor of using tax dollars to expand river access and riverfront trails**, with another 25% of respondents feeling neutral about the subject.

Outdoor recreation and the natural environment are existing assets that are undeveloped in Kronenwetter. If some development is provided to enhance the usage of the natural environment and developed outdoor recreational amenities, then they can be used to enhance the quality of life for existing residents. There is a large amount of support for improving access to Bull Junior Creek in Kronenwetter. Improving access to outdoor recreational and natural amenities and infrastructure for bicycling and walking in Kronenwetter will likely enhance the small town feeling that many survey respondents like about Kronenwetter.

Overview

- 639 total responses.
- 95% are Kronenwetter residents.
- 91% of respondents rate quality of life in Kronenwetter as “Good” or “Excellent”.
- In the 2009 survey, 81% of respondents rated quality of life in Kronenwetter as “Good” or “Excellent”.
- 56% of respondents have no children living at home, 8% have 3 or more.
- 95% own their place of residence, compared to 82% of Kronenwetter as a whole.



- Rural atmosphere is the top reason why respondents live in Kronenwetter at 50%, followed by proximity to work (42%) and cost of home (35%).
- Most respondents (23%) were between 35 and 44 years old, 65 years or older also accounted for 23% of respondents.
- 52.0% of respondents are female, similar to Kronenwetter as a whole (51.6%).
- Over 65% of respondents are employed full-time.
- 11% of employed respondents work in Kronenwetter, and 13% of employed respondents work outside Marathon County.
- 68% live in the urban portion of the Village.
- Most (91%) feel safe walking in their neighborhood.

Community Facilities and Services

- Services viewed most negatively by respondents: **Sidewalks/Bike paths**, Street lighting, and Code enforcement.
- Services viewed most positively by respondents: Police protection, Garbage Collection, Fire protection, Public school systems, **Park and Recreation facilities**, and Snow removal.
- A summary of the best things in Kronenwetter are: the rural atmosphere, sense of community, parks, safety, quiet atmosphere, and affordability of homes.
- A summary of things to improve are: more shopping and restaurant options, improving road conditions and access, **improving existing parks, and increasing opportunities for outdoor recreation, such as increasing sidewalks/bike paths** within the Village, increasing the amount of community events, **and improving access to Bull Junior Creek.**

Parks and Recreation

- **The top 10 recreational activities, in order, from respondents are:**
 1. Walking/hiking 75%
 2. Events / Festivals / Fairs 62%
 3. Bicycling 50%
 4. Fishing 50%
 5. Boating 46%
 6. Swimming 42%
 7. Camping 39%
 8. Dog walking / Dog park 39%
 9. Hunting 38%
 10. Canoe / Kayaking 37%
- 39% believe Kronenwetter should develop more park space.

- Over 50% of respondents replied that they don't use a park in Kronenwetter.
- The four parks with the highest percentage of respondents visiting at least occasionally were: Friendship Park, Sunset Park, Terrebonne Park, and Seville Park.
- The Farmers Market was the overwhelming favorite community event with 62% of respondents choosing it as their favorite event, followed by the Community Garage Sale Weekend at 16%.
- The need for more non-motorized trails was stated in both the 2009 survey and the current 2018 survey, as nearly 70% of respondents in the 2009 survey cited this as an urgent need, while the need for more trails was a common comment among respondents in the current 2018 survey.

Transportation

- The top 3 investment priorities were: Maintain existing roads, Improve existing roadways, and **Develop additional sidewalks/bike paths.**

Economic Development

- The top three land uses respondents would like to see expanded within the Village were: Recreational, Commercial, and Open Space, which mirrors the results from the 2009 survey when these three land uses accounted for three of the top four desired land uses to be expanded.

Other Questions

- Respondents were asked how important several planning issues would be over the next 20 years. The two items receiving the largest percentage of important or very important responses were maintaining roadways (84%) and attracting new businesses (77%). **Other planning issues that respondents felt were most important include preserving open space/farmland,** creating new jobs, developing new commercial properties, and improving public safety.
- The following planning issues had **low percentages of very important or important responses:** Establishing a downtown (19%), **establishing a Motorized Trail System (25%),** developing around the Maple Ridge Road interchange (33%), redeveloping the Old Highway 51 Corridor (34%), developing new residential properties (37%), and consolidating emergency services (43%).
- Respondents were asked if they had any other additional comments that they felt would be helpful in the preparation of this comprehensive plan. **Common comments include:** improving internet access in the more rural areas of the Village, creating an interchange at Kowalski Road, increasing development at the Maple Ridge Road interchange, attracting new businesses to the Village, keeping new businesses away from existing subdivisions, **and increasing the amount of trails for bicyclists and pedestrians.**

C. NEEDS DRIVEN PARK PLANNING

Since the 1960's, an accepted practice has been to adopt a uniform national land standard, such as 10 acres per 1,000 population, for park planning. A standard amount of land for parks and recreation nationwide is no longer recognized as universal for a park, and in its place is to look at peer communities for comparison. A standard land measure is still used in these peer community comparisons, and facility standards are used to determine how much land is needed for a specific use like a baseball diamond. The number of baseball diamonds and other facilities are not the same among similar sized communities nationally; therefore a survey of a community's citizens is needed to determine how adequate the existing amount of parkland is for that community.

Park and Recreation Designs **Attachments A & B**

The various attributes (e.g. acreage, location, and amenities) of each park classification are described in these attachments. Use these designs as one part of determining if community-wide needs are being met in the parks.

Besides creating a Level of Service for each park classification, other measures such as geographic distribution and universal accessibility, are also used to determine the adequacy of a community's parks.

Universal accessibility is making facilities (e.g., tables, drinking fountains, and restrooms) accessible to people with limited mobility. Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards are followed when purchasing or modifying facilities for universal accessibility. Each park description starting on page 9 lists specific park facilities. If changes to park facilities are necessary to make them ADA compliant, then they will be listed as recommended improvements by park in Chapter 6 under CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1. Level of Service

A Level Of Service (LOS) approach is used to identifying if enough park land exists for a community's needs. This revised approach is defined by the community's needs rather than an arbitrary acreage-per-1,000-people standard. The LOS is generated locally for each park classification (i.e., mini, neighborhood, or community). Public input is collected, and the needs for a particular park, or whole park classification, are determined. If the public is content with the existing parks within a park classification, then the LOS is applied to the whole population. If the public determines that individual parks need more facilities in them, then a particular park needing additional land may become reclassified into the next larger classification. When the community grows in population the LOS is used to calculate how many additional parks are needed.

Park Acreage

The size of a park is determined by three criteria:

1. Physical geography. Does the site have steep hills, woodlands, or wetlands? Such natural features are useful for exploration, conservation, aesthetic buffers, and unprogrammed lands.

2. Park facilities. What activities are allowed or will be allowed? How much land is needed for each use? This is determined by applying the park Level of Service (LOS) to lands where the community is growing. If a community is not growing in population, then the LOS does not change.
3. Unprogrammed buffers. How much land within the park is needed to separate different uses or future expansion? The amount of land needed to separate uses varies by what combination of uses exists, and recreation professionals can provide the best review per each park. Future expansion, if any, is shown where the community may have placed future parks on the *Official Map* [developed under Sec 62.23(6)(b) Wis. Stats.] and/or on the *Future Land Use Map* in the *Comprehensive Plan* [developed under Sec 66.1001 Wis. Stats.].

Park acreage in **Table 4** shows how Kronenwetter's park system compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. The average park sizes for Kronenwetter follow the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification.

Parks used in Table 4:

“Mini” parks – Gooding, and Evergreen Elementary;

“Neighborhood” parks – Friendship, Norm Plaza, Seville, Sunset, and Towering Pines; and

“Community” parks – Municipal Center.

Table 4 Park Sizes, 2019		
Classification	SCORP Recommendation	Kronenwetter's average park size
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	4.5 acres
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	5.5 acres
Community	More than 25 acres	56.8 acres

Source: WDNR, & NCWRPC

*SCORP states that a mini park is 0.5-1.5 acres, but a gap from 1.5-5 acres exists, so that gap was added to the mini park size.

Parks used in Table 4 will also be used in **Table 5**.

Kronenwetter's populations were 7,210 in 2010, and 7,826 in 2019. The Wisconsin Department of Administration is projecting that Kronenwetter's population will increase to 8,185 by 2020, and a projected increase to 8,765 by 2025.

$$\text{LOS by classification} = \frac{\text{Park acres per classification}}{(\text{City Population} \div 1,000 \text{ population served})}$$

Table 5		Level Of Service				
Park Classification	2010		2019		Projected 2025	
	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people
Mini	9	1.2	9	1.2	12	1.4
Neighborhood	27.4	3.8	27.4	3.5	27.4	3.1
Community	56.8	7.9	56.8	7.3	56.8	6.5
Total	93.2	12.9	93.2	11.9	96.2	11.0

Source: NCWRPC

Kronenwetter had a citywide Level Of Service (LOS) of 11.9 in 2019. The LOS decreased from 2010 to 2019 due to an increase in population.

TABLE 5 shows that Kronenwetter's LOS is projected to decrease from 11.9 in 2019 to 11.0 in 2025 assuming that a projected population increase will occur and the park acreage remains constant.

The LOS calculated in TABLE 5 is only adequate if public comment proves that more park land is not needed. Public comment may state that different uses are desired within specific parks, but that may not affect LOS if the land area for those new uses replaces the old uses, or if unused land within existing parks is used. Chapter 6 will show what projects are planned to improve the parks.

2. Park Service Areas

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. **Map 3** illustrates how well the Village of Kronenwetter's parks serve the various areas of the Village.

Any neighborhood parks or community parks that include a playground will be identified on Map 3 with both their original classification and mini park service area.

Map 3 shows:

- **Mini park service area:** ½-mile radius;
 - Any park or school with a playground fits this category. Gooding Park does not have a playground, so it will not qualify as serving as a *mini park* on Map 3.
- **Neighborhood park service area:** 1 mile radius;
 - Municipal Center Park serves primarily as a *community park*, but also serves as a *neighborhood park*.

Results

Many lots in Kronenwetter follow the minimum 0.5 acre lot size in the Village. Apartments and condo clusters lower the minimum lot size, while providing another housing option for those who want or need it.

Park service areas should focus on serving 0.5 acre lots and denser housing in the Village. Housing on generally the 1-acre and larger lots will be considered served by *community parks*.

Residential areas (0.5 acre lots and denser housing) that are not served by mini parks (*See Map 3*):

“A” on Map 3 – About 167 houses or lots are beyond the mini park service area of Friendship Park. 83 houses exist in this area south of CTH X, and a subdivision north of CTH X at Towerwoods Dr for about 84 houses, most of which are not built yet. Crossing CTH X at Towerwoods Dr may be difficult for any child or adult. Since this intersection is on a curve, then possible crosswalk improvements may include a painted high visibility crosswalk, crosswalk signs, and/or push button activated rectangular rapid flash beacons.

Recommendations: **1.** Undeveloped Triangle Park is in the middle of this area. As soon as this park gets a playground and possibly some other facilities, then this area will be well served. **2.** Perform a traffic study to determine if a high visibility crosswalk across CTH X at Towerwoods Dr is warranted.

“B” on Map 3 – About 95 apartments (orange polygon) are beyond the mini park service area of Norm Plaza Memorial Park – but they are served by an on-site private mini-park. Other houses in the area are generally larger than 0.5-acres each.

Recommendation: If the opportunity arises to acquire a 0.5 to 2-acre parcel through purchase or donation, then consider it at that time.

“C” on Map 3 – About 225 housing units [about 75 houses and about 150 apartments] are about 1.8 miles away from Municipal Center Park. Glade Court has been developed into a 108 apartment units, and another parcel to the north along Kronenwetter Drive is being developed into 40 additional apartment units. Kronenwetter Drive does not have a traffic count from WisDOT. Based upon mainly residential land uses along Kronenwetter Dr, south of Maple Ridge Rd, then Kronenwetter Dr may have a similar traffic count as Paniolo Rd (730 vehicles daily). This means that any parcel that Kronenwetter already owns along Kronenwetter Drive could become a park to serve this large residential area.

Recommendation: This area is under served right now. If the opportunity presents itself to establish a 0.5-2 acre mini-park, then consider it at that time.

NOTE: It is most important to provide mini-park coverage to apartment buildings. By serving apartments, surrounding residential will also be served.

“D” on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Wood Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

Recommendations: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

“E” on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Creek Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

Recommendations: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

“F” on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Pine Road, west of Creek Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

Recommendations: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

Recreation Facilities

Village of Kronenwetter

Marathon County, Wisconsin



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Minor Civil Divisions | School |
| US Highway | Village Hall |
| State Highways | Water Access |
| County Highways | Parks |
| Local Roads | Open Space Areas |
| Railroad | Marathon CFL |
| Parcels | Snowmobile Trails |
| Water | Existing Path |

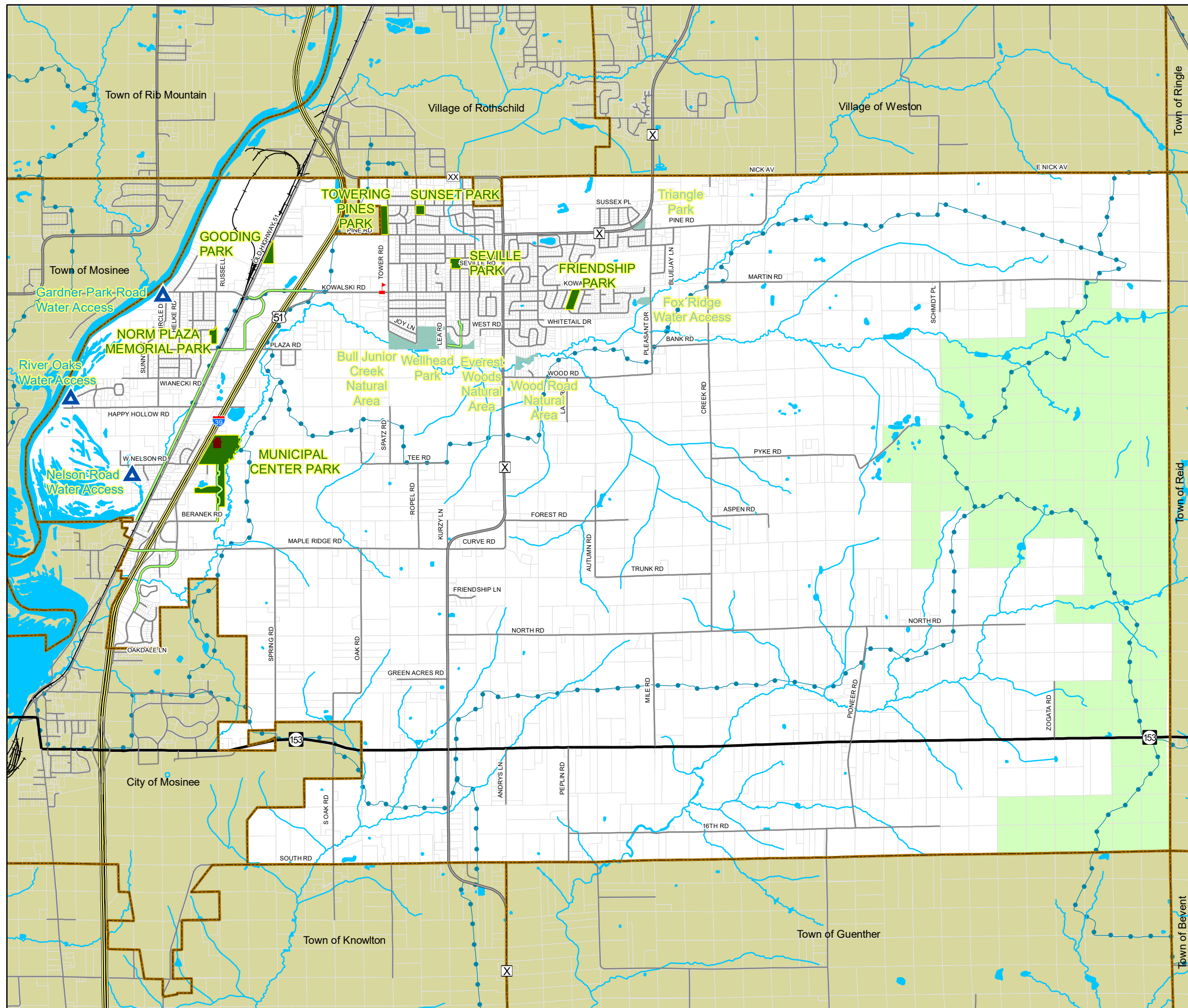


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Miles



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Recreation Facilities

Village of Kronenwetter

Marathon County, Wisconsin



Legend

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------|
| | Minor Civil Divisions | | School |
| | US Highway | | Village Hall |
| | State Highways | | Water Access |
| | County Highways | | Parks |
| | Local Roads | | Open Space Areas |
| | Railroad | | Snowmobile Trails |
| | Water | | Existing Path |

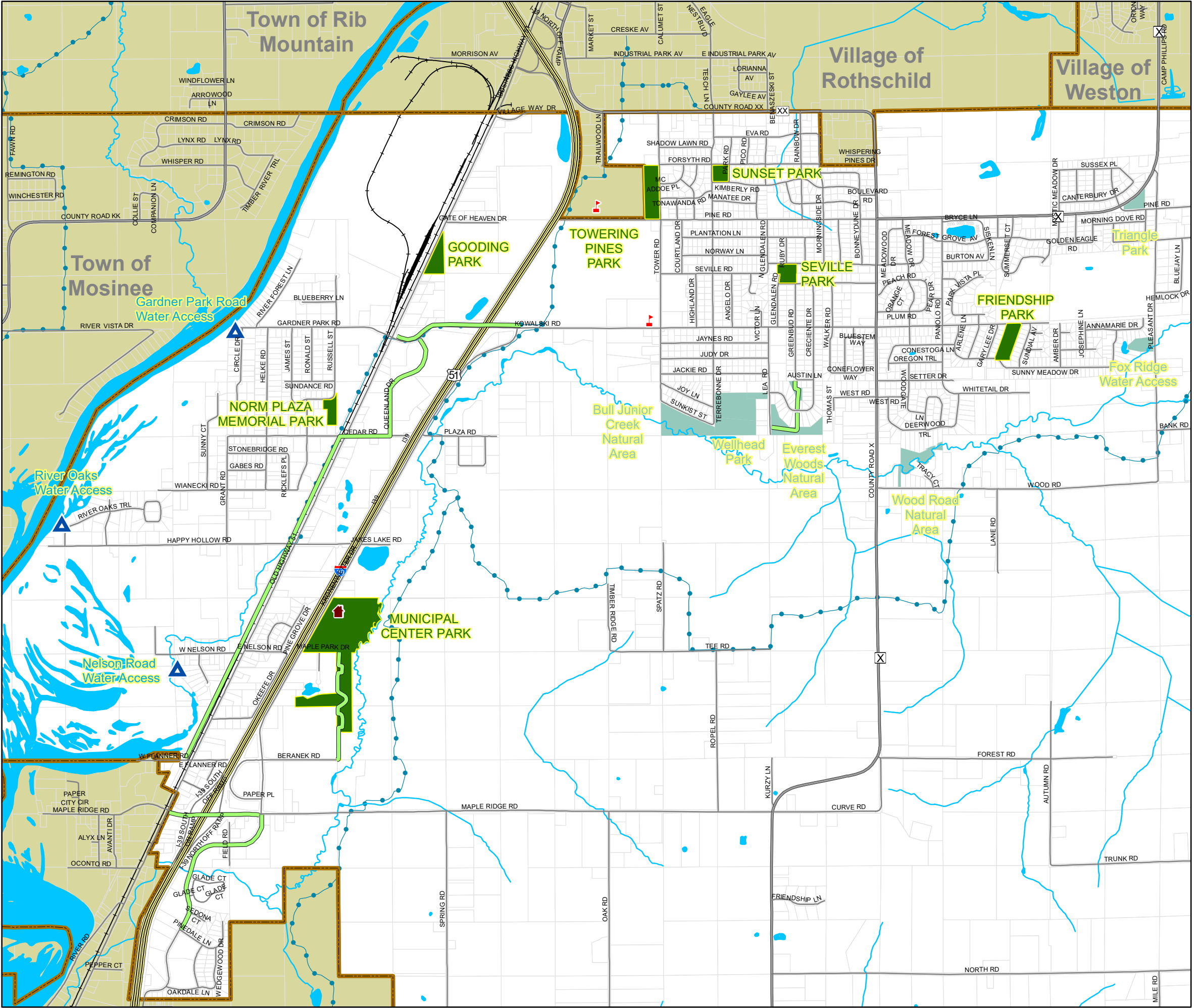


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Miles



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Bike Facilities

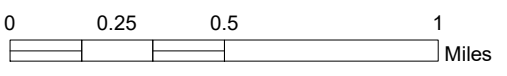
Village of Kronenwetter

Marathon County, Wisconsin



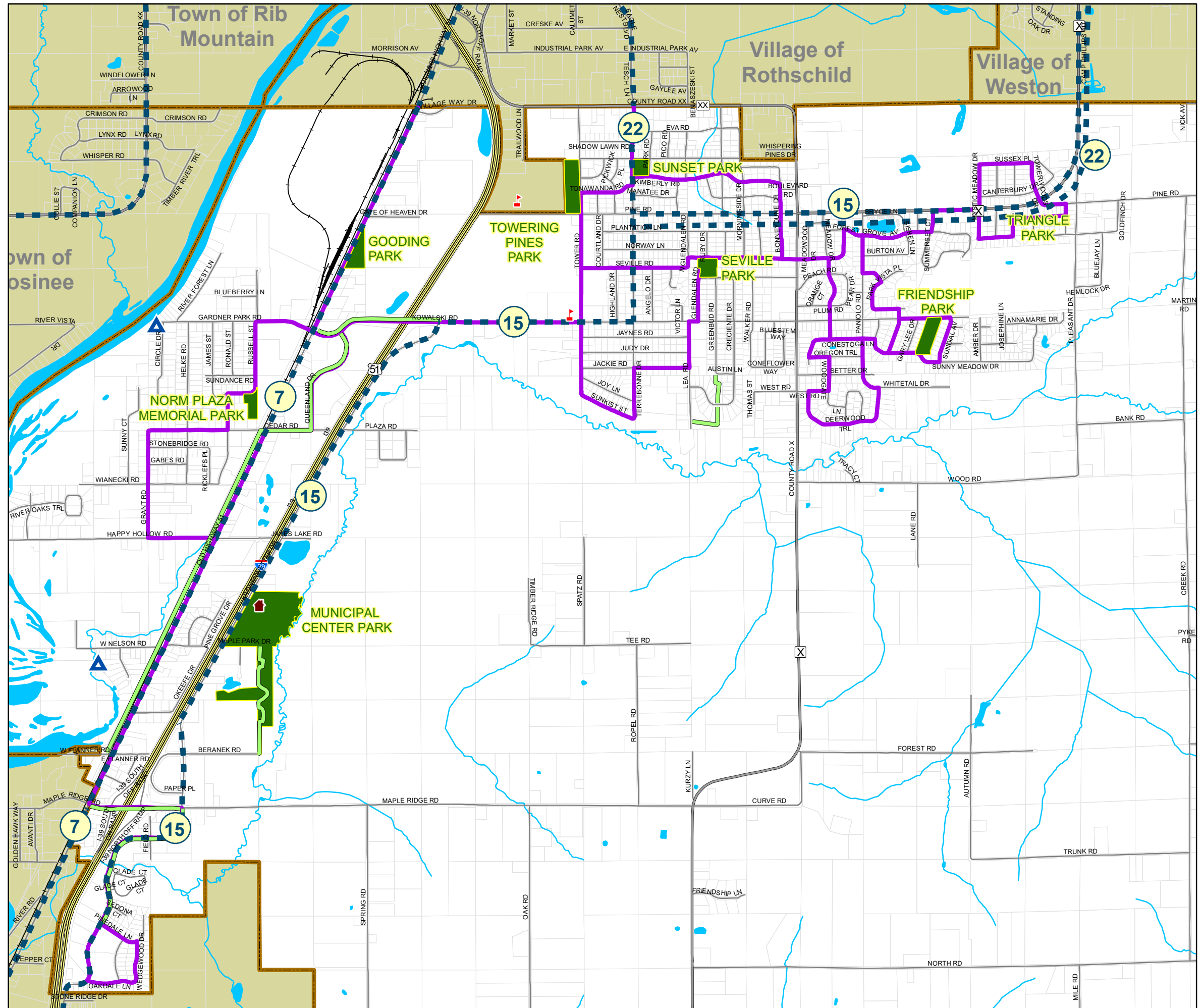
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| | Minor Civil Divisions | | School |
| | US Highway | | Village Hall |
| | State Highways | | Water Access |
| | County Highways | | Parks |
| | Local Roads | | Existing Path |
| | Railroad | | Bike Routes |
| | Water | | Bike Routes MPO |



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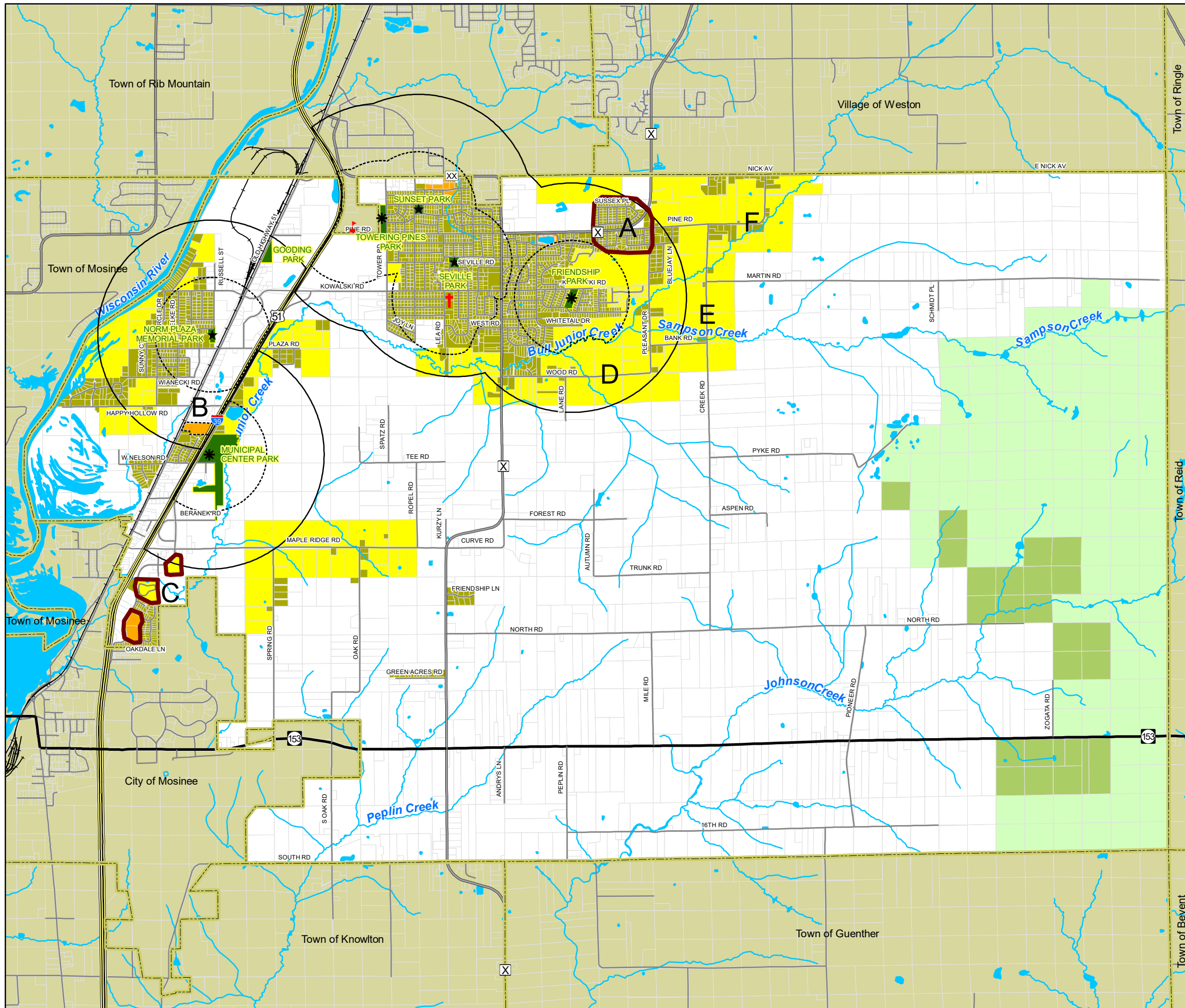
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Park Service Areas

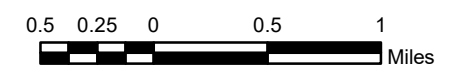
Village of Kronenwetter

Marathon County, Wisconsin



Legend

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Minor Civil Divisions | Parks |
| US Highway | Existing Residential |
| State Highways | Existing Multi Family |
| County Highways | Future Residential |
| Local Roads | Potential County Forest Purchase Zone |
| Railroad | County Forest |
| Water | School Recreation Facilities |
| Neighborhood & Community Parks
1 mile service area for Neighborhood Parks | Church Recreation Facilities |
| Mini Parks
0.5 mile service area for Mini Parks | Underserved Areas |
| | See pages 20-21 |



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Chapter 5

OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives will guide Village officials and staff as they work towards providing a recreation system to meet the needs of Village residents and visitors to the area over the next 5 years.

Goal 1 – Improve the existing level of park service.

Objectives:

1. Continue utilizing and exploring additional opportunities to work with other public and private entities for outdoor recreation services.
2. Continue to require park facilities to serve the immediate needs of apartment buildings.
3. Continue to add parks to serve new and existing residential developments.
4. Continue upgrading facilities to reasonably accommodate the elderly and disabled.

Goal 2 – Provide facilities for bicycle and pedestrian use.

Objectives:

1. Promote bicycle transportation to parks by providing bike parking.
2. Create a plan for where to establish non-motorized walking and biking trails.

Goal 3 – Improve water access throughout the Village.

Objectives:

1. Develop canoe and boat access points to the Wisconsin River and Bull Junior Creek.
2. Consider creating parks or natural areas next to creeks as development occurs nearby.

Goal 4 – Promote outdoor recreational opportunities available in the county forests and neighboring jurisdictions to Village residents.

Objectives:

1. Seek to increase awareness among Village residents about the county forest areas and the activities offered (e.g., hunting, hiking, and horse trails).
2. Support rural land uses as a buffer adjacent to county forest areas.
3. Promote volunteer opportunities for local residents to join Wausau area outdoor recreation groups possibly through newsletter and digital notices.

Goal 5 – Establish a dedicated revenue fund to pay for outdoor recreation development and refurbishment.

Objectives:

1. Consider setting aside a certain amount of money each year in the budget to go to implementing this plan.
2. Continue requiring park impact fees of new development for new or expanded parks.
3. Seek out additional revenue sources to supplement the Village's contribution to improving parks.

Chapter 6

RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Recommendations and Capital Improvements are strategies for satisfying issues identified. Although it is unlikely that all recommendations presented in this plan will be undertaken in the next five years, they should be recognized as causes for action as funding becomes available.

A. RECOMMENDATIONS

Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities

About 56% of 2018 Comprehensive Plan survey respondents were in favor of using tax dollars to improve the safety of bicycling and walking within the Village, with 24% neutral, and 20% against.

Recommendation:

1. Continuing to implement the Wausau MPO's Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan will satisfy connectivity from the Village to other communities. Potential trails and routes are identified and an improvement schedule was created for each community.
2. Create a bicycle and pedestrian facility map showing where potential bike paths are planned for future development – possibly on one side of every road that acts like a collector or arterial.
3. Install bike racks in each park to provide secure bike parking for residents and spectators. A set of bicycle parking recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP) is included in **Attachment E**. The amount of space needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

Marking Public Water Access Sites

Public access points to state waters are required with land subdivisions along rivers and lakes (per §236.16(3) WI Stats.). There are a few types of public access points to waterbodies such as boat launches, canoe access, and unimproved spots. All of these access points are free and open to the public, so they should be identified for everyone to find.

See potential marker designs in **Attachment F** titled: “Potential Public Water Access Marker Designs.” This recommendation is to install a physical marker at each access point that is visible from the water, and another marker that is visible from the nearest road, so the public knows where public access is granted. Also, an official 911 emergency identifier (e.g. like an address number) should be posted along the road and along the water for each access point.

New Parks for Un-Served Residential

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. Map 2 illustrates how well the Village of Kronenwetter's parks serve the various urban residential areas in the Village. Two residential areas in Kronenwetter are not served by parks, because they are farther than ½ mile away from the nearest playground. See page 20 "Results" for more analysis.

Recommendation:

- a. Consider reserving parkland per page 20 & 21 "Results" onto the Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Map.
- b. Review subdivision ordinance to make sure enough parkland is dedicated per allowed residential unit.
- c. After potential parks are mapped, then in subsequent years as the land is subdivided for housing this land will become a new park.

Paying for Park Facilities

Every community has a desire to find additional funding for quality of life improvements, and Kronenwetter is no different. Below is a potential revenue stream that is poised to grow due to Marathon County's 2019 broadband plan.

Recommendation 1: Actively encourage the County Board to pursue placing a new tower on Village owned land in exchange for sharing some percentage of potential lease payments from cellular communication providers and potential Wireless Internet Service Providers (WISPs).

Recommendation 2: Dedicate tower lease revenues to outdoor recreation facilities.

New County Park

In Marathon County's 2020-2024 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, there is a recommendation for a new county park in the Kronenwetter/Weston area.

The County has also been trying to establish a new softball & baseball field complex in partnership with the Village of Weston. A new county park could do both – provide an additional county park AND a new ball field complex.

Recommendation: Discuss creation of a county park in the Kronenwetter area that can include softball and baseball fields, among other park features.

Consistent Park Signs

The park identification signage is inconsistent from park to park, and several signs are ready for replacement. As signage is replaced or upgraded in the Village parks or along its trails, it should be designed to create a constant image for the parks in Kronenwetter.

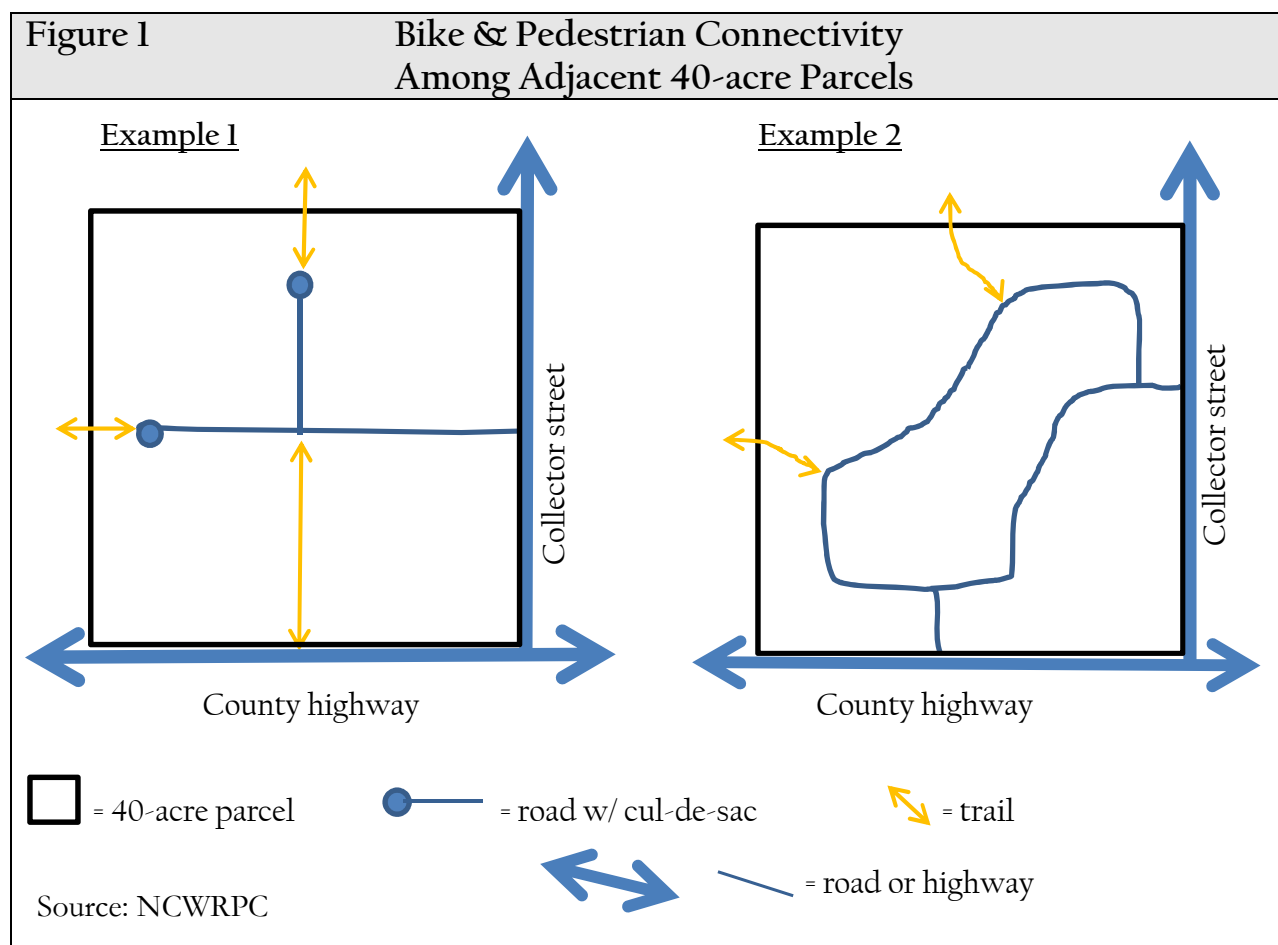
Connect Adjacent Subdivision Developments

Subdivision regulations can be used to require residential land subdividers to dedicate a portion of subdivided land for permanent park and open space use, roads, paths, and a few other public facilities. Numerous small town memorial parks have been acquired through the generosity of local citizens. Local developers are often looking for what amenities to provide to sell their house lots faster. A public trail system would provide a direct recreational and transportation benefit to homeowners in that subdivision and the greater public.

Recommendation: Consider revising local subdivision ordinances to require every 40 acre square of development to have at least one bicycle & pedestrian connection to each adjoining 40 acre square (Figure 1).

Considerations:

1. Walking and bicycling paths should be at least 10-feet wide. Equipment used to lay asphalt or concrete is usually wider, so require 20-foot wide easements for future maintenance.
2. Even if adjacent development is not planned for the foreseeable future, if you have a permanent easement, then you can build the path at any time the need arises.



B. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 2021-2025

Capital improvements to parks are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park. Routine maintenance is considered the normal cycle of repair and upkeep for existing facilities and is traditionally funded through the Village's operations budget.

Projects listed below are subject to receiving Village budgetary approval or private group fundraising. All listed projects may not be completed over the next 5-years.

Each capital improvement item has a general suggested timeframe of either: short, medium, or long term.

- **Short-term** projects (1-2 years) are those that can be implemented without the need for specific grant funds or large expenditures.
- **Medium-term** projects (2-5 years) includes those projects that may require some planning to include in school curriculum or would be eligible for upcoming grant cycles, such as applications to Wisconsin Department of Transportation TAP grant program.
- **Long-term** projects (more than 5 years) require a more coordinated effort, design time, or may need a more complex funding scheme.

Gooding Park

- Multi-Use Path connection Kowalski Road to Village of Rothschild limits (**Medium-term**)
- Update entrance sign (**Short-term**)
- Trail head Kiosk with maps (**Long-term**)
- Bike fixation station (**Long-term**)
- Parking lot for 12 -24 vehicles (**Long-term**)
- Bike racks (**Long-term**)
- Restroom with drinking water (**Long-term**)
- LED lighting (**Long-term**)
- Educational signage on a nature path (trees etc.) (**Long-term**)
- Electrical updates (**Long-term**)

Friendship Park

- Signage (**Medium-term**)
- Electrical updates (**Short-term**)
- LED lighting (**Long-term**)

Municipal Center Park

- Pave parking lot (**Long-term**)
- Install bathrooms (**Long-term**)
- Ball field renovations (**Short-term**)
- Small gazebo/pavilion & bench (**Long-term**)
- LED lighting (**Long-term**)
- Create ice rink (**Long-term**)

Seville Park

- Update entrance sign **(Short-term)**
- Install pavilion **(Short-term)**
- Install bathrooms **(Long-term)**

Towering Pines Park

- Install bathrooms, pavilion w/ electrical outlets, warming house structure **(Long-term)**
- Create ice rink area **(Long-term)**
- Create skateboard park **(Long-term)**
- Pave parking lot **(Long-term)**

Sunset Park

See Sunset Park concept map in Attachment I for all projects.

- Add Farmers Market Infrastructure and signage **(Short-term)**
- Add walking trails **(Long-term)**
- Electrical Upgrades **(Short-term)**
- Ball field renovations **(Long-term)**

Norm Plaza Memorial Park

- Update entrance sign **(Medium-term)**
- Pave driveway/parking lot **(Medium-term)**
- Install bathrooms **(Medium-term)**
- Tree thinning **(Medium-term)**

Triangle Park

See Triangle Park concept map in Attachment I for all future projects.

- Construct paved parking lot **(Medium-term)**
- Develop quarter-mile long nature trail **(Short-term)**
- Install a park sign and other inexpensive amenities **(Short-term)**
- County Highway crossing **(Medium-term)**
- Install park equipment **(Medium-term)**

Wellhead Park

- Install restrooms, and pavilion w/ electrical outlets **(Medium-term)**
- Install disc golf course **(Short-term)**
- Install paved parking lot **(Long-term)**
- Signage **(Short-term)**

Miller's Bottom

- Work with the City of Mosinee to establish a developed boat launch. **(Long-term)**

General

- Add Village way finding signs for recreation facilities. **(Long-term)**
- Update Village bike route signage. **(Long-term)**

Water Access Points

(River Oaks, Nelson Road, Gardner Park Road, Wood Road, and Fox Ridge)

Look to add the following amenities at each of the above mentioned water access properties when possible:

- Signage **(Long-term)**
- Parking lot **(Long-term)**
- Small gazebo/pavilion & bench **(Long-term)**
- Create trail to water body **(Long-term)**
- Kayak/Canoe Launch **(Long-term)**

Chapter 7

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

There are a variety of strategies available for implementing this plan. These strategies include using land use tools and government programs to realize attainment of this plan's goals and objectives.

Shoreland Zoning

Wisconsin's Shoreland Management Program established statewide minimum standards for shoreland development. Counties are required to adopt and administer shoreland zoning ordinances that meet these minimum requirements. The statewide minimum standards for county shoreland zoning ordinances are found in Chapter NR 115, Wis. Admin. Code. The Village of Kronenwetter administers the zoning within Kronenwetter.

Public Access to Waterways

Kronenwetter's Subdivision Ordinance and state regulations for subdivisions require dedication of public access when the land along waterways is platted.

LAKE AND STREAM SHORE PLATS [236.16(3) Wis. Stats.]

- (a) All subdivisions abutting on a navigable lake or stream shall provide public access at least 60 feet wide providing access to the low watermark so that there will be public access, which is connected to existing public roads, at not more than one-half mile intervals as measured along the lake or stream shore except where greater intervals and wider access is agreed upon by the Department of Natural Resources, and excluding shore areas where public parks or open-space streets or roads on either side of a stream are provided.

NR 1.93 Access in platted subdivisions. Under s.236.16 (3), Wis. Stats., the DNR has authority to recommend wider access at less frequent intervals than are prescribed in the statutes. The DNR shall consider waiver of the 60-foot access requirement only where the DNR determines:

- (1) It will be advantageous to public interests in navigable water;
- (2) Adequate space for access users and adequate buffering for private property is assured by access wider than 60 feet where possible; and
- (3) The access that would result provides an equal or greater opportunity for public access than would be provided by dedication at statutorily prescribed intervals and the 60-foot width.

Park Dedication

Subdivision regulations can be used to require residential land subdividers to dedicate a portion of subdivided land for permanent park and open space use. Neighborhood parks may be acquired in this manner in newly developing residential areas. Local landowners should also be encouraged to dedicate land to their communities for recreational uses. Numerous small town memorial parks have been acquired through the generosity of local citizens. If citizens are made aware of community needs, this form of private action may continue to enrich the public resources of some communities.

Conservation Subdivisions

Conservation subdivisions are characterized by common open space and clustered compact lots. A variety of housing types or the same type of housing may be allowed. The purpose of a conservation subdivision is to protect farmland or natural resource open spaces while allowing for the maximum number of residences under current community zoning and subdivision regulations. In some cases a greater density (density bonus) may be offered in the local ordinance to encourage this approach. Generally, this tool is used for parcels 40 acres and larger, or where the community maps natural resource corridors or natural features that they want to preserve. A conservation subdivision maintains the same level of overall density as a conventional subdivision, but individual lot sizes are smaller, and the community receives open space.

Use of Easements

Open space and public recreation use of private land may be acquired by easement. With an easement, certain rights are granted to the public for a specific period of time and the private owner is compensated for that public use. In purchasing an easement, the public body acquires a right either to use the land in a specific manner or to restrict the use to which an owner may put their land. For example, the rights to establish public hiking or fishing access to a waterway may be purchased through an easement.

Leases

Leases may be used as measures to use or protect land until more permanent measures may be found. By leasing parcels of land, the land remains on the community's tax rolls and can be renegotiated or non-renewed by the property owner if the monetary prospects for another use proves overpowering.

Another leasing method involves outright purchase of land by the community. The community then leases the land to a private party or organization with use restrictions placed on the land. Under this method, the community receives some monetary return on its investment and retains control over the use of the land.

Historic Sites

Historical sites can be rewarding additions to any community's recreation program. This is especially true in areas oriented to serving a significant tourist trade. Nearly all communities in North Central Wisconsin are in this category and they should all identify their historic sites. A study of potential areas is encouraged. Assistance and guidance for the study can be obtained from the Wisconsin Council for local History, an organization affiliated with the State Historical Society and the local County Historical Society.

Program Costs

A community should carefully watch operations and maintenance costs when setting up a parks program. A too ambitious acquisition and/or development program can easily lead to annual costs larger than the community can afford to meet. Recreation facilities like golf courses and swimming pools, for example, require large annual maintenance investments to continue.

Capital Improvements

Community officials should develop five year capital improvements programs for recreation that reflect implementation of proposals made in their plans and the priorities they place on them. To be functional, the program must be flexible and be subjected to annual review.

In developing a recreation program, care should be taken that the annual cost of maintenance does not exceed an amount the community can afford to pay. Too often, an ambitious program can lose community support as a result of prohibitive maintenance costs.

Monetary Aid Programs

State and federal financial and technical aid programs are designed to assist communities with meeting recreational needs. A list of some of these programs exists in **Attachment C**.

The Stewardship Fund is a state provided comprehensive aid program for the promotion of resource conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities. It consists of several state and federal aid programs such as Local Park Aids and LAWCON, combined with newer programs, such as the Urban Rivers Program. For additional information go online to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

A requirement for application to the Stewardship Fund is for the local community to have a DNR approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. This Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is designed to meet that requirement. For additional information contact:

Community Services Specialist
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
1300 West Clairemont Avenue
P.O. Box 4001
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4001

Besides state and federal aid programs, there are other sources of funding such as private foundations, trust funds, and civic and recreation organizations.

Lifetime Activities

Community and school officials responsible for recreation should place greater emphasis on land areas and facilities that can support "lifetime" recreational activities. Falling into this category are activities like golf, tennis, all target sports, horseshoes, cross country skiing, skating, running, volleyball, handball, badminton, back packing, and canoeing. Many schools have programs aimed at teaching recreational activities that people can participate in for a lifetime.

Winter Activities

All communities should provide winter outdoor recreation facilities. Skating and sliding sports (sledding, tobogganing, and skiing) can generally be provided without large investments. Skating, for example, can be as involved as providing rinks for ice hockey or as simple as flooding a small area of a school playground. Likewise, merely

blocking off a lightly traveled street with a suitable slope can frequently provide a sliding area.

Specialized Facilities

Encourage development of specialized facilities by the private sector. Specialized facilities such as golf clubs, intensive use ATV areas, and ski resorts can be an important adjunct to public recreational facilities. Quality and availability for public use should be emphasized.

Municipal and School District Cooperation

Cooperation between municipalities and school districts can benefit both entities with meeting their own recreational needs. With good planning, cooperation may take the form of joint land acquisition and/or facilities development cost sharing. Increased municipal use of existing school facilities during non-school hours should also be encouraged.

Senior Citizen Involvement

Involve senior citizens in community park development and beautification, and provide recreational facilities for their use. Although senior citizens often compose a significant proportion of the total community's population, they are often neglected in recreational planning. Benches placed near neighborhood parks and play areas and non-intensive sports facilities such as horseshoe pits located in community parks help to provide a place for the senior citizens. Small, passive use parks and gardens located near nursing and retirement homes should also be encouraged. In addition, senior citizens can provide invaluable assistance in beautifying parks and open spaces and can thereby become more involved in community group life.

Service Group Involvement

Traditionally, service groups and recreation organizations, such as Lions Club, V.F.W., softball leagues, and snowmobile clubs have played an active role in the development of parks and competitive sports recreation facilities. Continued volunteerism of this type should be encouraged. In addition, service groups could help to meet the need for neighborhood facilities by supplementing municipal financial resources by providing organization and volunteer labor.

Community Beautification

All communities should recognize that community appearance is an important component of a recreation program. Maintained streets and sidewalks, attractive trees and shrubs, well cared for homes and commercial buildings, and neatly landscaped home lawns, public open space, and parks are principal contributors to community beautification. Such a program is most rewarding to persons engaged in passive recreation.

Adopt-A-Park Program

A program which encourages local groups to adopt-a-park or segment of trail or stream could be organized similar to the very successful *Adopt a Highway* program. The groups could volunteer their time to maintain and beautify the municipality's recreational system, allowing more municipal funds to provide major improvements.

ATTACHMENT A

Park Design and Location Criteria

From:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023

Park Design and Location Criteria

This section is presented in the interest of assisting park and recreation agencies in the development of a system of parks and recreation areas. A recreation system is composed of many different components, the combination of which provide facilities and landscapes for outdoor recreation. Many entities are involved in the development and management of recreational areas and facilities for a community or region. Facilities provided by these entities should be complementary and serve a particular geographic area or recreational need. For this plan, parks and recreation areas have been classified on the basis of their service areas. They are described as the following:

▪ Mini Park	▪ School Park
▪ Neighborhood Park	▪ County Park
▪ Community Park	▪ State Park
▪ Special Use Park	▪ State Forest

Mini Park

1. Definition Summary:

A play lot or playground provides space for parental supervised recreation of toddlers and young children within a neighborhood, or as part of a larger neighborhood or community park and urban center, including retail shopping areas.

2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally within a neighborhood of a half mile radius or population of 2,000-3,000. Mini parks may be included in parks that serve a larger population or service area.

4. Location Objectives:

Located in protected areas with separation from street traffic and high visibility; serving local neighborhoods and adjoining schools, libraries, or police and fire facilities.

- Population Ratio to Acreage: 0.25 to 0.5 acre per 1,000 population to achieve a park unit size that serves 2,000 to 3,000 people.

5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a play lot or playground may range from as small as 2,500 sq. ft. to 1.5 acres.* Amenities offered by these facilities generally include sand play areas, play apparatus, play equipment, and other special child-oriented features. The service radius for these parks in

terms of distance from population served is limited to less than a quarter mile, or within a super block space, unless the playground is incorporated into a larger park. (*Stand-alone play lots require more land area than play lots incorporated into larger parks.)

6. Orientation:

Small geographic areas, sub-neighborhoods, or neighborhoods, when combined with a larger park unit, serves youth ranging in age from toddler to 12 years, with adult supervision. Playgrounds also serve important needs in city business districts and inner city areas where a mix of commercial and recreation activity is desired.

7. Function:

Provides outdoor play experiences for youth under parental supervision. Generates neighborhood communication and provides diversion from work and domestic chores. Promotes neighborhood solidarity.

Neighborhood Park

1. Definition Summary:

A neighborhood park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for the immediate neighborhood in which it is located. It is considered an extension of neighborhood residents' "out-of-yard" and outdoor use area.

2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a one mile radius, but actually defined by collector street patterns which form the limits of a neighborhood or recreation service area. Population served may range from 2,000 up to 5,000.

4. Location Objectives:

Centrally located for equitable pedestrian access within a definable neighborhood service area. Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary school, middle school, high school, fire station, or library, if possible.

5. Program Objectives:

Compatible with the neighborhood setting and park site constraints. Generally includes the following facilities, which are determined with public input as to use and activities:

- a. Parking for 10 to 20 vehicles.
 - 1) On-street parking is acceptable if negative impact to residential units can be mitigated. On-site parking is preferable as a planning objective.
 - 2) Bike racks with Class II trail connections where possible.
- b. Restrooms
 - 1) Men's restroom with 2 water closets, 2 urinals, 2 lavatories.
 - 2) Women's restroom with 3 water closets and 2 lavatories.
 - 3) Utility and minimum park janitorial storage space.
- c. Tot lot/children's play area
- d. Family event/group picnic facility
- e. Informal family picnic area with benches and tables
- f. Unstructured turf grass play area/play or practice field for children, young adults, and families.
- g. Sport facilities—compatible with neighborhood setting and park site constraints.
 - 1) Basketball—half court, full court, or tri-court configuration
 - 2) Volleyball area
 - 3) Softball field/soccer practice or game overlay
 - 4) Other features as needs or site conditions allow

6. Orientation:

Serves all age groups, with an emphasis on youth and families in neighborhood settings.

7. Function:

To provide a combination of active recreation and passive activities, both outdoor and indoor facilities and special features as required or needed.

8. Space, Design and Service Area:

A minimum size of 5 to 25 acres with amenities including sports facilities, picnic areas, swim facilities, cultural activities, arts, crafts, and individual passive activities. The park should primarily serve a defined neighborhood area population of 2,000-5,000. Distance from this neighborhood will vary depending on urban development pattern, zoning, and densities in the respective neighborhoods being served. Efforts should be made to allow easy pedestrian access to the park.

Community Park

1. Definition Summary:

A community park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for a defined service area, the entire city, or significant geographic segment of the city's population.

2. Size Objectives:

Usually more than 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 2 to 5 mile radius within the city and adjacent neighborhoods outside of city limits.

4. Location Objectives:

Centrally located if planned to serve a particular geographic segment of the city. Located adjoining or immediately adjacent to a collector street providing community-wide vehicular access, thereby reducing neighborhood traffic impacts. Connected with Class II on-street and/or off-street community trail and bike lane system. Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary, middle, or high school if possible.

5. Program Objectives

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. The following facilities may be compatible with community setting and park site constraints:

- a. Off-street parking calculated to satisfy demand of park and recreation activities provided. Includes bike racks and a public transit station at the site as well as both on-site and street parking.
- b. Restrooms designed to accommodate the level of park and recreation activities provided and the number of people served. Restrooms should be located within a reasonable walking distance from children's play equipment and other high-use areas.
- c. Community recreation center
- d. Park maintenance and equipment storage building
- e. Tot lot/children's play area
- f. Group picnic shelters
- g. Family picnic facilities
- h. Sport/recreation facility fulfilling the overall city demand

Appropriate program elements include:

- 1) Community pool/water feature
- 2) Soccer fields
- 3) Softball, little league baseball, junior pony league baseball
- 4) Football
- 5) Roller hockey/skateboard area
- 6) Tennis courts
- 7) Basketball courts
- 8) Amphitheater/performing arts center
- 9) Volleyball (indoor and outdoor)
- 10) Jogging trails
- 11) Other facilities as desired and as permitted under park site plan
- 12) Concessions (food and beverage)

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area or community-wide recreation resource serving most or all of the population.

7. Function:

Provides opportunities for a diverse mix of indoor and outdoor recreation, including walking and bicycling, outdoor performances, various programmed and non-

programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

8) Space, Design, and Service Area:

The minimum space for a community park is 15 acres. Facilities typically provide for some sports activities, through emphasis is on passive cultural and community centers with recreational programming and organized activities. The community park may serve populations within a 2 to 5 mile radius, a scope that would allow residents of other communities to use the park as well.

Special Use Park

1. Definition Summary:

A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generating enterprise created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. A special use park may also be a sports park combined with enterprise activities and administered as a community recreation resource.

2. Size Objective:

The actual size of a special use park is determined by land availability and facility/market demand for special uses or recreation programs.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Community or area-wide and determined by the type of recreation program, special events or use activities.

4. Location Objectives:

Determined by the property opportunity, service area and size objectives.

5. Program Objectives:

Special use parks require facility programming that is user- or market-driven and based on community needs or economic and service principles for public and private partnerships. The magnitude and type of special use facilities may include:

- a. Water play park
- b. Amphitheater
- c. Festival/swap meet/farmers market
- d. League/individual sports complex
- e. Fitness/entertainment center
- f. Skateboard/in-line hockey park

g. Recreation programs and classes

6. Orientation:

Provides recreation programming, sports and special event attractions and activities for all age groups.

7. Function:

Special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sports, community gatherings, ethnic/cultural celebrations, plays and numerous other recreational programs and activities.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The minimum size for special parks varies depending on intended use and programming.

School Park

1. Definition Summary:

By combining the resources of two public agencies, the school park classification allows for expanding the recreational, social, and educational opportunities available to the community in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Depending on the circumstances, school park sites often complement other community recreation or open lands. As an example, an elementary/middle school site could also serve as a neighborhood park. Likewise, middle or high school sports facilities could do double duty as a community park or as youth athletic fields. Depending on its size, one school park site may serve in a number of capacities, such as a neighborhood park, youth athletic fields, and a location for recreation classes. Given the inherent variability of type, size and location, determining how a school park site is integrated into a larger park system will depend on case-by-case circumstances. The important outcome in the joint-use relationship is that both the school district and park system benefit from shared use of facilities and land area.

2. Size Objective

The optimum size of a school park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria

established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Neighborhood park and community park classifications criteria should be used to determine school park functions and area served. For planning purposes, the degree to which school lands, including building or facilities, meet community needs depends on the specific inter-local agreements formed.

4. Location Objectives:

The location of a school park site will be determined by the school district based on district policy. Coordinated city and school district planning allows for siting, acquisition, and facility development to be responsive to community needs. Service areas for school park sites will depend on the type of use and facilities provided.

5. Program Objectives:

The criteria established for neighborhood parks and community parks should be used to determine how a school park site is developed and programmed. If athletic fields are developed at a school park site, they should, where feasible, be oriented toward youth rather than adult programs. Establishing a clearly defined joint-use agreement between involved agencies is critical to making school park relationships workable. This is particularly important with respect to acquisition, development, maintenance, liability, use, and programming of facility issues.

The orientation of school park projects is typically for neighborhood and community recreation services. The functions may include sports, recreation classes, passive recreation activities, and other recreation programs suitable to an elementary or secondary education school.

County Park

1. Definition Summary:

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive

recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

2. Size Objectives:

The size of recreation parks varies greatly from park to park, but with the exception of those parks that serve a special use or are trail corridors, a recreation park should consist of a minimum of 100 acres of land. Each park should be of sufficient size to accommodate the estimated use and to allow for the operation and maintenance of planned recreational facilities.

3. Service Area Objectives:

County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents. Special facilities like camping and trails are also used by tourists and visitors to the county.

4. Location Objectives:

The land should have high recreational potential and be able to withstand intensive and extensive recreational activities. Land should have potential to accommodate large groups of people. Land for corridors should be located so as to connect to communities, parks, and open spaces. The potential for future land acquisition should be taken into account.

5. Program Objectives:

Development should be appropriate for intended use and should accommodate moderate to high use. Development and planning should consider the physical condition and characteristics of the land and recognize potential environmental or structural limitations that might require intensive maintenance. County parks may include the following facilities:

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas
- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas

- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms
- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a county or multi-county population.

7. Function:

To provide sufficient parks and recreation areas to meet the needs of the people of the county.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a county park should be a minimum of 100 acres. Facilities vary by park. Some parks offer active recreation (camping, recreational trails, etc.), while others provide passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most parks provide both active and passive recreation. County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents, through special facilities also serve tourists and visitors to the county.

State Forest

1. Definition Summary:

A state forest consists of well blocked areas of state owned lands that are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economics and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forest land and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological

diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

2. Size Objectives:

Typically between 1,000 and 250,000 acres, but can be larger or smaller.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 100 mile radius. State forests typically provide close-to-home recreational area. Day users typically travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state forests, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel to state forests can, however, exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and travel to "destination areas."

4. Location Objectives:

Areas with large blocks of land.

5. Program Objectives:

State forests must meet ecological, economic, social, and cultural needs. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Facilities may include the following:

Current Level of Supply:

Hiking trails	1,256 acres per linear mile of trail
Cross-country ski trails	2,551 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	639 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	559 acres per linear mile of trail
ATV trails	1,795 acres per linear mile of trail
Camping sites	1 campsite per 265 acres

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

7. Function:

To provide for nature conservation, provide income to forest owners, supply raw materials to the wood processing industry, and provide public recreation.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a state forest is determined by the extent of the area's natural resources and

recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state forest. Facilities are not universal and vary by forest. The geographic location of the forest and the natural resources present dictate recreation available at the site. State forests serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

State Park

1. Definition Summary:

A state park, by size, program, and location, provides space for outdoor recreation and education about nature and conservation. These parks serve a significant geographic segment of a state or regional population. State parks aim to preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

2. Size Objectives:

Parks must be large enough to accommodate a reasonable mix of outdoor recreational activities. Typically, parks are between 500 and 3000 acres, but can be smaller (<20 acres) or larger (>10,000 acres).

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 100-mile radius. State parks typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users generally travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state parks, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel distances to state parks can often exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and trips to "destination areas."

4. Location Objectives:

Siting of Wisconsin State Parks is typically based on five criteria developed by John Nolen. These criteria are: 1) large size to serve a large number of citizens, 2) accessibility to major population areas, 3) a healthful, natural setting, 4) reasonable cost for land acquisition, 5) land possessing "decidedly uncommon charm and beauty." All, or a combination of these criteria are used to determine where to site a state park.

5. Program Objectives:

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands.

Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Developments may include the following facilities:

Current Level of Supply:

Hiking trails	196 acres per linear mile of trail
Surfaced bicycle trails	860 acres per linear mile of trail
Mountain bike trails	549 acres per linear mile of trail
Nature trails	1,871 acres per liner mile of trail
Cross-country ski trails	430 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	426 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	400 acres per linear mile of trail
Picnic sites	0.05 acres per picnic table
Camping sites	1 campsite per 29 acres
Parking stalls	Year-Round = 1 stall for every three visitors
Swimming beaches	17 linear feet per 1,000 users

5. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

6. Function:

To provide for public recreation and education of conservation and nature study. To preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

7. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a state park is determined by the extent of the area's natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state park. Facilities are not universal and vary by park. Some parks offer active recreation (camping, boating, mountain biking trails, hunting etc.), while others offer passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most provide both active and passive recreation. The geographic area and the natural resources present dictate recreation uses and facilities present in the park. State parks serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

ATTACHMENT B

Facility Design Standards

From: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS				
Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Service Radius and Location Notes
Badminton	Singles--17' x 44' Doubles-20' x 44' with 5' unobstructed area on both sides	1622 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Usually in school recreation center or church facility. Safe walking or biking or biking access.
Basketball 1. Youth 2. High School 3. Collegiate	46' - 50' x 84' 50' x 84' 50' x 94' with 5' unobstructed space all sides.	2400-3036 sq. ft. 5040-7280 sq. ft. 5600-7980 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Same as badminton. Outdoor courts in neighborhood/community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
Handball (3-4 wall)	20' x 40' with a minimum of 10' to rear of 3-wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	800 sq. ft. for 4-wall, 1000 sq. ft. for 3-wall.	Long axis is north - south. Front wall at north end.	15 - 30 min. travel time, 4-wall usually indoor as part of multi-purpose building. 3-2 all usually in park or school setting.
Ice Hockey	Rink 85' x 200' (Min. 85' x 185') Additional 5000 22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	Long axis is north - south if outdoors.	½ - 1 hour travel time. Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multipurpose facility.
Tennis	36' x 78'. 12 ft. clearance on both ends.	Min. of 7,200 sq. ft. single court area (2 acres per complex)	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Best in batteries of 2 - 4. Located in neighborhood/community park or near school site.
Volleyball	30' x 60'. Minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 4,000 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	½ - 1 mile.
Baseball 1. Official 2. Little League	Baselines - 90' Pitching distance-60.5' Foul lines - min. 320' Center field - 400'+ Baselines - 60' Pitching distance - 46' Foul lines - 200' Center field - 200' - 250'	3.0 - 3.85 A min. 1.2 A min.	Locate home plate so pitcher is not throwing across sun, and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound to run east-northeast.	¼ - ½ mile. Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
Field Hockey	180' x 300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 1.5 A	Fall season - Long axis northwest or southeast. For longer periods, north/south	15 - 30 minute travel time. Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.
Football	160' x 360' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 1.5 A	Same as field hockey.	15 - 30 min. travel time. Same as field hockey.
Soccer	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with 10' minimum clearance on all sides.	1.7 - 2.1 A	Same as field hockey.	1 - 2 miles. Number of units depends on popularity. Youth popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to fields or neighborhood parks.
Golf - Driving Range	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width each additional tee.	13.5 A for min. of 25 tees.	Long axis is southwest - northeast with golfer driving northeast.	30 minute travel time. Park of golf course complex. As separate unit may be privately operated.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (continued)				
Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Service Radius and Location Notes
¼ mile running track	Over-all width - 276' length - 600'. Track width for 8 - 4 lanes is 32'.	4.3 A	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest - southeast, with finish line at north end.	15 - 30 minute travel time. Usually part of a high school or community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.
Softball	Baselines - 60' pitching distance - 45' men. 40' women Fast pitch field radius from plate - 225' Slow pitch - 275' (men) 250' (women)	1.5 - 2.0 A	Same as baseball. indimensions for 16".	¼ - ½ mile. Slight difference. May also be used for youth baseball.
Multiple use court (basketball, tennis, etc.)	120' x 80'	9,840 sq. ft.	Long axis of court with primary use north and south.	1 - 2 miles, in neighborhood or community parks.
Archery range	300' length x minimum 10' between targets. Roped, clear area on side of range minimum 30', clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' with bunker.	Minimum 0.65 A	Archer facing north + or - 45 degrees.	30 minutes travel time. Part of a regional/metro complex.
Golf 1. Par 3 (18 hole) 2. 9-hole standard 3. 18-hole standard	Average length varies -600 - 2700 yards. Average length 2250 yards Average length 6500 yards.	50 - 60 A Minimum of 50 A Minimum 110 yards	Majority of holes on north/south axis	½ - 1 hour travel time 9-hole course can accommodate 350 people/day 500 - 550 people/day. Course may be located in community, district or regional/metro park.
Swimming pools	Teaching - min. 25 yards x 45' even depth of 3-4 ft. Competitive - min. 25 m x 16 m. Min. of 25 sq. ft. water surface per swimmer. Ration of 2 to 1 deck to water.	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1 - 2 A sites.	None, but care must be taken in siting life stations in relation to afternoon sun.	15 to 30 minutes travel time. Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching competitive and recreational purposes with enough to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.
Beach areas	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sa. ft. of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be a 3-4 A supporting area per A of beach.	N/A	N/A	½ to 1 hour travel time. Should have a sand bottom with a maximum slope of 5%. Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas. In regional/metro parks.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

ATTACHMENT C

Federal & State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

DNR Community Services Specialist
1300 West Clairemont Avenue
P.O. Box 4001
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4001

Note: Various program application periods may exist. Check online for each program's requirements and deadlines.

Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP) Grants [Stewardship]

ADLP grants are awarded to improve community recreation areas and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Priority is given to land acquisition where a need for additional recreational land is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR) [Stewardship]

The purpose of the acquisition of development rights (ADR) subprogram is to protect natural, agricultural or forest lands that enhance and/or provide nature-based outdoor recreation. ADR grants can only fund conservation easement purchases.

ATV/UTV Enhancement

This funding is issued bi-annually to non-profit organizations that promote the safe and wise use of all terrain vehicles (ATVs)/utility-terrain vehicles (UTVs), ATV/UTV riding and ATV/UTV education.

ATV/UTV Patrols

This grant is issued to Wisconsin sheriff departments that participate in ATV enforcement efforts. The DNR can provide up to 100% of county net costs for the enforcement of ATV regulations. Actual funding received is based on total allotted funds split between participating agencies.

Patrol requirements are contained in NR 50.125, Wis. Adm. Code.

ATV/UTV Trails

Counties, towns, cities, villages and tribes can apply for funds to acquire, insure, develop and maintain ATV/UTV trails, areas and routes.

Specific changes to NR 64 created Hybrid Trails ("Troutes") or all-terrain vehicle trail and route combinations.

Boat Enforcement Patrol

Eligibility & Purpose: This grant is issued to Wisconsin counties or municipalities that participate in boating enforcement efforts. Eligible agencies may receive law enforcement aids for up to 75% of their net costs.

Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program

The purpose of BIG is to construct, renovate, and maintain boating infrastructure facilities for transient recreational vessels at least 26 feet long.

Tier 1 - State

Provides up to \$200,000 per year to each state. Projects are competitively ranked within the state.

Tier 2 - National

Provides up to \$1,500,000 per project. Projects are competitively ranked at the national level.

Natural Areas [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

Stewardship natural area grants complement the State Natural Areas (SNA) Program, dedicated to the preservation of Wisconsin's native natural communities and habitat for rare plant and animal species.

Land purchased with natural area grants must be open to the public for low-impact nature-based recreation and scientific study. Natural areas are not intended for intensive recreational use such as mountain biking, motorized vehicle use, horseback riding or camping.

Habitat Areas [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

Habitat area grants are awarded to conserve wildlife habitat in Wisconsin in order to expand opportunities for wildlife-based recreation such as hunting, trapping, hiking, bird watching, fishing, nature appreciation and wildlife viewing.

Land purchased with habitat area grants must be open to the public for low-impact nature-based recreation. Habitat areas are not intended for intensive recreational use such as mountain biking, motorized vehicle use, horseback riding or camping.

Stream Bank protection [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

Streambank protection grants are awarded to protect water quality and fish habitat.

Priority is given to land or easement purchases along designated Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters, projects that connect sections of protected stream corridor, and projects that will mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff.

State trails [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

State trail grants are awarded to purchase lands or easements identified as part of the State Trail system including designated State Water Trails. Priority is given to lands along nationally designated Ice Age and North Country trail corridors and to lands that connect established trail systems.

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – State Program

This is a federal program administered in all states that encourages the creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Funds received by the DNR for this program are split between DNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities. Grants cover 50% of eligible project costs.

Motorized Stewardship Grants [Stewardship]

ATV/UTV grants are available to counties, towns, cities, villages and tribes to apply for funds to acquire, insure, develop and maintain ATV/UTV trails, areas and routes.

Snowmobile trail grants are available to counties and tribes to apply for funding to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment.

Match Requirement: 20 percent

Recreational Boating Facilities Grants [Stewardship]

These grants may be used by counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts and qualified lake associations for recreational boating facility projects.

Past projects have included ramps and service docks to gain access to the water, purchase of aquatic weed harvesting equipment, navigation aids and dredging waterway channels.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

This is a federal program administered in all states. Municipal governments and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive reimbursement for the development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses.

Eligible sponsors may be reimbursed for up to 50% of eligible project costs. Funds from this program may be used in conjunction with funds from the state snowmobile or ATV grant programs and Knowles-Nelson Stewardship development projects.

Shooting Range Grant Program

Counties, cities, villages, townships, other governmental agencies or units, clubs or organizations, businesses or corporations and educational institutions can apply for assistance in outdoor shooting range construction, including backstops and berms, target holders, shooting benches, baffles, protective fencing, signs, trenches, gun racks, platforms, restrooms and other items considered essential for the project by the department. Indoor ranges may be eligible as well, including classroom, storage and restroom facilities.

Snowmobile Patrols

This grant is issued to Wisconsin sheriff departments that participate in snowmobile enforcement efforts. The DNR can provide up to 100% of county net cost for the enforcement of snowmobile regulations. Actual funding received is based on total allotted funds split between participating agencies.

Snowmobile Trail Aids

These grants are used to reimburse the over 600 snowmobile clubs in Wisconsin for some of their expenses.

Snowmobile trail aids are entirely funded by snowmobilers. The money awarded in grants to Wisconsin counties comes from snowmobile registrations, trail pass revenue and gas tax from some of the gas used in snowmobiles.

Sport Fish Restoration (SFR)

These grants may be used to construct fishing piers and motorboat access projects. Eligible components include boat ramp construction and renovation, along with related amenities such as parking lots, accessible paths, lighting, and restroom facilities. Funding for this program comes from federal excise taxes on fishing equipment and a portion of the federal gas tax.

Surface Water Grants

[Formerly: Lake Management Planning and Lake Classification and Lake Protection Grants.]

The surface water grant program provides cost-sharing grants for surface water protection and restoration. Funding is available for education, ecological assessments, planning, implementation, and aquatic invasive species prevention and control. With many different projects eligible for grant funding, you can support surface water management at any stage: from organization capacity development to project implementation.

Urban Green Space [Stewardship]

The intent of the Urban Green Space Program (UGS) is to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect from development areas within or in proximity to urban areas that have scenic, ecological or other natural value; and to provide land for non-commercial gardening for the residents of an urbanized area.

Urban Rivers [Stewardship]

The urban rivers subprogram program aims to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition or development of land adjacent to rivers. Purposes of the program include supporting economic revitalization through the restoration or preservation of urban riverfronts and improving outdoor recreational opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers.

Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs

WisDOT District Bike & Ped Coordinator
1681 Second Avenue South
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

Purpose: The Transportation Alternatives Program allocates federal funds to transportation improvement projects that “expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment.”

TAP is a legislative program authorized by Congress through the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act signed into law in 2015. Safe Routes to School Programs, Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities programs, and transportation enhancements are all TAP-eligible projects, including this plan. WisDOT facilitates TAP program and funding management

Construction projects eligible for TAP must have a total projected expense of \$300,000 or more, while non-construction projects must have a total projected expense in excess of \$50,000.

Safe Routes to School (SRTS)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

Purpose: Safe Routes to School programs encourage children in grades K-8 to walk and bike to school by creating safer walking and biking routes. Projects must be within 2 miles of a school that has a SRTS plan, and funding requires a 20% match.

Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

Purpose: Funds projects to increase multi-modal transportation alternatives and enhance communities and the environment. Projects include bicycle or pedestrian facilities, landscaping or streetscaping, and the preservation of historic transportation structures.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BPFP)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

Purpose: Funds projects that construct or plan for bicycle or bicycle/pedestrian facilities.

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

While HSIP does not pertain to bicycle and pedestrian transportation, this WisDOT program can help improve safety measures on problematic stretches of highway where crashes have occurred in the past, thereby creating a safer and more hospitable transportation network. HSIP improvements generally require a ten percent match of state or local funds. The program generally funds low-cost options that can be implemented quickly.

Federal Assistance Programs

All other federal programs are listed under Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs.

Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) – National Park Service

Purpose: The Challenge Cost Share Program supports local projects that promote conservation and recreation, environmental stewardship, education and engaging diverse youth participants. Local project partners work with National Park Service parks and programs to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. NPS administered parks and programs are eligible such as National Trails, Heritage Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.,

One-third of the CCSP pot is earmarked for National Trails System Projects. Thus supporting work under the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241-51), such as: National Scenic and Historic trails, National Scenic and Historic Trails in parks, National Recreation Trails, and rail-trail projects.

For additional information about this program and the application process, please contact the CCSP Program Coordinators for Wisconsin:

National Park Service
700 Rayovac Dr., Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711
608-441-5610

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program – National Park Service

Purpose: The National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program supports community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects across the nation. The national network of conservation and recreation planning professionals partner with community groups, nonprofits, tribes, and state and local governments to design trails and parks, conserve and improve access to rivers, protect special places, and create recreation opportunities.

ATTACHMENT D

SCORP Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs

Compiled by:
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
In their 2019-2023 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

GAPS AND NEEDS IN OUR EXISTING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

In developing the following statewide needs and gaps in our recreation opportunities, the department incorporated information from:

- The SCORP recreation participation survey question regarding needed recreation opportunities in residents' home county (Appendix 6).
- Recreation Opportunities Analysis, which identified recreation needs for each of the eight regions of the state (Appendix 8).
- The SCORP survey of county park directors, which asked about needs at the county level (Appendix 4).
- The SCORP Advisory Team and department staff.

Statewide Recreation Needs:

Places near population centers

Because of the inverse distribution of our population and public lands as well as the limited amount of time people have to participate, there is a very large need to provide more places for people to participate in outdoor recreation near where they live. In particular is the need to provide opportunities for residents to visit places after work or for a couple of hours on a weekend. Places that provide opportunities for hiking, all types of bicycle riding, dog walking, picnicking, and different water-related activities such as fishing, canoeing and kayaking are likely to be heavily used.

Trails

By nearly every measure, the largest need throughout the state is for more trails that enable people to experience natural settings, visit the vibrant downtowns of our cities and villages, commute to work, and access favorite sites. All types of trails are in demand – hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, snowmobiling, ATV/UTV and motorcycle riding, and 4WD vehicle trails.

Water access – shoreline and boat launches
Lakes, streams and rivers are a defining feature of Wisconsin. From the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River, from the thousands of inland lakes and the tens of thousands of miles of flowing water, residents and visitors have been drawn to the water's edge to fish, hunt, launch any manner of watercraft, bird watch and beach walk. Access to water remains a universal need throughout the state.

Camping opportunities

With a large cohort of retirees travelling in RVs combined with an adventurous younger generation, demand for camping has grown in recent years and is likely to remain popular for years to come. Given the divergence in desired experiences – some campers wanting access to hot showers and WiFi while others wanting neither – recreation providers will need to collaborate and coordinate on providing the camping experiences best suited to different public lands.



Statewide Recreation Needs: (cont.)

Dog parks and exercise areas

Taking care of a dog has many benefits, not the least of which is the exercise people get in walking their pets. With the steady rise in dog ownership (75% of people in their thirties own a dog) and an urbanizing population has come an increasing demand for places to walk, play with, socialize and train our canine friends. Many municipal and county dog parks are among their most visited properties.

Target shooting ranges

Many hunters and shooting sports participants live in rural areas or belong to gun clubs and practice their craft on their or the club's property. However, as our population continues to urbanize there is a growing need for places where people can practice gun and archery marksmanship and safety. By their nature, firearm ranges generate considerable sounds and siting new ranges has been a challenge in more populated areas of the state.

Statewide Policy Needs:

Better understand place-based recreation and associated outcomes

The survey conducted for this SCORP on recreation participation generated considerable data on which outdoor activities residents pursue and how often (see Appendix 6). What is not well known is where these "participation days" actually take place – that is, where, when, and why they occur at different places. Questions for which more detailed, property-specific, place-based data are needed include:

- How many people visit the place or property?
- When and what are the patterns of visitation?
- What recreation activities do they pursue?
- How far do visitors travel to reach the property and why did they visit the particular property (as opposed to other options)?
- What would improve their satisfaction?
- What are the economic, health, and social benefits associated with their visit?

With a more complete understanding of property use and the features and attributes that draw people, agencies can make more informed decisions about what types of recreation facilities to build and maintain at different places. And the public can better understand their "return on investment."

Expand collaborations among recreation providers

Each recreation provider has unique capabilities and their lands offer different types of experiences, features, facilities, and opportunities. There would be substantial benefit in continuing and expanding collaborations among federal, county and local governments. Focus should be placed on identifying ways to coordinate recreation experiences in each region of the state, minimizing duplicative efforts, and maximizing the benefits of recreation investments.

Together, providing well-planned, safe and enjoyable recreation opportunities that visitor's value will increase support for local communities and businesses, strengthen tourism, respond to evolving demographic and visitor needs, reduce user conflicts and improve natural settings.

Better understand the nature-based recreation preferences of our diversifying population

Data are needed on the recreation preferences of our changing population. For a range of reasons, people of varying ages, residential settings, incomes, and social, racial, ethnic and cultural identities participate in different types of outdoor activities in different places. More information is needed on the types of activities and settings sought by the diversity of Wisconsin residents. In addition, data on how and where to most effectively provide quality experiences for people with varying backgrounds and cultures are needed.

Enhance and stabilize funding for outdoor recreation

Funding for conservation and recreation is derived from many sources and the overall total has fluctuated considerably from year to year. This has complicated efforts to plan, develop, and maintain recreation facilities. Some states have implemented funding sources that provide a more stable source of money for conservation and recreation projects. In addition to more consistent funding, there is a need to broaden the network of people and sources that help pay for the management of public lands in the state.

Regional Recreation Needs

(high needs identified in the Recreation Opportunities Analysis – see Appendix 8)

Great Northwest Region

ATV/UTV riding
Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Bird or wildlife watching
Camping – developed and primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Fishing
Four-wheel vehicle driving
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
Hunting – big game
Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
Off-highway motorcycle riding
Swimming in lakes and rivers

Western Sands Region

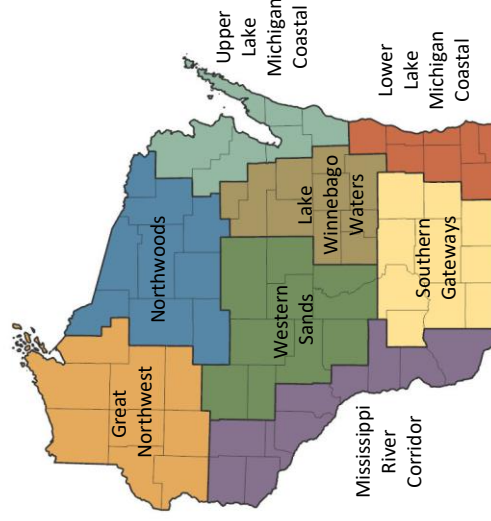
Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Bird or wildlife watching
Camping – developed and primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Cross country skiing
Dog walking
Fishing
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
Horseback riding
Hunting – big game
Picnicking
Snowshoeing
Swimming in lakes and rivers

Mississippi River Corridor Region

Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Bird or wildlife watching
Camping – developed and primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Cross country skiing
Dog walking
Fishing
Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
Hunting – big game
Nature photography
Participating in nature-based education programs
Picnicking
Snowshoeing
Visiting a beach, beach walking

Northwoods Region

ATV/UTV riding
Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Camping – developed and primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Fishing
Four-wheel vehicle driving
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
Hunting – big game
Off-highway motorcycle riding
Participating in nature-based education programs
Snowmobiling



Lake Winnebago Waters Region

Bicycling – bicycling touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Bird or wildlife watching
Camping – developed and primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Cross country skiing
Dog walking
Fishing
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
Hunting – big game
Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
Nature photography
Participating in nature-based education programs
Picnicking
Swimming in lakes and rivers
Visiting a beach, beach walking

Southern Gateways Region

ATV/UTV riding
Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Bird or wildlife watching
Camping – developed and primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Fishing
Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
Picnicking
Snowshoeing
Swimming in lakes and rivers

Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region

Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Bird or wildlife watching
Camping – developed and primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Fishing – all types
Hiking, walking, trail running or backpacking
Horseback riding
Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
Visiting a beach, beach walking

Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region

Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
Bird or wildlife watching
Camping – primitive
Canoeing or kayaking
Cross country skiing
Fishing
Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
Nature photography
Picnicking
Snowshoeing
Swimming in lakes and rivers

ATTACHMENT E

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

From: Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP)
One page summary sheet.

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

A summary of recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals

Bicycle Parking Design

- Required spaces shall be at least 2 feet by 6 feet.
- An access aisle of at least 5 feet shall be provided in each facility.
- Racks shall be situated to allow a minimum of 2 feet between adjacent bike parking stalls.
- Spaces shall have a vertical clearance of at least 80 inches.

Bicycle Rack Design

Structures that require a user-supplied locking device:

- must accommodate U-shaped locking devices;
- support the bike frame at two points;
- be securely anchored to the ground or the building structure; and
- be designed and maintained to be mud and dust free.

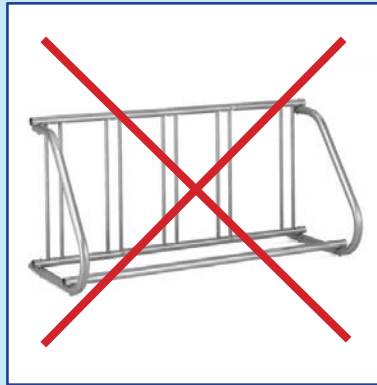
Bicycle Rack Location

- Racks should be located in a clearly designated safe and convenient location.
- Racks should be designed and located to be harmonious with the surrounding environment.
- Racks should be at least as convenient as the majority of auto parking spaces provided.

To learn more about bicycle parking guidelines, visit the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals at: www.apbp.org.

These bicycle racks do NOT meet the design guidelines:

Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style Racks



These bicycle racks DO meet the design guidelines:

Inverted-U Style Racks



Angled Wave Style Racks



Freestanding Style Racks



The above images are examples only. NCWRPC does not endorse any particular bicycle rack manufacturers.

If you have questions about whether a particular bicycle parking rack you are considering using meets these requirements, please contact NCWRPC planner **Fred Heider**, AICP at fheider@ncwrpc.org.

ATTACHMENT F

Water Access Property Delineator

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Potential Public Water Access Property Delineator

Brown and green are common colors for recreational signs, so either brown or green could be used for water access point R-O-W markers.



Picture Source: TAPCO Traffic

This white text box would face the water and have a white reflective strip underneath it.

The whole white text plaque could be reflectorized, but that only lasts for about 10 years. When the actual reflective strip loses its reflectivity, then anyone can just cut a new reflective PVC sticker, and apply it over the existing worn out reflective strip.



Replace:

"CAUTION Water Pipeline"

"Digger's Hotline logo and text."

With:

"Carry In Public Access"

"Local government's contact information."

Reflective strip (white reflective tape) This sticker will help users find this point from the water by using a flashlight and aiming it at the shore.

Potential Public Water Access Property Delineator



Picture Source: Google

Dashed line outlines a carry in public access land parcel.
Each corner of this parcel would have a delineator.