
Langlade County Outdoor Recreation Plan

2012-2016

Also covering the municipalities within Langlade County



Prepared by: North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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ABSTRACT

TITLE: LANGLADE COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
2012-2016 Effective January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2016

SUBJECT: This report assesses the existing recreation system in Langlade County, identifies recreation needs based upon public input and recreation standards, sets forth goals and objectives to be used as guidelines in formulating recreation plans, and establishes recommendations for improving the recreation system over the next five years.

Submission of this adopted ORP to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources establishes eligibility for the county and local units of government to apply for a variety of Federal and State Aids. This requirement can be found in Chapter NR 50, Wisconsin administrative code for the following programs; Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF), Aids for a the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space Program (UGS) and Urban Rivers Grant Program (URGP).

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

DATE: February 20, 2012

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- A. Outdoor Recreation Surveys
- B. NCWRPC Generated SCORP 2005 – 2010 Summary
- C. Facility Development Standards
- D. State and Federal Funding Programs

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this recreation plan is to provide continued direction toward meeting the current and future recreation needs of the county. This is accomplished through an inventory and analysis of outdoor recreational facilities, and the establishment of recommendations to meet identified needs.

Adoption of this plan by the Langlade County Board and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR), will continue eligibility of the county and its local units of government for the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF), Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space Program (UGS) and Urban Rivers Grant Program (URGP). Adoption by all municipalities is not necessary if they wish to cooperate with Langlade County to use this plan for grant applications. Local government grant applications have a better chance of approval if Langlade County applies on their behalf.

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

STATUTORY BASE FOR THIS PLAN

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 county and local units of government to apply for a variety of Federal and State Aids for outdoor recreation (Chapter NR 50.06(4), Wisconsin administrative code).

PLAN COMPONENTS

This plan addresses the outdoor recreation needs for county facilities, the Village of White Lake, and all 17 towns. The City of Antigo has its own plan, and is included for reference.

Background information on Langlade County was compiled to develop an understanding of the environmental and social characteristics of the county and their meaning for outdoor recreation. An inventory of existing recreational facilities exists in Chapter 3 of this plan.

The existing recreation system was analyzed to determine current and potential future deficiencies through the year 2011. A combination of public survey compilation, standards analysis, and the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) were utilized to define

recreational and open space needs. Goals and objectives were created to guide the direction of recreational planning efforts within Langlade County.

The recommendations are general strategies and five-year action programs for recreation facility development. A series of possible tools to aid implementation of these recommendations are set forth in Chapter 8. This plan concludes with a note on updating to insure that it remains relevant to the needs of the county over the entire five-year span.

REFERENCE PLANS

Langlade County was involved in recreation planning as early as 1964, when a County Forest Plan developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) addressed potential recreation facilities with the county forests. In 1974, WDNR developed a plan that focused on county forests and addressed recreation needs within the local municipalities countywide. Langlade County, the City of Antigo, and the Village of White Lake directed North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) to develop consecutive 5-year outdoor recreation plans starting in 1979. This 2011-2016 plan was written to continue the parks and recreation program established in the Langlade County Outdoor Recreation Plans since 1979.

Additional plans and laws that affect outdoor recreation in Langlade County are referenced below:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2005-2010

Completed in August 2006, and reauthorized to remain in effect through 2016, this plan attempts to classify, measure, and ultimately provide for the preferences and needs of a statewide recreating public. Many factors, from changing demographic and land use trends, to recreational supply, and conflict with other recreation uses, affect the quality, supply, and demand for outdoor recreation.

This plan is summarized in Attachment B, and is what the State will use to determine where to approve grants.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

Projected completion in Winter of 2011, SCORP 2012-2016 is an approved compliment to the 2005-2010 plan. A major goal of the 2011-16 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is to identify essential and contemporary issues that affect the future of outdoor recreation in Wisconsin. This SCORP will build upon President Obama's America's Great Outdoors Initiative for the 21st Century to include appropriate management recommendations that serve as proactive approaches to address critical issues identified in the process.

This Presidential Initiative has three main goals:

1. Reconnect Americans, especially children, to America's rivers and waterways, landscapes of national significance, ranches, farms and forests, great parks, and coasts and beaches by exploring a variety of efforts.

2. Build upon State, local, private, and tribal priorities for the conservation of land, water, wildlife, historic, and cultural resources, creating corridors and connectivity across these outdoor spaces, and for enhancing neighborhood parks....through public private partnerships and locally supported conservation strategies.
3. Use science-based management practices to restore and protect our lands and waters for future generations.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan

This 2004 document is intended to guide the development of an interconnected bikeway system for the North Central Wisconsin Region. Potential trails are identified and an improvement description was created for each county that trails existed to facilitate how the plan can become reality in a cost efficient manner.

Langlade County trails within this regional plan come from the 1999 Citizen Bike Route Initiative Plan. That plan established a network of on-road bike routes and asks WisDOT to improve STH 64 to accommodate bicycles between Antigo and Merrill. These trails are shown on Map 1.

Complete Streets Law

Wisconsin's Pedestrian and Bicycle Accommodations law addressing Complete Streets was codified in 2009. It was incorporated as State statute §84.01(35) and later into administrative rule as Transportation 75. Complete Streets are roadways designed and operated to enable safe, convenient, and comfortable access and travel for all users (i.e. creating bike routes/lanes & sidewalks along higher volume streets than residential streets). All roads receiving state or federal funding through the Wisconsin Department of Transportation for reconstruction must also accommodate bicycles and pedestrians. County forest roads do not apply, because the traffic counts are very low.

State Trails Network Plan

This 2001 document clarifies a 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. These trails are shown on Map 1.

Segment 19—Langlade County to Michigan

NCWRPC note: The right-of-way does not exist, so this segment is not described.

Segment 56—Argonne to Shawano (Wolf River State Trail)

This segment from Crandon to White Lake was abandoned in 2001. Argonne is on the Dresser to Michigan corridor in the north, and Shawano links to the Mountain Bay Trail in the south of the corridor. The Crandon to Tomahawk corridor and the White Lake to Antigo corridor link to the Langlade County to Michigan corridor to form a loop. An old abandoned corridor east of White Lake in the future could link this corridor to the Nicolet State Trail or connect it to road

routes. In Langlade County this segment follows the Wolf River for about seven miles and continues south through the Northwest portion of the Menominee Indian Reservation, terminating at Shawano and its connection to the Mountain Bay Trail.

Segment 70—Antigo to White Lake

NCWRPC note: The right-of-way does not exist, so this segment is not described.

Langlade County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan

This 2006-2020 document contains the Langlade County Forest Access Plan. Maps for the outdoor recreation plan were created from the data in this plan.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056

This report is a comprehensive inventory of the special places that will be critical to meet future conservation and outdoor recreation needs for the next fifty years. Some of the questions asked to guide creation of this report were: Which lands and waters remain unprotected that will be critical for conserving our plants and animals and their habitats? What gaps exist now (and will likely emerge in the future) in providing abundant and satisfying outdoor recreation? How can we most effectively build upon the state's existing investment in protected lands to fill conservation and recreation gaps? What special places will our children and grandchildren wish we had protected? The study focused on identifying what of our state or regionally significant green infrastructure remains to be protected.

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 draft comprehensive plans, or offering different types of technical assistance.

Prioritization of Land Legacy Areas is described in SCORP Chapter 3 located in Attachment B.

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

CN Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

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

PR Prairie River

Size	Medium
Protection Initiated	Moderate
Protection Remaining	Substantial
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆

EC East and West Branches of the Eau Claire River

Size	Medium
Protection Initiated	Moderate
Protection Remaining	Moderate
Conservation Significance	☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆

RD Red River

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

LA Langlade Moraine

Size
Protection Initiated
Protection Remaining
Conservation Significance
Recreation Potential

Medium
Moderate
Substantial
☆☆
☆☆☆

UP Upper Wolf River

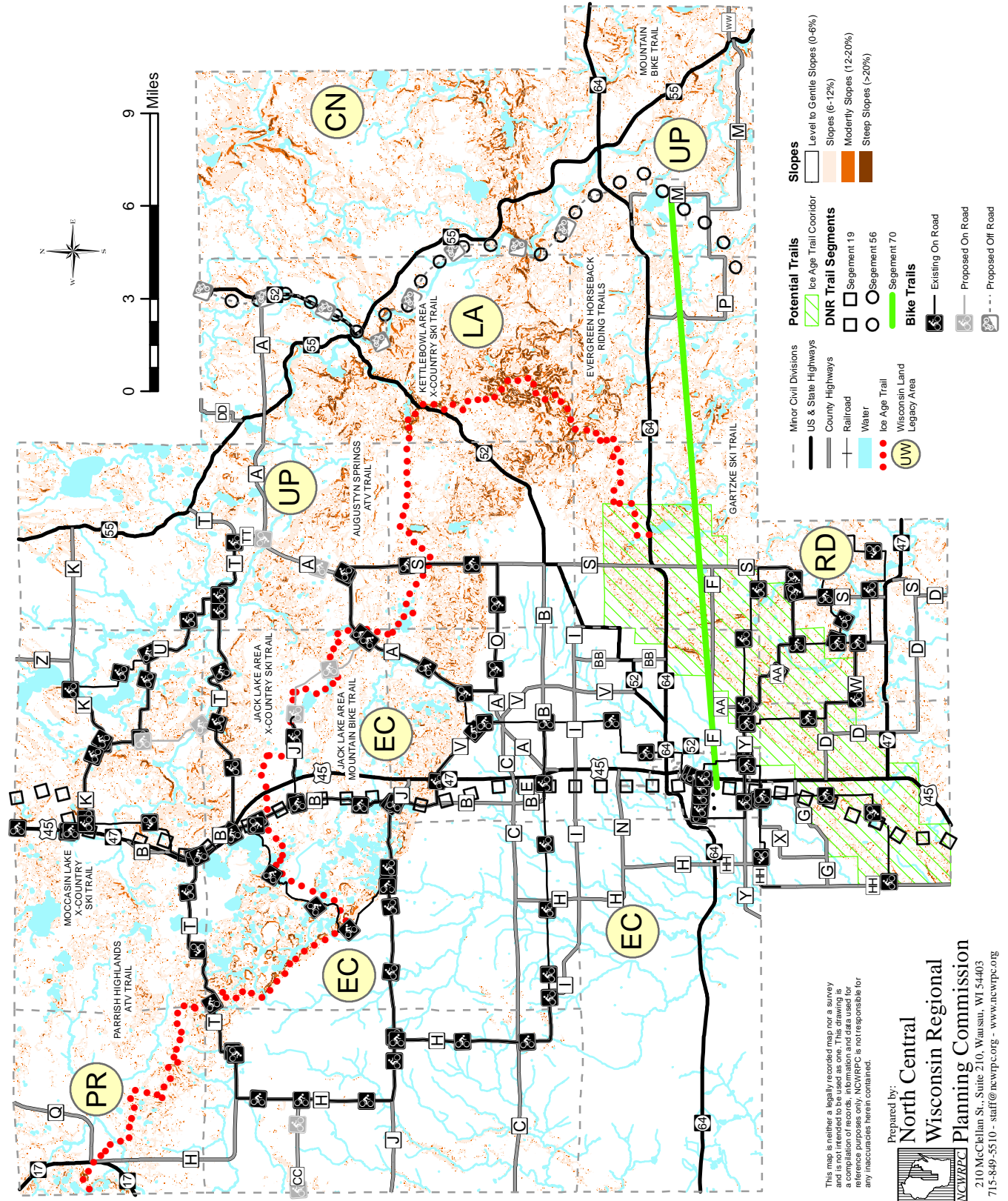
Size
Protection Initiated
Protection Remaining
Conservation Significance
Recreation Potential

Large
Substantial
Moderate
☆☆☆☆☆
☆☆☆☆

Potential Trails and Legacy Areas

Langlade County, Wisconsin

Map 1



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, NCRVRC, and data used for reference purposes only. NCRVRC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

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DESCRIPTION OF LANGLADE COUNTY

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

This section describes the physical features that make up Langlade County. This information is essential in determining the potential as well as the limitations of an area for recreation development. Recreation planners use this kind of data to determine which resources to develop and which resources to protect or preserve.

Geography and Land Use

Langlade County in northeastern Wisconsin has a total of 567,621 acres; of which 55.6% is forested, 20.7% is used for agriculture, 1.6% is water, 19.2% is wetlands, 1.5% for open space, 1.0% is for transportation (which includes airports and roads), 0.2% for residential, and 0.2% is for commercial and industrial uses. The City of Antigo, the county seat, is in the southern part of the County. It is 180 miles north of Milwaukee; 80 miles northwest of Green Bay; 90 miles north of the Fox River Valley; and 35 miles northeast of Wausau. Major metropolitan areas outside of Wisconsin with transportation linkages to Antigo are: Chicago, 270 miles south; Minneapolis-St. Paul, 210 miles west; and Duluth, 235 miles northwest of Antigo. In addition to the City of Antigo, Langlade County contains the Village of White Lake, and 17 towns. See Map 2.

Climate

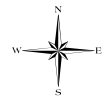
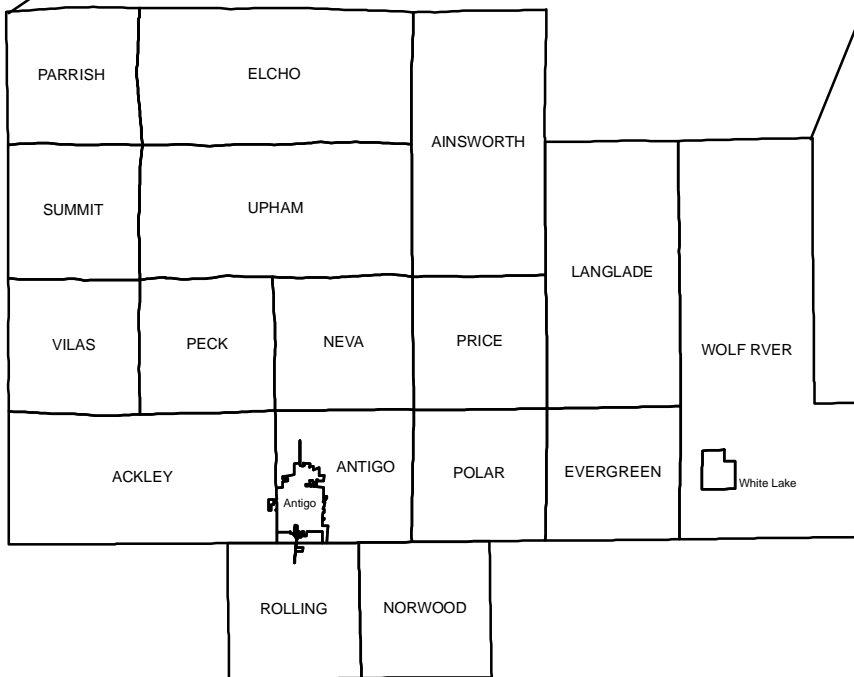
Langlade County has a continental climate characterized by cold, snowy winters, warm summer days and cool summer nights. Precipitation is well suited to outdoor activities with an annual snow fall range from 20 to 90+ inches and an annual mean of 51.9 inches during the past 40 years. June is generally the wettest month and the last part of August the driest. Precipitation averages 30.6 inches annually. The sun shines 65 percent of the time possible in summer, and 45 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the southwest. Average wind speed is highest in spring at 12 miles per hour.

Topography

The topography of Langlade County is of glacial origin, and is characterized mostly by moraines and outwash plains and partly by drumlins, eskers, kames, lake plains, bogs. The moraines include the older drift area in the southwestern part of the county. The outwash plains include the Antigo Flats, which are located in the south-central part of Langlade County. Elevations in Langlade County range from 1,070 feet above sea level where the Wolf River leaves the County, to about 1,900 feet above sea level in the Town of Langlade. Slopes are shown on Map 1.

The eastern part of the county is within the drainage basin of the Wolf River, and the western part is within the Wisconsin River drainage basin. In Langlade County, the Wolf River starts at Lower Post Lake, flows generally south and east, and leaves the county just south of Markton. The Wolf River drops about 440 feet in the county, but mainly it drops between the communities of Lily and Markton.

Map 2
General Location
Langlade County, Wisconsin



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Surface Water

The numerous lakes and streams in Langlade County provide outstanding recreation opportunities. The Wolf River, which flows through the eastern part of the county, is one of the most valuable rivers in the state. The source of the Wolf River is Pine Lake in Hiles, Wisconsin. The river travels the full length of the County and is the largest body of water with 984 acres. The river offers outstanding trout fishing, scenic value, canoeing, kayaking, rafting, and wildlife habitat. The gradient is very steep for a Midwestern river. It drops 420 feet in 50 miles from the Upper Post Lake Dam to the Menominee Indian Reservation. There are 17 named rapids on the Wolf River as it winds through Langlade County.

In addition to the Wolf River, Langlade County has 225 streams, with a total length of 513 miles and a total surface area of about 1,800 acres. There are 387 miles regarded as prime trout fishing streams. The Wolf and Eau Claire River are two highly regarded Class 1 trout fishing resources.

Lakes cover 8,864 surface acres and 381 miles of shoreline. Natural lakes number 843, with 418 of these having public access. Most of the lakes are spring lakes or seepage lakes. White Lake is the largest spring lake, while Upper Post Lake, an impoundment and a drainage lake, is the largest lake in the County. The deepest lake is Jack Lake, which is 85 feet deep.

The quality of water is generally good. A number of lakes are in natural unspoiled settings. Eutrophication is a major pollution problem. During the summer, shallow water areas contain algae and weeds. The water is predominantly very soft in the seepage, drained, and drainage lakes, but the water is hard in many of the spring lakes and streams.

Groundwater

The groundwater in Langlade County meets municipal, industrial, rural, and irrigation needs. The largest consumer is Antigo. The source of this water is local precipitation. The groundwater generally moves southward. On the Antigo Flats the groundwater depth averages 25 feet deep and is deeper in the eastern part of the flats.

The quality of the ground water is generally very good. Many soils however have very porous layers that are poor filters for domestic waste and agricultural chemicals. The impact of development and agriculture may cause deterioration of the ground water. Generally, the content of dissolved solids in the ground water is relatively low in the western half of Langlade County and relatively high in the eastern half. The higher content in the eastern part probably results from a higher content of limestone in the glacial deposits.

Soils

Many of the soils formed entirely or partly in glacial outwash. Several soil series are common in Langlade County and each soil textural class is described after the soil series is named as follows. Antigo, Langlade, Minocqua, Oesterle, and Scott Lake soils formed in areas where sand and gravel outwash is mantled with silty and loamy deposits. Pence soils formed on eskers and kames and in other areas where sand and gravel outwash is mantled with loamy or sandy deposits. Au Gres, Crosswell, and Vilas soils formed in areas where most of the outwash is sandy.

Soil properties are important considerations when planning and developing recreation facilities. To help evaluate soils, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service published the Langlade County Soil Survey in 1986. Updated soil suitability tables for outdoor recreation and other uses are available on the Internet.

Soil surveys contain an abundance of information on appropriate site planning in respect to soil suitability and developmental properties by soil type. The soil types identified are to be evaluated for a wide range of recreational uses including the following:

- wetland refuges for waterfowl
- wildlife management
- open space or nature study areas
- parks
- athletic fields
- designated farmland preservation areas
- ski areas
- golf courses
- campsites, hiking trails, and picnic areas
- woodlands
- hunting preserves
- manmade ponds

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

Overall recreation demand within Wisconsin is described under SCORP in Attachment B. Matching social characteristics from this section with different recreation demands as shown in SCORP Chapter 2, will start to reinforce what recreational facilities to provide.

Population

Current population, seasonal population estimates, population projections, and public participation results are all important criteria to use when considering the supply of recreational facilities.

Langlade County continues to show growth. With the addition of 940 new residents, the county has grown by 4.5 percent since the 2000 census. This is 1.3 percentage points less than the state and 3.3 percentage points lower than the nation. (Source: WDOA, Demographic Services, Population Est., July 2009)

Changes in population are made up of two components. These are natural increase, when births outnumber deaths, and migration increase, when more people move into an area than move out. The combination of these two factors makes up increases or decreases in population. Langlade's natural increase was a negative 0.7 percent while migration was a robust 5.2 percent. Langlade County's natural increase is much lower than either the state or nation, but the net migration is 2.9 percentage points higher than the state's rate of 2.3 percent, and is 2.4 percentage points higher than the nation's 2.8 percent. The diminished natural increase in Langlade may be a reflection of the older population in the county. By 2010, the expected average age of county residents will be 42.7 years, older than the state average of 38.1 years. (Source: WDOA, Population Est., July 2009)

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

This section is an inventory of the existing outdoor recreational facilities in Langlade County, which will focus primarily upon public facilities. Some private facilities will be listed for reference purposes. The private sector provides many recreational opportunities but this plan's purpose is to identify public facility improvements that may qualify for state and federal money.

Existing recreation facilities are grouped under the following headings: County Forest; Town of Peck Forests; Points Of Interest; Forested Lands – Not State, Federal, or County Owned; School District Facilities; Parks and Conservancy Areas with itemized lists of County, and local government facilities; and Private Outdoor Recreation Facilities.

COUNTY FOREST

The Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department manages 127,137 acres of county forest. This land is managed for multiple uses, and is independently certified as sustainably managed and harvested. Some of the county forest is closed to motorized vehicles. Examples of permitted recreational activities are hunting, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, camping, bough cutting (permit required), firewood collection (permit required), and wildlife observation. Refer to Maps 3 and 6 for Langlade County Forest Land. An itemized list of county facilities exists in Tables 3 and 4.

WOLF RIVER STATE TRAIL

The Wolf River State Trail in Langlade County is under development. The trail is presently open entirely to snowmobile use. The trail from White Lake to 1/4 mile north of Highway 64, was developed and is open for use to ATV's. ATV use then branches off of the rail grade to the northwest to connect with the existing county ATV trail system. No motorized uses (except snowmobiles) will be allowed on the section from Highway 64 to Lily. The portion from Highway 55 to the Forest County line will be developed in 2012 for ATV use and will connect to Forest County ATV trails. See Map 3 to view these usage zones on the trail.

Prior to complete development of the trail, the segment from Highway 64 to Lily may be opened to walking and bicycling (mountain bikes with knobby tires recommended - the surface will be rough).

TOWN OF PECK FORESTS

The Town of Peck owns 2,333 acres of land for the Peck Town Forest, and 80 acres for Peck School's Forest.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Langlade County contains both historic and contemporary points of interest of cultural, aesthetic, recreational, and scientific importance. A number of private sites may be open to the public, while others in private ownership are closed.

A) Historical Marker

A state historical marker titled: **Langlade County Forest-Wisconsin's First County Forest** is located in Veterans Memorial County Park.

A state historical marker titled: **De Langlade** is located at the junctions of STH 55 and 64.

A state historical marker titled: **Old Military Road** is located 3.5 mi north of Lily at Wolf River on STH 55.

A state historical marker titled: **Antigo Silt Loam, State Soil of Wisconsin** is located on STH 52 near the junction with STH 64.

B) Geologic Sites

Langlade County's topography is described in Chapter 2 – Description of Langlade County. Several land features are named below:

Ninemile Hill, Town of Wolf River (T32N R14E), privately owned.

C) Named Springs

Langlade County's hydrology is described in Chapter 2 – Description of Langlade County. Several springs are named below:

Payne Spring, Town of Parrish, county forest land.

Bellis Spring, Town of Elcho, privately owned.

Flood Spring, Town of Elcho, privately owned.

Rasmussen Spring, Town of Upham, privately owned.

Blue Springs, Town of Upham, privately owned.

Woodchuck Springs, Town of Elcho, county forest land.

Steven Springs, Town of Ainsworth, county forest land.

Augustyn Springs, Town of Ainsworth, privately owned.

Lily Springs, Town of Langlade, privately owned.

O'Brien Springs, Town of Wolf River, privately owned.

McCaslin Springs, Town of Wolf River, national forest.

Roix Springs, Town of Wolf River, privately owned.

Galyan Springs, Town of Evergreen, privately owned.

Stillhouse Springs, Town of Evergreen, privately owned.

The Town of Evergreen has many un-named springs that are privately owned.

PUBLIC ACCESS POINTS TO WATER BODIES

Public Access sites on Langlade County's lakes and streams have been extensively inventoried and catalogued by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in the *Langlade County Public Access Study 2006*. This public access study is undergoing final reviews, and will soon be available from the Langlade County Forestry Department. Various public entities in Langlade County own and maintain 90 access points in all – 18 developed, 65 undeveloped, and 7 parks with possible beaches. Public access to waterbodies will be ensured when development occurs by state statute and county zoning ordinances. See the Implementation Strategies chapter under Public Access to Waterways, Park Dedication, and Use of Easements for more details.

SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES

Three school districts provide additional local recreation opportunities in Langlade County. School yards often have playgrounds with play equipment, ball diamonds, and basketball hoops. These school yards are neighborhood parks that range in size from 1 to 15 acres. All school district facilities are listed along with other outdoor facilities in the tables starting on page 19.

The Unified School District of Antigo has 9 such facilities, Elcho contains 1 site, and White Lake maintains 1 site. Each school district has school forests. These forests are open to the public for a variety of recreational and educational uses.

The Unified School District of Antigo owns and maintains several school forests that are listed below. Contact the Unified School District of Antigo for rules of use on school forest lands.

- Pleasant View School Forest, 20 acres;
- Crestwood School Forest, 38 acres;
- Forestview School Forest, 38 acres;
- Liberty Bell Forty, 40 acres;
- Deerbrook School Forest, 80 acres;
- Noboken School Forest, 168 acres;

The Elcho School District owns and maintains two school forests listed below. Contact the Elcho School District for rules of use on school forest lands.

- Elcho School Forest, 31 acres;
- Summit Lake School Forest, 78 acres;

School Park Forest is a 6 acre forest owned and maintained by the White Lake School District. Contact them for rules of use on school forest lands.

PARKS and CONSERVANCY AREAS

A summary of all the local and county parks, school grounds, state parks, and conservation areas with the amenities at each are located in the following tables and maps. The following brief descriptions of each park type are from SCORP 2005-2010. Elementary school playgrounds may be categorized as mini parks if only a playground exists. High schools grounds that contain several types of recreation fields would be listed under community parks. School forests are listed as community parks. **Linear Parks** are trails that may have various lengths.

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 generally is a ½ mile radius, and a population of 2,000-3,000 people.

Neighborhood Parks – An area of 5 to 25 acres that serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Active and passive recreational activities in this park 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.

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.

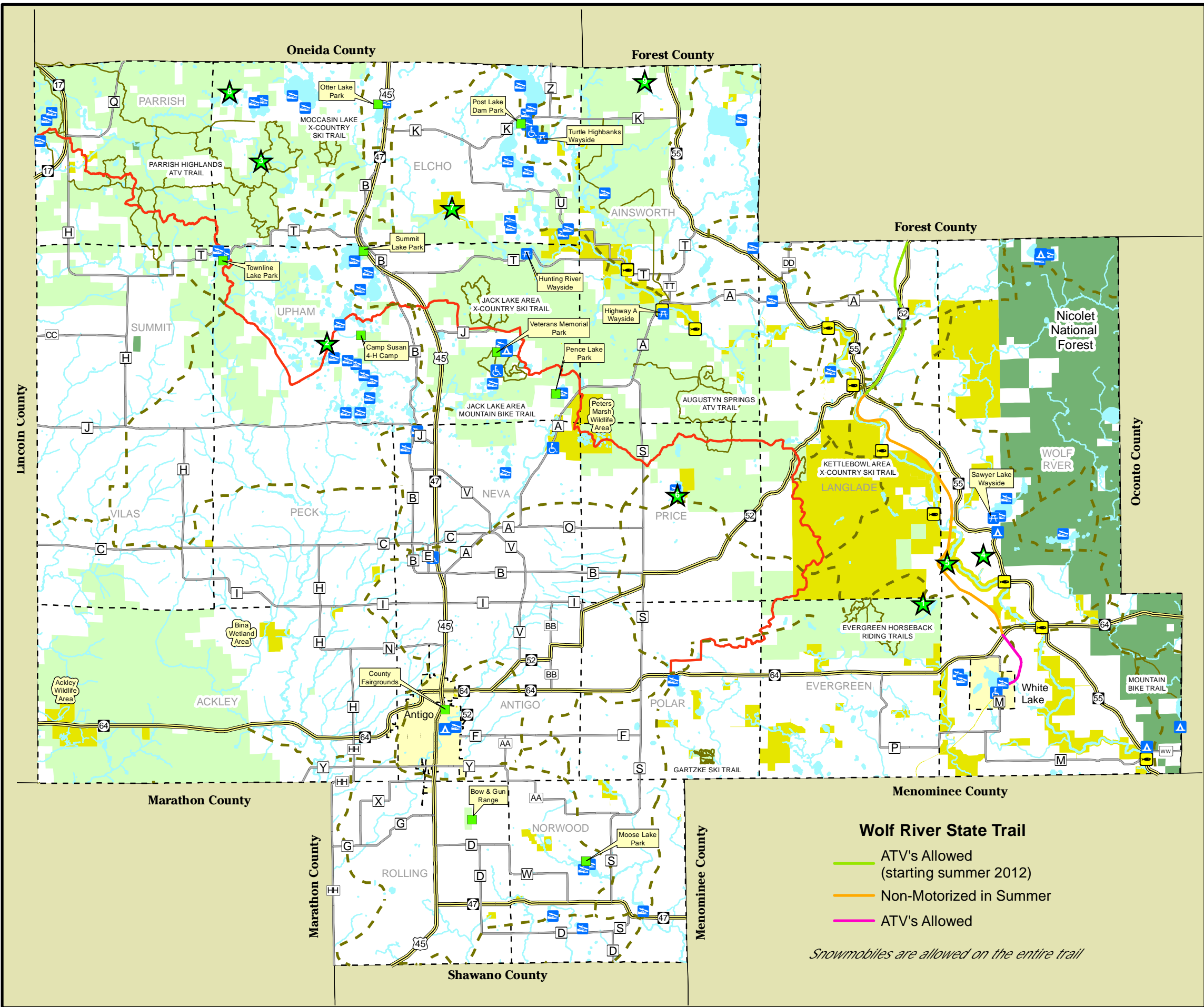
Special Use Areas – These areas are for single purpose recreational activities, and often are designed as revenue generating enterprises such as for baseball, golf, nature centers, arboreta, formal gardens, gun ranges, festivals, ski areas, or areas that preserve and maintain cultural or archeological sites.

County Parks – County parks consist of 100 acres or more that are specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses to accommodate large gatherings, special events, and individual users. These parks have scenic natural features that preserve the character of the region and provide a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities; and may also provide areas for camping, historic preservation, protection of natural areas, and special use areas.

State Parks – State parks are similar to county parks, with two differences: they consist of several hundred acres and preserve natural areas of statewide importance.

Conservancy Areas – Conservancy areas are managed for the flora & fauna resources that exist at a site. Activities like hiking, wildlife watching, hunting, and fishing may be allowed on these lands that may have labels like state natural areas, forests, or wildlife refuges. Each conservancy area has specific rules of use for public enjoyment.

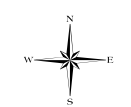
Map 3
Outdoor Recreation
 Langlade County, Wisconsin



- - - - Town Boundary
- == US & State Highways
- County Highways
- Ice Age Trail
- - - - Snowmobile Trails
- Trails
- Water
- ♿ Handicap Fishing Access
- ⚓ County Waysides
- ⛺ Campgrounds
- 🚤 Boat Launch
- 🐟 Trout Stream Access
- 📦 County Facilities
- 🟡 State Land
- 🟢 Federal Land
- 🟦 County Lands
- ★ State Natural Areas

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Flora Spring Pond | 6. Lawrence Lake |
| 2. Bogus Swamp | 7. Hunting River Alders |
| 3. Monito Lake | 8. Kelly Lnn Bog |
| 4. Bear Caves | 9. Swamp Creek Fen |
| 5. Oxbow Rapids, Upper Wolf River | |

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



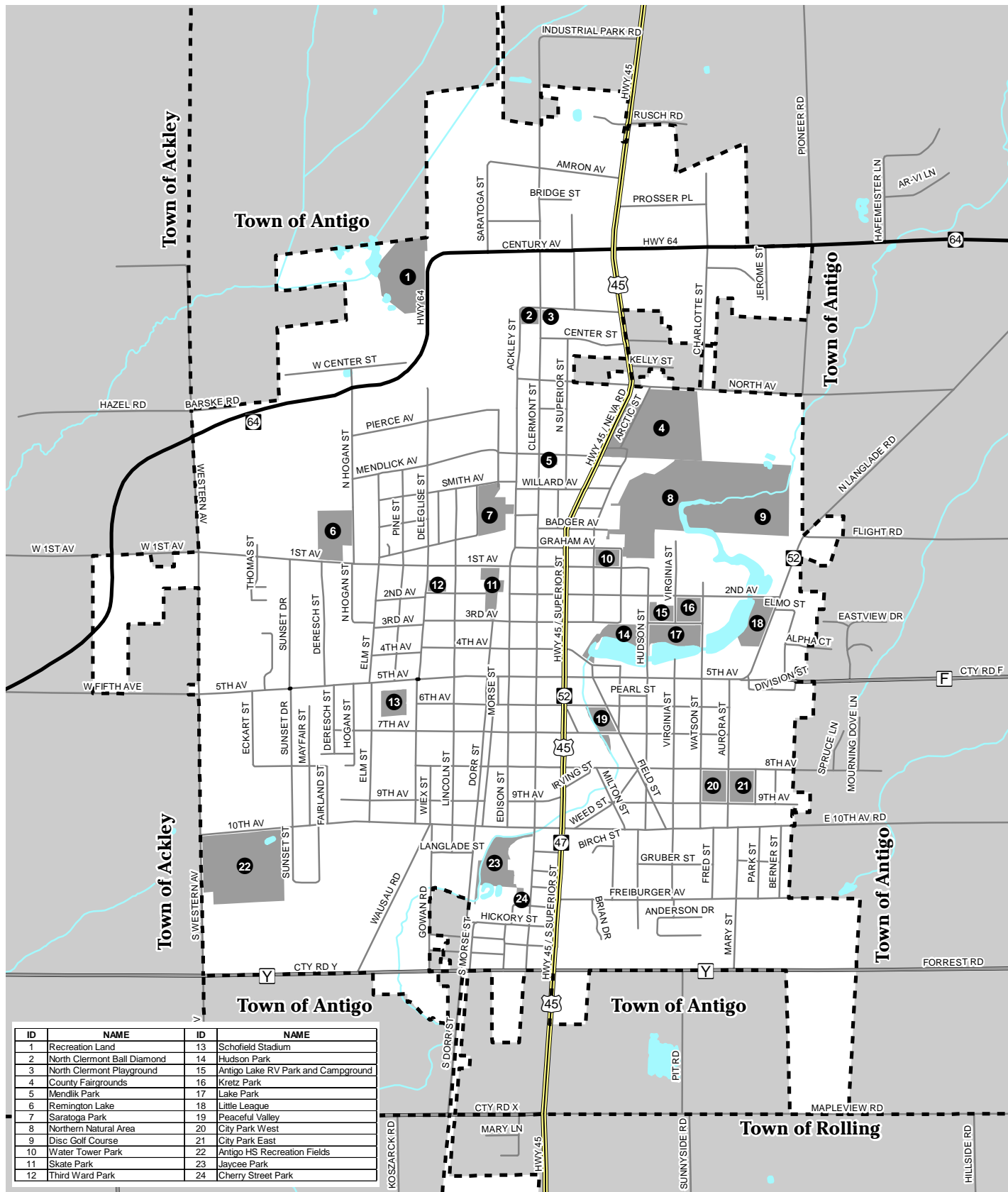
Wolf River State Trail

- ATV's Allowed (starting summer 2012)
- Non-Motorized in Summer
- ATV's Allowed

Snowmobiles are allowed on the entire trail

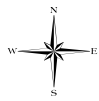
Outdoor Recreation

City of Antigo, Langlade County



ID	NAME	ID	NAME
1	Recreation Land	13	Schofield Stadium
2	North Clermont Ball Diamond	14	Hudson Park
3	North Clermont Playground	15	Antigo Lake RV Park and Campground
4	County Fairgrounds	16	Kretz Park
5	Mendlik Park	17	Lake Park
6	Remington Lake	18	Little League
7	Saratoga Park	19	Peaceful Valley
8	Northern Natural Area	20	City Park West
9	Disc Golf Course	21	City Park East
10	Water Tower Park	22	Antigo HS Recreation Fields
11	Skate Park	23	Jaycee Park
12	Third Ward Park	24	Cherry Street Park

- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Recreation Facilities
- Water
- Park Areas

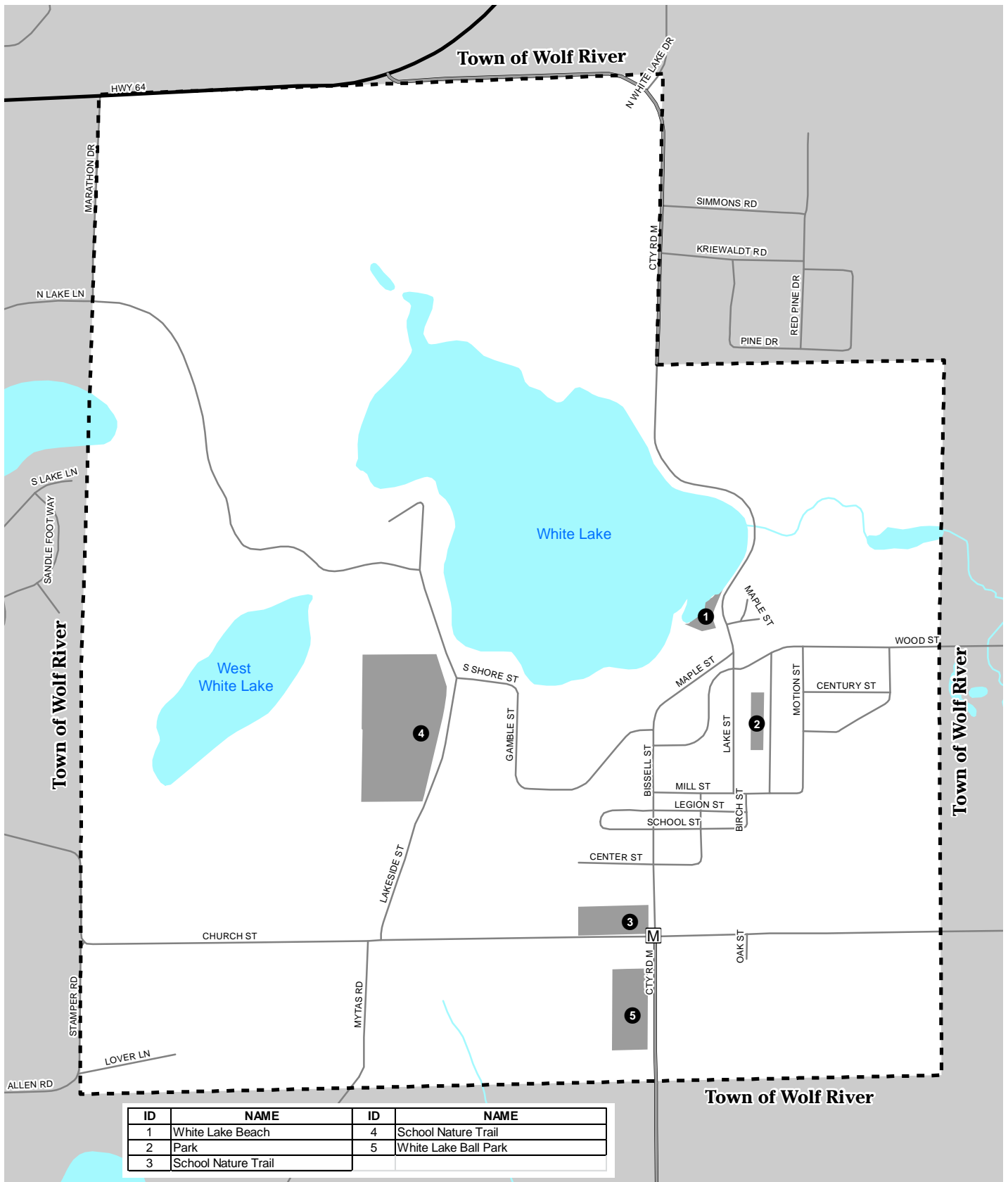


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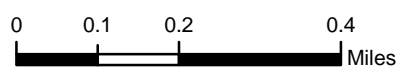
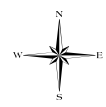
Prepared by:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
 NCWRPC
 210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
 715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Outdoor Recreation

Village of White Lake, Langlade County



- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Recreation Facilities
- Water
- Park Areas



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Prepared by:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
 210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
 715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Table 3

Langlade County

	JURISDICTION				FACILITIES AT SITE																												
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	ACRES	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ARBORETUM	ATV TRAILS	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING TRAILS (miles)	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES (#)	FISHING AREA	GRILLS (#)	HIKING TRAILS (miles)	HORSE TRAILS (miles)	HORSE SHOE AREA	ICE RINK	PARKING STALLS	PICNIC TABLES	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SLED DOG TRAILS (miles)	SHELTERS	SWIMMING BEACH	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	TRACK	X COUNTRY TRAILS (miles)	PICNIC SHELTER(S)			
- SPECIAL USE																																	
- Baker Lake Area			X			10							X																				
- Co. Bow and Gun Range			X			120	X	X					X									60	8	X									
- County "A" Bridge			X			2							X										2										
- Crooked Lake			X			1							X																				
- High Lake			X			1		X					X																				
- Hunting River			X			3		X					X									5	2										
- Lake Two			X			1							X																				
- Lost Lake			X			3							X																				
- Pence Lake Wayside			X			2		X					X										X										
- Shoestring Lake			X			1							X																				
- Snag Lake			X			1							X																				
- Squaw Lake			X			1							X																				
- Townline Lake			X			2		X					X									5	4										
- Turtle Highbanks			X			10							X																				
- Wolf River Access			X			2							X																				
- Loon Lake Access			X			1							X																				
- Deep Woods Lake Wayside			X			1		X					X										X										
- Kettlebowl Downhill Ski Area			X			160	X	X				4.2									X	X											2.7

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 4

Langlade County

FACILITIES AT SITE	FACILITIES AT SITE											JURISDICTION															
	ACRES OR LENGTH	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ARBORETUM	ATV TRAILS	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING TRAILS (miles)	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES (#)	FISHING AREA	GRILLS (#)	HIKING TRAILS (miles)	HORSE TRAILS (miles)	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PARKING AREA	PICNIC TABLES	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SLED DOG TRAILS (miles)	SHELTERS	SWIMMING BEACH	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	TRACK	X COUNTRY TRAILS (miles)	SOFTBALL FIELD	
- CONSERVANCY AREAS																											
- Flora Spring Pond Natural Area	40																										
- Minito Lake Natural Area	24																										
- Bear Caves Natural Area	50																										
- Bogus Swamp Natural Area	870																										
- Lawrence Lake Natural Area	326																										
- Oxbow Rapids Natural Area	40																										
- County Forest	127,000		X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X					X	X					
- Peters Marsh Wildlife Area	1,681																										
- Ackley Wildlife Area	1,158																										
- LINEAR PARK																											
- Wolf River Corridor	23 mi								X	X	14	X		X		X						X				X	
- Gatzke Ski Trails			X						X		X					X					1					5.5	
- Gated Hunter Walking Trails											X					X										X	
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail	55.4 mi										55.4										1					55.4	
- Jack Lake Trail			X	X				X	X		8	8				X				1		X	X			10	
- Moccasin Lake Road Ski Trail											X	6.3								1			X			5.5	
- Parrish Highlands ATV Trails	53 mi										X												X				
- Augustyn Springs ATV Trails	21.2 mi							X			X												X			X	
- Game Lake Nature Trails	1.1 mi										X												X				
- Evergreen Horse Riding Trail			X							X		9.6		X		X				10.5	X						
- Snowmobile Trails	530 mi																						X				
- White Lake ATV	18 mi																										
- COUNTY PARK																											
- Camp Susan 4-H Camp	240		X	X		X	X	X	X		X			X	X							X	X			X	
- Langlade County Fairgrounds			X	X											X								X				
- Moose Lake Park	2		X	X							2																
- Post Lake Dam	2		X	X							3																
- Summit Lake Park	5		X	X							6																
- Veterans Memorial Park	45		X	X				X	48	X	20	X		X		100	85	X			3	X	X			X	

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 5A

CITY OF ANTIGO

	JURISDICTION			FACILITIES AT SITE																											
	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	ACRES OR LENGTH	ATHLETIC FIELDS	ATV TRAILS	RESTROOM	BACKSTOP	BALL FIELD	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BATTING CAGE	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	CLIMBING FACILITY	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SKATE FACILITIES	SOCCER FIELD	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	PICNIC SHELTER(S)		
- SPECIAL USE AREA					2.8			X						X							X										
Antigo Lake RV & Campground		X																							X						
Clara R. Mckenna Aquatic Center			X																												
Dog Park - Recreational Land		X			4.4					X			X																		
Kretz Park Ball Field		X								X																					
Little League Ball Field		X								X																					
North Clermont Ball Field		X			2					X																					
Schofield Stadium		X						X									X														
Senior League Ball Field		X			3.7			X		X																					
- MINI PARK																															
Kingsbury Park		X			0.1																X										
Robin's Roost		X			0.1																X										
Springbrook Trail - Trail Head		X			0.3																X										
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK																															
Antigo Middle School			X					X				X																			
Cherry Street		X			0.3				X																						
City Park East		X						X																							
City Park West		X			5.8			X			X																				
East Elementary School		X						X																							
Hudson Street		X			4.4			X					X																		
Mendlik		X			1							X																			
North Clermont Playground		X			0.6						X																				
North Elementary Playground		X									X																				
Saratoga Park		X			6.2			X		X																					
Third Ward		X			1.6				X											X											
Water Tower Park		X																													
West Elementary School			X								X																				

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

Table 6

	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																														
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS					
- SPECIAL USE																																				
- White Lake School Forest					X																															
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK																																				
- White Lake School					X																															
- COMMUNITY PARK																																				
- White Lake Ball Park				X																																
- White Lake Beach Park				X																																
- LINEAR PARK																																				
- Snowmobile Trails			X																																	
- Wolf River State Trail		X	X									X**																								

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

**Wolf River State Trail - Only bicycles & snowmobiles are allowed on the trail between STH 64 to Lily.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 10

TOWN OF ELCHO

	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																													
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS				
- SPECIAL USE/OPEN SPACE																																			
- Enterprise Lake				X									X																						
- Loon Lake			X										X																						
- Lower Post Lake				X									X																						
- Moccasin Lake				X									X																						
- Otter Lake Wayside				X									X																						
- Perch Lake				X									X																						
- Turtle Highbanks			X										X																						
- Upper Post Lake				X									X																						
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK																																			
- Elcho School											X																								
- Elcho Village Green				X																															
- COMMUNITY PARK																																			
- Elcho Village Park				X												X									X										
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																			
- Minto Lake Natural Area			X																					X											
- LINEAR PARK																																			
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail	X	X																																	
- Moccasin Lake Ski & Horse Trail		X																																	
- Parrish Highlands		X																																	
- Snowmobile Trails		X																																	
- COUNTY PARK																																			
- Post Lake Dam		X																																	

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILLED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 11

TOWN OF EVERGREEN

	JURISDICTION						FACILITIES AT SITE																																	
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS									
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																								
- Flora Lake Natural Area			X												X					X																				
- Woods Flowage	X														X																									
- LINEAR PARK																																								
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail	X	X	X														X			X																				
- Dog Sled Trails			X								X						X			X																				
- Crocker Hills Horse Trail			X								X						X			X																				
- Snowmobile Trails																																								
- Wolf River State Trail		X	X								X**						X																							

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

**Wolf River State Trail - Only bicycles & snowmobiles are allowed on the trail between STH 64 to Lily.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 12

TOWN OF LANGLADE	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																																
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	PARKING AREA	SHELTER	X COUNTRY TRAILS							
- SPECIAL USE/OPEN SPACE																																						
- Baker Lake Landing																																						
- Harper Lake			X																			X																
- Hollister Landing				X																																		
- Military Park (Barnett Landing)				X																		X																
- Turtle Lake Landing				X																		X																
- Twin Lake Landing				X																		X																
- Wolf River Landing				X																																		
- COMMUNITY PARK																																						
- Lily Park																																						
- Pickerel Park				X																		X																
- LINEAR PARK																																						
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail	X	X																																				
- Kettlebowl Ski Area		X																																				
- Wolf River Trail		X																																				
- Snowmobile Trails		X																																				
- Wolf River State Trail		X	X																																			
- SPECIAL FEATURES																																						
- Old Military Road Historical Marker				X																																		
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																						
- Upper Wolf River Fishery Area		X																																				

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

**Wolf River State Trail - Only bicycles & snowmobiles are allowed on the trail between STH 64 to Lily.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 14

TOWN OF NORWOOD	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																																
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	NATURE TRAIL	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS						
- SPECIAL USE/OPEN SPACE																																						
- Hilger Lake				X										X									X															
- Meyer Lake				X										X																								
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK																																						
- Crestwood Elementary School Park					X																			X														
- COMMUNITY PARK																																						
- Norwood Memorial Park				X										X									X			X												
- LINEAR PARK																																						
- Snowmobile Trails			X																					X														
- COUNTY PARK			X																																			
- Moose Lake Park			X																																			

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 15

TOWN OF PARRISH

	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																											
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS		
- SPECIAL USE/OPEN SPACE																																	
- Lake Two			X										X		X																		
- Prairie River		X											X		X																		
- Two Island Lake				X									X		X																		
- Perch Lake				X									X		X																		
- Little Bass Lake			X										X		X																		
- COMMUNITY PARK																																	
- Parrish Town Hall				X																		X											
- LINEAR PARK																																	
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail	X	X	X																														
- Parrish Highlands			X										X		X																		
- Snowmobile Trails			X										X		X																		

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 18

	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																																	
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS								
- SPECIAL USE/OPEN SPACE																																							
- Lawrence Lake			X										X							X																			
- LINEAR PARK																																							
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail	X	X	X														X																						
- Augustyn Springs ATV Trails			X																					X															
- Snowmobile Trail			X																				X																
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																							
- Peter's Marsh Wildlife Area		X																																					

ATVs are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

Table 19

TOWN OF ROLLING	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																														
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	SHELTER	NATURE TRAIL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	X COUNTRY TRAILS					
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK																																				
					X						X													X												
- LINEAR PARK																																				
				X																						X										
- COUNTY PARK																																				
				X																																

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

	JURISDICTION					FACILITIES AT SITE																														
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	ARBOR ETUM	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SHELTER	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS				
- SPECIAL USE/OPEN SPACE																																				
- Black Oak Lake				X																																
- Crooked Lake			X																																	
- Deep Woods Lake				X																																
- Greater Bass Lake				X																																
- High Lake			X																																	
- Hunting River			X																																	
- Indian Lake				X																			X													
- Long Lake				X																																
- Lower Clear Lake				X																																
- Lower Bass Lake				X																																
- Perce Lake				X																																
- Shoestring Lake				X																			X													
- Snag Lake				X																																
- Squaw Lake				X																																
- Summit Lake			X																			X	X													
- Townline Lake			X																			X	X													
- Water Power Lake				X																																
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																				
- Bogus Swamp Natural Area				X																	X															
- LINEAR PARK																																				
- Game Lake Nature Trails			X																																	
- Hunter Walking Trail			X																																	
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail			X	X																																
- Jack Lake Ski Trail			X																																	
- Snowmobile Trail																																				
- COUNTY PARK																																				
- Camp Susan 4-H Camp			X																																	
- Summit Lake Park			X																																	
- Veterans Memorial Park			X																																	
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																				
- Peter's Marsh Wildlife Area																																				

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

Table 23

TOWN OF WOLF RIVER	JURISDICTION				FACILITIES AT SITE																												
	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER/PRIVATE	HANDICAP ACCESS	RESTROOM	ATV TRAILS	BANDSHELL	BASKETBALL COURT	BIKING	BOAT/CANOE ACCESS	CAMPING SITES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAILS	HORSE SHOE AREA	HUNTING AREA	ICE RINK	PICNIC AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	SOFTBALL FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRACK	WADING POOL	X COUNTRY TRAILS			
- SPECIAL USE/OPEN SPACE																																	
- Glade Lake	X																																
- Langlade Fish Hatchery		X																															
- Rose Lake	X																																
- Sawyer Lake																																	
- Ada Lake Campground	X																																
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																	
- Evergreen River Fishery Area	X																																
- LINEAR PARK																																	
- Silver Birch Trail	X																																
- Nicolet Forest Trail	X																																
- Snowmobile Trail																																	
- Wolf River State Trail		X	X																														
- SPECIAL FEATURES																																	
- De Langlade Historical Marker		X																															
- CONSERVANCY LANDS																																	
- Bear Caves																																	
- Jones Spring Area	X																																
- Upper Wolf River Fishery Area		X																															
- Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	X																																

ATV's are not allowed on snowmobile trails until 10 days after the trails have opened, and when the temperature is less than 28° F.

**Wolf River State Trail - Only bicycles & snowmobiles are allowed on the trail between STH 64 to Lily.

Spring, Summer, Fall ATV trails are closed from Dec. 1 to May 1.

COMPILED BY: Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department and North Central WI Regional Planning Commission

FORESTED LANDS – NOT STATE or COUNTY OWNED

Forested lands that may be open to the public but are not part of the county forest are privately held lands by individuals and corporations that are enrolled in either the Forest Crop Law or the Managed Forest Law. Currently, lands up for renewal or new lands can only be enrolled in Managed Forest Law, because enrollment into the Forest Crop Law is no longer allowed.

Under the Forest Crop Law (FCL) enrolled parcels are open to the public to hunt and fish. Managed Forest Law (MFL) enrolled parcels are open to the public for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sightseeing, and hiking. Make sure the land is enrolled as open, because some parcels are enrolled as not available to the public. All MFL program participants can restrict access without penalty to the landowner to areas that are within 300 feet of any building or harvesting operation. Snowmobiles, ATVs, bicycles, and other motorized and non-motorized vehicles are prohibited on enrolled lands that are open to the public.

Contact the WDNR to find what land is available to the public for the recreational purposes of hunting, fishing, hiking, skiing, and sightseeing.

ICE AGE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

The Ice Age National Scenic Trail was authorized as a National Scenic Trail by Congress in 1980 and as a State Scenic Trail in 1987. The route generally follows the nationally significant glacial features of Wisconsin and is intended to provide opportunities for low impact, non-motorized recreational use. The trail has existed in Langlade County since 1975 with more than 50 miles already on the ground between the Lincoln County line north of Highway 17 to the community of Polar. Much of this existing trail passes through the Langlade County Forest. A planning process is currently underway to determine a route for the trail southwest of Polar and to provide a connection to the trail in Marathon County.

PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Private Campgrounds

There are 13 private campgrounds totaling over 500 campsites in Langlade County. All of these campgrounds are available for a fee to the public.

Private Golf Courses

There is 1 private 18-hole golf course and 2 private 9-hole golf courses that are open to the public for greens fees. Two driving ranges also exist.

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

First, a listing of recommendations and projects accomplished in the last five years exists to understand what has happened since the last outdoor recreation plan was created. Then collecting public input, creating a county facility assessment, and reviewing past plans, identified recreational needs within the county.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROJECTS COMPLETED FROM 2007-2011

Langlade County

- Camp Susan – Expansion of facility (additional shelter space, areas for program activities). New ADA dorm built. Road to camp was improved and maintained.
- Improved and added mileage and parking area to Kettle bowl Cross Country Ski Trail.
- Blacktopped boat landing at Moose Lake.
- Replaced boat launch planks at Moose Lake.
- Replaced pier at Moose Lake.
- Developed area from White Lake to Hwy. 64 for ATV travel on Wolf River State Trail.
- Developed area from White Lake to Forest County line for snowmobiles on Wolf River State Trail.
- Village of White Lake with assistance from the Towns of Wolf River and Evergreen replaced light poles for lights at White Lake Ball Park.
- White Lake Ball Park grandstand was refurbished with stairs and railings for code compliance.
- White Lake Beach Park pavilion was enlarged, additional electrical service added, restrooms refurbished, handicapped accessible fishing pier upgraded, swimming raft replaced with larger raft.
- Parking lots at Sherry Road and White Lake were developed for ATV trailhead.
- White Lake Depot was remodeled to be trailhead for White Lake ATV/snowmobile trail.
- Replaced decking and added railings to existing railroad trestles for the Wolf River State Trail.
- Ten gates were installed on the Wolf River State Trail.
- Connected Augustyn Springs ATV trail to new Pickerel ATV trail and new White Lake/Crocker Hill ATV trail and the Wolf River State Trail C.
- Grant funding was received for recreational crossing at Hwy. A Bridge.
- Fourteen miles of trails and routes were added to the ATV trail system in order to connect the entire county system.
- Local ATV clubs sold ads so a new ATV map could be printed and distributed.

- A pit toilet was constructed at the Augustyn Springs trailhead.
- Entered into two-year Light Utility Vehicle pilot program.
- Improved and added mileage to the Jack Lake cross country ski trail.
- Further developed snowshoe trail at Jack Lake.
- Developed 18-hole disc golf course at Veteran's Memorial Park.
- Updated electric service to shelters at Veteran's Memorial Park.
- Playground equipment was donated at Veteran's Memorial Park.
- The boardwalk located on the nature trail at Veteran's Memorial Park was replaced.
- Approved Ice Age Trail land use agreement as a perpetual agreement.
- Assisted Moccasin Lake Horseback Riding Club in developing camping area and well at trailhead.
- Assisted Triple R Horseback Riding Club in further development of trailhead in Elton.
- Repaired the 100-yard rifle range and the retaining wall at the Langlade County Bow and Gun Range.
- Electrical service was added at the Langlade County Bow and Gun Range for campers participating in shooting events.
- A metal roof was installed over the small bore shoot bench area at the Langlade County Bow and Gun Range.
- Cooperation with Knights Templar Club to maintain the access that crosses their property.

City of Antigo

- Created first segment of the Springbrook Trail with over 1,800 feet of boardwalk.
 - Completed development of the 4th Avenue Dam Trailhead.
 - Placed educational signage along the trail that was created by the All Saints Girl Scout Troop.
 - Placed benches along the trail that were constructed by Tyler Lewis for his Eagle Scout project.
 - Placed blue bird houses along the trail that were donated by Dan and Diane Kretz.
 - Built a picnic area off the trail, which was built with donated funds.
 - Designed, made and installed poop-bag dispenser systems along trail.
- Completed Rockin' Robins World Community Built Playground, and restrooms at Peaceful Valley Park.
- Hospital Land Exchange was completed, which allowed expansion of the hospital and local parks.
- The Antigo Parks Master Plan was completed for the ten priority parks, and was partially funded through a DNR Urban Forestry Grant.
- 9 Hole Disc Golf Course in Northern Natural Area was completed with donated funds.
- Electronic locks were installed to automatically open and close facilities and allow access to authorized users.

- Restroom facilities now have automatic indoor light sensors, automatic faucets, and vandal resistant mirrors.
- Reconstructed and relocated Hudson Street Shelter Restrooms.
- New paint, ceiling, flooring and roof on shelter at the campground is complete.
- Installed new scoreboard at Lake Park Scoreboard.
- New flooring in the restrooms at Lake Park, City Park East, City Park West, and Little League.
- Constructed chain link dug-outs and benches for North Clermont and Senior League Ball Fields, and remodeled Senior League Press Box.
- Installed electricity and an equipment room at North Clermont Ball Diamond.
- Installed new stair railing at Lake Park and Senior League.
- All facilities now have identification signage.
- The County and the City created an agreement to share x-country grooming equipment for the Northern Natural Area off the Springbrook Trail.
- Resurfaced basketball courts at Mendlik Park.
- Have a cooperative agreement with the Antigo Area Youth Hockey Association for open skates and outdoor rink maintenance.
- Creating a shared community calendar and searchable organization and group database through collaboration with various community resource groups including: UW Extension, Antigo Public Library, Economic Development, Langlade County Chamber of Commerce, Boys & Girls Club of Langlade County, Family Corner Resource Center, and more.
- Demolished RC Race Track
- Built new storage facility at Elmwood Cemetery for equipment and machinery storage.
- Met VGBA compliance code at the Wading Pool.
- Created a Winter Wonderland along the trail through collaboration with different businesses.
- Expanded Campground to include designated tent area and self-registration system.
- Planted 176 park trees.
- Completed an EAB Readiness Plan partially funded by a DNR Urban Forestry Grant.
- Completed an Invasive assessment of our parks. Partially funded by a DNR Urban Forestry Grant.
- Completing a Scheduled Selective Timber Harvest of forestry City Property.
- Completed City Park West ADA access and turn-around. Project funded through the Remington Foundation.
- Created a T-Ball and Flag Football League.
- Collaborated with Bear Paw to offer free Kayaking Clinics on Antigo Lake.
- An outdoor summer movie series is now offered.
- Constructed a sled hill to the north of the Skate Park.
- Painted a percentage of the trash barrels blue for recycling containers to be placed in the parks.
- City Park West Bandstand remodel was completed in 2008.
- Groundbreaking will occur in the Spring of 2012 for the off-leash dog park at the old capped landfill off of Century and Deleglise. This project is being funded through a donation.
- Groundbreaking will occur for a new Little League Press Box, Concession, and Equipment Room in the spring of 2012. This project is partially funded through a donation from the Optimist Club.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business, Langlade County Forestry, Land, and Parks Department staff have received public input about its parks, and forests.

Summary of User Group Survey Responses

Surveys were received from the Elcho Cross Country Ski Club, Antigo Bike and Ski Club, and Langlade County Sled Dog Club. Survey responses are grouped under the headings below.

Top outdoor recreation issues facing Langlade County

- Funding, maintaining, and publicizing trails.
- Balancing motorized and non-motorized needs.
- Vandalism.
- Lack of long range plan for county takeover of maintenance and grooming of cross country ski trails currently maintained by the club and the Elcho Ski Club. Related to that issue is the need for the county to formally recognize our organization and others as volunteers ("friends of the county") and not have fees assessed to our club given all the work we do to maintain all year long, and groom county owned trails.
- Financing and providing adequate personnel to maintain or enhance recreational trails now and in the future.
- Completion of the Wolf River State Trail as a bike and snowmobile trail like the Mountain Bay trail.
- More coordination of recreational trail usage, including communication of logging operations.
- Maintenance of trails.
- Better promotion of trails with all user groups.

How to satisfy Langlade County outdoor recreational issues

- Adequate funding would help. Trail passes or other user fee system may work. Money could be earmarked for promotion and development too. More eyes on the trails may curb vandalism.
- Meet with clubs to determine costs for maintenance and in conjunction with the clubs, develop a contingency plan for cross country trail maintenance. Through Forestry Committee action, define: "friends of the county" and determine criteria for exemption from fees.
- Consider a simple user fee system (annual individual, family passes) for county trails.
- Create a committee made up of representatives from each user group to meet quarterly.
- Establish a website with trail information, including temporary closures due to logging.
- Financially help with trail maintenance.
- Establish better communication with the Chamber of Commerce, economic development, and printed and other promotional pieces.

What existing outdoor recreation facilities in Langlede County need improvement?

Develop more snowshoe trails in the county forests, including at all cross country ski locations. When snow conditions are poor for skiing, snowshoeing is another option for someone to get outdoors. The parking lots are already plowed, and privies are available.

Develop more off road bike trails in the county, similar to the Boulder Junction area (paved in forest), not just single track mountain bike trails.

Construct separate cross country ski trail from the Kettlebowl Lodge to the main ski trail. Currently, there is a length of ski trail shared with the snowmobile trail.

Place more benches along ski trails.

Have more wildlife viewing areas along ski trails.

Possibly additional parking area for the sled dog trail use at the Price & Polar boundary.

Trail improvements in general, and repair erosion near Fraley Road trailhead.

Better signage for all user groups, especially relating to safety. Make sure that all government agencies have accurate trail usage information so they can answer public questions.

Helpful to have county equipment groom trails after heavy snowfall.

Moccasin Lake

- Improved signage to trailhead
- Improved gates to deter dumping
- Much improved promotion at the county level
- Parking area improvements
- Pavilion

Jack Lake

- Open area to equestrian use in summer on a formal basis
- Parking lot improvements including shelter, pavilion, and picnic tables
- Improvements to existing shelter on trail
- New privy constructed at the shelter of Jack Lake Ski trail

Gartzke Ski Trail

- New privy constructed at the parking lot.

Moccasin Lake Ski Trail

- Construct new shelter with fireplace/stove.

What new outdoor recreation facilities in Langlede County should exist?

This is the "County of Trails," so any ideas by motorized and silent sport groups should be encouraged. Before we build new, we must maintain and promote what we already have.

Develop a bike route system with signage on town roads and county roads if there is no alternative. Develop and publish (web site) bike route maps.

Construct the Wolf River State BIKE trail.

Additional Comments.

We have an excellent trail system, good volunteer network, and great forestry staff. Good can always be made better, but overall we are quite lucky here.

Continue to support the City of Antigo with the maintenance of the City boardwalk trail, and the development of other walking/hiking/biking and skiing trails in the City.

Erect more signage reminding people to take their trash with them in an attempt to deal with the littering problem in our park and forest areas.

There should be a recognition that Langlade County is a destination for SILENT SPORTS like road biking, mountain biking, cross country skiing, snow shoeing, hiking, river canoeing, kayaking, and horseback riding. In comparison to surrounding counties, we are the premier county for a diversity of these silent sport activities. The Forestry Committee and Department needs to continue to recognize this as it prioritizes the county's outdoor recreation programs.

Summary of City Council and Town Board Survey Responses

Surveys were received from the Towns of Ackley, Antigo, Evergreen, Neva, Parrish, Rolling, and Vilas. Survey responses are grouped under the headings below. All respondents did not choose 3 issues.

Top Outdoor Recreation Issues facing Langlade County

Each "X" represents 1 community agreeing that it is an issue.

Snowmobile Trails	X
Safety of ATV Trails	X
ATV Trails	X
RR grade indecision by DNR (Segment 56)	X

How To Satisfy Langlade County Outdoor Recreational Issues

Keep ATV trails off all roads.

What Existing Outdoor Recreation Facilities in Langlade Need Improvement?

Expand camping sites at Jack Lake, since they are in high demand.

Public Meeting Input

Local newspapers advertised the public meeting. Outdoor recreation groups were notified about the meeting by mailing them surveys to complete.

Area residents were able to view a draft of the proposed plan at the Antigo, Elcho, Elton, and White Lake libraries; the Forestry and Recreation Department office; and on the Internet.

Comments from public meeting held at 7:00 p.m. on October 18, 2011:

Tom Koss stated that there are a lot more opportunities for motorized recreation in Langlade County, which generates more revenue. More effort needs to be made for non-motorized recreation even if it does not generate as much revenue. Energy needs to be focused on improving the cross country ski trails that we have. More family-oriented recreation is needed and it needs to be promoted correctly. If possible, concentrate attention on one cross country ski trail in Langlade County to make it a premier trail like Nine Mile in Marathon County. The trail grooming needs to be consistent, but they do show potential. Consider a connection from Jack Lake to Kettlebowl.

Steve Jackson stated that only 12-13% of Langlade County is non-motorized.

Judy Peterson stated that Langlade County needs to do a better job to promote Kettlebowl and all the trails in the county. Would like to be able to hike and bike on the Wolf River State Trail.

Jackson stated that grants have been applied for, but Langlade County has not been fortunate enough to receive the funding to date.

Stacy Blahnik questioned whether the comments from the two year pilot program for Light Utility Vehicles has been positive and what the status is.

Jackson stated that when the pilot period is over all counties involved will meet to discuss the findings and how/if to go forward with the program.

Dave Peterson stated that younger volunteers are needed. Also, younger cross country skiers want cross country ski trails groomed for skate skiing while older skiers want the more conventional grooming.

Tom Schultz stated that more manpower is needed to adequately groom the cross country ski trails at Jack Lake and Kettlebowl. Financially this is not possible at this time and would a user fee to increase revenue for Langlade County be accepted. Schultz also stated that Kettlebowl is such a wonderful facilities that it would be nice if it could be open more of the year.

Dave and Judy Peterson stated that Kettlebowl can only be open if there is a volunteer available to open and close the facility due to vandalism. Judy Peterson stated that a user

agreement was created several years ago so that it could be used by other groups during the year, but it was only used once and having a volunteer available is difficult.

Chris Berry questioned if a better tow rope system could be installed at Kettlebowl as the current system is difficult for older skiers.

Bornemann stated that other lift systems are quite pricey.

Jackson stated that a \$25 button for the country ski season has been considered so skiers do not feel the need to drop a donation in the box each time that they ski.

Dave Peterson had the following suggestions: complete in 2012, the resurfacing and development of the Wolf River State Trail between Highway 64 and Highway 55 for bicycles, hiking, fishing, and nature walking; develop on the Wolf River State Trail at Hollister Road a handicap accessible trail to the Wolf River bridge include parking area, small shelter, and other amenities to assist the handicapped and make this trail available for users of wheelchairs, powered wheelchairs and other handicap conveyances; complete resurfacing and development of the Wolf River State Trail from Highway 55 to join trail in Forest County; consider a bike-ATV parking lot at Lily alongside the trail; monitor DOT highway construction projects where a bike lane could be added under the Complete Streets Law and request grant funding for these projects; monitor DOT bridge replacement projects to work for a bike, walk, snowmobile or ATV lane included with bridge replacement. There are several bridges such as Highway 52 bridge at Lily and Highway 64 bridge at Langlade, which may come up on replacement bridge schedule in 2012-2016 time frame and request appropriate grant funding for these projects. Develop on- and off-road bike trails/routes and sign county roads as bike routes and coordinate with town boards, village and city. Continue to expand the cross country trails at Kettlebowl. Develop with user groups a water trail system on lakes and rivers in Langlade County. Develop and add handicap accessibility to various sites around the county and strive to add accessibility at one new site each year. Revisit the user fee concept, look at surrounding counties, or other counties that have implemented a user fee to obtain their pros, cons and experiences. Actively pursue Federal, State and private grants to help with funding recreation projects. Establish a user advisory committee from organized user groups to assist in planning, pursuing grant funding, user fee concept and issues of concern. Consider having a county board member chair this committee and report to the forestry committee. Have the forestry committee request the forestry and recreation department report on progress, action or inaction on the various recommendations in the plan to the forestry committee at least twice a year.

Joe Jopek stated that Ice Age Trail coordination is ongoing in Marathon County, and they will be looking to purchase easements in 2012.

Ron Nye suggested taking reservations at Veteran's Memorial Park again as he has heard of frustration of campers who drive up to the park only to find that it is full.

George Bornemann suggested a bike trail on the Wolf River State Trail from Hwy. 64 to Hwy. 55 with an open shelter at the Oxbow. Bornemann spoke of a creating a mountain bike trail in the Langlade-Nicolet area. The trail would follow established logging roads

from Parrish to Summit Lake to Jack Lake to Stevens Springs to the Otto Mauk Road. The trail would be approximately 60 miles and the only cost should be signage and maps.

Dave Peterson also stated that the county should look into a signing program – scenic vista sign. The Wolf River Territory from the Menominee County line to the Forest County line on Highway 55 should be a national scenic highway. Fred Heider stated to be a national scenic highway that there must be a minimum of 35 miles and a start and end point.

Chris Berry stated that Langlade County will be featured again on Discover Wisconsin and that the episode will include the Ice Age Trail, horseback and mountain bike trails, and the farmers market.

Jopek stated that an additional accomplishment that should be added is the land use agreement with the Knights Templar.

Dave Solin stated that since the Knight Road was opened to motorized travel that there are very few large blocks for purely silent sports in Langlade County.

Create trails into GPS format for visitors to download to their mobile communication devices.

Jackson thanked those in attendance for coming and for their comments.

GENERAL COUNTY FACILITY ASSESSMENT

Staff from the Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Department projected what needs face Langlade County. Specific park and forest management unit assessments exist by the capital improvement tables that start on page 60.

- Continue to maintain newly upgraded parks, waysides, and campground.
- Future ATV trail development needs to promote trail and route connectivity to communities, other trail systems and facilities.
- Level of trail use in Jack Lake block should be monitored to help make future expansion or improvement projects more feasible and justifiable.
- Continue to encourage people to voluntarily donate to the various trail funds to ensure they remain open.
- Develop Wolf River State Trail for various recreational trail users.

OTHER PLAN REFERENCES

NCWRPC staff created the SCORP 2005-2010 summary (still in force through 2016) that exists in Attachment B. Map 1 summarizes the location of DNR Land Legacy areas, potential DNR State Trails, and potential trails from the NCWRPC Regional Bike Plan that are all summarized in Chapter 1 – Introduction – of this Langlade County Outdoor Recreation Plan.

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 1000 population, for park planning. A standard amount of land for parks and recreation cannot be universal for a park. A standard land measure is only useful for specific facilities like determining 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.

The basis of this revised approach to park and recreation standards is to create a level of service as defined by the customers' needs rather than an arbitrary standard. The level of service is generated locally for each type of park, trail, or public access to a water body. Public input is collected in multiple ways and the needs for a particular park, trail, or public access to a water body are determined. When specific facilities are needed, then facility standards are used to design the facility and budget for the necessary land, materials, and labor to satisfy that need.

A needs driven and facilities based park planning approach presents the current demand for park and recreation opportunities. The size of a park site is determined by the number of facilities needed to satisfy the active recreation demand within the service area of each park, and the unprogrammed recreation land that buffers different uses within a park and which buffers the park from other non-park uses such as residential housing. Determining the space needs for unprogrammed land is subjective and objective based on first hand knowledge of the area and how community residents and tourists use the parks. Determining how much unprogrammed land to use for buffering parks is subjective based upon how aesthetically pleasing an area should be, and what the surrounding land uses are.

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?
3. Unprogrammed buffers. How much land within the park is needed to separate different uses? How much land is needed for future expansion? Maybe a park will not expand within 2-years, but within 10-20 years expansion may be imminent. When the opportunity to buy land exists, then reaction must be swift to seize the opportunity. A park growth boundary should be created for this reason.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The development of an efficient outdoor recreation plan depends upon establishing specific recreation and open-space goals and objectives from public participation. These goals and objectives will provide general direction to the Forestry, Recreation, and Parks Department for outdoor recreation purposes over the next 5 years.

Goal 1 – Promote adequate recreational opportunities for all residents and visitors to Langlade County.

Objectives

1. Provide recreational opportunities to a wide variety of groups, and reduce user conflict by keeping incompatible uses reasonably separate from one another.
2. Provide a wide variety of year-round passive and active outdoor recreation facilities.
3. Provide outdoor recreation facilities that are accessible to persons of all ages and abilities with special consideration for the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Goal 2 – Protect, restore, and enhance the natural resources in Langlade County for outdoor recreation.

Objectives

1. Follow Best Management Practices for water quality and for invasive species control in development of outdoor recreation facilities. This will maintain forest certification.
2. Identify and preserve sites that have scientific, historic, or archeological significance. Cooperating with DNR to establish state natural areas is one way to preserve such sites.

Goal 3 – Continue to improve and develop outdoor recreation opportunities throughout Langlade County.

Objectives

1. Focus on creating a high quality cross-country ski experience.
2. Determine how to increase revenue through user fees.
3. Finish developing the Wolf River State Trail.
4. Promote trails by using social media and digital GPS trail maps.
5. Develop National Scenic Byways.
6. Upgrade existing trails of all types.
7. Become a bicycle friendly county.
8. Establish better communication between groups and the Forestry Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The following recommendations are aimed at satisfying needs identified to build Langlade County's status as the "County of Trails," while also recognizing the great County Forest acreage to provide recreation facilities for all Langlade County residents and visitors.

The recommendations are based on the goals and objectives, and the public comment documented in Chapter 4 – Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment. 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 if the opportunity or need arises.

COUNTYWIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

Improve Cross-Country Ski Experience

There are four cross-country ski trail areas in the county (i.e. Moccasin Lake, Jack Lake, Gartzke, and Kettlebowl). Public sentiment during the Oct. 18, 2011, meeting (p.46) promoted the idea of focusing on maintaining only one trail area in a high quality, consistent manner, all winter long. Nine Mile County Park in Marathon County was mentioned as a reference to improving cross-country skiing in Langlade County.

Comparison between Nine Mile and Kettlebowl	
Nine Mile	Kettlebowl
Chalet staffed by county employees.	Chalet staffed by volunteers from the Langlade County Ski Club.
Weekday: Adult ski=\$9/day, Weekday: Adult snowshoe=\$5/day.	Free cross country skiing.
18.6 miles, signed and mapped trails (4 miles lit nightly).	4.3 miles long, includes three loops, groomed for classic skiing.
4 mile snowshoe trail.	
Rental equipment available.	
	Downhill skiing: \$5 for Adults; \$3 Students (ages 13-high school); \$2 (ages 6-12); FREE Ages 5 & under.
	Downhill ski area with towropes operated every winter weekend.

In Marathon County, the maintenance and operation of the cross country ski trails are supported solely by donations and trail fees. All the trails are groomed by the Wausau and Marathon County Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Department. Season passes are good on all trails. A Daily Trail Fee is required only at Nine Mile County Forest Recreation Area trails; the other trails are voluntary donation only.

Ski Recommendations:

1. Pick the cross-country ski trail system (i.e. Moccasin Lake, Jack Lake, Gartzke, or Kettlebowl) where a consistent, high quality ski experience will be maintained all winter long.
2. Transfer maintenance and operation of chosen trail system to the County Forestry and Recreation Department.
3. Establish a trail fee to use the chosen trail system, with a voluntary donation system set up at all remaining trail systems.
4. Establish an annual button fee of \$25 for cross country ski trail use.
5. Install an information board next to each donation box, and advertise:
 - A. How to download mobile phone applications to find tourism based information near that trail system.
 - B. Local food, beverage, and lodging locations on a local area map that is printed on a tri-fold black & white brochure.
 - C. How to pay trail fees using PayPal™.

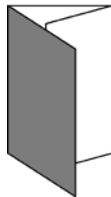
A.



Quick Response (QR) codes are a type of two-dimensional code. Print a QR code on brochures. Tourists take a picture of the code from their phone. Information is downloaded automatically to the users phone.

Photo credit: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QR_code

B.



Visitors like to take a piece of printed information to find locations, or to remember something for future use. QR codes are useful for when a visitor goes back to an area with cellular reception. Black & white, tri-fold brochures are inexpensive to reproduce with any copy machine when supplies run low. Local food, beverage, and lodging means within a 5-mile radius.

C. **PayPal™**

Over a million websites have set up online payments successfully with PayPal™. Visitors do not need a PayPal™ account, because all major credit cards are accepted too. No setup charges or monthly fees. Once a person makes a payment, then PayPal™ takes a percentage.

Improve Downloadable Tourism App

Having a tourism app for mobile devices should be different from going to a tourism website or reading a brochure. Location is the difference. Add an interactive map to the digital application. When a person is on the trail, they should be able to search for everything that is near them. Downloading non-PDF trail maps also would be helpful while on the trails.

Convert trail maps to GIS layers that can be downloaded to mobile electronic devices to show users where they are on a trail. Also include an automatic updating feature, so when the trail changes, the end user who downloaded the trail layer changes too.



Communicating Trail Use Interruptions

Everyone recognizes that the county forest is actively managed, which means sustainable harvesting occurs and trails temporarily close. Planning ahead for the next weekend is important for tourists. Continually updating the "Activity and Trail Reports" section of the "www.langladecounty.org" website is the easiest way to get trail closure notices out to the public.



Activate a website feature to allow users to subscribe to receive e-mails when specific web pages are updated. Once people sign up they will receive an email anytime the web pages they want to monitor change. Email preferences can be set by the user to send an email daily, weekly, or monthly with all the changes made to that page over that selected time period.

Don't forget to also update any GIS trail layers that people may download to their mobile devices.

Plan Bicycle Routes Countywide

Wisconsin's Pedestrian and Bicycle Accommodations law addressing Complete Streets was codified in 2009. It was incorporated as State statute §84.01(35) and later into administrative rule as Transportation 75. Complete Streets are roadways designed and operated to enable safe, convenient, and comfortable access and travel for all users (i.e. creating bike routes/lanes & sidewalks along higher volume streets than residential streets). All roads receiving state or federal funding through the Wisconsin Department of Transportation for reconstruction must also accommodate bicycles and pedestrians. County forest roads would not need any modification, because the traffic counts are very low.

All roads in Langlade County are available to bicycle on legally, but high and moderate traffic roads may need a paved shoulder to make travel for bicycles safer. Creating a bicycle facilities plan would determine what locally approved roads and highways would become bike routes.

New Bicycle & ATV Trail

The following bicycle and ATV trail was suggested during the public meeting on Oct. 18, 2011. Create a trail using fire lanes on county forest lands from Parrish to Summit Lake to Jack Lake to the Kettle Bowl area to White Lake. This would be about a 60 mile trail. Approvals and trail signs (color coded for bicycling difficulty) would be needed to make these existing roadways a trail.

Ice Age Trail Development

The Ice Age Trail in Langlade County is almost done. The local chapter remains committed to working with the county and private landowners to complete the trail.

Wolf River State Trail

Develop a parking lot with handicapped parking spots at West Hollister Road, and connect it to the Wolf River bridge with a handicap accessible trail. Establish a small shelter, and other amenities to assist the handicapped.

Complete resurfacing of entire trail.

Rustic Roads & Scenic Byways

Many roads throughout Langlade County are considered scenic by tourists and residents alike, that's why they live there. Two programs exist to place existing roads on state and federal tourism related maps: Wisconsin Rustic Roads program, and the National Scenic Byways program.

Rustic Roads are lightly-traveled local or county roads that offer bikers, hikers, and other travelers a leisurely opportunity to see native terrain and wildlife in a rural setting. WisDOT's Rustic Roads initiative provides local groups an opportunity to nominate local roadways that have a speed of 45 mph or less, and are at least 2-miles in length.

Scenic Byways have specific guidelines too:

- Are part of the state highway system (a numbered state or federal highway other than an interstate) at least 30 miles long;
- Offer travelers outstanding scenic views or historic resources combined with recreational and/or cultural attributes;
- Are initiated/supported by local groups and governments; and then
- Are eligible for inclusion into the national scenic byways program.

Establishing either road designation will take local initiative. A diverse group of residents will need to assess what roads to apply rustic road or scenic byway status to by using the established procedures.

Campground Reservations

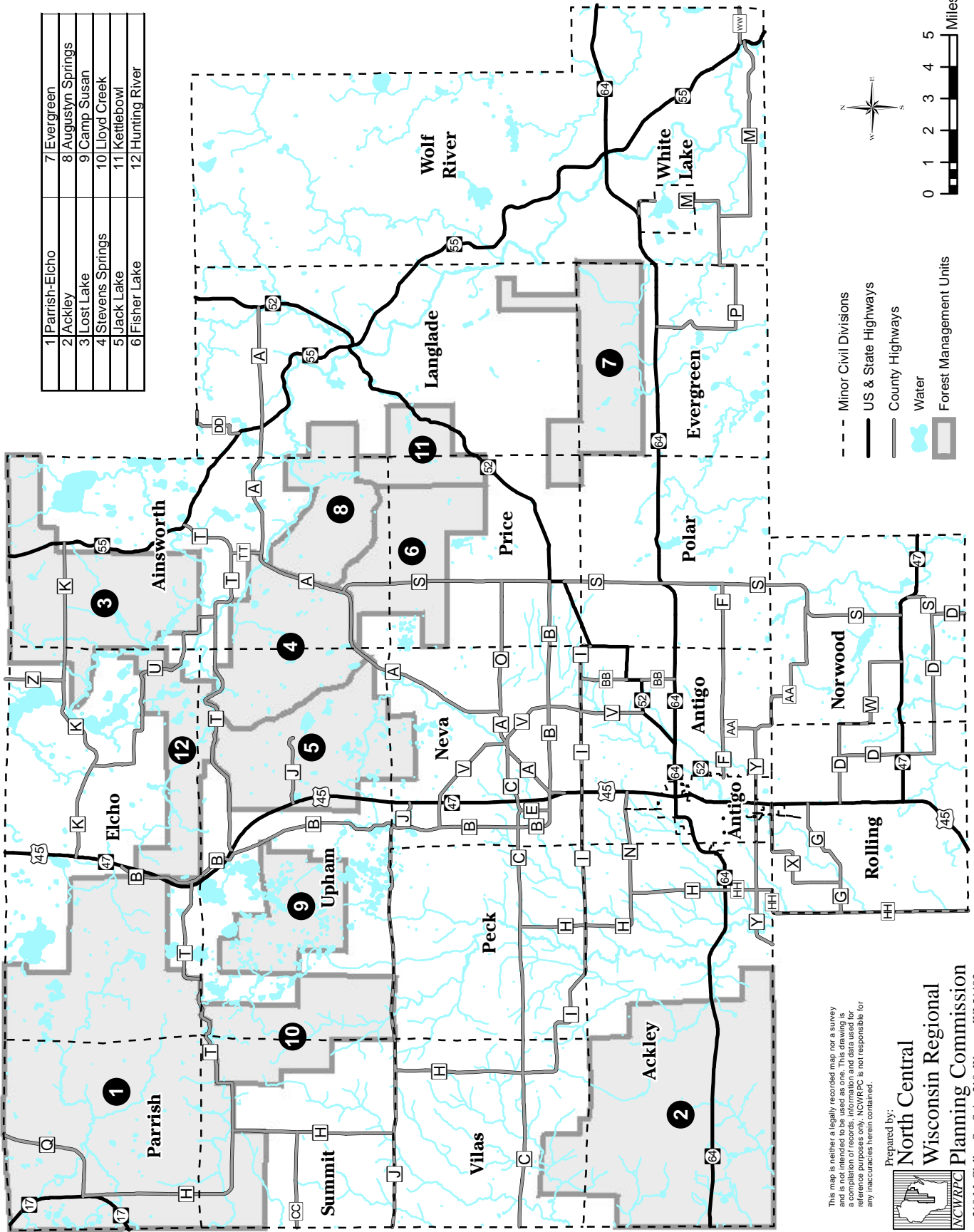
The next step for the County of Trails to attract more tourists is to accept advanced campground registrations, which is just like reserving a hotel room. Allowing tourists and residents to reserve campground spots in advance provides a guarantee that a spot exists when they get there. After a reservation system is established, if a campsite is not reserved, then drive-in and self-registration would be allowed. If there is concern that tourists will reserve all the spots first, then resident registration could occur 1 week earlier, and a resident and non-resident fee could be charged too.

Forest Management Units

Langlade County, Wisconsin

Map 6

1 Parrish-Elcho	7 Evergreen
2 Ackley	8 Augustyn Springs
3 Lost Lake	9 Camp Susan
4 Stevens Springs	10 Lloyd Creek
5 Jack Lake	11 Kettlebowl
6 Fisher Lake	12 Hunting River



- Minor Civil Divisions
- US & State Highways
- County Highways
- Water
- Forest Management Units

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCRWPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Prepared by:
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 715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org



COUNTY FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations were taken from the 15-year County Forest Plan.

Elcho and Parrish Management Units

- Continue to improve and maintain Parrish Highlands ATV Trail.
- Continue to improve and maintain Moccasin Lake X-C Ski Trail and Horse Trail.
- Work with local Ice Age Trail Chapter to continue to maintain Ice Age Trail.
- Maintain Ice Trail.

Ackley Management Unit

- Continue to work with Antigo DNR to maintain this area for wildlife and waterfowl production.
- Develop Mills Recreation Area for a hiking/biking trail.

Lost Lake Management Unit

- Continue to develop ATV connector trail.
- Develop bird watching area in Spider Creek Flowage.

Jack Lake/Stevens Spring Management Units

- Further develop and improve bike trail and hiking trail.
- Develop horseback trail in area of existing X-C ski trail.
- Further develop and maintain hunter walking trail.
- Monitor use of new primitive campground and possibly expand.
- Maintain Ice Age Trail.

Augustyn Springs/Fisher Lake Management Units

- Work with local clubs to connect trail to businesses and other ATV trails.
- Develop walking trail around Lawrence Lake.
- Maintain Ice Age Trail.

Kettlebowl

- Continue to expand x-c ski trail.
- Work with club to update equipment and ski hill
- Begin to develop a tubing hill.
- Maintain Ice Age Trail.

Evergreen Management Unit

- Continue to develop and maintain horse and dog sled trail.
- Further develop primitive camping area for users of horse trail.
- Develop an ATV trail that will connect to Augustyn Springs Trail.

Camp Susan Management Unit

- Improve and further develop hiking trail.

CITY OF ANTIGO RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations came from the City of Antigo while they created their own plan.

- All parks should have uniform signage that states the park name and address;
- Install kiosks and informational signs that provide the history of each park;
- Place rain barrels at many park building downspouts to collect water for flowers.

Walking and biking path

- Plant apple trees and wildlife shrubs for grouse and deer;
- Install restrooms near dead end of Virginia Street;
- Continue path along high voltage power line corridor;
- Create small covered shelter for resting;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

Antigo Lake Park – Ball Field

- Repair bleachers

Antigo Lake Park and Hudson Street Park

- Upgrade playground equipment. Remove and replace woodchips. Remove wooden borders around play equipment.
- Landscape to separate ball field area from parking area.
- Remodel Lake Park concession and restroom facility.
- Construct small gazebo shelter.

Antigo RV Park

- Add fire pits;
- Add additional water and electric hookups for overflow RV area;
- Install backyard games;
- Build a small gazebo shelter;
- Clearly define parking area and tent area entrance.
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

Cherry Street

- Remove old playground and add new playground equipment;
- Plant trees;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

City Park East

- Resurface walking path;
- Make repairs to wading pool;
- Plant trees;
- Remove wooden borders around playground equipment, and replace sand with woodchips under swings;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

City Park West

- Create bump-in and concrete sidewalk by bandstand or off of 6th Avenue;
- Remove wooden borders around playground equipment, and replace sand with woodchips under swings;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

Little League

- Create new press box and concession stand;
- New lighting, irrigation system, and blacktop the parking lot;
- Add playground equipment and bleachers south east of the outfield fence;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

North Clermont Ball Diamond

- Create dugouts, electrical hook-ups, storage shed for baseball equipment, and blacktop next to road;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

North Clermont Playground

- Add restrooms;
- Resurface basketball court;
- Plant trees;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

Peaceful Valley

- Add sensor lights for playground;
- Plant trees;
- Create small open area for soccer field;
- Create wiffle ball field;
- Create a pavilion;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

Remington Lake

- Construct a pier;
- Build a gazebo shelter;
- Plant trees;
- Install grills.

Robins Roost Park

- Install new water fountain;
- Plant trees.

Saratoga Park

- Resurface both fields, install lights, install scoreboard, blacktop parking area;
- Plant trees;

- Create shade structure over bleachers for soccer games;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

Skate Park

- Add additional structures, lights, restrooms, blacktop the parking area;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

Third Ward

- Refurbish the restrooms;
- Plant trees;
- Create permanent warming shelter;
- Refer to Park Master Plan for additional details.

TOWN OF PARRISH RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations came from the Town's reply to the survey.

- Improve baseball field at Parrish Town Hall, and install a handicap ramp at the town hall.

COUNTY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 2012 – 2016

Capital improvements to parks/facility are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park/facility. Capital improvements are designed and funded individually through segregated municipal funds. Routine maintenance is considered the normal cycle of repair and upkeep for existing facilities. Routine maintenance does not appreciable increase the value or usefulness of the park/facility, and is traditionally funded through the Recreation Department's operations budget. Non-routine maintenance of park facilities, however, is usually considered a capital improvement item. For example, upgrading an outdoor restroom facility for universal access would qualify as a capital improvement, while repainting an outdoor lavatory would be considered routine maintenance.

The capital improvement framework for each facility is a combination of several types of projects. These projects are ranked according to their importance and priority in the overall development of the facility. Capital improvements are ranked as follows:

1. Improvements to existing facilities:
 - a) To correct health and safety hazards
 - b) To update deficient facilities
 - c) To modernize adequate but outdated facilities
2. Installation of facilities as deemed necessary through citizen participation.
3. Development of new facilities as found necessary through comparison to park and recreation standards, and public comment.

The following Capital Improvement Plans are proposed for the Lantlade County recreation system. The projects are listed in a priority and are subject to change. The Lantlade County Forestry and Recreation Department created each capital improvement plan. All upgrades and new construction will take into consideration meeting ADA standards. As funds become available, the following projects will be completed.

Table 24	
Veteran's Memorial Park Five Year Capital Improvement Plan	
	Estimated Cost
<i>Construct 5 sleeping cabins at Veteran's Memorial Park</i> Construct one per year over next five years. Cabins would be constructed by students from Elcho High School as part of a new curriculum.	\$57,700
<i>Construct of enclosed shelter - 2015 or 2016</i> To accommodate large groups that number 100+. Also will include a new restroom to replace existing facility.	\$250,000
Total Estimated Cost for Five – Year Plan	\$307,700

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

INTRODUCTION

There are a number of different strategies available for the implementation of this plan. This includes securing funds to carry out the five year planning program and adopting techniques to carry out the general recommendations and to move towards attainment of the goals and objectives set forth in this plan. Attachment D lists state and federal financial assistance programs that will assist with implementation.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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 or exceed these minimum requirements. The statewide minimum standards for county shoreland zoning ordinances are found in Chapter NR 115, Wis. Admin. Code. Be sure to check with Langlade County to find out about their development standards.

Public Access to Waterways

Langlade County Land Division Ordinance and §236.16(3) Wis. Stats. require dedication of public access in subdivisions along waterways unless there is a public access within ½ mile of the subdivision.

Park Dedication

Subdivision regulations can be used by counties to require residential subdividers to dedicate a portion of subdivided land for permanent park and open space use in areas which are experiencing significant residential growth. 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 small communities. Langlade County will focus efforts to provide connectivity between developments/subdivisions and recreation areas through trail development. The County will support development of other recreation areas within developments/subdivisions where feasible.

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.

Complete Street Policy

Complete Streets are roads and highways that are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users: motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists of all ages and abilities. Complete Streets make it easy to cross the street, and walk to shops in urban areas; and for bicycling to work and for pleasure throughout the county. Traffic calming, road diets, sidewalks, and bike lanes are strategies that make a street complete. Instituting a complete streets policy or ordinance would ensure that roads become bicycle and pedestrian friendly as they become refurbished.

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 county's and 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 county. The county then leases the land to a private party or organization with use restrictions placed on the land. Under this method, the county 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

Take advantage of state and federal financial and technical aid programs, which are designed, to assist communities in meeting recreational, needs, and maintain community eligibility for such programs. Attachment D explains part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program, and other programs.

The Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program is a comprehensive aid program for the promotion of resource conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities. It consists of several older aid programs such as LAWCON and Local Park Aids, combined with new programs, such as the Urban Rivers Program. One requirement for application to the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program is submission of an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. This plan is designed to meet that requirement. The Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program is described on the DNR website.

Besides state and federal aid programs, there are other sources of funding such as private foundations, trust funds, and civic and recreation organizations. For information on private foundations and trusts see Foundations in Wisconsin: A Directory, available in print or online.

Future Planning

At a minimum, all communities should reassess their recreational needs near the end of the five year period covered by this plan. More frequent appraisal of needs may be called for under certain conditions such as extreme variations in funding capability, rapid population changes, actions of other units of government and private enterprise, and the recognition of new legislation, laws, and public programs.

Priorities

The need for community officials to establish priorities within their recreation program is emphasized by the scope of the previous recommendations. Although it is unlikely that all of these recommendations will be undertaken within the time period of this plan, there is an outstanding opportunity for inroads to be made. Recognition of increasing demands for recreation, space and facilities should prompt immediate action.

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.

Snowmobile/ATV Routes

Designated specific streets or rights-of-way for snowmobile or ATV use. Since snowmobiles and ATVs can be considered a noise nuisance and a hazard for non-users, municipalities may wish to designate specific routes through the municipality for snowmobile/ATV use.

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 and ski resorts can be an important adjunct to public recreational facilities. Quality and availability for public use should be emphasized.

Municipal & School District Cooperation

Promote cooperation between municipalities and school districts in meeting 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 garden 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.

Youth Programs

Few recreational opportunities have been planned for the communities' high school age youth. School activities provide most recreational outlet during winter months, but in summer there is a distinct void. This plan recommends a study to determine what recreation activities would be best received by this age and what opportunity there is to provide for them at public parks.

Service Group Involvement

Involve organized service groups in needed park and recreation development, including development of competitive sports area and neighborhood parks. 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 such facilities. Continued activity of this type should be encouraged. In addition, service groups could help to meet the need for neighborhood facilities by supplementing municipal financial resources and 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 county's recreational system, allowing more county funds to provide major improvements.

PROVISIONS FOR UPDATING

Essential characteristics of any planning process includes an inventory of what exists, determining what has occurred since the last plan was created, and what is desired locally for the future. Periodic updating of the plan is necessary for continued refinement and course correction to keep the plan current.

Some of the planning recommendations will not be accomplished within this five year plan period, and additional recommendations may be added as new recreational activities are requested or the status of existing facilities changes.

Annual review of the plan recommendations and capital improvement tables by the Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turn over in elected officials after a local election.

The review process includes surveying the local units of government, the school districts, and outdoor recreation groups about the following information:

1. What improvements are needed to existing facilities?
2. What new facilities are necessary to satisfy demand?
3. Which potential projects fulfill this demand?
4. Who is the project sponsor?

The Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Committee will review information collected from surveys, and evaluate the need for proposed projects based on standards and priorities as outlined in this plan.

Establishing a full plan update every five years will assure that the plan reflects changes in the recreational needs of the county, and will maintain the county's eligibility for grant programs.

ATTACHMENT A
OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEYS

FIRST SURVEY – TOWNS

SECOND SURVEY – OUTDOOR RECREATION GROUPS

THIRD SURVEY – COUNTY BOARD MEMBERS

THE TABULATED RESULTS FOR ALL SURVEYS EXISTS IN:
CHAPTER 4 – OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

LANGLADE COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY



Community name (Town, Village of): _____

A list of projects for your community that was in the 2006-2011 Plan is included with this survey.

1. Please list outdoor recreational purchases (i.e. purchased 3 picnic tables, upgraded restrooms to be handicap accessible, purchased land for a park) that were completed by your community from 2006 and anticipated through the end of 2011.

2. Please list future outdoor recreational improvements that your community would like to make from January 2012 to December 2016.

3. What are the top three outdoor recreational issues facing Langlade County?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. How shall the recreational issues described above in Question 3 be satisfied?

OVER



5. What are the top three outdoor recreational issues facing your community?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

6. How shall the recreational issues described above in Question 5 be satisfied?

7. What existing outdoor recreation facilities in the county need improvement?
Please describe what is needed, and why.

Thank You For Your Participation!

Please feel free to make comments on a separate sheet of paper and mail that sheet with this completed survey to be **postmarked by September 23, 2011,**

To: Fred Heider, NCWRPC
210 McClellan St., STE 210
Wausau WI 54403



LANGLADE COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY

Langlade County is updating its Outdoor Recreation Plan for 2007-2011 and we would like your input. The new five-year outdoor recreation plan will be used to identify new projects for development as well as which county parks or county forest segments need to add additional recreation facilities (like trails, buildings, or camp sites). The plan enables Langlade County, and all local units of government to be eligible for competitive federal and state outdoor recreation grant money.

Please feel free to make comments on a separate sheet of paper and mail that sheet with this completed survey to be **postmarked by October 15, 2011**,

To: Fred Heider, NCWRPC
210 McClellan St., STE 210
Wausau WI 54403

Please complete this survey with other members of your group.

1. Please list the group represented: _____

2. What are the top three outdoor recreational issues facing Langlade County?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

3. How shall the recreational issues described above in Question 2 be satisfied?

Parks and County Forest

4. What improvements would your group like made at any park or area in the forest?
Please list the park or area in the forest (i.e. Jack Lake, Elcho area), and then list desired improvement.

Trails

5. What improvements would your group like made for any trail? Please list the type of trail, the general location, and the desired improvement.

Public Access to water bodies

6. What improvements would your group like made to any public access? Please list the location of public access and describe any needs.

Planning For The Future

7. Do you feel that there should be new outdoor recreational facilities developed?

If so, where and what type of facilities? _____

8. Please list any other suggestions or comments: _____

Thank You For Your Participation!

Please feel free to make comments on a separate sheet of paper and mail that sheet with this completed survey to be **postmarked by October 15, 2011**,

To: Fred Heider, NCWRPC
210 McClellan St., STE 210
Wausau WI 54403

A **PUBLIC HEARING** may be scheduled for October, and a notice will be mailed to you when it is set.

Additional comments may be directed to members of the Langlade County Forestry and Recreation Committee at any time.

ATTACHMENT B

NCWRPC GENERATED SCORP **2005-2010** SUMMARY

STATE-WIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (SCORP) 2005-2010

This SCORP 2005-2010 summary was created by NCWRPC staff. Parts that relate specifically to Langlade County are noted throughout this summary. Generally, this summary was created as if it were written directly for Langlade County and the Northwoods Region in reference to the statewide data. See the SCORP Planning Regions Map.

The 2005–2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Since passage of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965, preparation of a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) has been required for states to be eligible for LWCF acquisition and development assistance. The LWCF is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and provides grants for outdoor recreation projects by both state and local governments.

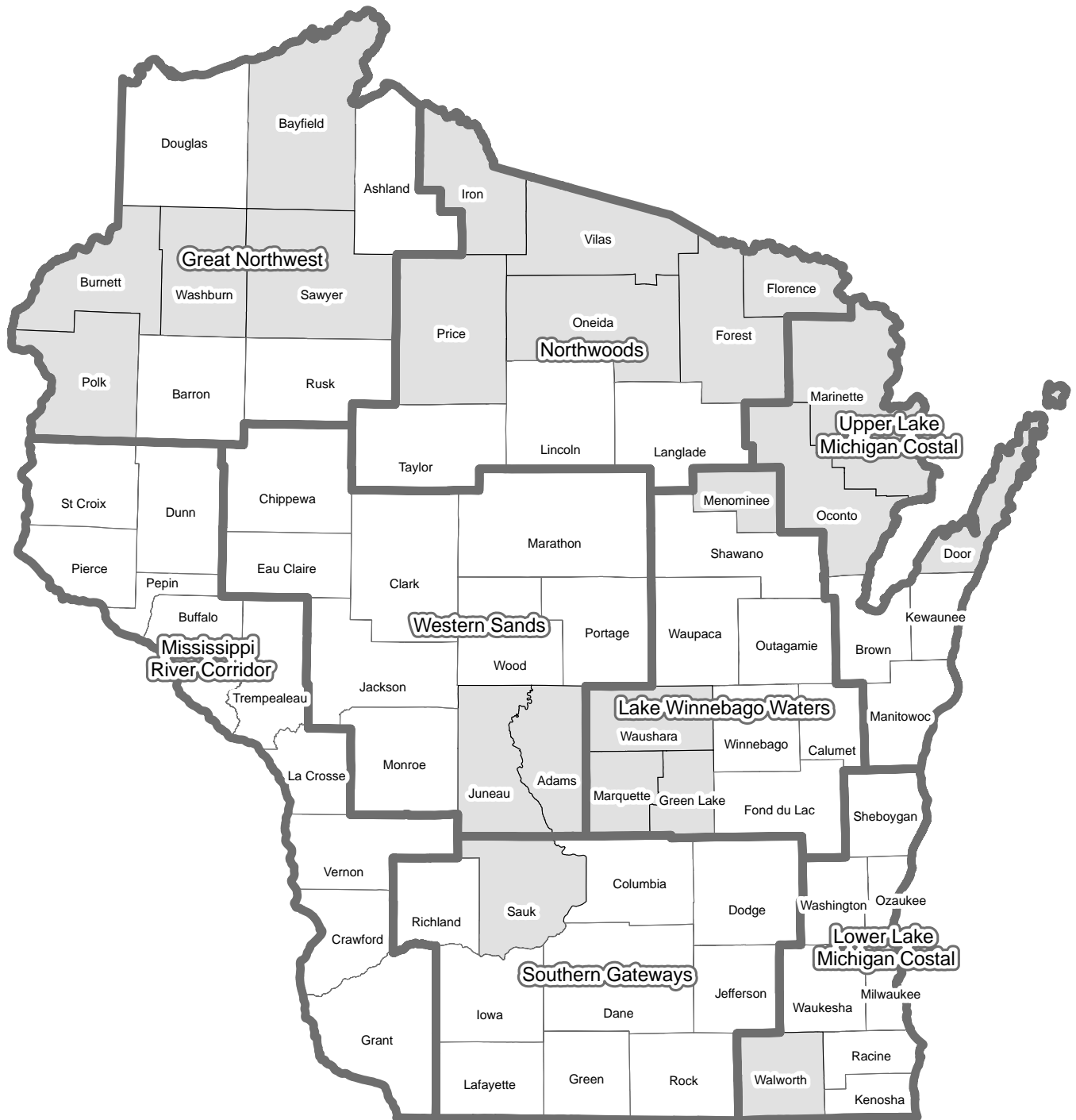
The Langlade County Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to apply for Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funding and to apply for Wisconsin Stewardship Grant funding.

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2005-2010 was developed by the WDNR to assist local units of government with recreation planning. This SCORP examines various trends to assess current and future recreational needs within the state. To aid in this process, Wisconsin was divided into a group of eight planning regions each representing a loose collection of natural resource and tourism based assets. With SCORP's comprehensive statewide and regional focus, it will guide the allocation of limited recreation funds to acquire additional recreation and conservation lands and support the continued development of outdoor recreation opportunities.

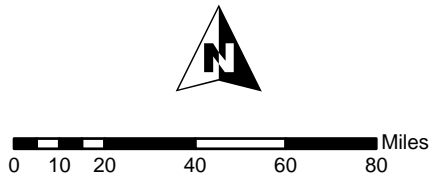
Primary resources in the Northwoods Region are nature, snow, and ice based. The SCORP Planning Regions Map shows that Langlade County is in the Northwoods Region.

SCORP consists of 7 chapters and five appendixes that are summarized below.

SCORP Planning Regions



- Non-Metro Recreation Counties
- SCORP Planning Boundaries



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission**

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Chapter 1 – Wisconsin Natural Amenities, Population Changes, and Recreation Destinations.

Chapter 1 explores what natural amenities exist in the Northwoods area, and examines the recreation and population changes that have occurred within Wisconsin over the past 50 years. This chapter investigates the ways in which changing demographic trends have impacted recreation supply and demand in Wisconsin.

Langlade County data from SCORP and other sources exists in Chapter 2 – Description of Langlade County in the Langlade County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2007-2011.

General SCORP conclusions for Chapter 1 include:

- Heavily forested (Langlade County) or grassland regions, for example, support activities such as hiking, trail-riding, and cross-country skiing, while regions with many lakes and rivers support speed boating, water skiing, canoeing, swimming, etc.
- Southern Gateways and Lake Winnebago Waters areas are expected to have higher population growth than more rural regions. Larger populations generally support a larger supply of recreational opportunities, more people participating in a more diverse range of activities. For this reason, a larger population will also require a larger pool of potential recreational activities and facilities.
- Age – Older residents (Langlade County) generally enjoy quieter, lower impact activities such as viewing birds, driving for pleasure, ice fishing, etc. While younger generations will generally participate in more high impact activities such as running, jogging, inline skating, developed camping, disk golf, downhill skiing, kayaking, paintball, mountain biking, and riding ATVs.
- Income – Middle income Wisconsinites (Langlade County) often participate in developed camping, snowmobiling, fishing, picnicking, driving for pleasure, and ATV riding.
- Seasonal housing development in the Northwoods (Langlade County) and Great Northwest Regions, was highest during the 1970s and has since leveled off. **(NCWRPC note: Between 1990 and 2000, Langlade County in Table 1, page 10, has witnessed a direct correlation between reduced seasonal population and increased permanent population. Seasonal residents are becoming permanent residents. Langlade County had about 20% seasonal residents in 2000.)**
- The SCORP Planning Regions Map shows that all counties north of Langlade are considered "Non-Metro Recreation Counties" according to a recent research study (Johnson and Beale, 2002). Non-Metro Recreation Counties are generally considered to be vacation destinations and are therefore important to the overall state economy. Yet these counties have value beyond what they provide in tourist dollars. As natural amenity rich areas they provide large areas of land for outdoor recreating, land that is important to an ever developing statewide landscape. High net migration rates and higher population growth rates occurred in these counties.

Chapter 2 – Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Demand and Uses.

Chapter 2 explores user demand for almost 100 popular Wisconsin outdoor recreational activities, and examines which activities are most popular and which environments are the most desirable for outdoor recreation. This plan is the first SCORP to evaluate recreation demand from outside of the state, an evaluation that will prove useful in balancing the demands of in-state and out-of-state residents. In addition, this chapter explores several barriers that prevent people from participating in recreational activities as often as they would like. Finally, this chapter discusses the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the continuing challenge of addressing outdoor recreation conflicts for individuals with mobility disabilities.

This chapter explores several of the factors that influence a person's recreation preferences – recreation settings, recreation experiences, and geographic location – and classifies recreational activities and users according to these groupings. While important, recreation preferences are only one component of recreation participation. Barriers to recreation are another important consideration in determining how often and to what extent people recreate – personal, environmental, and disabled barriers.

Recreation participation rates within Wisconsin are higher than most other regions of the country. This may be attributed to the combination of Wisconsin's abundant recreation resources and the state's four season climate.

Wisconsin Demand Use Highlights describes several activities and projects what their future potential is.

These two following sheets were taken directly from SCORP.

The 2005 – 2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Wisconsin Demand Use Highlights

ATVing

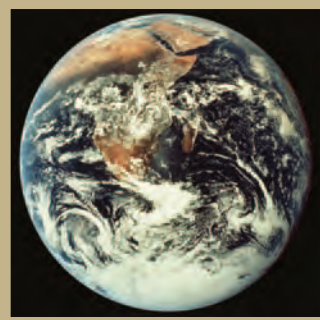
Within Wisconsin, ATVing has been one of the fastest growing recreation activities. What started in the 1970s as a small sport has now grown into a multimillion dollar industry with devoted participants across the country. With its abundance of undeveloped land, Wisconsin has proved an ideal location for ATVing; over 23% of Wisconsinites currently participate in ATV recreation and more are riding every year. For many ATV enthusiasts their sport is a social activity—they ride with their friends and families, stopping to shop and eat at different towns along the way. A number of ATV clubs and their members are active in group outings, performing trail maintenance, and promoting vehicle safety and advocacy. For other riders, ATVing is a nature-based activity. These users value the time they spend outside while on their ATVs, the fresh air and peaceful atmosphere they experience riding on a rural trail.



Though increasingly popular, the rise in ATV usage has not been without growing pains. Those objecting to ATVs have continually raised complaints about the noise and displacement of other recreational uses caused by the vehicles. Though the motorsports industry and a number of ATV clubs have addressed these issues with some limited successes in the state, there is still much work to be done to ensure ATVs interact peacefully with other motorized and non-motorized recreational activities.

Geocaching

Most Wisconsinites have probably never heard of geocaching. For those that participate in the sport, though, it represents a new and exciting form of ultra-modern, technologically advanced recreation. Geocaching may be described as a modern day treasure hunt. The sport relies on Global



Positioning System (GPS) units, small devices that are able to determine, within 6-20 feet, the location of any spot on the planet. With these devices in hand, geocachers set out to find caches—small treasures set up and maintained by a worldwide network of individuals and organizations. The location of a cache is

posted on the internet so geocachers need only record the location (in latitude and longitude) of their treasure and set out to find it. Though the sport sounds simple, it often involves a good deal of trekking and searching as geocachers make their way over hills and rocks, forests and streams to find their treasure. The location of a cache is up to the individual who establishes it, thus they are often placed somewhere the hider deems special—a scenic vista, a rocky cliff-face, even the

bottom of a shallow lake. Upon arriving at a cache—generally a small bag containing trinkets and a logbook—the visitor takes a treasure, leaves a treasure, and records his visit in the book. He then replaces the cache and returns home, ready to start his next quest. Geocaching has become popular not only for its sense of adventure, but also its flexibility. Caches can be hidden anywhere—city streets, remote wilderness areas, suburban front yards. The rules, like the treasures in the caches themselves, are loose and adaptable, allowing geocachers to create traveling caches, group treasure hunts, and many other variations. As the sport gains more exposure from associations like the Wisconsin Geocaching Association (<http://www.wi-geocaching.com/>), it is expected to continue to increase in popularity.

Walking for Pleasure

Of all recreational activities offered in Wisconsin, walking for pleasure is by far the most popular, with over 85% of state residents (3.5 million people) participating. The reasons are obvious; walking is an easy, accessible activity requiring only your own two feet and a



good pair of shoes (sometimes those are even negotiable!). Walking can be done nearly anywhere, whether in the heart of downtown Milwaukee or in the most remote portion of northern Wisconsin. Walking is also a multitasker's dream, allowing us to sightsee, chat with friends, or simply enjoy the scenery as we stroll. As exercise becomes an increasing

concern for the Wisconsin population, walking can provide a good source of activity during a hectic workday just as easily as during a leisurely weekend outing.

Motorboating

In a state that is nearly surrounded by water—Lake Superior to the north, Lake Michigan to the east, the Mississippi River to the west, and thousands of smaller lakes and rivers in between—it is not surprising that watersports are popular among Wisconsinites. With 1,513,000 people (36% of the population) participating, motorboating is a favorite pastime of many state residents, and with good reason: Every one of our 72 counties has at least 4 lakes with the most—1,327 lakes—occurring in Vilas County. Our boat-to-resident ratio is the second in the nation with one boat for every nine residents (Minnesota is number one, with one boat for every six residents). Our state ranks



6th in the nation for boat registrations and 7th in the nation for money spent on boating. The many varieties of lakes within Wisconsin accommodate nearly every form of motorboat, from small runabouts to large

Wisconsin Demand Use Highlights

Great Lake vessels. Because of its tremendous popularity, motorboating has sometimes been associated with issues of overcrowding and safety. In reaction to these concerns, certain lakes have placed restrictions on the sport. As the powerboat industry continues to push for more affordable boating, the sport is expected to become increasingly popular, cementing its status as a favorite outdoor pursuit.

Outdoor Ice Skating

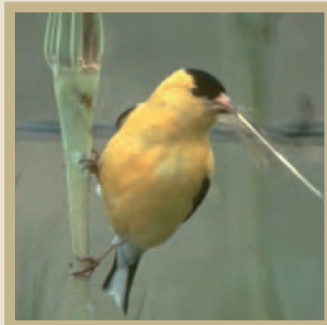
Although cold and sometimes dreary, Wisconsin's winter does provide state residents with a wide variety of winter recreation. With 16.6% of state residents participating, outdoor ice skating is an especially popular winter activity. Skating is available in nearly all parts of



the state, whether in the highly developed outdoor rinks of urban areas or the crystalline surfaces of frozen northern lakes. While ice skating appeals to all ages, the physical demands involved in the sport tend to attract a younger crowd. Among this demographic skating is done recreationally and competitively, ice skating being a popular activity, especially among girls. The cost of participation for ice skating is generally low, a quality that has made the activity popular among families looking for an economical form of recreation. In recent years there has been a push to develop more outdoor ice skating rinks at the local level, a move that would make the activity accessible and popular to an even wider range of state residents.

Viewing/Photographing Birds

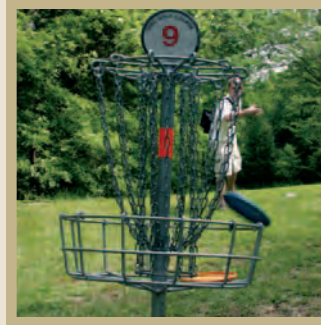
Viewing/photographing birds is an activity popular across all age groups and state regions—over 40% of Wisconsinites (1,700,000 people) participate in the activity. Unlike other forms of more active recreation, birdwatching is a uniquely serene pursuit—quiet, non-destructive, and based in a natural setting. Many birdwatchers value this natural aspect, enjoying the opportunity to be in the fields or woods, away from the noise and sometimes hectic pace of the city. Interestingly, most birdwatchers don't need to go far from home to find this peaceful atmosphere—85% birdwatch within 1 mile of where they live. Other birdwatchers value the educational aspect of the activity, taking the time to search for new species and learn the different behaviors, calls, and appearances of different birds. Birdwatching is often done as a family activity, making the sport a uniquely social way to spend time in nature. As the activity has become more popular, the state has begun to develop birdwatching trails. These trails often feature driving routes with stopping points to observe birds and other wildlife. These new trails are expected to further increase the popularity of birdwatching.



Birdwatching is often done as a family activity, making the sport a uniquely social way to spend time in nature. As the activity has become more popular, the state has begun to develop birdwatching trails. These trails often feature driving routes with stopping points to observe birds and other wildlife. These new trails are expected to further increase the popularity of birdwatching.

Disc Golf

Begun as a sport in the 1970s, disc golf has exploded in popularity. What started with a single course in Pasadena, California in 1975 has now expanded to a global phenomenon with courses on all continents but Africa, passionate players across the globe, and a professional sporting association, the Professional Disc Golf Association (PDGA). The rules of disc golf are much like traditional golf: get the disc to the target—an above ground, metal, net-like structure—in as few throws



as possible. The course is also very similar, with a fairway, terrain changes, and obstacles (trees, shrubs, water traps) all dotting the landscape of the typically 9 or 18 hole course. 8.8% of Wisconsinites (366,000 people) now participate in disc golf, with more joining these ranks every year. The sport is popular for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is

the ease in which it is played. A beginner at the sport needs only 3 discs (a driver, a mid-range, and a putter) and access to a course. Courses are found in most cities and entrance fees are generally low-cost or free. The sport itself is very friendly towards beginners as all players move from hole to hole at their own pace. Many participants play in groups and the sport provides a moderate amount of exercise and an opportunity to be outside.

Attending an Outdoor Sporting Event

You need not look further than your nearest cheesehead-stocked general store to know that sports are big in Wisconsin. Although only 20% of Wisconsinites participate in sports themselves, nearly 57% (2,365,000 people) watch or attend outdoor sporting events. Large events such as University of Wisconsin–Madison football games have ranked among the nation's top 20 in game attendance for each of the team's last nine seasons. Other events—football, soccer, and baseball games—are also popular year-round activities. Because they generally require developed facilities and large crowds, sporting events usually take place in larger cities, making them one of the few forms of recreation best suited for urban environments. While some skeptics may frown at the idea of classifying sporting event attendance as outdoor recreation, there are many side benefits from this activity. Those attending these events walk to the stadium and often tailgate—an outdoor activity and a chance to socialize with family, friends, and neighbors.



Outdoor Resource Type

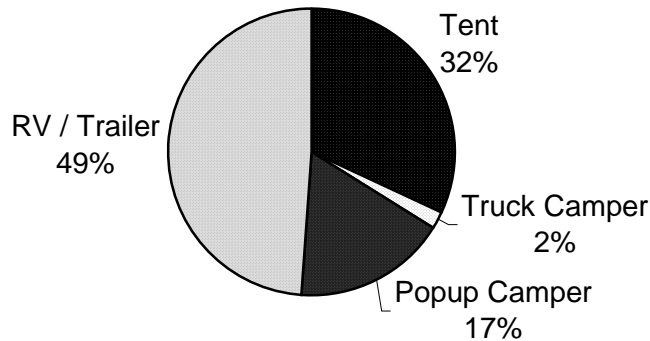
Langlade County is part of the Northwoods Region, which supports outdoor recreation uses by the natural resource settings that are: Nature Based, and Snow & Ice Based.

Nature based land activities are those outdoor recreation activities that occur in undeveloped settings. While limited developed facilities may be used in conjunction with these activities, the typical nature based land activity participant wants to experience natural surroundings. Visiting wilderness areas is the most popular nature based land activity in Wisconsin with 38.3% of Wisconsinites participating. Hiking and camping are also popular with approximately 1/3 of state residents participating in each. Table B-1 shows the percent of state residents participating in Wisconsin nature based land activities from age 16 on up.

Activity	Percent Participating	Number of Participants (1,000s)
Visit a wilderness or primitive area	38.3	1,592
Day hiking	35.0	1,455
Camping – developed	32.3	1,343
Visit a farm or agricultural setting	31.8	1,322
Off-road driving with an ATV	23.4	973
Mountain biking (off-road)	20.4	848
Hunting – big game	19.2	798
Trail running	18.6	773
Mountain biking (single track)	18.0	748
Off-road 4-wheel driving	17.7	736
Camping – primitive	16.0	665
Hunting – small game	14.5	603
Hunting – upland birds	10.5	436
Horseback riding on trails	8.1	337
Backpacking	6.9	287
Rock climbing	5.9	245
Off-road motorcycling	5.9	245
Hunting – migratory bird	5.0	208
Mountain climbing	3.4	141
Orienteering	2.7	112
Geocaching	2.0	83

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Wisconsin Camper Type



Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Snow and Ice based activities are those that involve some form of frozen water. These activities are very popular among Wisconsinites with just over 44% of state residents participating. Sledding is the most popular of these activities, with just over a quarter (29.3%) of the state participating. Ice related activities are also very popular in the state, with almost 700,000 Wisconsinites participating in ice skating and nearly 500,000 participating in ice fishing. Table B-2 shows the percent of state residents participating in Wisconsin snow and ice based activities from age 16 on up.

Table B-2 State Resident Participation in Snow and Ice Based Activities

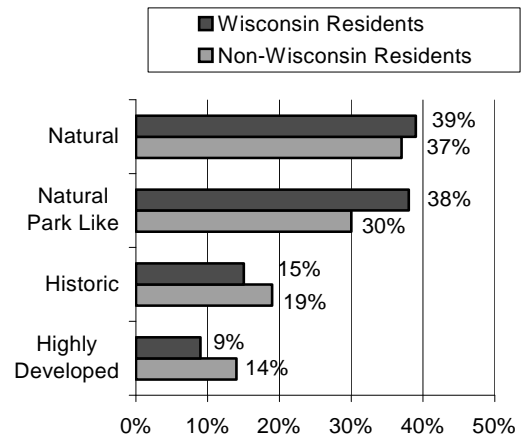
Activity	Percent Participating	Number of Participants (1,000s)
Sledding	29.3	1,218
Snowmobiling	18.3	761
Ice skating outdoors	16.6	690
Skiing – cross-country	11.4	474
Fishing – ice	11.4	474
Skiing – downhill	9.7	403
Snowshoeing	8.0	333
Snowboarding	4.7	195
Ice hockey outdoors	4.0	166
Skiing – telemark	2.4	99
Dog sledding	1.1	46

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Figure 1: Outdoor Recreation Setting Preferences

Preferences in Outdoor Recreation Settings

Understanding both setting and activity preferences can help recreation managers and planners provide for a wide range of recreational opportunities within a given setting. Wisconsin and non-Wisconsin residents were asked which of 4 distinct environments they preferred as a recreational setting. Figure 1 shows that natural settings and natural park like settings came out on top.



Outdoor Recreation Segmentation by Experiences

Another way of understanding recreation activity preferences – the type of experience a person seeks from participating in a given recreational activity. The WDNR and the 1999-2004 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) examined people's preferences and participation in a range of outdoor recreational activities. From this data, several outdoor recreation participation segments were identified:

1. Inactives; 2. Passives; 3. Non-Consumptive Moderate; 4. Nature Lovers; 5. Active Nature Watchers; 6. Water Bugs; 7. Motorized Consumptives (Hunt and Fish); and 8. Enthusiasts.

Inactives comprise about 17% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. This is the largest and also the most sedentary group of all market segments. Members may participate in some hunting and fishing, but do not participate in any water sports.

Primary Activities:

- Walk for pleasure.
- Attend family gathering.

Passives comprise about 14.5% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. Unlike most other segments, Passives do not often participate in viewing and photographing activities.

Primary Activities:

- Attend family gathering.
- Visit a nature center
- picnicking
- visit a historic center
- visit a beach

Non Consumptive Moderates comprise about 14% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. This group represents the average person that is somewhat more involved in recreation. Some members of this group participate in physically demanding activities such as mountain biking and snorkeling. Activities not favored by this group include hunting, fishing, and off-road driving.

Primary Activities:

- Visit a beach
- Swimming
- Downhill skiing
- Visit a nature center
- Mountain biking
- Picnicking
- Day hiking
- Camping

Nature Lovers comprise about 16.2% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. This group enjoys viewing and photographing nature and are almost twice as likely as the average person to participate in these activities. They generally drive for pleasure rather than hike or backpack into a natural setting. Nature Lovers participate in limited amounts of hunting, fishing, active sports, and muscle powered activities, but these activities are not their passion.

Primary Activities:

- Viewing/Photographing nature
- Drive for pleasure
- Learning/Viewing a nature center
- Walk for pleasure
- Sightseeing
- Attend a family gathering

Active Nature Watchers comprise about 16.5% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. This group is active when viewing nature as opposed to Nature Lovers. This group hikes or backpacks into natural settings to view wildlife or natural scenery. Members of this group also enjoy water based activities, but prefer to arrive at their viewing destination by human power.

Primary Activities:

- Viewing/Photographing nature
- Learning/Viewing a nature center
- Walking
- Day hiking
- Cross-country skiing
- Swimming
- Kayaking
- Visit a historic site

Water Bug comprise about 8.2% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. This group is almost as energetic as the Enthusiasts group. Members of this group participate in water based activities twice as often as the average person.

Primary Activities:

- Visit a beach
- Visit a water park
- Swimming
- Boating (all types)
- Drive for pleasure
- Picnicking
- Learning/Visiting a nature center
- Downhill skiing

Motorized Consumptives (Hunt and Fish) comprise about 7.8% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. This group has the highest participation rates for hunting and fishing with members; four times more likely to hunt, and three times more likely to fish than the average person. Rates of physically demanding activities are relatively low among members of this group, with members preferring consumptive activities (hunting and fishing) and motorized activities to human powered activities.

Primary Activities:

- Hunting
- Fishing
- Motorboating
- Snowmobiling
- Driving off-road
- Horseback riding
- Camping
- Gathering mushrooms, berries, etc.

Enthusiasts comprise about 8.2% of Wisconsinites 16 years and older. This group is the most active of all residents, and they enjoy the broadest array of activities. Members of this group are two to six times more likely to participate in certain activities than most other Americans. Enthusiasts also enjoy activities that are physically challenging and require high levels of skill and endurance.

Primary Activities:

- Cross-country skiing
- Kayaking
- Snowboarding
- Mountain biking
- Camping
- Canoeing
- Sailing
- Rowing

Recreation Demand from Outside Wisconsin

Generally, Langlade County has visitors who mainly come from the Chicago, Illinois Direct Marketing Area besides residents from other counties in Wisconsin.

Status of Health and Barriers to Recreation in Wisconsin

No matter what recreation experience, setting, or activity people prefer, one thing is clear: physical activity is important to overall health and well-being. Over the course of the past few decades, national overweight and obesity rates have increased dramatically. Today more than 60% of adults over the age of 20 are overweight or at risk of becoming so. In Wisconsin, 61% of adults are overweight or obese, while 24% of Wisconsin high school students are overweight or at risk of becoming so.

In order to encourage increased physical activity among Wisconsinites we must first understand the barriers to becoming active. As part of SCORP 2005-2010 residents were surveyed, and responses were grouped into two categories – personal, and environmental barriers.

Personal barriers to increasing physical activity in order of importance are:

1. Lack of time, 2. Family commitments, 3. Job/work, 4. Crowding, 5. Conflicts with motorized uses, 6. Cost, 7. Age, and 8. Fuel prices.

Environmental barriers to increasing physical activity in order of importance are:

1. Distance/travel time, 2. Lack of access to public lands, 3. Lack of information about where to go, 4. Not enough campsites/electric sites, 5. Noise from ATVs and other motorized uses, 6. Lack of bike trails, 7. Lack of public transportation, and 8. Lack of snow.

Accessibility Recreation Considerations

This SCORP intends to assess and improve recreation for all recreational participants. One often overlooked group in recreational planning has been those with mobility disabilities. Although accessibility to recreational resources has increased for disabled persons there has been little

research exploring the outdoor recreation participation patterns of people with disabilities. To establish a general understanding of the supply and demand of recreation for disabled persons, the WDNR evaluated several studies conducted by the 1999-2004 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE).

In the NRSE data, the characteristics of activities that influenced recreation participation rates of disabled people included: (a) the physical nature of activities, (b) the degree of adaptation needed for participation, (c) the social expectations, self perceptions, and social fears associated with certain activities, (d) the financial costs of activities, and (e) the accessibility of sites where activities took place. From this work, 15 recreation uses listed alphabetically below were determined to have average or above average participation rates among mobility disabled individuals. Most of these activities are nature based requiring a more natural/undeveloped setting. Viewing and learning activities are also popular with this population.

- Attend concerts
- Backpacking
- Birdwatching
- Camping
- Canoeing
- Drive off-road
- Fishing
- Horseback riding
- Nature study
- Sightseeing
- Sledding
- View fish
- Visiting historic/archeology sites
- Visit nature centers
- Wildlife viewing

As reported in the 2000 U.S. Census, Wisconsin has about 791,000 disabled persons, which is about 14% of the state population. Among residents 65 and older, 36.5% are classified as disabled. As Wisconsin's large baby boomer population continues to age, the demand for disabled recreation facilities is also expected to increase.

Generally, this groups barriers to increased participation in outdoor recreation include: 1. No companions, 2. Not enough money, 3. Not enough time, 4. Outdoor pests, and 5. Personal health.



The demand for disabled recreation facilities is expected to increase with Wisconsin's aging population.

Chapter 3 – The Supply of Outdoor Recreation in Wisconsin.

Chapter 3 explores the supply of recreation in Wisconsin, both in terms of built facilities and outdoor recreation environments. Since outdoor supply comes in many forms, this chapter examines both landscape scale needs, and local park and recreation needs.

Data from this part of SCORP was incorporated and expanded upon in Chapter 3 of the Langlade County Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Public and Private Recreation Providers

The major public recreation providers in Langlade County are the Forestry, Land, and Parks Department of Langlade County, and the Nicolet National Forest. County forest lands are far greater than state lands or local government lands in the county. Nicolet National Forest covers about half of the Town of Wolf River on the east side of Langlade County.

The Wisconsin Managed Forest Law (MFL) provides ideal settings for outdoor recreation uses. The majority of privately held land available for limited public use in Langlade County is enrolled in MFL.

Some private recreation providers offer campgrounds or golf courses to the public, and charge a fee for their use. Private recreation lands that charge a fee are not enrolled in MFL.

Elements of Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Supply

Data from this part of SCORP was incorporated and expanded upon in Chapter 3 – Existing Recreation System.

Recreation Prioritization of Land Legacy Areas

Wisconsin Land Legacy Areas in Langlade County are identified in Chapter 1 of the Langlade

County Outdoor Recreation Plan under Past Plans, and are also generally shown on Map 1.

As Wisconsin works to develop and expand recreation, it is important that the state develop a system for evaluating potential sites with an eye towards their recreational value. Initial work done by the Wisconsin Land Legacy Plan has identified an inventory of places believed to be critical in meeting Wisconsin's conservation and recreation needs over the next 50 years.

1. Potential Visitors

Future recreational areas should be easily accessible to a large number of potential visitors. To determine the number of visitors an area may receive, sites were assessed for the number of people living within an hour's drive of their respective boundaries. Road data was used to create buffer areas which were then placed on a map and compared to the buffer areas of surrounding sites. Areas with the highest amounts of potential visitors were assigned a higher score than those with lower amounts. While these areas certainly receive visitors outside of a one-hour drive, additional work evaluating travel patterns will need to be completed before including this data in Land Legacy designations.

2. Population/Development Pressure

In addition to providing sites that are easily and widely accessible, the WDNR also hopes to preserve Wisconsin's unique and special environments. Sites with especially high development pressures may, therefore, deserve priority in the designation of future protected areas. To determine population and development pressure, projected population growth estimates were assessed for each site. Areas expected to undergo the highest population growth were assigned higher scores than those in which population growth was expected to be minimal.

3. Cost of Land Acquisition

Cost of land acquisition is also an important consideration when evaluating potential Land Legacy sites. Areas in which undeveloped land (land which has not been developed for either urban or agricultural use) is relatively inexpensive were assigned a higher score than those in which land was relatively more expensive.

4. Conservation Significance Value

Though the primary goal of the SCORP is improving and expanding recreation within state-owned lands, the WDNR also hopes to preserve places of special ecological importance. For this reason, sites with significant ecological conservation value were assigned higher scores than those with a lower conservation value.

5. Recreational Potential

Finally, any future site must also facilitate participation in its region's top recreational activities. The top 15 recreational uses in each SCORP region were used as a template against which potential sites were evaluated. Sites that offered the most opportunities for popular recreational opportunities received a higher score than those areas that provided fewer opportunities for these activities.

Data from all five components was then compiled on a site-by-site basis. Sites receiving the highest scores within each region were designated as high recreational potential Land Legacy sites.

Look in the SCORP Chapter 5 summary under **Regional Land Legacy Areas for High Recreation Demand** to view the highest priority Legacy Areas in the Northwoods SCORP Region.

Local Park and Recreation Needs

As another aspect of this planning process, local recreational needs (county, city, village, and town) were also assessed. This process involved a review of 373 local park and recreation plans on file as part of the WDNR recreational grants program.

The top five planning recommendations of each municipality were summarized. These recommendations were then compiled into a larger list, and categorized into three areas – 1. Park and Open Space Acquisition Needs, 2. General Recreation Improvements, 3. New Recreation Developments – and are listed in Table B-3

Table B-3 Summary of Local Outdoor Recreation Plan Recommendations

<p>Park and Open Space Acquisition Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community parks • Dog parks • Ice Age Trail • Mini parks • Neighborhood parks <p>General Recreation Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADA accessible facilities • Athletic field upgrades and improvements • Better signage • Playground equipment upgrades • Restroom upgrades 	<p>New Recreation Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bike trails • Boat launches • Camping • Disc golf courses • Ice skating rinks • Indoor recreation complexes • Nature trails • Park shelters • Picnic areas • Scenic drives • Skateboard parks • Sledding hills • Soccer fields • Swimming pools • Tennis court development • Trail connections • Volleyball courts • Water access • Water trails • Water spray parks
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Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Warren Knowles – Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Fund

The Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Program (Stewardship 2000) is the state’s primary funding source for the state, local governments (including tribes), and non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs) to acquire land and easements for conservation and outdoor recreation purposes. This program is funded by general obligation bonds.

Stewardship 2000 is administered by the WDNR and provides \$60 million annually through FY 2010. As shown in Table B-4, the program acts as an umbrella organization for several subprograms, each with its own goals and priorities. These subprograms provide funds to improve visitor amenities at state and local parks; restore wetlands and prairies; and acquire land for trails, natural areas, state and county forests, wildlife habitat, urban green space, state and local parks, river and stream corridors, and flowages and wild lakes.

Stewardship 2000 has four major components:

1. *Land Acquisition by WDNR and NCOs:* Acquisition of land and easements for a wide range of conservation and outdoor recreation purposes.

Qualified NCOs are also eligible to acquire lands and conservation easements with Land Acquisition funds for such purposes as the protection of natural areas, habitat areas, streambank protection, and the Ice Age National Scenic Trail.

2. *Local Assistance*: Grants to local governments and NCOs for acquisition of land, conservation easements, and development projects that support nature-based outdoor recreation.

3. *Baraboo Hills*: Land and easement acquisition for the conservation of the hardwood forests of the Baraboo area by the WDNR, local governments and NCOs.

4. *Property Development on State Lands by WDNR, Friends groups, and NCOs*: Development of recreational facilities on state properties includes such projects as campground renovations, construction of park support and interpretive facilities, and improved accessibility to recreation areas.

As the state budget fluctuates and funding for programs statewide becomes increasingly scarce, proposals have been made to severely cut or reduce the scope of Stewardship 2000 funding. Public response to these proposals has been overwhelmingly supportive of the existing Stewardship Program. Editorials in support of the program appeared in more than 25 newspapers statewide, indicating that Wisconsinites recognize and support the key role this program has played and will continue to play in the long-term protection of Wisconsin's special places.

Program Category	Subprogram	Annual Funds (\$)	% of Fund
Land Acquisition	WDNR Conservation and Recreation Land and Trails	\$37,000,000	62%
	Nonprofit Conservation Organization (NCO) Conservation and Recreation Land and Trails	\$8,000,000	13%
Bluff Protection	WDNR and NCO land acquisition in the Great Lakes; \$1 million earmarked through FY 2004		
Baraboo Hills	WDNR, NCOs, local governments; \$5 million		
Property Development and Local Assistance	Earmarked over previous years	\$6,750,000	12%
	NCO State Property Development Grants (e.g. Friends of Wisconsin State Parks)	\$250,000	<1%
	Local Assistance Grants: for acquisition and development; local governments and NCOs	\$8,000,000	13%
Total		\$60,000,000	

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Summary

The need for an increased supply of recreation land and facilities is evident on a variety of levels. On a landscape scale, there are a number of important areas within the state that deserve increased attention for environmental protection and preservation. At the local level, municipal and county parks are in need of facility upgrades and continued management.

Chapter 4 – The Supply of Outdoor Recreation in Wisconsin.

Chapter 4 investigates the current status of Wisconsin's outdoor recreation conflicts, and states the difficulties in developing permanent solutions to these issues. This chapter also explores several of the current innovative solutions for resolving recreation conflicts.

Outdoor Recreation Conflict Reporting in Wisconsin and Surrounding States

In order to establish a general understanding of which Wisconsin recreational activities experience conflict, researchers performed a LexisNexis search for Wisconsin popular press articles from the past two years (December 2003 – December 2005) that discussed issues of recreation conflict. A total of 75 different news stories were found. The most frequently cited conflicts included concerns over environmental damage (19 citations), trails (18 citations), conflict with landowners (15 citations), the implementation of activity bans (14 citations), management actions by state or local agencies (12 citations) and disputes over the use of local parks (11 citations). Other issues included, in order of frequency: safety, conflict with wildlife, noise, budget allocation or fee disputes, local ordinances, access to recreational lands and facilities, loss of viewscapes, park creation, water levels, and passage of state bills.

LexisNexis is a database of The Associated Press State & Local Wire, The Capitol Times, The Daily Reporter, The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, The Wisconsin Law Journal, and The Wisconsin State Journal. Sources from surrounding states are also included.

The activities most frequently cited as involved in some form of conflict were hunting (31 citations), ATVs (14 citations) and recreational fishing (8 citations). Other activities found to be associated with some form of conflict included, in order of frequency: bicycling, snowmobiling, hiking, boating, cross-country skiing, camping, swimming, boating, kayaking, swimming, wildlife watching, water skiing and horseback riding.

Articles gathered through this search revealed that conflict associated with non-motorized activities is generally associated with trail use. Articles also indicated that conflicts involving hunting are unique in that they rarely involve conflicts with other outdoor recreation activities. Rather, conflicts related to hunting are most often due to conflicts with private landowners over issues of access or trespassing, or conflicts with the state or recreation area over state management actions or use of parks by hunters.

An additional LexisNexis search was completed for articles from the surrounding states of Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota. Results of this search revealed far fewer articles relating to recreation conflict than the search performed in Wisconsin. For the activities of ATV riding, hunting, and fishing, there were 50 articles found in Wisconsin alone and only 38 articles in all other three states combined. These findings beg the question: What causal effects are contributing to more recreation conflicts in Wisconsin than elsewhere in the upper Midwest?

Past research in the field of recreational compatibility has focused on two principle explanations for why recreation conflict occurs. The first of these explanations suggests that conflict occurs when the goals of one recreation participant interfere with the goals of another recreation participant in the same location. For example, the goal of a mountain biker to ride fast through a forest may

conflict with a horseback rider’s goal of a tranquil ride through the same forest. The actual amount of conflict that occurs when the horseback rider and mountain biker actually encounter one another is dependent on a host of factors including each user’s experience level, previous experience with similar situations, feeling of attachment to the trail they are riding, design of the trail, proximity to one another, duration of their meeting, and tolerance of the other person’s behavior. The second explanation for recreation conflict suggests that conflict may occur simply because of differences in social values. A classic example of this type of clash is the conflict that may occur between hunters and other recreation participants when there are differences in opinion about when and where hunting should occur, or differences in the values held towards live animals. This type of value based conflict is more likely to be an issue during planning processes and public meetings than in recreation settings themselves.

Previous research has also documented a number of important generalizations about recreation conflict. First, recreation conflict is often asymmetrical, meaning that one user group is generally more impacted by the conflict than another. For example, cross-country skiers may be very bothered by snowmobile users, but snowmobile users are not generally bothered by the presence of cross-country skiers. Second, asymmetrical conflict is most likely to occur between motorized and non-motorized recreation activities than between either two motorized or two non-motorized activities. Third, because recreation users employ a variety of coping methods when encountering recreation conflict, increased levels of conflict may not necessarily reduce a person’s satisfaction with their experience. An angler encountering more boaters on a lake than he had expected may, for example, move to another lake or revise his expectations for the trip. In this way, the angler still enjoys his fishing expedition regardless of the fact that it did not meet his initial expectations.

Spectrum of Interaction Types

Recreation activities interact in a variety of ways. Some activities positively impact one another and are called complementary. Camping facilities, for example, often attract many visitors, thereby increasing the number of people who hike on an adjacent trail network. Other recreation activities are merely compatible, having a neutral impact on the pursuit of another recreation activity. These activities are called supplementary. Most activities, however, experience some form of conflict when encountering other activities. Users from these different groups may experience conflicts over competition for space, trail infrastructure, viewscapes, and soundscapes. In extreme cases, two activities may be completely incompatible and interactions between them are described as antagonistic. Table B-5 outlines the spectrum of recreation interactions.

Interaction Type	Key Characteristic	Outcome	Example
Complementary	Increasing compatibility with increased use	No conflict	Canoeing and fishing
Supplementary	Neutral interaction – no impact on compatibility	Minor conflict	Snowmobiling and ATV use
Competitive	Decreasing compatibility with increased use	Conflict	Fishing and personal water craft
Antagonistic	Activities completely incompatible	Strong conflict	Wilderness camping and ATV use

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Expert Based Focus Groups

To investigate the compatibility of recreation activities in Wisconsin, a series of expert-based focus groups were held with recreation managers, members of the Wisconsin SCORP External Review Panel, and the leadership team from the “Minimizing Recreational Use Conflicts in Wisconsin’s Forests” session of the Governor’s Conference on Forestry.

Using a ten-point scale developed specifically for this study participants were asked to complete a matrix comparing recreation activities to other recreation activities. Given an interaction between two activities, participants were asked to assess their relative level of compatibility. Ten different land-based activities were included for consideration in this matrix, these activities representing the primary recreation groupings relevant to outdoor recreation in Wisconsin. Table B-6 activities included were ATV riding, camping, cross-country skiing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, linear trail biking, mountain biking, snowmobiling, and wildlife watching. A separate matrix compared six water-based activities, as shown in Table B-7. These activities included canoeing/kayaking, fishing, personal watercraft, motorboating/water skiing, sailing, and swimming. Recognizing the asymmetrical nature of outdoor recreation conflict, respondents were asked to rate the degree of compatibility in both directions of recreational interactions. In this way, conflict was rated for users of the first activity interacting with users of the second activity, and users of the second activity interacting with users of the first activity.

PRIMARY USE:	INTERACTS:										
	ATV Riding	Hunting	Snow-mobiling	Horseback Riding	Mountain Biking	Cross-Country Skiing	Linear Trail Biking	Hiking	Wildlife Watching	Camping	Average Compatibility
ATV Riding	X	5.3	6.5	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.9	7.5	6.0
Hunting	3.3	X	3.7	4.7	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.3	5.0
Snowmobiling	4.3	4.0	X	4.0	4.8	4.3	5.8	5.3	6.3	7.2	5.1
Horseback Riding	2.2	3.5	3.0	X	3.8	4.9	4.5	6.3	7.3	7.7	4.8
Mountain Biking	3.1	3.6	4.7	4.8	X	5.7	8.1	6.1	7.4	8.0	5.7
Cross-Country Skiing	1.8	3.6	2.6	3.3	4.2	X	5.6	4.9	8.1	8.5	4.7
Linear Trail Biking	2.6	3.9	5.5	5.3	8.2	7.1	X	7.4	8.0	8.7	6.3
Hiking	2.4	3.5	3.5	5.7	4.7	6.1	6.5	X	8.9	9.2	5.6
Wildlife Watching	2.2	3.2	2.9	6.4	5.2	7.6	6.8	8.6	X	8.3	5.7
Camping	3.9	4.1	5.0	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.9	8.5	X	6.9
Average Compatibility	2.9	3.9	4.2	5.2	5.4	6	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.9	

Ratings below 4.0 are highly competitive or antagonistic.	Ratings between 4.0 and below 7.0 are moderately to mildly competitive.	Ratings 7.0 and above are supplementary or complementary
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Source: WI SCORP 2005

Table B-7		Average Water Based Recreation Activity Compatibility Ratings					
PRIMARY USE	INTERACTS						
	Personal Water Craft	Motorboating/ Water Skiing	Swimming	Fishing	Sailing	Canoeing/ Kayaking	Average Compatibility
Personal Water Craft	X	7.1	5.4	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.2
Motorboating/Water Skiing	6.5	X	4.9	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.7
Swimming	2.9	3.5	X	6.1	6.2	7.4	5.2
Fishing	2.5	3.0	5.4	X	6.5	7.7	5.0
Sailing	3.4	4.3	6.4	7.0	X	7.6	5.7
Canoeing/Kayaking	2.6	3.2	7.6	7.9	7.4	X	5.7
Average Compatibility	3.6	4.2	5.9	6.5	6.5	7.0	

Ratings below 4.0 are highly competitive or antagonistic.	Ratings between 4.0 and below 7.0 are moderately to mildly competitive.	Ratings 7.0 and above are supplementary or complementary
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Source: WI SCORP 2005

How to read Tables B-6 and B-7 – Ratings reflect the perceived level of conflict from the perspective of users listed in the vertical Y axis (labeled as Primary Use). Ratings indicating a user’s level of perceived recreation conflict should therefore be read horizontally across rows. For example, hunting interaction ratings range from a low of 3.33 for interactions with ATV riding to a high of 6.30 for interactions with camping. Light gray shading represents generally complementary recreation interactions, no shading represents generally compatible interactions, and dark gray shading represents generally antagonistic interactions.

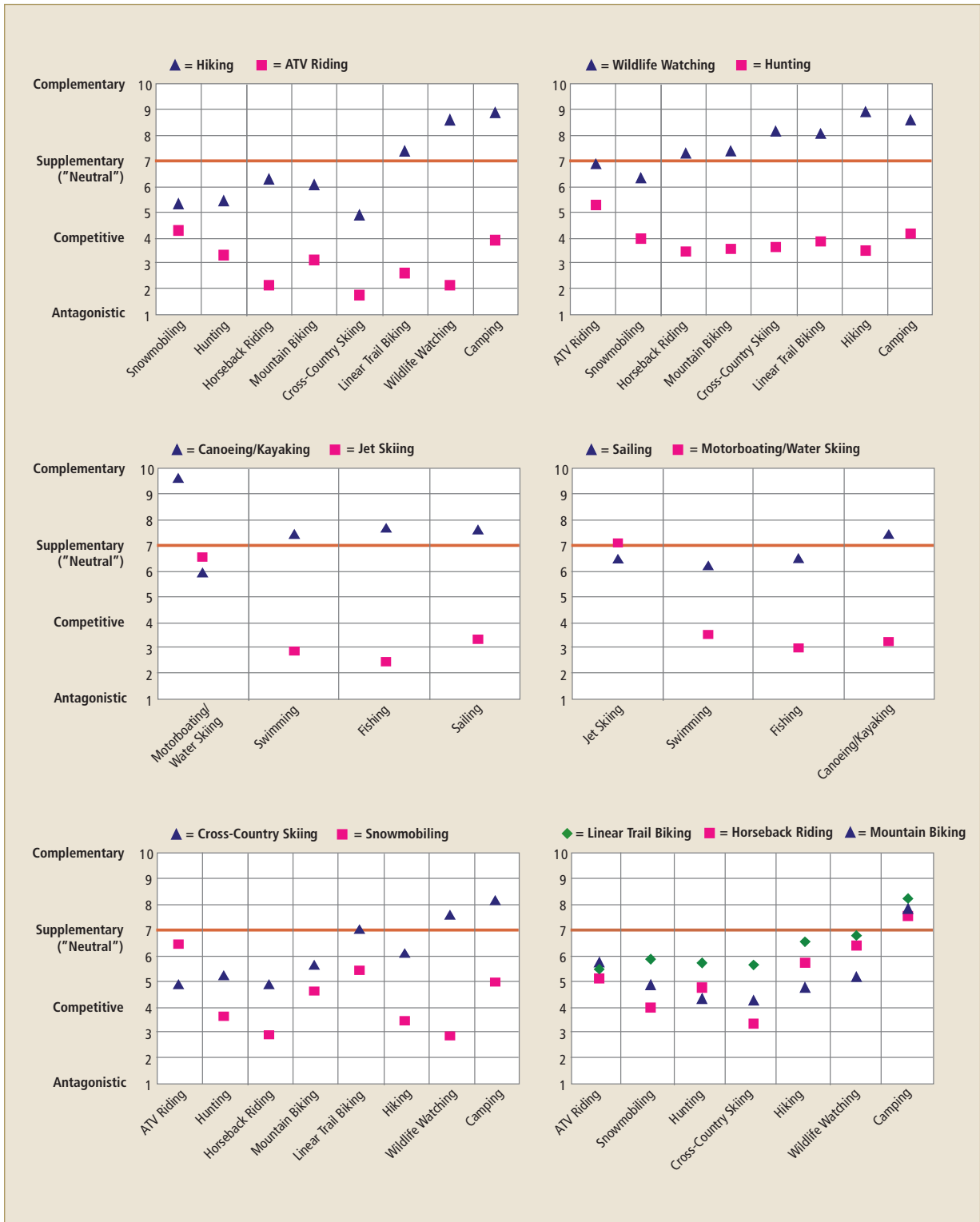
Results of survey of recreation professionals suggest some interesting patterns in recreation compatibility. While there was some variability in responses gathered, there are clearly some activities that recreation managers feel are complementary or supplementary and others that appear to be much more competitive or antagonistic. The average ratings reported for land-based recreation activity interaction ranged from 9.2, a number representing complementary interactions (recorded for hiking with camping), to 1.8, a number representing antagonistic interactions (recorded for cross-country skiing with ATV riding). For water-based activities, average ratings ranged from 7.9 for canoeing/kayaking with fishing to 2.5 for fishing with personal water craft. The average compatibility rating for land- and water-based outdoor recreational activities are summarized in Tables B-6 and B-7.

A second observation from Tables B-6 and B-7 indicates that differences in compatibility between motorized and non-motorized activities becomes less pronounced when more specialized trail based activities such as cross-country skiing, horseback riding, mountain biking and linear trail biking are compared to motorized activities. Because these types of specialized activities need particular kinds of trail infrastructure and have activity styles that are not as compatible with other recreation activities, they are often partially separated from other recreation activities. This may explain the higher levels of compatibility recorded between these activities and motorized uses.

4

Chapter 4: Compatibility and Conflict in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation

Figure 4-3: Average Outdoor Recreation Compatibility Ratings for Interaction with Highlighted Activities



Recreation User Perceptions

One research study focused on forest-based recreation in Wisconsin and rated the compatibility of different recreation activities by surveying a large sample of outdoor recreation participants. Respondents in this study were asked whether they agreed with the statement that other recreational users were not bothersome. Results are displayed on the next page in SCORP Figure 4-3 taken directly from SCORP. Most respondents had some level of agreement with this statement.

In general, compatibility ratings in SCORP Figure 4-3 were lowest with motorized vehicle use or hunting and highest with primitive camping or hiking/skiing. These results suggest that recreation participants may hold a more positive view of outdoor recreation compatibility than recreation managers. In order to develop comprehensive management techniques, future research in the field of recreation conflict will need to elicit input from all groups involved in outdoor recreation – managers and participants alike.

Summary

Both antagonistic and non-antagonistic recreation interactions will best be addressed through proper recreation planning and management, and activities that will maximize positive interactions between non-antagonistic activities and mitigate antagonistic uses.

Chapter 5 – Wisconsin SCORP Regional Profiles.

Chapter 5 divides Wisconsin into eight SCORP planning regions and summarizes the unique characteristics that define each of them. Chapter 5 offers insights into what makes each individual region unique and valuable to statewide recreation, and also summarizes regional recreation needs.

Langlade County is part of the Northwoods Region shown on the SCORP Planning Regions Map.

The Northwoods Region counties have abundant natural and recreational resources. In the Northwoods Region these resources include the Northern Highland/American Legion State Forest, the Nicolet National Forest, the Wolf River, and the Peshtigo River. With its numerous high quality lakes and rivers, the region supports a large number of water-based recreation opportunities. Tourism is an important and growing business in the region as increasing numbers of visitors from Milwaukee, Madison, and Chicago make use of the Northwoods environment. With this influx of visitors and an ever-growing population of baby boomers retiring to the region, the Northwoods has experienced a surge in its seasonal housing and recreational property market. These properties and the populations they attract are expected to be an important influence on future recreation uses within the region.

In an attempt to quantify out-of-state recreation demand, this SCORP also examined the recreation demands of tourists visiting Wisconsin. In 2004, the Wisconsin Department of Tourism conducted a survey of both the Chicago and Minneapolis/St. Paul Designated Market Areas (DMAs). This survey gauged reaction demand by asking residents of each DMA what types of Wisconsin recreation they participated in. Data was separated according to SCORP Region and is listed in Table B-8

**Table B-8 Out-of-State Recreation Demand
In Northwoods SCORP Region**

Ranking	Chicago DMA	Minneapolis/St. Paul DMA
1	Canoeing	Fishing
2	Hiking	Sightseeing
3	Fishing	Boating
4	Downhill Skiing	Camping
5	Camping	Hiking

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Regional Public Perspectives on Top Recreation Issues and Needs

Certain issues are causing impediments to outdoor recreation opportunities within Wisconsin. In order to better understand these issues, the WDNR conducted a series of town meetings across the state. These meetings, conducted in 2005, collected 125 written comments and an additional 1,300 online comments. All survey participants were asked 2 questions:

- “What recreation issues will be growing in significance in the next 5 years?”
- “What barriers are keeping you from recreating outdoors as often as you would like?”

Northwoods Region summary of most common responses

The notes in brackets "(note)" after each point state how common the issue or need is throughout the state, by describing if it is unique to the Northwoods Region or not.

Issues

- Increasing ATV usage and associated impacts (an issue in most regions)
- Loss of public access to lands and waters (an issue in half the regions)
- Noise pollution from motorized activities (only in this region and Lower Lake Michigan)
- The possible loss of silent sport facilities (only in this region)

Needs

- More biking trails (a need in most regions)
- More hiking trails (a need in every region)

Relative Supply of Recreation by Type Based on Population

Recreation demand and recreation supply are fundamentally unique elements built on different units of measurement. Recreation supply represents the extent of physical resources present in a given region and gives some indication of user capacity. Various approaches for standardizing supply components have been developed. These approaches can be generalized into two groups; those that focus on relevant market size (population based) and those that focus on aggregate geographic extent (area based).

For the 2005-2010 SCORP process, a metric was developed to present the relative nature of recreation supply in Wisconsin. The recreation location quotient (RLQ) is the metric that provides comparable measures of a region's recreational resources. An RLQ is a measure of the difference in regional recreational characteristics as compared to a given reference region (the whole state).

Results suggest that regions with high demand for outdoor recreation do not provide opportunities for this recreation in proportion to their physical size. For instance, the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region (including Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, and the northern Chicagoland suburbs) and Southern Gateways Region (including Madison) have overall population based RLQs of less than one (0.52 and 0.92, respectively), which indicate a relative lack of recreation supply within these regions. When comparing these results to those of the less populous northern regions (the Great Northwest and the Northwoods), it is clear that northern regions have comparatively abundant opportunities relative to their low population (population based RLQs of 2.52 and 3.22 respectively).

Regional Land Legacy Areas for High Recreation Demand

Another important consideration for future recreational needs is the preservation and protection of the larger areas that provide space for popular regional activities. As part of the recreational Land Legacy process described in Chapter 3, Land Legacy sites were also identified within each region. These sites were chosen to provide recreational opportunities that could serve the recreational needs of an entire region. These sites should be considered the highest priority recreation areas to preserve and protect within the Northwoods Region.

The top five Land Legacy sites in the Northwoods Region are:

1. Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
2. Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest
3. Upper Wolf River
4. Upper Forks of the Flambeau River
5. Black River

Summary

One of the primary purposes of the SCORP is to identify shortfalls in recreation facilities (supplies) across the state. This identification process relies on both primary data gathering techniques such as surveys, as well as anecdotal comments on recreation user perceptions. By making use of both of these techniques, this SCORP has developed a comprehensive summary of recreation needs across the State of Wisconsin.

For this SCORP, targeting was done at the regional level, using regional demand, regional supply, local park and recreation plans, and public comment data to determine which recreation supplies are relatively in short supply. In addition, future trends were also considered through a process discussed in Chapter 3. The combining of these methods and techniques has resulted in a summary presented in Table B-9. To simplify the targeting technique, recreation needs were divided into nature-based and developed setting categories. This division allows for a clear distinction between recreation niches such as state parks and urban trails.

Table B-9 Northwoods Recreation Supply Shortages
Nature Based

Campsites – electrical	Parks
Developed Setting	
Basketball Courts	Marinas
Bicycling clubs	Outdoor swimming pools
Boats/sailboat rental	Soccer fields
Dog parks (urban areas)	Softball diamonds
Playground facilities	Tennis courts
Horseback riding clubs	Trails – inline skating
Ice skating rings	Volleyball courts

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Chapter 6 – Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Participation Trends and Observations.

Chapter 6 describes several key indicators for outdoor recreation trends and offers insights for future recreation participation and demand.

Key Indicators and General Trends

Demographics are some of the most important indicators of future recreational demand. The aging of the baby boom generation (born between 1946 – 1964) is a significant trend. Improved health, fitness, and lifestyle changes have assisted many baby boomers with continued participation in outdoor recreation well past previous generations. This group also has relatively high disposable incomes, allowing them to travel and participate in a diverse range of recreational activities. As this group continues to age, the demand for less active outdoor recreational pursuits and facilities – walking, gardening, and birding, for example – has become an increasingly important factor in state recreation demand. As more members of this demographic retire, one would expect a higher level of marginally fit recreation users, and more demand for mid-week recreation programs.

While the baby boom generation is important in predicting future recreation demand, Generation Y is also becoming an important group to watch. Members of this generation, born between 1981 and 1995, make up the largest consumer and recreation group in the nation. As Generation Y begins to enter the workforce and have families of their own, their specific demands will increasingly shape recreation supply and demand. Early indicators suggest that this group demands instant information access, has a high level of multi-tasking, and has low rates of physical activity.

More adults now remain single until their 30s and 40s, with many of those that do marry either postponing having children until later in their lives, or choosing to not have children at all. At the same time, single-parent families have also increased. For all of these groups, free time is perceived as an opportunity to spend time with family and friends and as such, they often seek out recreation activities that allow group participation.

While group activities are popular among single parent and no-children families, members of these demographics are often also interested in the more active and unusual recreation available in experiential trips and other non-traditional recreation activities. Traditional team sports such as football have reached a plateau in their growth, while more modern activities such as geocaching and disc golf continue to rise in popularity.

Recreation demand has also been affected by changes in work and leisure trends. Data from this SCORP indicates that Wisconsinites consider time to be their scarcest resource. While dual-income households and flexible work schedules create more flexible recreation and travel patterns, the increasing demands of work often prevent people from participating in recreation as often as they would like. Work hours are longer, leisure hours less. Dual-income households in particular have felt the pinch of increased work hours as many American women (over 50%) now work outside the home. With all adults in a household working, free time available for recreating diminishes significantly. Because of these increased demands on limited spare time and the fact that households are generally busier with work and home life responsibilities, discretionary activities (activities that do not require scheduling) are expected to become increasingly popular in the coming years.

Population has a limited impact on recreation demand because recreational activities and interests vary significantly over a person's lifetime. Rather than examine total populations, it is more useful to examine the profile, size and participation rates within actual user groups to determine future recreation needs. Certain population groups representing potential service needs or demands may be divided into specific user categories called market groups. Once these market groups are defined, additional research can reveal the specific needs and demands of each group.

Health and wellness

Outdoor recreation is a component of physical fitness and a major focus of preventative care. Activity done as a part of outdoor recreational activities leads to a better quality of life physically, mentally, and socially. An examination of the current outdoor recreation industry reveals several trends: increased equipment sales, development of new activities, and growth in activities at both ends of the recreation spectrum. These activities include both those that are close to home and require little gear, such as walking, and those that require a large time commitment, a more adventurous attitude, and more technical gear, such as climbing, kayaking, and backpacking. The exact role public lands, recreational facilities, and outdoor activities will have in the future of health and wellness care is uncertain. It is undeniable that recreation can help maintain wellness. Over time, it is expected that the health benefits of recreation will become a constant feature of programming and investment in park facilities.

Environment

As the general public becomes more aware of environmental issues, concern over environmental quality is growing. Citizen expectations are also evolving with regards to the role regional and national environmental agencies play in local recreation and planning. More citizens are seeking an active role for themselves in environmental protection and conservation, a role that is creating a community-wide revitalization in environmental preservation and the provision of open space. This increased interest in the environment has also affected recreation participation rates as more people visit areas of minimally altered environments and trails. Although environmental awareness is growing, environmental degradation continues. Global warming has begun to impact outdoor recreation, creating longer warm seasons, shorter cold seasons, and unpredictable climatic

conditions. In the future, these changes will create an extended season for warm weather activities and a shortened season for cold weather activities. Changes to the landscape resulting from less dependable weather patterns will make seasonal recreation less reliable and planning for this type of recreation more difficult. **(NCWRPC Note: Global warming has one trend in Wisconsin that affects recreation professionals. The amount of precipitation falling in each season is now falling during extreme events, some of which are called 100-year floods. This is the norm now, and recreation managers may need to consider how erosion and floodwater flow will affect outdoor recreation resources.)**

Technology

Electronic communication innovations have created interactive opportunities for recreation through the Internet, computer simulated games and sports, and other electronic sources. Although this new technology has increased and diversified the overall pool of recreational opportunities for users to choose from, it has also detracted from participation in more traditional recreation activities. In order to compete with non-traditional activities, providers of outdoor recreation must continue to provide and maintain high quality service in all their recreational programming and facilities.

Economics

Increasingly, there is a rift between those that have access to recreation and those that do not. While household income is increasing, individual income in real growth terms is expected to decline. The fact that most homes are now two-income households results in two primary challenges. For affluent households with more discretionary income, additional resources from dual incomes are often used for leisure activities including travel and entertainment. This affluent population has a greater ability to participate in a broader spectrum of recreation. At the same time, however, there has been an increase in the percentage of the population that falls within poverty guidelines. This growing gap between the rich and the poor has prompted an interest in developing separate strategies for the provision of leisure services for these two populations.

This disparity in income levels has created new demands for outdoor recreation as affluent families seek out new and exciting forms of recreation and less affluent families seek out high-quality, low-cost forms of recreation. As recreation activities compete for household recreation dollars and available time, there has been an increased emphasis on value and diversity of choices in recreational activities. To remain competitive with other facilities and to appeal to family households, facilities such as swimming pools must now have the most modern equipment and technologies such as water slides and interactive play areas.

Government

Whether state or locally owned, a large percentage of recreation lands are government owned and managed. Pressures on government lands— greater scarcity and high cost of land, rising operating costs and revenue limits, and increasing anti-taxation sentiment—will all affect the operation and development of recreational facilities and programs on these lands. Recreation is also becoming more market driven, meaning that activities are increasingly subject to competition between private, public, and non-profit recreation providers. A broad issue of what constitutes public access to public sponsored facilities and programs may challenge the financial feasibility of building new facilities and maintaining existing ones. Subsidized programs and minimal use fees could be difficult to maintain in light of these conditions.

Changing Land Use

Over time, Wisconsin's population has shifted from a predominantly rural population to a predominantly urban population. Today, roughly two-thirds of the state's population lives in urban areas, with more people migrating to these areas every year. Because of this shift, urban fringe areas are becoming an increasing hotbed for recreation activities. Facilities and spaces such as local dog parks, urban trails, and green space allocations, are all reflections of this increasing urban/suburban demand. Residential development in rural areas has continued as better highway networks provide for easy access to urban services and workplaces. Regional land use planning will continue to be a primary component in the provision of recreational activities within an ever-changing suburban environment.

Wisconsin Trends

Wisconsin's population grew 7.3% between 1994 and 2004 and is expected to grow another 3.3% by 2010. This growth, along with the state's sizeable population of baby boomers now reaching retirement age, will create a larger demand for passive recreational activities. Land resource-based activities have increased just over 27% in a ten year period. Much of this increase has occurred in the areas of wildlife viewing and off-road driving, both relatively inactive activities. While not generally popular among older participants, the biggest change in recreation participation has been in the area of snow- and ice-based activities. Much of this change may be attributed to recent advancements in equipment technology and an increased interest in snowboarding and ice skating.

In Chapter 2 of SCORP, Langlade County is listed as part of the Northwoods Region, which supports outdoor recreation uses by the natural resource settings that are: Nature Based, and Snow & Ice Based. Table B-10 supports a growth scenario for snow and ice based, and nature based activities.

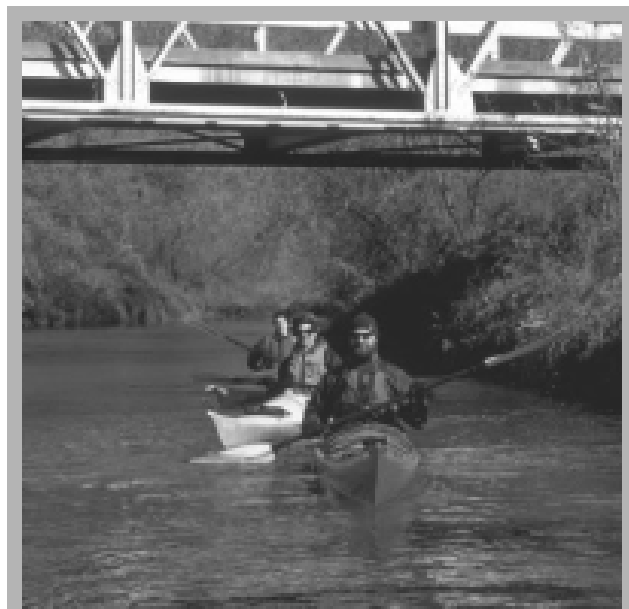
Resource Type	# of Participants in Millions		Percent Change
	1994*	2004**	1994-2004***
Snow and ice based activities	1.29	1.84	43.1
Land resource based activities	3.15	4.02	27.3
Water resource based activities	2.77	2.98	7.8

*1994 population = 5,133,678; **2004 population = 5,509,026; ***% growth = 7.3%
Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Activity	Number of Participants in Millions*		Percent Change 1994-2004
	1994	2004	
Kayaking	0.051	0.262	413.7
Horseback riding	0.136	0.407	199.3
Personal water craft	0.136	0.403	196.3
Snowboarding	0.074	0.195	163.5
Rock climbing	0.097	0.245	152.6
Soccer outdoors	0.175	0.407	132.6
Drive off-road	0.513	1.073	109.2
Orienteering	0.054	0.112	107.4

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Recreation projections can be examined in two ways. The first is simply participation as a numerical total. For the vast majority of recreation activities, this number will increase as the state’s population does. To gauge a more accurate view of future participation, it is far more useful to examine a given activity’s participation rate as a percentage of the total population. This number gives a better understanding of population growth vs. participation change in an activity. Table B-11 considers the percentage changes in recreation participation rates, as well as industry forecasts and opinions from recreation professionals, to suggest which activities will be popular in the future. These observations are made for a five year period, and therefore reflect the most pressing demands on recreation in the immediate future. Some of these activities such as ATVing, RV camping, and geocaching are expected to grow in popularity. Other activities such as swimming, day hiking, and fishing, are expected to remain stable in their popularity. Still others such as personal watercraft, skiing, and mountain biking are expected to decrease in popularity.



Kayaking experienced the highest percentage change in participation from 1994 to 2004, growing 413.7%. But 262,000 people participating are only about 4% of the Wisconsin population.

The next three tables – increasing demand (Table B-12), stable demand (Table B-13), and decreasing demand (Table B-14) – show projected trends in Wisconsin outdoor recreation activities from 2005 to 2010. Each table lists an activity and has a comment to assist with projecting the need for a particular activity.

Table B-12 **Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities
Increased Demand 2005-2010**

Activity	Comment
ATV	Market saturation may occur by 2010 causing this use to level off.
Bird watching	A popular activity for an aging baby boom population.
Canoeing	Cheap, easy water access for all generations.
Driving for Pleasure	An easy activity for all generations.
Gardening	On the rise with the baby boom population.
Geocaching	Popular both with families and members of the Y Generation.
Kayaking	Better technology has made this an affordable sport for the general public.
Motorboating	Costs have decreased enough to continue to make this a popular activity.
Off-road Motorcycling	Record sales of off-road vehicles continues to fuel this demand.
Paintball Games	Better and cheaper technology attracts the Y Generation.
Picnic	A family activity crossing generation gaps.
Road Biking	Increases will slow do to the retirement of Lance Armstrong and the effect that was felt from his Tour de France wins.
RV Camping	The baby boom population continues to change from tent to RVs, but increasing fuel prices may slow this.
Skateboarding	Popular with urban youth and the Y Generation.
Snowboarding	This may start to level off by 2010 as the next generation looks towards newer technology.
Snowshoeing	Not growing as fast since 2002.
Visit a Dog Park	Urban residents continue to demand more of these areas.
Walking	Popular among all ages, though especially aging baby boomers.
Water Parks	Construction of new water parks continues to fuel the increasing demand for this activity.
Wildlife Viewing/Photography	Often done in conjunction with driving for pleasure, making this activity very popular.

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Table B-13		Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities Stable Demand 2005-2010	
Activity	Comment		
Cross-Country Skiing	Stable at this time but mainly driven by the baby boom. Declines may start by 2010.		
Day Hiking	An easy, popular activity for all generations.		
Disc Golf	Popular with younger urban generations.		
Fishing	Very popular with all generations.		
Horseback Riding	Continues to be popular with the boomers, but may not be popular with the Y Generation.		
Ice Skating	An easy, cheap activity for the mass public.		
Inline Skating	After a quick rise in the 1990s this activity has leveled.		
Rock Climbing	A small but stable Y Generation niche.		
Rowing	A small niche activity with simple equipment.		
Run/Jog	The baby boomer generation continues to do this, but Y Generation may not.		
Sailing	Equipment demands and skill requirements prevent this from growing.		
Scuba/Snorkel	A niche sport that attracts a younger generation.		
Swimming	Always popular – water quality issues have caused growth in this activity to stagnate.		
Tennis	A recent resurgence has stabilized this activity.		
Tent Camping	Still popular but may start to lose ground to the RV trend.		

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Table B-14		Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities Decreasing Demand 2005-2010	
Activity	Comment		
Backpacking	A popular baby boomer activity not as popular with the Y Generation.		
Downhill Skiing	Continues to struggle with attracting the Y Generation.		
Golf	Time and expense continue to push players to other recreation.		
Hunting	Continues to struggle with generational loss and access issues.		
Personal Watercraft	Market saturation occurred in the 1990s with the baby boomers who are now replacing their personal watercraft with motorboats.		
Mountain Biking	Baby boomers that made the sport popular in the 1990s have switched to road bikes.		
Snowmobile	The industry struggles with how to attract more people with less snow.		
Team Sports	Except for soccer, all other sports have declined.		

Source: WI SCORP 2005-2010

Chapter 7 – Wisconsin SCORP Outdoor Recreation Goals and actions.

Chapter 7 describes eight goals and actions intended to improve the supply of outdoor recreation within Wisconsin, and encourage state residents to participate in more outdoor recreational activities.

Goal 1: Protect, Restore, and Enhance Wisconsin’s Natural Resources for Outdoor Recreation

Wisconsin’s lands and waters are a natural draw for outdoor recreation. Those who use the state’s environments expect clean waters to paddle on and healthy forests to hike in. Increasingly, however, these natural resources are being menaced by threats such as invasive species, environmental degradation, and the continued fragmentation of forest and other natural areas. Left unmanaged, these threats will contribute to a diminished quality of outdoor recreation within the state. Wisconsinites are aware of the danger in these threats and have identified two issues—control of invasive species and poor water quality—as matters of high importance for state management.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Continue to provide protection to lakes, rivers and streams to improve aquatic habitat, water quality, and fisheries.
2. Continue to provide programs and funding for access to industrial forestry lands for outdoor recreation activities.
3. Continue to implement an invasive species control program on Wisconsin lands and waters.
4. Increase protection to wetlands, thereby benefiting the ecological and recreational resources of the state.
5. Continue to provide funding and assistance for the restoration of native prairies and grassland ecosystems.
6. Continue to support and fund the Smart Growth Planning process to help stop the fragmentation of open spaces while also allowing for development.

Goal 2: Continue to Improve and Develop Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Upkeep and development of outdoor recreation facilities continues to be a central component of providing a quality outdoor recreation experience. Without proper facilities—an ice rink to skate on or an outdoor pool to swim in, for example—recreating outdoors becomes a challenge. A variety of publicly funded programs such as the Stewardship 2000 Program and the Land and Water Conservation Fund are important partners in the funding and support of these developments. While development helps expand the recreational resources and facilities of an area, maintenance sustains the resources already developed within a region. This efficient use of existing resources allows more money and time to be directed towards development of new facilities. Upkeep can be as simple as painting a building or as complicated as upgrading a water and sewage system within a state park. Because of its important role within any park system, it is important that providers allocate enough resources to support facility maintenance. The State Park system alone has a \$90 million backlog of maintenance projects, all of which are important to the continued health of the system. As this backlog continues to grow, more recreationalists are noticing the effects of limited upkeep: less signage, less restroom monitoring, un-maintained grounds, and earlier seasonal closings.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Continue to maintain and renovate outdoor recreation facilities for future generations.
2. Provide for continued development and enhancements of urban outdoor recreation facilities such as soccer fields and playground equipment.
3. Provide for expansion of the following trail systems: hiking, biking, horse, and water.
4. Enhance and upgrade signage and maps for all outdoor recreational lands and waters.
5. Continue to acquire lands for outdoor recreation at all levels of government.
6. Support publicly funded programs that provide financial assistance for the actions listed above.

Goal 3: Understand and Manage the Growing Issue of Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Conflicts

As demand for different outdoor recreation activities grows, managing the conflict that develops between these uses will become an increasingly important issue of public policy. Two conflict arenas merit continued creative management from those charged with prioritizing public resources. The most obvious conflict arena is that which develops between different users of Wisconsin's finite land and water base. This conflict has developed as a result of both an increased demand for outdoor recreation activities and the development of new recreation technologies that have facilitated activities such as geocaching and ATVing. The second conflict arena is that which develops between outdoor recreation and other forms of land use. This conflict has impacted the development and maintenance of open space, creating struggles in the development of residential, agricultural, and managed forest areas. These conflicts have not gone unnoticed by state residents who have witnessed a rise in noise pollution, an overcrowding of public lands and waters, and increased development pressures on parks and open spaces.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Proactively plan for increased user conflicts and provide for increased recreation uses consistent with the state's growth in population.
2. Develop public and private management tools for addressing user conflicts.
3. Increase funding for outdoor recreation law enforcement authorities so that they may better enforce outdoor rules and regulations.
4. Examine and understand Wisconsin's capacity for local and state recreation growth according to the state's natural resource base.
5. Designate more public land for recreational use to better meet the increasing demand for outdoor recreation.
6. Examine options such as private landowner incentive programs, which would allow public access to private lands.

Goal 4: Continue to Provide Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Education and Programming

Outdoor education and programming continue to be in high demand among Wisconsin citizens. These programs are particularly important for urban populations who have lost opportunities to practice outdoor skills on a regular basis. By providing for structured recreational opportunities such

as kayaking and outdoor sports, recreation providers will establish a base user population that will carry the activity into the next generation. Equally important to this programming is the teaching of environmental ethics. As our society continues to use land in ever more intrusive and environmentally degrading ways, there is a real need to instill the “land ethic” philosophy in all outdoor users.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Provide funding and support for joint outdoor recreation programs between schools, government, and communities.
2. Provide funding and support for more outdoor recreation skills courses.
3. Develop programs that begin to address the state’s diversifying urban populations.
4. Develop and support programs that bring nature based experiences close to home for urban, low income youth.
5. Provide more courses in environmental education and ethics.

Goal 5: Continue to Provide and Enhance Public Access to Wisconsin Recreational Lands and Waters

As recreation continues to place demands on public lands and waters, the lack of public access to these areas has become an increasing concern among many state citizens. In some cases this perception is true; more water/boating access is needed in certain areas of the state. In many cases, however, public access to recreational resources does exist, the public is simply not aware of it. Improved and easily accessible maps and signage would aid the public in locating access points.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Develop a statewide interactive mapping system showing all public lands and water access points across the state.
2. Continue to acquire and develop boating access sites to meet public boating needs.
3. Promote awareness of the location of existing recreation lands, facilities, and opportunities available within a given region.
4. Continue to increase public access to Wisconsin waterways.
5. Continue to improve disabled accessibility for outdoor recreation facilities, and promote the development of facilities using universal design standards.

Goal 6: Understand the Threats and Opportunities of Wisconsin’s Developing Urban Areas and Areas of Rapid Population Growth

Most of Wisconsin’s landscape is rural, but 68% of people in Wisconsin live in a relatively small urbanized area of the state. This population is concentrated in the southern and eastern portions of the state, especially in the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region (home to Milwaukee and expanding Chicago suburbs). Urbanization has proved to be a double-edged sword for recreation; it provides many opportunities for diverse recreational opportunities, but it also poses a threat to the environmental and recreational resources of the state. Threats from urbanization include the continued loss of agricultural/ outdoor recreation lands, the increasing tension of urban populations recreating in urban/rural fringe areas, and decreasing water quality and habitat availability.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Continue to protect prime recreation lands through the use of publicly funded programs such as the Stewardship 2000 Program.
2. Develop trail networks that offer easy access from urban/suburban areas to rural areas.
3. Encourage communities to develop park and open space plans that allow for balanced growth while also providing land and facilities for outdoor recreation.
4. Continue to develop and provide active outdoor sports facilities such as soccer fields and tennis courts.
5. Continue to provide and expand community and neighborhood parks for multiple forms of outdoor recreation.

Goal 7: Maintain and Enhance Funding Opportunities for Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation

From its early years establishing the original state parks, Wisconsin has had an active program of state land acquisition. The latest iteration of these programs is the Stewardship 2000 Program. Under this program the state may issue bonds in a total not to exceed \$572 million spread over a ten year period. The Stewardship Program is biased towards land acquisition, with lesser amounts provided for property development and local assistance. As Wisconsin receives an increasingly smaller portion of state resources—Wisconsin State Parks rank 49th in the nation for total percentage of state budget—funding programs have provided vital support to outdoor park and recreation lands and facilities.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Renew the State Stewardship 2000 Program.
2. Encourage all local governments to develop park and recreation plans for participation in state and federal cost share programs.
3. Provide more cost share opportunities for local governments to acquire, develop, and maintain recreational lands and facilities.
4. Increase Wisconsin State Parks funding to the nationwide average of 0.2% of state budget, or \$53 million a year.
5. Explore new and innovative funding methods for outdoor park and recreation facilities. These methods may include public/private partnerships or cost sharing among multiple government agencies.
6. Increase revenue generating capabilities for outdoor recreation by continuing to update and improve technologies such as automated fee collection systems.
7. Explore the option of an exercise tax on outdoor recreational equipment to help fund park and recreation developments.

Goal 8: Promote Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation as a Means to Better Health and Wellness for State Citizens

The United States as a whole is in the midst of an overweight and obesity epidemic brought on by increasingly sedate and inactive lifestyles and higher caloric intakes. This epidemic has profound consequences in terms of increased health care costs and shortened life expectancies. Outdoor park and recreation areas can be key partners in reversing this trend as they provide the type of active

recreational opportunities that promote physical fitness. Encouraging Wisconsinites to use recreation lands and facilities will benefit not only park and recreation areas, but also the state citizens themselves who receive the health benefits of increased activity—a true win-win proposal.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Encourage individuals, workplaces, community groups, and schools to become physically active by promoting programs such as the Governor’s Wisconsin Challenge program.
2. Develop a “Get Fit with Wisconsin” campaign for public lands and waters that touts the health benefits of recreation and reaches a wide audience of potential users.
3. Educate the public about the health benefits of moderate and enjoyable physical activities such as walking, biking, nature study, etc.
4. Integrate opportunities and incentives for exercise during the workday—giving employees 30 minutes a day for exercise, providing exercise equipment and changing rooms, etc.
5. Start a dialogue between public outdoor recreation providers and health agencies to identify other (non-traditional) funding sources for recreational facilities and development.



The 2005–2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

SCORP

ATTACHMENT C
FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

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 D
STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

Community Service Specialist
Rhineland Service Center
107 Sutliff Ave
Rhineland WI 54501

Acquisition Of Development Rights Grants (ADR)

Helps to buy development rights (easements) for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values, that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applicants compete for funds on a statewide basis.

Aids For The Acquisition And Development Of Local Parks (ADLP)

Helps to buy land or easements and develop or renovate local park and recreation area facilities for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes (e.g., trails, fishing access, and park support facilities). Applicants compete for funds on a regional basis.

All Terrain Vehicles (ATV)

Funds are available to provide funds to accommodate all-terrain vehicles through the acquiring, insuring, developing and maintaining of all-terrain vehicle trails and areas, including routes as per s. 23.33, Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities and villages are eligible to apply by April 15 on forms provided by the Department. Up to 100% of costs up to \$125 per mile if ATV trail is available for spring, summer and fall riding. Up to 100% of costs up to \$60 per mile if the trail is available for winter riding opportunity. Up to 50% of the approved eligible costs for maintaining an all-terrain vehicle area. Up to 100% of the approved eligible costs to develop ATV trails and areas. Assistance is provided for the following, in priority order: 1) maintenance of existing approved trails and areas, including routes; 2) purchase of liability insurance; 3) acquisition of easements; 4) major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails; and 5) acquisition of land in fee and development of new trails and areas.

All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Enforcement Patrol

Funds are available as per s.23.22(9), Wis. Stats. and NR 64.15, Wis. Adm. Code. A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the Department on or before July 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the Department on or before September 1 of the year following the 12-month period for which the claim is made. Notice of Intent to Patrol and Claim forms are provided by the Department Bureau of Law Enforcement. Counties may receive up to 100% of their net costs for the enforcement of ch. 23.33, Wis. Adm. Code, at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of Chapter NR 23.33, Wis. Adm. Code, at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Travel, materials and supplies are reimbursable. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 12% annually on all equipment over \$100 except ATV's, which is figured at the rate of 20% annually.

Brownfields Green Space and Public Facilities Grant Program

Funds are available per s.292.79, Wis. Stats. to promote the cleanup of brownfields where the end-use has a long-term public benefit, including preservation of green space, development of recreational areas or use by a local government.

Lake Protection Grant

Funds are available to protect and improve the water quality of lakes and their ecosystems as per s. 281.69, Wis. Stats. Grants are available for purchasing land or easements, restoration of wetlands, development of local regulations to protect water quality, lake improvement activities called for in a Department approved plan, and countywide lake classification. Counties, towns, cities, villages, public authorities and qualified lake associations as defined in s. 30.92(1)(br), Wis. Stats., public inland lake districts, non-profit groups, and other local governmental units established for lake management are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$200,000. Applications are due in the Regional offices by May 1 of each year.

Priorities are set on a statewide basis (see ch. NR 191.08, Wis. Adm. Code) and consider the following factors: 1) lakes which have not previously received a lake protection grant; 2) the degree to which the project provides for the protection or improvement of water quality; 3) the degree to which the project provides for protection or improvement of other aspects of the natural ecosystem such as fish, wildlife or natural beauty; 4) the availability of public access to, and public use of the lakes; 5) the degree to which the proposed project complements other lake and watershed management efforts; 6) the level of support for the project from other affected management units; and 7) the level of financial support provided by the sponsor.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Money is available to encourage nationwide creation and interpretation of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. The program funds both state and local outdoor recreation projects per Public Law 88-578, ch. NR 50.06, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, and Indian tribes are eligible for funding with an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. Up to 50% matching grants from the fund are available to state and local units of government. Priorities include acquisition of land where a scarcity of outdoor recreational land exists. Also, projects that provide access for the greatest number of potential users and provide the greatest opportunities for outdoor recreation are also desirable.

Eligible projects include acquisition of land for public outdoor recreational areas and preservation of water frontage and open space. Development of public outdoor park and recreational areas and their support facilities. Applications are available from the DNR regional Community Service Specialist. Completed applications are due to the appropriate DNR regional office by May 1 of each year.

Recreational Boating Facilities

Funds are available for the construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities as per s. 30.92, Wis. Statutes. Counties, towns, cities, villages, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations are eligible to apply. Cost sharing is provided up to 50% for feasibility studies, construction costs, and certain types of acquisition costs. An additional 10% may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the Department.

Eligible projects include: 1) Facilities such as ramps and service docks required to gain access to the water; 2) structures such as bulkheads and breakwaters necessary to provide safe water conditions for boaters; 3) activities such as dredging to provide safe water depths for recreational boating. (Dredging is an eligible project only when it is associated with project development at the project site; maintenance dredging is not eligible.); 4) support facilities limited to parking lots, sanitary facilities and security lighting; 5) acquisition of equipment to cut and remove aquatic plants; 6) acquisition of equipment to collect and remove floating trash and debris from a waterway; 7) dredging of channels in waterways for recreational boating purposes (not more than once in ten years)(inland waters); and 8) acquisition of aids to navigation and regulatory markers. These factors are considered in establishing priorities - distance of proposed project from other recreational boating facilities, demand for safe boating facilities, existing facilities, projects underway, commitment of funds, location of proposed project within the region identified in s. 25.29(7), Wis. Stats.

River Management Grants

River Protection Management grants provide state cost sharing assistance to eligible sponsors for implementing a specific activity or set of activities, other than planning activities, to protect or improve a river ecosystem as per s. 181.70 Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, non-profit groups and qualified river management organizations, and other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0131, Wis. Stats., are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$50,000. Activities eligible for funding include: 1) purchase of land or of an easement subject to certain requirements, 2) development of local ordinances, and 3) restoration of in-stream or shoreland habitat. Applications are due in the Regional offices by May 1 of each year.

Recreational Trails Act (RTA)

The Recreational Trails Act (RTA) provides funds to local units of government through the transfer of federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used in off-highway vehicles. These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized (30% of RTA funds), non-motorized (30% of RTA funds), and both (40% of RTA funds) types of recreational trail uses. This federal program was reauthorized in 2005 under SAFETEA-LU.

Eligible projects in order of priority are: maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, construction of new trails with certain restrictions on federal lands, and acquisition of easement or property for trails.

Snowmobile Club Signs

Funds are available to provide free cardboard trail signs and reflective material to snowmobile clubs agreeing to open their trails to public use as per s. 23.09(26) and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Funds are limited to no more than \$15,000 per year for the purchase of signs and reflective material. Applications are due in the Region offices by April 15 of each year for the following season.

Snowmobile Route Signs

Funds are available to provide costs for initial signing of snowmobile routes and trail crossing warning signs as per s. 23.09(26) and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Towns, cities, and villages are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. No local match is required, but state

funding is limited to no more than \$30,000 per year for the route sign program. Applications are due in the Region offices by April 15 of each year for the following season.

Snowmobile Enforcement Patrols

Funds are available to encourage county snowmobile patrols to function as a law enforcement unit for the enforcement of State Statute 350 as per s. 350.12(4)(a)(4), Wis. Stats. and NR 50.12, 20.370(4)(ft), Wis. Adm. Code. Counties are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Bureau of Law Enforcement. A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the Department on or before July 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the Department on or before June 1 of the year following the 12-month period for which the claim is made. Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of ch. 350, Wis. Stats., at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate are eligible. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Travel, materials and supplies are reimbursable. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 20% annually on all equipment over \$1,000.

Snowmobile Trail Aids

Funds are available to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment as per s. 23.09(26), and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Counties are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. 100% cost sharing is provided with limits on maintenance costs of \$250, and development costs of \$500 per mile. Applications are due in the appropriate Region Office by April 15 of each year. Eligible projects include maintenance of trails, which includes signing, brushing, and grooming of snowmobile trails, purchase of liability insurance and acquisition of short term easements, development of trails which may include general trail construction, bridges, gates and signs, major rehabilitation of existing snowmobile bridges and rehabilitation of existing trail segments

Stewardship Grants for Nonprofit Conservation Organizations

Funds are available for the acquisition of land or easements for conservation purposes, and restoration of wildlife habitat as per s. 23.096, 23.092, 23.094, 23.17, 23.175, and 23.27, Wis. Stats. and NR 51, Wis. Adm. Code. Nonprofit conservation organizations are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. There is a 50% local match required. Priorities include acquisition of wildlife habitat, acquisition of lands with special scientific or ecological value, rare and endangered habitats and species, acquisition of stream corridors, acquisition of land for state trails including the Ice Age Trail and North Country Trail and restoration of wetlands and grasslands. Eligible types of projects include fee simple and easement acquisitions and habitat restoration projects.

Urban Green Space

Funds are available to provide open natural space in proximity to urban development, to protect from development land with scenic, ecological or natural values in urban areas, and to provide land for noncommercial gardening in urban areas as per s. 23.09(19) Wis. Stats. Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages, lake districts, Indian tribes and nonprofit conservation organizations under s. 23.096 Wis. Stats. are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. There is a 50% local match required. Applications are due in the appropriate Region office by May 1 of each year.

Urban Rivers Grant

Funds are available to improve outdoor recreation opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers for a variety of public uses, economic revitalization through the improvement of the environmental quality in urban river corridors, and preserving and revitalizing historical, cultural, or natural areas as per s. 30.277, Wis. Stats. Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages, and Tribal units of government are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. There is a 50% local match required. Applications are due in the Region office by May 1 of each year. Eligible projects include acquisition of urban riverfront land that is part of an outdoor recreation plan adopted by the local unit of government. Land that is specifically identified in a river corridor plan for economic revitalization and outdoor recreation.

Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs

WisDOT District Bike & Ped Coordinator
510 Hanson Lake Road
Rhineland, WI 54501-0777

Local Transportation Enhancement (TE) Program

Objective: To promote activities which enhance the surface transportation system. Program funds are intended to accomplish something "above and beyond" what is normally done on highway projects. Eligible federal categories include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, historic transportation structures and landscaping/streetscaping projects.

Surface Transportation Program – Discretionary (STP-D)

Objective: To encourage projects that foster alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle (SOV) trips, such as facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, development of bicycle/pedestrian plans, purchase of replacement vehicles for transit systems, and other transportation demand management (TDM) projects. Funding is 80% federal; 20% local.

Transportation Enhancement Program

(Part of the Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP))

Program Description: Transportation enhancements (TE) are transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of transportation systems. The transportation enhancements program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities, to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Most of the requests and projects awarded in Wisconsin have been for bicycle facilities. Examples of bicycle projects include multi-use trails (in greenways, former rail trails, etc.), paved shoulders, bike lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, overpasses/underpasses/bridges, and sidewalks. Transportation enhancement activities must relate to surface transportation. Federal regulations restrict the use of funds on trails that allow motorized users, except snowmobiles. TEA 21 expanded the definition of transportation enhancements eligibility to specifically include the provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists, which had not been clearly eligible under ISTEA.

Other Wisconsin DOT Funding Sources

Hazard Elimination Program - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are now eligible for this program. This program focuses on projects intended for locations that should have a documented history of previous crashes.

Contact WisDOT District coordinators first for more details.

Incidental Improvements - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are broadly eligible for funding from most of the major federal-aid programs. One of the most cost-effective ways of accommodating bicycle and pedestrian accommodations is to incorporate them as part of larger reconstruction, new construction and some repaving projects. Generally, the same source of funding can be used for the bicycle and pedestrian accommodation as is used for the larger highway improvement, if the bike/ped accommodation is “incidental” in scope and cost to the overall project. Overall, most bicycle and pedestrian accommodations within the state are made as incidental improvements.

Federal Assistance Programs

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

Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) – National Park Service

The purpose of the Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) is intended to increase participation by qualified partners in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service natural, cultural, and recreational resources; in all authorized Service programs and activities; and on national trails. NPS and partners should work together on projects with mutually beneficial, shared outcomes.

The CCSP is a matching fund program. An equal amount of eligible and matching share (minimum 50%) of cash, goods, or services from non-federal sources is required. The maximum CCSP award is \$30,000. Projects selected should generally be able to be completed within one year.

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:

Tom Gilbert, Superintendent
tom_gilbert@nps.gov

or Pam Schuler, Trail Manager
pam_schuler@nps.gov

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