

# Village of Stratford Outdoor Recreation Plan 2019-2023



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# Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

## A. PURPOSE

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

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

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

## B. PROVISIONS FOR UPDATING PLAN

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

**Annual review** of the plan recommendations and capital improvement list by the Stratford Public Works Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turn over in elected officials after an election.  
Process:

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

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

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

### **C. REFERENCE PLANS**

Each plan listed below affects outdoor recreation near the Village of Stratford:

#### ***Village of Stratford Comprehensive Plan 2017-2037***

The Stratford Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2017. This document covers all types of development that may occur throughout Stratford, and encourages the Village to continue updating the Village's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to maintain park facilities that residents want.

Recommendations from the Stratford Comprehensive Plan were incorporated into this plan.

#### ***State Trails Network Plan***

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

One Segment affects Stratford:

##### Segment 52—Wausau to Marshfield

This potential trail corridor is a former rail line that extends from Wausau to Marshfield. A section near Wausau serves as a power line corridor by Wisconsin Public service, which apparently would not object to sharing the right-of-way with trail users. Sections of the corridor have reverted back to adjacent landowners, but there may be opportunities for easements or the use of lightly traveled local roads.

#### ***Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016***

**NOTE: This plan is being updated in 2016-2018.**

Every five years, the Wisconsin DNR publishes a SCORP as required by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. At its core, this SCORP is used to help allocate federal funds equitably among local communities, but the document also transcends many levels of outdoor recreation discussion and policy. At the national level, this SCORP recognizes the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, which is based on the idea that the protection of the country's natural heritage is a non-partisan objective shared by all Americans. The AGO encourages state and local communities to develop local conservation and recreation initiatives.

##### **2018:**

Much of the information presented in the Plan is still relevant, but some parts are out of date such as the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative, which no longer has federal support.

Development of the 2017-2022 SCORP is underway, and there is a strong

emphasis in this SCORP to gather detailed information about Wisconsin residents' participation in 65 specific outdoor recreation activities. Data gathering has included an extensive mail survey and user interviews at state properties focused on understanding activities pursued, features and attributes that lead people to visit the properties, visitors' satisfaction and travel-related spending. The State has also initiated a sub-project of the SCORP, the Recreation Opportunities Analysis (ROA), to assess existing outdoor recreation opportunities, needs and priorities throughout the State. The goal of the project is to develop regional assessments that can directly inform the DNR's property master planning process in each of eight regions across the State. These assessments will be created from feedback at public input meetings held in each region. The DNR's goal is to complete the ROA for each of the eight regions by the summer of 2018. The resulting data will then be used to complete the SCORP by the end of 2018.

### ***Marathon County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2008-2013***

**NOTE: This plan is out of date. Not sure when it will be updated.**

The county outdoor recreation plan is primarily responsible for Marathon County Parks and Forest Units. No projects were listed in the Stratford area.

### ***North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan, 2018***

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

Hwy 153 and 97 through Stratford both continue to be listed as bike routes. Additional policy suggestions for improving biking and walking also are listed.

### ***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 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.

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

**BW** Big Eau Pleine River and Woods

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

**CG** Central Wisconsin Grasslands

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

**NCWRPC Note:** Neither of these Legacy Areas are within the 1.5-mile extraterritorial boundary of the Village.



## Chapter 2 BACKGROUND OF STRATFORD

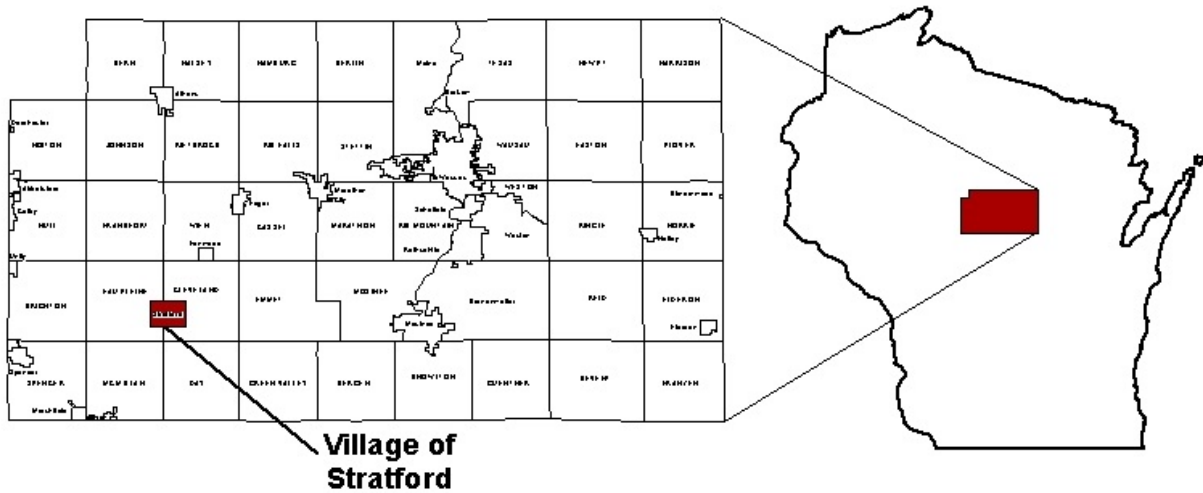
### A. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a basic feel for what the Village of Stratford looks like physically, demographically, and economically. Potential opportunities and limitations start with understanding an area.

### B. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Village of Stratford is located on the western edge of Marathon County where the topography is relatively flat. The Big Eau Pleine River runs west to east through the north-east corner of the Village. Connor Mill Creek, almost fully within the Village, drains into the Big Eau Pleine River. Active farms and woodlots exist on Class 1 and Class 2 prime farmland soils within and around the Village. The Greater Prairie Chicken, a threatened species, is visible in grasslands surrounding the Village.

**Figure 1 Location of Stratford**



### C. DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2015, about 1,605 people lived in the Village, which is a 27 person increase in population since 2010. See Table 1.

According to WDOA’s Demographic Services Center, Marathon County’s population growth rate was comparable to the rate in Wisconsin as a whole. Additionally, Marathon County and Wisconsin are similar in their components of change, natural population change, and net migration. Natural population changes (the difference between births and deaths) attributed to about 2% to Marathon County’s increase. Net migration (the difference of residents moving in and out of Marathon County) accounted for about a 1.1% decline in population. (WDOA)

**Table 1: Population**

Minor Civil Division	2010	2015	2010-2015 Net Change	2010-2015 Proportional Change
Village of Stratford	1,578	1,605	27	1.7%
Marathon County	134,063	135,341	1,278	1.0%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,753,324	66,338	1.2%

Source: U.S. Census 2010; WDOA Demographic Services Center

The unemployment rate in Marathon County is comparable to the state rate and has been generally lower than the national rate. Marathon County experiences seasonal unemployment rate fluctuations due in part from jobs in the Leisure & Hospitality, and Construction sectors. (WDOA)

In 2010, Stratford’s Census population was 1,578. Projections in Table 2 from the Wisconsin Department of Administration’s (WDOA) Demographic Services Center show Stratford gaining 162 people (10.3%) from 2015-2040.

**Table 2: Stratford Population Projections**

2010 Census	2015 Projections	2020 Projections	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2035 Projections	2040 Projections
1,578	1,605	1,660	1,700	1,730	1,740	1,740

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

Stratford’s 2010 population consists of 98.5% white, non-Hispanic, residents; and 1.5% Hispanic residents per the U.S. Census.

Table 3 shows that Stratford has a higher percentage of residents under 17 years old than Marathon County by almost 7 percentage points. Stratford’s midrange percentage is 6.5 percentage points higher than the County percentage, and Stratford’s senior population is about 2 percentage points less than the County.

**Table 3: Age of Population, 2015**

	Village of Stratford	Marathon County	Wisconsin
17 and Younger	528 (30.6%)	32,037 (23.7%)	1,309,323 (22.8%)
18 to 65 years old	1,161 (67.3%)	82,188 (60.8%)	3,584,597 (62.4%)
65 and older	226 (13.1%)	20,952 (15.5%)	848,197 (14.8%)
Total Population	1,726	135,177	5,742,117
Median Age	32.3	40.5	39.2

Source: 2015 ACS, U.S. Census.

#### **D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

In 2015, Stratford had a 73.4% labor force participation rate, and about 1% unemployment (2015 ACS, U.S. Census).

The Village’s median household income in 2015 was \$47,885, and the per capita income was \$22,777 (2015 ACS, U.S. Census).

The average wage in 2015 for all workers in Marathon County was \$41,643, which is 95% of Wisconsin’s average. (OEA, WDWD)

Of the 894 workers who lived in Stratford in 2015, 85.9 percent drove alone to work, 4.3 percent carpooled, 6.5 percent walked, 1.0 percent took other means, and 2.3 percent worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 19.1 minutes.

The Trade, Transportation, & Utilities; Manufacturing; and Education & Health Services sectors have the largest share of jobs in Marathon County. Together, these sectors accounted for over 66 percent of jobs in 2014. From 2013 to 2014, the Education & Health Services sector saw the greatest increase with a gain of 1,720 jobs, a 13.4 percent increase. The Other Services sector saw the largest decrease at 245 jobs, a 12.7 percent decrease. Marathon County gained a total of 2,637 jobs. (OEA, WDWD)

The share of total jobs by industry sector is projected to change little through 2022. The Manufacturing sector is projected to have the largest decline in share of jobs even with an increase in employment. From 2012 to 2022, the share of jobs in the Manufacturing sector is projected to decrease from 16.2 percent to 15.3 percent. The share of jobs in the Education & Health Services sector is projected to have the largest gain. (OEA, WDWD)

## Chapter 3 **EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES**

The Village of Stratford maintains a park system that consists of about 75 acres. This acreage does not include trails. Public schools also have playgrounds that are generally open to the public after school hours. See **Map 1** for all parks and trails.

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

### **Linear Parks**

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

**Heritage Trail** – Stratford has a more than 5.5-mile long trail for year-round non-motorized recreation. The trail is handicap accessible, has dog waste stations, and is surfaced in crushed rock with ADA-compliant boardwalks in the wetland areas.

**Snowmobile Trails** – Marathon County has approximately 884-miles of designated snowmobile trails. Some snowmobile trails are open in winter to ATVs, but not UTVs. Snowmobile trails are accessible from points within the Village.

**ATV Trails** – There are two ATV/UTV areas in Marathon County: the Burma Forest Trails (11 miles of trails), and the Edgar-Fenwood Trail (9.75 miles long).

### **Mini Parks**

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

**Sunset Ridge Park** – This 0.6-acre park is located on Sunset Ridge Drive. This is an open field right now that is mowed for local use.

The following **public school** has outdoor recreation facilities that are available to the public outside of school hours:

**Stratford Elementary School** – The school has 0.7 acres of paved open space with playground equipment.

### **Neighborhood Parks**

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

**Connor Recreation Area (Lions Ball Park)** – This 4.4-acre park is located south of Logger Street between Monument Avenue and Railroad Street. Park facilities include a lighted baseball and softball diamond with dugouts and announcer’s booth, tennis courts, basketball court, sand volleyball court, and playground. A concession stand and ADA accessible restroom also exist. In winter there is an ice skating rink with warming house.

**Klemme Park** – This 2-acre park is located at the corner of Larch Street and Legion Street. Park facilities include picnic tables inside and outside a shelter, restroom, playground, and a performance stage. The shelter includes a refrigerator, stove, and hot water (a catering kitchen). The Stratford Historical Museum also has a home in the park.

The following **public school** has outdoor recreation facilities that are available to the public outside of school hours:

**Stratford Junior-Senior High** – The school maintains about 4-acres of sports fields adjacent to the school for 2 tennis courts and a soccer field.

The school also maintains about 22-acres of sports fields adjacent to the school forest (See FFA Park.). Facilities include 2 ball diamonds, gravel parking lots, and a football/soccer stadium.

### **Community Parks**

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

*Although this park is not maintained by Stratford it is within the Village and available for resident's use when the school is not using a particular field or area:*

**FFA Park** – This 62-acre park is actually a combination of two adjacent Stratford School District recreational properties: 40-acre school forest, and 22-acre sports fields with picnic area in mature trees. Access points to the park are off of North Street and State Highway 97.

*This park is 7 miles north of Stratford:*

**Big Rapids County Park** – This 33-acre park is located on the Big Eau Pleine River just north of Stratford. The river is impounded in the park to create a swimming area and fishing opportunities. Facilities include picnic tables, grills, restrooms with changing rooms, a shelter, playground, and hiking trails. This park is owned and maintained by Marathon County.

### **Conservancy Areas**

**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. (See Attachment A.)

**Klemme Reserve** – This 68-acre woodland reserve is located at 119450 North Street. Trails within the reserve connect with the Heritage Trail. Facilities include a playground, open play area, a shelter that is available year-round, and community garden plots that are available to local residents.

**Stratford School Forest** – (See FFA Park) This 40-acre parcel has a trail system that connects to the Heritage Trail and is next to the school sports fields. Stratford School District owns and maintains this property.

## Chapter 4

# OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

### A. INTRODUCTION

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

### B. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

#### Informal Public Input

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

#### Summary of Survey Responses

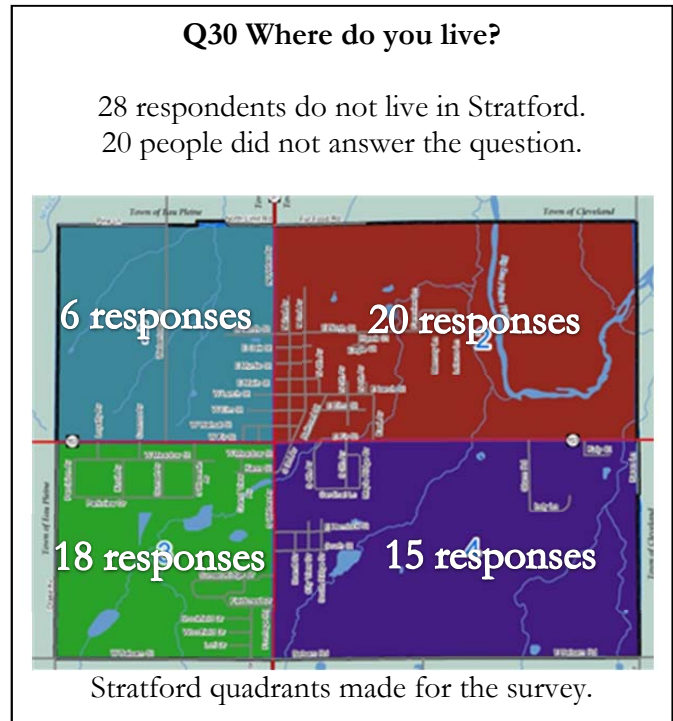
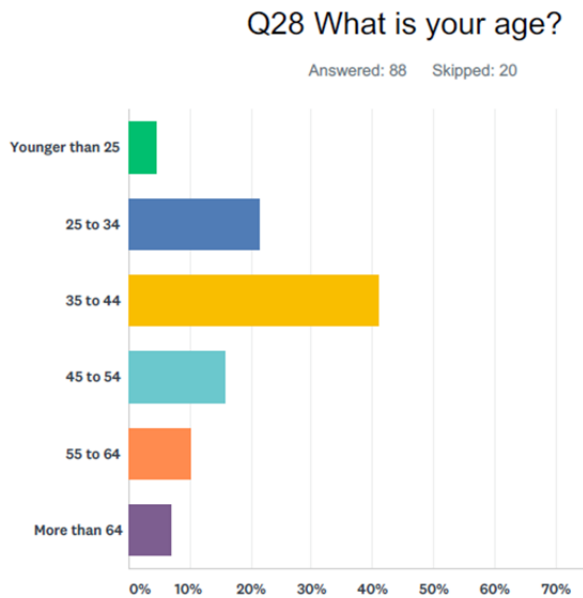
*Below is an overview of the outdoor recreation survey that was created for this ORP. A more detailed survey response summary is available online here:*  
<http://www.ncwrpc.org/marathon/stratford/orp/>

The Village of Stratford advertised the online survey in their April 2018 utility bill, on their homepage, and a few posts on their Facebook page. As part of the advertising, was notice about a drawing for Stratford Bucks. An initial drawing was made, and the winner was advertised on Facebook, but few additional respondents completed the survey. Posters advertising the survey were up on all the official notice bulletin boards, and in Klemme Park during the annual Memorial Day festivities. Due to a limited number of responses, the Village paid for a Facebook promotion, which resulted in 61 additional responses.

We received **108 responses** to the Survey. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had slightly smaller response groups.

Through an IP address analysis of who took the survey it appears that 8 IP addresses are at least duplicated, which could mean that two household members both took the survey. One IP address repeated 4 times. So it appears that nobody "stuffed the ballot box."

Most of the 108 respondents live in Stratford; 28 don't live in Stratford, and 20 people didn't answer. Respondents came from every age group and from every quarter of Stratford (see the Q30 graphic below). Respondents were about 26% male and about 74% female.

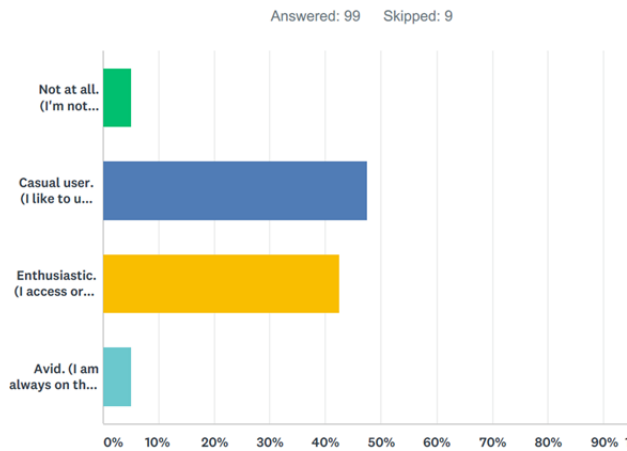


**Key Findings of the ORP Survey:**

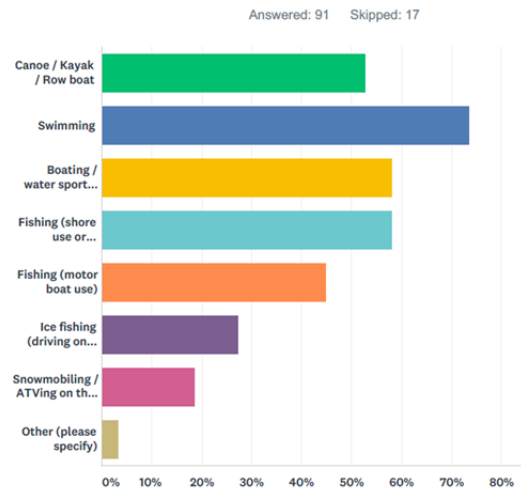
- **The top 10 recreational activities, in order, from respondents are:**
  1. Walking/hiking 80%
  2. Events / Festivals / Fairs 73%
  3. Playground Usage 54%
  4. Gardening 52%
  5. Swimming 49%
  6. Picnicking 45%
  7. Fishing 45%
  8. Baseball / Softball / T-ball 45%
  9. Bicycling 42%
  10. Boating 39%
  
- **The top potential outdoor recreation opportunities in Stratford that should be developed:**
  - Improve various park facilities (many specific improvements) – 30 responses
  - Swimming pool / splash pad – 28 responses
  - Finish Heritage Trail – 13 responses
  - Blacktop the Heritage Trail – 10 responses
  - Disk golf – 16 responses
  - Dog park – 9 responses



### Q20 What type of water enthusiast are you?



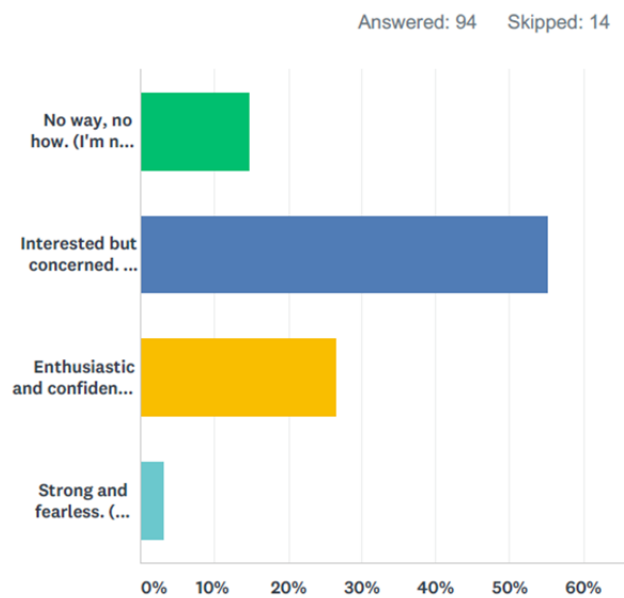
### Q21 How do you use the water?



- **Q22 – A tubing / kayak / canoe launch should be developed along the Eau Pleine River:**

- At Bradley Bridge (CTH M bridge) – 29% of respondents
- By the Village’s sand & salt building – 27% of respondents
- At the south end of Leisure Lane – 23% of respondents
- Don’t construct any launch – 6% of respondents

### Q24 What type of bicyclist are you?



## **C. NEEDS DRIVEN PARK PLANNING**

Since the 1960's, an accepted practice has been to adopt a uniform national land standard, such as 10 acres per 1000 population, for park planning. A standard amount of land for parks and recreation nationwide is no longer recognized as universal for a park. A standard land measure is still used to determine how much land is needed for a specific use like a baseball diamond. Facility standards are used for this purpose. The number of baseball diamonds and other facilities are not the same among similar sized communities nationally; therefore a Level of Service needs to be created locally.

### **Park and Recreation Designs**

#### ***Attachments A & B***

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

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

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

### **1. Level of Service**

A Level Of Service (LOS) approach is used to identifying if enough park land exists for a community's needs. This revised approach is defined by the community's needs rather than an arbitrary acreage-per-1000-people standard. The LOS is generated locally for each park classification (i.e. mini, neighborhood, or community). Public input is collected, and the needs for a particular park, or whole park classification, are determined. If the public is content with the existing parks within a park classification, then the LOS is applied to the whole population. If the public determines that individual parks need more facilities in them, then a particular park needing additional land may become reclassified into the next larger classification. When the community grows in population the LOS is used to calculate how many additional parks are needed.

### Park Acreage

The size of a park is determined by three criteria:

1. Physical geography. Does the site have steep hills, woodlands, or wetlands? Such natural features are useful for exploration, conservation, aesthetic buffers, and unprogrammed lands.
2. Park facilities. What activities are allowed or will be allowed? How much land is needed for each use? This is determined by applying the park Level of Service (LOS) to lands where the village is growing. If a community is not growing in population, then the LOS does not change, but different uses may become desired over time, so facilities will need replacement.
3. Unprogrammed buffers. How much land within the park is needed to separate different uses or future expansion? The amount of land needed to separate uses varies by what combination of uses exist, and recreation professionals can provide the best review per each park. Future expansion, if any, is shown where the community may have placed future parks on the *Official Map* [developed under Sec 62.23(6)(b) Wis. Stats.] and on the *Future Land Use Map* in the *Comprehensive Plan* [developed under Sec 66.1001 Wis. Stats.].

Park acreage in **Table 4** shows how Stratford's park system compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification.

All of the parks that the Village of Stratford maintains fall under the “mini” classification due to their size, but that is not the full story in Stratford. The Stratford School District maintains FFA Park which is a combination of a school forest and sports fields. So Table 4 will use parks owned by a variety of governments.

#### **Parks used in Table 4:**

For “mini” parks – Sunset Ridge & Stratford Elementary;

For “neighborhood” parks – Connor Rec. Area, Klemme Park, and Stratford Junior-Senior High; and

For “community” parks – FFA and Big Rapids.

<b>Table 4</b>		
<b>Park Sizes, 2018</b>		
<b>Classification</b>	<b>SCORP Recommendation</b>	<b>Stratford average park size</b>
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	0.65 acres
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	10.8 acres
Community	More than 25 acres	47.5 acres

Source: WDNR, & NCWRPC

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

**Mini parks** in Stratford are both within the acreage that is recommended in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

**Neighborhood parks** in Stratford are both (Connor Rec. Area, & Klemme Park) smaller than what is recommended in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). No parking lots exist in both Village maintained parks which makes them smaller than state standards. Since parking is provided on adjacent streets, then the Village’s infrastructure is more efficiently used.

**Community parks** in Stratford are both more than the minimum recommended in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Even though neither park is owned or operated by the Village, residents of the Village pay taxes to the School District and the County, so this is a good return on their investment.

In **Table 5**, school facilities were also used as part of Stratford’s Level Of Service. Parks used in Table 4 will also be used in Table 5.

Stratford’s Census populations were 1,578 in 2010, and 1,605 in 2015. The Wisconsin Department of Administration is projecting that Stratford’s population will increase to 1,660 by 2020, and a projected increase to 1,700 by 2025.

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

<b>Table 5</b>		<b>Level Of Service</b>				
<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>Projected 2025</b>	
	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>
Mini	0.6	0.38	1.3	0.81	2.3	1.35
Neighborhood	6.4	4.06	32.4	20.19	37.4	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>23.35</b>

Source: NCWRPC

TABLE 5’s 2010 Level Of Service only accounts for parks managed by the Village. The elementary school playground, the school district’s athletic fields, and the school forest are all not included in this calculation.

Stratford had a villagewide Level Of Service (LOS) of 21.0 in 2015. The LOS increased from 2010 to 2015 due to recognition that the school’s athletic fields are considered a neighborhood park. The elementary school playground is also included.

TABLE 5, Projected 2025 LOS is 23.35. Stratford’s LOS increased from 2015 to 2025 due to the projected addition of a 1-acre mini park, a 5-acre neighborhood park, and a projected population increase.

The LOS calculated in TABLE 5 is only adequate if public comment proves that more park land is not needed. School facilities were also included as part of Stratford’s Level Of Service. Public comment may state that different uses are desired within specific parks, but that may not affect LOS if the land area for those new uses replaces the old uses, or if unused land within existing parks is used. Chapter 6 will show what projects are planned to improve the parks.

## 2. Park Service Areas

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. **Map 2** illustrates how well the Village of Stratford's parks (and school playgrounds) serve the various areas of the Village.

All neighborhood parks include a playground which exists in mini parks, so neighborhood parks are identified on Map 2 with both mini park and neighborhood park service areas.

Map 2 shows:

- **Mini park service area:** ½-mile radius;
  - Any park or school with a playground fits this category.
- **Neighborhood park service area:** 1 mile radius;
  - The combined school sports fields and school forest (FFA Park) serves as a neighborhood park, but also serves the whole community. FFA Park does not have a playground, therefore it will not qualify as serving as a mini park on Map 2.

### **Results**

Residential areas that are not served by mini parks:

- About 35 houses in the Tradition Street area of the Village, have a walking barrier that blocks access to Connor Recreation Area's service area due to no direct Varsity Avenue connection north of State Hwy 153. Per the Village Comprehensive Plan, this area is projected to add additional housing.

**Recommendation:** There are three options for providing at least a playground (mini park) to serve this neighborhood:

1. Create a new 1.5 acre or greater park somewhere in this neighborhood south of State Hwy 153, and north of Trailview St.
  2. Add a sidewalk on the south side of State Hwy 153, from Tradition Street to Railroad Street.
  3. Add a path/sidewalk connecting Cardinal Crest Ln with Serene Street, and then also create a new 1.5 acre or greater park behind the fire department.
- About 50 mobile homes south of Kann Street, are just beyond the service area of Klemme Park.
  - About 40 houses across from the fire department along Trailview and Reflection Streets are well beyond the service area of any mini park.
  - A second mobile home park of about 25 units and a neighborhood of about 60 houses are well beyond the service area of any mini park.

Since a total of about 175 housing units are currently un-served by mini parks, and about 60 of these homes are also beyond the neighborhood park service area,

then a new mini park and a new neighborhood park are both needed. The mini park could be inside of a new 5 acre minimum neighborhood park.

**Recommendations:**

- A. First, create at least a mini park in one of the two white circled areas per below graphic, and construct a sidewalk/asphalt path on the east side of State Hwy 97 from the mobile home park access road north to Reflection Street. This will provide a playground to cover all the residential areas in this part of the Village.

**Note:** *If the Village is going to create a neighborhood park (per “B” below), then installing a playground will satisfy this mini park requirement and a separate mini park is not needed.*

- B. Second, create a neighborhood park at least 5 acres in size (see box at top of page 9 for possible neighborhood park facilities) in the growing residential area south of the fire department / Reflection Street, and Serene Street / mobile home park—either location (see white circled areas below).

Potential areas for a new neighborhood park (see white circles):

See Recommendation B above.

Note: The whole area within the white circles is larger than the amount of park space needed. For reference the Fire Department parcel is about 3.5-acres.














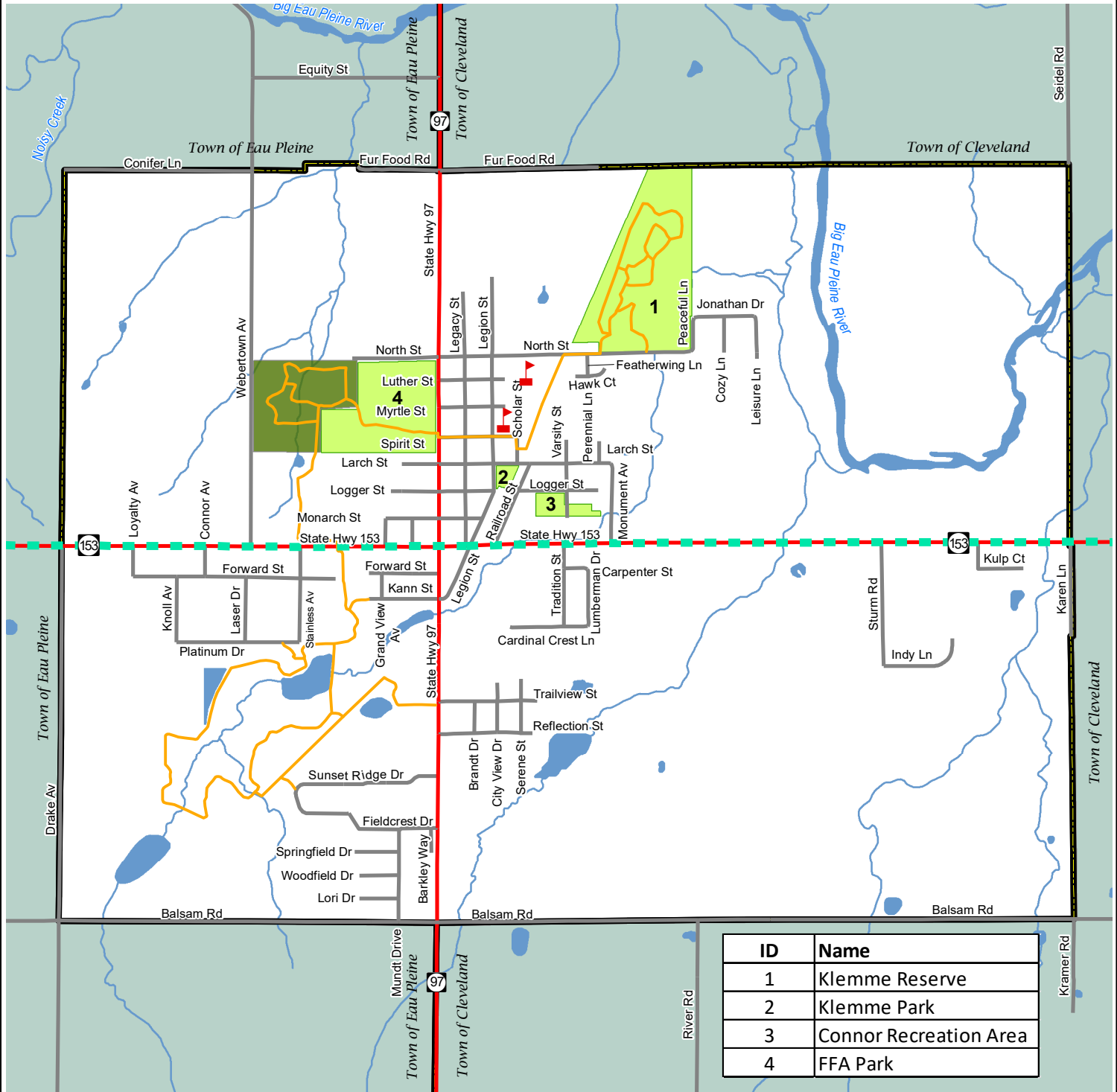
Source: 2015 Aerial Imagery

# Recreation Facilities

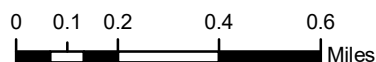
Village of Stratford  
Marathon County, Wisconsin

## Legend

-  Minor Civil Divisions
-  US Highway
-  State Highways
-  County Highways
-  Local Roads
-  Water
-  Proposed Regional Bike Routes
-  Heritage Trail
-  School Recreation Facilities
-  Parks
-  School Forest



ID	Name
1	Klemme Reserve
2	Klemme Park
3	Connor Recreation Area
4	FFA Park



Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, Marathon County Geo Services

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  
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Planning Commission















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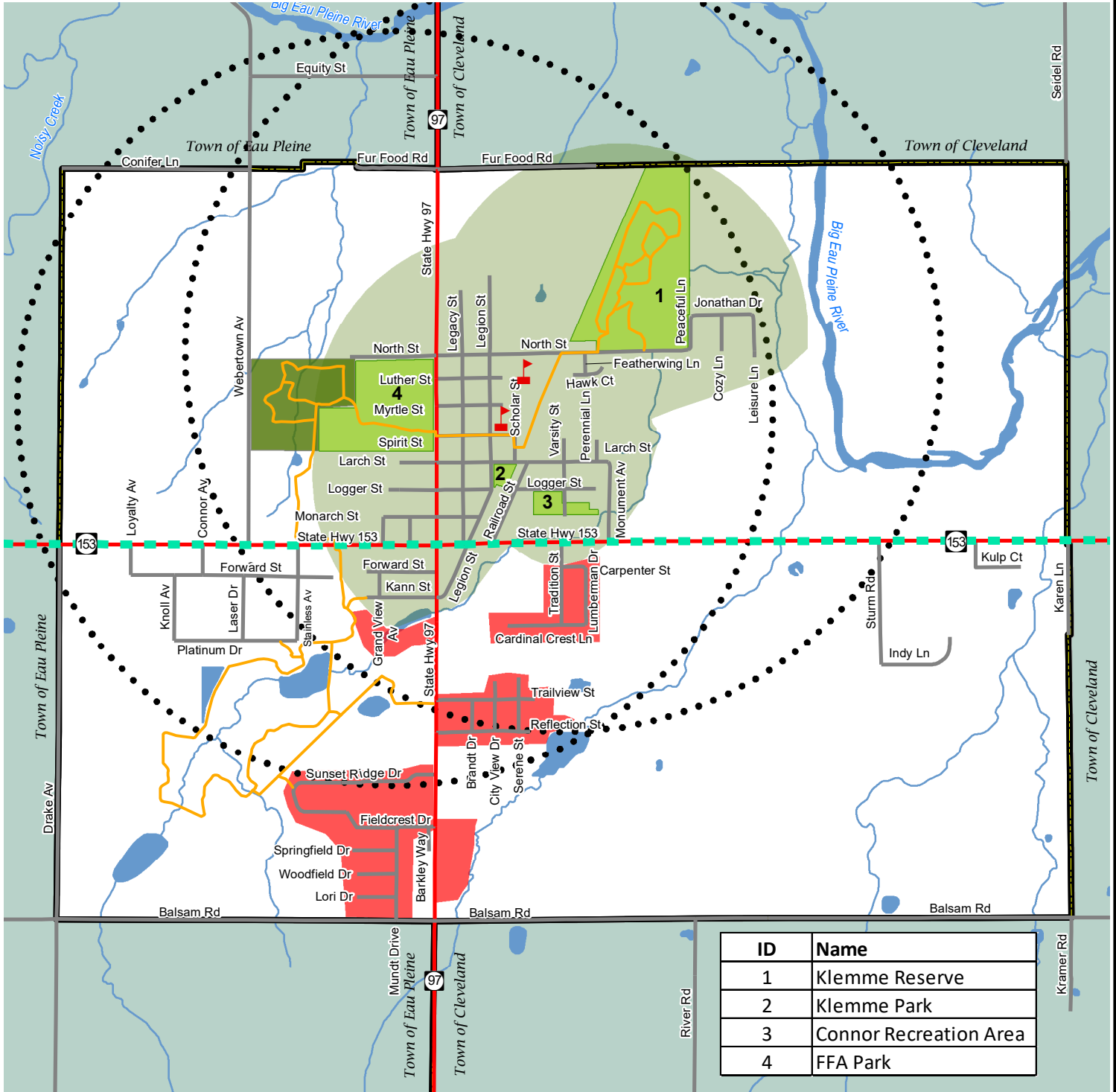
# Service Areas

## Village of Stratford

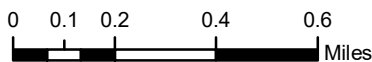
### Marathon County, Wisconsin

### Legend

-  Minor Civil Divisions
-  US Highway
-  State Highways
-  County Highways
-  Local Roads
-  Water
-  Proposed Regional Bike Routes
-  Heritage Trail
-  School Recreation Facilities
-  Parks
-  School Forest
-  Neighborhood Parks (1 Mile)
-  Schools & Mini Parks With Playgrounds (0.5 Mile)
-  Un-Served Residential



ID	Name
1	Klemme Reserve
2	Klemme Park
3	Connor Recreation Area
4	FFA Park



Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, Marathon County Geo Services

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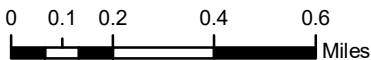
**Legend**

- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Water
- Heritage Trail
- Possible Heritage Trail Connections
- Proposed Loop
- Proposed Additional Pet Waste Stations
- Existing Pet Waste Stations

Map 3

# Proposed Heritage Trail Extensions & Loops

## Village of Stratford Marathon County, Wisconsin



Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, Marathon County Geo Services

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## Chapter 5

# OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & 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 Village of Stratford staff for outdoor recreation purposes over the next 5 years.

### **Goal 1 – Upgrade Existing Parks and Establish New Parks.**

#### Objectives:

1. Continue upgrading facilities to reasonably accommodate the elderly and disabled.
2. Upgrade existing features in each park (see Capital Improvements page 26).
3. Create new parks per the Park Service Area recommendations (page 17 & 18).

### **Goal 2 – Improve the Heritage Trail.**

#### Objectives:

1. Continue assembling trail easements to create an off-road eastern loop through the Village.
2. Create smaller trail loops using some off-road areas and residential streets.
3. Consider asphalt paving the trail, or at least improving the trail surface to keep it dry and in good condition.

### **Goal 3 – Develop ATV/UTV Trails.**

#### Objectives:

1. Determine what Village roads to allow ATV/UTV traffic on, and then pass an ordinance to open those roads.
2. Develop a regional ATV/UTV trail & route map among the Village and adjacent towns.

### **Goal 4 – Improve walking and bicycling opportunities in Stratford.**

#### Objectives:

1. Consider making all roads classified as *collector* or *arterial*, pedestrian and bicycle friendly.
2. Recommend bicycle parking at all employers and parks, and suggest basic bike rack specifications that allow a U-lock to be used and hold up the bike while locked (see **Attachment D**).
3. Continue extending sidewalks to new residential, commercial, and industrial developments.
4. Begin a Safe Routes To School effort to design safe routes and encourage school children to walk or bike safely throughout the Village.

**Goal 5 – Provide water recreation.**

Objectives:

1. Consider working with Marathon County Parks & Forestry Department to establish a canoe / kayak access point on the Big Eau Pleine River.
2. Begin Village-wide discussion about establishing a chlorinated pond or splash pad.

## Chapter 6

### **RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

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

#### **A. RECOMMENDATIONS**

##### **New Parks for Un-Served Residential**

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. Map 2 illustrates how well the Village of Stratford's parks serve the various residential areas of the Village. Four residential areas of Stratford are not served by parks, because they are farther than ½ mile away from the nearest playground. See page 17 "Results" for more analysis.

**Recommendation:** Consider reserving parkland per page 17 & 18 "Results" on the Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Map, and consider creating an Official Map (developed under Sec 62.23(6)(b) Wis. Stats.) to make sure buildings are not built where parks are desired.

##### **Continue Expanding Heritage Trail**

Stratford's Comprehensive Plan (Transportation Map) and 23 responses from the Survey on page 11 recommend improving/finishing the Heritage Trail.

##### **Recommendations (see Map 3):**

1. Continue assembling trail easements to create an off-road eastern loop through the Village.
2. Create smaller trail loops using some off-road areas and residential streets.
3. Consider asphalt paving the trail, or at least improving the trail surface to keep it dry and in good condition.

##### **Develop rails to trails path**

Stratford is one community along a former railroad that connects Marshfield to Edgar and further to Wausau. Cooperation with Marathon County Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Department and many towns and property owners will be needed to establish this trail.

**Recommendation:** Cooperate with Marathon County Parks, Recreation, and Forestry with establishing this potential trail.

### **Develop ATV/UTV Trails**

The Village of Stratford has been discussing opening their roads to ATV/UTV traffic. There is also an ATV/UTV service center in the Village.

#### **Recommendations:**

1. Determine what Village roads to allow ATV/UTV traffic on, and then pass an ordinance to open those roads.
2. Develop a regional ATV/UTV trail & route map among the Village and adjacent towns.
3. Cooperate with Marathon County Parks, Recreation, and Forestry with establishing potential trails that would serve snowmobiles, ATV/UTVs, walkers, and bicyclists.

### **Discuss a public pool / splash pad**

Stratford has not had a pool historically. The closest place to swim is 4-miles away at a beach on the Big Eau Pleine River at Big Rapids County Park. The Stratford School District does not have a pool. Creating a pool or splash pad garnered 28 responses to the online survey per page 11.

One person suggested developing a chlorinated pond with sand beach. This may be a less expensive option than pouring a concrete pool. One way to create a potential chlorinated pond is:

1. Dig a hole with a gradual grade change on one side toward a deep end;
2. Line the hole with welded landfill liner plastic;
3. Cover liner with sand;
4. Fill pond with chlorinated Village water (install a fire hydrant nearby);
5. Build a bath house with changing rooms, restrooms, and possibly a concession stand.

**Recommendation:** Discuss the merits of creating an outdoor pool / splash pad.

### **Develop a canoe/kayak launch on Big Eau Pleine River**

No developed water access points exist within Stratford to the Big Eau Pleine River. Between the dam 4-miles upstream from the Village at Big Rapids County Park, and the Village limits, the river does not have a consistently high flow to provide more than a shallow depth for paddle sport vessels.

Developing a canoe/kayak launch garnered 99 online responses; see page 11.

**Recommendation:** Cooperate with Marathon County (Parks, Recreation, and Forestry; or Highway departments) to establish a potential canoe/kayak launch on the Big Eau Pleine River.

### **Bicycle Friendly Community**

Becoming a more bicycle friendly community will improve resident's enjoyment of Stratford area.

There are 4 levels of bicyclists among the general population. The "interested but concerned" level contains about 55% of people responding to the survey on page 11,

This group generally thinks that their route is not safe to ride, so they don't ride very often, and definitely do not ride when the weather is bad. This is the largest group of bicyclists, so catering to them will increase the number of people biking in a community. "Interested but concerned" people feel more comfortable riding when some level of separation from vehicles is provided.

**Recommendation:**

1. Provide bike riding educational opportunities for riders and drivers.
2. Provide bike parking at destinations to encourage more daily utility riding, in addition to recreational riding.

**Bicycle Friendly Parking**

For bikes to be used more often for transportation, everyday destinations like work, school, stores, offices, and restaurants must be within a convenient biking distance. Stratford is topographically a flat community, which makes it easier to bike. Destinations are close, but most destinations don't have bike racks for parking.

Installing bike racks in each park, especially near spectator sports, would provide secure parking for residents and visitors. A set of bicycle parking recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP) is included in **Attachment D**. The amount of space needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

**Recommendations:**

1. Recommend employers offer bicycle parking.
2. Consider installing upgraded bicycle parking (**Attachment D**) at Village Hall and every park.
3. Use the *Bike Parking Guidelines* in **Attachment D** when purchasing a bike rack, so that it allows a bicyclist to use a U-lock to secure their front tire and bike frame to a rack, and keeps the bike upright while locked.

**B. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 2019-2023**

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

Projects listed below are subject to receiving Village budgetary approval or private group fundraising. All listed projects may not be completed.

Heritage Trail

- Provide pet waste stations at more trail entrances.
- Improve trail surface, either with asphalt or additional gravel so that no water puddles exist.
- Expand trail by creating some small loops to connect with neighborhoods.
- Continue assembling trail easements to create an off-road eastern loop through the Village.

- Consider applying for state trail status – Heritage State Trail.
- Install a pit toilet (privy) at trailhead parking lot.

#### Klemme Reserve

- Install indoor plumbing, and then add a kitchenette sink and restrooms.
- Expand Klemme Reserve as property becomes available.
- Install a pet waste station.
- Upgrade playground equipment, and replace wood mulch with handicapped accessible base.

#### Connor Recreation Area

- New announcer’s booth, shelter, restrooms.
- Bike rack.
- Playground maintenance.

#### Klemme Park

- Bike rack.

## Chapter 7

# IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

### Public Access to Waterways

State regulations for subdivisions require dedication of public access when the land along waterways is platted.

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

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

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

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

### Park Dedication

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

### Conservation Subdivisions

Conservation subdivisions are characterized by common open space and clustered compact lots. A variety of housing types or the same type of housing may be allowed. The purpose of a conservation subdivision is to protect farmland or natural resource open spaces while allowing for the maximum number of residences under current community zoning and subdivision regulations. In some cases a greater density



(density bonus) may be offered in the local ordinance to encourage this approach. Generally, this tool is used for parcels 40 acres and larger, or where the community maps natural resource corridors or natural features that they want to preserve. A conservation subdivision maintains the same level of overall density as a conventional subdivision, but individual lot sizes are smaller, and the community receives open space.

#### Use of Easements

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

#### Leases

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

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

#### Program Costs

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

#### Capital Improvements

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

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

#### Monetary Aid Programs

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

#### **Attachment C.**

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

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

Community Financial Assistance  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
West Central Region office in Eau Claire, WI

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

#### Lifetime Activities

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

#### Winter Activities

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

#### Specialized Facilities

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

#### Municipal and School District Cooperation

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 gardens located near nursing and retirement homes should also be encouraged. In addition, senior citizens can provide invaluable assistance in beautifying parks and open spaces and can thereby become more involved in community group life.

#### Service Group Involvement

Involve organized service groups in park and recreation development, including development of competitive sports areas 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 volunteerism of this type should be encouraged. In addition, service groups could help to meet the need for neighborhood facilities by supplementing municipal financial resources by providing organization and volunteer labor.

#### Community Beautification

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

#### Adopt-A-Park Program

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

# ATTACHMENT A

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## **Park Design and Location Criteria**

From: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

## Park Design and Location Criteria

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

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

### Mini Park

#### 1. Definition Summary:

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

#### 2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

#### 3. Service Area Objectives:

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

#### 4. Location Objectives:

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

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

#### 5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

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

#### 6. Orientation:

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

#### 7. Function:

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

### Neighborhood Park

#### 1. Definition Summary:

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

#### 2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

### **3. Service Area Objectives:**

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

### **4. Location Objectives:**

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

### **5. Program Objectives:**

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

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

### **6. Orientation:**

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

### **7. Function:**

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

### **8. Space, Design and Service Area:**

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

## **Community Park**

### **1. Definition Summary:**

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

### **2. Size Objectives:**

Usually more than 25 acres.

### **3. Service Area Objectives:**

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

### **4. Location Objectives:**

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

## 5. Program Objectives

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

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

*Appropriate program elements include:*

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

## 6. Orientation:

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

## 7. Function:

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

programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

## 8) Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

## Special Use Park

### 1. Definition Summary:

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

### 2. Size Objective:

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

### 3. Service Area Objectives:

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

### 4. Location Objectives:

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

### 5. Program Objectives:

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

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

g. Recreation programs and classes

**6. Orientation:**

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

**7. Function:**

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

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

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

**School Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

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

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

**2. Size Objective**

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

established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

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

**4. Location Objectives:**

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

**5. Program Objectives:**

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

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

**County Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

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



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

## **2. Size Objectives:**

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

## **3. Service Area Objectives:**

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

## **4. Location Objectives:**

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

## **5. Program Objectives:**

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

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

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

## **6. Orientation:**

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

## **7. Function:**

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

## **8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

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

## **State Forest**

### **1. Definition Summary:**

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

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

**2. Size Objectives:**

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

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

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

**4. Location Objectives:**

Areas with large blocks of land.

**5. Program Objectives:**

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

**Current Level of Supply:**

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

**6. Orientation:**

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

**7. Function:**

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

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

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

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

**State Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

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

**2. Size Objectives:**

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

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

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

**4. Location Objectives:**

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

**5. Program Objectives:**

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

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

**Current Level of Supply:**

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

**5. Orientation:**

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

**6. Function:**

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

**7. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

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

# ATTACHMENT B

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## **Facility Development Standards**

From: National Recreation and Park Association

<b>SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS</b>				
<b>Activity Format</b>	<b>Recommended Size and Dimensions</b>	<b>Recommended Space Requirements</b>	<b>Recommended Orientation</b>	<b>Service Radius and Location Notes</b>
<b>Badminton</b>	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.
<b>Basketball</b> <b>1. Youth</b> <b>2. High School</b> <b>3. Collegiate</b>	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.
<b>Handball (3-4 wall)</b>	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.
<b>Ice Hockey</b>	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.
<b>Tennis</b>	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.
<b>Volleyball</b>	30' x 60'. Minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 4,000 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	½ - 1 mile.
<b>Baseball</b> <b>1. Official</b>  <b>2. Little League</b>	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.
<b>Field Hockey</b>	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.
<b>Football</b>	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.
<b>Soccer</b>	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.
<b>Golf - Driving Range</b>	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

<b>SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Activity Format</b>	<b>Recommended Size and Dimensions</b>	<b>Recommended Space Requirements</b>	<b>Recommended Orientation</b>	<b>Service Radius and Location Notes</b>
<b>¼ mile running track</b>	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.
<b>Softball</b>	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.
<b>Multiple use court (basketball, tennis, etc.)</b>	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.
<b>Archery range</b>	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.
<b>Golf</b> <b>1. Par 3 (18 hole)</b> <b>2. 9-hole standard</b> <b>3. 18-hole standard</b>	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.
<b>Swimming pools</b>	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.
<b>Beach areas</b>	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sa. ft . of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be a 3-4 A supporting area per A of beach.	N/A	N/A	½ to 1 hour travel time. Should have a sand bottom with a maximum slope of 5%. Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas. In regional/metro parks.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

# ATTACHMENT C

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## **Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs**

Compiled by: NCWRPC

## **Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs**

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

### **Acquisition of Development Rights (Stewardship)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* 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. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **Acquisition and Development of Local Parks**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* 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. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **ATV Enhancement**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Annual grant to a non-profit organization that promotes the safe and wise use of ATVs, ATV riding, and ATV education.  
*Maximum Grant Amount:* \$297,000 per year  
*Match Requirement:* none

### **ATV Patrols**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Issued to Wisconsin county sheriff departments that participate in ATV enforcement efforts.  
*Maximum Grant Amount:* \$495,000, shared with all participating patrols  
*Match Requirement:* none

### **ATV Trails**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribes can apply for funds to acquire, insure, develop, and maintain ATV trails, areas, and routes.  
*Maximum Grant Amount:* none  
*Match Requirement:* none

### **Boat Enforcement Patrol**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Issued to Wisconsin counties and municipalities that participate in boating enforcement efforts.  
*Maximum Grant Amount:* \$1.2 million - \$1.4 million, shared with all participating patrols up to 75 percent reimbursement  
*Match Requirement:* none



### **Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Tier 1 is designated for smaller projects that add transient boating infrastructure to the area. Tier 2 is awarded to larger projects, and are competitively judged at the national level.

*Maximum Grant Amount:* Tier 1 – up to \$100,000 per state; Tier 2 – varies depending on national competition and other factors. Awarded projects are fully funded as long as funds are available.

*Match Requirement:* 25 percent

### **Conservation Capacity: Ice Age Trail**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* This two-year grant is awarded to an organization that supports the development, maintenance, protection, and promotion of the Ice Age Trail.

*Maximum Grant Amount:* \$74,200 per year

*Match Requirement:* \$25,000 per year

### **Conservation Capacity: Urban Land Conservation**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* This two-year grant is awarded to an organization that builds the capacity of urban conservation in the state. The grant is defined in statute to support urban forest protection, water resource enhancement, or other urban open space objectives. Eligible applicants must be 501(c)(3) organizations.

*Maximum Grant Amount:* \$74,200 per year

*Match Requirement:* \$25,000 per year

### **County Conservation Aids**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* To provide counties and tribal governing bodies with financial assistance to enhance fish and wildlife programs.

*Maximum Grant Amount:* Allocated per county

*Match Requirement:* 50 percent

### **County Forest Acquisition (Stewardship)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* This program is meant to expand nature-based recreational opportunities by adding lands in the county forest system. This grant is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program

### **Friends of State Lands (Stewardship)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Grants from this program help improve facilities, build new recreation projects, and restore habitat on state properties. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **Habitat Area (Stewardship)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Protects and restores important wildlife habitat in Wisconsin in order to expand opportunities for wildlife-based recreation such as hunting, trapping, hiking, bird watching, fishing, nature appreciation, and wildlife viewing. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – State Program**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* This is a Federal program administered in all states that encourages creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Funds received by the DNR for this program are split between DNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities.

*Match Requirement:* 50 percent

### **Motorized Stewardship Grants**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* These grants may be used by counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribes for new bridges on existing funded trails, major bridge reconstruction/rehabilitation and rehabilitation of funded trails.

*Match Requirement:* 20 percent

### **Recreational Boating Facilities**

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

*Match Requirement:* 50 percent

### **Recreational Trail Aids (RTA)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Municipal governments and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive reimbursement for development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. Eligible sponsors may be reimbursed up to 50 percent of total project costs. This program may be used in conjunction with the state snowmobile or ATV programs and Stewardship development projects.

*Maximum Grant Amount:* \$45,000 (\$200,000 every third calendar year)

*Match Requirement:* 50 percent

### **Shooting Range Grant Program**

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

*Match Requirement:* 50 percent

### **Snowmobile Patrols**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Wisconsin county sheriff departments that participate in snowmobile enforcement efforts

*Maximum Grant Amount:* \$396,000, shared with all participating patrols

*Match Requirement:* none

### **Snowmobile Trail Aids**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Counties and tribes can apply for funding to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment.

### **Sport Fish Restoration (SFR)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Used to construct fishing piers and motorboat access projects.

*Match Requirement:* 50 percent

### **State Trails (Stewardship)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* Applications for grants under this subprogram must be for properties identified as part of the State Trail system. It is possible for sponsors to nominate additional trails for the state trail designation. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **Urban Green Space (Stewardship)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* These grants help buy land or easements in urban areas to preserve the scenic and ecological values of natural open spaces for nature-based outdoor recreation, including non-commercial gardening. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **Urban Rivers (Stewardship)**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* These grants help buy land on rivers flowing through urban or urbanizing areas to preserve or restore the scenic and environmental values of riverways for nature-based outdoor recreation. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

### **UTV Trail Aids**

*Eligibility & Purpose:* This is a companion to the ATV Trail Aids. Counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribes can apply for funds for maintenance for trails, minor development, gates, and signing.

## **Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs**

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

### **Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program**

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

### **Hazard Elimination Program**

*Purpose:* 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.

### **Incidental Improvements**

*Purpose:* 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/pedestrian 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.

### **Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)**

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

### **National Scenic Byways Program**

*Purpose:* The National Scenic Byways Program provides grants to States and Indian tribes to implement projects on highways designated as National Scenic Byways, All-American Roads, America’s Byways, State scenic or Indian tribe scenic byways. Eligible activities include planning, development, or implementation of a corridor management plan, safety improvements to accommodate byway travelers, facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists, rest areas, turnouts, highways shoulder improvements, overlooks, or interpretive facilities, access to recreation enhancements, resource protection, tourist information, and byway marketing.

### **Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in the Parks Program**

*Purpose:* The program aims to enhance the protection of national parks and public lands and increase the enjoyment of those visiting them, by providing funds to support public transportation projects in parks and public lands. Non-motorized transportation systems such as facilities for pedestrians, bicycles, and non-motorized watercraft are also eligible.

### **Safe Routes to School (SRTS)**

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

### **Surface Transportation Program (STP)**

*Purpose:* These funds may be used for public transportation capital improvements, car and vanpool projects, fringe and corridor parking facilities, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and intercity or intracity bus terminals and bus facilities.

### **Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)**

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

## Federal Assistance Programs

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

### **Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) – National Park Service**

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

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

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

**Tom Gilbert, Superintendent**    **or**    **Pam Schuler, Trail Manager**  
tom\_gilbert@nps.gov                      pam\_schuler@nps.gov

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

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

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

## ATTACHMENT D

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### **Bike Parking Guidelines**

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

# Bicycle Parking Guidelines

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

## Bicycle Parking Design

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

## Bicycle Rack Design

Structures that require a user-supplied locking device:

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

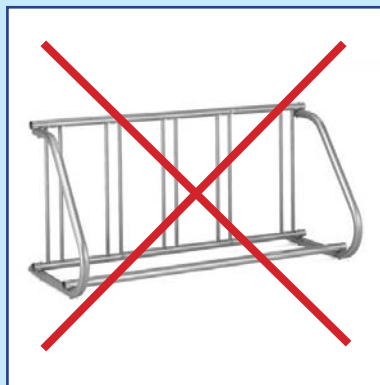
## Bicycle Rack Location

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

To learn more about bicycle parking guidelines, visit the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals at: [www.apbp.org](http://www.apbp.org).

## *These bicycle racks do NOT meet the design guidelines:*

Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style Racks

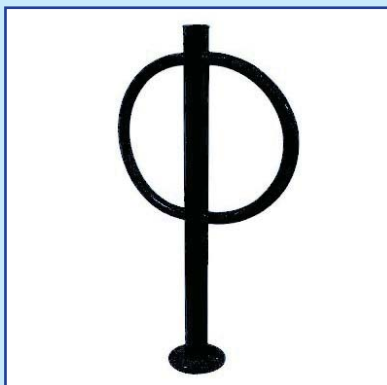


## *These bicycle racks DO meet the design guidelines:*

Inverted-U Style Racks



Post Hitch Style Racks



Freestanding Style Racks



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

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