



Village of Spencer Outdoor Recreation Plan 2018-2022



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This plan was prepared under the direction of the Village of Spencer by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

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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 Spencer.

Adoption of this plan by the Spencer Village Board and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) will continue the City'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 Spencer Parks and Buildings Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turn over in elected officials after an election.

Process:

1. Spencer Parks and Buildings Committee reviews plan and takes a vote on what changes to make.
2. Those changes and a copy of the meeting minutes are forwarded to the DNR's Community Financial Assistance staff in Eau Claire. Submission of the minutes and changes 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 county, and will extend the city's eligibility for grant programs for another 5 years.

Submission of 1) the revised plan, and 2) the City Council 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 Spencer:

Village of Spencer Comprehensive Plan 2017-2037

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

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 Spencer:

Segment 64—Ladysmith to Marshfield

This potential trail corridor is a combination of rail line and highway right-of-way that continues into Northern Region as Segment #64 to Ladysmith. This segment passes through numerous wildlife areas and several small communities.

NCWRPC Note: This is still an active rail line passing through Spencer.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

NOTE: This plan is being updated in 2016-2017.

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.

This document shows a clear vision of how preserving and improving recreation opportunities in Wisconsin fits within a broader national initiative of conservation and recreation.

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 Spencer area.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan, 2004

NOTE: This plan is being updated in 2016-2017.

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 county level. Potential trails are identified and an improvement description was created for each county that trails exist in to facilitate implementation.

Once finished, review what may apply in the Village of Spencer for projects and policies.

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 Spencer 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 SPENCER

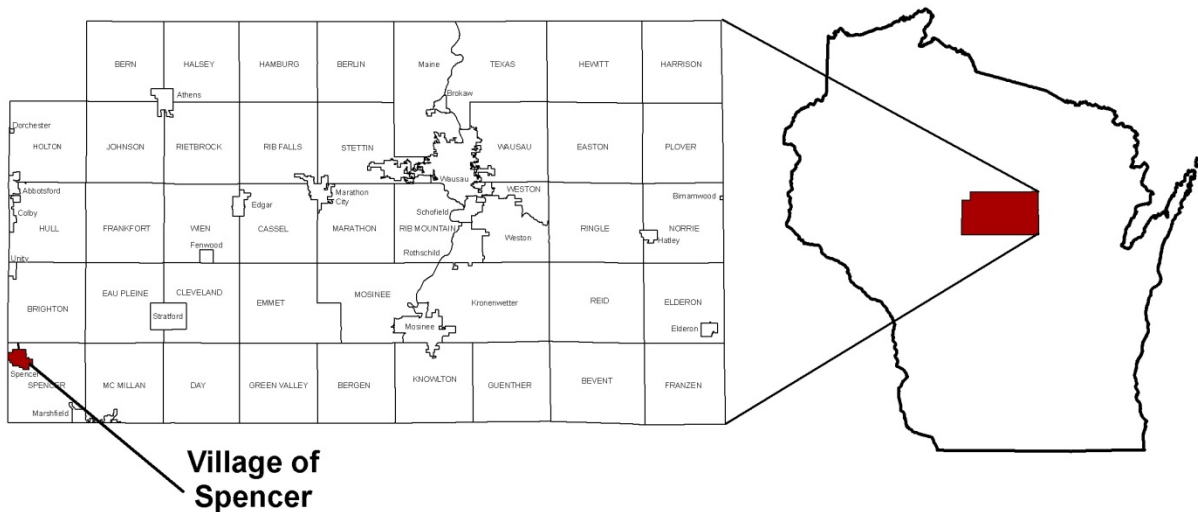
A. INTRODUCTION

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

B. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Village of Spencer is located on the western edge of Marathon County where the topography is relatively flat. A massive wetland, the size of the Village, exists directly northwest of the Village, which is the headwaters of the South Fork Popple River. To the southeast about 2 miles begins the McMillan Marsh State Wildlife Area. Un-named creeks exist in the Village leading to these two wetland complexes. Active farms and woodlots surround the Village.

Figure 1 Location of Spencer



C. DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2015, about 1,932 people lived in the city, which is a 7 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 Spencer	1,925	1,932	7	0.4%
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, Spencer’s Census population was 1,925. Projections in Table 2 from the Wisconsin Department of Administration’s (WDOA) Demographic Services Center show Spencer gaining 105 people (5.4%) from 2015-2040.

Table 2: Spencer Population Projections

2010 Census	2015 Projections	2020 Projections	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2035 Projections	2040 Projections
1,925	1,945	2,000	2,035	2,060	2,065	2,050

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

Spencer’s 2015 population consists of 98.3% white, non-Hispanic, residents; 0.2% black residents; 1.1% American Indian residents, and 0.4% some other race residents per the 2010 U.S. Census, American Community Survey.

Table 3 shows that Spencer has a higher percentage of residents under 17 years old than Marathon County by 2 percentage points. Spencer’s midrange and older population groups are similar to the County percentages.

Table 3: Age of Population, 2015

	Village of Spencer	Marathon County	Wisconsin
17 and Younger	524 (25.8%)	32,037 (23.7%)	1,309,323 (22.8%)
18 to 65 years old	1,198 (59.0%)	82,188 (60.8%)	3,584,597 (62.4%)
65 and older	308 (15.2%)	20,952 (15.5%)	848,197 (14.8%)
Total Population	2,030	135,177	5,742,117
Median Age	38.1	40.5	39.2

Source: 2015 ACS, U.S. Census.

D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 2015, about 1,040 people in Spencer, 16 years and over, were in the labor force, which represents a participation rate of 66 percent.

The Village’s median household income in 2015 was \$49,432, and the per capita income was \$21,512.

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 966 workers who lived in Spencer in 2015, 81.7 percent drove alone to work, 6.7 percent carpooled, 5.5 percent walked, 1.2 percent took other means, and 4.9 percent worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 18.2 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 Spencer maintains a park system that consists of about 11.4 acres. Public schools also have playgrounds that are generally open to the public after school hours. All parks and playgrounds are shown on Map 1.

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.)

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.)

Haslow Park – This 3/4-acre park is located at the corner of Depot Street and Haslow Street. Park facilities include a basketball hoop, shelter, and play equipment.

Madison Street Park – This 1/3-acre park is located on the corner of Madison and Buse Streets. Park facilities include a basketball court and play equipment.

Veterans Park – This 1/3-acre park is located on the corner of Hwy 13 and Hwy 98/C. Park Facilities include a memorial to veterans and a gazebo.

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

Spencer Elementary School – The school has 1.3 acres of 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.)

Lions Park – This 5-acre park is located at 109 Park Street, next to Village Hall. Park facilities include 2 tennis courts, a skateboard ramp, half-court basketball hoops, a volleyball court, gazebo, shelter, and play equipment.

ARC Park – This 5-acre park is located at 501 North LaSalle Street. Park facilities include a lighted softball diamond with bleachers and concession stand, 2 volleyball courts; and play equipment.

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

Spencer High School – The school has 2 ball diamonds, parking lot, and a football/soccer stadium on about 19 acres of land.

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 Parks & Building Committee, and Village Staff's local knowledge of current park conditions.

B. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business Spencer'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. See **Attachment C** for a more detailed survey response summary.*

In 2015 the Village of Spencer advertised the survey link to all Village residents.

82 responses were received to the Survey. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller response groups.

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

- The most frequent outdoor recreational activities respondents participated in:
 1. Walking/hiking 80 responses
 2. Bicycling on trails 32 responses
 3. Wildlife viewing 25 responses

- The most frequently visited park facilities over the past 12 months:
 1. Wildlife/Nature Areas 34 responses
 2. Picnic areas 28 responses
 3. Playground equipment 26 responses
 4. Bicycle trails 24 responses

- The most adequately available park facilities within the Village of Spencer:
 1. Playground equipment 45 responses
 2. Sports fields (soccer, football, & baseball) 25 responses
 3. Picnic areas 23 responses

- The top potential outdoor recreation facilities that should be developed in Spencer:
 - Walking trails 49 responses
 - Bicycle trails 48 responses
 - Jogging/Running Paths 27 responses
 - Wildlife/Nature Area Reception Areas 23 responses

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 starting on page 10 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 *Spencer Comprehensive Plan*.

Park acreage in TABLE 4 shows how Spencer's park system compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. The average park sizes for Spencer follow in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification, but some parks in each classification are smaller than SCORP recommendations.

Table 4		
Park Sizes, 2015		
Classification	SCORP Recommendation	Spencer average park size
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	0.47 acres
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	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.

In Table 5, school facilities were also used as part of Spencer’s Level Of Service. Parks are listed by classification starting on page 8 of this plan.

Spencer’s Census populations were 1,925 in 2010, and 1,932 in 2015. The Wisconsin Department of Administration is projecting that Spencer’s population will increase to 2,000 by 2020, and a projected increase to 2,035 by 2025.

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

Park Classification	2010		2015		Projected 2020	
	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people
Mini	2.71	1.41	2.71	1.40	2.71	1.36
Neighborhood	29	15.10	29	15.01	?	?
Total	31.71	16.51	31.71	16.41		

Source: NCWRPC

Spencer had a citywide Level Of Service (LOS) of 16.41 in 2015. The LOS decreased from 2010 to 2015 due to population gain without adding any parks.

TABLE 5, Projected 2020 is not possible to predict at this time. Spencer has some unserved residential areas, shown on Map 2. The Recommendations Chapter identifies what may be done to solve these deficiencies.

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 Spencer’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 Spencer'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 middle school and high school recreational area serves as a neighborhood park, but also serves the whole community.

Results

Residential areas that are not served by mini parks:

- About 35 houses in the South Grant Street area of the Village, are just outside of Haslow Park's service area.

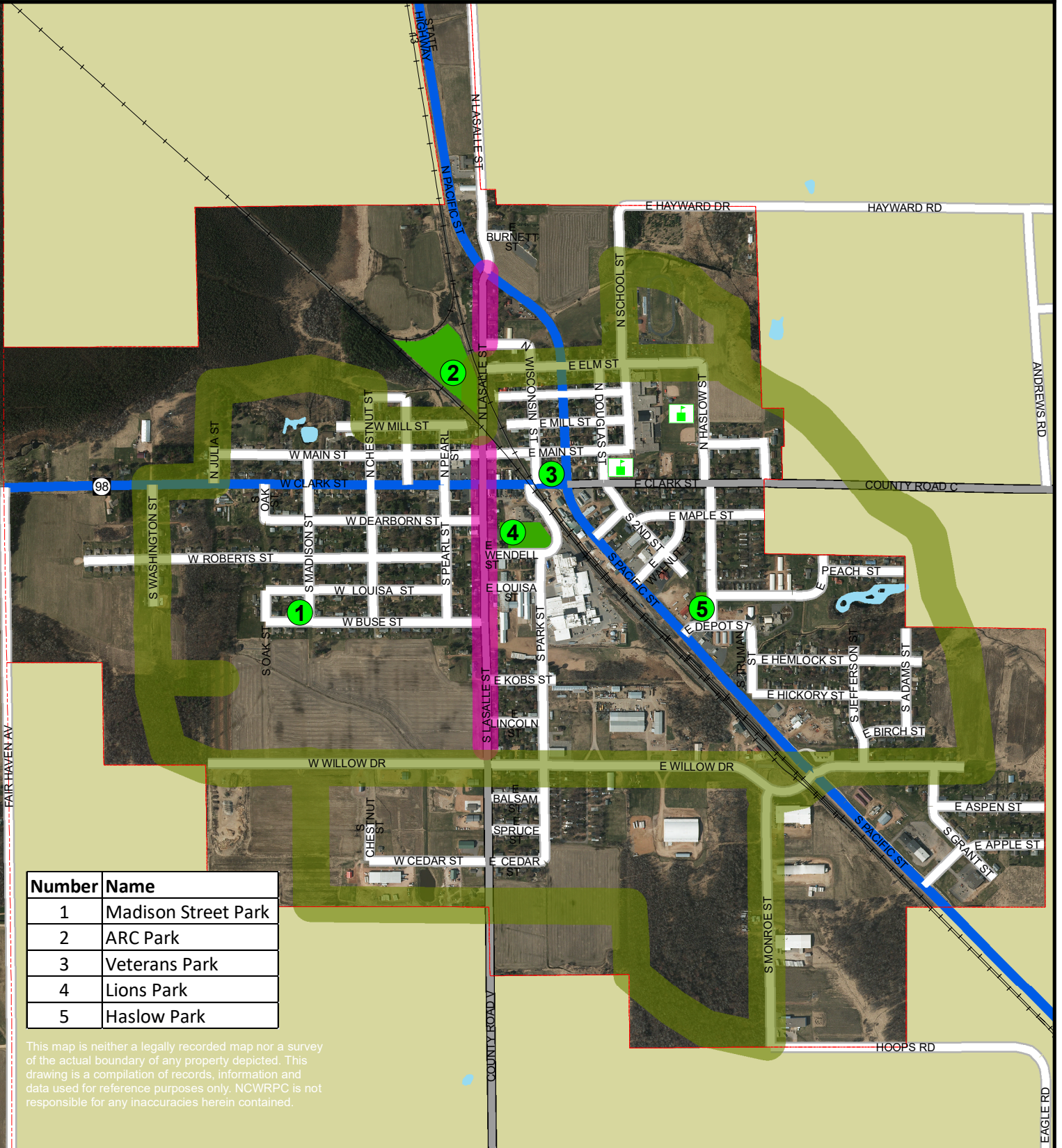
Recommendation: If additional housing is developed in the same area, then some of the potential residential land should be reserved for a future 5-acre park.

- About a dozen houses along Spruce and East Cedar Streets are just outside of the Madison Street Park service area.

Recommendations:

First, add a sidewalk along the east side of CTH V from Cedar St north to the CTH V sidewalk at Willow Drive;

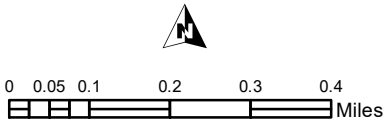
Second, if additional housing is developed in this area of East Cedar Street, then some of the potential residential land should be reserved for a future 5-acre park.

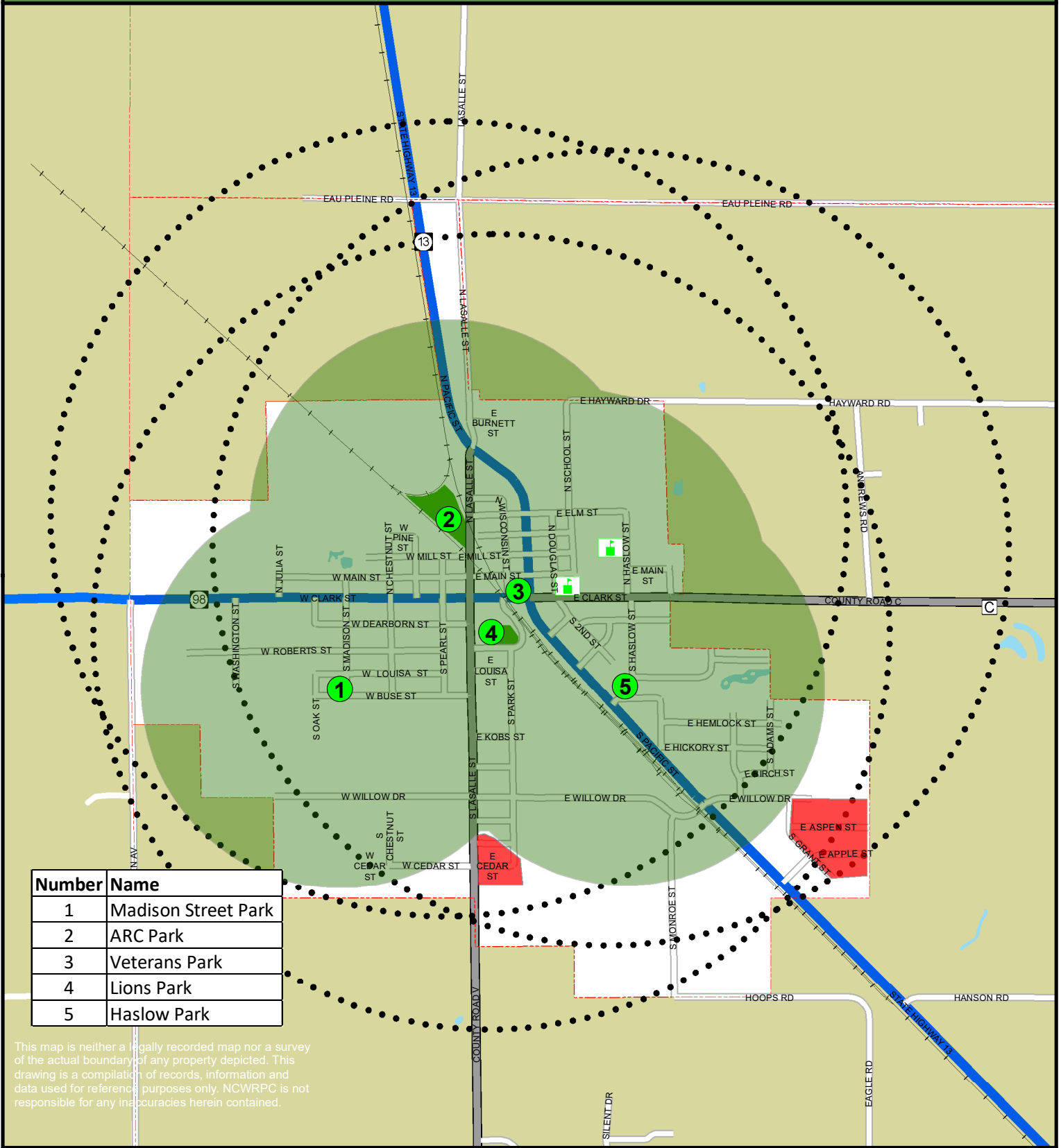


Number	Name
1	Madison Street Park
2	ARC Park
3	Veterans Park
4	Lions Park
5	Haslow Park

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey of the actual boundary of any property depicted. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

- - - Minor Civil Divisions
- == US Highway
- == State Highways
- == County Highways
- Local Roads
- + Railroad
- Parks
- Proposed Trail Corridor
- Proposed Walk & Bike Accommodations
- Water

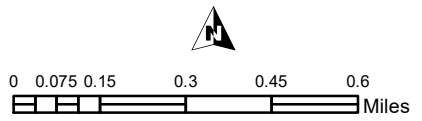




Number	Name
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- - - - Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Parks
- Schools
- Water
- Schools & Mine Parks With Playgrounds (0.5 Mile)
- Neighborhood Parks (1 Mile)
- Un-Served Residential



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 Spencer staff for outdoor recreation purposes over the next 5 years.

Goal 1 – Provide ongoing maintenance and new facilities.

Objectives

1. Continue upgrading facilities to reasonably accommodate the elderly and disabled.
2. Upgrade existing features in each park per the lists under: Capital Improvements, and the general Recommendations starting on page 18.

Goal 2 – Become a more bicycling and walking friendly community.

Objectives

1. Cooperate with neighboring municipalities to connect Spencer to Marshfield.
2. Create a Spencer bike and pedestrian path loop using existing roads and off-road paths through and surrounding the Village.
3. Consider making all roads classified as *collector* or *arterial*, pedestrian and bicycle friendly.
4. Consider requiring bicycle parking at all employers.
5. Continue requiring pedestrian accommodations in new and redeveloped areas.

Goal 3 – Continue to encourage public support for existing facilities

Objectives

1. Work with Spencer Community Booster to make improvements at ARC Park.
2. Work with the community to help foster donations for improvements to the Veteran's Park.
3. Work with the Dog Park Committee to help raise fund for the Dog Park improvements.

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 Nature Park

Spencer residents have wanted a nature-based park within their community for many years. “Wildlife viewing” was the third most frequent outdoor activity of survey respondents.

Recommendation: Create a natural park in the southwest corner of Spencer. Possible amenities include walking paths, wetland boardwalk, benches, picnic shelter, and restrooms.

New Parks for Future Residential

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. Map 2 illustrates how well the Village of Spencer’s parks serve the various residential areas of the Village. Two residential areas of Spencer are not served by parks, because they are farther than ½ mile away from the nearest playground. See page 13 “Results” for more analysis.

Recommendation: Consider reserving parkland per page 13 “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.

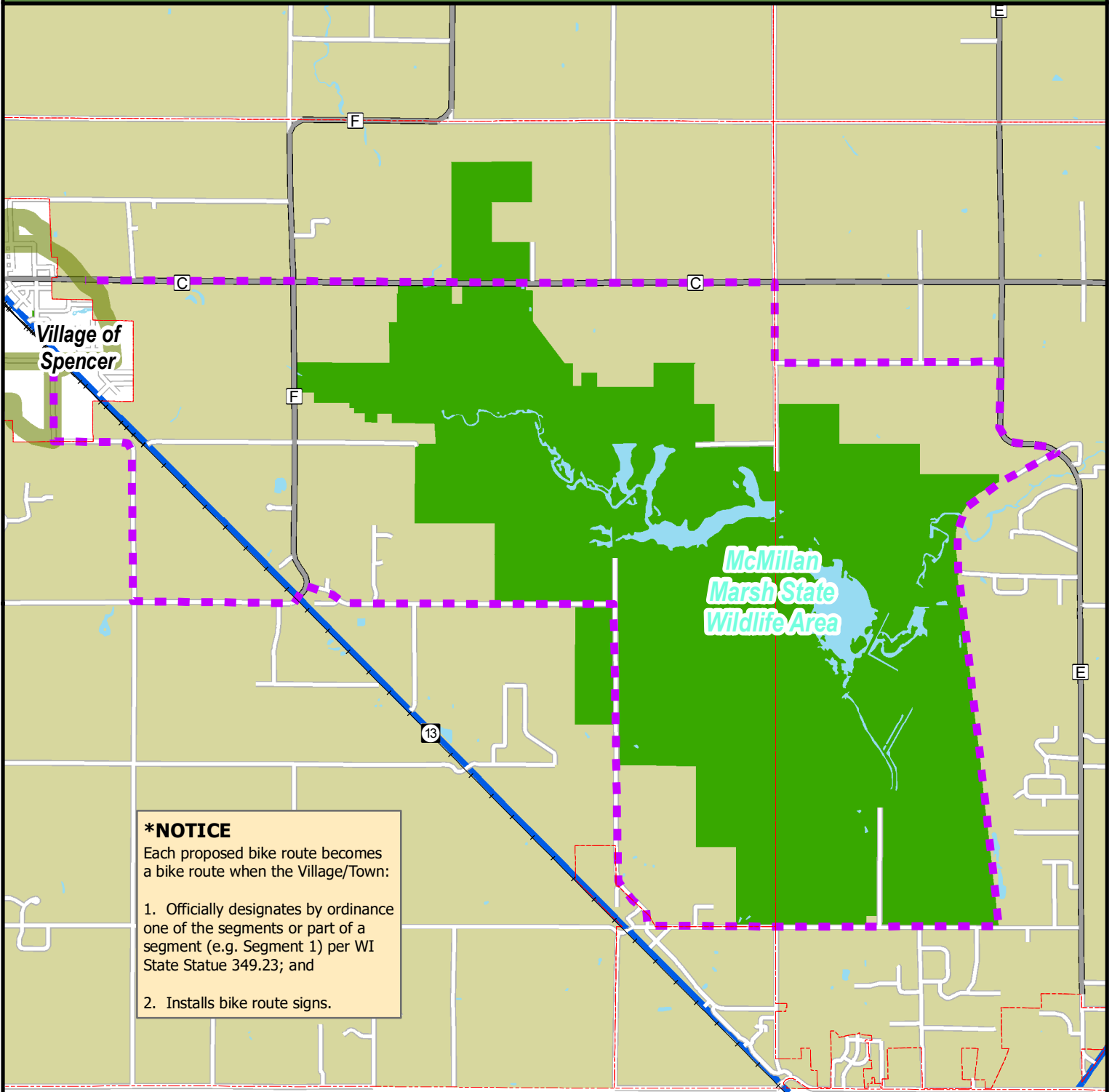
Connect Spencer to Marshfield via Bike Route

The Spencer ORP Survey showed that about 39% of respondents bicycle on trails. Residents have asked the Village for a trail to connect to Marshfield – possibly one that is scenic. Riding on the shoulder of STH 13 is not enjoyable due to 55 mph traffic driving so close.

Recommendation:

Short term: Work with the Town of Spencer and the City of Marshfield to sign local roads as a bike route between Spencer and Marshfield.

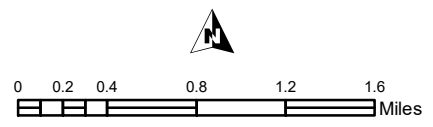
Long term: Work with various property owners to possibly acquire trail easements between Spencer, McMillian Marsh, and Marshfield.



***NOTICE**
 Each proposed bike route becomes a bike route when the Village/Town:

1. Officially designates by ordinance one of the segments or part of a segment (e.g. Segment 1) per WI State Statue 349.23; and
2. Installs bike route signs.

- - - Minor Civil Divisions
- - - Potential McMillian Marsh Bike Loop
- +— Railroad
- Proposed Trail Corridor
- ~ Water



Walking & Biking Loop Route

The Spencer ORP Survey showed that about 97% of respondents walk for pleasure.

During the Comprehensive Planning process, the Village decided that a loop route around the Village should be created to walk and bike on.

Recommendation: Provide bicycle and pedestrian accommodations on all the streets that are planned to serve as part of the loop route. See **Attachment F**.

Improve Walking & Biking Accommodations on LaSalle Street

Parts of LaSalle Street do not have sidewalks, or a paved parking lane or paved shoulder that could be used for bicycling. As is shown on Map 1, LaSalle Street is the main north-south road that connects the heart of Spencer with the Proposed Trail Corridor.

Recommendation: Provide bicycle and pedestrian accommodations on all of LaSalle Street. See **Attachment F**.

Bicycle Friendly Community

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

There are 4 levels of bicyclists. The "interested but concerned" level contains about 60% of people, and they generally think 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. Sidewalk riding is dangerous for pedestrians in downtowns and at every driveway crossing. Only sidewalks that don't cross many driveways should be encouraged for bicycling.
3. Wherever symbols are painted on roads, don't use glass beads in the paint, because they are slippery.
4. 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. Spencer 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 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 E**. The amount of space

needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

Recommendation:

1. Consider creating a bicycle parking ordinance to require bike parking at every employer.
2. Consider installing upgraded bicycle parking (**Attachment E**) at Village Hall and every park.
3. Use the *Bike Parking Guidelines* in **Attachment E** 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 2018-2022

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. For example, upgrading an outdoor restroom facility for universal access would qualify as a capital improvement, while repainting an outdoor restroom is considered routine maintenance.

Projects listed below are subject to receiving Village budgetary approval or private group fundraising. Short term and permanent fixes to make each park ADA accessible are identified among other improvements listed below:

All listed projects may not be completed.

Lions Park

- Add to the Lions shelter to create a 3 season shelter.
- Develop a concession stand.
- Resurface tennis courts/ add pickelball.

ARC Park

- Remodel bathrooms.
- Implement archery range.

Veterans Park

- Add benches to park.

Overall Capital Projects

- Develop Bicycle path around the Village
- Create a Bicycle route to Marshfield
- Develop a new park in the Apple/Grant Street Area
- Develop a Splash pad

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) WISCONSIN STATUTES]

- (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 D.

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. The Village of Spencer 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

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

Facility Development Standards

From: National Recreation and Park Association

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

ATTACHMENT C

Outdoor Recreation Online Survey Results

Compiled by: Village of Spencer

2015 Spencer Outdoor Recreation Plan (ORP) Survey Results Summary

The Village of Spencer advertised the survey link to all Village residents.

82 responses were received to the Survey. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller response groups.

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

- The most frequent outdoor recreational activities respondents participated in:
 1. Walking/hiking 80 responses
 2. Bicycling on trails 32 responses
 3. Wildlife viewing 25 responses

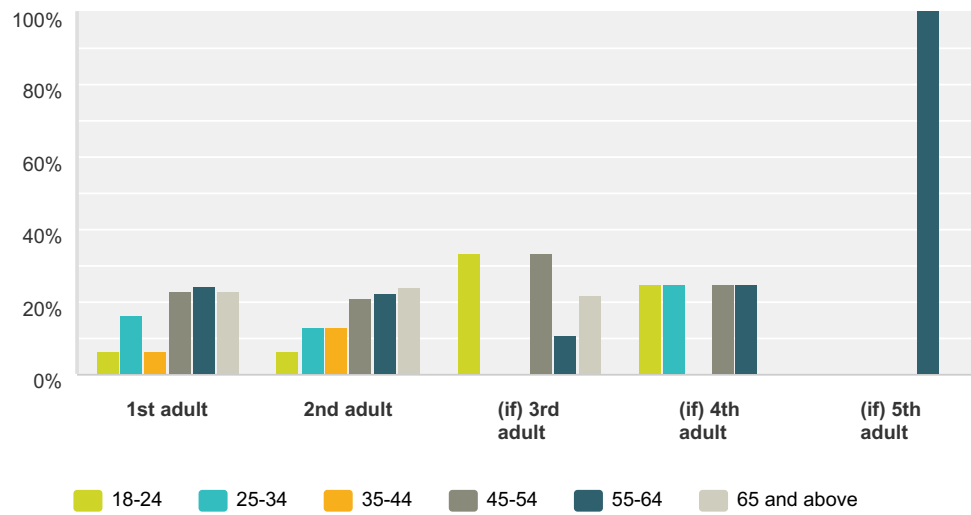
- The most frequently visited park facilities over the past 12 months:
 1. Wildlife/Nature Areas 34 responses
 2. Picnic areas 28 responses
 3. Playground equipment 26 responses
 4. Bicycle trails 24 responses

- The most adequately available park facilities within the Village of Spencer:
 1. Playground equipment 45 responses
 2. Sports fields (soccer, football, & baseball) 25 responses
 3. Picnic areas 23 responses

- The top potential outdoor recreation facilities that should be developed in Spencer:
 - Walking trails 49 responses
 - Bicycle trails 48 responses
 - Jogging/Running Paths 27 responses
 - Wildlife/Nature Area Reception Areas 23 responses

Q1 Adult ages - Indicate the number of adult household members in each age category:

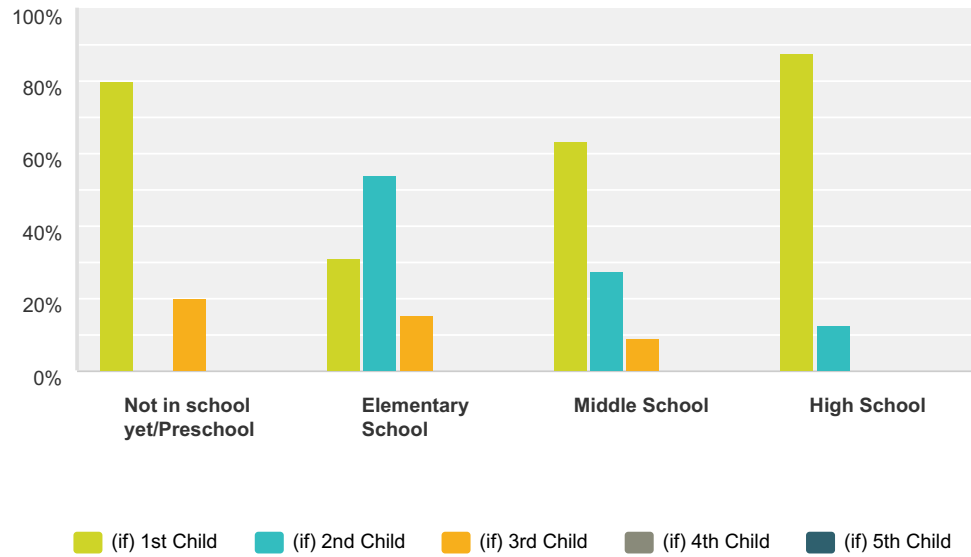
Answered: 80 Skipped: 2



	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and above	Total
1st adult	6.41% 5	16.67% 13	6.41% 5	23.08% 18	24.36% 19	23.08% 18	78
2nd adult	6.45% 4	12.90% 8	12.90% 8	20.97% 13	22.58% 14	24.19% 15	62
(if) 3rd adult	33.33% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 3	11.11% 1	22.22% 2	9
(if) 4th adult	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	4
(if) 5th adult	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 1	0.00% 0	1

Q2 Children ages - Indicate the number of child household members in each school level category:

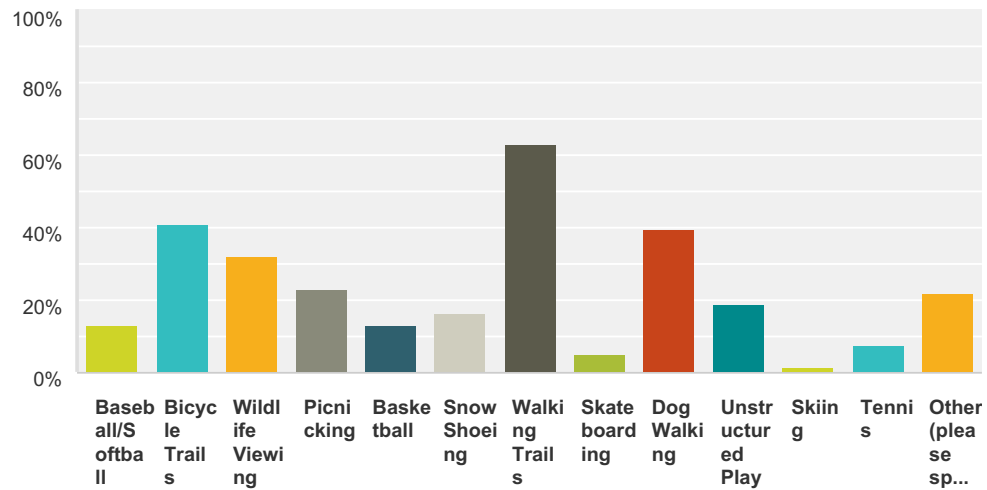
Answered: 25 Skipped: 57



	(if) 1st Child	(if) 2nd Child	(if) 3rd Child	(if) 4th Child	(if) 5th Child	Total
Not in school yet/Preschool	80.00% 8	0.00% 0	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10
Elementary School	30.77% 4	53.85% 7	15.38% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	13
Middle School	63.64% 7	27.27% 3	9.09% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11
High School	87.50% 7	12.50% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	8

Q3 Please select the 3 most frequent outdoor activities in which you and your household participated during the past 12 months:

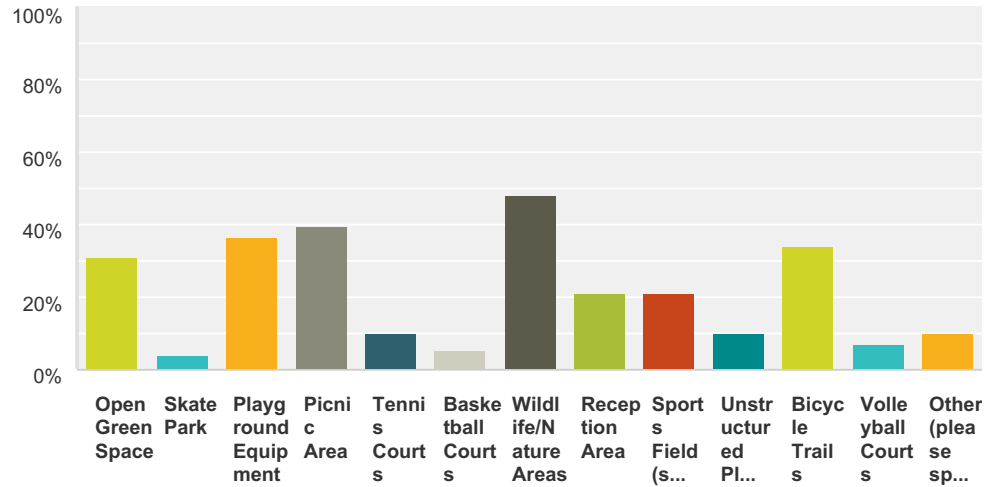
Answered: 78 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Baseball/Softball	12.82% 10
Bicycle Trails	41.03% 32
Wildlife Viewing	32.05% 25
Picnicking	23.08% 18
Basketball	12.82% 10
Snow Shoeing	16.67% 13
Walking Trails	62.82% 49
Skateboarding	5.13% 4
Dog Walking	39.74% 31
Unstructured Play	19.23% 15
Skiing	1.28% 1
Tennis	7.69% 6
Other (please specify)	21.79% 17
Total Respondents: 78	

Q4 Please select the 3 most frequent type of park facilities in which you and your household visited during the past 12 months:

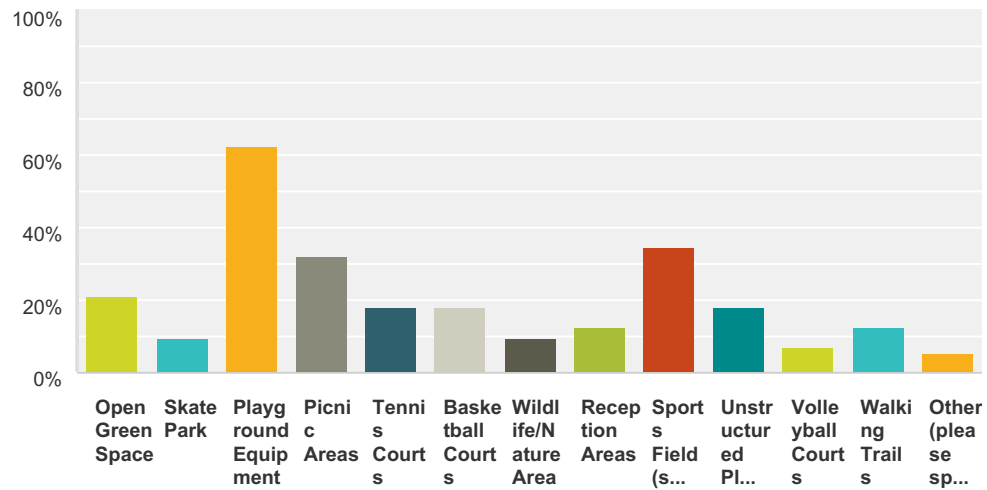
Answered: 71 Skipped: 11



Answer Choices	Responses
Open Green Space	30.99% 22
Skate Park	4.23% 3
Playground Equipment	36.62% 26
Picnic Area	39.44% 28
Tennis Courts	9.86% 7
Basketball Courts	5.63% 4
Wildlife/Nature Areas	47.89% 34
Reception Area	21.13% 15
Sports Field (soccer, football, baseball)	21.13% 15
Unstructured Play Area	9.86% 7
Bicycle Trails	33.80% 24
Volleyball Courts	7.04% 5
Other (please specify)	9.86% 7
Total Respondents: 71	

Q5 Please select the 3 most important public park facilities or amenities that you think are adequately available within the Village of Spencer:

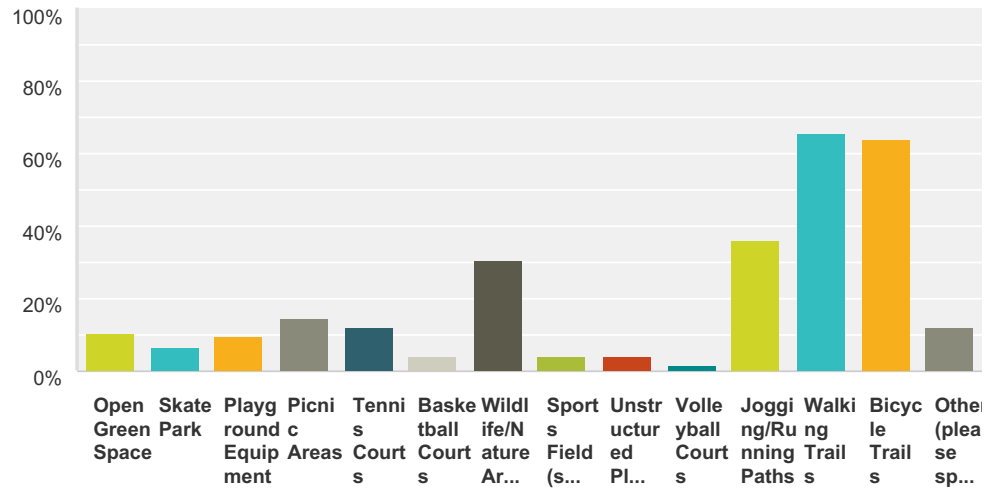
Answered: 72 Skipped: 10



Answer Choices	Responses
Open Green Space	20.83% 15
Skate Park	9.72% 7
Playground Equipment	62.50% 45
Picnic Areas	31.94% 23
Tennis Courts	18.06% 13
Basketball Courts	18.06% 13
Wildlife/Nature Area	9.72% 7
Reception Areas	12.50% 9
Sports Field (soccer football, baseball)	34.72% 25
Unstructured Play Areas	18.06% 13
Volleyball Courts	6.94% 5
Walking Trails	12.50% 9
Other (please specify)	5.56% 4
Total Respondents: 72	

Q6 Please select the 3 public park facilities or amenities of which you think is needed more within the Village of Spencer:

Answered: 75 Skipped: 7



Answer Choices	Responses
Open Green Space	10.67% 8
Skate Park	6.67% 5
Playground Equipment	9.33% 7
Picnic Areas	14.67% 11
Tennis Courts	12.00% 9
Basketball Courts	4.00% 3
Wildlife/Nature Area Reception Areas	30.67% 23
Sports Field (soccer football, baseball)	4.00% 3
Unstructured Play Areas	4.00% 3
Volleyball Courts	1.33% 1
Jogging/Running Paths	36.00% 27
Walking Trails	65.33% 49
Bicycle Trails	64.00% 48
Other (please specify)	12.00% 9
Total Respondents: 75	

Q7 Please include any additional comments about parks and recreation below:

Answered: 29 Skipped: 53

#	Responses	Date
1	Signs on the areas- benches where they aren't any. Maps for the public for private else first come first serve.	12/17/2014 4:26 PM
2	Splash park for young kids.	12/17/2014 4:24 PM
3	Biking trails away from highways and main roads.	12/17/2014 4:23 PM
4	Keep all snow cleared on at least one side of the street to the curb for safe walking for folks that walk for health reasons and for those that walk their dogs. Also more trash receptacles for waste.	12/17/2014 4:21 PM
5	Just would be nice if kids have safer place to ride bike. Bike trails and walking trails would be nice addition to community.	12/17/2014 4:18 PM
6	Bathrooms for all parks or play areas.	12/17/2014 4:17 PM
7	Don't know what "Reception Area" means	12/17/2014 4:10 PM
8	More sidewalks, especially along Hwy 13 to N.T.C	12/17/2014 4:09 PM
9	Restaurant to visit- a place to visit. People are asking for a restaurant.	12/17/2014 4:07 PM
10	Not much help... don't get out much.	12/17/2014 4:04 PM
11	The corner of 98 and Hwy 13 - park is very nice.	12/17/2014 4:02 PM
12	Need a restaurant.	12/17/2014 3:53 PM
13	I think the park shelter would be rented more if heat was available, make it all year round.	12/17/2014 3:51 PM
14	Tennis court needs work.	12/17/2014 3:48 PM
15	We need to beautify our main park..flowers, shrubs, fountains, bird feeders, paths. We are surrounded by trains and traffic. We need our shelter insulated, so it can be used year round. This is super important. Above everything else. Also no one will ever use the park on the corner of 13 and 98. You cannot visit with all the traffic. The gazebo and benched should be on the other end. People want quiet and privacy in a park.	12/11/2014 4:58 PM
16	i would like to also see a community garden comprised of family plots or to benefit the food pantry.	12/11/2014 4:54 PM
17	I feel all our parks need to be sprayed for weeds especially for dandelions. the parks in the residential areas need it the most. The ARC park really needs work on the infield, dugouts, and entrance door needs replacement.(Other parks seem to be in good repair.) Could the ARC club, village, and school work together to make needed ARC park improvements? We don't feel the location for the Veterans Memorial Park is appropriate. The chance for accidents on that corner is high as many have happened hitting the traffic light poles without further distractions. Limited parking there as well and many semis need wide turns and cars may park along Clark St. There may be a better area for this Veteran Park with parking sites available.	12/11/2014 4:50 PM
18	Playground for kids in the Aspen/Apple/Willow/Grant Area	12/11/2014 4:42 PM
19	Would like to see ice skating rink back and tennis courts maintained better- we use them often but the nets are often saggy and the court surface is rough -we know others who would use it more often if it were in better shape.	12/11/2014 4:34 PM
20	When at the Lion Park it would be nice if the restrooms were available in the shelter.	12/11/2014 4:29 PM
21	Running/bike route would be great.	11/27/2014 7:34 AM
22	Having some walking/bike/hiking trails would be a great benefit for the community as a healthier option	11/16/2014 7:10 AM
23	I wouldn't mind seeing a dog park	11/15/2014 8:35 AM
24	it would be nice to have sidewalks on all streets	11/13/2014 8:16 PM

25	<p>Sand is the surface ground for the playground equipment at our Spencer playgrounds. Additional sand is hauled in it seems yearly to keep grounds in order. While visiting out of town this summer, I noted the use of pea gravel (5-6 inch depth) instead of sand and impressed how nice this surface was in comparison to sand, which can be hard to walk on when new lawyer applied. Also I've noticed that following a rain one can go onto the playground area with pea gravel sooner and without puddles. In talking with the gentleman in charge of their parks, he stated that they have 75% of their park areas surfaced with the pea gravel rock and will complete the last of the areas in the future. They have been very pleased with the conversion of sand to pea gravel. It may be more costly than sand, however in the long term they are spending \$500-600 less. The gentleman I spoke to was Mike at Somerset, WI. His telephone number is 715-760-0933 if the city of Spencer would like to check into this further. He was very informative when I spoke to him. If questions, feel free to call. Diane Witmer</p>	11/11/2014 12:16 PM
26	bicycle trail to Mfld would be the very top of our list!	11/9/2014 12:56 PM
27	RV dumpsite is needed	11/3/2014 7:10 PM
28	am interested in the veterans park and hope there are plans for expansion in the future.	10/31/2014 6:35 PM
29	update what you have...skateboard and tennis area	10/30/2014 11:26 AM

ATTACHMENT D

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.”

ATTACHMENT E

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.

These bicycle racks do NOT meet the design guidelines:

Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style Racks

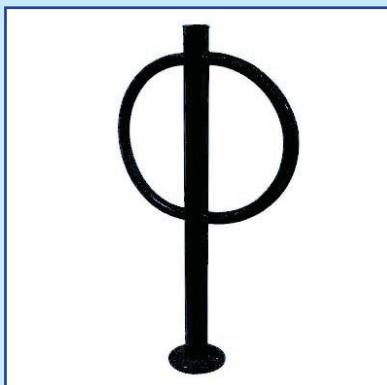


These bicycle racks DO meet the design guidelines:

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.

ATTACHMENT F

Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Bike Route Signs

The *Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (MUTCD) is the required manual to use when determining what sign is needed along a road or on private property that is open to the public. Other guides also exist such as NATCO's *Urban Bikeway Design Guide*, and WisDOT's *Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Manual*.

Section 2A.04 Excessive Use of Signs (From MUTCD 2009)

Guidance:

01 Regulatory and warning signs should be used conservatively because these signs, if used to excess, tend to lose their effectiveness. If used, route signs and directional guide signs should be used frequently because their use promotes efficient operations by keeping road users informed of their location.

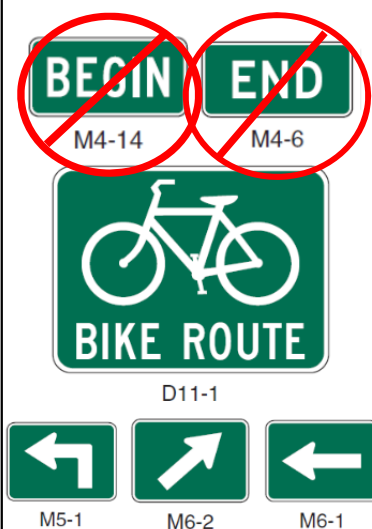
NCWRPC Note: Since the green bike route signs (D11-1, and m series) below are guide signs, then frequent use is justified per the above guidance (2A.04). Frequent use is defined below in the NACTO text.

“...every 2 to 3 blocks along bicycle facilities, unless another type of sign is used (e.g., within 150 ft of a turn or decision sign). Should be placed soon after turns to confirm destination(s). **Pavement markings can also act as confirmation that a bicyclist is on a preferred route.**”

(From NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide)

MUTCD Figure 9B-4. Guide Signs and Plaques for Bicycle Facilities

Note: Bicycles are allowed on most streets, so don't use “Begin” or “End” signs above a bike route sign. Motorists may interpret their use as bicycles are **only** allowed on bike routes.



This “M1-8” sign may be used instead of the “D11-1” sign if route numbers are used.



This “D1-3” sign may be used for park wayfinding. See MUCTD for guidance.



Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling



R4-11



W11-1*



W16-1P*

In situations where there is a need to warn motorists to watch for bicyclists traveling along the highway, the **SHARE THE ROAD** (W16-1P) plaque may be used in conjunction with the W11-1 sign.

Place this sign assembly (below) on:

- Possibly roads that enter Spencer. Consult WisDOT for state highways, or the Highway Commissioner for county highways.

Place this sign assembly (below) in line with painted sharrows on:

- Roads where on-street parking is used.
- Business districts.

After the last block where a **Bike Route** sign is installed, place the **Share The Road** assembly at the start of the next block/road intersection.

If bike route ends at a 4-way intersection, then 3 **Share The Road** assemblies should be used – similar to how county highways are signed.



Traffic direction.

Mount this sign assembly first.



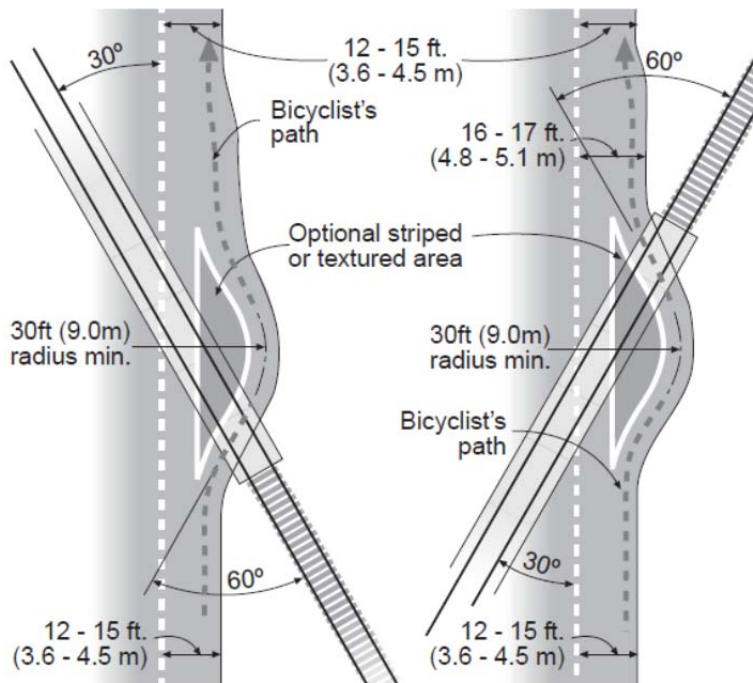
Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Road Improvements for Bicycling

WisDOT's *Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Manual* is the required manual to use when designing on-street bicycle accommodations. Other guides also exist such as NATCO's *Urban Bikeway Design Guide*.

Railroad Crossing Improvement

Pave railroad crossings per below, so bicycles may cross tracks perpendicularly.



Source: WisDOT, Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook



Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Town Roads

No improvements beyond a bike route sign are needed on asphalt paved or sealcoated rural roads with traffic volumes less than 500 AADT (annual average daily traffic).

Dust should be controlled on gravel rural roads that are signed as bicycle routes.

On quiet country roads, little improvement is necessary to create excellent bicycling routes (fig. 2-9). Examples include town roads and many county trunk highways. State trunk highways and some county trunk highways, however, tend to have more traffic and a higher percentage of trucks. As a result, they are often improved with the addition of paved shoulders (sec. 2.6).



Figure 2-9: Many low-volume country roads need few improvements in order to serve bicyclists well.

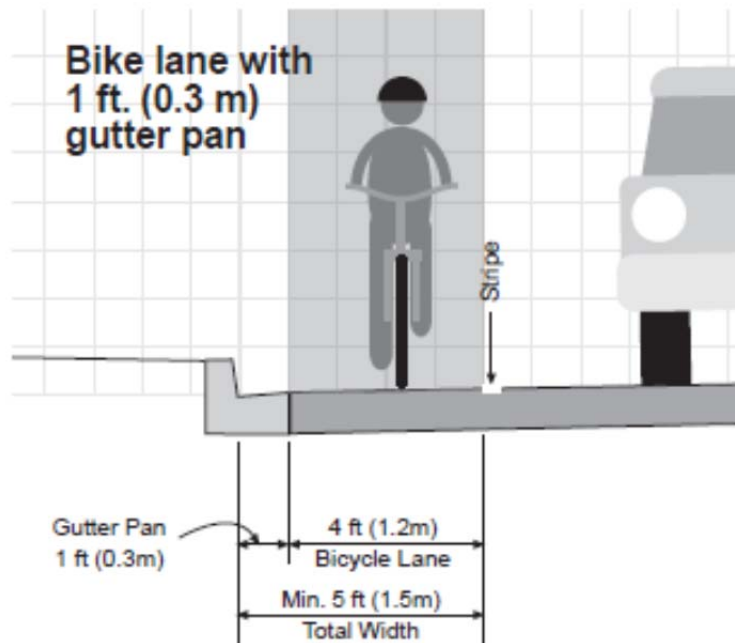
Source: WisDOT, Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook



Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Asphalt Road with curb

On a curbed asphalt street without parking, the standard clear width of a bicycle lane is 4 feet, as measured from the inside of the stripe to the joint line with the gutter pan. Depending on whether a 1 foot or 2 foot gutter pan is used, the total width from curb face to the inside of the bike lane stripe would either be 5 or 6 feet total.



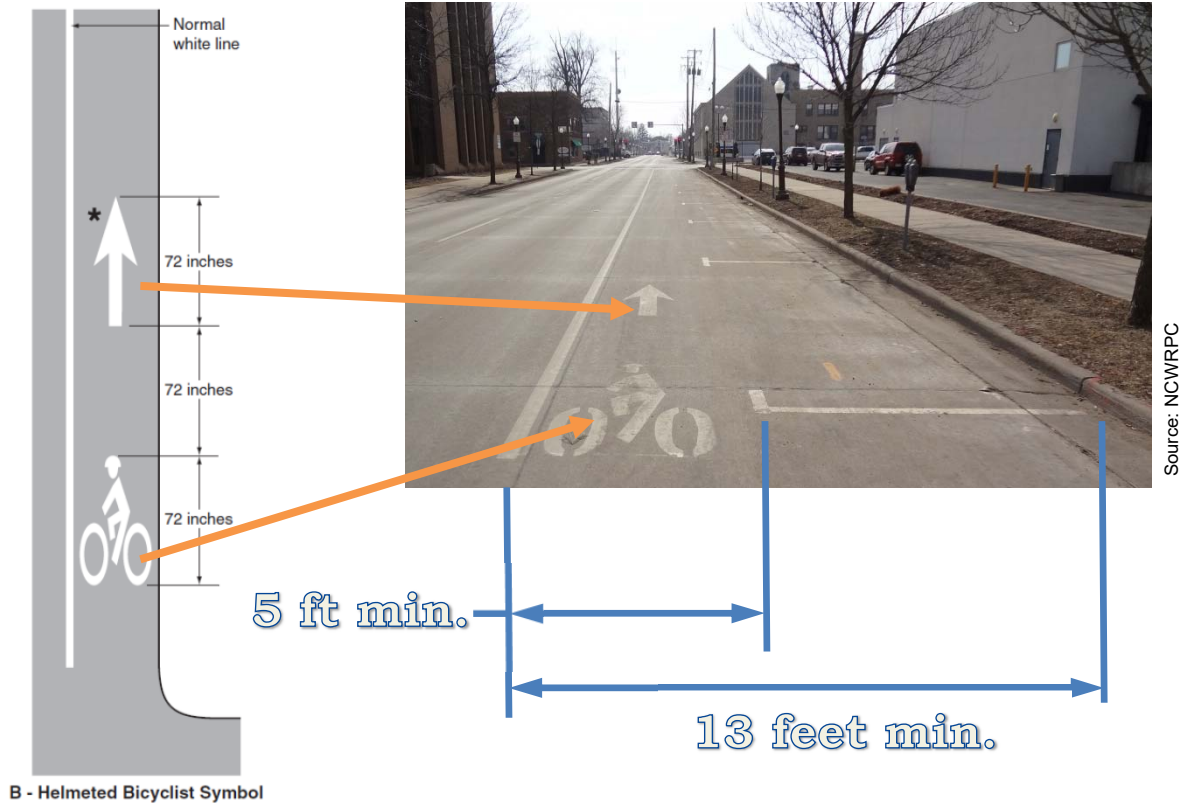
Source: WisDOT, Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook



Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Road with parking and curb – 1 of 2

Sample bike lane next to **painted** on-street parking.



MUTCD Figure 9C-3

Source: WisDOT, Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook

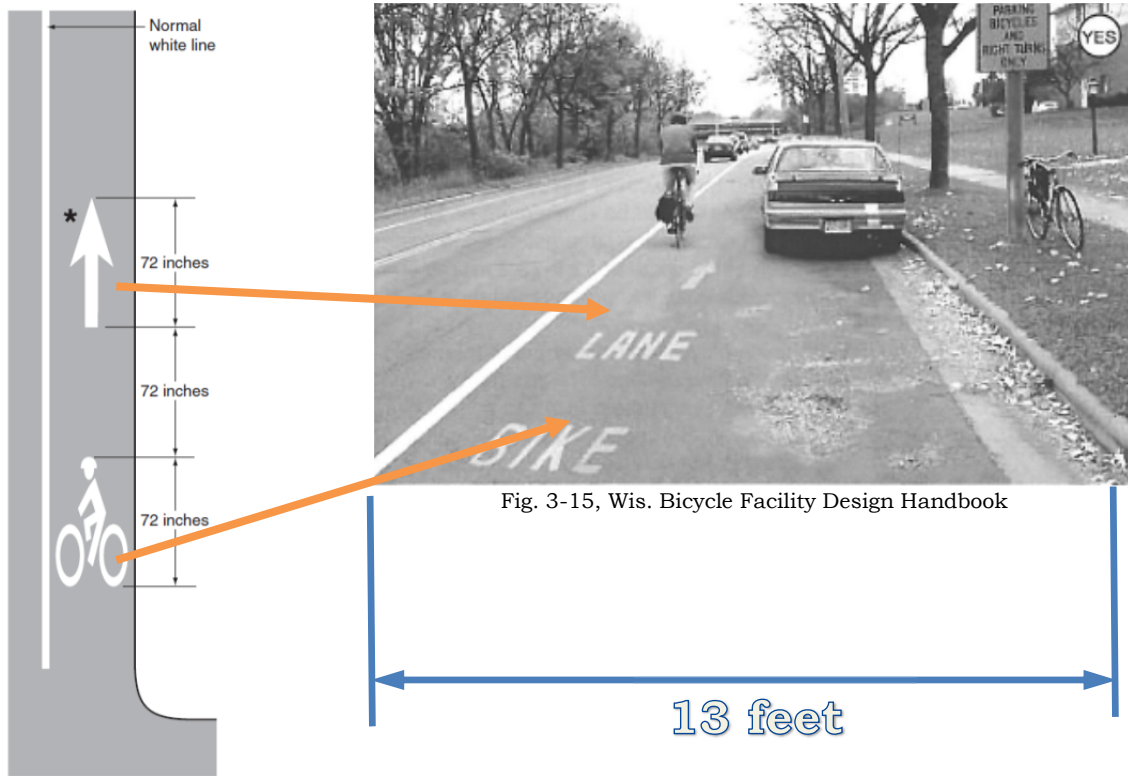
Continued on next page...



Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Road with parking and curb – 2 of 2

Sample bike lane next to **non-painted** parking lane.



B - Helmeted Bicyclist Symbol

MUTCD Figure 9C-3



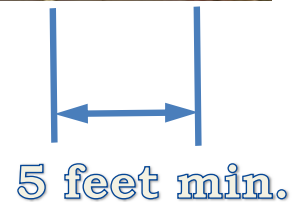
Bike Route Signs and Road Improvements for Bicycling

Urban Shoulder

Sample ***paved shoulder for bicycles*** on a street:

Where on-street parking is necessary to keep, but where that parking may not be used consistently, an ***urban shoulder*** is suggested to be painted to encompass up to 7 feet of the whole parking lane. This area may be used to park cars and ride a bike in when cars are not there.

NOTE: Do not paint bike lane markings on the shoulder.



A 5-foot paved shoulder provides a safe space for bicycles on low traffic volume roads; very useful where truck traffic is higher too. Trucks and cars can pull off the road to adjust their vehicles, or bicycles can ride here.

If traffic is riding over the white line, then install bicycle safe rumble strips on the white lines.

Contact your WisDOT Bicycle Coordinator to verify what size shoulder a specific road should have based upon expected bicycle and pedestrian traffic.

