



TOWN OF RIB MOUNTAIN

Marathon County, Wisconsin

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

2015-2019



North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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This plan is effective from January 1, 2015-December 31, 2019.

Adopted: December 2014

This plan was prepared under the direction of the Town of Rib Mountain Public Works Department by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

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Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

This Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) 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 CORP 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 Town of Rib Mountain.

Adoption of this plan by the Town of Rib Mountain Board and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) will continue the Town's eligibility for Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF), and State Knowles–Nelson Stewardship Program funds under: *Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space Program (UGS), and Urban Rivers Grant Program (URGP).*

Non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs) are eligible to participate in the Knowles–Nelson Stewardship Program under the Urban Green Space and Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks programs. NCOs may adopt or carry out recommendations from a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan of the local unit of government in which the NCO project is located or use their land management plans that are required for participation in the stewardship programs.

This plan is organized by:

1. Reviewing other plans and laws that affect outdoor recreation (Chapter 1);
2. Describing the Town demographics (Chapter 2);
3. Inventorying what park facilities exist within the Town (Chapter 3);
4. Asking the public about their needs for outdoor recreation (Chapters 4 & 5); &
5. Recommendations are made to satisfy identified needs (Chapter 6).

B. PROVISIONS FOR PLAN UPDATES

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. Amendments must follow the same process as the original plan and generally prolong the effectiveness of the plan.

C. REFERENCE PLANS & LAWS

This plan was written to continue the parks and recreation program established in the Town of Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Plans since 1977. Each plan and law listed below affects outdoor recreation in the Town of Rib Mountain.

Complete Streets Law

Wisconsin's Pedestrian and Bicycle Accommodations law addressing Complete Streets was codified in 2009. It was incorporated as State statute §84.01(35) and later into administrative rule as Transportation 75.

Complete Streets are roadways designed and operated to enable safe, convenient, and comfortable access and travel for all users. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and public transport users of all ages and abilities are able to safely and comfortably move along and across a complete street.

All roads receiving state or federal funding through the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) must also accommodate bicycles and pedestrians per this law. Local governments may pass their own Complete Streets ordinances to cover their own road networks. Specific guidelines related to traffic counts, and if the road is urban or rural, are used in these ordinances to determine whether a sidewalk, path, or lane is needed to accommodate bicycles and pedestrians.

State Trails Network Plan

This 2001 document [revised in 2003] 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. Two segments affect the Town of Rib Mountain.

Segment 18 – Tomahawk to Wisconsin Dells

A power line corridor along County Trunk Highway X from Wausau to Stevens Point should be considered a component of the statewide "backbone" trail system. This potential trail not only connects the communities of Wausau and Stevens Point, but also could link with the Green Circle State Trail and several other proposed trail corridors. ***NCWRPC Note: This power line corridor is on the west side of the Wisconsin River in the Town of Rib Mountain.***

Segment 52 – Wausau to Marshfield

Marathon County also recognizes this abandoned rail corridor from Wausau to Marshfield as having significant trail potential. After rail line abandonment in the early 1980s the county took part of the rail right-of-way for tax purposes. A section near Wausau serves as a power line corridor. Sections of corridor have also reverted to adjacent landowners, but there may be opportunities for easements.

WIS 29 (Sunrise Dr.-Business 51 Interchange) Rib Mountain and Rothschild, Marathon County

WisDOT began road construction in May 2014 and is expecting completion in spring 2017.

Proposed improvements to the WIS 29 project:

- Wisconsin River bridge deck and pavement replacement.
- Sunrise Drive overpass bridge deck needs preventative maintenance, and does not meet vertical clearance.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

Every five years, the WDNR 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 SCORP document shows a clear vision of how preserving and improving recreation opportunities in Wisconsin fits within a broader national initiative of conservation and recreation.

A summary of this SCORP is in Attachment D.

Marathon County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2007-2012

Marathon County has recognized the importance of providing quality recreational opportunities to its residents by developing and updating a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CGRP). The Marathon County Parks Department prepared this 5-year plan. The Town of Rib Mountain is well served by county parks that exist within a 30-minute driving distance.

The county plan shows that a need exists throughout the county for more non-motorized trails, two additional county parks, and for additional fishing access to the water.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, 2006-2056

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

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

MW Middle Wisconsin River

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

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

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

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

Wausau MPO Bicycle And Pedestrian Plan, 2009

The Wausau Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) prepared the 20-year Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and Implementation Guide in 2008. The plan developed strategies for improving bicycle and pedestrian transportation throughout the Wausau area. Potential trails and routes are identified and an improvement schedule was created for each project in 5-year time frames.

The plan is beginning a revision in 2014, so this table will be updated in 2015. See “Wausau MPO Bike & Pedestrian Implementation Table” in Attachment E. Rib Mountain’s routes are shown on Map 2.

A look into the future, CWOCC Master Plan, 2013

The Central Wisconsin Offroad Cycling Coalition (CWOCC) created the master plan to make the Wausau area an official IMBA Ride Center.

IMBA Ride Center evaluation criteria were also reviewed to determine other community aspects of what Rib Mountain could do to help make the whole area more bicycle friendly, and recommendations were added to Chapter 6.

Five parts are planned within the Town of Rib Mountain:

Nine Mile County Forest

Existing trail system with 12 miles of single track and 20+ miles of double track. Single track is hand built technical riding.

Mosinee Hill

XC mountain bike & flow trail. Multiuse or additional hiking trail. Bike park on northwest side.

Rib Mountain State Park

XC mountain bike & flow trail (quarry area) around perimeter of State Park. Connected to lift served trails on ski hill and connector to Nine Mile County Forest trails.

Granite Peak ski lease land

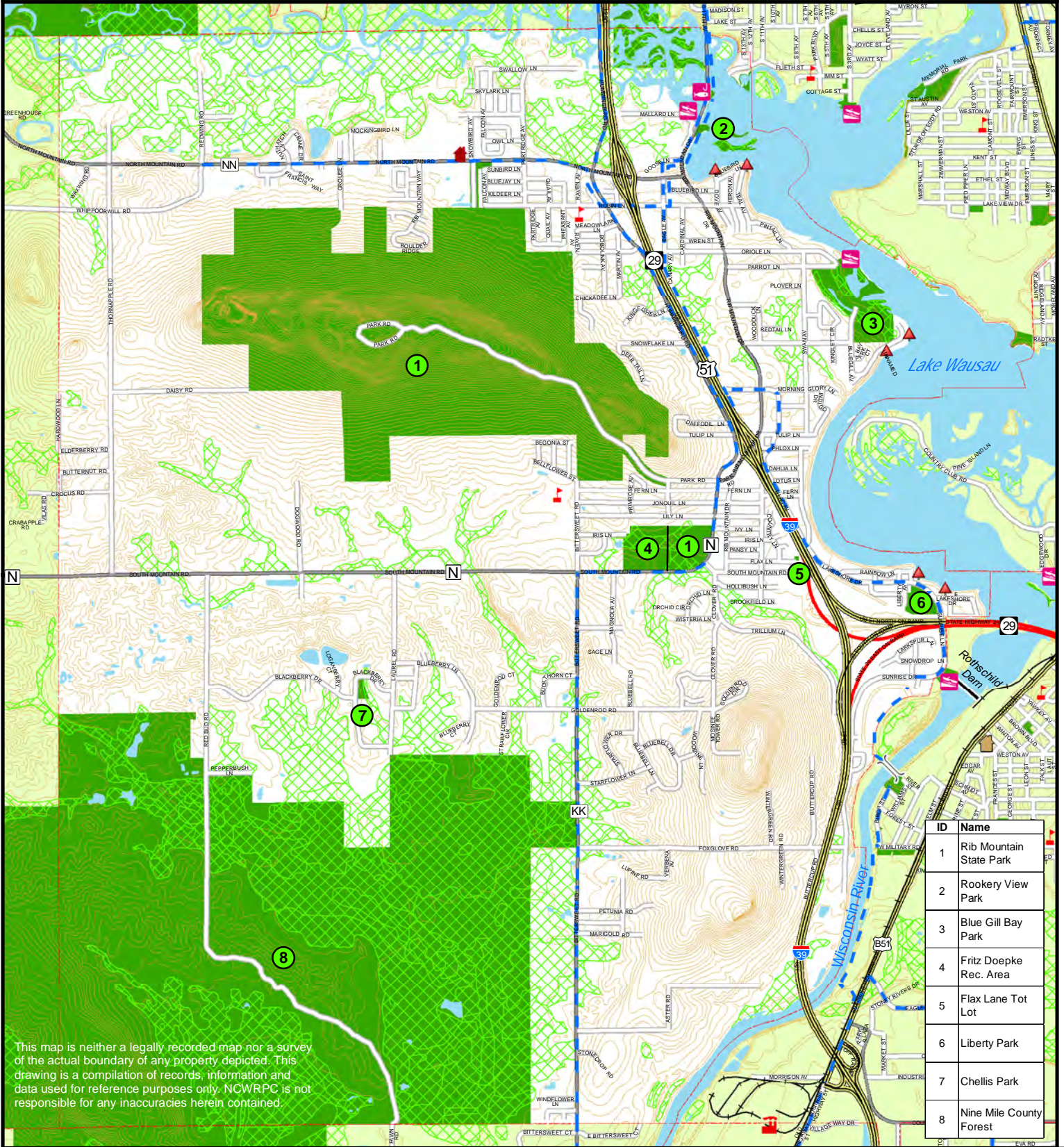
Beginner to Expert gravity based flow trail. Lift or Shuttle served possible. Potential for free ride park.

Urban bike park

Hwy 29/I-39 interchange. Pump track, dirt jump, other technical features. Connects to Liberty Park (Town of Rib Mountain park).

Town of Rib Mountain Comprehensive Plan, 2005-2025

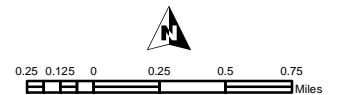
The Town of Rib Mountain cooperated with the County Planning Department that hired URS Inc. and MSA to assist with creating this plan. This comprehensive plan will guide zoning and land division decisions in the Town for many years to come.



| ID | Name |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Rib Mountain State Park |
| 2 | Rookery View Park |
| 3 | Blue Gill Bay Park |
| 4 | Fritz Doepke Rec. Area |
| 5 | Flax Lane Tot Lot |
| 6 | Liberty Park |
| 7 | Chellis Park |
| 8 | Nine Mile County Forest |

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
- Power Plant
- School
- Town Hall
- Village Hall
- Bike Routes
- Boat Launch
- Ped. Bridge
- Carry In Access
- Fishing Pier
- Parks
- Dam
- Wetlands
- Water
- 10 Foot Contours

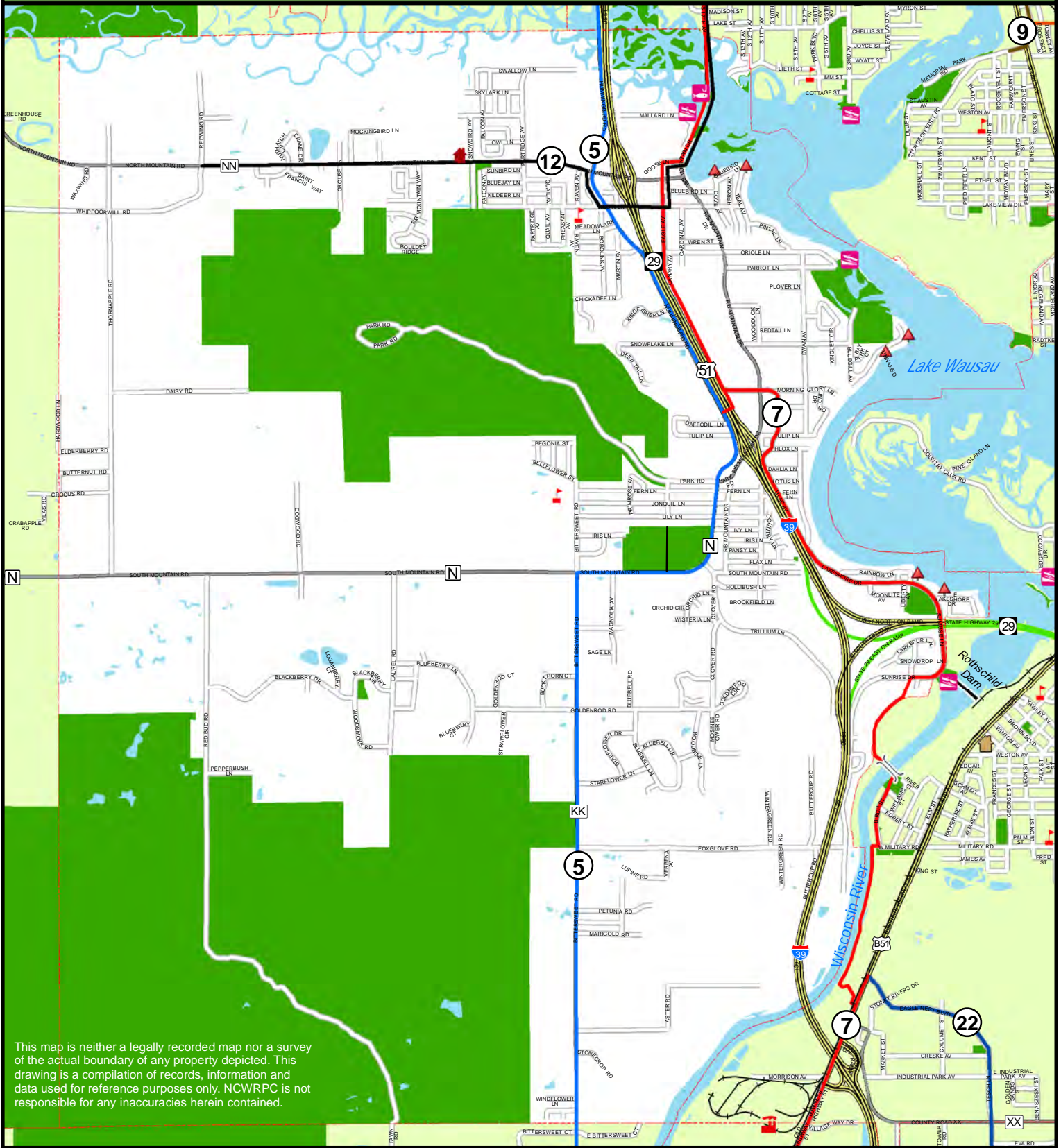


Printed On: 12/23/2014



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- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
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- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Power Plant
- School
- Town Hall
- Village Hall
- Bike Routes
- Boat Launch
- Ped. Bridge
- Carry In Access
- Fishing Pier
- Parks
- Dam
- Water



Printed On: 12/23/2014

Chapter 2 BACKGROUND OF RIB MOUNTAIN

A. INTRODUCTION

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

The area now constituting the Town of Rib Mountain was part of the Town of Weston until 1905. The Town was formed in 1905, and was a rural farm area called “Fleith” until 1930 when the name changed to Rib Mountain. Although the Town was initially settled as a rural agricultural area, it has evolved into a dynamic, growing suburban area to the City of Wausau.

Rib Mountain has a 2010 Census population of 6,825 people and is part of the Wausau urbanized area in Marathon County. Single family and multi-family housing is still being constructed, and commercial properties continue to turn over into new businesses due to their preferred easily accessible locations.

The natural features (e.g. wetlands, forest, wildlife, and steep slopes) are described and mapped in the Town of Rib Mountain Comprehensive Plan of 2005 (not part of this plan). The Wisconsin River segment that runs through Rib Mountain and all of Marathon County is an impaired water, because of atmospheric deposition of mercury mainly from fossil fuel fired power plants and PCB contamination. Waters in Rib Mountain are not listed as Areas of Special Natural Resource Interest, nor are they designated by DNR as outstanding resource waters or exceptional resource waters. The water resources, park locations, and road layout exist on Map 1.

B. LAND USE

The Town is located on 24.6 square miles of land along the western shore of the Wisconsin River. Rib Mountain State Park is surrounded by the Town. Most of the big box retailers in the Wausau area are along Rib Mountain Drive. Large lot subdivisions continue to grow throughout the Town. Hundreds of agricultural acres are still farmed in Town too.

C. DEMOGRAPHICS

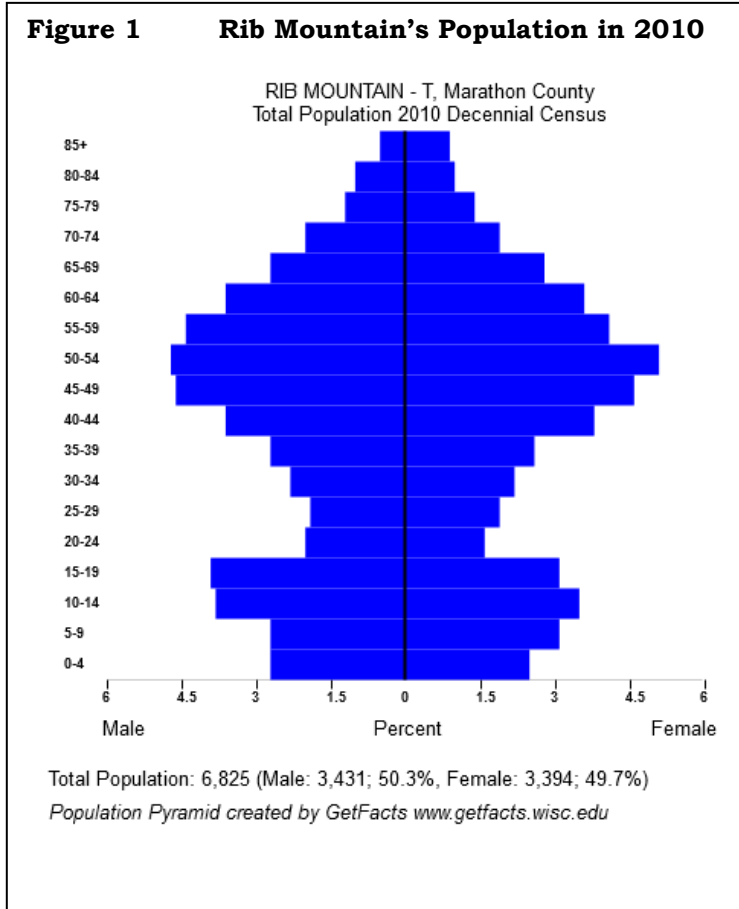
In 2010, Rib Mountain’s Census population was 6,825. By 2015, the Wisconsin Demographic Services Center projects that Rib Mountain’s population will increase by 70 people (1%), and is projected to increase by 230 people (3.4%) by 2020.

Table 1: Rib Mountain Population Projections

| 2010 Census | 2015 Projections | 2020 Projections | 2025 Projections |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 6,825 | 6,895 | 7,055 | 7,145 |

Source: U.S. Census, & WI DOA

Figure 1 is The Town of Rib Mountain's population pyramid that was created with 2010 U.S. Census data. The Town of Rib Mountain's population shows an almost equal amount of men to women in each age group. The bulges in Figure 1 show that families with children make up many of the residents. Children older than 19 are leaving Town, and are not coming back until they raise families of their own.



Demographic Trends

Table 3 shows a comparison between the last two U.S. Census counts for Rib Mountain. Families with young children under 5 years old continue to become residents in Rib Mountain. Latino and Hmong populations have both increased in the Town by ½ a percentage point and 2.6 percentage points respectively. Educational attainment over the last decade of Town residents has risen, with almost 1½ percentage point gain of those having a high school diploma, and a slight (0.5%) gain in residents with bachelor's degrees.

Table 3: Rib Mountain's Quick Demographics

| | 2000 | 2010 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Population | 7,556 | 6,825 |
| Persons under 5 years | 6.6% | 5.2% |
| Persons under 18 years | 30.2% | 25.4% |
| Persons 65 years and over | 9.8% | 15.4% |
| Female persons | 49.6% | 49.7% |
| White persons (not Hispanic) | 96.5% | 93.3% |
| Black persons | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| American Indian persons | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Asian persons | 2.7% | 5.3% |
| Hispanic or Latino persons | 0.5% | 1.0% |
| High school graduates or higher** | 91.7% | 93.1% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher** | 33.3% | 33.8% |
| Housing units | 2,769 | 2,761 |
| Persons Per Household | 2.78 | 2.57 |
| Median household income | \$66,337 | \$113,940 |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000 (SF1 & SF3), 2010 (SF1 & ACS)

**Percent of the population that is 25 years old and over.

The Office of Economic Advisors (OEA) within the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development creates countywide workforce profiles that include some demographic data. In 2009, OEA provided the following population perspective:

Population changes are made up of two components; natural and migration. Natural change computes births minus deaths, and migration looks at how many people moved into and out of an area. Marathon [County] has a balanced mix of both. Marathon [County's] natural growth was 3.8 percent, 0.3 percentage points higher than the state but 0.9 percentage points lower than the nation. Net migration, at 3.7 percent, was higher for the county than either the state or nation. Natural increases accounted for 4,730 new residents while migration added 4,626, a difference of about 100. The combination of natural and migration increases gives a nice mix of older and younger residents.

D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Town of Rib Mountain is part of the greater Wausau area, which is the main economic region within Marathon County. The Wausau Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes all of Marathon County.

Table 4 shows employment by industry in Rib Mountain and the Wausau MSA (Marathon County).

| | Rib Mountain | Marathon County |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| Ag, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting | 38 | 2,289 |
| Construction | 199 | 3,650 |
| Manufacturing | 605 | 15,399 |
| Wholesale trade | 82 | 2,265 |
| Retail trade | 596 | 8,374 |
| Transportation, warehousing, & utilities | 135 | 3,161 |
| Information | 22 | 924 |
| Finance & insurance, real estate | 476 | 5,494 |
| Professional, scientific, mgnt., admin., and waste mgnt. services. | 214 | 3,876 |
| Educational, health care, social assistance. | 738 | 15,147 |
| Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food service. | 134 | 4,880 |
| Public administration | 141 | 2,418 |
| Other services | 173 | 1,371 |

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2012

Table 5 shows the labor force of Town residents over the last two Census counts. Even through the 2008 Recession, unemployment has remained low among Town residents.

| | 2000 | 2010 |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Labor Force | 4,353 | 3,803 |
| Employed | 4,183 | 3,646 |
| Unemployed | 170 | 157 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.91% | 4.13% |
| Participation Rate | 76.2% | 69.5% |

Source: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010, & NCWRPC

Chapter 3 EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

A. PARKS and CONSERVANCY CLASSIFICATIONS

The following descriptions of each park type are from SCORP 2011-2016.

Linear Parks are trails that may have various lengths.

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

Neighborhood Parks: 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.

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

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

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

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

State Parks: State parks aim to preserve, protect, interpret, and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state. They are typically larger than county parks, as they serve larger numbers of people. State parks generally serve an area up to 150 miles in radius due to their destination features and amenities. They act as multi-purpose regional centers for active and passive recreation as dictated by the uses and facilities present in the park.

B. PARK FACILITIES IN RIB MOUNTAIN

The Town of Rib Mountain park system consists of parks maintained by the Town, along with two public school grounds, a county park, a county forest, and a state park. The Town only maintains Town parks, but provides input to the school district on how to improve both public school play areas.

Map 1 shows outdoor recreational opportunities within the Town.

Linear Parks

Water Trails – A water trail is a network of access points, resting places, and attractions for users of water craft on lakes and rivers. All navigable water is available to canoe on.

No marked water trails exist within or near the Town of Rib Mountain.

The Wisconsin River has a portage established on the west bank around the Rothschild Dam. There are 2 boat landings within the Town and 6 non-improved public access points, as shown on Map 1.

Gulliver's Landing Boat Launch: This is a boat launch across the street from Gulliver's Landing Restaurant. The park is a 20-foot paved shoulder to Mallard Lane, which provides about 18 car parking spots. On-street parallel parking is available for vehicles with trailers. A pier is available for 2 boats to dock to.

Rookery View Park: This 2 acre park is a peninsula surrounded by Lake Wausau. Facilities include an improved boat launch with gravel parking area for about 10 cars. About an acre of mowed lawn is available for picnics and viewing the rookery on Lake Wausau.

Domtar Company Boat Launch: This 8 acre boat launch is along the west bank of the Wisconsin River and owned & operated by the Domtar Company. Access to this boat launch is off Sunrise Lane in the Town of Rib Mountain and open to the public, however, please be aware of Rothschild Ordinance No. 12.13 relating to boating below the Rothschild Dam in the Wisconsin River.

Public Water Access Points: Every time a land subdivision occurs next to a public waterbody, then an access point must be established for the public to access that water body [236.16(3) Wisconsin Statutes]. There are 6 unimproved public access points to the Wisconsin River and Lake Wausau within Rib Mountain.

Snowmobile Trails – Marathon County has 884 miles of snowmobile trails that are maintained by multiple snowmobile clubs. These trails pass around the west side of Rib Mountain in the non-urban portions of the Town.

Bike Trails: A variety of bicycle improvements within Rib Mountain are described in Attachment J. Attachment E has a list from the Wausau MPO Bike Plan that describes when and how each bike enhancement may be completed.

Wausau Area Bike Routes: Ten color-coded and numbered bike routes cover the Wausau area, of which three are in Rib Mountain. See Map 2 for the routes.

Routes 5, 7, & 12 pass through Rib Mountain. Additional information about these routes is available online at: <http://www.bicyclewausau.org/index.html>

Attachment J shows when all the Rib Mountain bicycle improvements may be scheduled to occur.

Mini Parks

See "mini park" definition on page 12.

Flax Lane Tot Lot: This 0.609 acre park has a half sized basketball court in it.

Chellis Park: This 3 acre park includes both woodlands and wetlands as well as a recreation area that contains a picnic shelter, basketball court, playground, a walking trail, and a grassy play area.

Neighborhood Parks

See "neighborhood park" definition on page 12.

Liberty Park: This 14 acre park is owned by the Rib Mountain Sanitary District and leased to the Town of Rib Mountain for park use. Facilities include a playground, picnic shelter, two parking lots, a ball diamond, basketball court, two tennis courts, woodlands and open fields for unstructured play.

Rib Mountain Elementary School: This school district facility includes 5 acres of outdoor recreation amenities: a playground, volleyball court, 2 tennis courts, a basketball court, and an area that can either be used as 2 baseball diamonds or a playfield and soccer field. The Town Park Commission worked with the Wausau School District to develop the school's play area to meet school and town needs.

South Mountain School: This school district facility includes 25 acres of outdoor recreation amenities: playground, ice skating area, tennis courts, baseball diamond, soccer fields, and basketball courts. The Town Park Commission worked with the Wausau School District to develop the school's play area to meet school and town needs.

River Park: *The Wisconsin River pedestrian bridge connects Rib Mountain residents to this park in Rothschild.* This 5 acre Village of Rothschild park overlooks the Wisconsin River and is located at the corner of River and Williams Streets in Rothschild. Facilities in this park include a Little League size ball diamond, a soccer field, playground, and an open air shelter building with a concession kitchen, restrooms, and drinking fountain. A pedestrian trail with benches at various locations winds throughout the park and along the banks of the Wisconsin River. The pedestrian/bicycle bridge over the Wisconsin River connects the trails of the Village of Rothschild and Town of Rib Mountain. Pets are not allowed in the park.

Community Park

See "community park" definition on page 12.

Doepke Recreation Area: This 37.35 acre park has a parking lot for about 100 cars, a fitness trail, a little league baseball diamond, a softball diamond, an ice hockey rink and skating area, a soccer field, and vast wooded land.

Bluegill Bay County Park: This 68 acre county owned and operated park is considered a community park in addition to its county park status. County ownership is why it is a county park, but this park also contains a scenic natural feature (i.e. natural shoreline on Lake Wausau) which is made accessible to the public through the trail system in the park.

Special Use Area

See "special use area" definition on page 12.

Rookery View Park: This 2 acre peninsula provides an open field to bird watch from and a boat launch that is only open for winter vehicular access to Lake Wausau.

County Parks and Forests

See "county park" definition on page 12.

Bluegill Bay County Park: This 68 acre county owned and operated park has north and south sections that are only connected by a walking and biking path.

Facilities in the **north section** (enter from Oriole Lane) include double boat launch ramps with courtesy piers to access Lake Wausau year-round, benches to view Lake Wausau, picnic area, open shelter, flush toilets, drinking fountain, sand volleyball court, and wooded walking trails to access the south section of the park.

Facilities in the **south section** (enter from Cloverland Lane) include a 75 person capacity open shelter without electricity that is reservable. Vault toilets, well water hand pump, sand volleyball court, horseshoe pits, grills and a second smaller open shelter, playground, two handicapped accessible fishing piers, parking lot, and extensive trails through the woodlands.

Nine Mile County Forest: This is the crown jewel of the Marathon County forest system at just over 4,900 acres. Nine Mile is intensively managed for multiple uses including sustainable timber harvest, wildlife habitat, and a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities like hunting, hiking, mountain biking, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, snowmobiling, and snowshoeing.

There is a large formal parking area and Chalet building at the north portion of this unit, on Red Bud Road. The main trailhead starts here for a variety of uses.

The Chalet is a 175 person capacity reservable indoor pavilion. This cement block building has high, wood beamed ceilings, cement floor, seating for 95-100, a changing room, wood burner with firewood, ceiling fans, crank out windows with screens, indoor restrooms, 4 basin sink with hot & cold water, refrigerator, and a large counter area. An outdoor vault restroom located in the chalet parking lot on the west side is available when the chalet is not open. An outdoor drinking fountain, donated by the Wausau Wheelers, is available on the front of the Chalet.

Within the boundaries of Nine Mile is the Duane L. Corbin Shooting Range Park, located off of Rifle Road, in the southern portion of this unit. This shooting range has target and trap shooting, and an archery range with elevated shooting stations.

Two streams, Black Creek and Four-Mile Creek, thread part of their way through Nine-Mile Swamp, winding through open marsh and clumps of spruce. Nearby, mixed hardwoods, oak, and pine thrive on the uplands, alternating with large stands of aspen, the principal timber crop and a major source of food and cover for ruffed grouse and deer. These game species, as well as cottontails, snowshoe hare, waterfowl, and squirrels are actively pursued by hunters. The maintenance of waterfowl reservoirs, seeding of trails, planting of food and cover shrubs, and selective cutting of trees, all help to promote vigorous game and non-game wildlife populations.

A well maintained system of trails totaling over 30 miles (45 Km) allows easy access for recreation. All trails are closed to motorized vehicles, except in winter, for designated snowmobile/ATV trails. Cross-country skiers have more than 30 Km of one-way trails over a variety of terrain with loops suitable for the novice to expert skier. In the summer, the ski trails become an excellent mountain biking trail system. Horses are allowed on the snowmobile trail during the summer only. Blackberries, blueberries, and choke cherries are eagerly sought by berry pickers in the late summer and fall.

Nine Mile Forest Unit has 10 miles of single track mountain bike trails and 20 miles on the cross country trails, all riders 12 years and older require a daily or annual pass.

Cross country ski trails are double tracked with a skating lane and are generally one-way. Almost 4 miles (6.3 km) of trails are lighted nightly until 9 pm during the ski season. There are 30 km of beginner to expert, signed and mapped trails. Rental equipment is available, annual passes are offered, and pre-season and school/group discounts are available.

Skijoring (pulled on skis by dogs) is prohibited on ski trails.

Snowshoeing is allowed on the cross country trails, a snowshoeing pass is required. A 4 mile snowshoe trail is also available.

Dogs are allowed, except on groomed trails.

Camping is allowed with a permit issued in advance by the Forest Administrator.

All trails are closed to motorized vehicles, except for designated snowmobile/ATV trails.

Nine Mile Forest Unit has 10 miles of signed horseback riding trails.

Hunting is permitted and all state hunting regulations apply. Trapping is allowed no permit required.

State Park

See "state park" definition on page 13.

Rib Mountain State Park: This quartzite hill is one of the oldest geological formations on earth. Rib Mountain State Park is a premier day-use facility with picnicking, hiking trails and a reservable amphitheater. The top of the 60-foot observation tower offers spectacular views of the Wausau area and Wisconsin River.

Granite Peak Ski Area is on the north face of the mountain and offers downhill skiing and snowboarding during winter.

Hiking – There are more than 13 miles of hiking trails at Rib Mountain, with over eight miles accessible to people with disabilities. Pets are permitted in the park on the trails when on an 8-foot leash.

Picnicking is very popular at Rib Mountain. There are several picnic tables, two playgrounds and a reservable amphitheater at the park. Pets are not permitted in the picnic areas.

Open and closed hunting and trapping areas exist throughout the park. See the park's hunting regulations for further details.

Winter Activities – There are no groomed cross-country ski trails at the park. Winter hiking and snowshoeing are allowed in most areas of the park. About 1.5 miles of club-operated snowmobile trails travel through the park, however there is no access to the trails from the park.

Chapter 4

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

Recreational needs within the town were identified by collecting public input, reviewing past plans and ordinances, and creating a park Level Of Service assessment.

B. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business, Rib Mountain's staff, and Park Commission members have received public input about the parks. That input and staff's professional experience will also shape what changes are implemented.

Town Outdoor Recreation Survey Results

The Town outdoor recreation survey was available to residents for about a month (April 2014), and a good response rate was received.

- 47 people ripped out the yellow paper survey from the Town Bean and either mailed it or dropped it off at the Town Hall.
- 9 people completed a survey at the polling booth.
- 56 people completed the survey online.

All the paper surveys were imputed online so all the surveys could be tabulated together. The survey summary with additional comments is attached to this letter.

Here are the Top 3 Issues in Rib Mountain:

- 40 responses – Biking facilities comments.
- 34 responses – Walking facilities comments.
- 13 responses – Doepke Park comments
- 13 responses – Lake Wausau comments.
- 12 responses – No swimming pool or beach in Rib Mountain.
- 9 response – Hunting or gun range concerns.
- 6 response – No camping comments.
- 5 response – Dog waste problem.
- 4 response – Dog park needed.

See Attachment K for a summary of the survey results.

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.

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

Universal accessibility is making facilities (e.g. tables, drinking fountains, and restrooms) accessible to people with limited mobility. Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards are followed when purchasing or modifying facilities for universal accessibility. Each park description starting on page 12 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. Park Design Criteria

Parks of any size are useful, but when land is set aside in subdivision plats for future parks, then the appropriate size and reason for the park needs to be established. Park design criteria become useful when deciding on a communities' *official map* (§62.23(6) *WI. Stats.*) where future parks should be.

Park design criteria is described in *Attachment A* for the full variety of park types.

Each park classification contains the following:

- Definition,
- Size Objectives;
- Service Area Objectives;
- Location Objectives;
- Space, and Design;
- Orientation; and
- Function.

2. Park Service Areas

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. Just like schools, park types (mini, neighborhood, and community) are provided for each life cycle, and therefore each park type must cover every resident.

Park and Recreation Designs

Attachment A

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

Map 3 illustrates how well Town residents are served by the various parks within and outside of the Town that serve Town residents. The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) provides the following guidelines for park placement:

- Mini park service area: ½-mile radius, or a population of 2,000-3,000;
- Neighborhood park service area: 1 mile radius, or a population of 2,000-5,000 (every neighborhood park serves both as a mini and a neighborhood park);
- Elementary school grounds service area: same as *neighborhood parks*, because in Rib Mountain both elementary school grounds have the same level of playgrounds and play areas similar to *neighborhood parks*, so their service areas are the same;
- Community park service area: 2-5 mile radius (shown on Map 3 with a neighborhood service area and a mini park service area, because they serve as neighborhood parks and as whole community parks);
- County and State park service areas are larger than the community they are located within.

3. Level of Service

A Level Of Service (LOS) approach is used to identify 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 (e.g. 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 two 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 buffers between uses.
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.

Park acreage in TABLE 7 shows how Rib Mountain's park system (including schools, county parks, and neighboring community parks) compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. The average park sizes for Rib Mountain are in line with State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification.

| Classification | SCORP Recommendation | Rib Mountain average park size |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mini | 0.5 – 5* acres | 1.80 acres |
| Neighborhood | 5 – 25 acres | 12.25 acres |
| Community | 25+ acres | 52.7 acres |

Source: WDNR, & NCWRPC

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

Parks are listed by classification starting on page 13 of this plan.

Rookery Park (2 acres) was added between 2000 and 2010, and 278 more houses were added. The Town of Rib Mountain’s 2000 Census population was 7,556, and decreased to 6,825 in 2010.

This is the formula used in TABLE 8 to create the acres per 1,000 people, which is the Level of Service (LOS):

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

| Park Classification | 2000 | | 2010 | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total Acres | Acres per 1,000 people | Total Acres | Acres per 1,000 people |
| Mini | 3.6 | 0.47 | 3.6 | 0.53 |
| Neighborhood | 49 | 6.48 | 49 | 7.18 |
| Community | 105.4 | 13.95 | 105.4 | 15.44 |
| Total | 160 | 20.9 | 160 | 23.15 |

Source: NCWRPC

Rib Mountain had a 21.18 town-wide Level Of Service (LOS) in 2000, which increased to 23.44 by 2010 because the Town’s population declined. An LOS of at least 20 is what most communities aim for, but this is only one of three parts of the picture for determining if adequate parkland exists; the other two parts are space within a park (1. Park design), and location (2. Park Service Area).

Summary of Needs Driven Park Planning

This is a summary of the above three parts (*park design criteria, park service areas, and level of service*) of *Needs Driven Park Planning* as it applies in Rib Mountain.

- A. Park Design Criteria (space within each park) – All of Rib Mountain’s parks appear to meet these criteria for space and facilities within each park, and that is why they fall into specific park categories. Within existing parks, there was no analysis done regarding if enough activity space (e.g. number of tennis courts, number of ball fields) was available within each park, although no deficiencies were identified in the Town’s outdoor recreation survey results in Attachment K. There is a shortage of parks, which is identified in the Park Service Area below.

- B. Park Service Area (park location) – Map 3 shows the park service areas. Every residential neighborhood needs to be covered with a mini park and a neighborhood park. The far southern area of Town and area west of Rib Mountain will not be served with neighborhood parks, and it will also take some time to provide mini parks in those areas (numbered VII and VIII).

Several residential areas are significantly farther away from their nearest park than what SCORP standards suggest as adequate.

The Town is populated by two subdivision types – suburban residential (less than ½ acre lots) and rural residential (1+ acres). Residents are spread out in the rural residential area noted in areas VI & VII below. All areas will be served with parks per the area descriptions below:

(Match the Roman numerals below to those on Map 3.)

- “**I**” – This area encompasses all the residential subdivisions off of CTH NN that are west of Rib Mountain Elementary. These neighborhoods are outside the ½ mile radius from Rib Mountain Elementary. **Recommendation:** Town to add a mini park on the Town Hall grounds, and pursue constructing an 8-foot wide asphalt path in or alongside of the CTH NN right-of-way from the Town Hall, west to at least Rib Mountain Way. **Long term recommendation:** Add a mini park, west of Grouse Lane to serve the remaining area, along with continuing the potential multi use path from Town Hall, parallel to CTH NN. The Town’s Comprehensive Plan predicts that additional housing will be constructed west of Grouse Lane, so as additional housing is created, also create the mini park.

- “**II**” – This neighborhood is along both sides of Rib Mountain Drive between the ½ mile services areas of Rib Mountain Elementary and Bluegill Bay County Park. Residents in this area can still access either park, with no trips longer than 1 mile. **Recommendation:** No improvements necessary.

- “**III**” – This neighborhood is sandwiched between Lake Wausau and I-39. The longest trip to either Bluegill Bay County Park or Liberty Park is 1.25 miles. The area is underserved by *mini* parks that local kids can enjoy. For the foreseeable future, residents in this area will walk longer distances to either of the closest parks. **Recommendation:** Add a path between houses to connect Tulip Lane with Phlox Lane to make that walking distance shorter. **Long term recommendation:** Add a mini park in this area. *(See possible locations in Recommendation chapter.)*

“IV” – This neighborhood is bound by I-39 on the east, and Rib Mountain State Park on the west. All of these residential pockets west of the commercial uses along CTH R, lead out to the multiuse path on CTH R, so safe off street access to *neighborhood* parks is good. But this same area is not served by a mini park, where walking distances top 1.5 miles from homes in this area to the nearest park, which are too long. **Recommendation:** Add a mini park in this area.

“V” – This neighborhood is home to the Town Fire Department, has high voltage power lines cutting through it, and is sandwiched in between I-39, CTH N, and Trillium Lane. The area is served by a mini park that is next to I-39, which is very noisy. The Town owns two buildable parcels near the fire station. **Recommendation:** Add a mini park on Town land at the corner of Rib Mountain Drive and South Mountain Road (1 block southeast of the fire station). This new park will also serve residents in the next area (“VI” described below).

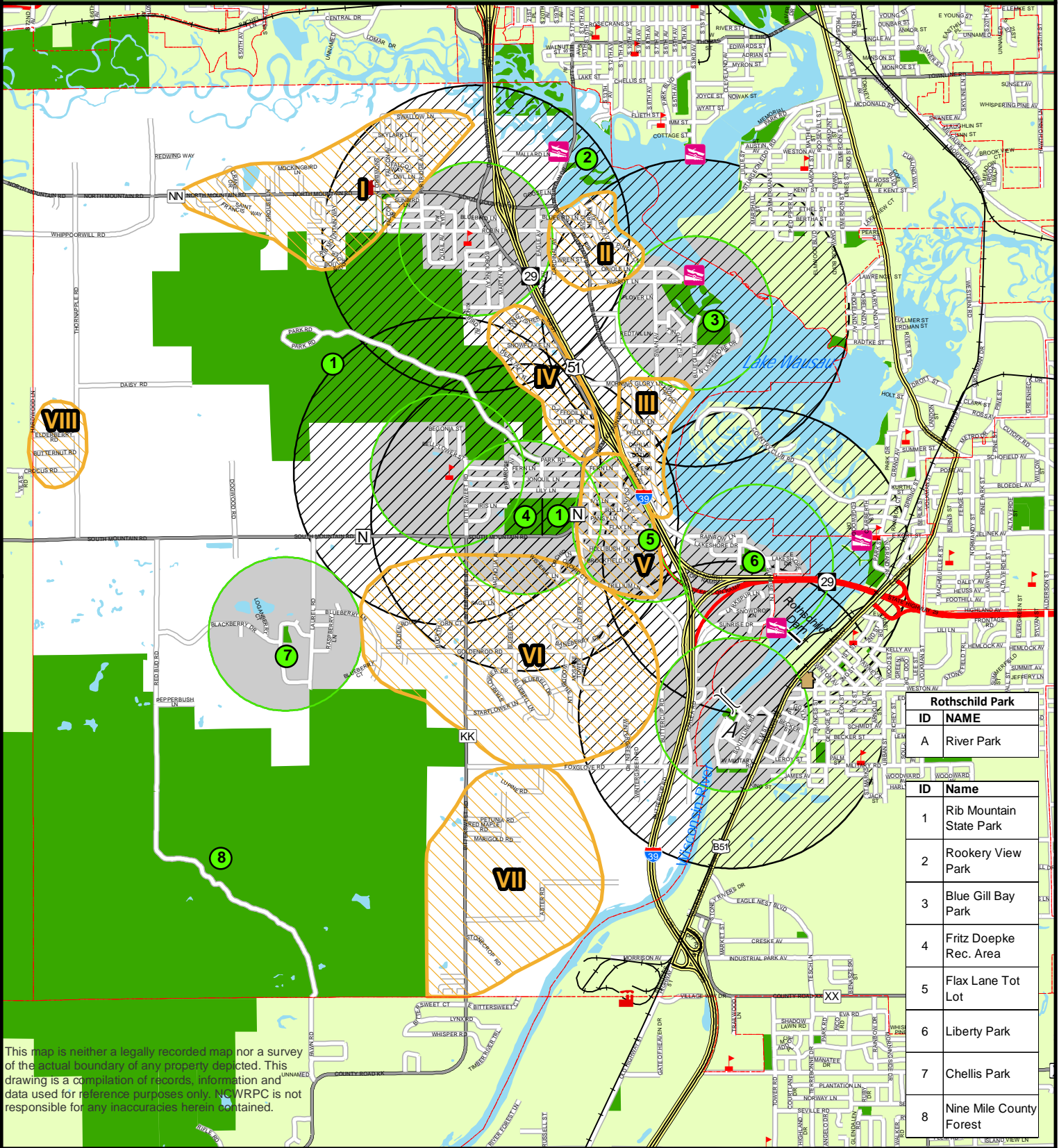
“VI” – This neighborhood is almost all the residential areas bound by CTH N to the north and Foxglove Road to the south. Many 2 mile one-way trips to the nearest park exist. **Recommendation: Town to add 1 mini park and 1 neighborhood park to cover existing and future homes in this area. The mini park should be west of CTH KK, and the neighborhood park should be east of CTH KK.** The neighborhood park will act as both a *mini* park (per page 11) and a *neighborhood* park (per page 11) for *service area* (Map 3) requirements. Based upon other *neighborhood* parks serving Rib Mountain, this neighborhood park should have at least 5 acres of buildable land in it.

“VII” – This area includes all the subdivisions south of Foxglove Road. No parks are within walking distance of any of these residents. **Long term recommendation: Add a mini park in this area.**

“VIII” – This subdivision is off of Thornapple Rd. No parks are within walking distance of any of these residents. **Long term recommendation: Add a mini park in this area.**

C. Level Of Service (amount of parks for the population) – When you take into account the school grounds and the county park, then Rib Mountain has a high amount of park acreage per resident.

- Park acreages within each park are appropriate in size per Table 7 and serve their respective neighborhoods well.
- Among the developed parks in Rib Mountain, features within each park (identified in Chapter 3) have enough space to function properly, are well maintained, and have unprogrammed buffer space between uses.
- Parks are located in areas that have scenic beauty and do not have physical barriers for neighbors to access them. For example: River Park in Rothschild now connects to Rib Mountain over the recently built Wisconsin River pedestrian bridge, and therefore now counts as providing park coverage to some residents in Rib Mountain.



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.

| Rothschild Park | |
|-----------------|------------|
| ID | NAME |
| A | River Park |

| ID | Name |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Rib Mountain State Park |
| 2 | Rookery View Park |
| 3 | Blue Gill Bay Park |
| 4 | Fritz Doepke Rec. Area |
| 5 | Flax Lane Tot Lot |
| 6 | Liberty Park |
| 7 | Chellis Park |
| 8 | Nine Mile County Forest |

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Minor Civil Divisions
- Parks
- Boat Launch
- Ped. Bridge
- Power Plant
- School
- Town Hall
- Village Hall
- Dam
- Water

- Park Service Areas*
- Neighborhood Parks 1 Mile
 - Mini Parks 0.5 Mile
 - Neighborhood See Plan pg.21

0.25 0.125 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

Printed On: 12/23/2014

Chapter 5

OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES

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

Goal 1 – Provide facilities for bicycle and pedestrian use.

Objectives

1. Cooperate with WisDOT to choose the best bicycling and walking accommodations for WisDOT road projects. State and federal highway projects now must comply with the Complete Streets law that requires site specific bicycling and walking accommodations within certain levels of reconstruction.
2. Cooperate with County Highway Department to improve bicycle accommodations on all county highways.
3. Install sidewalk connections along and across Rib Mountain Drive.
4. Consider making all roads classified as collectors or arterials pedestrian and bicycle friendly. Many main roads in the Town do not have a safe place to walk or bike outside of the travel lane.
5. Consider requiring bicycle parking at each employer in the Town.

Goal 2 – Improve water access throughout the Town.

Objectives

1. Mark public water access points within the Town (e.g. 6 points along the Wisconsin River).
2. Develop kayak launch within an existing park in the Town. This launch could be at Gulliver’s Landing, or Bluegill Bay County Park.
3. Protect shore fishing areas on Wisconsin River by restricting boat traffic near pier. Placing “boats keep out” buoys near shore and dock fishing sites would reinforce the regulation.

Goal 3 – Maintain the existing quality park level of service as the community grows.

Objectives

1. Continue improving and expanding Doepke Park to maintain it as the Town’s premier community park.
2. Continue utilizing and exploring additional opportunities to work with other public and private entities for services. This includes working with the county and state parks within the Town, and with other organizations that may want to host events or build recreation facilities that may fit within existing parks.
3. Continue to add parks to serve new residential developments.

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

There are a variety of strategies available for implementing this plan. Chapter 7 provides a wide variety of implementation techniques to use. By using the following recommendations, and implementation techniques in Chapter 7, Rib Mountain can improve and preserve outdoor recreation for current residents and future generations.

The following recommendations are listed in priority order:

Bone and Joint Trail

On the eastern base of Rib Mountain is the Bone and Joint Trail that connects some street parking with the Rib Mountain trail that goes to the top of Rib Mountain. Parking at the mountain's base has been expanded, and is still not enough for the high volume of users – both during the day and on weekends.

Short Term (2015-2016):

Extend the CTH R asphalt path along the driveway to access Immanuel Baptist Church's (IBC) parking lot, which is available for public parking when there are no church services. See potential path design in Attachment L.

Long Term (2016-2019):

Seek additional public/private partnerships to establish trailhead parking sites around the Town.

Doepke Park

Doepke Park receives extensive use by Town residents and many people also consider it a regional park due to its draw of users from a variety of other municipalities.

Recreational Pressure:

- Parking can be an issue on weekends and during special events. Expanded parking is necessary.

Where is this demand coming from? Part of the parking issue is due to bikers, hikers, and children in strollers. With the large volume of families living out off of Hwy KK, Foxglove, and Goldenrod, there is no safe pedestrian opportunities out there for any of those neighborhoods. Many residents are also using Doepke's parking lot as a trail head so they can use the wide paths that start here and continue north along CTH R.

Recommendation: Develop additional parking within the park, and seek private property partnerships where a trailhead may be created for public parking to use bike trails.

- Regarding playground equipment usage, there are many times when the playground is beyond capacity. The small child swings are always busy. Kids are waiting in line to use the swings, and seating for parents is non-existent (due to kids using them while they wait).

Recommendations:

1. Advertise other parks (especially South Mountain Elementary) on a kiosk near the playground.
 2. Instead of adding another playground in Doepke Park, consider creating the additional parks that are recommended later in this chapter, so that playgrounds are closer to where people live, and therefore will not need to drive to Doepke Park.
 3. Add benches inside playground fence.
- Lack of shelter, shade, and picnic accommodations.

Doepke Park is currently designed only for sporting events and active recreation. There is no covered outdoor seating within Doepke Park. Liberty Park has a nice shelter.

Recommendation: Consider adding a covered picnic pavilion to either or both sides of the main food concession and restroom building.

The congested use at Doepke Park partially corresponds with a lack of mini parks serving residents in the Town, as shown on Map 3.

County Highway KK – Bicycle Path Alternative

CTH KK has 5-foot asphalt paved shoulders on both sides, and is well used by bicyclists. After two bicyclist deaths along this road, the community wants a safer way to ride their bikes generally in the CTH KK area.

A short term recommendation to make CTH KK safer is to add *bicycle friendly rumble strip (approved by WisDOT & WI Bike Fed.)* to both white lines and the centerline. Work with the Marathon County Highway Department and the Wausau MPO Bike & Ped. Committee to recommend installing this rumble strip that is half the width of the usual rumble strip, and the white line rumble strip is also only used like a “dashed line” to provide non-rumble strip pavement for bikes to ride into the travel lane to avoid hazards like roadkill on the shoulder.

Attachment F has a map showing a potential off-road bike path to parallel CTH KK. This alternative would be in addition to continuing to allow riding on CTH KK. Families with children and less adventurous bicyclists would prefer to use the alternative trail vs. CTH KK.

Rib Mountain Bike & Pedestrian Improvements

Continue to implement and amend the bicycle and pedestrian improvements shown on the Rib Mountain Bike & Pedestrian Improvements Map. See Attachment J.

Extend multi-use path to connect Doepke Park with South Mountain Elementary. See Attachment M.

Pave Wide Shoulders For Bicycle & Pedestrian Use

People live in Rib Mountain because they want to have urban amenities but still feel like they live in nature, so not many curbs or sidewalks exist in residential areas.

Traffic volumes are low on most residential streets in Rib Mountain, so no sidewalks or paths are recommended (see #5 in table below) along residential streets.

Traffic volumes on all the minor arterial roads (e.g. NN), and collector roads (e.g. CTH N, Lilac Ave, and Sunrise Dr) are almost all too high to accommodate bicycles and pedestrians without paved shoulders.

The recommendation is to add at least 5-foot (6-foot or off-street path is better) asphalt paved shoulders to all arterial and collector roads within the Town of Rib Mountain.

| ROAD or HIGHWAY SUITABILITY FOR BICYCLES, 2014* | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Town of Rib Mountain | | | | | | |
| Road | Segment ID | Length (miles) | Pavement Width (feet) | ADT +/- CL = AADT** | % Truck Traffic | Suitability Rating |
| CTH NN, west of Partridge Ave | 1 | 2.5 | 34 | 6200 + 0 = 6200 | Up to 9% | Fair |
| N Mtn. Rd | 2 | 0.25 | 43 | 8100 + 800 = 8900 | 15% | Poor |
| Lilac Ave | 3 | 0.25 | 24 | 3900 + 800 = 4700 | Up to 9% | Poor |
| Lilac Ave | 4 | 0.5 | 30 | 3900 + 800 = 4700 | Up to 9% | Poor |
| Sunrise Dr | 5 | 1 | 28 | 710 + 800 = 1510 | Up to 5% | Good |
| CTH N | 6 | 2 | 24 | 4000 + 100 = 4100 | Up to 10% | Poor |
| CTH KK | 7 | 3 | 34 | 3600 + 100 = 3700 | Up to 12% | Good |

* Rating calculated by NCWRPC from tables in WisDOT's Wisconsin Rural Bicycle Planning Guide.
 ** ADT = Average Daily Travel; CL = additional factor for solid Center Line (no passing); AADT = Adjusted Annual Daily Traffic.

Rib Mountain Drive Sidewalks

Walking is by far the most popular outdoor activity in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan lists walking for pleasure as having 87.7% of the population enjoying it.

Recommendation:

1. Continue to install sidewalks on both sides of Rib Mountain drive where there is right-of-way to do so.

2. Cooperate with retail properties along Rib Mountain Drive to connect private sidewalks to adjacent properties and to connect with the Town's sidewalks.
See sample of sidewalk fixes in Attachment G.

Add New Parks

Needs driven park planning, pages 19-23, identified where deficiencies in the system exist. See the summary on page 22.

New Neighborhood or Community Park

In addition to the **recommendations** and **long term recommendations** below, the Town envisions adding another neighborhood or community level park somewhere in the Town. This potential park may be on land that the Town already owns or on land that becomes available for such a use. The site may be a joint use for the Public Works Department to store material, or for the Fire Department to practice, and the potential park uses may include disc golf, a dog park, mountain biking park, ball diamonds, soccer fields, or any number of additional uses.

Recommendation / long term recommendation: If the park is designed to have uses consistent with what a neighborhood park would have (see page 12), then make sure at least 5 buildable acres are available. If the park will have uses consistent with a community park (see page 12), then make sure at least 25 total acres are part of the park.

Here are the **recommendations** (next 5-years) and **long term recommendations** (beyond 5-years, unless the opportunity arises sooner to satisfy this need):

Official Map – Consider placing future park locations on the official map (Sec. 62.23(6) Wis. Stats) for the Town of Rib Mountain. An official map may be amended to move a park so that a housing development can fit an area, but then the Town can require just compensation (an equivalent amount of buildable land) to move the park.

“I” – Recommendation: Town to add a mini park on the Town Hall grounds, and pursue constructing an 8-foot wide asphalt path in or alongside of the CTH NN right-of-way from the Town Hall, west to at least Rib Mountain Way. **Long term recommendation:** Add a mini park, west of Grouse Lane to serve the remaining area, along with continuing the potential multi use path from Town Hall, parallel to CTH NN. The Town's Comprehensive Plan predicts that additional housing will be constructed west of Grouse Lane, so as additional housing is created, also create the mini park.

“II” – Recommendation: No improvements necessary.

“III” – Recommendation: Add a path between houses to connect Tulip Lane with Phlox Lane to make that walking distance shorter. **Long term recommendation:** Add a mini park in this area. *(See possible locations in Recommendation chapter.)*

- A. Vacant residential parcel – flat buildable parcel with trees is highly desirable. If landowner wishes to sell parcel, then a playground could be installed in the southern half of parcel, and a small open play field on the north half of the property could exist.

- B. Open commercial parcel – less desirable due to expense of purchasing commercial property, and no landscaping exists, which would also add expense.
- C. Strip of land that is privately owned by adjacent land owners – could be an easy location to add an 8 foot wide asphalt path. This would provide a shorter distance (and more scenic than Lilac Ave) for residents south of Phlox Lane to walk or bike to Bluegill Bay County Park.



Source: NCWRPC, and Photo from Google.

“IV” – Recommendation: Add a mini park in this area. Based upon other mini parks serving Rib Mountain, this mini park should have at least 1/2 acre of buildable land in it.

“V” – Recommendation: The Flax Lane Tot Lot exists next to the expressway, which is very noisy. Since the Town owns two other parcels in this area, then this recommendation is to keep the tot lot until the facilities need replacement, and build a new larger mini park on Town land at the corner of Rib Mountain Drive and South Mountain Road (1 block southeast of the fire station). This new park will also serve residents in area “VI.”

The Town also owns another parcel at the east end of Ivy Lane under the power lines. Sell this parcel to help finance the new park.

“VI” – Recommendation: Town to add 1 mini park and 1 neighborhood park to cover existing and future homes in this area. The mini park should be west of CTH KK, and the neighborhood park should be east of CTH KK. The neighborhood park will act as both a *mini* park (per page 11) and a *neighborhood* park (per page 11) for *service area* (Map 3) requirements. Based upon other *neighborhood* parks serving Rib Mountain, this neighborhood park should have at least 5 acres of buildable land in it.

“VII” – Long term recommendation: Add a mini park in this area. Based upon other mini parks serving Rib Mountain, this mini park should have at least 1/2 acre of buildable land in it.

“VIII” – Long term recommendation: Add a mini park in this area. Based upon other mini parks serving Rib Mountain, this mini park should have at least 1/2 acre of buildable land in it.

Marking Public Water Access Sites

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

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

County Park Signs

Bluegill Bay Park does not have any signs on Rib Mountain Drive. There are two unconnected entrances to Bluegill Bay Park, with only one entrance leading to the boat launch.

This recommendation is to request that the county install one set of brown colored highway grade signs on Rib Mountain Drive for both county park entrances. A boat launch symbol should be added to the set of new park signs leading to the **north section** of the park, and a “no boat launch access” or a boat launch symbol with a line through it should be added to the signs leading to the **south section** to show that there is no access to the boat launch from the south.

IMBA Ride Center

Rib Mountain is at the center of a variety of potential mountain biking facilities that would make the Wausau area an IMBA Ride Center. The CWOCC chapter of IMBA (International Mountain Biking Association) created their long range plan for mountain biking in the Wausau area, and presented it to a variety of groups in the summer of 2013. Generally, the recommendations below are parts of this long range plan, or were recently discussed, that could be implemented in the Town of Rib Mountain.

Mountain biking by the numbers (per CWOCC):

- More than 1 in 5 Americans 16 and over mountain bike.
- By number of outings, biking is the favorite outdoor activity of American kids aged 6-17.
- There are 1 ½ times more mountain bikers than golfers in America.

IMBA Member Profile

- Male (86%).
- 37 years old (median).
- 71% college or post-graduate degree.
- \$62,000 median household income.
- 33% have \$75,000 median household income.

The following infrastructure is recommended to support a local bicycling public, along with creating an official IMBA Ride Center, which would be a large tourism draw:

Bicycle 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 I. The amount of space needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

Bike-friendly Lodging

Specific easy to provide bike facilities at each bike friendly hotel is important when enticing people to visit the local trails. Ride Center Evaluation Criteria has this statement for lodging:

“Hotels, motels, or campgrounds must have bike washes, secure bike storage, and/or allow bikes in rooms. At least 25% of available rooms/sites are to be bicycle friendly within the region near the Ride Center.”

NCWRPC Note: A bicycle wash should just use standard municipal water pressure when designating an area to wash bikes. High pressured wash stations could cause damage by forcing abrasives into bike bearings.

Granite Peak Ski Area

The ski area operates under a lease agreement with the Wisconsin DNR. Unlike the state park, which prohibits mountain bike use, the ski hill lease has wording specific to the possibility of mountain bike trails within the leased area. Given the expansion of the facilities over the last decade it is reasonable to imagine that Granite peak would consider summertime activities.

Benefits: Ski hill leased area is approximately 400 acres, which would provide for a significant amount of trails. Given the elevation, access to chairlifts, and updated base facilities, Granite Peak could offer gravity based flow trails unlike anywhere in Wisconsin. A freeride park may be possible also.

Drawbacks: The terrain is rugged and rocky with very little topsoil. Trail construction could be very costly. The trails on the ski leased property will remain isolated unless a change to the State Park Master Plan can be implemented to facilitate additional trails outside of the ski hill property and connectivity to Nine Mile.

Trail Type: Gravity based flow trail for all ability levels and advanced downhill trails. Lift served and base trail (ride up) access. Freeride Park.

Rib Mountain State Park

At 1500 acres the park is a significant large tract of land that flanks the west side of the Wausau metropolitan area. Already home to an amphitheater, picnic areas, and 13 miles of hiking trail where scenic overlooks are abundant. Limited access for hunting and trapping is also allowed.

Benefits: Very large tract of land already available for public use could provide for significant mileage of trail. Incredible elevation gain found nowhere else in Wisconsin. Close proximity to the metro area would allow residents and visitors to ride to the park. There is potential for connectivity to existing mountain bicycling facilities at Nine Mile County Forest to the south.

Drawbacks: The current Master Plan for the park specifically writes out the possibility for mountain bike trails. A change to the master plan would require a full amendment process, which will be lengthy. While the topography is excellent there is a lack of topsoil as the majority of Rib Mountain is made up of quartzite making trail construction expensive. A State Natural Area virtually cuts the park in half. Getting access to build trails in designated Natural Areas will be difficult. Other user groups have voiced opposition to mountain bike trails at the mere rumor of mountain bicycle access.

Trail Types: Flow trail and XC trail.

Rib Mountain to Nine Mile Recreation Area

A link between Rib Mountain State Park & Granite Peak Ski Area to Nine Mile Recreation area is possible through trail along the southern border of Rib Mountain State Park and easements on private property and access through Town of Wausau property just north of Nine Mile. This link will also serve as an off road corridor from the southwest edge of the residential portion of the Town of Rib Mountain.

Benefits: Connector trail will allow for expanded riding opportunities by allowing mountain bikers to access multiple trail clusters all by bicycle. The

connector trail will also allow for residents to ride to mountain bike facilities at Rib Mountain and Nine Mile without having to drive to the trail head.

Drawbacks: Mountain bike access will have to be granted for Rib Mountain State Park and numerous easements granted for crossing private lands. A wetland area on the north side of Nine Mile will have to be crossed to make the connection possible.

Trail Type: XC trail for all ability levels and/or multi-use trail for hiking/biking

Mosinee Hill

Mosinee hill lies just to the south of Rib Mountain along the west side of Interstate 39 in the Town of Rib Mountain. Rising approximately 375 feet above the surrounding area this is the second most significant elevation in the Wausau area. The hill is primarily wooded with some residential areas on the northwest side and along Foxglove Road, which crosses just south of the peak. All of the property of interest is privately owned.

Benefits: Excellent wooded property with significant elevation change. Close proximity to the metro area and existing paved bicycle/pedestrian paths would allow for many mountain bicyclists to ride from home to the trailhead. Some of this land could be utilized for mountain bike connectors to link the metro area to Nine Mile Recreation Area. Potential for multiuse trails as the views from the hill would be attractive for other user groups.

Drawbacks: All of the land on Mosinee Hill is privately owned making easements or acquisition of the properties very expensive and time consuming. The primary land of interest (approximately 600 acres) is divided among 12 different property owners adding to the complexity of access or acquisition. Many residential homes are located on portions of the hill.

Trail Type: Flow trail and XC trail for all ability levels. Potential for multiuse or hiking only trail to take advantage of the views from the top.

Wausau School Forest

The Wausau School District owns and operates the School Forest located adjacent to Nine Mile County Forest to the southwest. The forest is over 400 acres of pine and hardwoods bordering the west bank of the Wisconsin River. The School Forest is also home to cabins, wildlife museum, obstacle course and rappelling tower.

Benefits: Large tract of mature forest that is publicly owned. Close proximity to existing mountain bike facilities and provide for a portion of a connector trail from Rib Mountain/Rothschild to Nine Mile. There already are existing nature trails on a portion of the property but the west side is relatively undeveloped with some little utilized double track trail. A snowmobile trail also runs through the west end of the property (south to north). Teaming with the school district could help spur a school based mountain bike program.

Drawbacks: Area available for trails would not likely be the entire forest and much of the property is flat. The east side of the property has a lot of low lying flood plain along the Wisconsin River that could make trail building difficult.

Trail Type: Gateway trail in much of the west side pine forested area and north of highway KK. Connector trail to link Rib Mountain/Rothschild to Nine Mile Recreation Area.

NCWRPCE Note: This Liberty Park facility idea is not in the CWOCC plan, but was brought up for discussion after that plan was created:

Liberty Park

Summer recreation here includes tennis, nature trails, sand volleyball, baseball and has open field play too, and is next to a regional bicycle trail.

Benefits: Good sized park at 14 acres. Nearly level land to build upon.

Drawbacks: Park may not be large enough for bike park facilities without clearing some trees. Undeveloped park area may not be large enough for a traditional pump track. Constant expressway noise exists next to park.

Trail Type: Freeride Park

Bicycle 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. Many Town destinations are clustered along Rib Mountain Drive, and they are close enough to residential areas so that many types and abilities of riders can bike to them.

The Town may want to consider creating a bicycle parking ordinance. Bicycle trails now run throughout several parts of the Town, but few places provide bicycle parking. Therefore, now is the time to provide guidance and a timeline to establishing 1) where, 2) how much, and 3) what type of bicycle parking each employer would provide in the Town (both public and private). Bicycle rack design guidelines in **Attachment I** are a good start for anyone wanting to provide bicycle parking now that would probably comply with potential future regulations.

Recreation Safety (911)

Accidents are a part of life. From a physical injury to recreational equipment breaking down, people will need help, and they expect the authorities to find them.

Work with the Marathon County Emergency Management Department to verify that official Town trails, parks, and water access points are geo-located in the 911 system. For example: if a person calls from a water access point along the Wisconsin River between houses, then a map of the area's access points would show up on the 911 screen.

B. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 2014-2019

Capital improvements to parks are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park. This list of capital improvement projects was created by the Park Commission.

General Town Projects:

- Add park benches along paved pedestrian trails:
 - Between I-39 & big box retailers;
 - Doepke Park trail;
 - Wisconsin River Pedestrian Bridge path; and
 - At Wisconsin River dam boat launch.
- Add bike racks at all parks.
- Create a bike park in an area along Bike Route #7, between Liberty Park and River Park (Rothschild).
- Update Town website to add links to state and county parks within Town, and to link to County Park activities. Providing links to Wausau's pools and both area aquatic centers would provide new residents with additional swimming options. Many people are expecting the Town to provide recreational services that are provided by other governmental bodies.

Kayak Launches

- Add a kayak launch at Gulliver's Landing boat launch, or possibly at Rookery View Park. Adequate launch area and vehicle parking will need to be identified before a final site is chosen.
- Work with County to add kayak launch at Bluegill Bay County Park, and D.C. Everest County Park.
- Work with Rothschild to add kayak launch at Pavilion Park.

Doepke Park improvements:

- Create shelters with and without grills.
- Install pedestrian benches along trail.
- Install benches inside the playground fence.
- Install informational kiosk along path leading to playgrounds, which identifies other parks to use when Doepke Park is busy.
- Expand trail into adjacent Rib Mountain Park parcel.
- Add more shade trees.
- Add disc golf holes for practice.

Liberty Park improvements:

- Replace park boundary markers, used to keep cars off the grass, with boulders.

- Move wooden park sign toward Lakeshore Drive to provide better visibility of the sign, or drastically prune bushes on both sides of the sign. The bushes are blocking the sign from view until you are perpendicular to the sign on the road.
- Install new or remove the “caution park area” sign on Lakeshore Drive, which is west of the main driveway facing eastbound traffic.
- Install two pet waste cleaning stations. One pet station at the end of Moonlite Lane on the park side of Liberty Street, and the other pet station near the parking lot on the tennis court side off of Lakeshore Drive.
- Fence in the seldom used soccer field to create a dog park. Add two entrances – one off of Moonlite Ave, with the other closest to the sand volleyball court. Provide pet waste stations at each entrance, and benches on both the west and east ends.
- Remove poison ivy.
- Add a second picnic shelter north of the parking area by the tennis courts. Maintain a portable restroom somewhere on the tennis court side of the park.
- Add a permanent restroom building, with drinking fountain, between playground and sand volleyball court.

South Mountain Schoolyard improvements:

- Work with School District to improve tennis court fence, so that tennis balls no longer roll under the fence.

Chapter 7

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

Shoreland Zoning

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

Public Access to Waterways

Rib Mountain is part of Marathon County's Subdivision Ordinance, and the County administers the ordinance. 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 the department, 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.

Official Map

Section 62.23(6) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that a city (or village or Town exercising village powers) may establish an *official map* to designate the precise right-of-way lines and site boundaries of streets, highways, parkways, parks, and playgrounds. The map may also include the locations of railroad rights of way, public transit facilities, and waterways that have been included in a comprehensive surface water drainage plan. Airports, areas affected by airports, and historic districts may also be mapped.

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 village'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 local government. The local government then leases the land to a private party or organization with use restrictions placed on the land. Under this method, the local government receives some monetary return on its investment and retains control over the use of the land.

Program Costs

A community should carefully watch operations and maintenance costs when setting up a parks program. A too ambitious acquisition and/or development program can easily lead to annual costs larger than the community can afford to meet. Recreation

facilities like golf courses and swimming pools, for example, require large annual maintenance investments to continue.

Capital Improvements

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

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

Monetary Aid Programs

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

The Stewardship Fund is a state provided comprehensive aid program for the promotion of resource conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities. It consists of several state and federal aid programs such as Local Park Aids and LAWCON, combined with new programs, such as the Urban Rivers Program. Attachment C gives an explanation of the Stewardship 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 Rothschild Outdoor Recreation Plan is designed to meet that requirement. For additional information contact:

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

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

Lifetime Activities

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

Winter Activities

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

Specialized Facilities

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

Municipal and School District Cooperation

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 county's recreational system, allowing more county funds to provide major improvements.

ATTACHMENT A

Park Design and Location Criteria

From:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

Park and Recreation Designs

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

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

Mini Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

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

5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

Neighborhood Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design and Service Area:

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

Community Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

Usually more than 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives

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

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

Appropriate program elements include:

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

Provides opportunities for a diverse mix of indoor and outdoor recreation, including

walking and bicycling, outdoor performances, various programmed and non-programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

8) Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

Special Use Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objective:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

- a. Water play park
- b. Amphitheater
- c. Festival/swap meet/farmers market
- d. League/individual sports complex

- e. Fitness/entertainment center
- f. Skateboard/in-line hockey park
- g. Recreation programs and classes

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

School Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

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

2. Size Objective

The optimum size of a school park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

County Park

1. Definition Summary:

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county

residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas

- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas
- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms
- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

State Forest

1. Definition Summary:

A state forest consists of well blocked areas of state owned lands that are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economics and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forest land and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these

ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

Areas with large blocks of land.

5. Program Objectives:

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

Current Level of Supply:

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

State Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Developments may include the following facilities:

Current Level of Supply:

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

5. Orientation:

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

6. Function:

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

7. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

ATTACHMENT B

Facility Design Standards

From: National Recreation and Park Association

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

ATTACHMENT C

Federal & State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

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

Acquisition of Development Rights (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: Helps to buy development rights (easements) for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applicants compete for funds on a statewide basis. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Acquisition and Development of Local Parks

Eligibility & Purpose: Helps to buy land or easements and develop or renovate local park and recreation area facilities for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes (e.g., trails, fishing access, and park support facilities). Applicants compete for funds on a regional basis. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

ATV Enhancement

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

ATV Patrols

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

ATV Trails

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

Boat Enforcement Patrol

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

Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program

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

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

Match Requirement: 25 percent

Conservation Capacity: Ice Age Trail

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

Maximum Grant Amount: \$74,200 per year

Match Requirement: \$25,000 per year

Conservation Capacity: Urban Land Conservation

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

Maximum Grant Amount: \$74,200 per year

Match Requirement: \$25,000 per year

County Conservation Aids

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

Maximum Grant Amount: Allocated per county

Match Requirement: 50 percent

County Forest Acquisition (Stewardship)

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

Friends of State Lands (Stewardship)

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

Habitat Area (Stewardship)

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

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – State Program

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

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Motorized Stewardship Grants

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

Match Requirement: 20 percent

Recreational Boating Facilities

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

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Recreational Trail Aids (RTA)

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

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

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Shooting Range Grant Program

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

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Snowmobile Patrols

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

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

Match Requirement: none

Snowmobile Trail Aids

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

Sport Fish Restoration (SFR)

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

Match Requirement: 50 percent

State Trails (Stewardship)

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

Urban Green Space (Stewardship)

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

Urban Rivers (Stewardship)

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

UTV Trail Aids

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

Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs

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

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program

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

Hazard Elimination Program

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

Incidental Improvements

Purpose: Bicycle and pedestrian projects are broadly eligible for funding from most of the major federal-aid programs. One of the most cost-effective ways of accommodating bicycle and pedestrian accommodations is to incorporate them as part of larger

reconstruction, new construction and some repaving projects. Generally, the same source of funding can be used for the bicycle and pedestrian accommodation as is used for the larger highway improvement, if the bike/pedestrian accommodation is “incidental” in scope and cost to the overall project. Overall, most bicycle and pedestrian accommodations within the state are made as incidental improvements.

Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)

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

National Scenic Byways Program

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

Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in the Parks Program

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

Safe Routes to School (SRTS)

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

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

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

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

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

Federal Assistance Programs

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

Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) – National Park Service

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

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

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

Tom Gilbert, Superintendent or **Pam Schuler, Trail Manager**
tom_gilbert@nps.gov pam_schuler@nps.gov

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT D

2011-2016 Wisconsin SCORP Summary

The 2011–2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

This SCORP 2011-2016 summary was created by NCWRPC staff as a way of introducing this state plan to all audiences. Most of the text was clipped directly from the SCORP, and table numbers are the same as in the SCORP for easy reference when reading the full SCORP.

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

The 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) serves as a blueprint for state and local outdoor recreation planning through support of national initiatives, sets the course for recreation within the state by describing current recreation supply and trends, and provides a framework for future recreation development and focus.

Every five years, Wisconsin publishes a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) as a requirement by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965. At its core, the document is used to help allocate federal funds equitably among local communities, but the document also transcends many levels of outdoor recreation discussion and policy.

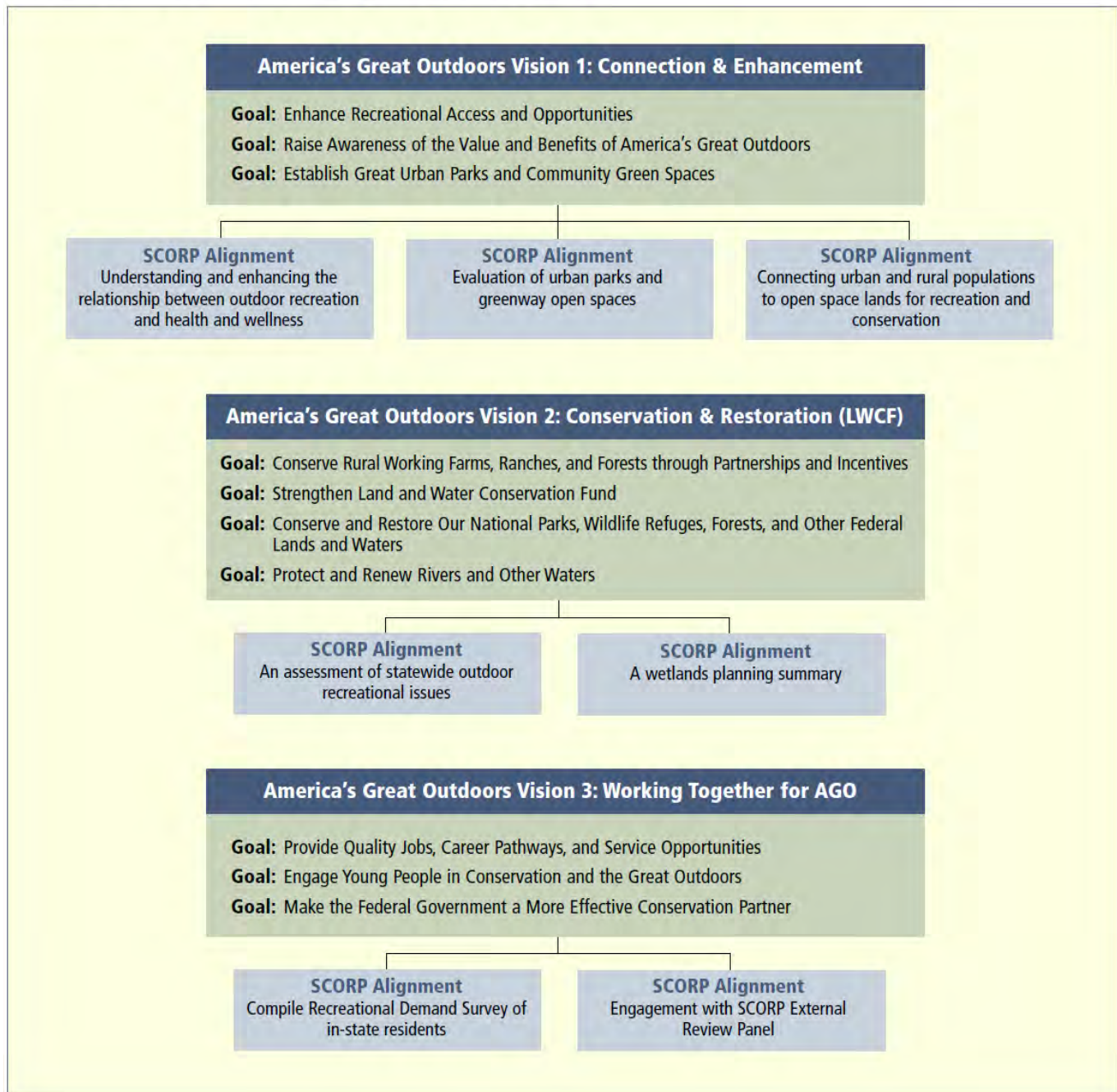
For the 2011-2016 Wisconsin SCORP, the State not only met the requirements of the LWCF Act but also reflected on the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative, launched in 2010 by President Obama, for an approach that asks the American people to become partners in preserving and enhancing their conservation and recreation heritage for the 21st-century. This SCORP is presented out of the respect to the state's great outdoor recreation resources and their value to the people of Wisconsin.

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. This SCORP further targets assessments on several key relationships that include:

1. public health and wellness,
2. urban access to outdoor recreation, and
3. public and private partnerships.

America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative calls for greater federal support to grassroots conservation efforts through financial and technical assistance. Direction for the AGO Initiative was taken from the American people through 51 public listening sessions held across the country as well as 105,000 submitted comments. Through this public engagement came the visions and goals listed in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1: Outline of Wisconsin SCORP Alignment with AGO Visions



Chapter 2 – Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Uses and Trends

As the America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative looks to reconnect Americans to the outdoors, Wisconsin must examine its outdoor recreation uses and trends to better understand how Wisconsinites currently connect to the state’s outdoor recreation resources. The second theme of the AGO Report, “Enhance Recreational Access and Opportunities,” was developed out of the public’s desire to remove barriers to recreation and to make recreation a higher priority for land and water management agencies. The survey analyses in this chapter can be used to determine what improvements are needed in regard to access and opportunities in outdoor recreation.

By identifying outdoor recreation demand by demographics and by projecting outdoor recreation activity trends relevant to the immediate future, Chapter 2 of the SCORP gives Wisconsin communities direction in outdoor recreation planning. Under AGO, community-based efforts to increase outdoor recreation access will receive federal government support (AGO Recommendation 2.2). Such support will include technical assistance for local, state, and tribal efforts to enhance recreation (AGO Action Item 2.2a), and backing of community programs that improve safety of open spaces and access routes (AGO Action Item 2.2c).

The 2011 – 2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Fifteen Year Recreation Trends

A number of recreation activities have seen exponential growth over the last 15 years. In terms of sheer numbers, soccer has outpaced every other outdoor recreation activity. This growth can be attributed to the number of youth soccer leagues that have been formed over the last decade. Table 2.7 shows the top 10 recreational activities by total numbers.

Another way to show growth is by percentage change. This method shows a different set of recreation activities that have grown in popularity. Interestingly, most participants in these activities are urban residents. Table 2-8 reflects the top 10 recreational activities by total percentage change.

| Activity | 1994 Survey* (1,000s) | 2009 Survey* (1,000s) | Number of Participants (1,000s) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Soccer outdoors | 179.1 | 1,460.0 | + 1,280.9 |
| View/photograph other wildlife | 1,582.9 | 2,605.8 | + 1,022.9 |
| Golf | 888.8 | 1,882.3 | + 993.5 |
| Handball or racquetball outdoors | 96.8 | 1,058.3 | + 961.5 |
| Walk for pleasure | 2,988.0 | 3,946.9 | + 950.9 |
| Attend outdoor sports events | 1,995.2 | 2,923.5 | + 928.3 |
| Bicycling | 1,486.8 | 2,190.8 | + 704.0 |
| Day hiking | 949.0 | 1,652.8 | + 703.8 |
| Running or jogging | 803.8 | 1,446.8 | + 643.0 |
| View/photograph birds | 1,261.4 | 1,877.5 | + 616.1 |




*Each survey represents a rolling average of five previous years.
Source: WI SCORP 2011-2016

| Activity | 1994 Survey* (1,000s) | 2009 Survey* (1,000s) | Percent Difference |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Handball or racquetball outdoors | 96.8 | 1,058.3 | + 993.3% |
| Soccer outdoors | 179.1 | 1,460.0 | + 715.2% |
| Kayaking | 46.6 | 328.4 | + 604.7% |
| Surfing | 10.3 | 44.5 | + 332% |
| Football | 282.5 | 852.4 | + 201.7% |
| Horseback riding | 139.3 | 389.9 | + 179.9% |
| Mountain/rock climbing | 53.3 | 122.9 | + 130.6% |
| Use personal watercraft | 131.9 | 293.7 | + 122.7% |
| Golf | 888.8 | 1,882.3 | + 111.8% |
| Snowboarding | 77.7 | 164.4 | + 111.6% |

*Each survey represents a rolling average of five previous years. Source: WI SCORP 2011-2016

Table 2-9 considers the percentage changes in recreation participation rates, as well as industry forecasts and opinions from recreation professionals, to suggest which activities will be popular in the future. These observations are made for a five year period, and therefore reflect the most pressing demands on recreation in the immediate future.

Table 2-9: Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Increasing Demand  | Adventure racing | Popular as both an individual and a group activity. |
| | Driving for pleasure | An easy activity for the aging baby boomer generation. |
| | Developed/RV camping | Baby boomers are a continued driving force for this growth. |
| | Kayaking | Cheaper entry points have attracted more participants. |
| | Visit a dog park | Urban residents continue to demand more of these areas. |
| | Soccer outdoors | Youth growth is still strong in urban areas. |
| | BMX biking | X Games popularity may be driving this growth. |
| | Climbing | Indoor climbing walls have led to an outdoor resurgence. |
| | Stand up paddling/paddleboarding | A fast growing water sport sweeping the country. |
| | Triathlon (on- and off-road) | Varying distance events have allowed for growth. |
| | Off-highway vehicle driving | Post recession growth continues. |
| | Gardening or landscaping for pleasure | The "grow local" concept is taking hold at many levels. |
| Stable Demand  | Walk for pleasure | Market saturation does not allow for large growth. |
| | Running or jogging | Gen Y is replacing the baby boomers for this activity. |
| | Water parks | Recession may have caused this growth to slow. |
| | Motorboating | Still easy access in a water-based state. |
| | Day hiking | Popular with many generations. |
| | Golf | Time constraints do not allow for growth. |
| | Tent camping | Continues to be stable, but growth is illusive. |
| | Snowboarding | May have peaked after 20 years of growth. |
| | Trail running | A stable niche activity with Gen Y. |
| | View/photograph wildlife | An easy activity that spans generations. |
| | Bicycling (road and non-paved) | Popular with many generations – access is still key. |
| | Snowshoeing | After large growth, this has stabilized. |
| Decreasing Demand  | Hunting | Continues to struggle with generational loss and private access. |
| | Inline skating | A large decrease in the last six years, the bottom may be near. |
| | Skateboarding/skate parks | Gen M is free-skating with longboards. |
| | Horseback riding on trails | Recession impacts have caused this to decrease with no rebound. |
| | Softball | Baby boomers continue to leave this sport. |
| | Downhill skiing | Gen Y does not have the numbers to replace aging baby boomers. |

Chapter 3 – Outdoor Recreation and Public Health.

The third goal of the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Report, "Raise Awareness of the Value and Benefits of America's Outdoors," was developed out of the public's concern that youth are lacking exposure to outdoor education. AGO sets out to partner with Let's Move Outside! to instill lasting values of health and wellness, and environmental conservation in youths.

By examining the component of health and wellness that motivates recreation and by comparing the most popular outdoor activities that yield the greatest health benefits, Chapter 3 lays the groundwork for recreation planners seeking to make outdoor recreation relevant to today's youth and Wisconsinites. Wisconsin, too, should raise public awareness of the physical and mental health benefits of the great outdoors (AGO Recommendation 3.1). Communities can look to the federal government for support of campaigns that demonstrate and advertise outdoor recreation for wellness as well as support of parks and outdoor spaces that facilitate physical activity (AGO Action Item 3.1b).

The built environment plays an important role in our ability to affect public health and wellness (Gordon-Larsen et al. 2000; Frumkin et al. 2004). For example, parks, trails, and sports facilities are key local assets that allow for convenient, safe, and attractive places for people to participate in physical activities of all kinds (Sallis et al. 2006). While public health and wellness are affected by a number of social, economic, and environmental determinants, there is increasing evidence that improving access to outdoor locations favorable for physical activity can act to lower obesity levels and improve health outcomes among target populations (Campbell and Cornelssen 2004; Kelly et al. 2007; Lovasi et al. 2009).

Recreation planning and park design have been shown to affect use. Characteristics and specific features found in parks are important in fostering the use of these public spaces for physical activity. Features in trails and parks (playground equipment, sports facilities, etc.) have been shown to enhance that property's use for physical activity (Kaczynski et al. 2008).

Outdoor recreation encompasses a wide variety of activities, each of which has a different level of physical activity. In many cases, health and wellness outcomes can be improved through participation in activities that require higher levels of physical exertion. Table 3-1 shows recreation activity intensities by appropriate facility type. The higher the MET (metabolic intensity) the higher the energy expenditure by a person doing that activity.

Table 3-1 Recreation Intensities by Appropriate Facility Type

| Facility | Activity | MET |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Water – Lakes, streams, fishery areas, boat launches, marinas, piers, trout streams, waterfalls, whitewater rafting rivers | Canoeing | 7 |
| | Rowing | 7 |
| | Scuba diving | 7 |
| | Ice skating outdoors | 7 |
| | Swimming in lakes, streams, etc. | 6 |
| | Waterskiing | 6 |
| | Rafting | 5 |
| | Snorkeling | 5 |
| | Kayaking | 5 |
| | Fishing, general, warm water | 3 |
| | Sailing | 3 |
| | Windsurfing | 3 |
| | Surfing | 3 |
| | Boating, power boat | 2.5 |
| | Ice fishing | 2 |
| | View/photograph scenery and wildlife | 2 |
| | Visit a waterside | 2 |
| | Sightseeing | 2 |
| | Boat tours or excursions | 2 |
| | Family gathering | 1.5 |
| Picnicking | 1.5 | |
| Beaches, shoreline | Volleyball, outdoors | 8 |
| | Walking for pleasure | 3.5 |
| | Fishing, general, warm water | 3 |
| | Camping | 2.5 |
| | View/photograph scenery and wildlife | 2 |
| | Visit a waterside | 2 |
| | Sightseeing | 2 |
| | Family gathering | 1.5 |
| | Picnicking | 1.5 |
| Forested land (state parks or natural areas, forest reserves, trust lands, wildlife and wilderness areas) | Rock climbing | 9.5 |
| | Orienteering | 9 |
| | Mountain biking | 8.5 |
| | Mountain climbing | 8 |
| | Skiing, cross-country | 8 |
| | Snowshoeing | 8 |
| | Backpacking | 7 |
| | Dog sledding | 7 |
| | Hiking, general | 6 |
| | Walking for pleasure | 3.5 |
| | Geocaching | 3.3 |
| | Camping | 2.5 |
| | View/photograph scenery and wildlife | 2 |
| | Visit a wilderness or primitive area | 2 |
| | Sightseeing | 2 |
| | Gather mushrooms, berries, etc. | 2 |
| | Family gathering | 1.5 |
| Picnicking | 1.5 | |

| Facility | Activity | MET |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| Ski hills | Snowshoeing | 8 |
| | Sledding | 7 |
| | Skiing, downhill | 6 |
| | Snowboarding | 6 |
| Local parks, parkland | Inline skating | 12.5 |
| | Running | 9 |
| | Handball outdoors | 8 |
| | Bicycling | 8 |
| | Volleyball, outdoors | 8 |
| | Football | 8 |
| | Sledding | 7 |
| | Tennis | 7 |
| | Racquetball | 7 |
| | Soccer | 7 |
| | Hiking, general | 6 |
| | Basketball | 6 |
| | Skateboarding | 5 |
| | Softball, or Baseball | 5 |
| | Walking for pleasure | 3.5 |
| | Disc golf | 3 |
| | Visit a dog park to walk a pet | 3 |
| | Yard games, e.g., horseshoes | 2.5 |
| | View/photograph scenery and wildlife | 2 |
| | Family gathering | 1.5 |
| Picnicking | 1.5 | |
| Attend outdoor concerts, plays, etc. | 1.5 | |
| Attend outdoor sports events | 1.5 | |
| Trails – single- or multi-use | Inline skating | 12.5 |
| | Running | 9 |
| | Mountain biking | 8.5 |
| | Bicycling | 8 |
| | Cross-country skiing | 8 |
| | Snowshoeing | 8 |
| | Backpacking | 7 |
| | Dog sledding | 7 |
| | Hiking, general | 6 |
| | Horseback riding | 4 |
| | Walking for pleasure | 3.5 |
| | Snowmobiling | 3.5 |
| | Off-road motorcycling | 2.5 |
| | Off-road driving with an ATV | 2.5 |
| View/photograph scenery and wildlife | 2 | |
| Sightseeing | 2 | |
| Trails – snow | Snowshoeing | 8 |
| | Skiing, cross-country | 8 |
| | Dog sledding | 7 |
| | Snowmobiling | 3.5 |
| | Off-road driving with an ATV | 2.5 |

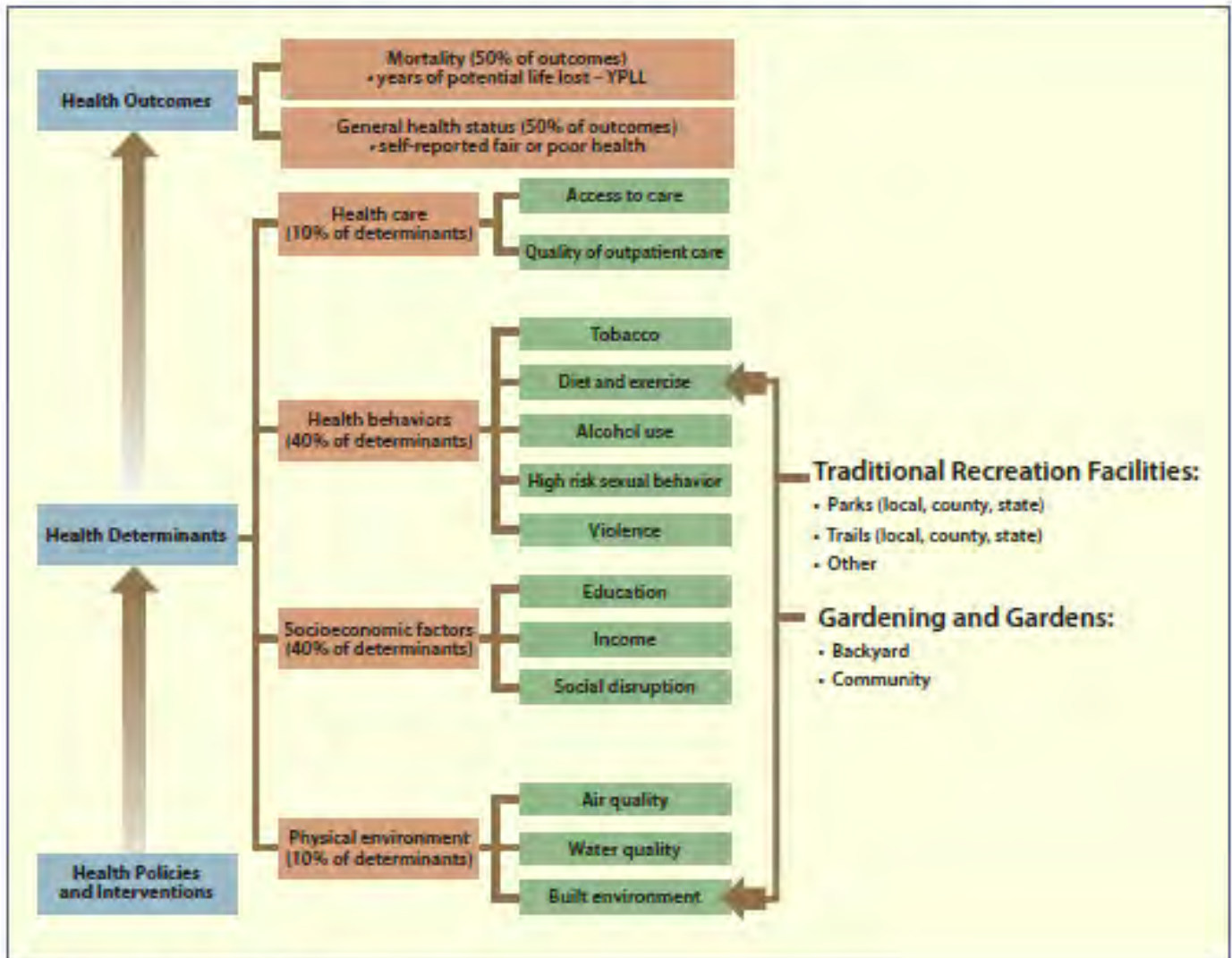
Table 3-1 Recreation Intensities by Appropriate Facility Type (continued)

| Facility | Activity | MET |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Sports facilities - indoor and outdoor | Football | 8 |
| | Volleyball | 8 |
| | Handball | 7.5 |
| | Soccer | 7 |
| | Tennis | 7 |
| | Paintball | 6 |
| | Basketball | 6 |
| | Baseball | 5 |
| | Softball | 5 |
| | Skateboarding | 5 |
| Outdoor ice rinks | Ice hockey outdoors | 8 |
| | Ice skating outdoors | 7 |
| Public hunting lands | Hunting, big game | 6 |
| | Hunting, migratory bird | 6 |
| | Hunting, small game | 5 |
| Golf courses, driving ranges, resorts, and country clubs | Golf | 4.5 |
| Horseback riding stables, facilities, trails | Horseback riding | 4 |
| Public outdoor swimming pools | Swimming in an outdoor pool | 4 |
| Disc golf courses | Disc golf | 3 |
| Dog parks | Visit a dog park to walk a pet | 3 |
| ATV parks | Off-road riding with an ATV | 2.5 |
| Shooting ranges (archery, guns, etc.) | Target shooting | 2.5 |
| Dirt bike/motocross tracks | Off-road motorcycling | 2.5 |
| Campgrounds | Camping | 2.5 |
| Arboretums | Running | 9 |
| | Bicycling | 8 |
| | Skiing, cross-country | 8 |
| | Snowshoeing | 8 |
| | Hiking, general | 6 |
| | Geocaching | 3.3 |
| | View/photograph scenery and wildlife | 2 |
| | Driving for pleasure | 2 |
| | Visit nature centers | 2 |
| | Sightseeing | 2 |
| | Gather mushrooms, berries, etc. | 2 |
| | Nature-based educational programs | 2 |
| Playgrounds | Basketball | 6 |
| | Yard games | 2.5 |
| | Picnicking | 1.5 |

| Facility | Activity | MET |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Lighthouses | View/photograph scenery | 2 |
| | Visit historic sites | 2 |
| Nature centers | Visit nature centers | 2 |
| | Nature-based educational programs | 2 |
| Outdoor water/theme parks | Swimming, pool | 4 |
| | Visit outdoor theme/water park | 2 |
| Zoos | Walking for pleasure | 3.5 |
| | View/photograph wildlife | 2 |
| | Nature-based educational programs | 2 |
| | Visit nature centers | 2 |
| Caves | Visiting a cave | 2 |
| | View/photograph scenery and wildlife | 2 |
| | Visit prehistoric/archeological sites | 2 |

Improving public health outcomes through policy requires an understanding of health determinants (the factors that affect public health and wellness). These determinants include health care, health behaviors, socioeconomic factors, and the physical environment. Health determinants are in turn associated with a variety of behavioral, demographic, and environmental attributes as summarized in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2: **Conceptual Relationships Between Local Public Health and Wellness Outcomes**



Source: Adapted from Peppard et al. 2008.

Gardening: The Winning Combination of Outdoor Recreation and Public Health Benefits

Gardening is one of the most popular recreational activities in the United States and provides many benefits, including improved access to fresh produce, increased physical activity, and community-building. A recent recreation participation survey suggests that almost 70% of Wisconsin adults garden or landscape for pleasure. This makes gardening & landscaping the second most popular recreation activity in the state, second only to walking. General gardening results in a MET value of 4.0, categorizing it as a moderate intensity activity.

Gardening activities can be divided into two categories:

1. backyard and
2. community.

Around 90% of gardening takes place in backyard gardens and recent research suggests that 35% of Wisconsin households maintain a backyard garden.

One particularly valuable aspect of gardening as an outdoor activity is its potential to keep an individual engaged frequently over a growing season.

Among other outdoor recreation activities, gardening is relatively unique in its connection to personal nutrition. Only hunting, fishing, and foraging activities have a similarly direct connection to eating habits. More fresh produce means that gardeners are more likely to make home-cooked meals, which are typically lower in salt and sugar, and contain fewer excess calories.

Communities interested in creating a new garden may consider seeking grant money to help start the project. The federal People's Garden Grant Program (PGGP), administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is one possible funding source.

Chapter Summary

In order to encourage greater participation in activities that yield greater health benefits, the following recommendations are offered, sorted by facility type:

Trails – Plans should be created for entire corridors. Multi-tread trails should be constructed to avoid conflict between users. For example, walkers and runners can use gravel trails while bikers ride on adjacent paved trails. Signage should indicate the separation of users. **(NCWRPC Note: Gravel trails could be problematic for maintenance, and people may not want them due to dust and mud concerns. WisDOT recommends at least an 8-foot (10-foot preferred) paved multiuse asphalt path).**

Water – The DNR should fund and support improved access to lakes, streams, and other bodies of water, as well as facilities that cater to these activities (such as piers, boat launches, rental facilities, etc.). Wisconsin is home to countless lakes and streams, and it is important to ensure access to these amenities.

Snow – Non-motorized snow sports were generally ranked as moderate to high intensity and are therefore beneficial to health. Motorized uses, while more popular, have fewer health benefits. Trails should be separated between these two usage types, with certain trails designated for non-motorized uses only. This will make users feel safe and help to increase participation.

Ice Rinks – Outdoor rinks cater to ice skating and hockey, both of which are high-intensity activities. Municipalities should involve neighborhood associations and other groups with shoveling and maintenance tasks. The City of Madison started this initiative in 2011, and the program has been successful with active neighborhood groups.

Sports Facilities – Organized sports (such as basketball, soccer, and football) are high and moderate intensity activities with good participation levels. Government entities should try to partner with private sports facility providers in order to increase participation while efficiently managing public funds. For example, a municipality may give a sports complex incentives through Tax Increment Financing (TIF) or other means if they are open one night a week to the public.

Team Sport Leagues – Some high-intensity team sports are growing in popularity (particularly handball, football, volleyball, and soccer). If open space is available, fields should be created for use by recreation sports leagues.

Safety – Feeling safe can be addressed through increased police presence, increased street lighting, traffic safety, and a decrease in the amount of vacant buildings. These changes will make residents feel safer traveling to and from recreation sites, and using parks and open spaces. More people using recreation sites will help to increase physical activity rates of Wisconsin residents. Safety can also be promoted through using bike paths to connect residential areas to local schools, which would provide students with a safe route to walk or bike to school. This is consistent with Wisconsin's Safe Routes To School (SRTS) program, which works to promote healthy lifestyles in young children by giving them options other than cars to get to school. SRTS is funded through the revised federal transportation act – MAP-21.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) theories contend that law enforcement officers, architects, city planners, landscape and interior designers, and resident volunteers can create a climate of safety in a community right from the start. CPTED's goal is to prevent crime by designing a physical environment that positively influences human behavior. The theory is based on four principles: natural access control, natural surveillance, territoriality, and maintenance. **(Source: National Crime Prevention Council – NCWRPC added.)**

Chapter 4 – Access to Outdoor Recreation in Urban Wisconsin.

In response to rural-to-urban population growth and expansion in counties bordering out-of-state metropolitan areas, Wisconsin needs to launch a new generation of urban parks and green spaces. One of America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) goals, “Establish Great Urban Parks and Community Green Spaces,” was developed out of the public’s demand for outdoor recreation facilities and associated benefits—improved health, community ties, and economy—closer to their home, work, and school.

For urban parks planning insight, Chapter 4 considers various urban recreation barriers and solutions, and analyzes peer-to-peer statistics for 145 municipalities. As AGO encourages use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to create and enhance urban parks and community green spaces (AGO Recommendation 6.1), Wisconsin can develop new parks in overlooked urban waters and former industrial sites to suit emerging urban recreation activities (AGO Action Items 6.3c and 6.3b). Satisfying Wisconsin’s need to unify park systems, AGO will support local, state, and tribal governments and communities to connect federal parks to urban and neighborhood parks by building community paths and sidewalks (AGO Action Items 6.4b and 6.4a).

Theme Overview

Urban recreation themes developed for this SCORP can also be a useful guide to analyze the benefits and availability of urban parklands and greenway open spaces in Wisconsin. These themes also provide an important framework for future recommendations and should be taken into consideration when planning for urban-based recreation.

THEME: The link between urban parks and public health

Health agencies at every level of government acknowledge that local facilities in urban areas are important for public health. Studies question the magnitude of the causal connection between park provisions and public health, recognizing the complex nature of the topic.

THEME: Standardized Metrics for Quality, Distance, and Size of Recreation Areas

Standard metrics for the quality and distribution of urban parklands and greenway open spaces will need to be developed. (**NCWRPC Note:** The DNR already created size metrics in their “Park & Recreation Designs, and Recreation Supply Levels” classification system.)

THEME: Classification of Facilities and Activities

Just as standardized guidelines for urban recreational facilities will help guide future research and development, so too will a classification scheme for types of facilities and recreational activities. The National Parks and Recreation Association has created a park hierarchy (e.g. mini, neighborhood, community, and special use parks), but other facilities may not fit into these categories (e.g. trails and greenways, water trails, zoos, etc). There is no clear distinction between bicycle and pedestrian facilities that are considered recreational and those that provide transportation and access functions. As new classification systems are developed, it will be important to incorporate new and emerging

recreation activities. Numerous articles allude to new trends in parks. Rooftop gardens and repurposed brownfields are becoming prime locations for outdoor recreational space in cities. For example, Brooklyn's High Line trail was created on an abandoned elevated railroad bed; and a tot park in Wausau was created by razing a factory, but keeping the brick chimney as a focal point. These recent trends of non-traditional facility locations and the rise in popular activities like adventure recreation may require innovative or more nuanced classification schemes.

THEME: Accommodating Various Demographic Groups

Related to the above trends, literature repeatedly identifies the importance of catering to the needs of different demographic groups based on age, gender, race, and ethnicity. The preferences of nearby groups should be considered in the design and maintenance of parks and other facilities. Keeping local demographic makeup and associated recreational use patterns in mind should help determine the type and nature of facilities that are provided in a given area.

THEME: The Importance of Safety

Safety was a noted consideration in a number of reviewed studies. The safety of a facility and the ability to get to and from the facility safely can play a critical role in determining the level of use for some outdoor recreational facilities like trails and parkways.

THEME: Aesthetic Appeal and Placement

Two other factors that can help determine the success of parks and urban recreation facilities are a facility's aesthetic appeal and placement. Level of maintenance and design of a facility both lend to its aesthetic appeal. Aesthetic appeal can either attract participants or turn away potential users. (NCWRPC NOTE: No specifics provided for placement)

THEME: Financing Urban Parks and Greenways

While research recognizes the benefits of parks and supports an increase in community recreation facilities, the fact remains that financing these facilities in a sustainable and equitable way is not easy. Creative approaches like public-private partnerships are being employed in some places. The Great Communities Collaborative (2007) discusses a number of possible financing strategies, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of various approaches. Recommendations for improving Wisconsin's urban parks and greenways should be sensitive to the fiscal stress of local governmental units.

Urban Park and Trail Accessibility

Recreation that occurs close to home is an important aspect of outdoor recreation that directly affects residents of communities throughout the state.

Walking is by far the most popular outdoor activity in Wisconsin. While much of recreational walking takes place on neighborhood sidewalks, the presence of parks and trails plays a significant role in activities like walking. Research has linked the presence of parks, trails, enjoyable scenery, and other people exercising to increased physical activity (Rosenberger et al. 2005; 2009). These are all environmental factors that are directly or indirectly provided by parks and trails.

Park and trail accessibility can be measured by the percentage of residents that live within walking

distance, which is defined as within ½ mile. Over 70% of Wisconsin residents do not live within a ½-mile walk of a park or trail. Recent data from the CDC point to the fact that Wisconsin is behind the national average in percentage of youth with parks or playgrounds, community centers, and sidewalks or walking paths available in their neighborhoods (USD-HHS 2011).

Focus Groups and Expert Observations

In 2010, a focus group and expert interviews were held to assess urban recreation barriers. From these interactions, the following themes emerged that highlight barriers, as well as opportunities for addressing these barriers. The primary barriers and opportunities are as follows:

- Lack of real and perceived safety from crime and traffic.
 - Create safe spaces by bringing traffic to the park and altering park design so there are no hidden places.
 - Bring foot traffic by offering programming and versatile spaces.
 - Install traffic calming structures on area streets and crosswalks and reduce speed limits.
- Lack of desired facilities and necessary amenities.
 - Create versatile facilities like multipurpose fields and provide basic amenities including unlocked bathrooms and drinking fountains.
 - Rehabilitate or tear down blighted or unsafe infrastructure.
- Lack of connectivity.
 - Increase park connectivity with surrounding communities and other parks via greenways and bike paths.
- Lack of programming.
 - Create programming including walking clubs, which are very popular in urban areas, using neighborhood partnerships.

Programming may also be developed through governmental partnerships and funding strategies. A good example of this is the Center for Resilient Cities (CRC) in Milwaukee. The CRC has a development agreement with Milwaukee County that allows the CRC to oversee final park and recreation design. CRC holds all funds in escrow, and they are able to raise more funds than the city or county because they are a 501(c)(3), meaning that donations to the organization are tax-deductible, the organization is tax-exempt, and CRC projects are eligible for a wider range of grants. In discussions with the CRC, the organization noted that people are often more comfortable donating to a non-profit than the City for specific projects because non-profits are seen as more transparent. The CRC is able to leverage its existing neighborhood connections to build community trust, respond to community desires, and help in the operation of park programming. The County provides money for capital expenditures (such as playground structures or berm removal), and the CRC helps fund the programmatic and operational aspects of a park.

Implementation Strategies

The following implementation strategies have been developed in response to the data presented in this chapter. Adjust these strategies to best meet the goals of individual park systems.

Small Parks, Connectivity, and Conservancy Land

Further park acquisition and development should be strategic and focus on physical unification of the park system. By developing trails and conservancy land corridors, park systems will be able to improve access and increase recreation offerings in underserved areas. Improved connectivity efforts can also be complimented with the strategic placement of mini parks.

Programs, Specialized Facilities, and Versatile Facilities

Park programming tailored to meet the needs of local residents can increase park use and improve the image of a park system. It is also important to achieve a balance between providing specialized facilities and increasing park versatility. While specialized facilities are instrumental parts of park systems, individual parks should also strive to improve versatility by, for example, installing multipurpose fields instead of regulation soccer fields.

Partnerships: Public-Public and Public-Private

Government agencies play a primary role in providing high quality, accessible outdoor recreation in urban areas. Potential areas for intergovernmental partnerships include but are not limited to school districts, water utility departments, and metro area park systems (county parks). Public-private partnership opportunities should be considered in order to improve park system offerings and increase park efficiency.

Chapter 5 – Open Space Conservation: Connecting People to Outdoor Recreation Opportunities.

Reflected in America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) Report, the goals to “Conserve Rural Working Farms, Ranches, and Forests through Partnerships and Incentives” and to “Protect and Renew Rivers and Other Waters” ensure conservation and recreation enjoyment of beloved lands and waters. Wisconsin shares this view by incentivizing landowners to conserve public recreation opportunities on private lands, and prioritizing safe access to waterways.

Through focus groups discussions, Chapter 5 examines open space conservation roles from public lands and the programs that support them to private lands leveraged financially—deemed necessary by stakeholders—for preservation and public recreation access (AGO Recommendation 7.5). AGO supports expanding federal and state partnerships with private landowners through federal programs (AGO Action Item 7.5a), collaborating with local, state, and tribal governments to conserve and restore large landscapes (AGO Action Item 8.1d), and fostering networking among communities to improve access and enjoyment of waterways (AGO Action Item 9.2b).

Recreation lands and facilities are provided by two major groups in Wisconsin – governments and private landowners. The largest public land category is county parks and forests, accounting for 42.7% of all public lands. For private lands, the largest category is open managed forest lands, accounting for 31.8% or over 1.1 million acres.

Federal recreation providers in Wisconsin include:

- National Park Service (examples: Apostle Islands, and National Ice Age Trail)
- Fish and Wildlife Service (example: Necedah National Wildlife Refuge)
- Bureau of Land Management (*NCWRPC Note: none in Wisconsin*)
- Forest Service (example: Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (example: Blackhawk “campground” Park, Mississippi River)

Recreation provided in these areas are generally nature-based and non-destructive like hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, nature study, canoeing, boating, swimming, and similar activities.

State recreation resources mimic the federal government, but all exist under one entity – the **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources**.

- WDNR fisheries
- Natural Areas
- State Forests
- State Parks
- Wildlife Areas
- Wild Rivers
- Other lands

NCWRPC Note: the *Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (BCPL)* holds forestland for public education. Nearly all of the School Trust Lands were sold over 100 years ago. The proceeds were used to establish the School Trust Funds, which continue to grow with revenue from unclaimed property, clear proceeds of civil and criminal fees, fines and forfeitures, and timber production on School Trust Lands.

BCPL manages these Funds and the remaining School Trust Lands for the benefit of public school libraries, the University of Wisconsin, and the state’s citizens. See (<http://bcpl.wisconsin.gov/>) and the for details.

All school trust lands are open to the public for hunting, fishing, trapping and other forms of public recreation. Some school trust lands, however, are surrounded by private property and we urge visitors to respect private property rights by requesting permission to cross private lands to access them. On the BCPL website, search for “Maps of BCPL Land by County” to view where School Trust Lands exist.

NCWRPC Note: the **Wisconsin Department of Transportation** also owns some land for the purpose of wetland mitigation of highway projects.

County Parks and Forests

All Wisconsin counties have county parks, but not all have county forest land. State legislation requires enrollment of county forest land under the Wisconsin County Forest Law to be open to hunting, camping, hiking, and bird watching. With the exception of a few sensitive areas, there are no lands enrolled under the County Forests Law that are closed to the public. These county forests

provide more than 1,200 campsites and thousand miles of hiking, skiing, and snowmobile trails, as well as public access to hundreds of lakes and streams.

Enrolled county forests represent the state's largest public forest landholding and are extremely important to Wisconsin's forest products industry and economy. Each year they generate from \$25 to \$30 million in timber revenues for the counties and towns in which they are located. Approximately 16,000 jobs and \$4.6 billion in the generation of forest products result from the timber harvested from county forests.

Wisconsin Stewardship Program

Wisconsin has a long and successful history of bipartisan financial support for the conservation of the state's natural resources and the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities (1961 to the present). Stewardship II (FY2011-FY2020) provides \$86 million of bonding authority for this 10-year period to provide funds to:

- Improve visitor amenities at state and local parks;
- Restore wetlands and prairies; and
- Acquire land for trails, natural areas, state and county forests, wildlife habitat, urban green space, state and local parks, river and stream corridors, and flowages and wild lakes.

Land and Water Conservation Program

Congress established this program in 1965 to assure accessibility to quality outdoor recreation resources and "to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States" (Public Law 88-578). The LWCF Program provides matching grants to States and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities (as well as funding for shared federal land acquisition and conservation strategies). The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States.

School Forests (NCWRPC added.)

Various school districts local governments, and universities own forestland for outdoor educational purposes. Any city, village, town, or school district who owns forested property can register their forest into the School Forest program, which is run by the DNR and UW-Stevens Point. Once registered, the governmental entity is eligible:

- For free trees and seed from the state forest nurseries;
- For technical assistance for DNR foresters for carrying out tree planting and forest management plans;
- To apply for Wisconsin Environmental Education Board (WEEB) school forest grants; and
- To receive assistance from the Wisconsin School Forest Education Specialist.

Wisconsin school forest statistics (2012)

- 214 public schools - 9 private schools - 7 higher education institutions

Contact each school forest for their specific guidelines to how their land is open for public use.

Private Recreation Providers

Managed Forest Law

The Managed Forest Law (MFL) was enacted in 1985 to replace the Woodland Tax Law and the Forest Crop Law. This is a landowner incentive program to encourage sustainable forestry on private woodland. Enrolled program lands must be managed by the landowner in accordance with the forest management plan written by a certified consulting forester. In exchange for following sound forest management, the landowner pays reduced property taxes.

Lands enrolled under MFL can be designated as open or closed to public recreation. Open designation allows public access to the property for hunting, fishing, hiking, sight-seeing, and cross country skiing without additional permission from landowners. Closed designation gives landowners the right to restrict or permit access to their lands (a higher tax is paid on closed lands).

State and Federal Forest Legacy Program

The Natural Resources Board granted the DNR authority to establish the Forest Legacy Program. The goal of the program is to minimize fragmentation and conversion of significant forested areas to non-forest uses. Under this program the DNR purchases conservation easements to the land, which protects it from non-forest development. Another main goal of the program is to allow public access on these lands where appropriate.

Voluntary Public Access Program

The 2008 Farm Bill established this program that leases qualified property in exchange for opening the land to public uses such as hunting, fishing, trapping, and wildlife observation.

Land Trusts

These organizations permanently protect important resources in their communities from overdevelopment. Most often, the resources under protection have natural, recreational, scenic, historic, or productive value. They are organized as non-profits whose mission is determined by their members and volunteers. Land may be open to the public for specific uses.

NCWRPC Note: A large part of this chapter is not summarized because it was based upon 38 people who attended one of six meetings across the state.

The topics missed include:

- Collaborative Approaches to Support and Improve Outdoor Recreation Landscapes
- Collaborative Approaches to Support Outdoor Recreation
- Coordinated Funding and Grants for Outdoor Recreation
- The Role of Education in Aid of Outdoor Recreation

Chapter 6 – Wisconsin SCORP Outdoor Recreation Goals and Actions.

In the collective, cross-country discussion that took place for the America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative, Americans spoke from their minds and their hearts, and out of that came a clear vision: a future where their children are near safe and clean parks where they can “play, dream, discover, and recreate.” They see a future where everyone shares responsibility for protecting and caring for our natural and cultural heritage, where rural lands are conserved, and public and private lands essential to supporting wildlife and human needs are unified. They see a future where working together to restore and protect rivers and lakes means healthy lives and a healthy economy.

The State of Wisconsin can live up to this vision. The tenth and final theme of the AGO Report, “Make the Federal Government a More Effective Conservation Partner,” was developed out of the public’s plea that the federal government eliminate obstacles created by poor policies and processes that keep Americans from the outdoors. For people to reconnect to the great outdoors, the government at all levels—federal, state, local, and tribal—must improve as a conservation partner to the American public. By creating partnerships, aligning resources, and leveraging funding, government can achieve goals set in outdoor recreation planning.

Overall, the State of Wisconsin strives to align its goals with the AGO, while using AGO resources and assistance to conserve and restore unique lands and waters and to connect its population to the great outdoors. The 2011-2016 Wisconsin SCORP provides an extensive framework for merging state and federal visions.

The goals and actions listed in this chapter represent a summation of targeted elements to encourage the citizens of Wisconsin to enjoy more of the state’s great outdoors. For the most part, these actions take a broad approach to expanding outdoor recreation, with no one person or agency being able to accomplish all goals. The intent of this chapter is to provide a list of common goals and actions so that individuals and organizations working in outdoor recreation in Wisconsin may work together to improve and expand outdoor recreation opportunities in our state.

Goal 1: Assess, Understand, and Adapt to Growing Recreation Tourism Demands and Preferences

Wisconsin’s lands and waters are a natural draw for outdoor recreation for both in-state and out-of-state visitors. The Wisconsin outdoor recreation economy contributes over \$9.7 billion annually while supporting 129,000 jobs. State initiatives such as Travel Green Wisconsin make connections between tourism, business, and the outdoors as important partners. These partnerships need to be maintained and enhanced to keep Wisconsin a leader in regional tourism.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Understand the recreation and tourism preferences associated with growing market segments.

2. Identify existing and emerging strategies to evaluate appropriate levels and types of service for expanding user groups.
3. Hold an annual forum on outdoor recreation as part of the Wisconsin Governor's Conference on Tourism.
4. Continue collaborations between the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Tourism as well as other partners to promote outdoor recreation.
5. Continue to promote and expand the Travel Green Wisconsin program for business connections to the outdoors.
6. Maintain funding for tourism marketing to promote high quality outdoor recreation experiences.
7. Acknowledge the potential issues surrounding climate change adaptation with outdoor recreation and tourism.

Goal 2: Improve Integration of Outdoor Recreation Interests and Needs in Land Use and Other Relevant Planning Efforts

One of the primary objectives of a SCORP is to improve the integration between state and local organizations, partners, and other organizations that provide or influence outdoor recreation. The SCORP presents a set of goals and actions that allow organizations to work together toward a common vision of improved outdoor recreation in the state. As recreation continues to place demands on public lands and waters, these partnerships will become even more important. By integrating outdoor recreation interests, decisions on the management of recreation resources and recreation opportunities become more effective, efficient, fair, reasoned, and defensible

Actions and Recommendations

1. Support outdoor recreation access and opportunities on public lands by establishing a State Interagency Council on Outdoor Recreation.
2. Support and align state agency programs and initiatives to promote the creation, expansion, and enhancement of urban parks and community green spaces.
3. Manage state lands and waters within a larger landscape context to conserve and restore ecosystems and watershed health.
4. Encourage regional planning efforts for integrated, cost-effective use of recreation lands and facilities.
5. Provide education and awareness of how recreation uses can impact the natural resources along with actions to reduce those impacts.
6. Promote the collaboration of public and private recreation opportunities through integrated management planning.

Goal 3: Continue to Provide and Enhance Public Access to Wisconsin Recreational Lands and Waters

As recreation continues to place demands on public lands and waters, the lack of public access to these areas has become an increasing concern for many state citizens. In some cases this perception is true; more water/boating access is needed in certain portions of the state. In many cases, however,

public access to recreation resources does exist, but the public is simply not aware of it. Improved and easily accessible maps and signage would aid the public in locating these access points.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Continue to develop a statewide interactive mapping system showing all public lands and water access points within the state.
2. Continue to acquire and develop boating access sites to meet public boating needs.
3. Promote awareness of the location of existing recreation lands, facilities, and opportunities available within a given region.
4. Continue to meet Americans with the Disabilities Act standards for accessibility to outdoor recreation facilities.
5. Support community based efforts to increase access to outdoor recreation.
6. Promote sustainable recreation facility design, construction, and maintenance practices.

Goal 4: Conserve Rural Landscapes and Forests through Partnerships and Incentives

More than 80% of Wisconsin land is held in private ownership. Most of this land is farms and forests, and over 500,000 acres is held in trust by the United States for state Indian tribes. In areas where there is a large component of publicly held land, privately owned lands often provide important wildlife habitat and migration corridors. With so much of the state under private ownership, it is vital that we manage and protect these privately held lands to conserve water resources, ecosystems, wildlife habitat, and natural heritage for generations to come.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Support financial and other incentives that increase access to outdoor recreation activities on or across private lands.
2. Encourage large-scale land conservation partnership projects through economic incentives and technical assistance.
3. Support collaborative landscape conservation through competitive processes, including increases in Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), stewardship funding, and other programs.
4. Continue to support the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative for habitat conservation and protection.

Goal 5: Address Funding Challenges Associated with Managing Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Resources

From its early years of establishing state parks, Wisconsin has had an active program of land acquisition. The latest iteration of these programs is the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson 2010 Stewardship Program. Under this program, the State may issue bonds in a total not to exceed \$860 million spread over a 10 year period. The stewardship program targets land acquisition, property development, and local assistance. As Wisconsin recreation has received increasingly less state resources, targeted funding programs have provided vital support to an ever dwindling pool of funds for outdoor park and recreation lands and facilities.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Encourage all local governments to develop park and recreation plans for participation in state and federal cost share programs.
2. Provide more cost share opportunities for local governments to develop and maintain recreational lands and facilities.
3. Provide adequate funding to the Wisconsin State Park System to meet the needs of its 14 million visitors a year.
4. Explore new and innovative funding methods for outdoor park and recreation facilities. These methods may include public/private partnerships or cost sharing among many governmental agencies.
5. Increase revenue generating capabilities for outdoor recreation by continuing to update and improve technologies such as automated fee collection systems.
6. Increase the capacity of public lands friends groups to provide and support recreation facilities.

Goal 6: Promote Outdoor Recreation as a Means of Improving Public Health Among Wisconsinites

The United States as a whole (and Wisconsin is no exception) is in the midst of an overweight and obesity epidemic brought on by increasingly inactive lifestyles coupled with high caloric intakes. This epidemic has created rising health care costs and shortened life expectancies. Outdoor park and recreation areas can provide the type of active recreational opportunities key to reversing this trend. Encouraging Wisconsinites to use available lands and facilities will benefit not only park and recreation areas, but also Wisconsin citizens receiving the health benefits of increased activity.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Develop a “Get Fit with Wisconsin Campaign” for public lands and waters that touts the health benefits of using recreational areas and reaches a wide audience of potential users.
2. Educate the public about the health benefits of moderate and enjoyable physical activities such as walking, biking, nature study, etc.
3. Integrate opportunities and incentives for exercise during the workday—give employees 30 minutes a day for exercise, provide exercise equipment, etc.
4. Start a dialogue between public outdoor recreation providers and health agencies to identify other (non-traditional) funding sources for recreational facilities and development.
5. Continue the “Walk with Walker Program” by encouraging citizens to use state parks, forests, and trails for health and wellness.
6. Promote the mission of the "Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health" on informing, promoting and encouraging citizens of Wisconsin to incorporate healthy eating and physical behaviors for a lifetime.

Goal 7: Establish Great Urban Parks and Community Green Spaces

Frederick Law Olmsted, the central architect of Milwaukee's Grand Necklace of Parks, extolled the virtues of outdoor space, especially for urban communities. Today, urban parks and community green spaces play an even more important role as special public places that promote health, provide economic benefits, and nurture democratic values by inviting casual interaction among citizens. Urban parks and community green spaces are essential for providing places for people to recreate outdoors, to find quiet and solitude, and to generally improve their quality of life.

Actions and Recommendations

1. Create and enhance a new generation of safe, clean, accessible, and connected great urban parks and community green spaces.
2. Connect people with urban parks, trails, and community green spaces.
3. Target technical assistance support to communities as they create and enhance urban parks and community green spaces.
4. Continue to provide funding to communities through the Stewardship Program to acquire and develop local park and greenway spaces.
5. Leverage private community foundations and public funding to increase park acquisitions.
6. Provide funding to restore, preserve, and protect historic outdoor facilities for future generations.

ATTACHMENT E

Bike and Pedestrian Implementation Table

From: Wausau MPO's 2009 Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan

Bike & Ped Implementation Table For Rib Mountain

Amendment Process – The *Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan* is a staged, multi-year, multimodal program of transportation projects developed to create and enhance the bicycling and walking network in the Wausau area. The *Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan* was developed by the Wausau MPO through its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and its Bicycle and Pedestrian Sub-committee.

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan should be reviewed in its entirety with a full update every 5 years. The updates should be done to utilize any statistical data that may be obtained from the decennial census. Amendments may be appropriate throughout the lifecycle of the plan, particularly if new issues emerge or trends change, due to new requirements and needs, the implementation of improvements, and the completion of more specific studies or plans in the metro area.

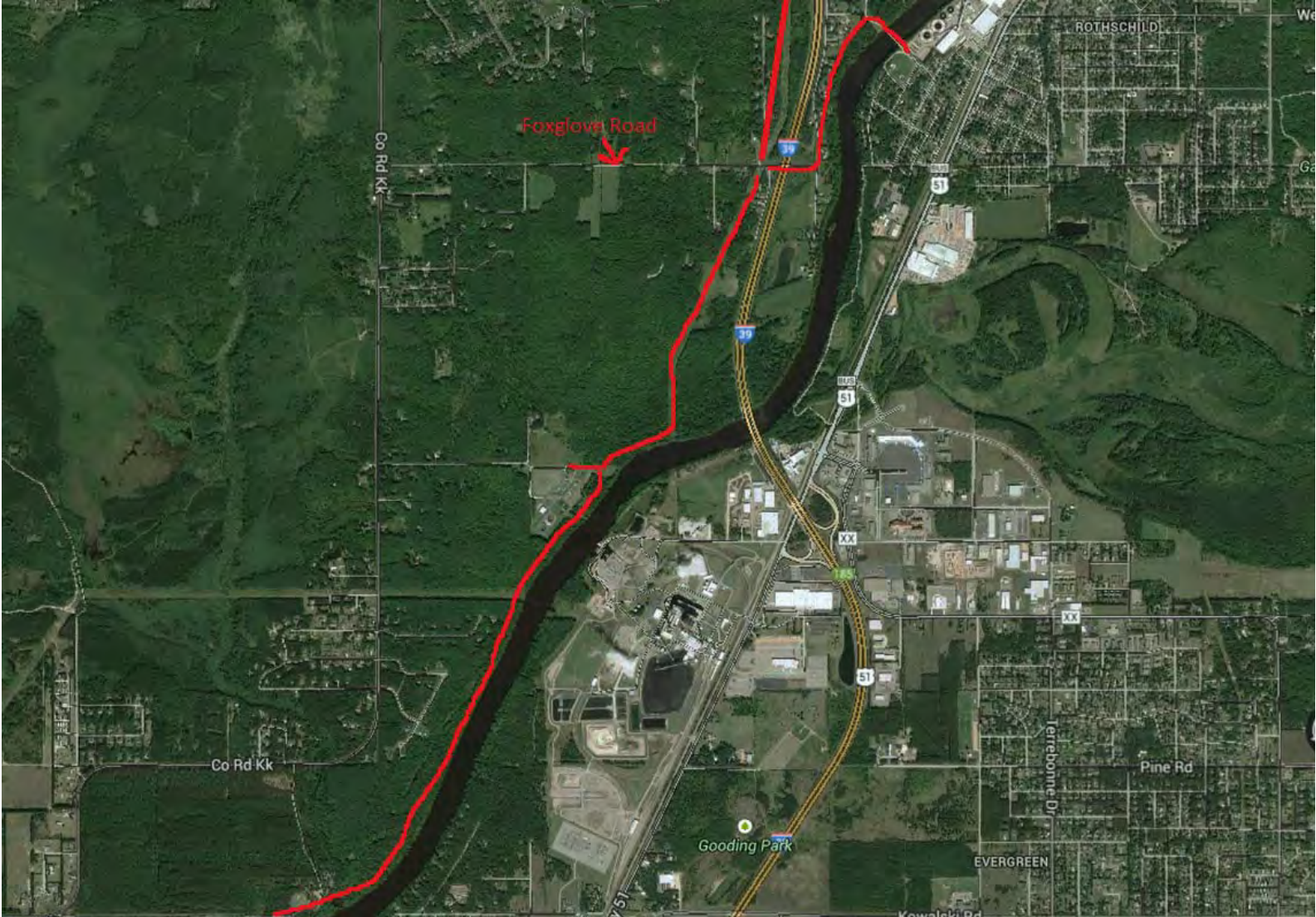
| Complete Project By: | Street Name | Limits | Recommendation | Implementing Agency | Length (in feet) | Total Cost | Funding Opportunities |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 2013 | CTH N | Park Rd to Lily Ln | Stripe on-street bicycle accommodations & sign bicycle route | Town of Rib Mountain | 1,000 | \$16,000 | Local |
| 2013 | CTH R | CTH NN to Park Rd | Stripe on-street bicycle accommodations & Sign bicycle route | Town of Rib Mountain | 6,300 | \$100,800 | Local |
| 2013 | 51/29 Trail | Eagle Ave to Morning Glory Ln | Off-street path | Town of Rib Mountain | 3,700 | \$99,900 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, Local |
| 2013 | Rib Mountain State Park to Violet Ln | Park Rd | Off-Street pedestrian-only path | Town of Rib Mountain / WiDNR | 9,000 | \$243,000 | BPFP, RWJF, DNR Stewardship Program, DNR Recreational Trails Grant, Local |
| 2013 | Rib Mountain Path | Trillium Ln to Foxglove Rd | Off-street path | Town of Rib Mountain | 9,300 | \$251,100 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, DNR Recreational Trails Grant, Local |
| 2013 | Foxglove Rd. | Azalea Rd. to N. Buttercup Rd. | On-street striped bicycle accommodations & sign bicycle route (scheduled construction in 2012) | Town of Rib Mountain | 800 | \$12,800 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, WisDOT, Local |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|---|--|--------|-----------|--|
| 2013 | Azalea Rd. / Sunrise Dr. | Foxglove Rd. to Lakeshore Dr. | On-street striped bicycle accommodations & sign bicycle route | Town of Rib Mountain | 9,100 | \$145,600 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, WisDOT, Local |
| 2013 | Robin Ln | US 51 to Rib Mountain Drive | Off-street path (USH 51 to Eagle Ave.) | Town of Rib Mountain | 1,700 | \$45,900 | SRTS |
| | | | Sidewalk (Eagle Ave. to Rib Mountain Dr.) | | 1,700 | \$34,000 | |
| 2018 | Bittersweet Rd | CTH N to Rib Mountain State Park | On-street striped bicycle accommodations & sign bicycle route | Town of Rib Mountain | 2,500 | \$40,000 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, Local |
| 2018 | Rib Mountain Dr. | Morning Glory Ln to Robin Ln | On-street striped bicycle accommodations & sign bicycle route | Town of Rib Mountain | 5,700 | \$285,000 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, STP-Urban, Local |
| | | | Sidewalk on east side from Oriole to Cloverland Ln. (planned 2009-10 construction) | | 2,500 | \$50,000 | |
| 2023 | Ski Hill Trail | Robin Ln to Rib Mtn Way | Off-street path | Town of Rib Mountain | 8,800 | \$237,600 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, Local |
| 2028 | Rail-with-Trail along... | Military Rd to Schofield Triangle | Extend rail-with-trail off-street path to link Rib Mountain, Rothschild, Schofield & Wausau | Marathon County/Town of Rib Mountain/City of Schofield | 11,000 | \$297,000 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, DNR Recreational Trails Grant, Local |
| 2028 | Swan Ave | Oriole Ln to Morning Glory Ln | On-street striped bicycle accommodations & sign bicycle route | Town of Rib Mountain | 3,900 | \$62,400 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, Local |
| 2028 | Rib Mountain Path | Lilac Ave to Liberty Park on old STH 29 ROW | Off-street path | Town of Rib Mountain | 3,100 | \$83,700 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, Local |
| 2028 | Rib Mountain Dr. | Robin Ln to Goose Ln | On-street striped bicycle accommodations & sign bicycle route | Town of Rib Mountain | 1,100 | \$55,000 | BPFP, RWJF, TE, STP-Urban Local |
| | | | Sidewalks | | 1,100 | \$22,000 | |

ATTACHMENT F

County Highway KK – Bicycle Path Alternative

County Highway KK – Bicycle Path Alternative



Source: Brad Conklin

ATTACHMENT G

Sidewalk Fixes on Rib Mountain Drive

Possible Pedestrian Improvements along Rib Mountain Drive



Source: NCWRPC, Airphoto from Google.

Legend

- Add a sidewalk ramp.
- Add a sidewalk segment.

Recommendation:

For existing and future pedestrian and bicycle accommodations, require facility design and construction to follow these guides in addition to state and federal laws:

- WisDOT’s Wisconsin Bicycle Facility Design Handbook,
- NACTO Urban Bikeway Design Guide, or
- U.S. DOT, FHA’s Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center guidance.

ATTACHMENT H

Marking Public Water Access Sites

Potential Public Water Access Marker Designs

Which color should be used for a carry in access point R-O-W marker that is visible from the water? Brown, green, or another color?



Picture Source: TAPCO Traffic

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

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



Replace:
 "CAUTION Water Pipeline"
 "Digger's Hotline logo and text."

With:
 "Carry In Public Access"
 "Local government's contact information."

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

Potential Public Water Access Marker Designs



Picture Source: Google

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

ATTACHMENT I

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

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

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

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

1) Bicycle Parking Space Size, Access Aisles, and Vertical Clearance

- a) Required bicycle parking spaces shall be at least 2 feet by 6 feet.
- b) An access aisle of at least 5 feet shall be provided in each bicycle parking facility.
- c) Such space shall have a vertical clearance of at least 6 feet.

2) Bicycle Rack Design

Structures that require a user-supplied locking device

- a) shall be designed to accommodate U-shaped locking devices, & support the bike frame at two points.
- b) All lockers and racks must be securely anchored to the ground or the building structure to prevent the racks and lockers from being removed from the location.
- c) The surfacing of such facilities shall be designed and maintained to be mud and dust free.

3) Bicycle Rack Location on Site

- a) Bicycle parking facilities shall be located in a clearly designated safe and convenient location.
- b) The design and location of such facility shall be harmonious with the surrounding environment.
- c) The facility location shall be at least as convenient as the majority of auto parking spaces provided.

Examples of Bicycle racks that do not meet the design requirements above:



Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style racks



Racks that hold the bike by the wheel with no way to lock the frame and wheel to the rack with a U-lock



Examples of Bicycle racks that do meet the design requirements above:



Madrax Spartan Rack



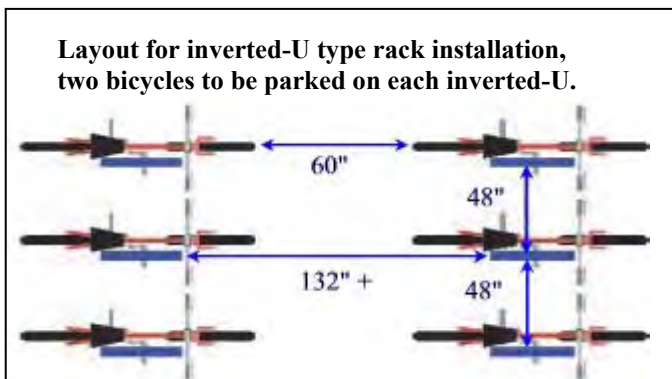
Madrax Sentry Rack



Dero Campus Rack



Saris City Rack



Inverted-U Type Racks



Dero Bike Hitch



Saris Post & Ring



Dero Swerve Rack

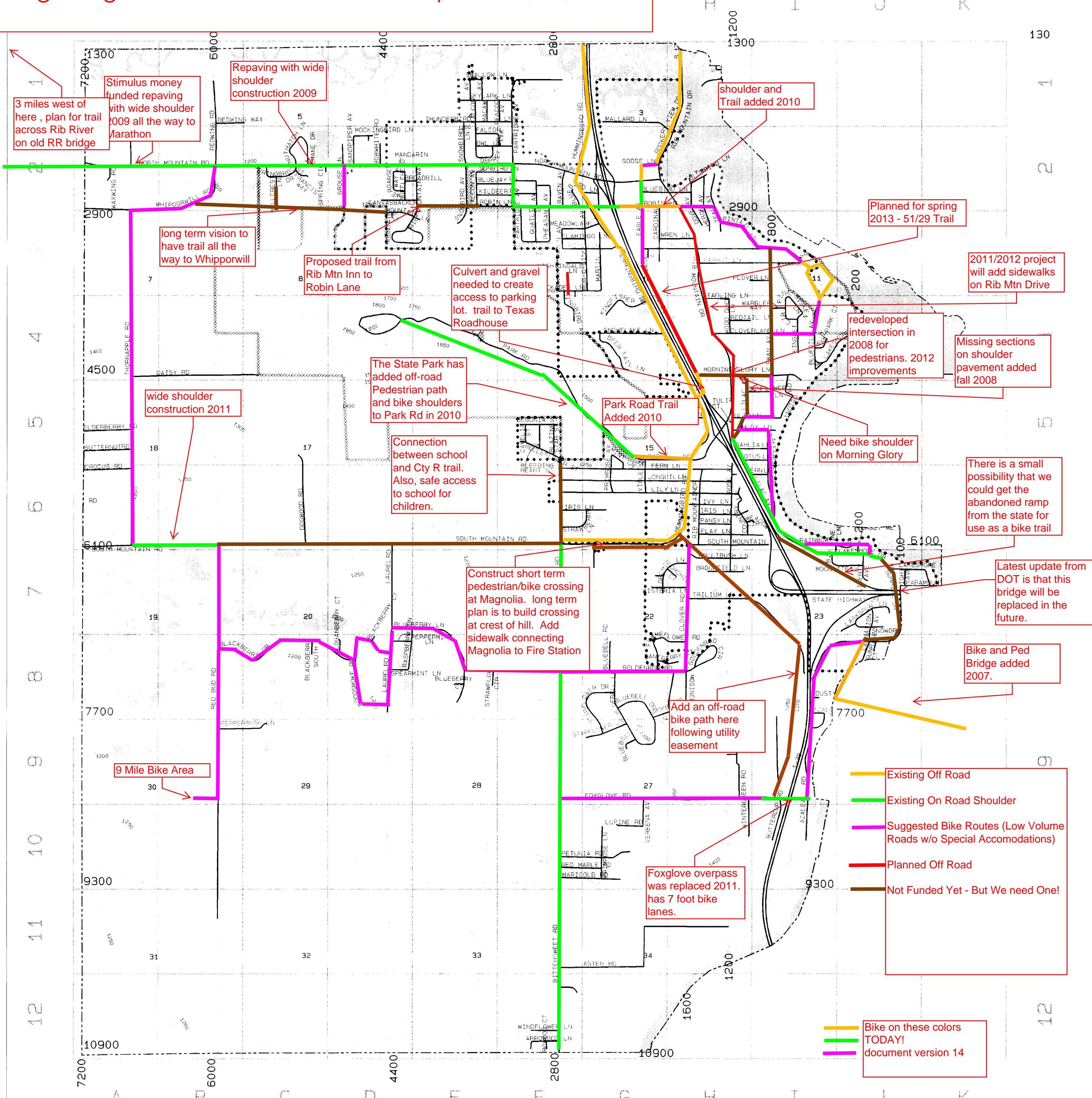
If you have questions about whether a particular bicycle parking rack you are considering using meets these requirements, please contact NCWRPC planner: Fred Heider, AICP at fheider@ncwrpc.org. (Rev. 6-2014)

Layout created by City of Madison

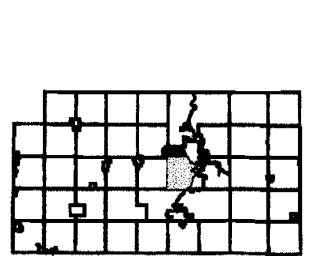
ATTACHMENT J

Rib Mountain's Bike & Pedestrian Improvements Map

Rib Mountain Area Bike and Pedestrian Routes Long Range Plan 2013 - Official. Last Update 4/12/2013



| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| ARROWOOD CT F12 ARROWOOD LN F12 ASTER RD F11, G11, H11 AZALEA CT I8, I9 AZALEA LN I8 AZALEA RD I8, I9, I10 BANE BERRY CT G8, H8 BAY PARK CT I4 BEGONIA ST F6 BELLFLOWER ST F5 BIG PINE LN I6, I7 BIRCH ST J9 BITTERSWEET RD F6, F7, F8, F9, F10, F11, F12 BLACKBERRY CT D8 BLACKBERRY DR B8, C8, D8 BLACKBERRY SOUTH C8 BLAZING STAR ST F5 BLEEDING HEART ST F5 BLUEBELL DR G8, G9 BLUEBELL LN G8, G9 BLUEBELL RD G8 BLUEBERRY CT E8 BLUEBERRY LN D7, E7, E8 BLUEBIRD LN F2, G2, H2 BLUEGILL AV H4 BLUEJAY LN E2, F2 BOBOLINK AV G2, G3 BOBWHITE RD D2 BOULDER RIDGE D3, E3 BROADBILL LN D2, E2 BROOKFIELD LN H7 BUCKTHORN CT F8 BUFFLEHEAD AV D2 BUTTERCUP RD I8, I9, I10 BUTTERNUT RD A6 | CAMELIA ST F5 CANARY AV G3 CANVASBACK LN D2, E2 CARDINAL AV G2, G3 CARNATION AV J7, J8 CHELLIS ST H1 CHICKADEE LN F3, G3 CLOVER RD H6, H7, H8 CLOVERLAND LN H4, I4 COUNTRY CLUB RD I5 COUNTRY LN H6 CRANE DR C2 CROCUS RD A6 DAFFODIL LN G5, H5 DAHLIA LN H5, I5 DAISY RD A4, B4, C4 DEER TAIL LN G4 DOGWOOD RD C5, C6 DOVE AV H2, H3 DUSTY MILLER RD I8 E BITTERSWEET CT G12 ELDERBERRY RD A5 FALCON AV E1, E2 FALCON WAY E2, F2 FAWN RD D12 FERN LN F8, G6, H6, I6 FIRETHORN RD G8 FLAMEFLOWER RD G8, H8 FLAMINGO LN F3, G3 FLAX LN H6, I6 FLUETH ST H1 FORGET ME NOT LN J6, J7 | FOXGLOVE RD F9, G9, H9, I9 GOLDENROD CIR H8 GOLDENROD CT E8 GOLDENROD DR E8, F8, G8, H8 GOOSE LN G2 GROUSE LN D2 HARDWOOD LN A4, A5, A6 HERON AV H2, H3 HILLCREST LN C2 HOLLIBUSH LN H7 HUMMINGBIRD RD F2, G1, G2, G3, G4, H4, H5, H6 I-39 I6, I7, I8, I9, I10, I11 INDIGO DR I4, I5 IRIS LN F6, G6, H6 IVY LN H6 JONQUIL LN F8, G6, H6 KILDEER LN E2, F2 KINGBIRD AV F3, F4 KINGFISHER LN G4 KINGLET CIR I4 LAKESHORE DR I5, I6, I7, J7 LARKSPUR LN J7 LAUREL RD D6, D7, D8 LIBERTY AV J7 LILAC AV H4, H5, H6, I6 LILY LN F6, G6, H6, I6 LOGANBERRY CT D8 LOTUS LN H5, I5 LUPINE RD G10 MACAW AV E1 MAGNOLIA AV G6, G7 MALLARD LN G1, G2, H2 MANDARIN LN D2 MARGOLD RD F10, G10 MARTIN AV G2, G3 | MEADOW CIR H6, I6 MEADOWLARK LN F3, G3 MOONLITE AV I7, J7 MORNING GLORY LN H4, I4 MOSINEE TOWER RD H8 MOUNTAIN CT D3 MOUNTAIN LN D3, E3 N LAKESHORE DR I4, J4 NIGHTINGALE LN F3, G3 NUTCRACK LN C2 ORCHID CIR G7 ORCHID CT G7, H7 ORCHID LN G7, H7 ORIOLE LN F3, G3, H3, I3 OSPREY DR E2 OWL LN E2, F2 PANSY LN H6 PARAMOUNT DR J7, K7 PARK RD D4, E4, F4, G4, H4 PARROT LN H3, I3 PARTRIDGE AV F1, F2, F3 PARTRIDGE WAY F3 PEACOCK AV F1 PEPPERBUSH LN B9, C9 PEPPERMINT LN D8 PETUNIA RD F10, G10 PHEASANT AV F2, F3 PILOX LN H5, I5 PINE SISKIN LN I4 PINTAIL LN H3, I3 PLOVER LN H3, I3 | PRIMROSE AV G5, G6 PRIMROSE LN G10 QUAIL AV F2, F3 RADTKE ST K4 RAINBOW LN I6, J6, J7 RASPBERRY LN D7, D8 RAVEN AV E2, F2 RED BUD RD B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11 RED MAPLE RD F10, G10 RETAIL LN H4 REDWING RD B1, B2 REDWING WAY B1, C1 RIB MOUNTAIN DR G2, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6 RIB MOUNTAIN WAY D3, E2, E3 ROBIN LN E2, F2, G2, H2 ROOKERY VIEW DR G2, H2 ROSE AV H5, H6, H7 S 11TH AV H1 S 12TH AV H1 S 13TH AV H1 S 14TH AV H1 S 17TH AV H1 S 28TH AV G1 SAINT FRANCIS WAY C2 SANDPAPER AV D2 SKYLARK LN E1, F1 SMOKETREE LN G8, H8 SNOWBIRD AV E1, E2, E3 SNOWDROP LN J7 SNOWFLAKE LN G4 SOUTH MOUNTAIN RD A6, B6, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, H6, I6 SPRING LN D8 SPRING CIR C2 STARFLOWER DR G8, G9 | STARFLOWER LN F9, G9 STARLING LN H4 STARLITE AV J7 STATE HIGHWAY 29 I7, J7, K7 STONE CROP RD F12 STRAWBERRY LN F6, G6 STRAWFLOWER CIR E9 SUNBIRD LN E2, F2 SUNFLOWER LN H5, I5 SUNRISE CT J6 SUNRISE DR I8, I9 SUNRISE LN J7, J8 SWALLOW LN E1, F1 SWAN AV I3, I4, I5 TEAL AV H2, H3 THORNAPPLE RD A2, A3, A4, A5, A6 THUNDERBIRD LN E1, F1 TRILLIUM LN H7, I7, I8 TULIP CT H5 TULIP LN G6, H6, I6 US 51 G1, G2, G3, G4, H4, H5, H6, I6, I7 VERBENA AV G8, G10 VIOLET LN G5, G6 W MILITARY RD J9 WAXBERRY LN I4 WAXWING RD A2 WHIPPOORWILL RD A2, B2 WINDFLOWER LN F12 WINTERGREEN RD H9, H10 WISTERIA LN G7, H7 WOODBINE LN H8, H9 WOODSMOKE RD D8 WREN ST G3, H3 |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|



MARATHON COUNTY
CPZ DEPARTMENT
04/25/06

TOWN OF
RIB MOUNTAIN
MARATHON COUNTY, WI

Sanitary District Boundary
Municipal Boundary
Public Lands
Section Lines



ATTACHMENT K

Rib Mountain's Survey Results Summary

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
Telephone: 715-849-5510 Fax: 715-849-5110
Web Page: www.ncwrpc.org Email: staff@ncwrpc.org



SERVING ADAMS, FOREST, JUNEAU, LANGLADE, LINCOLN, MARATHON, ONEIDA, PORTAGE, VILAS AND WOOD COUNTIES

TOWN OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY RESULTS:

The Town outdoor recreation survey was available to residents for about a month, and a good response rate was received.

- 47 people ripped out the yellow paper survey from the Town Beat newsletter and either mailed it or dropped it off at the Town Hall.
- 9 people completed a survey at the polling booth.
- 56 people completed the survey online.

All the paper surveys were imputed online so all the surveys could be tabulated together. The survey summary with additional comments is attached to this letter.

Here are the Top 3 Issues in Rib Mountain:

40 responses – Biking facilities comments.

34 responses – Walking facilities comments.

13 responses – Doepke Park comments

13 responses – Lake Wausau comments.

12 responses – No swimming pool or beach in Rib Mountain.

9 response – Hunting or gun range concerns.

6 response – No camping comments.

5 response – Dog waste problem.

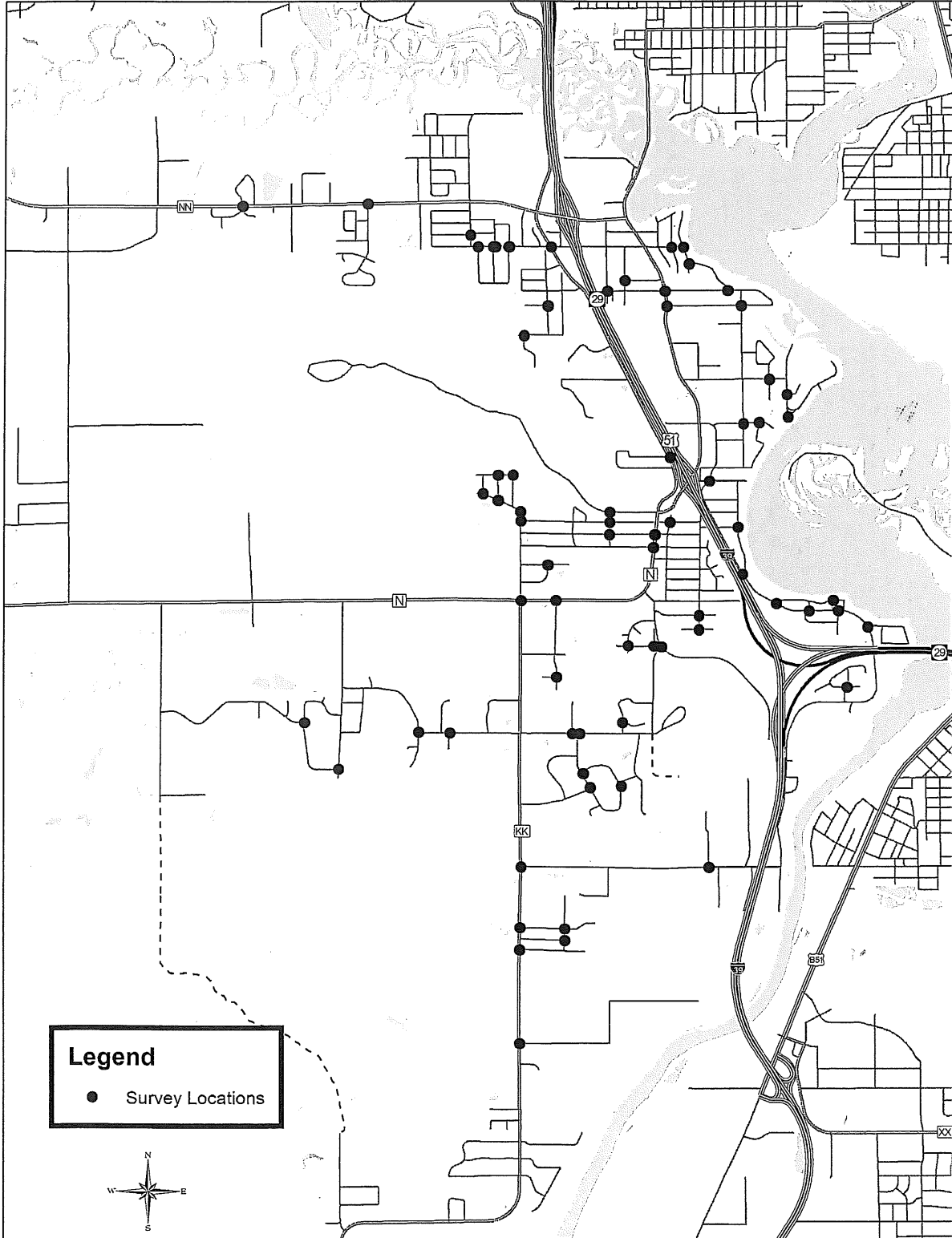
4 response – Dog park needed.

What other major concerns do you see in the comments?

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

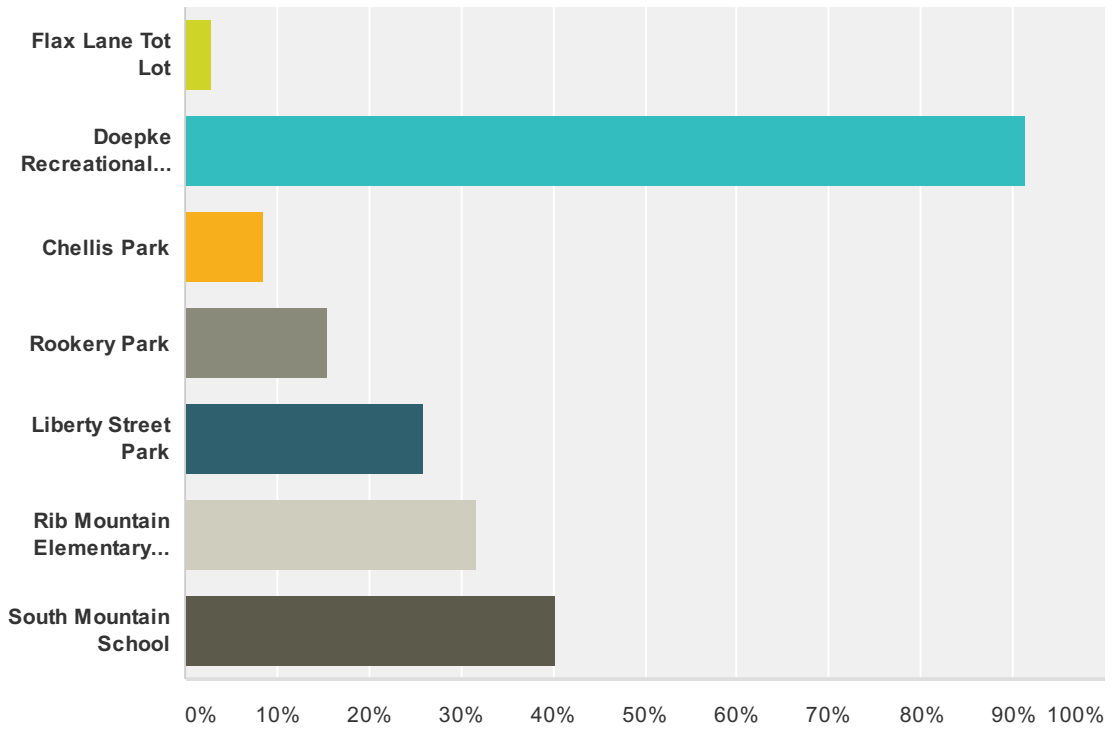
Q1 Please list the nearest intersection to your house.

Answered: 112 Skipped: 0



Q2 Which Town of Rib Mountain local parks do you visit at least twice annually?

Answered: 104 Skipped: 8



| Answer Choices | Responses |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Flax Lane Tot Lot | 2.88% 3 |
| Doepke Recreational Area | 91.35% 95 |
| Chellis Park | 8.65% 9 |
| Rookery Park | 15.38% 16 |
| Liberty Street Park | 25.96% 27 |
| Rib Mountain Elementary School | 31.73% 33 |
| South Mountain School | 40.38% 42 |
| Total Respondents: 104 | |

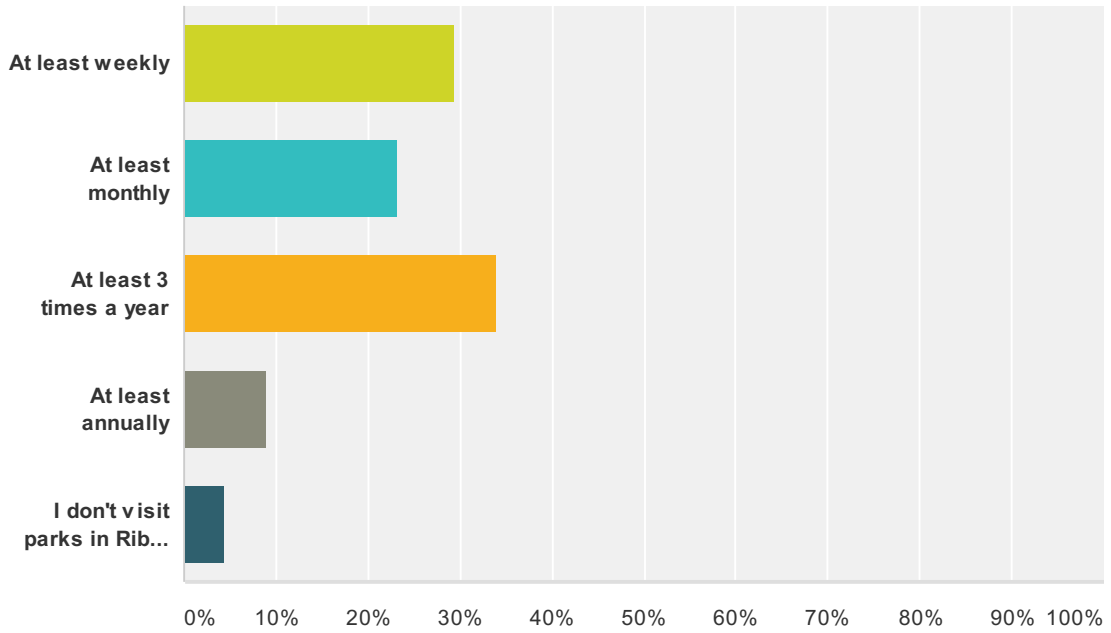
| # | Other (please specify) | Date |
|---|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Bluegill Bay | 4/29/2014 1:57 PM |
| 2 | Bluegill | 4/29/2014 1:37 PM |
| 3 | Rib Mtn State Park | 4/29/2014 1:23 PM |
| 4 | Bluegill Bay Park | 4/29/2014 1:11 PM |
| 5 | Hill & 9 mile | 4/29/2014 11:33 AM |
| 6 | Bluegill Bay Park | 4/29/2014 11:12 AM |
| 7 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:58 AM |

Rib Mountian Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 8 | Bluegil | 4/29/2014 9:43 AM |
| 9 | Rib Mountain State Park & 9 mile these are why we moved here. | 4/29/2014 9:21 AM |
| 10 | Walking path behind Walmart | 4/22/2014 2:46 PM |
| 11 | Bluegill | 4/21/2014 9:13 PM |
| 12 | bluegill | 4/19/2014 9:01 AM |
| 13 | Lake Wausau | 4/8/2014 12:55 AM |
| 14 | Bluegill and Nine Mile Forest. Rib Mountain State Park | 4/7/2014 9:17 AM |
| 15 | Woodsmoke | 4/3/2014 10:05 AM |
| 16 | none | 3/24/2014 4:07 PM |

Q3 How often do you visit Town of Rib Mountain parks listed in Question 2 (for recreational purposes if this is a school)?

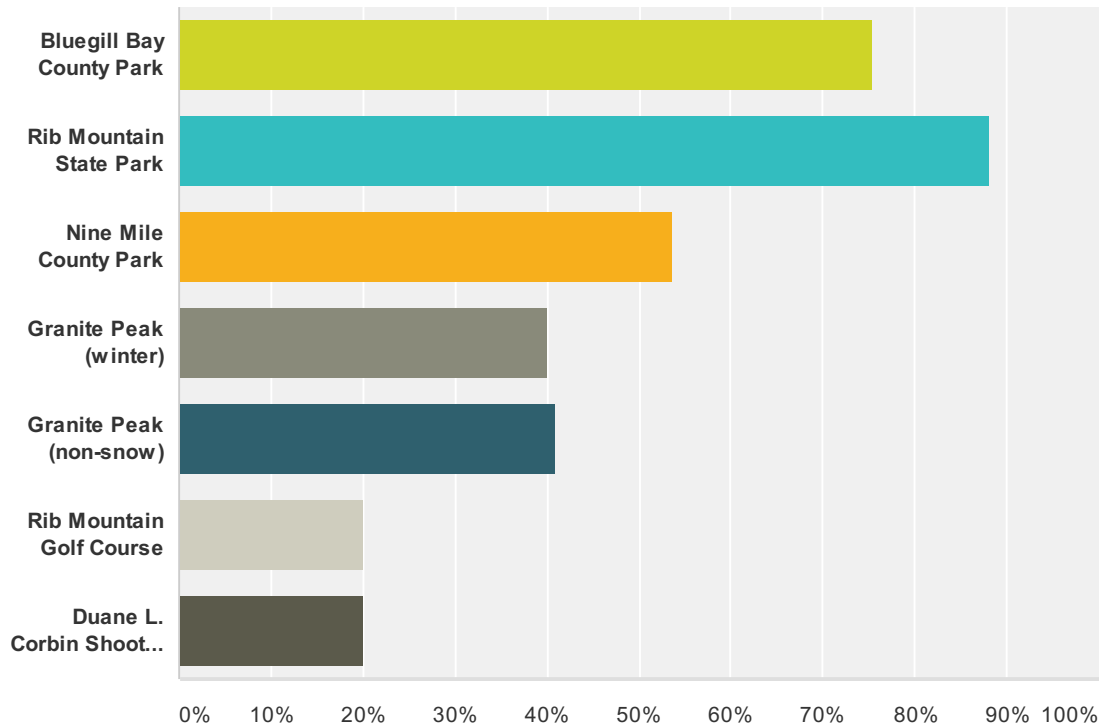
Answered: 112 Skipped: 0



| Answer Choices | Responses |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| At least weekly | 29.46% 33 |
| At least monthly | 23.21% 26 |
| At least 3 times a year | 33.93% 38 |
| At least annually | 8.93% 10 |
| I don't visit parks in Rib Mountain. | 4.46% 5 |
| Total | 112 |

Q4 Which area-wide parks do you visit at least twice annually?

Answered: 110 Skipped: 2

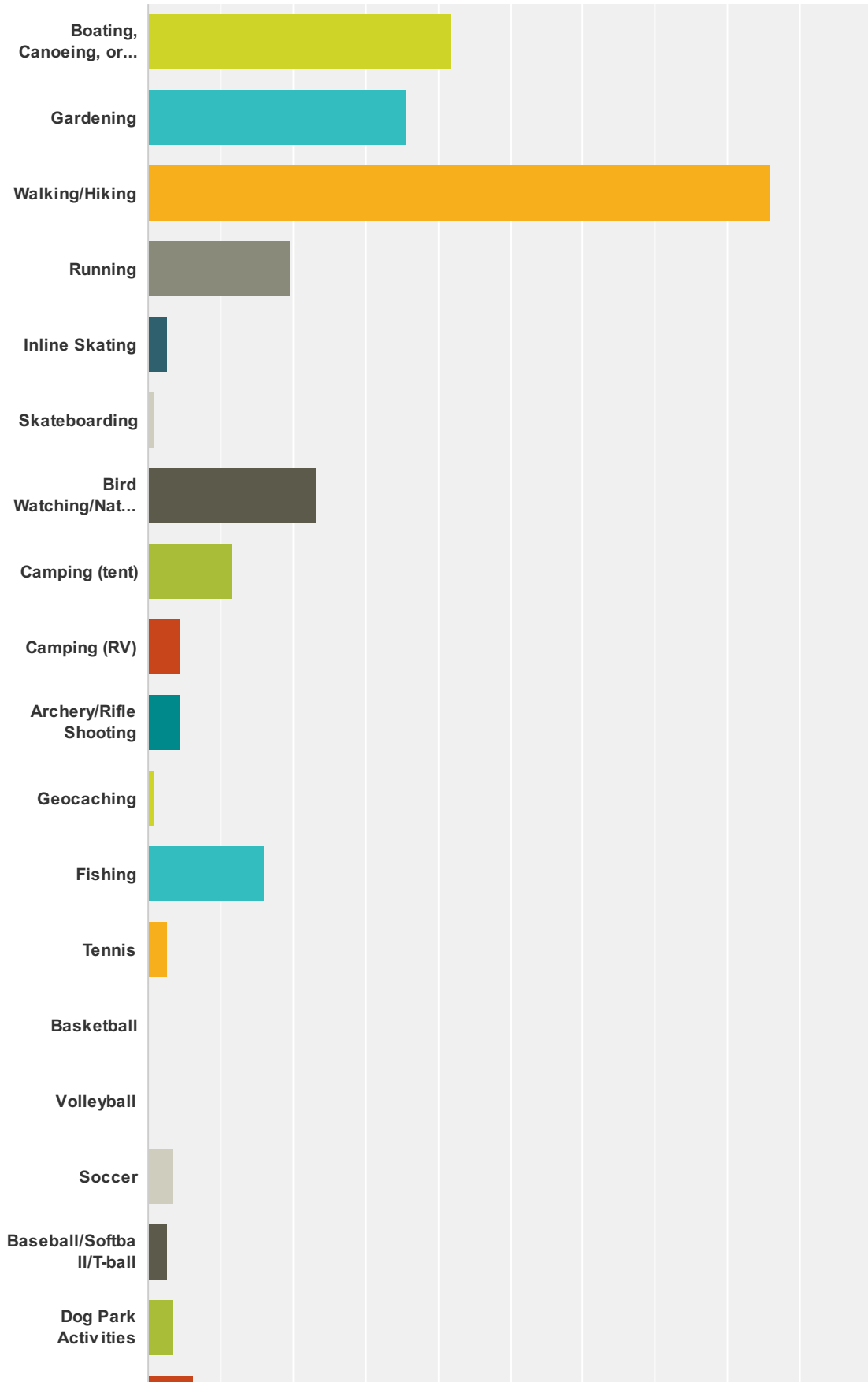


| Answer Choices | Responses |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Bluegill Bay County Park | 75.45% 83 |
| Rib Mountain State Park | 88.18% 97 |
| Nine Mile County Park | 53.64% 59 |
| Granite Peak (winter) | 40.00% 44 |
| Granite Peak (non-snow) | 40.91% 45 |
| Rib Mountain Golf Course | 20.00% 22 |
| Duane L. Corbin Shooting Range | 20.00% 22 |
| Total Respondents: 110 | |

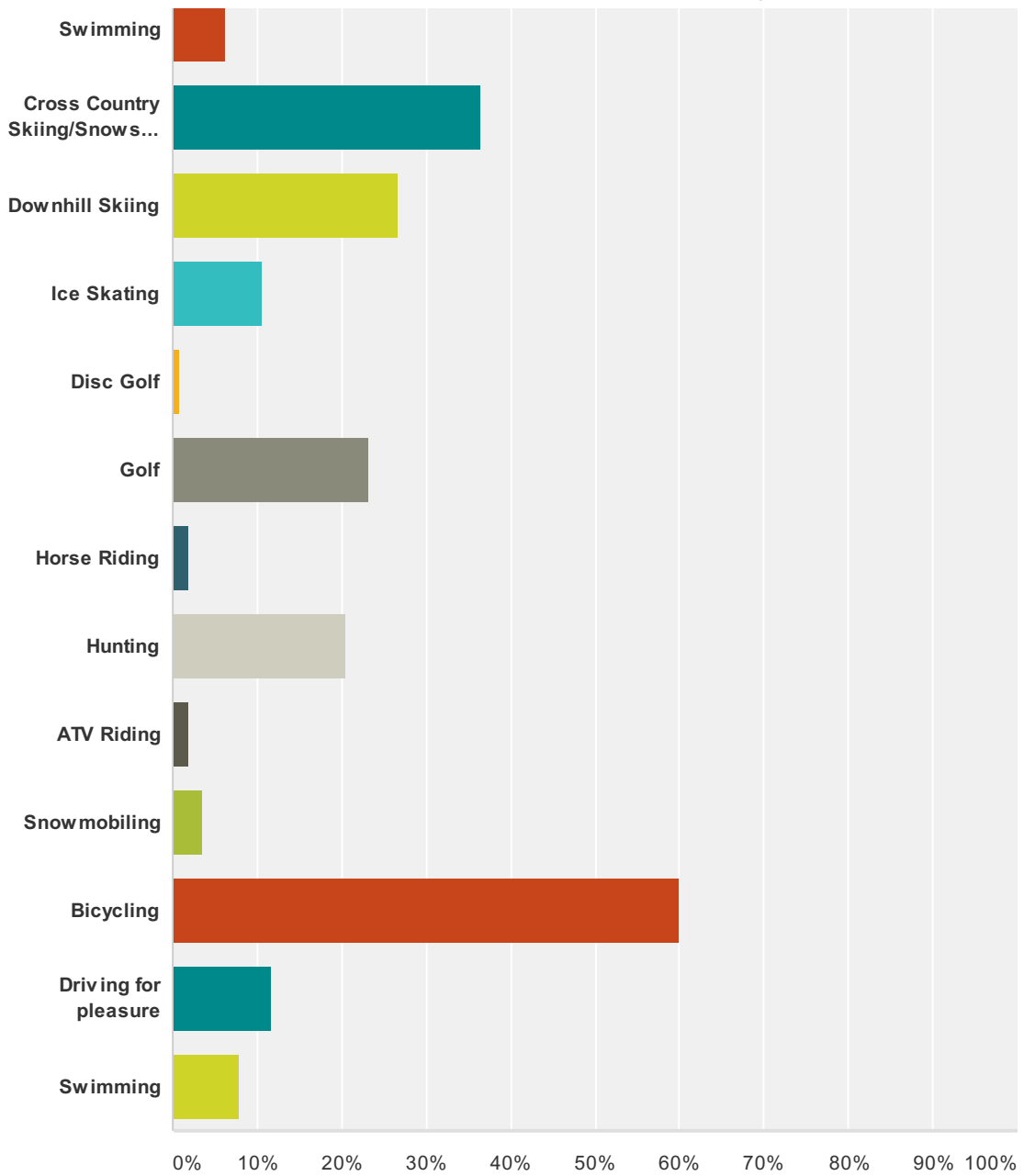
| # | Other (please specify) | Date |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Marathon Park, Oak Island. | 4/29/2014 1:57 PM |
| 2 | Liberty Park would make an excellent pet park in wooded area if no poison ivy. | 4/29/2014 11:33 AM |
| 3 | Eau Plaine & Dells of Eau Claire | 4/29/2014 9:21 AM |
| 4 | None as yet | 4/22/2014 2:27 PM |

Q5 What are your top 5 outdoor recreation pursuits?

Answered: 112 Skipped: 0



Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey



| Answer Choices | Responses |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Boating, Canoeing, or Kayaking | 41.96% 47 |
| Gardening | 35.71% 40 |
| Walking/Hiking | 85.71% 96 |
| Running | 19.64% 22 |
| Inline Skating | 2.68% 3 |
| Skateboarding | 0.89% 1 |
| Bird Watching/Nature Viewing | 23.21% 26 |
| Camping (tent) | 11.61% 13 |
| Camping (RV) | 4.46% 5 |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|
| Archery/Rifle Shooting | 4.46% | 5 |
| Geocaching | 0.89% | 1 |
| Fishing | 16.07% | 18 |
| Tennis | 2.68% | 3 |
| Basketball | 0.00% | 0 |
| Volleyball | 0.00% | 0 |
| Soccer | 3.57% | 4 |
| Baseball/Softball/T-ball | 2.68% | 3 |
| Dog Park Activities | 3.57% | 4 |
| Swimming | 6.25% | 7 |
| Cross Country Skiing/Snowshoeing | 36.61% | 41 |
| Downhill Skiing | 26.79% | 30 |
| Ice Skating | 10.71% | 12 |
| Disc Golf | 0.89% | 1 |
| Golf | 23.21% | 26 |
| Horse Riding | 1.79% | 2 |
| Hunting | 20.54% | 23 |
| ATV Riding | 1.79% | 2 |
| Snowmobiling | 3.57% | 4 |
| Bicycling | 59.82% | 67 |
| Driving for pleasure | 11.61% | 13 |
| Swimming | 8.04% | 9 |
| Total Respondents: 112 | | |

| # | Other (please specify) | Date |
|----|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Fire-pits - relaxing in the evening. | 4/29/2014 1:23 PM |
| 2 | Fishing | 4/22/2014 1:31 PM |
| 3 | SOCCER | 4/4/2014 7:09 PM |
| 4 | Motorcycle Trail Riding | 4/4/2014 8:48 AM |
| 5 | Archery, Fishing, rifle shooting | 3/31/2014 1:42 PM |
| 6 | archery/rifle shooting | 3/30/2014 8:37 AM |
| 7 | Tennis | 3/26/2014 8:50 PM |
| 8 | soccer | 3/26/2014 4:54 PM |
| 9 | Fishing | 3/24/2014 7:34 PM |
| 10 | fishing | 3/24/2014 4:07 PM |
| 11 | Scuba Diving | 3/24/2014 11:12 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q6 What are the top 3 outdoor recreational issues facing the Town of Rib Mountain? These issues could be a combination of strengths and desires to maintain what exists.

Answered: 112 Skipped: 0

| Answer Choices | Responses |
|----------------|-------------|
| Issue 1 | 100.00% 112 |
| Issue 2 | 66.07% 74 |
| Issue 3 | 45.54% 51 |

| # | Issue 1 | Date |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1 | ✓ Update Doepke Park 2nd ball field and soccer field | 4/29/2014 9:30 PM |
| 2 | Move faster on projects sluggish slow developments | 4/29/2014 4:36 PM |
| 3 | ✓ bike trail/lane on hiway N heading west of KK | 4/29/2014 2:15 PM |
| 4 | Keeping natural areas natural - could be better. | 4/29/2014 2:02 PM |
| 5 | Prices of Nine Mile. | 4/29/2014 1:57 PM |
| 6 | ✓ Maintain/improve Libert St. Park in the wooded area. | 4/29/2014 1:51 PM |
| 7 | ✓ Growing community and no swimming pool. | 4/29/2014 1:37 PM |
| 8 | Tennis courts in poor shape (Liberty Park, Sth. Mtn.) - cracks on courts. | 4/29/2014 1:30 PM |
| 9 | None | 4/29/2014 1:25 PM |
| 10 | ✓ On the R road (for safety) bicycles should must use walkway - not the road. | 4/29/2014 1:23 PM |
| 11 | ✓ Clean up the lake!! It is gross!! | 4/29/2014 1:15 PM |
| 12 | ✓ Improve quality of Lake Wausau. | 4/29/2014 1:11 PM |
| 13 | ✓ Better water quality - Blue Gill Bay area. | 4/29/2014 1:04 PM |
| 14 | Snow removal on R and up to Rib Mtn State Park. | 4/29/2014 11:56 AM |
| 15 | ✓ Aquatic vegetation. | 4/29/2014 11:42 AM |
| 16 | ✓ Sidewalks limited. | 4/29/2014 11:33 AM |
| 17 | ✓ Maintain existing bike/non motorized trans. | 4/29/2014 11:16 AM |
| 18 | ✓ More bike paths & bike lanes. | 4/29/2014 11:12 AM |
| 19 | ✓ Lake Wausau (weeds around Gullivers). | 4/29/2014 11:08 AM |
| 20 | ✓ Please connect Rib Mt. sidewalks. Our sidewalks on Rib Mt. Dr've don't go anywhere. - They just end. | 4/29/2014 11:05 AM |
| 21 | ✓ Provide walking lanes on roads to make walking safer. | 4/29/2014 11:01 AM |
| 22 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:58 AM |
| 23 | 9-mile biking & skiing one our biggest strength. | 4/29/2014 10:52 AM |
| 24 | ✓ No camping within the area. | 4/29/2014 10:42 AM |
| 25 | ✓ Not enough sidewalks for walking back streets with kids. | 4/29/2014 10:31 AM |
| 26 | ✓ We miss camping on Rib Mountain. | 4/29/2014 10:28 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--------------------|
| 27 | ✓ | Dog Parks. | 4/29/2014 10:06 AM |
| 28 | ✓ | Safe biking routes/paths. | 4/29/2014 10:03 AM |
| 29 | ✓ | More access to local walking trails - Larger network of trails in neighborhoods like in Stevens Point. You can live almost any where and pick up a trail within a few blocks. | 4/29/2014 9:57 AM |
| 30 | ✓ | Parking at Doepke | 4/29/2014 9:52 AM |
| 31 | | None. | 4/29/2014 9:47 AM |
| 32 | ✓ | No swimming pool. | 4/29/2014 9:43 AM |
| 33 | ✓ | Need shade trees for the Doepke playground. | 4/29/2014 9:40 AM |
| 34 | ✓ | No swimming pool or splash pad. | 4/29/2014 9:38 AM |
| 35 | ✓ | No beach area. | 4/29/2014 9:33 AM |
| 36 | ✓ | Bike racks needed at parks. | 4/29/2014 9:30 AM |
| 37 | | None | 4/29/2014 9:24 AM |
| 38 | | Lack of planned parks, trails, & outdoor public property. | 4/29/2014 9:21 AM |
| 39 | | safe biking and walking trails due to auto traffic | 4/24/2014 9:20 PM |
| 40 | | Roads/paths for bikes/peds. | 4/22/2014 4:04 PM |
| 41 | ✓ | No camping | 4/22/2014 3:57 PM |
| 42 | ✓ | Swimming pool | 4/22/2014 3:54 PM |
| 43 | | Need for softball diamonds. | 4/22/2014 3:50 PM |
| 44 | ✓ | Access N. Lakeshore Dr. across pond to Bluegill Bay walking trails. | 4/22/2014 3:47 PM |
| 45 | ✓ | Safe walking on roads with marked walking marker next to vehicle traffic - fast traffic?? | 4/22/2014 3:34 PM |
| 46 | ✓ | Connecting our bike/ped routes w/surrounding areas and/or creating more routes. | 4/22/2014 3:07 PM |
| 47 | ✓ | Safe bike trails | 4/22/2014 2:54 PM |
| 48 | | None | 4/22/2014 2:48 PM |
| 49 | ✓ | Absence of sidewalks. | 4/22/2014 2:46 PM |
| 50 | | None | 4/22/2014 2:37 PM |
| 51 | | None | 4/22/2014 2:35 PM |
| 52 | ✓ | Informing people to clean up after their dogs while walking them. | 4/22/2014 2:27 PM |
| 53 | | None | 4/22/2014 2:21 PM |
| 54 | ✓ | More marked bike lanes. Hwy K & other roads in less urban areas. | 4/22/2014 2:18 PM |
| 55 | | None | 4/22/2014 2:13 PM |
| 56 | | We need more police enforcement late at night. | 4/22/2014 2:11 PM |
| 57 | | None | 4/22/2014 2:05 PM |
| 58 | ✓ | Too much traffic near Park Rd & Violet intersection - not safe for walkers. | 4/22/2014 1:57 PM |
| 59 | ✓ | Parking for walking trails at bottom of park road. (Need more parking spaces but don't want to see clear cutting done to achieve it!) | 4/22/2014 1:53 PM |
| 60 | ✓ | Doepke could use a second quality lighted little league field. | 4/22/2014 1:31 PM |
| 61 | ✓ | parking at Doepke, too busy most of the summer | 4/21/2014 9:13 PM |
| 62 | | NONE | 4/19/2014 11:51 AM |
| 63 | | having more garbage cans spread out around parks | 4/19/2014 9:01 AM |
| 64 | | Lack of Rec Dept. activities during the summer | 4/14/2014 1:19 AM |
| 65 | ✓ | No dog park | 4/9/2014 9:41 PM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--------------------|
| 66 | | Bigger play area at Bluegill Bay Park | 4/9/2014 10:48 AM |
| 67 | | none that I could think of | 4/9/2014 8:53 AM |
| 68 | | None | 4/8/2014 12:55 AM |
| 69 | | Need to keep the wooded tracts of land with wildlife deer | 4/7/2014 9:17 AM |
| 70 | | none | 4/6/2014 5:21 PM |
| 71 | ✓ | safe on-road biking | 4/4/2014 7:09 PM |
| 72 | | The State Park Road is extremely busy with hikers/bikers/drivers and the intersection is uncontrolled. Someone will get hurt killed at some point. | 4/4/2014 8:48 AM |
| 73 | | Road Safety | 4/3/2014 7:27 PM |
| 74 | ✓ | What about a public pool | 4/3/2014 11:56 AM |
| 75 | ✓ | Need more bike paths | 4/3/2014 10:05 AM |
| 76 | ✓ | Continuing to make the Town more bike friendly | 4/3/2014 9:54 AM |
| 77 | ✓ | The walking paths near Doepke park are terrific, and we would love to walk to them. Unfortunately, we often drive our car to Doepke because even a few blocks on Highway KK seem dangerous to travel with my child. | 4/2/2014 7:04 PM |
| 78 | ✓ | Bicycling lanes | 4/2/2014 7:54 AM |
| 79 | ✓ | Bike lanes for safe family biking | 4/2/2014 7:24 AM |
| 80 | ✓ | Bike paths that are separate from auto traffic | 3/31/2014 9:22 PM |
| 81 | ✓ | maintaining bike paths | 3/31/2014 5:09 PM |
| 82 | | State Park needs garbage cans. | 3/31/2014 1:42 PM |
| 83 | ✓ | hunting in Rib Mountain State Park in conflict with trail users | 3/31/2014 9:19 AM |
| 84 | | ?.. | 3/30/2014 1:55 PM |
| 85 | | Wider recognition of what is available | 3/30/2014 9:46 AM |
| 86 | | Would like to have an outdoor volleyball court | 3/30/2014 8:37 AM |
| 87 | ✓ | Access to hunting property. | 3/29/2014 8:24 PM |
| 88 | | Parking seems to be a problem sometimes when the parks are busy in the summer. | 3/29/2014 11:37 AM |
| 89 | ✓ | Gullivers boat landing is in disrepair | 3/28/2014 9:50 PM |
| 90 | ✓ | Increased traffic - makes <u>walking</u> / <u>biking</u> more dangerous | 3/28/2014 5:17 PM |
| 91 | | none | 3/28/2014 7:34 AM |
| 92 | | Recreational vehicle useage. | 3/27/2014 12:00 PM |
| 93 | | Keeping playgrounds safe and sturdy | 3/27/2014 9:11 AM |
| 94 | ✓ | Not a lot of mountain bike trails | 3/27/2014 7:56 AM |
| 95 | | The need to increase the number of bona-fide kayaking "launch sites" due to the increased popularity of kayaking | 3/26/2014 9:05 PM |
| 96 | ✓ | No camping on Rib Mountain anymore | 3/26/2014 8:50 PM |
| 97 | ✓ | The safety of highway KK for <u>bikers</u> and <u>walkers</u> | 3/26/2014 5:03 PM |
| 98 | ✓ | walking trail along N great! | 3/26/2014 4:54 PM |
| 99 | | More summer recreation activities at Granite Peak | 3/26/2014 11:45 AM |
| 100 | ✓ | Safe bicycle routes | 3/26/2014 8:13 AM |
| 101 | ✓ | Maintain and improve current <u>walking</u> and <u>bike</u> pathways. | 3/25/2014 8:35 PM |
| 102 | ✓ | Condition of Lake Wausau | 3/25/2014 5:08 PM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|--------------------|
| 103 | ✓ | No where to swim | 3/25/2014 10:48 AM |
| 104 | ✓ | Doepke ice rink opening/closing | 3/25/2014 7:56 AM |
| 105 | | Children's play area at the top of Rib Mtn State Park needs to be updated | 3/25/2014 7:23 AM |
| 106 | | None | 3/25/2014 6:08 AM |
| 107 | | Keeping rural land undeveloped (avoiding urban sprawl) | 3/24/2014 7:34 PM |
| 108 | ✓ | Continuing to build out bike paths | 3/24/2014 7:33 PM |
| 109 | | none | 3/24/2014 4:07 PM |
| 110 | | None | 3/24/2014 12:39 PM |
| 111 | | none | 3/24/2014 11:12 AM |
| 112 | | More Trails that are connected are needed. | 3/20/2014 9:42 AM |
| # | | Issue 2 | Date |
| 1 | ✓ | Update Liberty Park's ball field and soccer field | 4/29/2014 9:30 PM |
| 2 | ✓ | Hwy KK for pedestrians is horrific. This town needs a solution. | 4/29/2014 4:36 PM |
| 3 | | Offering "something for everyone" - Great job! | 4/29/2014 2:02 PM |
| 4 | | Losing trees on the Ski Hill &* Rib Mt. State Park. | 4/29/2014 1:57 PM |
| 5 | ✓ | Would love more hiking trails up Granite Peak. | 4/29/2014 1:30 PM |
| 6 | | Park on R road & Park road. | 4/29/2014 1:23 PM |
| 7 | | Maintain existing parks. | 4/29/2014 1:11 PM |
| 8 | | Too many deer. | 4/29/2014 1:04 PM |
| 9 | ✓ | People not picking up their dog droppings. | 4/29/2014 11:56 AM |
| 10 | | Secure a effective reservation scheme for park shelteres on weekends. | 4/29/2014 11:42 AM |
| 11 | ✓ | Trails not connected to other trails. | 4/29/2014 11:33 AM |
| 12 | ✓ | Good access to Wisconsin River. | 4/29/2014 11:16 AM |
| 13 | ✓ | Swimming beach on Lake Wausau. | 4/29/2014 11:12 AM |
| 14 | ✓ | Better fishing on Lake Wausau. | 4/29/2014 11:08 AM |
| 15 | ✓ | Please continue bike paths. | 4/29/2014 11:05 AM |
| 16 | ✓ | Enforce rules to keep dogs on leash & under control. | 4/29/2014 11:01 AM |
| 17 | ✓ | Road bike lanes still need to be added or improved. | 4/29/2014 10:52 AM |
| 18 | | No outdoor education. | 4/29/2014 10:42 AM |
| 19 | ✓ | Strength - mountain walking paths in parks. | 4/29/2014 10:31 AM |
| 20 | | Nature viewing. | 4/29/2014 10:06 AM |
| 21 | | Maintaining safe drinking water for when I am working out and/or at home. | 4/29/2014 10:03 AM |
| 22 | | Better & accurate signage on Rib Mtn. Trails. | 4/29/2014 9:57 AM |
| 23 | ✓ | Need walking areas east of 51. | 4/29/2014 9:43 AM |
| 24 | | Skate park. | 4/29/2014 9:38 AM |
| 25 | ✓ | No pool. | 4/29/2014 9:33 AM |
| 26 | | Less signage - combo signs on 1 post! | 4/29/2014 9:30 AM |
| 27 | ✓ | over use of Doepke Park during summer weekends | 4/24/2014 9:20 PM |
| 28 | | Promoting parks. | 4/22/2014 4:04 PM |
| 29 | | Outdoor education | 4/22/2014 3:57 PM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--------------------|
| 30 | ✓ | Beaches | 4/22/2014 3:54 PM |
| 31 | | New dry land access rules for to WN maintained roads N. Lakeshore Dro. Need road raised 1". I believe this would be 3rd time to try to come to task. This would be in compliance for flood plain/flood way set by county. | 4/22/2014 3:47 PM |
| 32 | | Maintaining clean waterways. | 4/22/2014 3:07 PM |
| 33 | | Kayaking access to L. Wausau/Bluegill Bay Park (Handicap accessible!) | 4/22/2014 2:54 PM |
| 34 | ✓ | Path on Rib Mtn. Dr. (walking & biking) | 4/22/2014 2:46 PM |
| 35 | ✓ | We need a dog exercise area. | 4/22/2014 2:11 PM |
| 36 | ✓ | Doepke also needs more parking. | 4/22/2014 1:31 PM |
| 37 | ✓ | benches at Doepke in the park. Would like the fence to go around the fence, I sit on either the black trim or the stairs to the jungle gym to be near my kids. | 4/21/2014 9:13 PM |
| 38 | | NONE | 4/19/2014 11:51 AM |
| 39 | ✓ | making it clear that these parks are NOT dog parks and to keep dogs on leashes | 4/19/2014 9:01 AM |
| 40 | ✓ | No garbage can available for animal waste mid-way up Rib Mtn | 4/9/2014 9:41 PM |
| 41 | | Downhill Skiing | 4/9/2014 10:48 AM |
| 42 | ✓ | Bad traffic HWY KK. for pedestrians also near Walmart. Kwik Trip. no crossing | 4/7/2014 9:17 AM |
| 43 | | none | 4/6/2014 5:21 PM |
| 44 | | No facilities for motorcycle trails | 4/4/2014 8:48 AM |
| 45 | | Road Safety | 4/3/2014 7:27 PM |
| 46 | ✓ | Should restore camping in Rib Mt State Park | 4/3/2014 10:05 AM |
| 47 | ✓ | Upkeep on the multi-use trail on CTH R (walk & bike) | 4/3/2014 9:54 AM |
| 48 | | Our family enjoys downhill skiing, but the prices at Granite Peak are outrageous. | 4/2/2014 7:04 PM |
| 49 | ✓ | Walking/hiking trails | 4/2/2014 7:54 AM |
| 50 | | additional walking/bicycling routes | 4/2/2014 7:24 AM |
| 51 | ✓ | connection of bike trails throughout town | 3/31/2014 9:22 PM |
| 52 | ✓ | maintaining hwy r sidewalk for walking | 3/31/2014 5:09 PM |
| 53 | ✓ | Rifle range needs to be open more often so it can be used. | 3/31/2014 1:42 PM |
| 54 | ✓ | Would love more off-road bicycle trails/paths | 3/31/2014 9:19 AM |
| 55 | | None | 3/30/2014 9:46 AM |
| 56 | | Would like to have a disc golf course | 3/30/2014 8:37 AM |
| 57 | ✓ | Town of Rib Mountain and the DNR restrictions for hunting. | 3/29/2014 8:24 PM |
| 58 | | Most of the playground equipment is geared toward older children, not babies and toddlers. | 3/29/2014 11:37 AM |
| 59 | ✓ | Doepke ice rink and warming house are great | 3/28/2014 9:50 PM |
| 60 | | Garbage facilities | 3/28/2014 5:17 PM |
| 61 | ✓ | Walking trails-lit | 3/27/2014 9:11 AM |
| 62 | ✓ | Ensuring a safe and efficient "connection" of biking paths to the existing/planned bike paths in down-town Wausau | 3/26/2014 9:05 PM |
| 63 | | Extended ice skating season, particularly during cold winters | 3/26/2014 8:50 PM |
| 64 | ✓ | Trees/shrubbery planted at Doepke to cut down on wind and traffic noise. | 3/26/2014 5:03 PM |
| 65 | | tennis court availability? | 3/26/2014 4:54 PM |
| 66 | | Local Badger State Games is a nice boost | 3/26/2014 11:45 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| 67 | Clean air | 3/26/2014 8:13 AM |
| 68 | Develop additional connecting paths to Wausau and other area suburbs. | 3/25/2014 8:35 PM |
| 69 | most of the parks are great | 3/25/2014 10:48 AM |
| 70 | Animal waste at South Mnt | 3/25/2014 7:56 AM |
| 71 | ✓ More updated parks like Doepke park | 3/25/2014 7:23 AM |
| 72 | None | 3/25/2014 6:08 AM |
| 73 | ✓ Access for hunting and fishing | 3/24/2014 7:34 PM |
| 74 | The trails needed to be cleared quicker in winter. | 3/20/2014 9:42 AM |
| # | Issue 3 | Date |
| 1 | ✓ Boat landing by Rookery Park | 4/29/2014 9:30 PM |
| 2 | ✓ Doepke is too packed by some adjacent land. | 4/29/2014 4:36 PM |
| 3 | Safe play equipment - and fun - Great job! | 4/29/2014 2:02 PM |
| 4 | Expanding businesses to residential areas. Wildlife has no where to go except roads and highways causing havoc. | 4/29/2014 1:57 PM |
| 5 | Granite Peak ski patrol should be allowed to get to the upper shack w/out having to pay a Rib Mt. State park fee. | 4/29/2014 1:30 PM |
| 6 | All the downed trees on Rib Mountain-hazardous. | 4/29/2014 1:23 PM |
| 7 | Maintain/develop biking/walking trail. | 4/29/2014 1:11 PM |
| 8 | ✓ More bike lanes on existing roads. | 4/29/2014 1:04 PM |
| 9 | ✓ Biking lanes on main route e.g. Awan, Lakeshore, Azalea, etc. | 4/29/2014 11:42 AM |
| 10 | ✓ Swimming area or pool non existent. | 4/29/2014 11:33 AM |
| 11 | Great skating rinks! | 4/29/2014 11:16 AM |
| 12 | ✓ Bring camping back to Rib Mt. State Park. | 4/29/2014 11:12 AM |
| 13 | More public land for hunting. Pool at a park. | 4/29/2014 11:08 AM |
| 14 | Snow machines on Rib Mt. are too loud for those in immediate area. | 4/29/2014 11:01 AM |
| 15 | No outdoor fitness facilities. | 4/29/2014 10:42 AM |
| 16 | ✓ Safe biking routes/paths. | 4/29/2014 10:03 AM |
| 17 | ✓ No dog runds. | 4/29/2014 9:43 AM |
| 18 | Indoor activity area for teens and families something like Badger Sports in Appleton. | 4/29/2014 9:38 AM |
| 19 | ✓ Safer crosswalk on N. | 4/29/2014 9:33 AM |
| 20 | Build it and we will use/visit. Thank you. | 4/29/2014 9:30 AM |
| 21 | ✓ Liberty Park not utilized. | 4/22/2014 4:04 PM |
| 22 | Outdoor fitness facilities | 4/22/2014 3:57 PM |
| 23 | ✓ Go to restaurant access from lake & river more restaurants similar to Trails End. | 4/22/2014 3:54 PM |
| 24 | Although Nine Mile is an excellent ski area, Rib Mountain could maintain others within the town. | 4/22/2014 3:07 PM |
| 25 | ✓ Biking down Hwy KK is too dangerous. Many inattentive drivers | 4/21/2014 9:13 PM |
| 26 | NONE | 4/19/2014 11:51 AM |
| 27 | ✓ bikers need to STAY in bike lanes, especially bad when its a group | 4/19/2014 9:01 AM |
| 28 | Swimming | 4/9/2014 10:48 AM |
| 29 | Major lack of Park Benches, Garbages. Ped Crossings | 4/7/2014 9:17 AM |
| 30 | none | 4/6/2014 5:21 PM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 31 | Road Safety | 4/3/2014 7:27 PM |
| 32 | Keep updating Rib Mt State Park | 4/3/2014 10:05 AM |
| 33 | ✓ Keeping Bluegill park/boat landing nice | 4/3/2014 9:54 AM |
| 34 | We enjoy our neighborhood's Chellis park, but the equipment is a bit tired. | 4/2/2014 7:04 PM |
| 35 | Safe walking/biking to schools | 4/2/2014 7:54 AM |
| 36 | skateboard or pump track for youth and adults | 4/2/2014 7:24 AM |
| 37 | ✓ ✓ pedestrian and bike access to shopping on Rib Mtn drive | 3/31/2014 9:22 PM |
| 38 | keeping parks open and in good repair | 3/31/2014 5:09 PM |
| 39 | Halls land for sale | 3/31/2014 9:19 AM |
| 40 | None | 3/30/2014 9:46 AM |
| 41 | Overall GREAT recreation opportunities in Rib Mt and everything is well-maintained, especially trails and ice skating rink | 3/30/2014 8:37 AM |
| 42 | ✓ Powerful interests pushing for more restrictions on hunting. | 3/29/2014 8:24 PM |
| 43 | ✓ There is no swimming area in Rib Mountain | 3/28/2014 9:50 PM |
| 44 | Ensuring Rib Mountain its position as a healthy, outdoor oriented town | 3/26/2014 9:05 PM |
| 45 | ✓ Extend Duane Corbin season | 3/26/2014 8:50 PM |
| 46 | ✓ hunting out of Rib Mt. | 3/26/2014 4:54 PM |
| 47 | Maintain the park areas currently in existence. | 3/25/2014 8:35 PM |
| 48 | Shade structures at children's play areas to protect kids from the sun | 3/25/2014 7:23 AM |
| 49 | None | 3/25/2014 6:08 AM |
| 50 | Affordable activities | 3/24/2014 7:34 PM |
| 51 | ✓ More biking opportunities are needed in the town. | 3/20/2014 9:42 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q7 How shall the recreational issues described above in Question 6 be satisfied?

Answered: 112 Skipped: 0

| # | Responses | Date |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Need updating for more people to use | 4/29/2014 9:30 PM |
| 2 | Put money into the area rather than just commercial retail. Be more creative as a community. More action less talk. | 4/29/2014 4:36 PM |
| 3 | add a bike lane or trail | 4/29/2014 2:15 PM |
| 4 | The town parks lack any "natural" areas. Bluegill Bay has a great hiking area. Rib Mtn, of course, has lots of hiking. The town parks have GREAT play equipment. We love Doepe! It would be nice to have some more natural areas, though. For example, the area between Morning Glory & Swan that is currently for sale could be an excellent recreational area. | 4/29/2014 2:02 PM |
| 5 | 1. Don't raise the prices for years. Offer discounts. 2. Put more value on our trees. Consider the environment before cutting trees down. I look at Rib Mt. on my way home from work and am amazed at how vast its become and how so many trees are gone. Rib Mt. is one of our greatest assets to our state. We need to preserve it. | 4/29/2014 1:57 PM |
| 6 | Refer to 2 pages attached. ***** Letter attached from: Anna Mae Zeinemann. ***** | 4/29/2014 1:51 PM |
| 7 | Build pool at Doepe Park. | 4/29/2014 1:37 PM |
| 8 | 1. Fixing the cracks. 2. Once the grass grows on Granite Peak there are limited trails. 3. Ski patrol often has to drop off food in the uppershack - being allowed access w/out paying a day fee (if an attendant is present) would be great. | 4/29/2014 1:30 PM |
| 9 | None. | 4/29/2014 1:25 PM |
| 10 | Issue 1 Bicycles must use walkway (R road). Issue 2 People should be charged a user fee or park sticker. Issue 3 Rib Mtn really needs to get cleaned up - so many trees down - clean it up for the needness, new growth and don't waste what can be used - lumber, bio-mass, firewood etc... | 4/29/2014 1:23 PM |
| 11 | None. | 4/29/2014 1:15 PM |
| 12 | Participate with Lake Wausau Association in lake improvement projects. Cooperate with other municipalities in developing interconnected trails for biking/walking. | 4/29/2014 1:11 PM |
| 13 | Work with Lake Assoc. Let resident bow hunters shoot does. Any new/improved road should have bike shoulder. | 4/29/2014 1:04 PM |
| 14 | Could the snow pathway up to Rib Mtn State Park be cleared on a regular basis and salted? People walk in the road. Its an accident waiting to happen. Enforce people to pick up their dog droppings. Not pleasant when you step in it. Ban dogs from the walking trails.! | 4/29/2014 11:56 AM |
| 15 | Town Rd ordinances & support of Lake Wausau Assoc. | 4/29/2014 11:42 AM |
| 16 | Sidewalks around shopping areas both sides for bikers/walkers/roller blading. Bike Lanes along roads - some are wide (good) some are narrow - end of Lake shore and on. Bluegill has some shore line that would make nice beach area. | 4/29/2014 11:33 AM |
| 17 | Maintain. | 4/29/2014 11:16 AM |
| 18 | 1. Better access from Rib Mt. to downtown? 2. Beach @ Bluegill Bay Park? 3. Use previously designated campsites in areas still available. | 4/29/2014 11:12 AM |
| 19 | Not sure. | 4/29/2014 11:08 AM |
| 20 | None. | 4/29/2014 11:05 AM |
| 21 | None. | 4/29/2014 11:01 AM |
| 22 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:58 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 23 | Complete bike lanes and paths. | 4/29/2014 10:52 AM |
| 24 | See letter. ***** This was a paper survey. ***** | 4/29/2014 10:42 AM |
| 25 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:31 AM |
| 26 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:28 AM |
| 27 | Make more children activities. | 4/29/2014 10:06 AM |
| 28 | Continue to designate "Bike Lanes". Rib Mountain with it's educated population should be the first community in Wausau to ban "cosmetic pesticides" and fertilizes that make their way into our watershed & our drinking water - natural lawns and gardens should be encouraged. | 4/29/2014 10:03 AM |
| 29 | Signage on Rib Mt. is not placed properly. Wrong side of trails for reference. Not clear and large enough. I've met many lost hikers who had to go through very divvicult terrain to get back/or lengthy backtracking. | 4/29/2014 9:57 AM |
| 30 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:52 AM |
| 31 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:47 AM |
| 32 | Make them. | 4/29/2014 9:43 AM |
| 33 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:40 AM |
| 34 | Try to get a current indoor recreational business to come to our area. Add on a splash pad or kiddie pool to park. Add on a skateboarding area to a park. | 4/29/2014 9:38 AM |
| 35 | A kids pool at Doepke. Create Sandy beach at Bluegill Park. Better pedestrian crossing signs & lights. | 4/29/2014 9:33 AM |
| 36 | Very simply - just do it! Rib Mnt Town has come out of dark ages of rec & non-auto thinking. You are doing a great job - visit Finland if you want to see and experience progress. | 4/29/2014 9:30 AM |
| 37 | None | 4/29/2014 9:24 AM |
| 38 | Planning and investment into this infastructure. Looking at other places in US where property values are stable they are near parks, i.e. property facing Central Park in NYC is worth more than facing away from it. | 4/29/2014 9:21 AM |
| 39 | 1: Continue to seek opportunities for off road trails/paths. 2: Personally, I don't feel comfortable stopping to play with kids at Doepke when there are events or private parties. Although good the Town is getting rental income, the structure of the park makes it difficult to feel comfortable using the park when large groups are present (as opposed to Marathon Park where the playgrounds are not immediately adjacent to the rental facilities. | 4/24/2014 9:20 PM |
| 40 | Expand roads to be compatible for bike/ped traffic - example - Sunrise/Azalea. Promote outdoor activities in area to get people out of the house because Rib Mt. area offers a lot of opportunities compared to the rest of Wausau. | 4/22/2014 4:04 PM |
| 41 | None | 4/22/2014 3:57 PM |
| 42 | User fees for pool. | 4/22/2014 3:54 PM |
| 43 | Lighted tennis courts. | 4/22/2014 3:50 PM |
| 44 | 1. Additional access for local residents in the lower area of N. Lakeshore Dr. 2. Open up "better" standards of living for residents which was available but now heavy burden on residents who live in county/Fed floodway area on N. Lakeshore Dr. | 4/22/2014 3:47 PM |
| 45 | *Lake Shore* Dangerous fast vehicle traffic next to marked walking/bike/ped. walks. *AM Rush to work traffic. | 4/22/2014 3:34 PM |
| 46 | 1. Develop communications w/surrounding communities to work together to connect our bike/ped routes. 2. Support & compliment the work of the Lake Wausau Assoc. 3. Cty R, Doepke Park, Liberty Park all could have groomed ex ski areas - and the Granite Peak ski area could be linked to Nine Mile via a xc ski trail. | 4/22/2014 3:07 PM |
| 47 | Issue #1 Continued work w/bike-ped people. Issue #2 Consider building a handicap accessible Kayak launch somewhere on Lake Wausau. This also extends non-handicapped kayakers season! | 4/22/2014 2:54 PM |
| 48 | None | 4/22/2014 2:48 PM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 49 | Construct alking path on Rib Mtn. Dr. from IGA to Texas Roadhouse. | 4/22/2014 2:46 PM |
| 50 | None | 4/22/2014 2:37 PM |
| 51 | None | 4/22/2014 2:35 PM |
| 52 | Enforcement with fines | 4/22/2014 2:27 PM |
| 53 | None | 4/22/2014 2:21 PM |
| 54 | Signage & markings on roads. | 4/22/2014 2:18 PM |
| 55 | None | 4/22/2014 2:13 PM |
| 56 | The people need to be made aware of cameras and those people not following rules need be ticketed. (I'm tired of picking up other people's dog poo!) | 4/22/2014 2:11 PM |
| 57 | None | 4/22/2014 2:05 PM |
| 58 | Close corner of Park Rd & Violet. Park Rd access can go up the mountain & drivers can access South Mt. School from Bittersweet. | 4/22/2014 1:57 PM |
| 59 | Unsure unless space was allocated up in the Bone & Joint parking area, or if another lot was put in further down R. | 4/22/2014 1:53 PM |
| 60 | None | 4/22/2014 1:31 PM |
| 61 | Put more parking across the street? Or shuttle people when there are ball games or something. Take out front of fence or widen the door to kids park. Make really nice paved trails for bikes and pedestrians along Hwy KK from Hwy N to School forest and Nine mile. Possibly to city of Mosinee. Similar to the bike trails up north in Boulder Junction or Sayner. | 4/21/2014 9:13 PM |
| 62 | NONE | 4/19/2014 11:51 AM |
| 63 | More garbage cans available. Signs posted by all entances to parks about dogs. As for bikers, sounds like a police patrol issue to me | 4/19/2014 9:01 AM |
| 64 | Offer a few more recreational dept activities for children during the summer. Or at least make it easier for people to access what is available. I use to live in the Milwaukee area and the Rec Dept. had so many activity options to choose from for adults and children. There also was a nice catalog that came out twice a year or a website that you could go on to register. Living in the Wausau area it takes years to figure out the neat things it has to offer because they are still very small town minded and could improve on "getting the word out" what they have to offer as a community. | 4/14/2014 1:19 AM |
| 65 | Provide a fenced in area to allow dogs to run and play without being on a leash. Provide garbage bins mid-way up the paved trail going up Rib Mountain to dispose of animal waste. | 4/9/2014 9:41 PM |
| 66 | Add Swings and more play equipment to Bluegill Bay. | 4/9/2014 10:48 AM |
| 67 | None | 4/9/2014 8:53 AM |
| 68 | None | 4/8/2014 12:55 AM |
| 69 | There needs to be much more focus put on walkers, bikers etc. Main bike corridors but dangerous traffic. KK is a nightmare. Rib Mountain Drive is a nightmare. Where can people cross intersections safely? Kwik Trip, The Briqs Ice Cream. no where to cross. | 4/7/2014 9:17 AM |
| 70 | none | 4/6/2014 5:21 PM |
| 71 | Providing a safe way for bikers and pedestrians to cross Rib Mountain drive. Even with the stoplight crossings it's dangerous due to cars turning. Reduce traffic on Rib Mtn drive or provide an overpass for bikers and pedestrians. | 4/4/2014 7:09 PM |
| 72 | The Park Road/Violet intersection needs to be somehow controlled, or even closed as most traffic is neighborhood traffic that can use the N to Bittersweet route. Better speed controls are needed as well. As for the Motorcycle trails, develop a trail system on some piece of Town property. | 4/4/2014 8:48 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 73 | You've done an awesome job adding the walking/biking paths and lanes and they get a lot of usage. It was like the Field of Dreams.... Build it and they will come. And they definitely came! You can't drive on County R or South Mountain without seeing someone walking the path. But there isn't a bike lane on South Mountain Road/N, West of KK. A lot of bikes use South Mountain Road to get to the 9-Mile recreation area on Red Bud. In addition to no bike lanes, the speed limit turns to 55 just West of KK. That's way too fast considering the location of the new Rib Mountain Greenhouse and all the residential traffic coming out of Laurel Rd. Bike lanes should be added and the speed limit reduced to 35 to at least to Red Bud. It wasn't that long ago when a boy was killed on his bike on KK in this same area. | 4/3/2014 7:27 PM |
| 74 | Not sure | 4/3/2014 11:56 AM |
| 75 | Combination of fundraising and grant applications | 4/3/2014 10:05 AM |
| 76 | Continuing the funding to these areas | 4/3/2014 9:54 AM |
| 77 | 1. Has RM or the county considered a bike lane on KK? 2. Could Granite Peak offer discounts to locals? 3. Repair broken plastic at Chellis park on equipment. | 4/2/2014 7:04 PM |
| 78 | We need a safe way for bikers and walkers to coexist with cars, safe routes to schools and well marked bike lanes and more pathways like county R. | 4/2/2014 7:54 AM |
| 79 | expand shoulders & stripe lanes, connect neighborhoods with bike/ped paths, build skateboard or pump tracks in parks that youth can safely bike to | 4/2/2014 7:24 AM |
| 80 | Connect Trillium to Buttercup & Foxglove for biking /hiking by cutting trail under power line access at the end of Trillium. Add off road bike /hike trail along Bittersweet: Too much traffic on Bittersweet to bike or walk along the road shoulders. Purchase part of the 157 acres for sale on NW corner of KK & N for more sports fields. Add bike trails from NN to N along west side of Rib Mtn State Park to complete the loop already present on the East. Add a trail for biking/hiking access to Nine Mile. Add turn off lane at entrance of Rookery Park Very difficult to merge into traffic when exiting. Post signs at entrance to Rib Mountain State park & Nine Mile to inform hikers when hunters will be present in the park. Add small bridge to jump the creek/ditch on east side of tunnel under I39 to provide shorter route to BP station & MacDonald's. Build a mountain bike park near liberty park. local volunteers will help out. Add skate park there too. Reduce lake algae in Gulliver's landing area. Add Heron observation deck at Rookery Park. | 3/31/2014 9:22 PM |
| 81 | routine maintenance | 3/31/2014 5:09 PM |
| 82 | Hire additional people for the rifle range. Mandate that the State provides for trash removal from park. | 3/31/2014 1:42 PM |
| 83 | #1- This is likely not a town issue, however, it is concerning that the length of time that hunting/trapping is allowed in the state park has increased so greatly over the past couple years. It makes our family not feel as safe when we use the trails for hiking/snowshoeing during these extended months of hunting. #2- I would love to see more off-road bicycle trails/paths in the town. Specifically, it would be great to have a safe connecting route out to Nine Mile recreation area. This is a very popular bike route, with mountain bikers riding out to the single track trails at Nine Mile, yet there is not a safe corridor to get there. An extension of the off-road path along N out to Red Bud Road would accomplish this, along with widening Red Bud for bicycles. #3- It has been brought to our attention that the Halls farmland is for sale, and that the 40 acre parcel directly to the West of the South Mountain Estates neighborhood is being looked at for residential development. This would be a fantastic opportunity for the town to purchase a uniquely beautiful piece of land to expand the park offerings. With the land adjacent to Rib Mountain State Park, and in-between there and Nine Mile, there would exist many possibilities for connecting trails, etc. | 3/31/2014 9:19 AM |
| 84 | ?.. | 3/30/2014 1:55 PM |
| 85 | None | 3/30/2014 9:46 AM |
| 86 | None | 3/30/2014 8:37 AM |
| 87 | We are a very small township which has a significant amount of wildlife within its borders. The town needs to encourage, not discourage hunters in order to maintain control of the deer and coyote population. | 3/29/2014 8:24 PM |
| 88 | More parking space, if possible. | 3/29/2014 11:37 AM |
| 89 | Repair the landing at Gulliver's boat landing and improve parking. | 3/28/2014 9:50 PM |
| 90 | Not sure, but the expansion of bike lanes/trails helps. | 3/28/2014 5:17 PM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 91 | none | 3/28/2014 7:34 AM |
| 92 | Possible trail system in old gravel pits. | 3/27/2014 12:00 PM |
| 93 | Regular monitoring of parks Install trail/path lights along walking trails | 3/27/2014 9:11 AM |
| 94 | Build some | 3/27/2014 7:56 AM |
| 95 | Through the use of resident-gov't committees while leveraging federal, state, and local grants to offset / cover the costs of implementation. | 3/26/2014 9:05 PM |
| 96 | Add camping to Rib Mountain state park; ask for citizen volunteers to help maintain the ice rink at Doepke Park | 3/26/2014 8:50 PM |
| 97 | A bike path should be created along KK to connect Rib Mt. to Mosinee. Unfortunately, the widening of KK did not solve the dangers of that road to bikers and runners/walkers. | 3/26/2014 5:03 PM |
| 98 | Legislation to keep hunting out of Rib Mtn. | 3/26/2014 4:54 PM |
| 99 | Continue strong support for the use of our natural resources for parks and outdoor activities. Adults and kids alike need it. | 3/26/2014 11:45 AM |
| 100 | Enforce laws for automobiles No more businesses or homes fewer cars | 3/26/2014 8:13 AM |
| 101 | Budgets are becoming tighter as demands for services grow. Tax dollars could supplement user fees or other revenue raising possibilities. | 3/25/2014 8:35 PM |
| 102 | Cooperation with DNR and Lake Association | 3/25/2014 5:08 PM |
| 103 | Build a pool | 3/25/2014 10:48 AM |
| 104 | Please adjust the opening and closing of the Doepke ice rink to the weather conditions. If it is cold and the forecast calls for continued cold weather, please open the rink. Please post some signs at South Mnt for pet owners to clean up after their animals. | 3/25/2014 7:56 AM |
| 105 | Renovation | 3/25/2014 7:23 AM |
| 106 | None | 3/25/2014 6:08 AM |
| 107 | Primarily by keeping agricultural zoning as it is and avoiding urban sprawl | 3/24/2014 7:34 PM |
| 108 | property taxes | 3/24/2014 7:33 PM |
| 109 | There are no issues and taxes should not be raised for this purpose. Do like at the boat landing, a user fee. | 3/24/2014 4:07 PM |
| 110 | None | 3/24/2014 12:39 PM |
| 111 | none | 3/24/2014 11:12 AM |
| 112 | More hiking and biking trails that are connected and cleared in the winter. | 3/20/2014 9:42 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q8 What Town of Rib Mountain outdoor recreation facilities (listed in Question 2) need improvements?

Answered: 112 Skipped: 0

| # | Responses | Date |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Liberty Park and Doepke Park ball and soccer field | 4/29/2014 9:30 PM |
| 2 | Liberty. Utilize that land come on! Big neighborhood get creative spend some money. More pedestrian friendly community. Surprised how limited trails are around here. Especially with granite hill right here. Utilize it! | 4/29/2014 4:36 PM |
| 3 | none | 4/29/2014 2:15 PM |
| 4 | None. The town parks are well maintained, and well planned out. Thank you for your hard work! | 4/29/2014 2:02 PM |
| 5 | None. | 4/29/2014 1:57 PM |
| 6 | Liberty St. Park | 4/29/2014 1:51 PM |
| 7 | None. | 4/29/2014 1:37 PM |
| 8 | None. | 4/29/2014 1:30 PM |
| 9 | None. | 4/29/2014 1:25 PM |
| 10 | For safty - I hunt Rib Mtn State Park. (Muzzle loading season.) I don't mind hikers, walkers etc... I only with that during deer season everyone, including dogs wear blaze orange as all hunters do. | 4/29/2014 1:23 PM |
| 11 | Doepke Park bathrooms & kitchen area needs a cleaning and update and upkeep the area better. | 4/29/2014 1:15 PM |
| 12 | Lake Wausau water quality for recreation. | 4/29/2014 1:11 PM |
| 13 | Fishing pier or bush removal at Rookery Park | 4/29/2014 1:04 PM |
| 14 | Offer kids more outside summer activities - pool facility. | 4/29/2014 11:56 AM |
| 15 | Liberty Park tennis re surface and striping. | 4/29/2014 11:42 AM |
| 16 | Liberty Park is filled w/poison ivy. Granite Peak picnic areas and shelters, restrooms. | 4/29/2014 11:33 AM |
| 17 | None. | 4/29/2014 11:16 AM |
| 18 | The park we request, Bleugill Bay is pretty good. Could use a frisbee golf course, possibly. | 4/29/2014 11:12 AM |
| 19 | A pool at Doepke Park would be great. | 4/29/2014 11:08 AM |
| 20 | Sidewalks to encourage safe pedestrian travel and connect to schools, parks and shopping. | 4/29/2014 11:05 AM |
| 21 | None. | 4/29/2014 11:01 AM |
| 22 | To the Town of Rib Mountain Chairman: Please consider buying the former Henry Gunzel property at 3206 Rib Mountain Dr. and make a park. It could be named "The Gunzel Memorial Park". | 4/29/2014 10:58 AM |
| 23 | I think they are pretty good. | 4/29/2014 10:52 AM |
| 24 | Liberty Street Park Tennis Courts (East Court) needs re-surfacing - (Huge Cracks!) Also see letter about tennis courts. | 4/29/2014 10:42 AM |
| 25 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:31 AM |
| 26 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:28 AM |
| 27 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:06 AM |
| 28 | None. | 4/29/2014 10:03 AM |
| 29 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:57 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 30 | South Mountain School. This area is becoming a waste receptacle for neighborhood dog owners who find it easier to allow the dogs to go with no clean up after. Every day. Spring - Summer - Fall. | 4/29/2014 9:52 AM |
| 31 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:47 AM |
| 32 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:43 AM |
| 33 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:40 AM |
| 34 | None, maybe a skate park near Doepke Park. | 4/29/2014 9:38 AM |
| 35 | None. | 4/29/2014 9:33 AM |
| 36 | A shelter (gazebo) at Rookery might be nice - shade trees for the future @ Doepke (Seattle plants fruit trees!) | 4/29/2014 9:30 AM |
| 37 | None | 4/29/2014 9:24 AM |
| 38 | None | 4/29/2014 9:21 AM |
| 39 | Not familiar with most of the facilities beyond Doepke Park. | 4/24/2014 9:20 PM |
| 40 | Liberty Park - never see tennis courts used or fields, occasionally a party and basketball courts used. | 4/22/2014 4:04 PM |
| 41 | None | 4/22/2014 3:57 PM |
| 42 | All seem well maintained. Please keep as natural as possible. Clearer kayaking from Gulliver's Landing in the fall. Thanks for creating sidewalks & trail behind stores. | 4/22/2014 3:54 PM |
| 43 | Rookery Park. | 4/22/2014 3:50 PM |
| 44 | Bluegill Park/Bay - road access ht. of road to meet dry land access/emergency vehicle access. | 4/22/2014 3:47 PM |
| 45 | Speed! School bus pick up! | 4/22/2014 3:34 PM |
| 46 | 1. Liberty Park really needs restroom facilities. 2. In the winter, the ski village that develops on Lake Wausau needs more patrolling for vandalism and breakins. | 4/22/2014 3:07 PM |
| 47 | Doepke Park needs more development - more walking trails? | 4/22/2014 2:54 PM |
| 48 | None | 4/22/2014 2:48 PM |
| 49 | None | 4/22/2014 2:46 PM |
| 50 | None | 4/22/2014 2:37 PM |
| 51 | None | 4/22/2014 2:35 PM |
| 52 | None | 4/22/2014 2:27 PM |
| 53 | None | 4/22/2014 2:21 PM |
| 54 | Liberty could use a face lift. | 4/22/2014 2:18 PM |
| 55 | None | 4/22/2014 2:13 PM |
| 56 | More dog poop pick up signs & bag posts for people to pick up their own dog's poo. | 4/22/2014 2:11 PM |
| 57 | None | 4/22/2014 2:05 PM |
| 58 | How about a pool? Or waterpark or dog park in Rib Mt. | 4/22/2014 1:57 PM |
| 59 | It would be great to see more picnic space or another outdoor open shelter put up at Doepke for family gatherings. | 4/22/2014 1:53 PM |
| 60 | None | 4/22/2014 1:31 PM |
| 61 | Chellis Park, When I have gone there, the slides hold a lot of Water. Liberty is an awesome Park. Maybe move some of the activities at doepke out there, Promote it! | 4/21/2014 9:13 PM |
| 62 | NONE | 4/19/2014 11:51 AM |
| 63 | All probably need minor improvements but over all the facilities are good | 4/19/2014 9:01 AM |
| 64 | Most of the parks are well maintained. More garbage and recycling cans would be nice. | 4/14/2014 1:19 AM |

Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

| | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 65 | Perhaps additional play structure in Bluegill Bay Park for the children (i.e swing set) as well as a couple animal waste bins along the trails. | 4/9/2014 9:41 PM |
| 66 | None | 4/9/2014 10:48 AM |
| 67 | We love the outdoor recreational facilities! | 4/9/2014 8:53 AM |
| 68 | None | 4/8/2014 12:55 AM |
| 69 | Doepke. Great place but needs shelters, shade, trees.Kid playground why is a fence there? No where for adults to sit by children. Why is there not hiking trails in the woods by Doepke? Doepke needs places for shade and more wind blockage. The Rookery park is in a good spot but needs more than a park bench and tree. Thanks | 4/7/2014 9:17 AM |
| 70 | none | 4/6/2014 5:21 PM |
| 71 | Provide open bathroom facilities at Doepke Rec Area from the time it gets warm enough to use the grounds until it's too cold for people to use the park for exercise and other activities. | 4/4/2014 7:09 PM |
| 72 | All existing are very well maintained. | 4/4/2014 8:48 AM |
| 73 | We use Doepke, and it is very well maintained. But sometimes, there's not enough parking and people park on the grass and soccer field. However, adding more parking would just take away more of the greenery. Not sure how to fix this. | 4/3/2014 7:27 PM |
| 74 | Not sure | 4/3/2014 11:56 AM |
| 75 | Better drinking water supply in the state park | 4/3/2014 10:05 AM |
| 76 | Bike lane/multi-use trail on Rib Mountain Drive/CTH N | 4/3/2014 9:54 AM |
| 77 | See above. Overall, we love our parks and walking trails! | 4/2/2014 7:04 PM |
| 78 | More than improvement we need to make sure these facilities remain well maintained. | 4/2/2014 7:54 AM |
| 79 | Liberty Park | 4/2/2014 7:24 AM |
| 80 | Increase the winter sledding hill at Doepke. Add curves and longer slope. Shape grassy slopes to make a single lane sled track. Add a rope pull to help sledders back to the start point. | 3/31/2014 9:22 PM |
| 81 | none | 3/31/2014 5:09 PM |
| 82 | None | 3/31/2014 1:42 PM |
| 83 | parks are in great shape! | 3/31/2014 9:19 AM |
| 84 | NN walking path, swimming opportunities | 3/30/2014 1:55 PM |
| 85 | We're not familiar enough with the facilities to offer constructive feedback. | 3/30/2014 9:46 AM |
| 86 | None | 3/30/2014 8:37 AM |
| 87 | None | 3/29/2014 8:24 PM |
| 88 | Doepke Rec area and the trails leading up to Rib Mountain could use more parking space. More baby/toddler swings would be useful at Doepke. | 3/29/2014 11:37 AM |
| 89 | Liberty street park could use bathrooms. | 3/28/2014 9:50 PM |
| 90 | Not sure how to tackle the garbage situation - too often we go to the park and the garbage containers are filled with tires/junk/etc. that people want to dispose of for free. They really take away from the beauty of the parks. Maybe limit the size of containers available or post temporary cameras. | 3/28/2014 5:17 PM |
| 91 | update or add more tennis courts | 3/28/2014 7:34 AM |
| 92 | Rookery park could have improved shore fishing access and picnic facilities. Doepke park trail system should be cleared for winter use. | 3/27/2014 12:00 PM |
| 93 | Flax tot park needs improvement. | 3/27/2014 9:11 AM |
| 94 | N/A | 3/27/2014 7:56 AM |
| 95 | Kayak launch sites | 3/26/2014 9:05 PM |

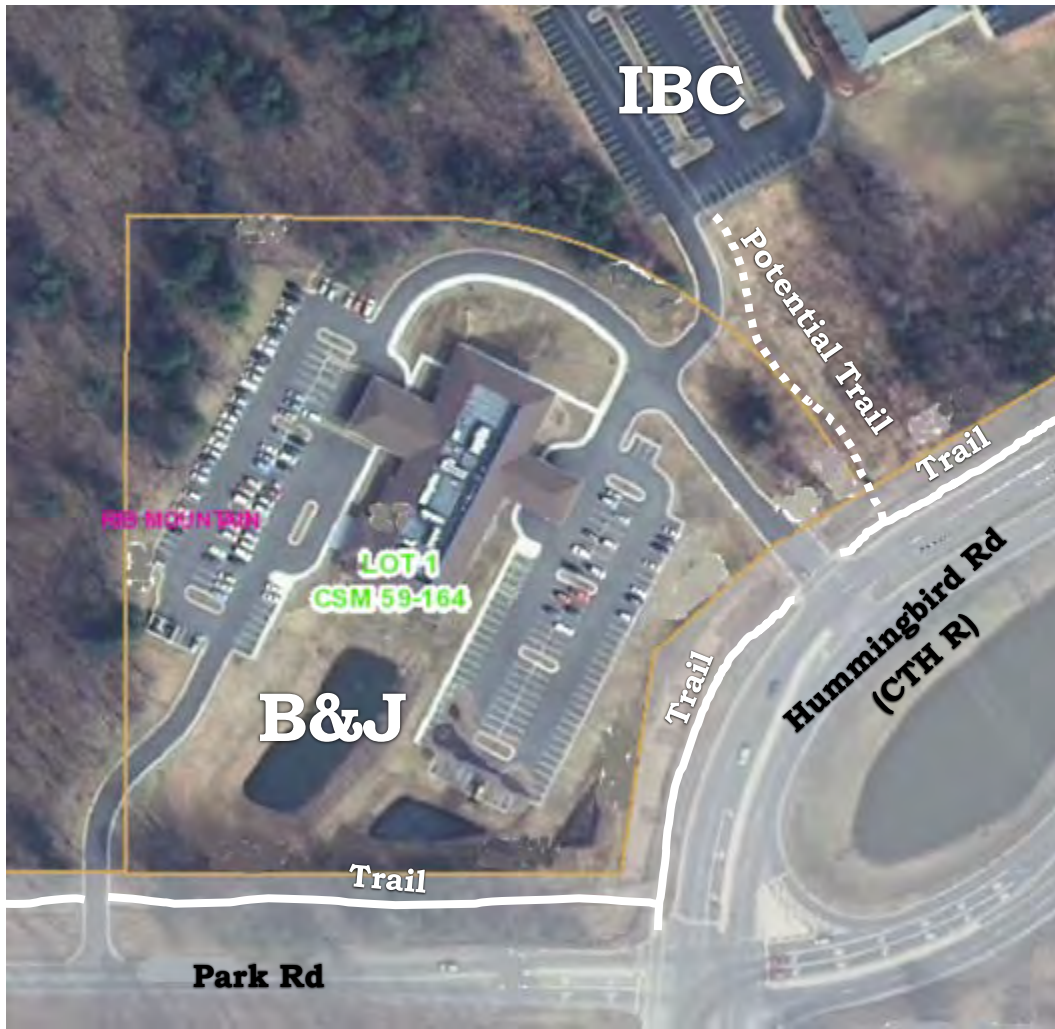
Rib Mountain Outdoor Recreation Survey

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|-----|---|--------------------|
| 96 | Continue to be frugal with taxpayer money - ask for citizen volunteers (park task force) to step up and help maintain and improve parks. A citizen's time and sweat equity are a wise investment in our community - many taxpayers who like the outdoors would be willing to donate their time to help make and keep our parks great! | 3/26/2014 8:50 PM |
| 97 | See response about Doepke in number 6. | 3/26/2014 5:03 PM |
| 98 | Liberty Park tennis courts | 3/26/2014 4:54 PM |
| 99 | None. | 3/26/2014 11:45 AM |
| 100 | County R recreation trail maintenance | 3/26/2014 8:13 AM |
| 101 | Currently, I have no complaints on any of the above listed facilities. | 3/25/2014 8:35 PM |
| 102 | None | 3/25/2014 5:08 PM |
| 103 | Rookery View | 3/25/2014 10:48 AM |
| 104 | I don't know. | 3/25/2014 7:56 AM |
| 105 | Children's play area at top of Rib Mtn State Park | 3/25/2014 7:23 AM |
| 106 | Liberty park. Add a mountain bike pump track as advocated by CWOCC | 3/25/2014 6:08 AM |
| 107 | None. All are in good shape. | 3/24/2014 7:34 PM |
| 108 | Rookery Park is not visually appearing during spring/summer/fall months | 3/24/2014 7:33 PM |
| 109 | Don't use them. | 3/24/2014 4:07 PM |
| 110 | None | 3/24/2014 12:39 PM |
| 111 | none | 3/24/2014 11:12 AM |
| 112 | The trails. | 3/20/2014 9:42 AM |

ATTACHMENT L

Potential Base of Rib Mountain Parking Lot Layout

Potential Parking Expansion At Base of Rib Mountain



Source: NCWRPC, and Photo from Marathon County Land Records.

B&J = Bone & Joint Clinic

IBC = Immanuel Baptist Church

Note:

See “Bone and Joint Trail” recommendation on page 26 for additional parking options.

ATTACHMENT M

Potential Doepke To South Mountain Elementary Path Layout

**Potential Multi-Use Path Trail Extension,
Doepke Park to South Mountain Elementary**



Source: NCWRPC, and Photo from Marathon County Land Records.

Note:

Paths and sidewalks on school property may be adequate to connect the potential trail along Bittersweet Rd to the tennis courts and playgrounds at South Mountain Elementary.