



Outdoor Recreation Plan 2024-2028

Also covering the municipalities within Adams County



Prepared by: North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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Cover air photo of Petenwell Park by Adams County Parks & Recreation Dept.

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- A. Park Design and Location Criteria
- B. Facility Development Standards
- C. Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs
- D. Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs
- E. DRAFT Wisconsin River Scenic Byway Route

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of this outdoor recreation plan is to provide continued direction toward meeting the current and future recreation needs of Adams County. This is accomplished through an inventory and analysis of outdoor recreational facilities, asking the public what they are looking for, and the establishment of recommendations to meet identified needs.

Adoption of this plan by the Adams County Board and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), will continue eligibility of the County and its local units of government for the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF), Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space Program (UGS) and Urban Rivers Grant Program (URGP).

All municipalities that wish to apply for DNR grants need to adopt this Plan as their own.

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.

1.2 Provisions for Updating Plan

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

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

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).

Annual Review Process:

1. The Property & Recreation Committee reviews plan and takes a vote on what changes to make.
2. County Board adopts changes by resolution.
3. Those changes are now part of the original plan. Make sure those changes, the original plan, and the approval resolution are available to submit to DNR's Community Financial Assistance staff when applying for any financial assistance.

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

1.3 Reference Plans

Adams County has been involved with outdoor recreation planning since 1987. This plan was written to continue the parks and recreation program established in the Adams County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans of 1987-1992, 1993-1998, 2000-2005 through this present plan.

Plan summaries that affect outdoor recreation in Adams County are referenced below, and **Map 1** shows any referenced routes.

Master Plan – Castle Rock and Petenwell Parks 2006

Completed in November 2006, this plan provides a 10-year timeline of projects with cost estimates and maps for upgrading facilities at both Castle Rock and Petenwell County Parks. The summaries of park facility improvements for both parks are listed in Chapter 7 – Recommendations & Capital Improvements.

Adams County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 2013

The primary emphasis of this plan is on developing a more bicycle and pedestrian friendly transportation system by establishing a facilities network and bringing all streets up to a minimum level of compatibility. Often the focus of a bicycle plan and pedestrian is solely on a network of improved roads and trails, but it is equally important to consider policies and practices. This is a countywide plan developed to make all of Adams County bicycle and pedestrian friendly.

Results of this plan include:

1. Types of cyclists identified;
 2. Existing pedestrian facilities mapped throughout the county;
 3. Bikability of all highways was calculated and mapped;
 4. Recreational bike rides were created, and walking routes were included;
 5. Bicycle routes and road improvements to accommodate bicycles were identified; and
 6. Recommendations for bicycle parking, bicycle route signs, and a variety of infrastructure changes were included.
- Proposed regional bicycle and walking trails are identified on **Map 1**.
 - Proposed bicycle trails in Adams County are on **Map 2**.

Adams County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2021–2035

Note: Adams County created Wisconsin’s newest county forest in 2020.

This plan is a management guide for the Adams County Forest and is updated every fifteen years. The mission of the plan is to manage and protect natural resources within the county forest on a sustainable basis for the ecological, economic, educational, recreational, and research needs of present and future residents throughout the County. The report includes a number of recommendations for timber management, wildlife habitat and game management, land acquisition and forest boundary management, biodiversity management, watershed management and tourism.

- There are currently no Designated Recreation Areas/ Uses.
- There are currently no Designated Recreation Trails. The development of additional non-motorized trail systems will include careful consideration of public demand, analysis of user conflicts and potential damage to the natural resource. There are currently no Motorized Recreation Trails. If demand increases or there is an expansion of the County Forest this can be revisited.
- The entire County Forest is open for regulated hunting, with the following exception: 40 Acre Parcel adjacent to Apache and 10th Ave. Restricted to archery only deer hunting and restricted to shotgun and archery for all other types of hunting.
- Undesignated recreation includes those informal activities for which the County generally does not provide a facility or service. These uses include activities such as hunting, fishing, biking, hiking and others. These uses do not require a permit but must be conducted in compliance with any ordinance or policy. The Forest Administrator and the Committee shall periodically review such uses and enact ordinances as necessary to protect from resource damage.

State Trails Network Plan

This 2001 document clarifies a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) role and strategy in the provision of all types of trails. The plan identifies a series of potential trail corridors that would link existing trails, public lands, natural features, and communities. This statewide network of interconnected trails would be owned and maintained by municipalities, private entities, and partnerships of the two. Preserving transportation corridors, such as old rail lines, is specifically discussed as a very important strategy in the creation of recreational and alternative transportation corridors. These trails are shown on Map 1

Segment 18—Tomahawk to Wisconsin Dells

From Stevens Point to Wisconsin Dells, a potential trail route should use roadways that generally follow the Wisconsin River and its flowages and may provide access to Roche-A-Cri and Buckhorn state parks for trail users. With the support of the counties, this could become a designated bike route. Paved shoulders should be included with any future road improvements.

The Ice Age Trail is planned to cross this potential corridor near the intersection of County Highway Z and State Highway 82

***Dells of the Wisconsin River State Natural Area
Master Plan and Environmental Assessment***

The WDNR created this 1997 report after acquiring land from the Dells Boat Company, a subsidiary of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation in 1993. The master plan for this property calls for long-term management activities that will maintain and enhance the rare natural and scenic qualities of the natural area, while allowing compatible public uses.

The boundary for the project includes a total of 2,115 acres of land, which will expand current state ownership by 1,065 acres [as of 1997]. Along the Wisconsin River [directly north of Wisconsin Dells], the zones will average 200 feet in width, with a minimum width of 75 feet. In some locations the zone [along the river] may be wider than 200 feet, because topography and location of sensitive resources to be protected will determine the width.

The [WDNR's] policy is to purchase from willing sellers only. This policy will be adhered to for land acquisition at the Dells of the Wisconsin River State Natural Area.

Buckhorn State Park Regional Analysis

The WDNR created this analysis in February of 2005 for Buckhorn State Park. This analysis summarizes park visitation estimates, and camping demand at area state parks only. An analysis of RV camping needs for the area are described and how state parks need to be improved to meet that need.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan, 2018

Note: The Adams County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 2013 was used in creation of this plan, and continues to supersede this one.

The purpose of this 2018 plan is to “recommend policies, programs, and facilities to improve the safety, viability, convenience, and attractiveness of bicycling and walking for transportation.” This plan also serves to bridge the gap between local community planning and State plans, as well as fill in gaps where improvements for bicycling and/or walking end in local community plans, to create a regional network of safe walking and bicycling.

Goals of the Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan:

- Mobility – The Trail System must enhance bicyclists’ ability to get around the Region including access to key destinations such as schools, parks, retail areas, and other public facilities.
- Functionality – New off-road routes, improved existing street routes, signage and marking, and route promotion must be combined to function as a system that is easy and desirable to use.
- Safety – Every bicyclist and pedestrian in the North Central Region deserves a system that is safe for travel.
- Connectivity – The Trail System must provide a seamless transportation system on multiple levels including; internally to all areas of a community; externally to outlying neighbors around the Region; and becoming a part of the bigger picture of a statewide trails network.

State Trails Network Plan

This 2001 document (revised in 2003) clarifies a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) role and strategy in the provision of all types of trails. The plan identifies a series of potential trail corridors that would link existing trails, public lands, natural features, and communities. This statewide network of interconnected trails would be owned and maintained by municipalities, private entities, and partnerships of the two. Preserving transportation corridors, such as old rail lines, is specifically discussed as a very important strategy in the creation of recreational and alternative transportation corridors. Trails are shown on **Map 1**

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The Ice Age Trail is planned to cross this potential corridor near the intersection of County Highway Z and State Highway 82

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023

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

This SCORP lays out five overarching goals for outdoor recreation:

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

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056

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

The report recommends protection of these lands by using federal, state, and local funding opportunities; along with possibly creating new kinds of incentives for landowners, working to draft comprehensive plans, or offering different types of technical assistance.

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

CG Central Wisconsin Grasslands

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

NN Neenah Creek

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

CU Colburn-Richfield Wetlands

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

QB Quincy Bluff and Wetlands

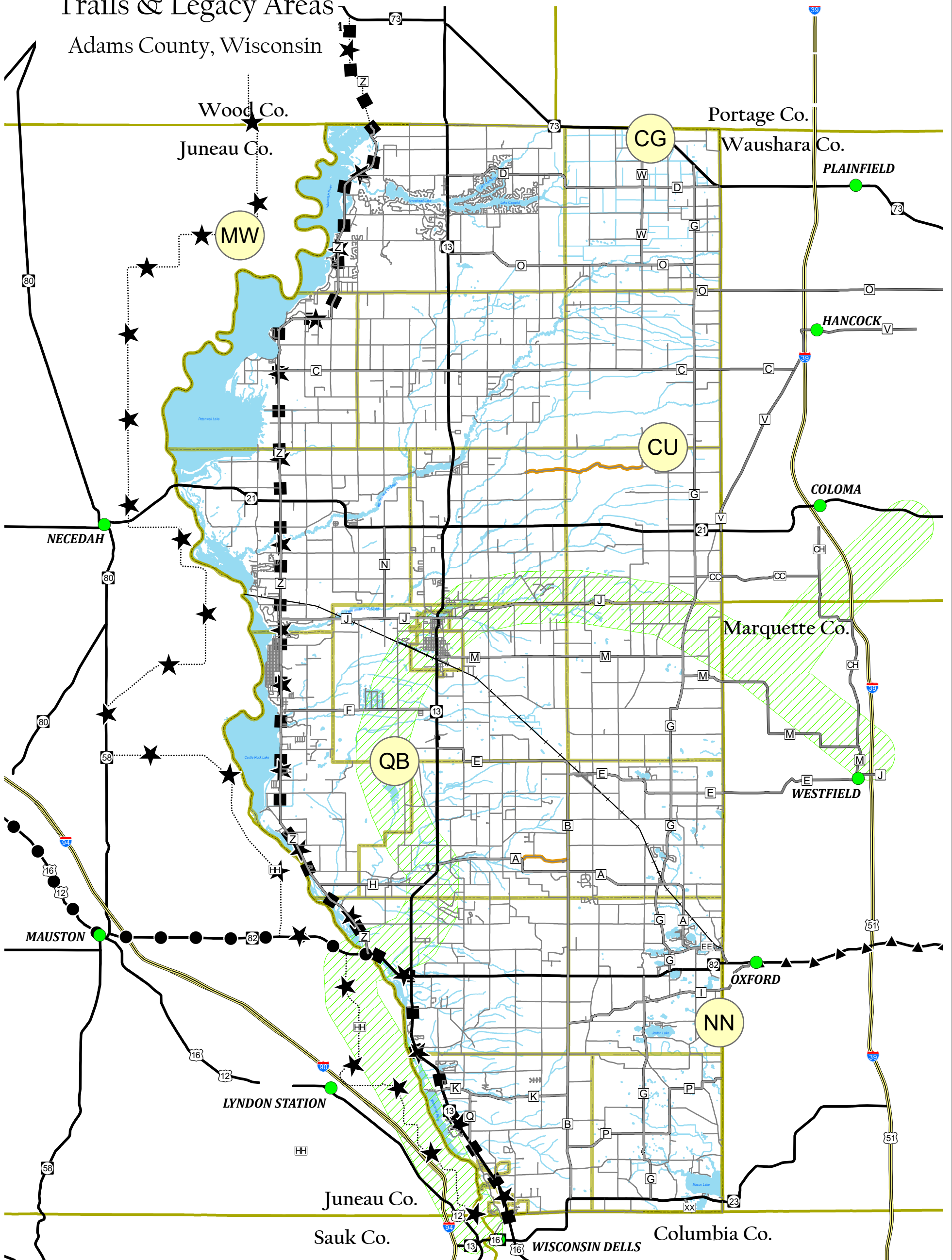
Size	Medium
Protection Initiated	Substantial
Protection Remaining	Moderate
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆

MW Middle Wisconsin River

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

Map 1 Proposed Regional Trails & Legacy Areas

Adams County, Wisconsin



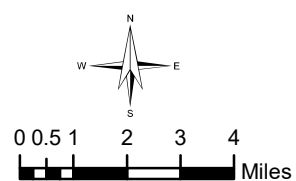
- County Boundaries
- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water

- DNR Potential Trail Network**
- Segment 53
 - ▲ Segment 60
 - Segment 18

- Rustic Roads
- ★ Proposed Wisconsin River Scenic Byway
- Proposed Ice Age Trail Area
- NN Wisconsin Land Legacy Areas

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

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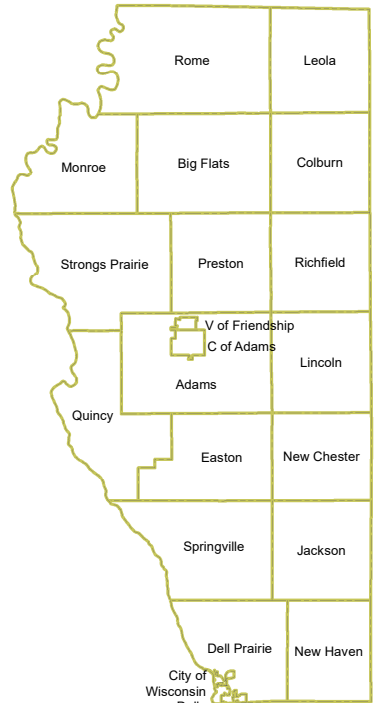
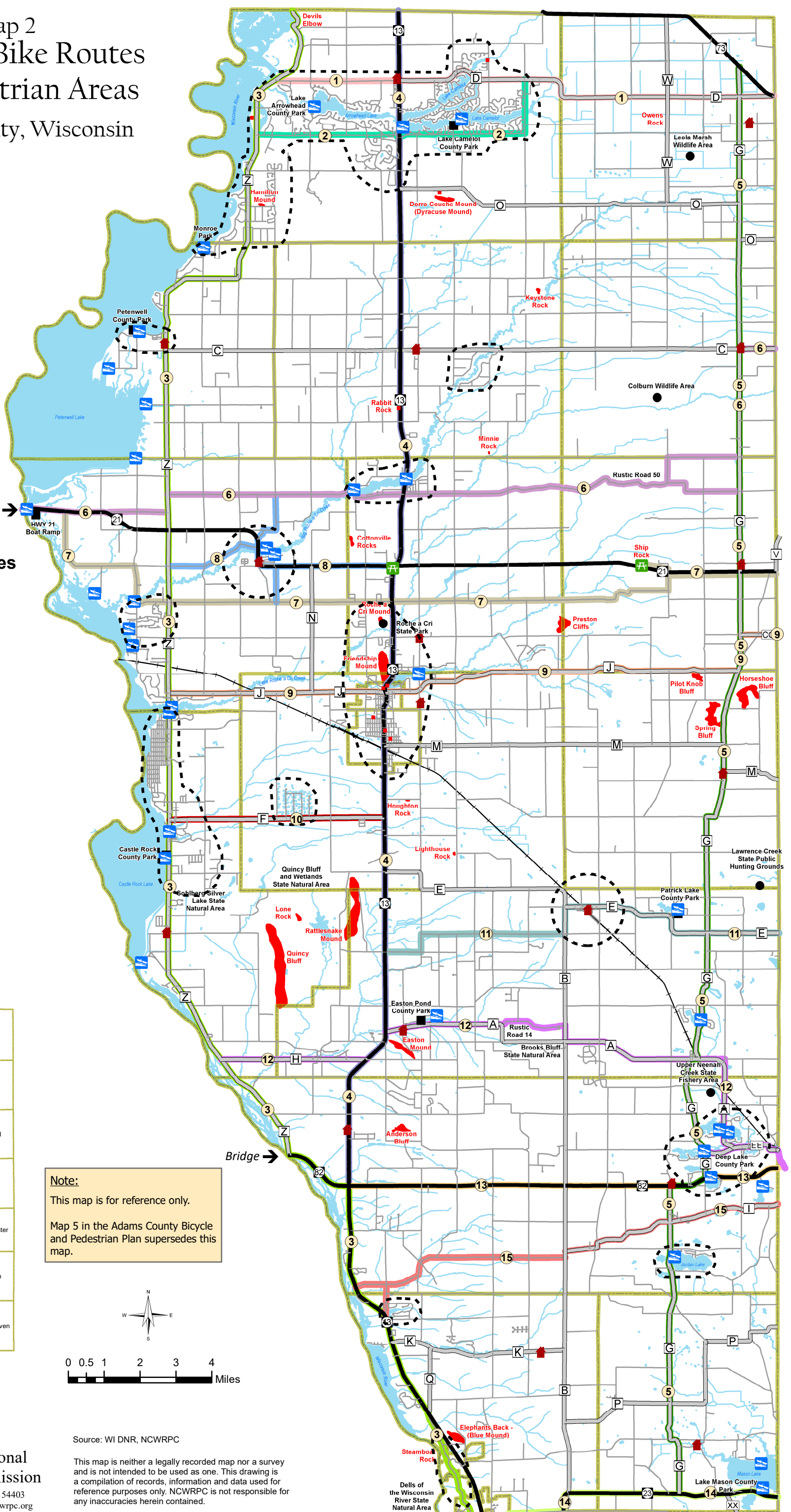
Map 2 Proposed Bike Routes and Pedestrian Areas Adams County, Wisconsin

Legend

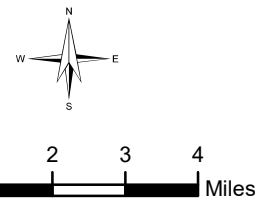
- Minor Civil Divisions
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Pedestrian Area
- Picnic Areas
- Boat Launches
- County Parks
- State Parks
- Bridge
- Buttes

Proposed Bike Routes

- Segment 1
- Segment 2
- Segment 3
- Segment 4
- Segment 5
- Segment 6
- Segment 7
- Segment 8
- Segment 9
- Segment 10
- Segment 11
- Segment 12
- Segment 13
- Segment 14
- Segment 15
- Water



Note:
This map is for reference only.
Map 5 in the Adams County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan supersedes this map.





















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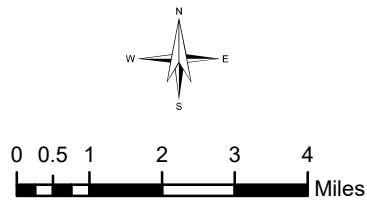
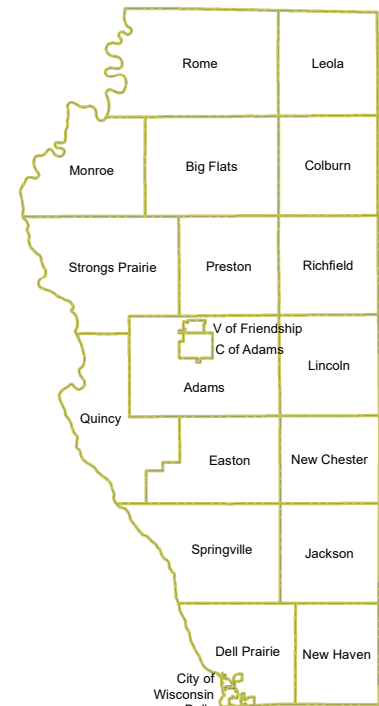
Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC
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Map 3 Outdoor Recreation

Adams County, Wisconsin

Legend

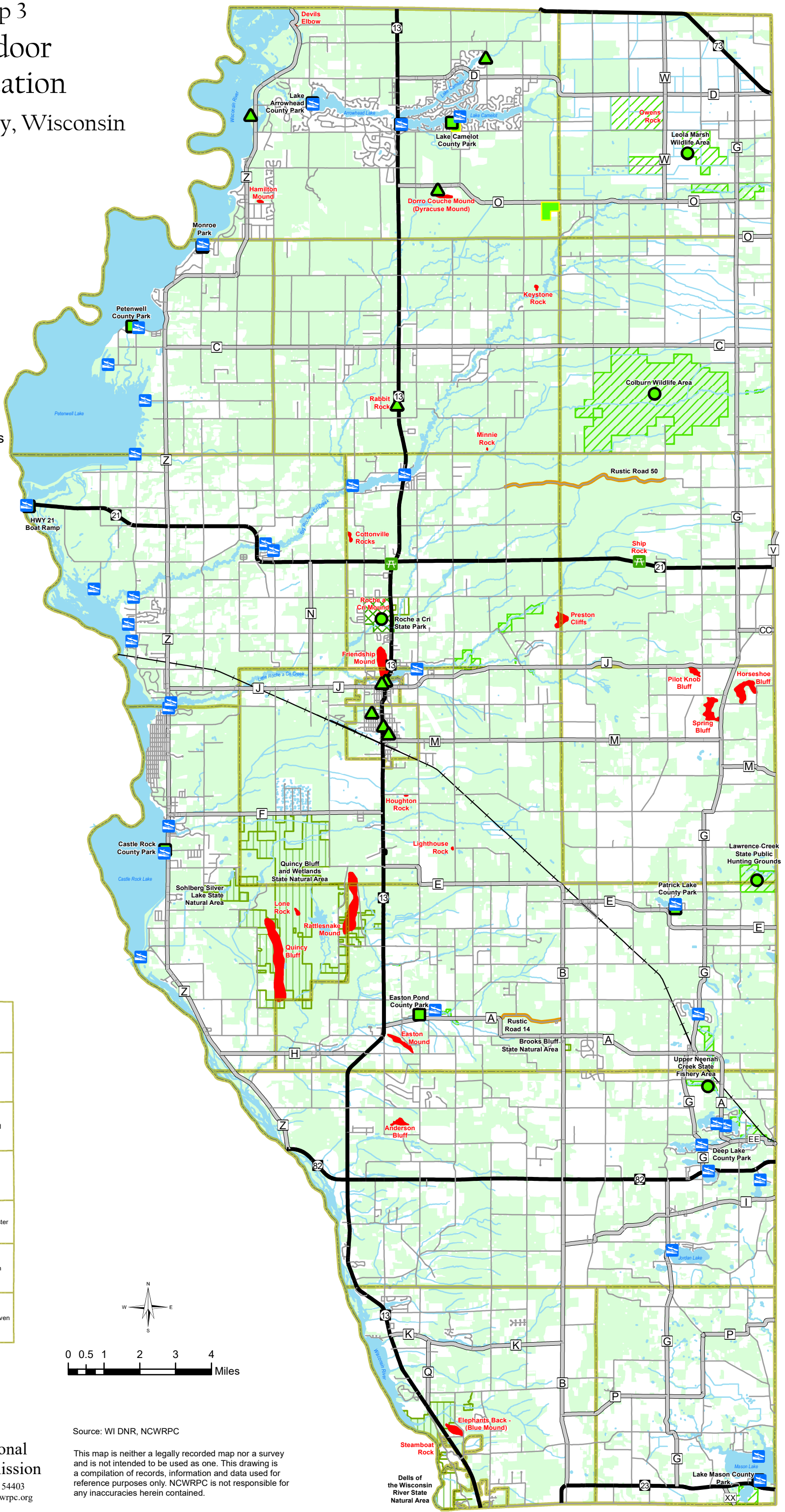
-  Minor Civil Divisions
-  State Highway
-  County Highway
-  Local Roads
-  Railroad
-  Rustic Roads
-  Picnic Areas
-  Boat Launches
-  Local Parks
-  County Parks
-  State Parks
-  Buttes
-  Water
-  County Forest
-  State Park
-  State Natural Area
-  Wildlife Area
-  Woodlands



Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

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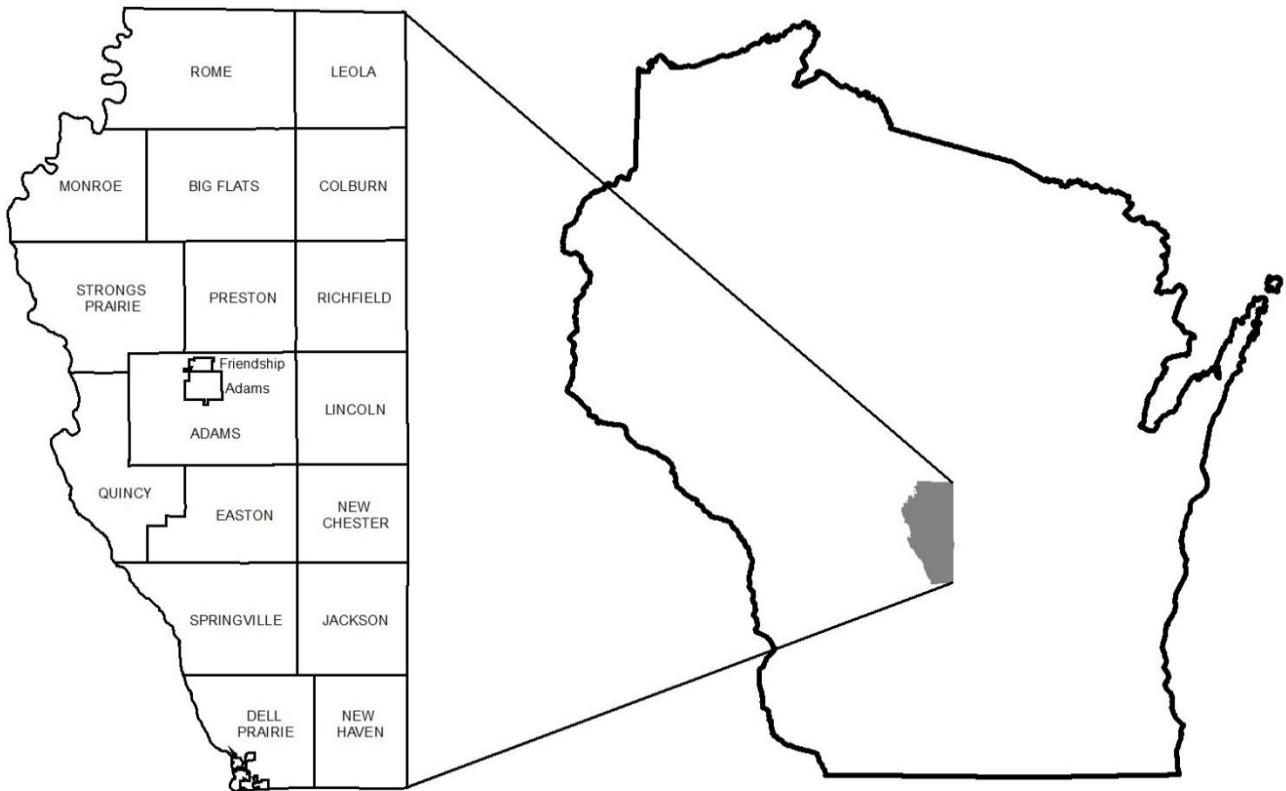
Chapter 2: BACKGROUND OF ADAMS COUNTY

2.1 Physical Characteristics

This section describes the physical features that make up Adams County. Recreation planners use this kind of data to determine which resources to develop and which resources to protect or preserve.

Adams County is located in the Central Sands region of Wisconsin (Figure 1). The County's whole west border is the Wisconsin River, and Castle Rock and Petenwell Lakes. The largest urban areas in the county are the City of Adams (1,761 pop. in 2020.), and the Village of Friendship (648 pop. in 2020), which border each other and are located in the center of the county. The county courthouse is in the Village of Friendship. Adams County is just over 50 percent covered with woodlands, most of which are in private ownership.

Figure 1 Adams County



Topography and Geology

The surface features of Adams County resulted from glacial activity that occurred 10,000 - 25,000 years ago. Most of Adams County is nearly flat on the sand plain of former Glacial Lake Wisconsin. The sandstone rises above the surrounding landscape, called buttes, in over 20 named rock formations. These buttes are the remnants of islands in Glacial Lake Wisconsin. The slightly hilly area of eastern Adams County is the maximum extent of the Green Bay Lobe of the last glacier (Johnston moraine). Glacial Lake Wisconsin formed when ice of the Green Bay Lobe advanced onto the eastern end of the Baraboo Hills, damming the Wisconsin River (roughly **Figure 2**). The area of the central sand plain flooded until the level of the water was high enough to drain out an outlet to the northwest. Eventually the ice dam at the east end of the Baraboo Hills failed resulting in a catastrophic flood as Glacial Lake Wisconsin drained in a very short period of time. This flood resulted in the erosion of the gorges that are the Wisconsin Dells. The modern course of the Wisconsin River could not have become established across the Central Sand Plain until after Glacial Lake Wisconsin drained.

Soils

The soils of Adams County formed in the sandy outwash deposited by the melting of the glacier or in the end moraine. Glacial till and outwash are the most common parent materials in Adams County, but there are also lacustrine deposits, organic material, and some residuum from sandstone. Glacial till is unsorted glacial debris composed of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders. Most of the glacial outwash in the County is acidic sand. The lacustrine deposits are stratified silt and fine sand or massive silty clay. These lacustrine deposits were deposited in the still water of former glacial Lake Wisconsin, which covered roughly the western half of the County.

Soil properties are important considerations when planning and developing recreation facilities. To help evaluate soils, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service publishes a Soil Survey Report. The Adams County Soil Survey Report was made available in 1984. Soil suitability tables for outdoor recreation and other uses are available on the Internet.



Forestry

As of 2023, there were about 92,634 total acres (18,723 acres open, and 73,911 acres closed) of privately-owned forestland enrolled in either the Forest Crop Law (FCL) or Managed Forest Law (MFL) program, both administered by WDNR. In exchange for following an approved forest management plan, the landowner pays reduced property taxes. An even greater tax reduction is provided to those who open their enrolled lands to the public for the recreational purposes of hunting, fishing, hiking, skiing, and sightseeing.

Surface Water

Adams County contains over 42,483 acres of surface water. This area is divided into 63 lakes and 73 streams. The Petenwell and the Castle Rock Flowages of the Wisconsin River represent 37,128 acres. About 18,000 acres of the flowages are attributable to Adams County, but all of the flowages are part of the County's resource base. The County contains 234 miles of streams, of which about 93 miles are classified as trout streams. The Wisconsin River deserves special mention as a prime recreational resource. Even after deductions for the Castle Rock and Petenwell Flowages, the Wisconsin River's 1,274 surface acres are three times the total of the surface acres of the interior streams. Abundant fish, game, and scenic qualities associated with the river are major county recreation assets.

The Johnstown moraine in the southeastern part of the county divides the drainage between the Wisconsin and the Fox Rivers. The principal drainage in the county is westward toward the Wisconsin River. The Little Roche a Cri, Big Roche a Cri, and Fourteen Mile Creeks are the major tributaries to the Wisconsin River in Adams County. The drainage to the east of the moraine is primarily from the Neenah, and Widow Green Creeks.

This extensive water resource provides a great deal of recreational opportunity from boating to sailing, skiing, fishing, swimming, canoeing, and ice fishing. Adams County's water is also known for its high scenic value, primarily along the Wisconsin River.

Surface water is an important resource to Adams County, however it is threatened by non-point source pollution. Excess nutrients entering water bodies from agricultural runoff (non-point) causes algae blooms, which suffocates fish by using up available oxygen in the water. Algae blooms negatively affect tourism, which is important to Adams County's economy.

Groundwater

Groundwater is an extremely important resource in Adams County as it is the source of the entire county's potable water supply and serves many agricultural, commercial, and industrial purposes. Because of its importance, a greater understanding of groundwater is needed to gauge existing and potential threats to its quantity and quality.

In the north central Wisconsin region, deposits of sand and gravel are highly permeable and yield large quantities of water for recharging groundwater storage. Less expansive recharge areas also are found in areas where decomposed and fractured granite lies at or near the surface.

Contamination of groundwater almost always results directly from land uses associated with modern society. Almost anything which can be spilled or spread on the land has the potential to seep through the ground and enter the groundwater. The impacts of improper land uses or waste management are usually determined by the physical characteristics of that area. By locating, constructing, and operating development and waste management systems appropriately, these negative effects can be minimized.

Climate

Adams County's climate is classified as typically continental, with cold winters and mild to hot summers. Storms usually move from west to east or southwest to northeast. Like much of the Midwest, warming weather has been concentrated in the winter and spring, while summers have warmed less. Warmer spring temperatures present the additional threat of frost-freeze damage to early-budding fruit trees. The number of very cold days has been near or below average since 2000, reflecting a winter warming trend. The increase in winter temperatures has also reduced lake ice cover. Ice coverage in the Great Lakes has been declining since the 1970s. For example, the annual average maximum ice coverage during 2003–2013 was less than 43%, compared to the 1962–2013 average of 52%. Ice-cover duration on Lake Mendota [in Dane County] has exhibited a consistent downward trend since the late 19th century. The 30-year average seasonal snowfall at Wisconsin Dells is 39.8 inches (NWS La Crosse 2015). Total winter precipitation and total summer precipitation have been mostly above average over the last 26 years. The frequency of 2-inch extreme precipitation events has increased, with the highest number occurring during the 2015–2020 period.

(Excerpt from NOAA State Climate Summaries - Wisconsin 2022)

In the 1984 Adams County Soil Survey, the growing season was reported as generally extending from late May to early September, for an average frost-free growing season of 135 days. In 2023, the private company weathersparks.com notes that the growing season in the City of Adams typically lasts for 153 days, from around May 3 to around October 3. Winters in Adams County have much less snow for snowmobiling and skiing due to its longer growing season which has removed almost 20 days of winter over the last 3 decades. Summer provides a comfortable environment for camping, fishing, and other activities.

2.2 Social Characteristics

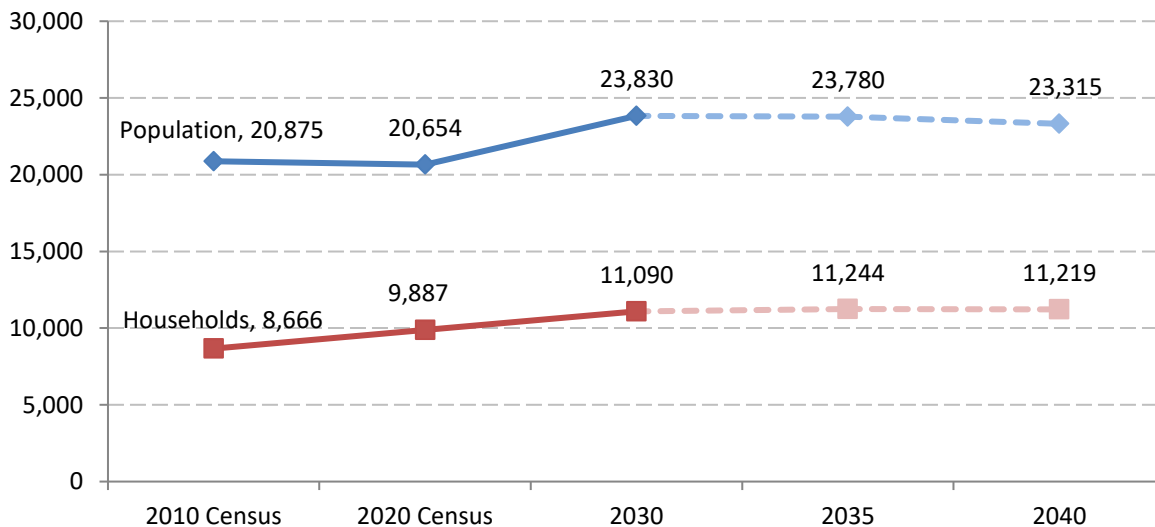
Introduction

This section describes social and economic demographic information that influences Adams County. Overall recreation demand within Wisconsin is described in SCORP, under Past Plans in Chapter 1. The social characteristics and growth projections from this section combined with recreation demands as shown in SCORP’s Chapter 2 can help determine the appropriate recreation investments in the County.

Population and Households

The 2020 Census population of Adams County is 20,654 people. This estimate shows a decrease of approximately 221 people, or 1.1% decrease since the 2010 Census. Population within the county increased by approximately 2,232 persons, or 11.9%, between 2000 and 2010, as shown in Figure 3. Adams County’s small decline in population over the last decade differs from growth rates of 3.6 percent in the state and 7.3% in the nation. The population of Adams County is expected to continue to grow through 2030, and then begin a gradual decline in population.

Figure 3: Adams County Population and Household Change



Source: U.S. Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration 2020 Estimate, Wisconsin DOA 2013 projections

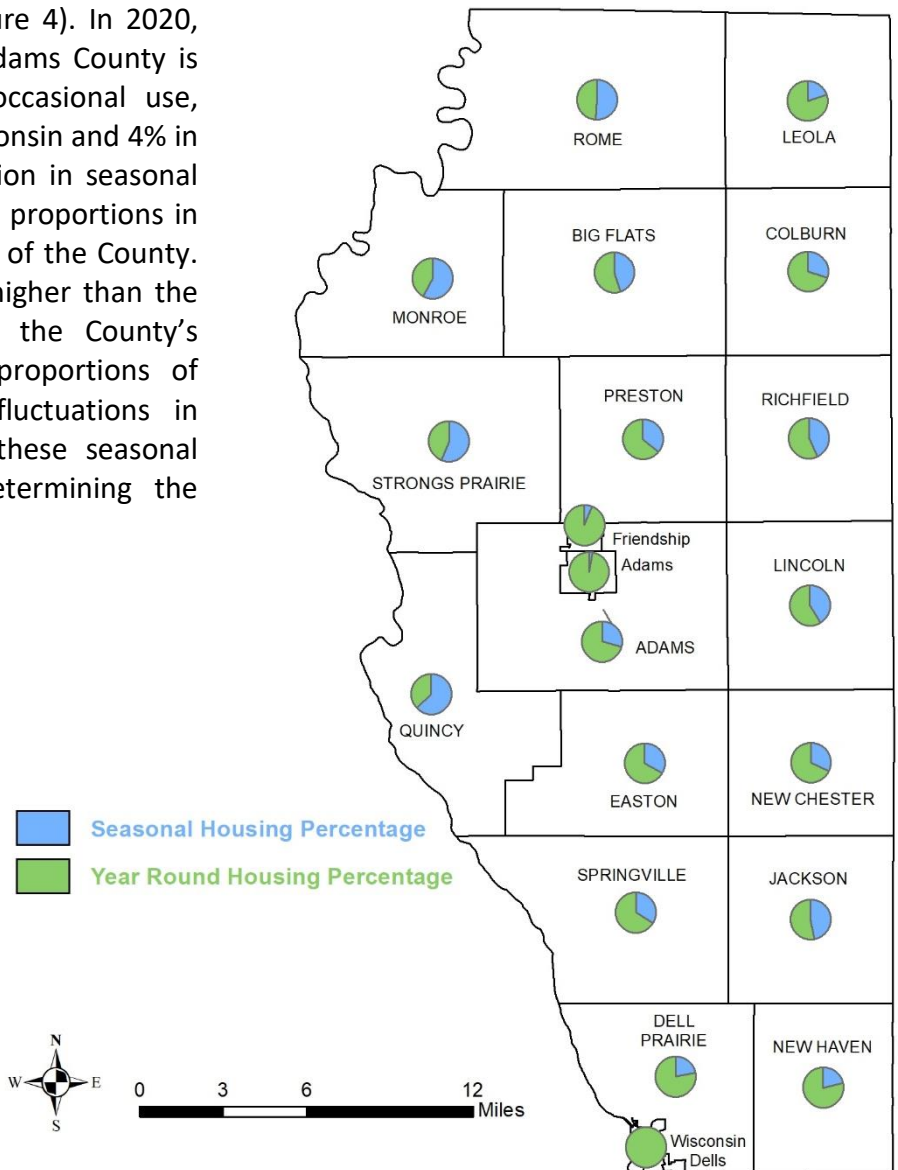
Changes in population are made up of two components. More births than deaths produces a natural increase, and more people moving into an area than moving out produces a migration increase. The combination of these two factors makes up increases or decreases in population. Adams County’s natural increase was significantly low at –5.8 percent while migration was high at 11.3 percent. Adams County’s natural increase is lower than either the state or nation, but the net migration is significantly higher than the state’s rate of 1.7 percent, and

the nation’s 2.5 percent. The diminished natural increase may be a reflection of the older population in the county.

National and state household sizes have been shrinking over time. Adams County had 9,341 households as of the 2010 Census, and an average household size of 2.10 people. By 2020, average household size within Adams County basically remained the same at 2.09 people. Household sizes are expected to bump up a bit to 2.11 persons per household by 2030 in Adams County. The number of households is expected to grow until 2030, when households are expected to decline, although slower than the population decline. About 17.1% of households have someone under 18 years old, and 45.1% of households have someone 60 or older. About 63% of households are families, and just over 22% have their own children under 18 years old.

Adams County has a larger proportion of vacant housing than Wisconsin or the United States. Much of this vacant housing is seasonally occupied (see Figure 4). In 2020, approximately 46% of the housing in Adams County is vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, compared to approximately 7.1% in Wisconsin and 4% in the United States. There is much variation in seasonal housing within Adams County, with high proportions in many of the towns in the northern third of the County. The percentage of seasonal housing is higher than the state average in most of the 19 of the County’s municipalities. The towns with high proportions of seasonal housing will have greater fluctuations in population throughout the year, and these seasonal residents must be included when determining the demand for recreation facilities.

Figure 4: Year Round and Seasonal Housing, 2020

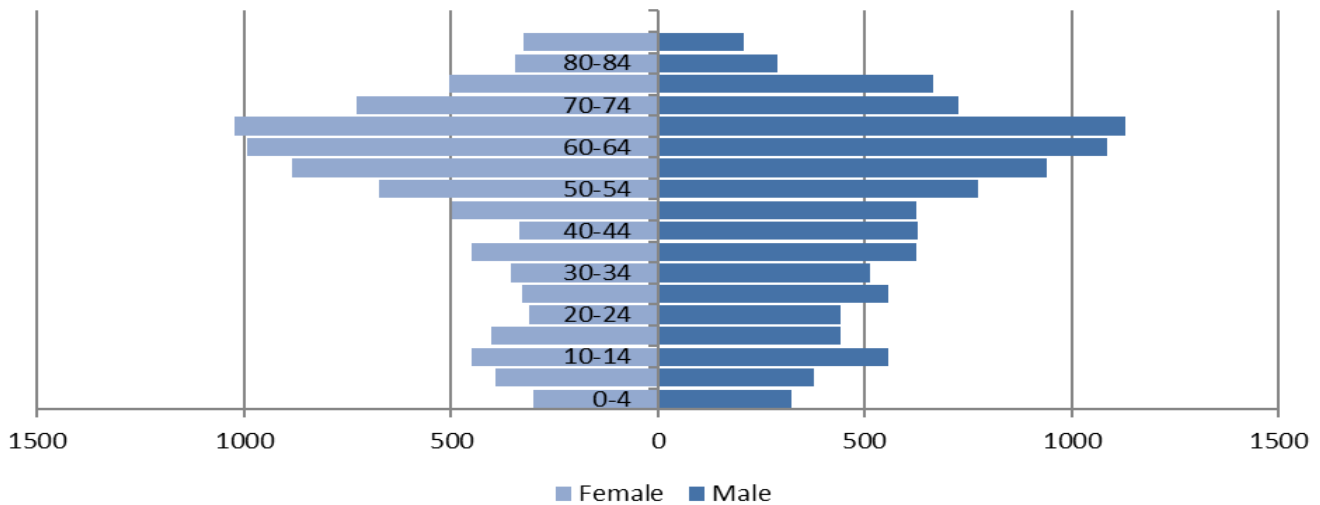


Age

The median age of Adams County is 54.2 years old, while Wisconsin is 39.6. The median age has increased in both Adams County and Wisconsin between 2010 and 2020, from 47.7 and 38.1 years old, respectively. It is evident that the median age in Adams has grown faster than the state. Figure 5 shows the distribution of age groups in Adams County. The age distribution in Adams County is concentrated in the middle-aged 45-74 year old age groups. The most concentrated age groups are near or at the typical retirement age, which will likely have a great effect on the County's parks and recreation needs. Females outnumber males in the age groups above 65.

Research has demonstrated that recently retired people tend to be highly active and are attracted to places with recreational amenities. As retirees age they tend to become less active, with many eventually moving to more urban areas where services such as health care are in closer proximity and more accessible. It is apparent from the period that Adams has very few 20-24 year olds. People in this age group are more likely to leave the County for education and employment opportunities.

Figure 5: Adams County 2020 Age Pyramid



Source: American Community Survey, 2016-2020

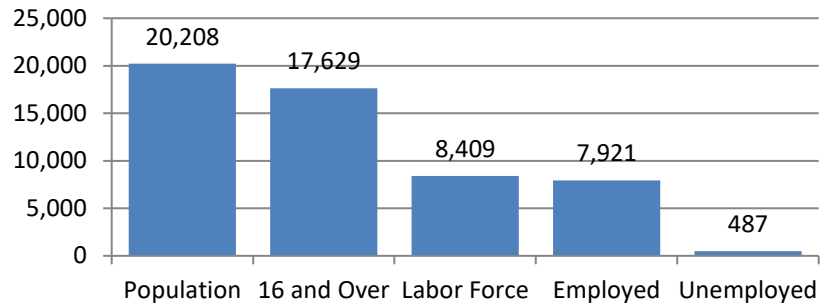
Ethnic Background

The people of Adams County mostly identify as white, at approximately 90.7% of people. About 2.9% identify as Black or African American and about 0.95% identify as Native American or Alaska Native. About 0.4% identify as Asian, 0.04% as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 1% as some other race, and 3.9% as two or more races. Approximately 1.8% identify as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Employment and Economy

Adams County has 17,629 people age 16 and over, 47.7% of who are in the labor force, i.e., actively working or seeking work. See Figure 6. The labor force participation rate for Wisconsin as a whole is 66.4 percent, significantly higher than Adams County. According to the 2016-2020 ACS (American Community Survey), the unemployment rate in Adams County was 5.8%, higher than the 3.6% in the state and higher than the 3.4% in the United States.

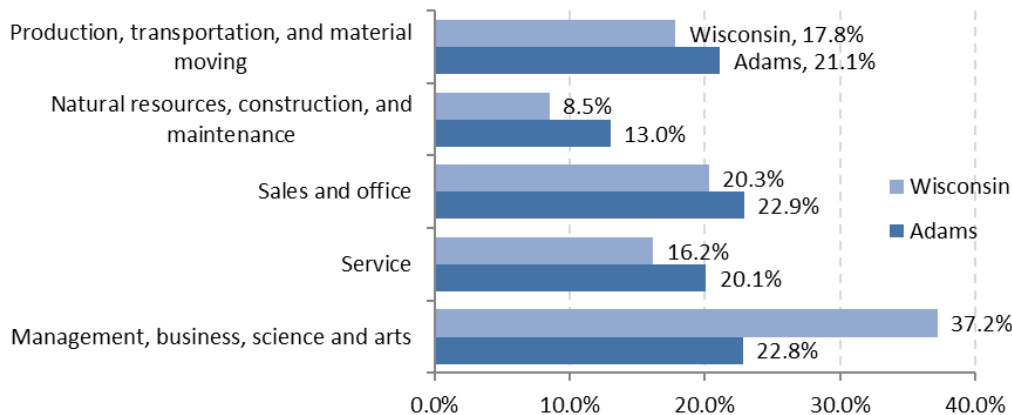
Figure 6: Adams County Employment



Source: US Census, ACS 2016-2020

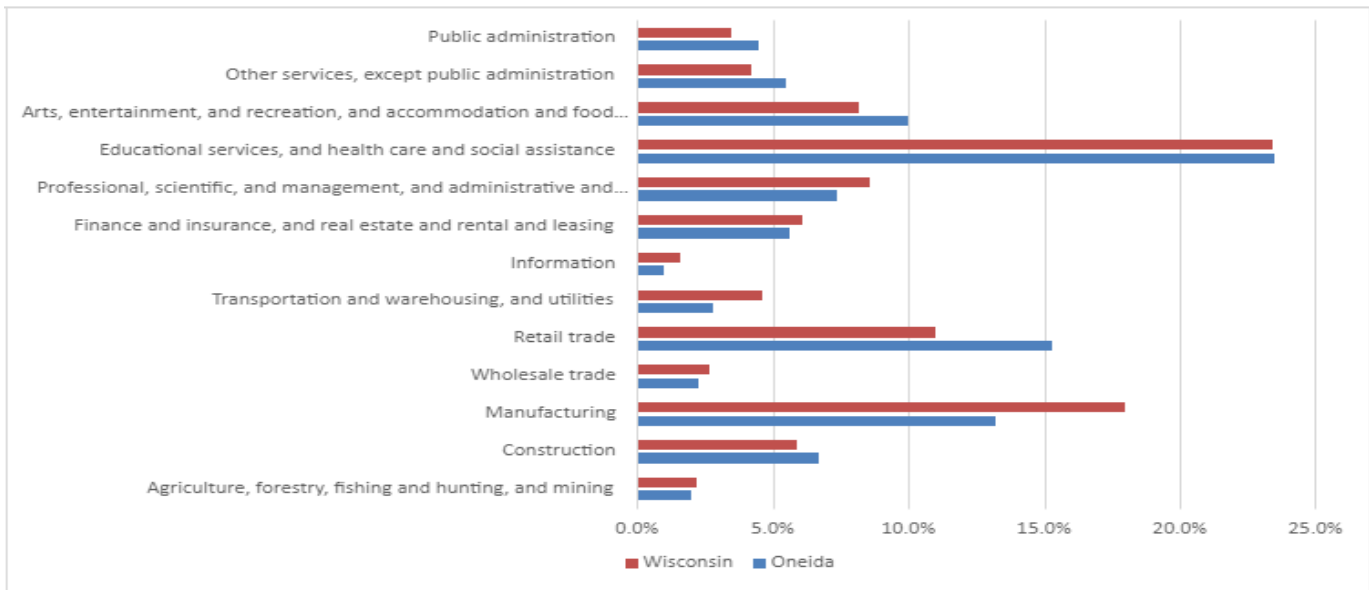
As shown in Figure 7, most residents of Adams County are employed in Management, business, science, and arts occupations at 22.8 percent; Sales and Office occupations at 22.9 percent; or Service occupations at 20.1 percent. The most common industry for Adams County residents is Education services, health care and social assistance at 16.2 percent, followed by the Manufacturing industry at 15.2 percent. Adams County has a higher proportion of residents in the Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services occupations and lower proportion the Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services industry than the state.

Figure 7: Adams County Resident Occupation



Source: US Census, ACS 2016-2020

Figure 8: Adams County Resident Industry



Source: US Census, ACS 2016-2020

Table 1 shows industry employment in Adams County. The highest levels of employment are in the *education and health* industries and *trade, transportation, utilities* industries. The one-year change shows declines in *leisure & hospitality industries, natural resources industries, trade, transportation, utilities industries, and education and health industries*.

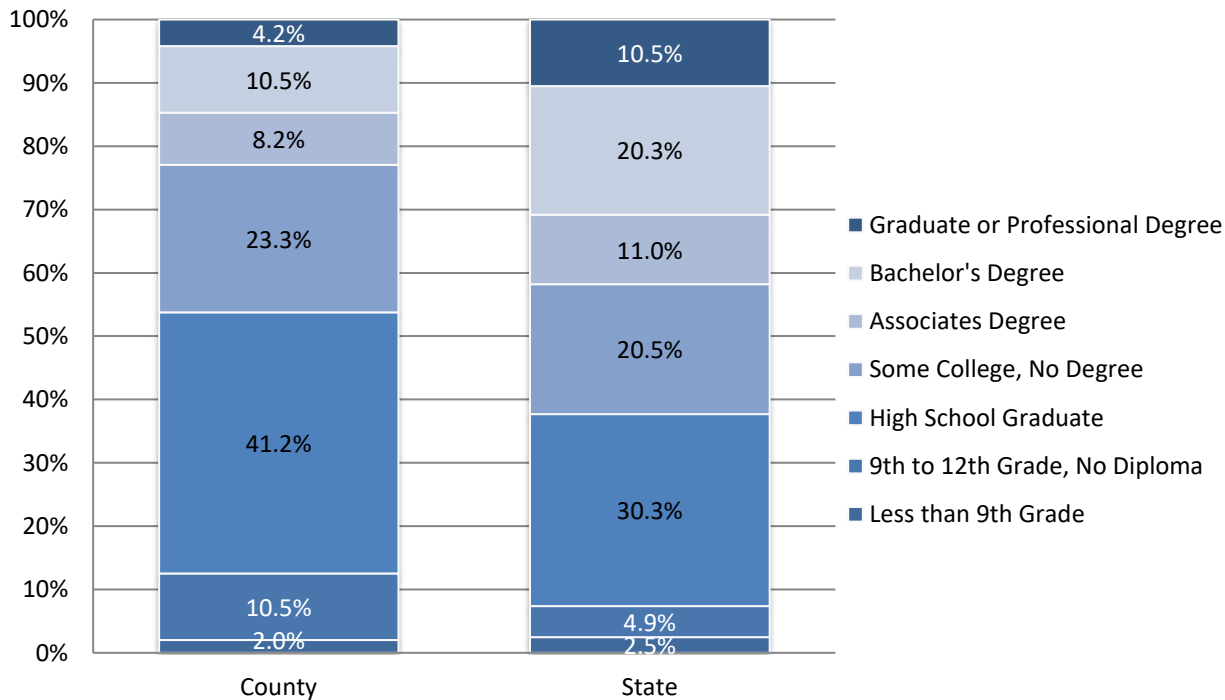
Industry	Employment	
	Annual Avg.	1-Year Change
Natural Resources	432	-68
Construction	202	NA
Manufacturing	290	NA
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	670	-52
Information	24	4
Financial Activities	97	0
Professional & Business Services	196	2
Education & Health	677	-51
Leisure & Hospitality	558	-216
Other services	116	13
Public Administration	634	23
Total	3,996	-395

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, June 2020

As of the 2016-2020 American Community Survey, median household income in Adams County was \$48,906, and per capita income was \$20,505. This is significantly lower than the state and nation, which can be explained by the lower proportion of people working in Adams County. The distribution of household incomes in Adams County is fairly similar to the state, but with fewer households making \$100,000 or more, and more households making less than \$49,999.

Educational Attainment in Adams County is generally lower than the State of Wisconsin (see Figure 9). About 87.4% of Adams County residents have graduated high school, slightly less than Wisconsin, where over 92% of residents have graduated high school. About 10.5% of Adams County have a bachelor’s degree or higher, while 30.1% of Wisconsin residents have a bachelor’s degree or higher. The proportion of people with some college, but no degree and those with an associate’s degree are both slightly lower in Adams County than the state.

Figure 9: Educational Attainment, Age 25 and Older, 2016-2020



Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Chapter 3: OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 County Maintained Recreation Facilities

See Chapter 4 for Adams County owned and maintained outdoor recreation facilities.

3.3 Linear Facilities

Various entities maintain the following public facilities:

Rustic Roads:

Adams County has two rustic roads.

- **Rustic Road 14** is 1.9-miles of Ember Drive between County Highway A and County Highway B.
- **Rustic Road 50** is 4.7-miles of Cottonville Avenue (Old State Road), from Eighth Drive east to Fourth Avenue.

Water Trails:

A water trail is a network of access points, resting places, and attractions for users of water craft on lakes and rivers. There are over 100 miles of streams and rivers providing canoeists more than 22 miles of routes. One canoe route is promoted on the Wisconsin River south of the Castle Rock Dam. Portages have been established on the Wisconsin River to get around the Petenwell and Castle Rock dams. All navigable water is available to canoe on.

Trout Streams:

Parts or all of the following streams are classified as trout streams: Lawrence Creek, Neenah Creek, Big Spring Creek, O'Keefe Creek (Widow Green Creek), Gulch Creek (Witches Gulch Creek), Plainville Creek, Corning Creek, Campbell Creek (Reed Creek), White Creek, Fairbanks Creek, Risk Creek, Little Roche a Cri Creek, Carter Creek, Fordham Creek, Big Roche a Cri Creek, Chester Creek, and the Leola Ditch.

Snowmobile Trails:

Adams County has 213.64 grant funded miles of Snowmobile trails and approximately 13 miles of county sponsored club trails. There are also numerous road routes available for snowmobiling throughout the county. The Adams County Snowmobile Association, comprised of eleven snowmobile clubs, maintain the state funded county sponsored trails and meet monthly to provide continuous input toward the future direction of the county's snowmobile program.

Horse (Equestrian) Trails:

There are approximately 7 miles of Equestrian or horseback riding trails that have been established in the Town of Strongs Prairie.

Cross Country Ski Trails:

Adams County has approximately 20 miles of established cross-country ski trails throughout the county available to the public. The majority of these trails are not adequately marked or groomed on a regular basis. There are also no sheltered rest areas along these trails.

Hiking Trails:

There are approximately 13 miles of established marked hiking trails open to the public in Adams County. The Van Kuren trail is a 2.7 mile trail through wetlands and affords views of Petenwell Lake. Interpretive markers, a shelter, and fire ring also exist along this trail. The Van Kuren Trail is located off Brown Deer Drive in Monroe.

The Nature Conservancy owns and manages Quincy Bluff and adjacent lands with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Hiking on trails only is allowed during daylight hours year-round at Quincy Bluff. A parking area and established trails exist off of 16th Avenue between Edgewood Avenue to the north, and Elk Avenue to the south.

Roche-A-Cri State Park has 5 miles of hiking trails.

About 1 mile of trails are located in Petenwell County Park, and another ¼-mile trail is available within Castle Rock County Park.

Songbird Trail (private, open to the public) exists on the Sand Valley Golf Course and consists of a 1.2-mile pedestrian loop.

Ridge Trail (private, open to the public) exists on the Sand Valley Golf Course and consists of a 3-mile pedestrian loop.

The National Ice Age Trail is slated to exist on a route through Adams County. A local Ice Age Trail chapter does not exist. The general potential route is shown on Map 1.

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV) Trails and Road Routes

There are approximately 46.5 miles of state funded ATV/UTV trails, with many City, Village, and town roads posted as open for ATV use per local ordinance. Additionally, some county highway segments are posted via county ordinance as open for ATV/UTV travel. Most of the off-road trails are in the towns of Big Flats and Rome. Road routes exist within the City of Adams, Village of Friendship, and the Towns of Adams, Big Flats, Colburn, Dell Prairie, Easton, Jackson, Leola, Lincoln, Monroe, New Chester, New Haven, Preston, Quincy, Richfield, Rome, and Strongs Prairie.

Off-Road Motorcycle Trails:

Dyracuse Mound Recreation Area in the Town of Rome has over 10 miles of trails for ATVs, UTVs, and off-highway motorcycles. The park also includes picnic areas with grills, tables, a playground area, shelter house, and restrooms with hot and cold running water. Daily and annual admissions are charged. This park is established on land owned by paper industries and leased to and managed by the Rapids Angels Motorcycle Club, and financed by entrance fees and grants from the Motorcycle Recreation Program (MRP) – a DNR program. The MRP is funded by a \$2 fee from motorcycle registration.

Bicycle Trails

All roads are open to bicycle travel within Adams County, but some roads are heavily traveled by motorized vehicles which makes them unsafe for bicyclists.

Fifteen bike routes are proposed to exist on county and state highways. See proposed regional routes on Map 1 and proposed Adams County routes on Map 2.

For more details see the *Adams County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan, 2012* under “Reference Plans and Laws” in Chapter 1.

3.4 Points of Interest

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

A. Historic Buildings

The Adams County Courthouse in Friendship is listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin. Strongs Tavern (Town of Preston) was established in 1846 as a trading post between Portage and Stevens Point, and Walworth Tavern (Town of New Haven), was also a trading post established in 1836. These two locations are designated as County Historical Sites. The Adams County Historical Society has a website to disseminate current historical community events to the general public.

B. Geologic Sites

Adams County is generally characterized by its flat to slightly undulating topography. However, there are occasional pinnacles and hills of resistant sandstone, such as many of the land features listed below:

1. Friendship Mound, Town of Adams and Preston, privately owned.
2. Houghton Rock, Town of Adams, privately owned.
3. Lighthouse Rock, Town of Adams, privately owned.
4. Roche-A-Cri Mound, Town of Preston, Part of Roche-A-Cri State Park.
5. Preston Cliffs, Town of Preston, privately owned.
6. Cottonville Rocks, Town of Preston, privately owned.
7. Rabbit Rock, Town of Big Flats, public owned (town maintained former wayside).
8. Minnie Rock, Town of Big Flats, privately owned.
9. Keystone Rock, Town of Big Flats, privately owned.
10. Ship Rock, Town of Lincoln, State owned wayside.
11. Horseshoe Bluff, Town of Lincoln, privately owned.
12. Spring Bluff, Town of Lincoln, privately owned.
13. Pilot Knob Bluff, Town of Lincoln, privately owned.
14. Quincy Bluff, Town of Quincy, State owned
15. Lone Rock, Town of Quincy, State owned.
16. Rattlesnake Mounds, Towns of Easton and Quincy, State owned.
17. Easton Mounds, Town of Easton, privately owned.
18. Anderson Bluff, Town of Springville, privately owned.
19. Elephants Back, Town of Dell Prairie, privately owned.
20. Steamboat Rock, Town of Dell Prairie, privately owned.
21. Owens Rock, Town of Leola, privately owned.
22. Dyracuse Mound, Town of Rome, privately owned.
23. Hamilton Mound, Town of Rome, privately owned.

C. Petenwell Dam

The Petenwell Hydroelectric Plant Dam provides cold season nesting grounds for Bald Eagles by maintaining an open area of the Petenwell Flowage.

3.5 Public Access Points to Water Bodies

Public access points to water bodies vary from primitive to well developed. Multiple jurisdiction own the access points while the county maintains the majority. All public access points are shown on Map 3.

3.6 Local Government Facilities

Adams-Friendship School District

The Adams-Friendship School District maintains the following outdoor facilities:

- An elementary school playground, and Middle School playground
- Varsity football field & track
- 3 softball fields
- 2 baseball fields
- An outdoor skate park for rollerblading, skateboarding, and BMX style cycling
- An open play/practice area the size of about 3 football fields
- Lewis and Clark Replica Trail owned and operated in Grand Marsh by the school

Note: Four other school districts cover parts of Adams County, but no school facilities from those districts exist within the County.

City of Adams

The City of Adams has their own outdoor recreation plan.

City facilities are listed here for reference:

Burt Morris Park consists of approximately 10 acres with existing facilities that include four baseball diamonds and bleachers (two baseball diamonds contain dugouts), restrooms, play equipment, tennis courts, shelter, picnic tables, grills, security lighting, and walking trails.

Lions Park consists of approximately 0.5 acres with existing facilities that include a skating rink, play equipment, basketball area, and picnic benches and grills.

Village of Friendship

The Village of Friendship maintains the following facilities:

Friendship Park consists of 4 acres with an ADA accessible shelter, restroom (ADA), play equipment, and picnic grills (ADA). A small sledding hill is also maintained during the winter months.

Friendship Beach Park consists of a swimming beach (ADA), flush toilet beach house (ADA), handicap fishing pier, and a boat launch.

Town of Big Flats

The Town of Big Flats maintains the following facilities:

Rabbit Rock Park consists of a 5 acre former wayside located at 1159 STH 13. Rabbit Rock butte is the focus of this park. Picnic tables, parking lot and open space all exist at this Town park.

Town of Dell Prairie

A wayside park on STH 13 was transferred from WisDOT to the Kilbourn Fire Department. This wayside consists of 5 acres with picnicking and rest rooms.

Town of Jackson

Jordan Lake Park consists of about 5 acres with picnic tables.

Goose Lake Park and Beach consists of 0.39 acres with benches. All amenities are provided by the lake district.

Three of the boat landings are Town-owned sites on Goose, Peppermill and Wolf Lakes. The Jordan Lake landing is owned by the state and leased to the county. The Crooked Lake landing is county owned.

Town of Leola

The Town of Leola maintains the following facilities:

Public Access to water body Landing

The Town of Leola has a recreational resource that mainly consists of trout streams.

The Town has a 2 acre park located on the Big Roche a Cri Creek. This park is used mainly as access to the Creek.

Town of Monroe

The Town of Monroe maintains the following facilities:

Town of Monroe Park (18th Ave & Badger Ct.) is about 11 acres. There is a boat launch, vault toilets, a picnic pavilion with barbeque pits, a fireplace, and picnic tables, along with other picnic tables in the park.

Town of New Chester

The Town of New Chester maintains the following facilities:

Grand Marsh Development Corporation holds some acreage utilized for an annual festival, consisting of parking and basic picnic grounds.

Town of New Haven

There is a 2 acre boat landing on the north shore of Lake Mason that is maintained by the local Lions Club.

Town of Rome

The Town of Rome maintains their own outdoor recreation plan where additional detail and recommendations are listed. Recreational opportunities that exist in the Town of Rome include:

Splash Pad Park is located on a 4.77 acre parcel in the Alpine Village development. Existing facilities include a splash pad, gazebo, shelter, trail, open space.

Room to Roam Dog Park is located at 1351 Apache Way, on about 10 acres. Existing facilities include dog agility equipment, chairs, benches, picnic shelter, picnic tables, and open space.

Walden Park consists of 1.58 acres with ball diamond and dugouts.

Alpine Village Trail consists of 2.79 miles of pedestrian and bicycle trail through the Alpine Village development.

Boat Launches

- Barnum Bay
- Chester Creek
- Devil's Elbow
- Lake Arrowhead
- Lake Camelot
- Lake Sherwood

Carry-in Access Landings

- Petenwell Lake Carry-in
- Fourteenmile Creek Access
- Twin Lakes Bridge

Nekoosa School District Facilities in the Town of Rome are listed here for reference:

Chester Outdoor Learning Center / School Forest consists of approximately 40 acres on Alpine Drive. Planned facilities include a shelter building, extensive trail system, flora and fauna markers, and an outdoor theater for naturalist programs and entertainment.

Non-Profit Facilities in the Town of Rome are listed here for reference:

Twin Lakes Park consists of approximately 45 acres, located between Apache Avenue and Aniwa Court on CTH Z on the eastern shore of Lake Petenwell. The Central Wisconsin Nature Foundation owns the property with a mission to provide natural resources education to the public in a hands-on interactive environment.

Privately-Owned Facilities in the Town of Rome are listed here for reference:

Dyracuse Recreational Area is about a 500 acre motorcycle and all-terrain vehicle park. Facilities include motocross track, supercross track, peewee track, 10+ miles of trails, picnic grounds, shelter, restrooms, and children’s playground.

Sand Valley Restoration Trust consists of approximately 7,200 acres. The objective for the land owned by the Trust is to restore native plant communities and help recover several rare species. The land is open under permanent MFL for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sightseeing, and hiking.

Ridge Trail is a 3-mile pedestrian loop that exists on the Sand Valley Golf Course.

Songbird Trail is a 1.2-mile pedestrian loop that exists on the Sand Valley Golf Course.

Bentley Hills Trail is a 2.2-mile pedestrian loop that exists on the Sand Valley Golf Course.

Quicksand Fat Tire Bike Trail is a 1-mile fat tire bike loop that exists on the Sand Valley Golf Course.

Whitville Loop Fat Tire Bike Trail is a 3-mile fat tire bike loop that exists on the Sand Valley Golf Course.

Wisconsin Trapshooting Association consists of approximately 280 acres located at 1312 Akron Drive. Thirty trap fields offer a variety of trapshooting experiences; including American-style trapshooting and an Olympic bunker for international-style trapshooting.

Town of Strongs Prairie

The Town maintains the road leading to the following public water access points on:
South Shore Drive, Arkdale
North Shore Drive, Arkdale

Town maintains: **Strongs Prairie Boat Landing** (1773 20th Court).

Club ATV trail exists.

Privately-Owned Facilities in the Town of Strongs Prairie are listed here for reference:

Roche-a-cri Lions Park has a baseball diamond, modern restrooms, storage building, two shelters, and bleachers. (Church St., Arkdale).

Roche-a-cri Tube Hill.

3.7 State Facilities

The State of Wisconsin, primarily through the Department of Natural Resources, holds several tracts of land within Adams County as shown on Map 3. Boundary signs posted near parking lots and along borders explain the uses that are open to the public on that parcel.

State Fishery Areas

State fishery areas have been purchased to help preserve and manage headwaters and springs that often form the biological base for stream fisheries. These lands protect and improve spawning grounds for lake fisheries and prevent private blocking of important waterways, game lands, and lakes. Boundary signs posted near parking lots and along borders explain the uses on that parcel.

The following fishery areas are owned by the State of Wisconsin and managed by the Department of Natural Resources:

1. **Big Roche a Cri Fishery Area** is 310 acres and located in the Town of Leola.
2. **Campbell Creek Fishery Area** is 21 acres located in the Town of Easton.
3. **Carter Creek Fishery Area** is 300 acres located in the Town of Colburn.
4. **Fordam Creek Fishery Area** is 169 acres located in the Towns of Preston and Adams.
5. **Little Roche a Cri Fishery Area** is 320 acres located in the Town of Preston.
6. **Risk Creek Fishery Area** is 15 acres located in the Town of Easton.
7. **Upper Neenah Creek Fishery Area** is 226 acres located in the Towns of Jackson and New Chester.

State Wildlife Areas

State wildlife areas were acquired by the state to protect and manage important habitat for wildlife and to preserve unique wild land features for hikers, wildlife watchers, hunters, trappers, and all people interested in the out-of-doors. Wildlife areas have only minor facility development like a very small gravel parking lot.

The following wildlife areas are owned by the State of Wisconsin and managed by the Department of Natural Resources. There is one federal wildlife area, and three state wildlife areas in Adams County:

1. **Colburn Public Wildlife Area** located in the Town of Colburn is a public hunting area that consists of 4,965 acres. Ruffed grouse, deer, squirrels, fox, and small furbearers inhabit the area.
2. **Leola Marsh Wildlife Area** is located in the Town of Leola and was purchased as a habitat and management area for prairie chickens. It consists of 880 acres and is one of the few areas remaining in the Midwest still supporting a prairie chicken population.
3. **Lawrence Creek Wildlife Area** is approximately 428 acres and located in the Towns of New Chester and Lincoln.

State Natural Areas (SNA)

State natural areas were acquired to protect the state's natural diversity, provide sites for research and environmental education, and serve as benchmarks for assessing and guiding use of other lands in the state. Natural areas are defined as tracts of land or water, which have native biotic communities, unique natural features, or significant geological or archeological sites. These sites do not have much facility development, though there may be a designated trail on the site.

The restrictions and guidelines that follow are applicable to most SNAs, though sites owned by agencies and organizations other than the DNR may have additional rules.

- Most SNAs are open to the public year around unless otherwise noted in the SNA site descriptions or posted at the site. SNAs within State Parks are generally open between 6:00 A.M. and 11:00 P.M.
- Please recognize and respect the property of private landowners adjacent to SNAs by not trespassing. Seek the landowner's permission before crossing private lands.
- Do not collect plants (including fruits, nuts, or edible plant parts), animals, fungi, rocks, minerals, fossils, archaeological artifacts, soil, downed wood, or any other natural material, alive or dead. Collecting for scientific research requires a permit issued by the DNR.
- Vehicles, including bicycles, ATVs, aircraft, and snowmobiles, are prohibited except on trails and roadways designated for their use. Access is only by foot, skis, snowshoes, and watercraft. Some trails are wheelchair accessible.
- Pets are allowed on most DNR-owned SNAs, but must be kept on a leash no longer than 8', unless they are dogs being used for hunting purposes. Pets are prohibited on sites owned by The Nature Conservancy and most other private conservation organizations. Horseback riding is not allowed.
- Camping and fires are generally prohibited.
- Rock climbing and rappelling are prohibited, except on SNAs #98 and #164.
- Fishing, trapping, and hunting are allowed on most DNR-owned properties in accordance with state regulations.

The Department of Natural Resources listed six areas within Adams County:

1. **Sohlberg Silver Lake SNA (No. 166)** is 308 acres located in the Town of Quincy.
2. **Roche-A-Cri Mound SNA (No. 183)** is 22 acres located within Roche-A-Cri State Park.
3. **Roche-A-Cri Woods (No. 362)** is 442 acres located within Roche-A-Cri State Park.
4. **Brooks Bluff SNA (No. 232)** is 20 acres located in the Town of New Chester. Brooks Bluff SNA is not suited for visitation by the general public. This natural area may have restricted access, require special permission from the landowner, or contain sensitive resources. Contact the State Natural Areas Program for information about visiting this site (608) 266-7012.
5. **Quincy Bluffs and Wetlands (No. 272)** is 6,523 acres of ecosystem co-owned and managed with the Nature Conservancy, and WDNR. This natural area is located in the Town of Quincy, and has an observation tower on the mound, which is open to the public for hiking. The Nature Conservancy part of this natural area is described under Private Outdoor Recreational Facilities.
6. **Dells of the Wisconsin River (No. 283)** is 1,386 acres located in Adams, Juneau, Columbia, & Sauk counties.

There are two other WDNR properties that are undeveloped lands, which are open to the public for passive recreation. Always review the posted uses for a property to help maintain the property.

1. **Lake Camelot** located in the Town of Rome and has approximately 200 acres.
2. **Amey Lake** located in the Town of New Haven is a waterfowl refuge and northern pike spawning marsh with approximately 165 acres open to the public.

State Parks

Roche-A-Cri State Park consists of approximately 605 acres and is located in the Town of Preston. Existing recreational development at Roche-A-Cri consists of 41 rustic campsites, with pit-type restrooms, three picnic areas, over 5 miles of hiking trails, a dumping station, three sites for water, and a pay phone. There is also a State Historical Marker describing the history of the area, interpretive panels along a trail, and Indian petroglyphs.

Roche-A-Cri is not a destination type campground and the average length of stay is usually only a night or two. Use for the park is about 30% capacity based on a 100-day summer season. The park is open on a limited basis during the winter months with access to cross county ski trails. The campground is closed from late fall to late spring.

State Waysides

There are a total of three waysides in Adams County. Ship Rock wayside is named for its unique rock formation. The waysides provide attractive picnicking and relaxation areas for travelers and are maintained by the County Highway Commission with funds from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. Table 2 lists waysides and their facilities.

Table 2			
Waysides in Adams County			
Location	Town	Acres	Facilities
STH 21 (Ship Rock)	Richfield	2.8	Picnicking
STH 13 & 21	Preston	0.4	Picnicking & Restrooms
STH 82	Jackson	0.6	Picnicking

Source: WisDOT

3.8 Federal Facilities

New Chester Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) is 339 acres in Section 23 of the Town of New Chester. This property is owned and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The New Chester WPA is open to hunting, trapping, fishing, wildlife observation, hiking, cross-country skiing, nature study, and photography, subject to all applicable federal and state laws. The Leopold Wetland Mgmt. Dist. office at Portage, WI directs local management.

3.9 Forested Lands – Not State or County Owned

Forested lands that may be open to the public but are not part of the county forest are privately held lands by individuals and corporations that are enrolled in either the Forest Crop Law or the Managed Forest Law. Currently, lands can only be newly enrolled in Managed Forest Law.

As of 2023 there are about 80 acres enrolled under the Forest Crop Law (FCL) in Adams County, which are open to the public to hunt and fish.

As of 2023 there are about 92,554 acres enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program in Adams County. Of that MFL acreage, there are about 18,723 acres designated “open” to the public for hunting (not trapping), fishing, hiking, sightseeing, and cross-country skiing only (s. 77.83(2)(a), Wis. Stats.).

Other than the following exception, MFL lands enrolled as open must not be posted as to restrict access. All MFL program participants can restrict access without penalty to the landowner to areas that are within 300 feet of any building or harvesting operation. Access by motor vehicles or snowmobiles may be prohibited by the landowner on open lands. Open MFL lands can be found on the DNR website at <http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/opfl/>. It is the responsibility of the user to know where they are and which land is open to the public.

3.10 Private Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Private Golf Courses

The several golf courses in Adams County are open to the public for a fee:

1. **Mound View Golf Course** – nine hole course in the Village of Friendship.
2. **Coldwater Canyon Golf Course** – eighteen hole course as part of Chula Vista Resort in the Town of Dell Prairie, and City of Wisconsin Dells.
3. **Lake Arrowhead** – two – 18-hole courses in the Town of Rome.
4. **Northern Bay Golf Course** – eighteen hole course as part of Northern Bay Golf Resort and Marina.
5. **Pine Crest Golf Course** – nine hole, par 3 course in the Town of Dell Prairie.
6. **Sand Valley Golf Course** – Three 18-hole public courses, one 17-hole par-3 course, and plans for up to 2 additional courses.

Private Campgrounds

There are approximately seventeen private campgrounds totaling 1,160 campsites in Adams County. Eleven of the seventeen have boat launching facilities. All of these campgrounds are available for a fee to the public.

Private Ski Jump Facility

The Tri Norse Ski Club owns and operates a ski jump on Dyracuse Mound.

Private Shooting Ranges

- Dells Rifle Club (T. Dell Prairie)
- Point Bluff Sportsman's Club (T. Springville)
- Wisconsin Trap Shooters Association (T. Rome)
- Sporting clays (T. Colburn)
- Sporting clays (T. Jackson)
- Roche-A-Cri Bowman (T. Adams)
- Indoor archery range (T. Richfield)

Wisconsin Trapshooting Association consists of approximately 280 acres located at 1312 Akron Drive. Thirty trap fields offer a variety of trapshooting experiences; including American-style trapshooting and an Olympic bunker for international-style trapshooting.

Private Nature Preserve

Sand Valley Restoration Trust consists of approximately 7,200 acres. The objective for the land owned by the Trust is to restore native plant communities and help recover several rare species. The land is open under permanent MFL for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sightseeing, and hiking.

Chapter 4: COUNTY MAINTAINED RECREATION FACILITIES

4.1 Introduction

This section is an inventory of the existing outdoor recreational facilities that are managed by the Adams County Parks & Recreation Department, and the Adams County Land & Water Conservation Department. Developed recreation areas that the County maintains or owns are listed and described by type.

The amount of usage Adams County parks receive plays a role in the county's economy. Adams County has a very large seasonal population with a high emphasis on recreation. The tourism industry depends on providing adequate facilities for a variety of recreational experiences.

4.2 County Parks

Most of these facilities are open for day use from sunrise to sunset unless designated otherwise. ***See Map 3 for park locations. Park facility capital improvement lists are in Chapter 7.***

The amount of usage Adams County Parks receives plays a major role in the economy of the county.

The county's two major destinations campgrounds, Petenwell and Castle Rock County Parks, are located on the second and fifth largest water bodies respectively in Wisconsin.

Petenwell and Castle Rock County Parks combined allow a maximum of 700 camping units per day. Heavy day use and overnight camper usage is directly related to several factors, but most importantly, both parks are directly located on flowages.

Petenwell Park

Petenwell Park is located on the Petenwell Flowage of the Wisconsin River in the Town of Monroe, which contains 23,040 surface acres of water. This park is the largest park in the county. It consists of 240 acres of land, with possible expansion of up to 400 acres. The Park is currently licensed for 500 camping units with approximately 420 electrical outlets. The camping areas are heavily over-used and crowded at peak camping periods. The park is open year round. Petenwell Park has day-use picnic ground areas located along the waters edge and various locations throughout the park, handicap accessible restrooms, boat ramp, and 94 tie-up docks along with a designated car/trailer parking area.

Castle Rock Park

Castle Rock Park consists of 80 acres and is located in the Town of Quincy. Camping is permitted year-round and the park has both reservable and non-reservable campsites. There is a stated capacity of 200 campsites with 150 electrical outlets. There are 34 existing tie-up docks for boats, and handicap accessible restrooms. Table 5 lists other facilities that also exist in the park. Castle Rock Park is located on the Castle Rock Flowage, Wisconsin’s fifth largest body of water. The camping areas are heavily over-used and crowded many weekends throughout the summer.

Table 3 lists existing county parks and their facilities and Map 3 identifies their location in the county.

Facilities	Arrowhead	Big Roche-A-Cri Lake	Crooked Lake	Fawn Lake	Castle Rock	Deep Lake	Lake Camelot	Hwy 21 Boat Ramp	Jordan Lake	Lake Mason	Patrick Lake	Petenwell	Sherwood
# of Camping Sites					200							500	
Acres	5	2.5	1	2	80	2	40	5.5	2	2.5	15	240	5
Town	Rome	Preston	Jackson	Dell Prairie	Quincy	Jackson	Rome	Strongs Prairie	Jackson	New Haven	New Chester	Monroe	Rome
Restroom (shower)	X				X(X)			X		X	X	X(X)	X
Picnic Area (grills)	X(X)				X(X)	X(X)	X(X)	X(X)		X(X)	X(X)	X(X)	X
Fishing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Boating	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Boating Ramp	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Swimming Beach	X				X		X				X	X	
Trails (miles)					2							2	
Use	Heavy	Light	Light	Light	Heavy	Light	Moderate	Heavy	Heavy	Moderate	Moderate	Heavy	Moderate
Playground	X				X						X	X	
Shelter	X				X						X	X	
Dump Station					X							X	

Arrowhead Park

Arrowhead Park is a 5 acre park located in the Town of Rome. Existing facilities include a beach, shelter, handicap accessible restrooms, boat launch, picnic tables, grills, and play equipment.

Deep Lake Park

This undeveloped and partially maintained park consists of 2 acres on steep terrain located on the south shore of Deep Lake, with surface acreage of 35.4 acres. Deep Lake is located in the Town of Jackson and its current usage is very low due to the heavily wooded area and steep terrain. This is the only public access on Deep Lake, which affords excellent fishing opportunities.

Highway 21 Boat Ramp

Acquired as a county park in 2011, this former wayside has a heavily used boat launch that sits on the western edge of the county right off of Hwy 21 with access to the Wisconsin River. This 5.5 acre park has paved parking for up to 20 vehicles with boat trailers. The park has picnic tables and grills, a restroom that needs to become handicapped accessible, and area lighting. The ramp receives heavy use year-round as the river typically remains ice free in the winter months.

Jordan Lake Park

Clear water and good fishing makes this two acre park popular for those seeking public access to Jordan Lake. The park features a concrete boat launch with a long pier making boat access easy. The gravel lot can accommodate up to 20 vehicles with boat trailers.

Lake Camelot Park

Lake Camelot Park, a 40 acre heavily wooded park, has direct access to Lake Camelot, a lake having 415 acres of surface water. Lake Camelot is located in the Town of Rome and consists of a concrete boat launch, a limited paved parking area, several picnic tables, and an undeveloped beach which receives light to moderate use.

Lake Mason Park

The 2.5 acre park is located directly on Lake Mason, which consists of 857 surface acres located in the Town of New Haven. The heavily fished lake is the third largest in the county, and provides recreational activities for many users. The Park provides a handicap accessible restroom, picnic tables and grills, a concrete boat launch, and a gravel parking lot.

Patrick Lake Park

The 15 acre park is located directly on Patrick Lake in the Town of New Chester and consists of 47.5 surface acres. The main recreational activities at the park are baseball and swimming, which are light to medium in use. The park will always remain as a community-type park due to its remoteness from any major highways. Baseball, swimming, and picnicking will always be popular while providing a scenic overview of the lake. The restroom is not handicap accessible.

Sherwood Park

The 5 acre park is located directly on Sherwood Lake in the Town of Rome. The boat access receives heavy usage. A small grassy area exists for picnicking.

4.3 County Forest

The Adams County Forest has 160 acres of land; one 40 acre parcel in the Town of Rome and one 120-acre parcel in the Towns of Rome and Leola. This land provides public access for various types of outdoor recreation. **Map 3** shows where the County Forest is located.

- There are currently no Designated Recreation Areas/ Uses.
- There are currently no Designated Recreation Trails. The development of additional non-motorized trail systems will include careful consideration of public demand, analysis of user conflicts and potential damage to the natural resource. There are currently no Motorized Recreation Trails. If demand increases or there is an expansion of the County Forest this can be revisited.
- The entire County Forest is open for regulated hunting, with the following exception: 40 Acre Parcel adjacent to Apache and 10th Ave. Restricted to archery only deer hunting and restricted to shotgun and archery for all other types of hunting.
- Undesignated recreation includes those informal activities for which the County generally does not provide a facility or service. These uses include activities such as hunting, fishing, biking, hiking and others. These uses do not require a permit but must be conducted in compliance with any ordinance or policy. The Forest Administrator and the Committee shall periodically review such uses and enact ordinances as necessary to protect from resource damage.

4.4 County Public Access Points to Water Bodies

Public access points to water bodies vary from primitive (e.g., canoe launch) to well developed (e.g., boat launches). Multiple jurisdictions own the access points while the County maintains the majority.

All public access points are shown on **Map 3**.

Table 3 lists which county parks have boat landings.

Chapter 5: OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

Recreational needs within Adams County are identified in the Recommendations & Capital Improvement chapter. Those needs were identified primarily by gathering public input via a survey; the results of that survey are in this chapter.

5.2 Public Participation

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business, Adams County’s Parks & Recreation Department staff have received public input about its parks, campgrounds, trails, and the county forest. Adams County’s Land & Water Conservation Department staff have also received public input about the county forest. That input and staff’s professional experience will also shape what changes are implemented.

Summary of Survey Responses

In the spring of 2023, this survey was sent out for customer feedback. NCWRPC mailed or emailed survey notices to each town, the City of Adams, and Village of Friendship. Survey notices were also emailed to a whole list of outdoor recreation groups provided by the Adams County Parks & Recreation Department. In addition, the Department also placed a survey link on the County website and park reservation web page, placed survey link on Castle Rock Facebook page, emailed link to all county board members, emailed link to all County employees, placed an ad in the free weekly shopper, placed an ad in the AF Times Reporter, sent the link to pass purchasers from last year. The survey was open for 5 weeks.

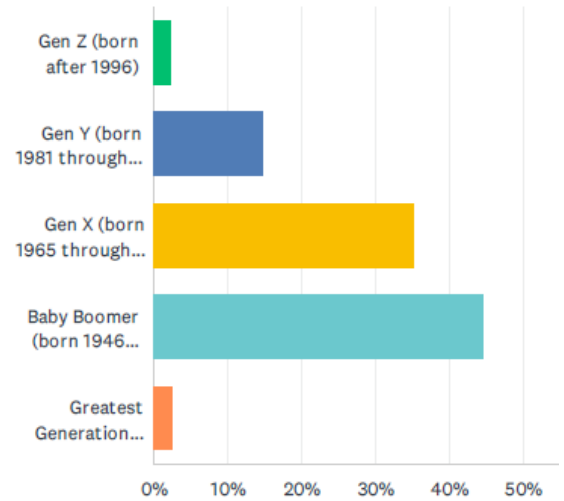
We received **878 responses** to the survey. Although not statistically significant of the whole population, this survey does provide a much deeper understanding of the wants and needs for outdoor recreation than a public hearing, so the results are very valuable. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller response groups.

About 65% of respondents live or own a seasonal home (“cottage”) in Adams County. Most municipalities were represented with about half of respondents answering this question. 675 respondents listed the Zip Code of their permanent residence – 54457 most common.

54650 53151 53590 54956 54449 53949
53402 53581 53563 53913 53959
61073 53952 54457 53934 54904
53955 54494 53910 53566 53188
53964 53936 53965 54613 54646
54943 54656 54660 53119 53532

A nearly equal gender split of the respondents occurred (47% male, 53% female). Respondents came from all age groups, with a strong showing of at least 30% in the Gen X (born 1965–1980) and Baby Boomer (born 1946–1964) groups.

Through an IP address analysis of who took the survey it appears that 39 IP addresses are at least duplicated, which could mean that a husband and wife both took the survey. 19 of these 39 duplicate IP addresses did not complete over half the survey, which appears to be people giving up some way through the survey since there is no end question where most of these people stopped. 5 IP addresses repeated 3 times, one IP address repeated 3 times, one IP address repeated 4 times, and 1 IP address repeated 49 times. I took special care to review the IP address repeated 49 times...and found that many of those responses finished the survey, showing very different answers, different communities, and many who don't even live in Adams County.



All of the duplicate IP addresses did not have the same answers, so it appears that nobody “stuffed the ballot box.”

For the full survey results (145 pages) go online here:

<https://www.ncwrpc.org/adams/orp/>

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

Answered: 878 Skipped: 0

- The most frequent outdoor recreational activities respondents participated in:
 1. Boating 72% of responses
 2. Walking / Hiking 69% of responses
 3. Fishing 59% of responses
 4. Swimming 55% of responses
 5. Events / Festivals / Fairs 52% of responses
 6. ATV / UTV Riding 49% of responses
 7. Camping (RV) 45% of responses

Q2. What potential outdoor recreational opportunities should be developed in Adams County?

Answered: 442 Skipped: 436

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Hiking /walking /biking trails | 146 total responses |
| a. Walking/hiking trails | 76 responses |
| b. Biking/Walking trails | 70 responses |
| 2. Need a swimming area | 99 total responses |
| a. Splash Pad | 48 responses |
| b. Pool | 38 responses |
| c. Clean lakes for swimming | 7 responses |
| d. Waterpark | 6 responses |
| 3. ATV / UTV improvements | 92 total responses |
| a. ATV/UTV trails | 57 responses |
| b. ATV/UTV roads open | 35 responses |
| 4. Outdoor music / more festivals | 45 responses |
| 5. Pickleball | 37 responses |
| 6. Fishing | 24 responses |
| 7. Disc golf | 22 responses |
| 8. Dog park | 19 responses |
| 9. More county forests/public lands for hunting | 16 responses |

Here are 3 word clouds of the comments from **Question 2**, where respondents could list something up to 3 times (that's why there are 3 word clouds):

(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

Word Cloud 1 of 3

“Bike trails” was noted 28 times.
“Splash pad” was noted 27 times.
“trails” was noted 27 times.



Word Cloud 2 of 3

“trails” was noted 23 times.



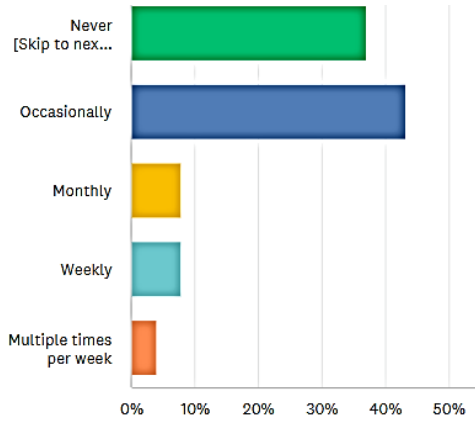
Word Cloud 3 of 3

“Hiking trails” was noted 11 times.
“outdoor trails” was noted 9 times.



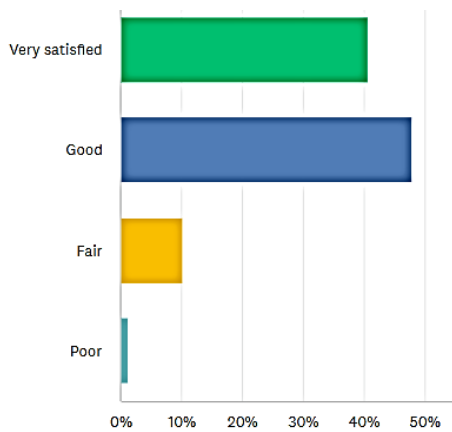
Q3. How often do you use Petenwell County Park?

Answered: 872 Skipped: 6



Q4. Rate your overall satisfaction with Petenwell County Park?

Answered: 507 Skipped: 371



Q5. Rate your satisfaction with the following amenities at Petenwell County Park:

Answered: 491 Skipped: 387

	NOT APPLICABLE(I DO NOT USE THIS.)	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Reservation website and reservation process	37.50% 183	25.82% 126	26.64% 130	7.38% 36	2.66% 13	488
Campsites	40.37% 195	30.43% 147	23.19% 112	5.80% 28	0.21% 1	483
Availability of concessions	45.47% 216	12.21% 58	21.89% 104	14.95% 71	5.47% 26	475
Amenities: tables & grills	32.43% 155	21.76% 104	31.59% 151	11.51% 55	2.72% 13	478
Restroom / Shower facilities	22.15% 107	27.74% 134	31.68% 153	14.08% 68	4.35% 21	483
Swimming beach	32.08% 153	16.56% 79	31.87% 152	15.30% 73	4.19% 20	477
Boat launch area	25.10% 120	36.61% 175	29.29% 140	7.11% 34	1.88% 9	478
Boat slip rental	65.33% 309	13.53% 64	12.90% 61	5.29% 25	2.96% 14	473
Park shelter	58.09% 273	17.23% 81	18.51% 87	5.74% 27	0.43% 2	470
Park playground	46.37% 217	14.10% 66	25.21% 118	11.32% 53	2.99% 14	468
Parking facilities	16.10% 76	34.96% 165	40.47% 191	7.42% 35	1.06% 5	472
Trails	40.55% 191	19.11% 90	28.03% 132	9.34% 44	2.97% 14	471

Several times a summer, the beach is closed in Petenwell County Park.

Q6. Should the County build a splash pad/water feature in Petenwell County Park?

Answered: 477 Skipped: 401

3.0★

average rating



LO PR	(NO LABEL)	HIGH PRIORITY.	NO OPINION.	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE		
25.16% 120	8.81% 42	17.82% 85	14.05% 67	21.59% 103	12.58% 60	477	2.98



Q7. What additional improvements would you like to see in Petenwell County Park?

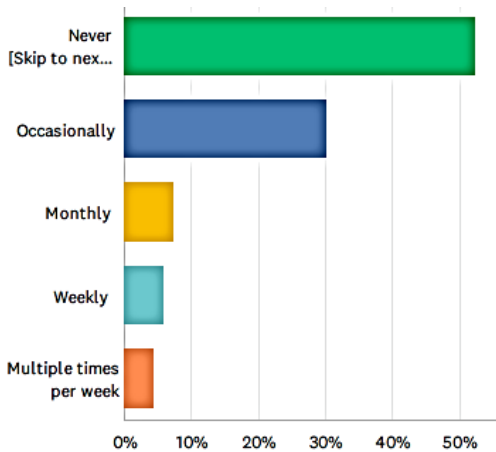
Answered: 217 Skipped: 661



(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

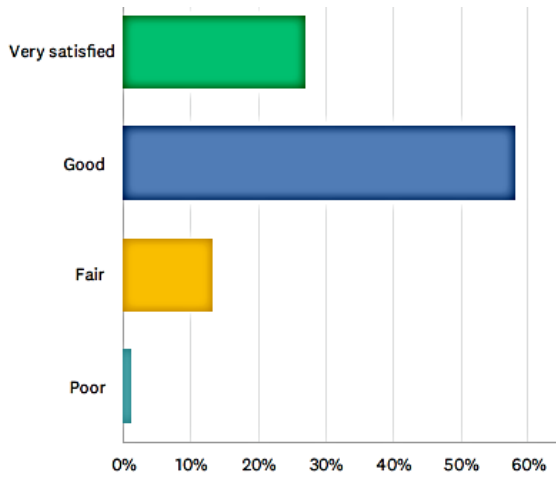
Q8. How often do you use Castle Rock County Park?

Answered: 815 Skipped: 63



Q9. Rate your overall satisfaction with Castle Rock County Park?

Answered: 369 Skipped: 509



Q10. Rate your satisfaction with the following amenities at Castle Rock County Park:

Answered: 355 Skipped: 523

	NOT APPLICABLE(I DO NOT USE THIS.)	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Reservation website and reservation process	47.99% 167	21.55% 75	22.99% 80	6.90% 24	0.57% 2	348
Campsites	41.62% 144	22.25% 77	26.30% 91	7.80% 27	2.02% 7	346
Availability of concessions	46.82% 162	10.69% 37	22.83% 79	12.72% 44	6.94% 24	346
Amenities: tables & grills	28.86% 101	16.29% 57	41.43% 145	9.43% 33	4.00% 14	350
Restroom / Shower facilities	22.16% 78	20.74% 73	38.35% 135	13.64% 48	5.11% 18	352
Swimming beach	25.43% 89	18.29% 64	36.00% 126	15.43% 54	4.86% 17	350
Boat launch area	32.85% 114	17.58% 61	31.12% 108	14.12% 49	4.32% 15	347
Boat slip rental	69.86% 241	4.64% 16	11.59% 40	5.80% 20	8.12% 28	345
Park shelter	43.52% 151	15.27% 53	33.72% 117	6.34% 22	1.15% 4	347
Park playground	36.89% 128	15.27% 53	33.43% 116	12.10% 42	2.31% 8	347
Parking facilities	16.81% 58	22.03% 76	46.96% 162	12.17% 42	2.03% 7	345

Several times a summer, the beach is closed in Castle Rock County Park.

Q11. Should the County build a splash pad/water feature in Castle Rock County Park?

Answered: 343 Skipped: 535

3.4★

average rating



	(NO LABEL)	HIGH PRIORITY.	NO OPINION.	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE		
19.53%	7.00%	15.45%	13.70%	32.65%	11.66%		
67	24	53	47	112	40	343	3.37



Q12. What additional improvements would you like to see in Castle Rock County Park?

Answered: 131 Skipped: 747

boat trailers sewer
 boat trailer parking rental nice improvements
 launch bathrooms beach
 Upgrade Improve boat camping use activities
 cars ATV UTV sites Better road path
 campers slips area **park** Clean splash pad
 access boat slips boat launch weekend
 trails Update water utvcampsites available
 allow Swimming pool parking lot playground
 bathroom facility play area shower facilities

(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

Q13. How often do you use the following Adams County facilities?

Answered: 743 Skipped: 135

	I DON'T USE THIS FACILITY.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	MULTIPLE TIMES A WEEK.	TOTAL
Lake Arrowhead County Park	65.81% 485	25.92% 191	3.80% 28	1.36% 10	3.12% 23	737
Lake Camelot County Park	75.55% 550	17.72% 129	3.30% 24	1.37% 10	2.06% 15	728
Lake Sherwood County Park	78.45% 568	18.09% 131	1.80% 13	0.55% 4	1.10% 8	724
Big Roche Cri Boat Launch	82.17% 599	14.68% 107	2.33% 17	0.69% 5	0.14% 1	729
Hwy 21 Wayside Park	81.22% 588	17.40% 126	0.97% 7	0.28% 2	0.14% 1	724
Patricks Lake County Park	88.86% 638	9.89% 71	0.97% 7	0.00% 0	0.28% 2	718
Jordan Lake Boat Launch	92.19% 661	6.56% 47	0.42% 3	0.56% 4	0.28% 2	717
Mason Lake Boat Launch	93.75% 675	5.83% 42	0.28% 2	0.14% 1	0.00% 0	720
Crooked Lake Boat Launch	95.67% 685	4.19% 30	0.14% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	716
Fawn Lake Boat Launch	95.54% 686	3.76% 27	0.42% 3	0.28% 2	0.00% 0	718
Deep Lake Public Access	96.24% 692	3.34% 24	0.28% 2	0.14% 1	0.00% 0	719

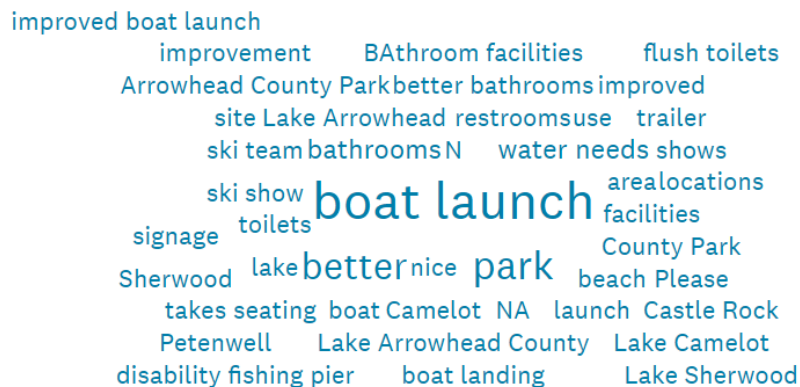
Q14. Rate your satisfaction with the following Adams County facilities?

Answered: 725 Skipped: 153

	I DON'T USE THIS FACILITY.	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Lake Arrowhead County Park	64.67% 465	9.74% 70	17.25% 124	7.37% 53	0.97% 7	719
Lake Camelot County Park	74.44% 527	6.07% 43	12.29% 87	6.21% 44	0.99% 7	708
Lake Sherwood County Park	77.79% 550	4.67% 33	10.89% 77	5.09% 36	1.56% 11	707
Big Roche Cri Boat Launch	81.90% 579	3.96% 28	7.78% 55	5.37% 38	0.99% 7	707
Hwy 21 Wayside Park	79.78% 568	5.06% 36	8.71% 62	5.06% 36	1.40% 10	712
Patricks Lake County Park	89.09% 629	2.55% 18	4.53% 32	3.26% 23	0.57% 4	706
Jordan Lake Boat Launch	92.07% 650	1.56% 11	3.68% 26	2.12% 15	0.57% 4	706
Mason Lake Boat Launch	93.88% 660	1.14% 8	2.70% 19	2.28% 16	0.00% 0	703
Crooked Lake Boat Launch	94.89% 668	0.85% 6	1.70% 12	2.27% 16	0.28% 2	704
Fawn Lake Boat Launch	94.90% 670	0.99% 7	2.41% 17	1.56% 11	0.14% 1	706
Deep Lake Public Access	95.44% 670	0.43% 3	2.14% 15	1.42% 10	0.57% 4	702

Q15. Are there any park facilities that you want in one of the above parks / boat launches?

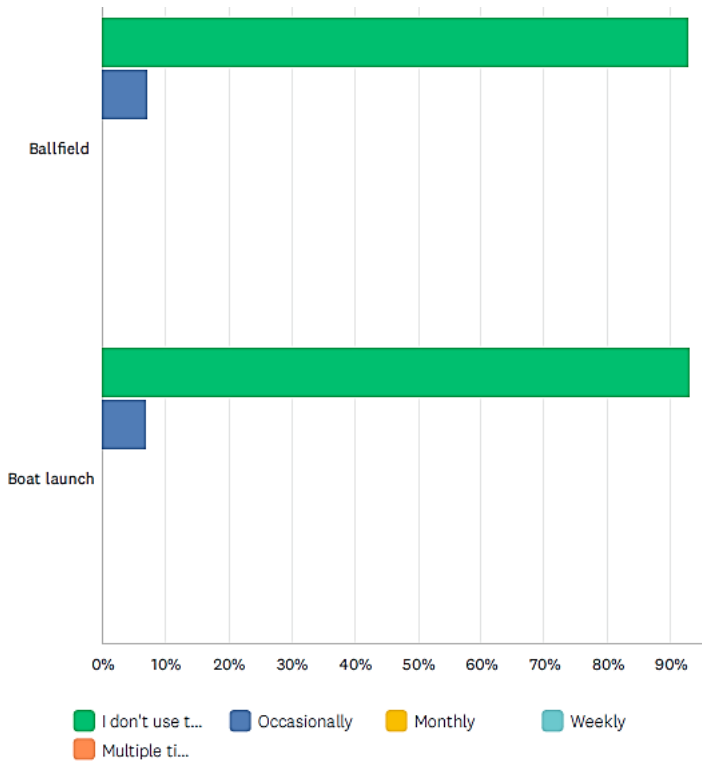
Answered: 115 Skipped: 763



(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

Q16. How often do you use the following Patrick Lake County Park facilities?

Answered: 696 Skipped: 182



Q17. Should the County make ballfield improvements at Patrick Lake County Park?

Answered: 725 Skipped: 153

2.2★
average rating

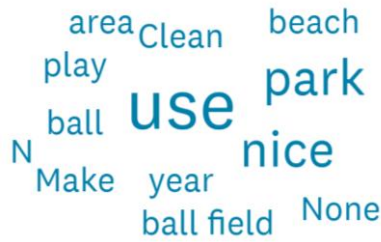


LOW PRIORITY.	(NO LABEL)	(NO LABEL)	(NO LABEL)	HIGH PRIORITY.	NO OPINION	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
22.62% 164	4.69% 34	12.00% 87	4.28% 31	3.59% 26	52.83% 383	725	2.18



Q18. Any comments about Patrick Lake County Park?

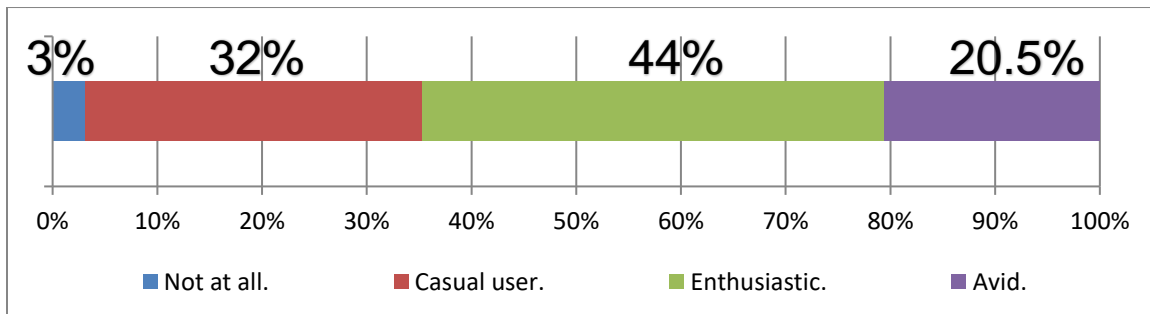
Answered: 50 Skipped: 828



(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

Q19. What type of water enthusiast are you?

Answered: 715 Skipped: 163



Not at all. (I'm not interested in water recreation at all, not even with friends.)

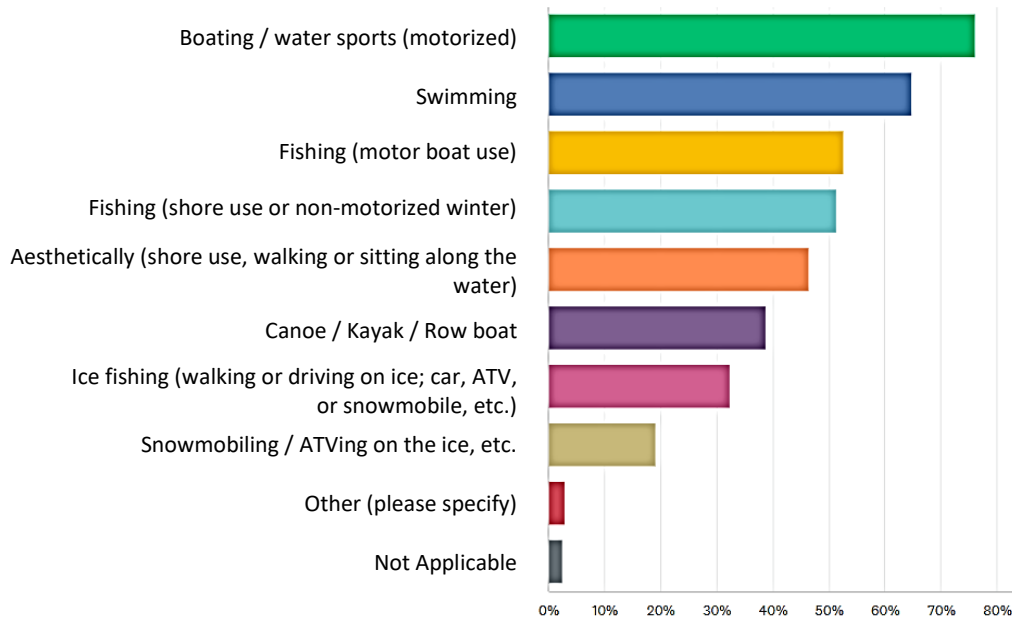
Casual user. (I like to use the water, but only do so occasionally.)

Enthusiastic. (I access or go on the water regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)

Avid. (I am always on the water or ice every chance I get.)

Q20. How do you use the water?

(Choose all that apply.) Answered: 715 Skipped: 163



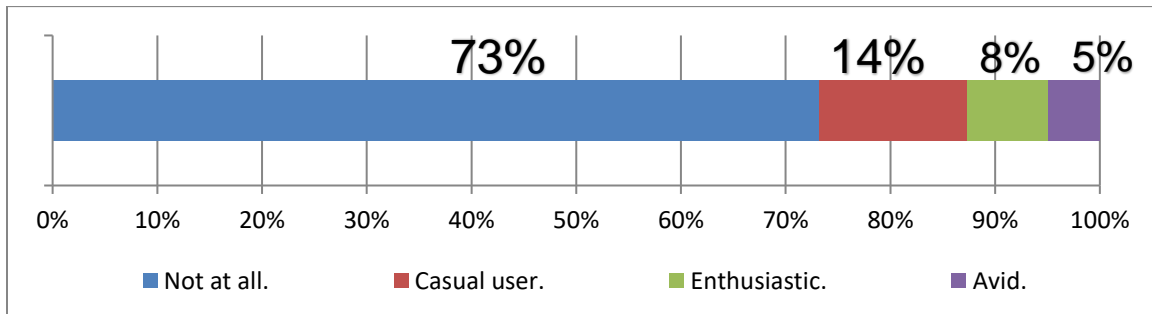
Q21. What public boat landings or water access improvements are needed in Adams County?

Answered: 177 Skipped: 701



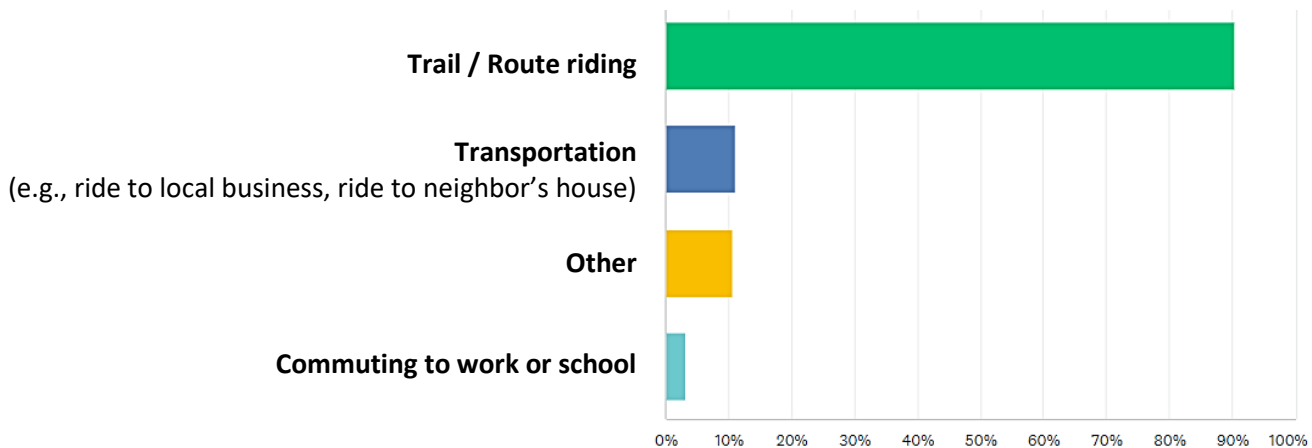
(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

Q22. What type of snowmobile enthusiast are you? Answered: 712 Skipped: 166



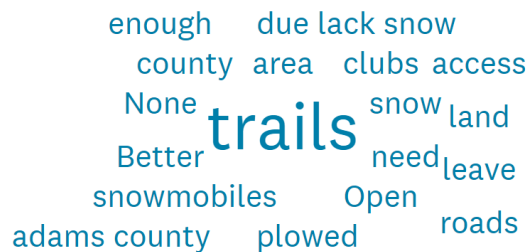
- Not at all.** (I'm not interested in snowmobiling at all, not even with friends.)
- Casual user.** (I like snowmobiling for fun, but **only** do so occasionally, **OR only** on my own land.)
- Enthusiastic.** (I access or go on snowmobile routes and trails regularly.)
- Avid.** (I am always on a snowmobile every chance I get – all season long.)

Q23. How are you using your snowmobile? Answered: 188 Skipped: 690



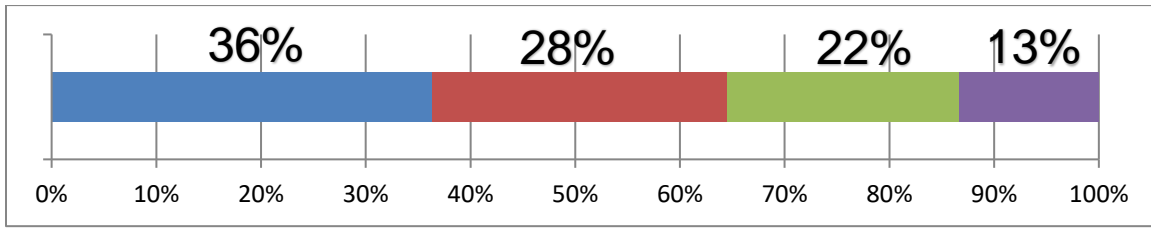
Q24. What snowmobiling improvements are needed in Adams County?

Answered: 87 Skipped: 791



Q25. What type of motorized vehicle (ATV/UTV) enthusiast are you?

Answered: 705 Skipped: 173



Not at all. (I'm not interested in motorized recreation at all, not even for recreation.)

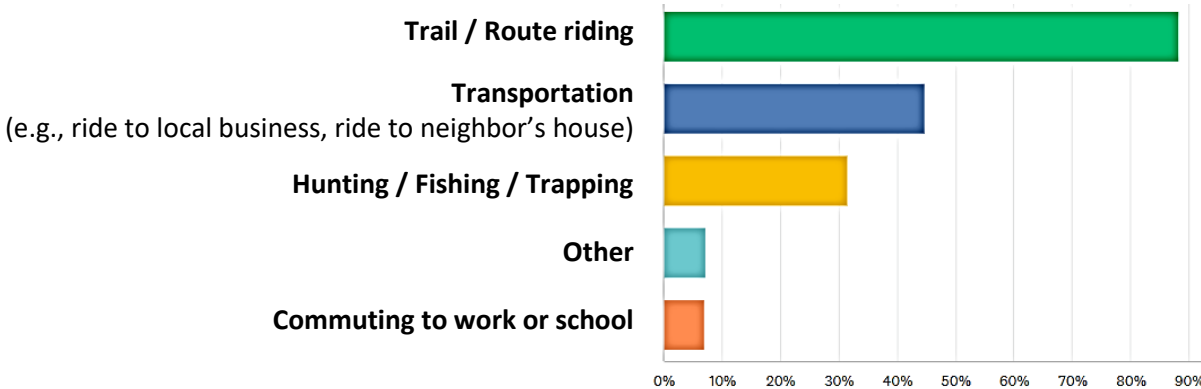
Casual user. (I like using motorized vehicles for fun, but **only** do so occasionally, **OR only** on my own land.)

Enthusiastic. (I access or go on motorized routes and trails regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)

Avid. (I am always on a motorized vehicle every chance I get – all year long.)

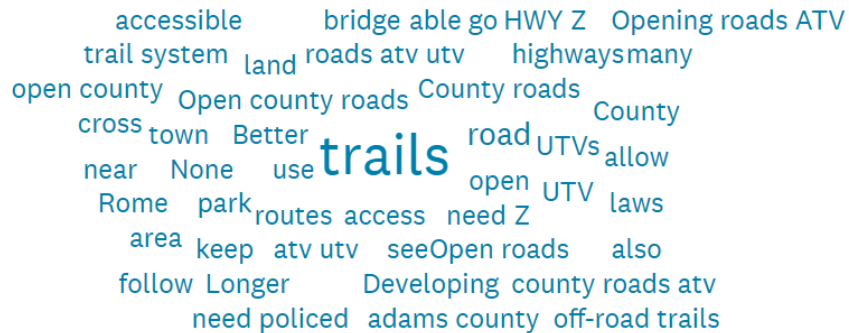
Q26. How are you using your motorized vehicle (ATV / UTV)?

Answered: 429 Skipped: 449



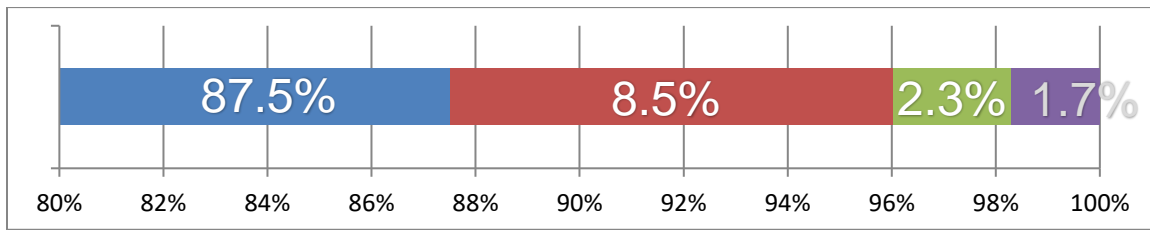
Q27. What motorized vehicle improvements are needed in Adams County?

Answered: 191 Skipped: 687



Q28. What type of off-highway motorcycle enthusiast are you?

Answered: 705 Skipped: 173



Not at all. (I'm not interested in motorized recreation at all, not even for recreation.)

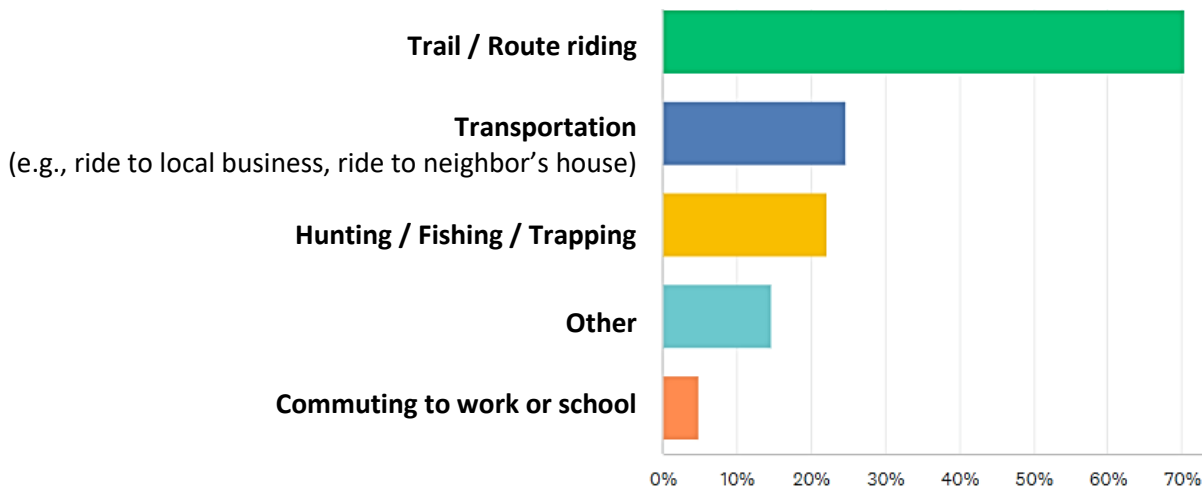
Casual user. (I like using motorized vehicles for fun, but **only** do so occasionally, **OR only** on my own land.)

Enthusiastic. (I access or go on motorized routes and trails regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)

Avid. (I am always on a motorized vehicle every chance I get – all year long.)

Q29. How are you using your off-highway motorcycle?

Answered: 81 Skipped: 797



Q30. What off-highway motorcycle improvements are needed in Adams County?

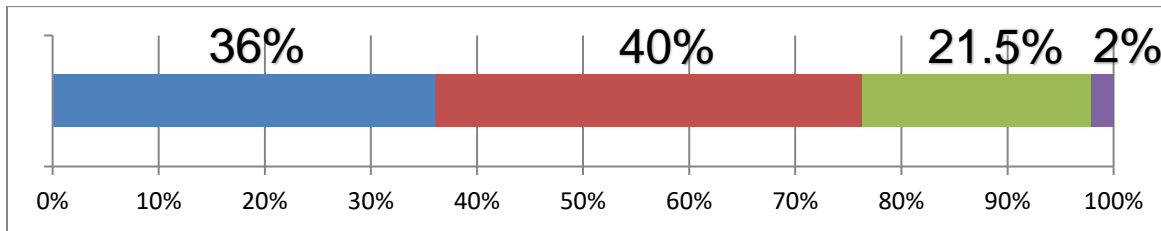
Answered: 28 Skipped: 850

Note: 28 respondents commented about off-highway motorcycle improvements.

Question 30 comments available online here: <https://www.ncwrpc.org/adams/orp/>

Q31. What type of bicyclist are you?

Answered: 701 Skipped: 177



No way, no how. (I'm not interested in biking at all, not even for recreation.)

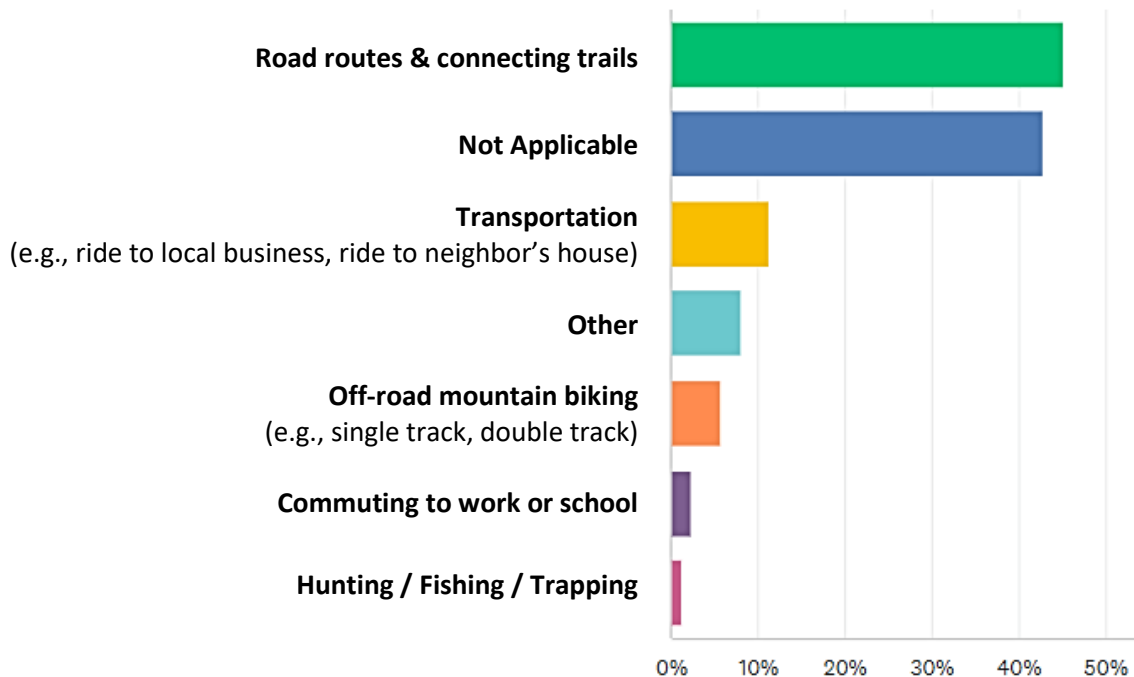
Interested but concerned. (I like riding, but don't do it regularly. I'm generally concerned that my route is not safe to ride, so I don't ride often. I definitely do not ride when the weather is bad.)

Enthusiastic and confident. (I feel comfortable sharing the road with motor vehicles, but I prefer to ride on separate facilities like bike lanes. I may or may not ride in inclement weather.)

Strong and fearless. (I am confident in my abilities and will ride regardless of roadway conditions, amount of traffic, or inclement weather.)

Q32. How are you using your bicycle?

Answered: 701 Skipped: 177



Q33. What bicycling improvements are needed in Adams County?

Answered: 129 Skipped: 749



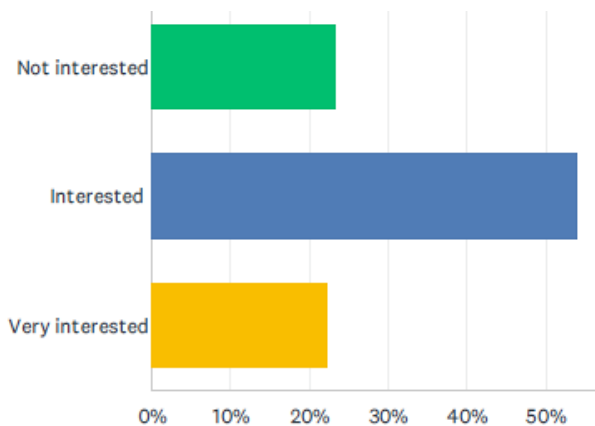
Q34. Are you aware that Adams County recently joined the Wisconsin County Forest Program?

Answered: 681 Skipped: 197

YES (15.12%) NO (84.88%)

Q35. Are you interested in using the Adams County Forest for outdoor recreation?

Answered: 681 Skipped: 197



Of the 30 counties in Wisconsin with County Forest Programs, Adams County's is the smallest with 140 acres. These acres do not have any developed trails or buildings.

Q36. Are you in favor of expanding the acreage and recreational opportunities in the Adams County Forest Program?

Answered: 681 Skipped: 197

YES (83.70%) NO (16.30%)

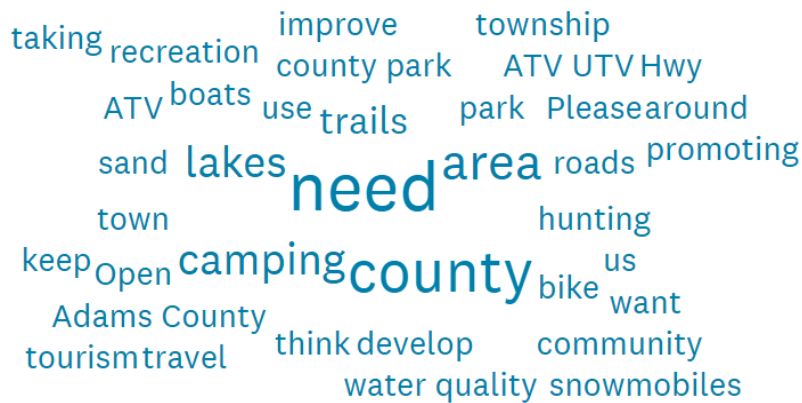
Q37. Any comments about Adams County's county forest?

Answered: 71 Skipped: 807



Q38. Do you have any other concerns or comments?

Answered: 125 Skipped: 753



5.3 Needs Driven Park Planning

Since the 1960's, an accepted practice has been to adopt a uniform national land standard, such as 10 acres per 1,000 population, for park planning. A standard amount of land for parks and recreation nationwide is no longer recognized as universal for a park.

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 (**Attachment B**). The number of baseball diamonds and other facilities are not the same among similar sized communities nationally; therefore a Level of Service should 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 and its park facilities are described in Chapter 3. If changes to park facilities are necessary to make them ADA compliant, then suggested improvements will be listed under each park in Chapter 7.

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.

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?* This is determined by physical inventory and by asking for public input.

How much land is needed for each use? This is determined by Facility Development Standards in **Attachment B** for a large variety of activity types.

Chapter 6:

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The development of an efficient outdoor recreation plan depends upon establishing specific recreation and open-space goals and objectives from public participation and Property & Recreation Committee revision and refinement. These goals and objectives are meant to guide County and local officials as they work towards providing a recreation system to meet the needs of Adams County's residents and visitors to the area.

Goal 1 – Support development and connection of trails.

Objectives

1. Support implementation of the Adams County Bike & Pedestrian Plan.
2. Support continued development of ATV/UTV/OHM routes and trails.
3. Support continued development of snowmobile trails.
4. Support local government or local group development of trails for hiking, biking, birding, ATV/UTV/OHMinig, and snowmobiling.

Goal 2 – Continue improving outdoor recreation opportunities throughout Adams County.

Objectives

1. Continue improving Castle Rock County Park and Petenwell County Park as regionally significant parks.
2. Continue upgrading facilities to reasonably accommodate the elderly and disabled.
3. Cooperate with local governments to improve their recreation facilities by including their projects in this County Outdoor Recreation Plan.
4. Encourage land acquisition and development strategies for parks and wildlife areas, boat launch and related facilities, outdoor education centers, as well as other possibilities. [Policy #6, Utilities & Community Facilities Chapter, Adams County Comprehensive Plan.]

Goal 3 – Protect, restore, and enhance Adams County's natural resources for outdoor recreation.

Objectives

1. Follow Best Management Practices for erosion control while developing trails and recreation facilities.
2. Partner with hunting and trapping groups to promote hunting and trapping more within Adams County.
3. Cooperate with Land & Water Department to expand Adams County Forest acreage to conserve forested lands for public hunting, public recreation, and harvested timber for revenue generation to the wood products industry.
4. Cooperate with Land & Water Department to assist landowners with improving water quality for recreation on lakes.

Chapter 7:

RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The recommendations and capital improvements are based on the goals and objectives (Chapter 6), and the public comment documented in Chapter 5-Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment. Although it is unlikely that all recommendations presented in this plan will be undertaken in the next five years, they should be recognized as causes for action if the opportunity or need arises.

7.1 Countywide Recommendations

Multi-Use Wisconsin River Crossings

A high number of 2023 ORP Survey respondents want more bicycle trails and ATV/UTV trails throughout the county. A major barrier to travel between Adams and Juneau Counties is the Wisconsin River. Juneau County is on record as desiring these crossings too.

Recommendation: Install a two-way path on the STHs 21 and 82 bridges over the Wisconsin River for year-round use of ATVs, UTVs, and pedestrians; summer use of bicycles; and winter use of fat bikes, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobiles.

Ice Age National Scenic Trail Development

The 2023 ORP Survey shows that about 69% of respondent's most frequent outdoor recreational activity is Walking / Hiking. No local Ice Age Trail (IAT) volunteer chapter exists in Adams or Juneau Counties. Even though no IAT routes have been designated in Adams County, Map 1 shows the general corridor where a trail could be developed.

Recommendation A: Consider assisting a local group of residents with their effort to establish a local IAT volunteer chapter.

Recommendation B: Once a local IAT chapter is established, then cooperate with them to complete the trail wherever county assistance may be useful.

Bicycle Routes & Trails

The Adams County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan, 2013 has recommendations for a countywide bike route system, and additional recommendations for pedestrian improvements. Question #2 on the 2023 ORP Survey found that the most important recreational opportunity to develop would be more hiking/walking/biking trails (146 responses).

Recommendation:

- Continue implementing the Adams County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 2013.

- Continue making signage and pavement improvements to the county-wide Be Healthy Adams County walking and bicycling routes (created after above Bike and Pedestrian Plan was adopted).
 - Cottonville area to Petenwell Dam;
 - Quincy Bluff - Castle Rock Dam loop;
 - Friendship to the Sand Valley Restoration Area; and
 - Northern Friendship Lake-City of Adams-County Fair Grounds loop.
- Create bicycle trail between Friendship and Roche-A-Cri State Park
- Create pedestrian/bicycle crossing between Friendship Park and Friendship Lake.

ATV/UTV/OHM Trails

Question #2 on the 2023 ORP Survey found that one of the top three recreational opportunity to develop in Adams County would be ATV/UTV trails/routes (92 responses).

Recommendations:

1. Continue updating countywide map/plan of existing and potential local dirt/gravel roads and off-road trails that are or could be open to ATV/UTV/OHMs.
2. Continue encouraging communities to consider if opening their roads, or specific roads, to ATV/UTV/OHM traffic would be a benefit to their residents or cross-county travel.
3. As trail networks continue to be developed, trail development groups (ex. ATV, bicycle, snowmobile) should come together to coordinate on mutually agreeable shared use plans at trail intersection and overlap (aka "pinch points") areas.
4. Consider if creating a Motorized Recreation Area of several hundred acres would be feasible in Adams County.
5. Consider acquiring easements or fee simple land acquisition (donation or purchase) to maintain existing trails and to expand the Adams County Forest.

Snowmobile Trails

There are many snowmobile clubs in Adams County that maintain all the trails (state funded and club funded) within their part of the county. Note: The snowmobile trails in Adams County did not open in 2017.

Recommendation: Continue cooperating with snowmobile clubs for grant administration and trail development.

Forested Lands

Adams County owns and maintains land for county parks, and hunting and trapping is allowed by permit through County Parks Department. Private landowners (e.g., individuals, timber companies, and land trusts) have provided vast stretches of land for hunting and trapping. In exchange for providing this land for selected public uses they receive a large property tax break – lands enrolled in FCL or MFL. Even though enrolled lands are

initially planned to be in the program for at least 25 years, a landowner can pay a nominal fee and remove part or all of their enrolled lands from the program in any given year.

Recommendation – Continue increasing the Adams County Forest acreage from willing sellers and land donations. WDNR continues to allow counties to add or subtract from their county forests and provides financial assistance with purchasing land and a nominal annual amount for administration.

Public Swimming Options

About 55% of respondents to the 2023 ORP Survey noted that “swimming” was a common recreational activity (4th most popular activity) for themselves in the previous year.

Question #2 on the 2023 ORP Survey found that the second most important recreational opportunity to develop in Adams County would be a swimming area (99 total responses – with 48 people wanting a splash pad, 38 people wanting a swimming pool).

Questions #6 and #11 on the 2023 ORP Survey asked if the County should build a splash pad/water feature in Petenwell or Castle Rock County Parks respectively. Both received at least a 3 out of 5 rating, which is a “high priority” for this type of question.

Recommendations

1. Consider how to create a splash pad/water feature in both Castle Rock and Petenwell County Parks.
2. Consider financially partnering with Wisconsin Rapids so that Adams County residents can pay the resident-rate at their aquatic center.
3. Consider financially partnering with the City of Wisconsin Dells so that Adams County residents can pay the resident-rate at Municipal Pool in Veterans Park.

Boat Landings

Question #21 on the 2023 ORP Survey was an open ended question where 177 respondents noted what public boat landing or water access improvements are needed.

Recommendations

1. Continue making capital improvements at all county owned boat ramps.
2. Review the comments in Question #21 to see how to improve boat ramps or access points.

7.2 County Facility Capital Improvements, 2024-2028

Capital improvements to parks are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park facility. Routine maintenance is considered the normal cycle of repair and upkeep for existing facilities and is traditionally funded through the Parks and Recreation Department's operations budget. Upgrading an outdoor restroom facility for universal access would qualify as a capital improvement, while repainting an outdoor restroom would be considered routine maintenance.

Staff from the Adams County Parks and Recreation Department projected what recreational needs face each county facility and the capital improvements needed to improve the facility. Due to budget constraints, the maintenance and improvement of existing facilities has priority over new development.

5-Year Capital Improvement Tables below provide a general list of items, their cost, and approximate time frame for completion at each County maintained outdoor recreation facility.

Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Item to build or remodel in a park or forest area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High (1-3 years) ○ Medium (3-5 years) ○ Low (5+ years) 	An estimate made with 2023 prices.

Castle Rock County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

Castle Rock Park is 1 of 2 parks in the county with high use and revenue. It has an aging infrastructure that needs improvements. It has 210 campsites and high occupancy rates on weekends and holidays, indicating it would benefit from additional campsites. It has high boat launch use and crowded associated parking, indicating the need to further develop that area, prior to adding more sites and further increasing the traffic in that area.

Castle Rock County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Build new maintenance shop	High	\$150,000
Improve / replace electrical infrastructure	Medium	\$400,000
Add boat launch lanes, restrooms and fish cleaning station	High	\$1,000,000
Expand overflow parking area	Medium	\$100,000
Build New shower building & add sites E of HWY Z with possible ATV/UTV access	Medium	\$1,500,000
Remove/Replace 40+ year old existing vault pit toilets with modern precast vault structures	Medium	\$200,000
Create a splash pad as an alternative to the Swimming Beach	Low	\$250,000
Total Estimated Cost		\$3,150,000

Petenwell County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

The largest and most heavily utilized of all the County facilities, recent years the park has had the addition of an ATV/UTV accessible camping loop. reconfiguring of the Safe Harbor due to deteriorating seawalls, 2023’s addition of a comfort station and septic system with a dump station in the Expansion area along with reconfiguring and addition of an electric service on the west end of the Main section to help improve congestion as sleeping units continue to grow. Adding additional newly developed Camping sites will allow us the freedom to relocate and adjust existing camping areas for a better experience to the end user and take pressure off our existing infrastructure.

Petenwell County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Replace 30+ year old septic tanks at original Shower building	High	\$100,000
Remove/Replace 40+ year old existing vault pit toilets with modern precast vault structures	Medium	\$200,000
Create/Expand Boat Harbor Area overflow parking area	Medium	\$50,000
repair, replace, and add hard surfacing to existing park roadways and lots	Medium	\$250,000
Expand/Add Sites in ATV/UTV Accessible camping area	Medium	\$500,000
Create a splash pad as an alternative to the Swimming Beach	Low	\$250,000
Add Cold Storage/Maintenance Building	Low	\$175,000
Total Estimated Cost		\$1,525,000

Arrowhead County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

Heavy usage is seen at this facility as it is the most improved of all the Rome Lakes area locations the County oversees. This park has had recent additions of a modern playground replacing an old outdated wooden structure and new remodel of two poured in place Concrete boat ramps. The existing Shelter Building is holding up well with general maintenance. The existing Vault toilet building is in need of repairs and is aging Town official have approached the Department about the potential of updating to a fully functional restroom facility

Arrowhead County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Hard Surfacing Parking areas	Medium	\$100,000
Modern flush toilet restrooms	Low	\$250,000
Total Estimated Cost		\$350,000

Big Roche-a-Cri Lake County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

Small dual lane boat launch with basically zero parking. Users utilize the right-of-way.

Big Roche-a-Cri Lake County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Explore acquiring adjacent land for parking	Low	
Total Estimated Cost		

Crooked Lake County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

A small boat launch only facility with a small parking area.

Crooked Lake County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Add boat launch pier	Medium	\$3,000
Replace boat launch planking	Low	\$5,000
Total Estimated Cost		\$8,000

Deep Lake County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

This access receives little use. There is a small parking area, lake access is across the street down a steep embankment using an aging wooden staircase. Lake access is walk-in only down to the lake and pier. Department should consider selling this property.

Deep Lake County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Repair of stairway	Medium	
Total Estimated Cost		

Fawn Lake County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

A small boat launch only facility with a small parking area. It also has a fishing pier developed and maintained by the lake association.

Fawn Lake County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Replace boat launch pier	Low	\$4,000
Replace boat launch planking	Low	\$5,000
Total Estimated Cost		\$9,000

Highway 21 Boat Ramp

Adams County Staff Assessment:

A combination wayside and boat launch at the Wisconsin River and HWY 21 intersection, just below the Petenwell Dam. This is one of our busier boat launch facilities outside of our camping parks. The launch suffers from seasonal river fluctuations and a drop off at the end of the launch. There is no electricity at the location and depends on solar lighting. It also is adjacent to a large WRPCO property to the south that has horse trails.

Highway 21 Boat Ramp 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Boat launch plank work/replacement	Medium	
Increase parking area & improve lighting	Medium	
New visitor information kiosk	Low	
Connecting trail to WRPCO trail system	Low	
Total Estimated Cost		\$

Jordan Lake County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

A small boat launch & parking area only facility. Area receives moderate use. It is a 1 acre property owned by WDNR and managed by Adams county parks. This agreement and ownership may restrict how much money the county may want to invest here. The lake and launch area has suffered over the last 4-5 years from high lake levels.

Jordan Lake County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Add gravel to parking area	Medium	10,000
Investigate purchase of private property north of launch	Low	?
Total Estimated Cost		\$

Lake Camelot County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

Medium to High usage being the only public access to this body of water.

Lake Camelot County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Hard Surfacing Parking areas and entrance roadway	Low	
Small Precast Vault toilet and kiosk in cooperation with Land and Water Departments adjacent County Forest land creating some interpretive trails and displays	Low	
Total Estimated Cost		\$

Lake Mason County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

A small boat launch, picnic facility, and pit toilet, with a small parking area. The parking area is split by the neighboring private campground "The Wagon Wheel". Revenues from the fee box are split with the campground owner. The county should investigate ways to resolve the property line issue.

Lake Mason County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Add second boat launch lane	Low	\$5,000
Total Estimated Cost		\$5,000

Patrick Lake County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

A small day use park that sits on roughly 8+ acres with moderate development. It has a boat launch, shelter for rent, pit toilets, rough ballfield, and playground. Large slope in the park lends itself to undeveloped sledding.

Patrick Lake County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Shelter roof needs replacement	Medium	\$10,000
Pit toilets need remodeling or replacement	Low	\$50,000
Ball field should be removed or improved	Low	\$20,000
Total Estimated Cost		\$80,000

Sherwood County Park

Adams County Staff Assessment:

Heavy use as this is the only true access to this body of water runoff and a failing road/parking surface is an issue and has not seen improvements to the Launch planking for 15+ years.

Sherwood County Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Update and improve to a dual lane poured in place launch and new dock	Medium	\$100,000
Reshape , Resurface creating good drainage to prevent erosion	Medium	\$100,000
Small Vault Toilet	Low	
Total Estimated Cost		\$200,000+

Adams County ATV/UTV Trail System

Adams County Staff Assessment:

46.9 Current ATV/UTV trail miles exist; a recent development Grant has added 12.6 to that total and potential of about 6.5 more these trails exist on mostly private land and are summer use only and very heavily used. Roadway intersections are becoming deteriorated as Machines transition from the road to the trail.

Adams County ATV/UTV Trail System 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Roadway intersection repairs	High	\$30,000
Acquire trail easements (donation or purchase)	High	?
Total Estimated Cost		\$30,000

7.3 Local Government Capital Improvements, 2024-2028

Capital improvements to parks are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park facility. Routine maintenance is considered the normal cycle of repair and upkeep for existing facilities and is traditionally funded through local government operating budgets. Upgrading an outdoor restroom facility for universal access would qualify as a capital improvement, while repainting an outdoor restroom would be considered routine maintenance.

Improvements that are projected to occur from 2024-2028

The projects are not listed in a priority and are subject to change. Each local government created the following capital improvement items. All upgrades and new construction will use applicable ADA standards for a given facility. As funds become available, the following projects will be completed.

Adams-Friendship School District Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

An outdoor education center may be constructed near Castle Rock County Park.

City of Adams Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

The City of Adams has its own Outdoor Recreation Plan. Refer to that plan for proposed projects in the City of Adams.

Village of Friendship Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

If floodplain properties become available for purchase, then the Village may consider acquiring those properties to expand its parkland. Structures would be demolished, and the land could become available for passive recreation.

Friendship Park

Restroom floor refurbishment, and add picnic shelter.

Friendship Beach Park

Replace boat ramp while lake is drawn down. Improve restroom entry doors, stall doors, floors, showers. Install a boat wash station and another ADA accessible boat dock.

Town of Big Flats

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

- Currently there are no proposed projects.

Town of Dell Prairie

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

- Currently there are no proposed projects.

Town of Jackson

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

Wolf Lake Public Landing (and adjoining 1.2 acre lot)

- Install concrete planks
- Repair/replace asphalt
- install angled speed bumps for water runoff diversion
- install rain garden(s) for runoff mitigation
- remove dead trees

Peppermill Lake Public Landing

- replace concrete planks
- regravels parking area

Town of Leola

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

- Currently there are no proposed projects.

Town of Monroe

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

- Update Van Kuren Trails.

Town of Monroe Park

- Add an ADA accessible restroom.
- Upgrade boat launch pier for ADA access.
- Update pavilion & picnic tables.
- Add more picnic tables.
- Add barbeque pits.

- Fix outdoor fireplace and include an area for ash and hot coals.
- Add a playground.
- Fence in a dog park.
- Create lookout on the hill to see the lake with ADA access.
- Cutout dead trees from park that are hazards and not useful for wildlife.
- Improve trails that adjoin and enter park.

Town of New Chester

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

- Currently there are no proposed projects.

Town of New Haven

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

- Currently there are no proposed projects.

Town of Rome

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

See the Town of Rome Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Refer to that plan for proposed projects in the Town of Rome.

Town of Strongs Prairie

Proposed Projects for 2024-2028

- Add an ADA accessible restroom to Arkdale Park.
- Extend local ATV trail to state funded trail.

Chapter 8:

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

There are a number of different strategies available for the implementation of this plan. This includes securing funds to carry out the five year planning program and adopting techniques to carry out the general recommendations and to move towards attainment of the goals and objectives set forth in this plan.

Attachment C provides a list of commonly used state and federal government financial assistance programs.

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.

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.

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.

Historic Sites

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

Leases

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

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

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.

Monetary Aid Programs

Take advantage of state and federal financial and technical aid programs, which are designed, to assist communities in meeting recreational, needs, and maintain community eligibility for such programs. A list of these programs exists in **Attachment C**.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program is a federal program administered by WDNR to encourage the creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Since passage of the Great American Outdoors Act of 2020, LWCF is permanently and fully funded at \$900 million annually, nationwide. What this means in Wisconsin is that more park projects that include splash pads, playgrounds, and skateparks are now more easily fundable up to 50%.

The Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program is a comprehensive aid program for the promotion of resource conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities. It consists of a variety of programs such as Local Park Aids, and the Urban Rivers Program, along with many others.

Requirements for application to the Stewardship Fund include the requirement that the applicant submits an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. This plan is designed to meet that requirement.

For the remaining program requirements, or additional information contact:

Community Service Specialist
DNR's West Central Region
Eau Claire WI

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

Municipal & School District Cooperation

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

Park Dedication

Subdivision regulations can be used by counties to require residential subdividers to dedicate a portion of subdivided land for permanent park and open space use in areas which are experiencing significant residential growth. Neighborhood parks may be acquired in this manner in newly developing residential areas. Local

landowners should also be encouraged to dedicate land to their communities for recreational uses. Numerous small town memorial parks have been acquired through the generosity of local citizens. If citizens are made aware of community needs, this form of private action may continue to enrich the public resources of small communities.

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.

Senior Citizen Involvement

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

Service Group Involvement

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

Shoreland Zoning

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

Specialized Facilities

Encourage development of specialized facilities by the private sector. Specialized facilities such as golf courses, 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.

Public Access via Subdivision Regulations (Platting Lands)

Lake and stream shore plats can provide public access to the adjacent water bodies. The Wisconsin Statutes §236.16(3) require that all subdivisions abutting a navigable lake or stream provide at least a sixty-foot-wide access to the low watermark from existing public roads at not more than one-half mile intervals (excluding shore areas where public parks or open-space streets are provided).

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.

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.

Attachment A

Park Design and Location Criteria

From:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023

Park Design and Location Criteria

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

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

Mini Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

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

5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

Neighborhood Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design and Service Area:

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

Community Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

Usually more than 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives

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

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

Appropriate program elements include:

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

Provides opportunities for a diverse mix of indoor and outdoor recreation, including walking and bicycling, outdoor performances, various programmed and non-programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

8) Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

Special Use Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objective:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

School Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

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

2. Size Objective

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

County Park

1. Definition Summary:

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and

may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas
- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas
- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms

- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

State Forest

1. Definition Summary:

A state forest consists of well blocked areas of state owned lands that are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economics and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forest land and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

Areas with large blocks of land.

5. Program Objectives:

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

Current Level of Supply:

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

State Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

Current Level of Supply:

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

5. Orientation:

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

6. Function:

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

7. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

Attachment B

Facility Development Standards

From: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (continued)

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

Attachment C

Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

Community Services Specialist
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
2984 Shawano Avenue
Green Bay, WI 54313

Go online to find specific DNR staff contact information along with their areas of expertise.

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

Note: Contact your local Community Service Specialist if you are thinking of applying for a 50% Stewardship or 50% LWCF grant, so they can assist you with the application for the best chance of success.

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

ADLP grants (up to a 50% cost share) are awarded to improve community recreation areas and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Priority is given to land acquisition where a need for additional recreational land is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR) [Stewardship]

The purpose of the acquisition of development rights (ADR) subprogram is to protect natural, agricultural or forest lands that enhance and/or provide nature-based outdoor recreation. ADR grants can only fund conservation easement purchases up to a 50% cost share.

ATV/UTV Enhancement

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

ATV Patrols

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

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

ATV/UTV Trails

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

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

Boat Enforcement Patrol

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

Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program

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

Tier 1 - State

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

Tier 2 - National

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

Natural Areas [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

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

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

Habitat Areas [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

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

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

Stream Bank protection [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

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

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

State trails [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

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

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – State Side Program

This is a federal program administered in all states that encourages the creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Funds received by the DNR for this program are split between DNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities. Since passage of the Great American Outdoors Act of 2020, LWCF is permanently and fully funded at \$900 million annually, nationwide. What this means in Wisconsin is that more park projects that include splash pads, playgrounds, and skateparks are now more easily fundable up to 50%.

Motorized Stewardship Grants [Stewardship]

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

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

Match Requirement: 20 percent

Off-Highway Motorcycle (OHM) Grants

OHM grants are available to counties, towns, cities, villages and tribes to apply for funds for development, rehabilitation, and maintenance of OHM trails.

Recreational Boating Facilities Grants

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

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

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

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

Eligible sponsors may be reimbursed for up to 80% of eligible project costs. Funds from this program may be used in conjunction with funds from the state snowmobile or ATV grant programs and Knowles-Nelson Stewardship development projects.

Shooting Range Grant Program

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

Snowmobile Patrols

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

Snowmobile Trail Aids

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

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

Sport Fish Restoration (SFR)

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

Surface Water Grants

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

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

Urban Green Space [Stewardship]

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

Urban Rivers [Stewardship]

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

Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs

District Bike & Ped Coordinator
Wisconsin Department of Transportation
1681 Second Avenue South
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

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

TAP is a legislative program authorized by Congress through the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act signed into law in 2015. With certain exceptions, projects that met eligibility criteria for the Safe Routes to School Program, Transportation Enhancements, and/or the Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities Program are eligible TAP projects.

As of 2022, construction projects eligible for TAP must have a total projected expense of \$150,000 or more, while non-construction projects must have a total projected expense of at least \$20,000. These TAP application minimums may change in any given application year. There is a 20% local match required. *See current TAP guidance for updated information that may have higher project expense minimums.*

Safe Routes to School (SRTS)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

Purpose: Safe Routes to School programs encourage children in grades K-8 to walk and bike to school by creating safer walking and biking routes. Projects must be within 2 miles of a school and listed in a SRTS plan.

Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

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

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BFPF)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

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

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

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

Federal Assistance Programs

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

Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) – National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment D

SCORP Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs

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



GAPS AND NEEDS IN OUR EXISTING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

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

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

Statewide Recreation Needs:

Places near population centers

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

Trails

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

Water access – shoreline and boat launches

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

Camping opportunities

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

Statewide Recreation Needs: (cont.)

Dog parks and exercise areas

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

Target shooting ranges

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

Statewide Policy Needs:

Better understand place-based recreation and associated outcomes

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

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

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

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

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

Enhance and stabilize funding for outdoor recreation

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

Expand collaborations among recreation providers

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

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

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

Great Northwest Region

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

Western Sands Region

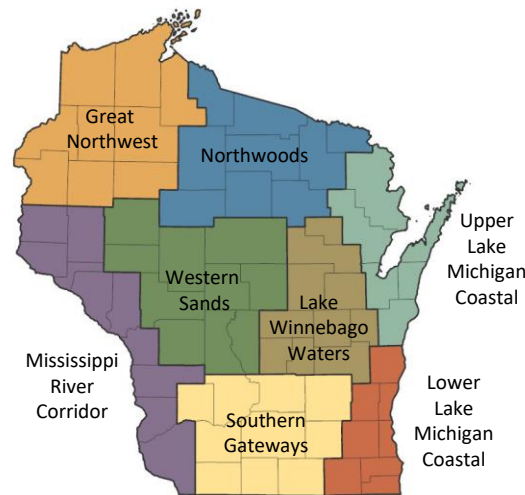
Bicycling - bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping - developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Cross country skiing
 Dog walking
 Fishing
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Horseback riding
 Hunting - big game
 Picnicking
 Snowshoeing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

Mississippi River Corridor Region

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

Northwoods Region

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



Southern Gateways Region

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

Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region

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

Lake Winnebago Waters Region

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

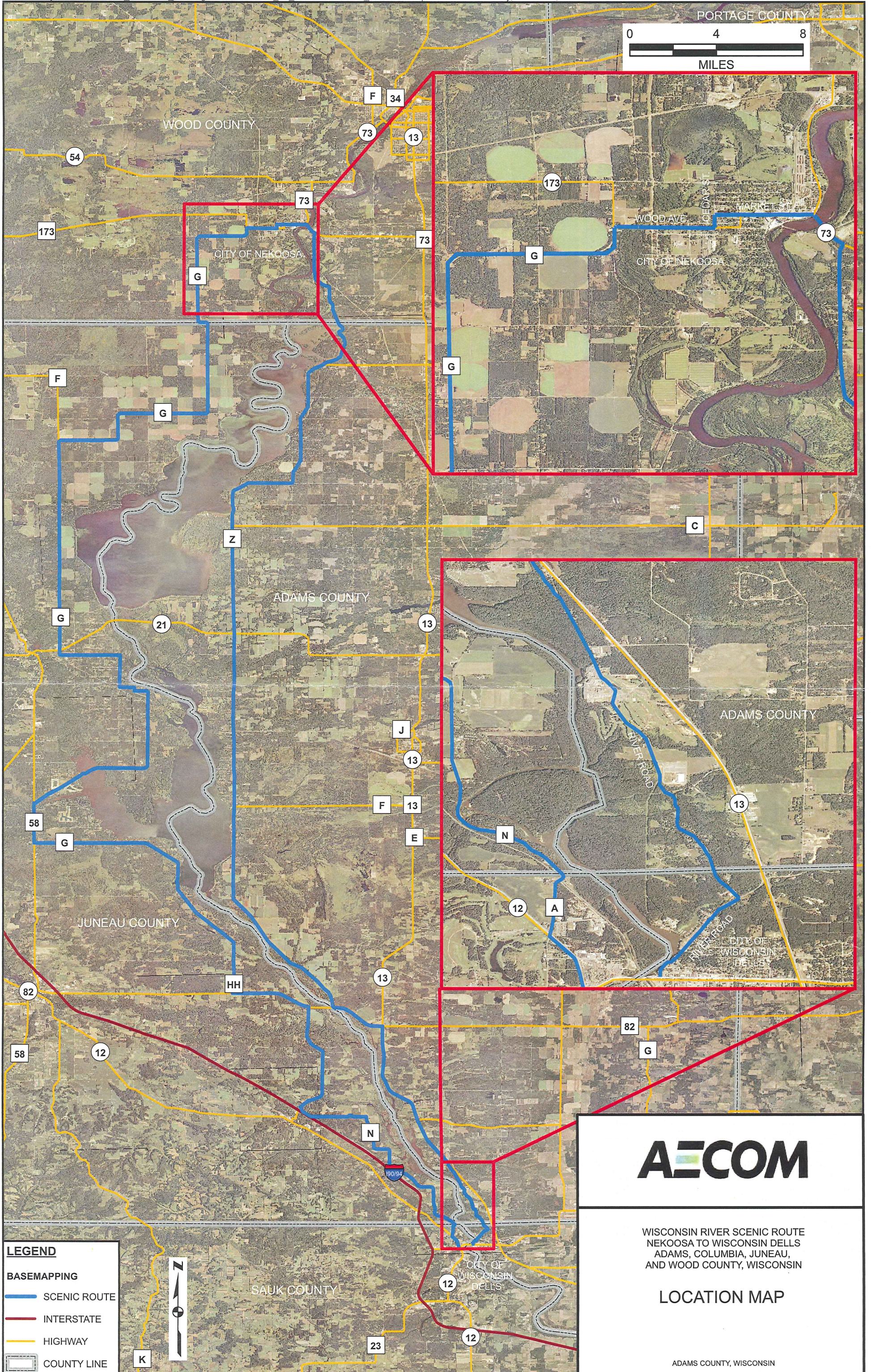
Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region

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

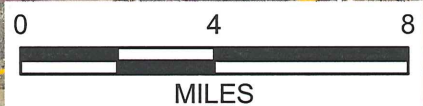
Attachment E

DRAFT Wisconsin River Scenic Byway Route

Compiled by: AECOM



PORTAGE COUNTY



WOOD COUNTY

CITY OF NEKOOSA

WOOD AVE

MARKETS ST

CITY OF NEKOOSA

ADAMS COUNTY

ADAMS COUNTY

JUNEAU COUNTY




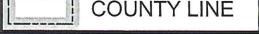
CITY OF WISCONSIN DELLS

SAUK COUNTY

CITY OF WISCONSIN DELLS

LEGEND

BASEMAPPING

-  SCENIC ROUTE
-  INTERSTATE
-  HIGHWAY
-  COUNTY LINE



AECOM

WISCONSIN RIVER SCENIC ROUTE
NEKOOSA TO WISCONSIN DELLS
ADAMS, COLUMBIA, JUNEAU,
AND WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN

LOCATION MAP

ADAMS COUNTY, WISCONSIN