

DRAFT - October 2025

**Village of Kronenwetter
Outdoor Recreation Plan
2026-2030**



Acknowledgements

Village of Kronenwetter

Dan Joling, President
Ken Charneski
Aaron Myszka
Craig Mortensen
Sandi Sorensen
Jessica Stowell

Community Life, Infrastructure and Public Property (CLIPP) Committee

Ken Charneski, Chair
Dan Joling
Garrett Lysne (citizen member)
Patty Tikalsky (citizen member)
Ryan Leff (citizen member)

Staff for this Plan

Greg Ulman, Director of Public Works/Utilities Superintendent
Fred Heider, AICP, NCWRPC Planner

Cover photo _____

DRAFT – October 2025

2026-2030

Effective January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2030

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

For more information contact:

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
210 McCLELLAN STREET, SUITE 210
WAUSAU, WI 54403

Phone: 715-849-5510



www.ncwrpc.org

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Attachments

- A. Park Design and Location Criteria
- B. Facility Development Standards
- C. Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs
- D. Kronenwetter's 2025 Outdoor Recreation Survey Results with Comments
- E. SCORP Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs
- F. Water Access Property Delineator
- G. Wausau MPO Bicycle Network Project Recommendations
- H. Bicycle Parking Guidelines

Non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs) are eligible to participate in some Knowles–Nelson Stewardship programs. NCOs may adopt a local government’s comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (CORP) in which the NCO project is located or use the NCO’s land management plans that are required for participation in the Stewardship programs.

1.2 Provisions for Plan Updates

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

Annual review of the plan recommendations and capital improvement list by the Community Life, Infrastructure and Public Property (CLIPP) Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turnover in elected officials after an election.

Annual Review Process:

1. The CLIPP Committee reviews plan and takes a vote to approve what changes to make.
2. Village Board adopts plan with 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 state or federal financial assistance.

<p><u>Full plan update every 5-years</u></p>

<p>Updating the plan every five years will ensure it aligns with the evolving recreational needs of the Village and maintain the Village's eligibility for grant programs for an additional five years.</p>

1.3 Planning Process

This plan was prepared under the direction of Kronenwetter’s CLIPP Committee, and Kronenwetter’s Public Works Department by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

Kronenwetter Planning Timeline

- Winter 2024-2025 – Staff park analysis, plans reviewed, & demographic data analysis.
- February 3, 2025 – CLIPP Committee meeting – Overview of planning process, discussed questions for Village survey and how to distribute the survey.
- March-April 2025 – Survey available for 4-weeks. 156 responses. See survey details in Chapter 4.
- May 5, 2025 – CLIPP Committee meeting – Reviewed survey results, and discussed initial goals & objectives.
- Fall 2025 – Draft Plan ready for review.
- November 4, 2025 – CLIPP Committee meeting – Draft Plan presented for initial review.
- Fall/Winter 2025 – Plan ready for approval by CLIPP Committee and adoption by Village Board.

1.4 Related Plans

This plan was written to continue the parks and recreation program established in the Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Plans since 2013. Each plan listed below affects outdoor recreation in the Village of Kronenwetter.

Village of Kronenwetter Comprehensive Plan 2019

This document covers all types of development that may occur throughout Kronenwetter, and encourages the Village to continue improving amenities at existing parks.

Below are the plan's goal and objectives that relate to outdoor recreation.

Chapter 4, Community Facilities:

Goal: The Village will provide and support community facilities that are efficient, support resident's needs, and maintain reasonable tax rates.

Objectives:

- a. Strive to have a vibrant park system that provides recreational opportunities for residents of all ages.
- b. Look to improve or expand amenities at existing parks.
- c. Look to improve existing public space that is not currently developed or is underdeveloped.
- d. Develop a plan for funding improvements at existing and new undeveloped parks.
- e. Identify existing water access locations and make improvements when practical.
- f. Develop marketing material that emphasize the recreational activities available in the Village.
- g. Explore opportunities to develop more bicycle and hiking paths.
- h. Evaluate and consider developing standards for entrance signage into the Village.
- i. Evaluate and consider a wayfinding program for community facilities and landmarks.

Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan, 2013

The Plan Commission and Village Board approved this plan in 2013. A table identifies what roads should get proposed off-street paved paths or paved shoulders.

- Kronenwetter's existing bike & pedestrian paths are shown on **Map 2**.
- **Map 4** shows potential off-street paths and potential paved shoulders.

Wausau MPO Bicycle And Pedestrian Plan, 2015

The Wausau Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) prepared the Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan in 2015. The plan developed strategies for improving bicycle and pedestrian transportation throughout the Wausau MPO area. Potential trails and routes are identified and an improvement schedule was created for each project.

- See "Wausau MPO Bicycle Network Project Recommendations" in **Attachment G**.
- Kronenwetter's bike routes are shown on **Map 2**.

Marathon County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2020-2024

Marathon County has recognized the importance of providing quality recreational opportunities to its residents by developing and updating a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP). The Marathon County Parks Department prepared this 5-year plan.

Additional county forest land is desired:

NOTE: *It is not the deliberate intent of Marathon County to acquire all lands within the blocking boundary. Only lands within this boundary can be added to the county forest.*

(See Map 2 for potential purchase areas.)

“RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2 NEW OR EXPANDED PARK FACILITIES

11. While not County Parks, additional land should also be acquired within existing Forest Units. Refer to the Marathon County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan for more details. There is land available within every County forest unit to increase total County acreage. This goal should be pursued in addition to identifying additional Forest Units, especially as woodland may become available in the western half of the State.”

“Goal 1 - Provide an adequate and suitable park and forest land base for the outdoor recreational needs of our citizens.”

“Strategy D. Target acquisition of an average of 320 combined acres of park, forest, or trail lands per year by December 31, 2022.”

A new county park is proposed to serve the Kronenwetter/Rothschild/Weston area:

Park Acquisition/Development

“D. Access to parks outside of the Wausau metro should be increased for residents near Schofield and Weston. Likely sites in this area for potential new parks include areas near Ringle Marsh Forest Unit between Weston and Hatley. Site acquisition in this area would serve expanding population centers, and provide potential access to facilities in the west-central portion of the County. Growth projections to 2040 for these municipalities are the largest in the County, and access to additional recreational opportunities should be prioritized in this area.”

“E. Additional lands could be acquired for park use in southeastern Marathon County south of Mission Lake Park, likely north of Rosholt and to the east of Leather Camp Forest Unit. Parks in these areas would serve the southern Metro (Mosinee, Rothschild, Kronenwetter), as well as attract users from population centers in Portage County. The DNR owns Wetland Habitat in Bevent with adjacent woodland parcels containing potential for park and programming improvements.”

Marathon County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2021-2035

This plan is a management guide for the Marathon 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.

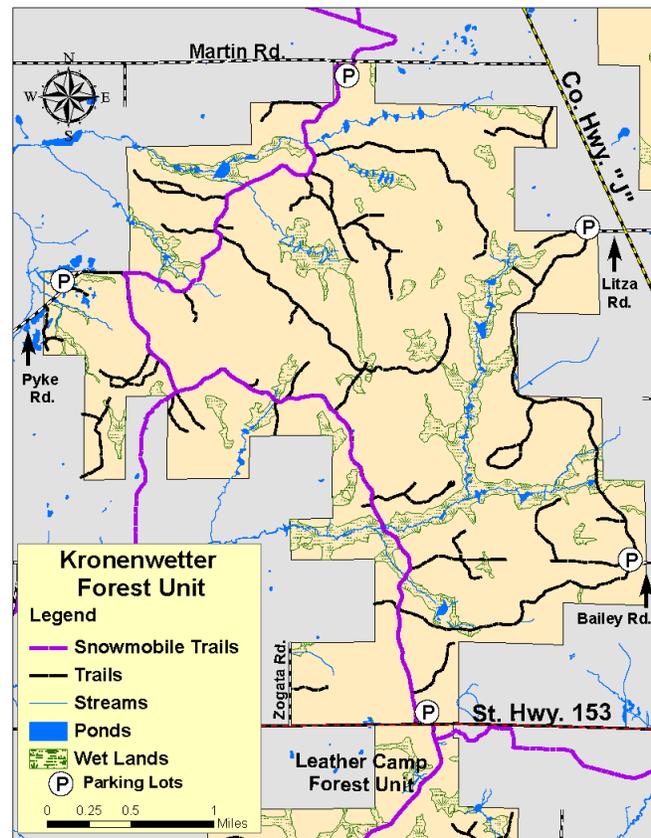
Extensive and intensive recreational uses of the county forest, along with designated recreation trails, are outlined in Chapter 900.

Extensive recreational uses = hunting, trapping, fishing, picnicking/day use, some camping, some motorized travel (on roads), and other identified types of extensive recreation uses.

Intensive recreational uses = campgrounds, youth camp, picnic/day use areas, swimming areas/beaches, boat landings, ski/tubing hills, and shooting range.

Recreation trails = hiking trails, all types of biking trails, equestrian trails, ski trails, snowshoe trails, snowmobile trails, ATV trails, and UTV trails

Aesthetic management zones and future forest blocking are shown in this plan. Aesthetic zones may be applied in areas of high visibility or high public use and may include: altered management, visual screens, slash disposal, conversion to other species, and no cut zones, among others. Future forest blocking is a zone of forested land adjacent to and within existing county forest blocks. Only lands within those boundaries may be purchased from willing sellers. Many privately owned parcels exist within the blocking boundary, but it is not the deliberate intent of Marathon County to acquire all lands within the blocking boundary.



Map source: Wausau & Marathon County Parks, Recreation, and Forestry Dept.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan, 2018

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

Kronenwetter Recommendations:

- In addition to Wausau MPO Bike Routes, and Kronenwetter’s own bike route, this 2018 plan recommends routes on all of CTH X and XX, and Maple Ridge Road.
- Policy suggestions for improving biking and walking are also listed.

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023

NOTE: *This plan is undergoing revision in 2024-2025.*

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 E**.

State Trails Network Plan

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

One Segment affects the Village of Kronenwetter:

Segment 18 – Tomahawk to Wisconsin Dells

A power line corridor along County Trunk Highway X from Wausau to Stevens Point should be considered a component of the statewide "backbone" trail system. This potential trail not only connects the communities of Wausau and Stevens Point, but also could link with the Green Circle State Trail and several other proposed trail corridors.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, 2006-2056

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

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

MW <u>Middle Wisconsin River</u>	
Size	Large
Protection Initiated	Limited
Protection Remaining	Substantial
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆

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

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

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

Chapter 2:

VILLAGE OF KRONENWETTER’S BACKGROUND

Potential opportunities and limitations start with understanding an area. This section provides a basic feel for what the Village of Kronenwetter looks like physically, demographically, and economically. With the vast undeveloped land base in Kronenwetter, this data is used to determine which resources to develop and which resources to protect or conserve.

2.1 Brief History

Kronenwetter was a town where neighboring municipalities were annexing land until the Village incorporated in 2003. Kronenwetter retains that rural feel, even in the urban areas, to this day. The Village of Kronenwetter has a 2015 Census population of 7,406 people and is part of the Wausau urbanized area in Marathon County. Generally in the Village there has been a large demand for residential lots, and to a smaller extent demand for commercial lots. An industrial park with full utilities was developed in 2004 next to the interstate to accommodate the increasing demand for building factories and warehouses.

2.2 Land Use

The Village is located on 52.3 square miles of land along the eastern shore of the Wisconsin River. Flat, wooded topography, agricultural and undeveloped land exists in the southern half of the Village, a high water table, and sandy soils exist throughout the Village. Sand point wells are used locally to water lawns. The high water table affects the depth that basements can be excavated, which can be seen in the “Kronenwetter Ranch” style house – a half flight of stairs is built to access the raised main level of the house, and a half flight of stairs also leads to the basement that is partially raised out of the ground. Wetlands exist throughout the Village connected to waterways.

County forest acreage covers about 4,300 of the about 18,000 wooded acres in the eastern part of the Village. The industrial park, other industrial lands, and commercial lands comprise of about 600 acres. Residential land covers about 3,000 acres. Large lot subdivisions and additional apartments continue to grow throughout the Village. Agricultural and open lands comprise of the largest land use with about 9,000 acres.

2.3 Demographics

Village of Kronenwetter:

39.6
median age

34.4%
Bachelors degree or higher

\$107,268
Median household income

Marathon County:

41.1
median age

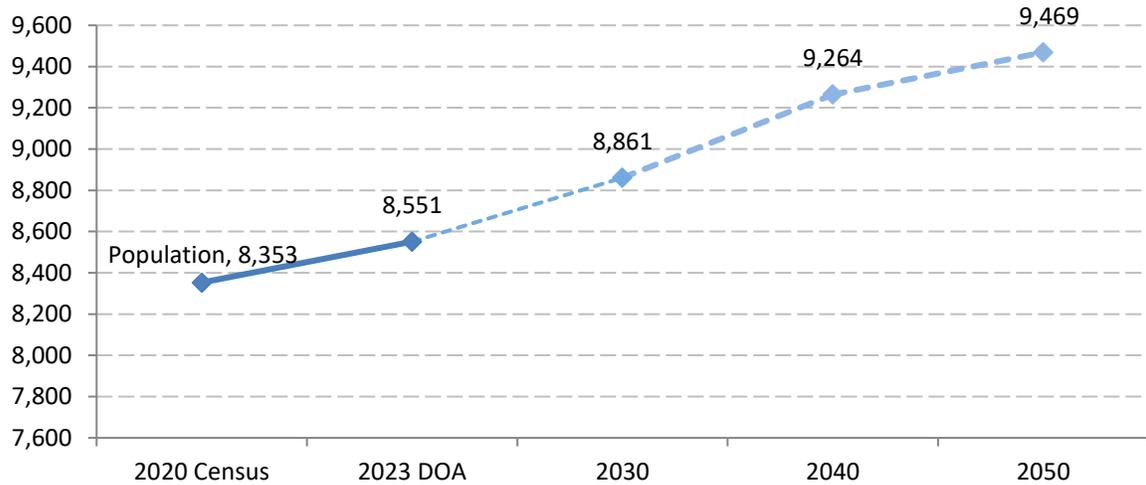
27.9%
Bachelors degree or higher

\$74,141
Median household income

Source: 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

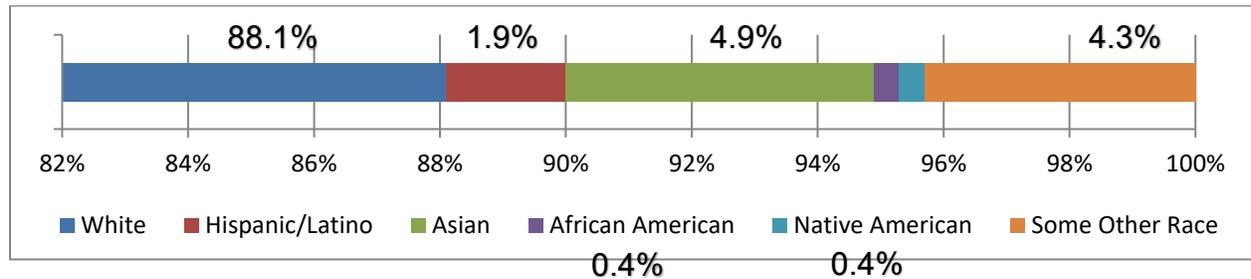
Population

Village of Kronenwetter Population Trends



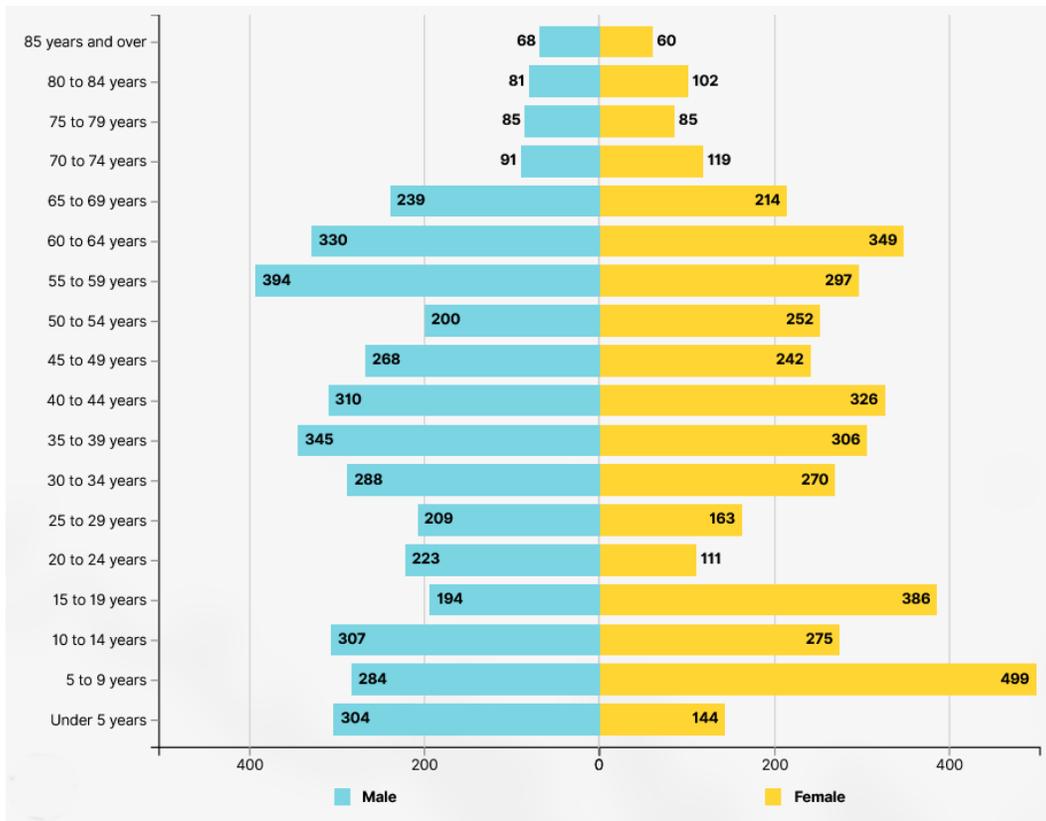
Source: U.S. Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration 2020 Estimate, Wisconsin DOA 2025 projections

Ethnicity



Source: 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population by Age and Sex, 2023

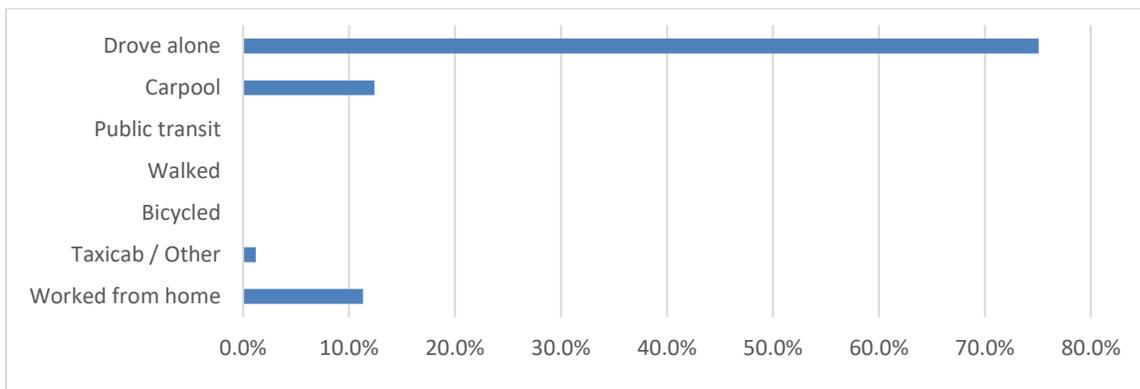


Source: 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Created by the U.S. Census.

2.4 Economic Development

Commuting

21.7 minutes average travel time to work



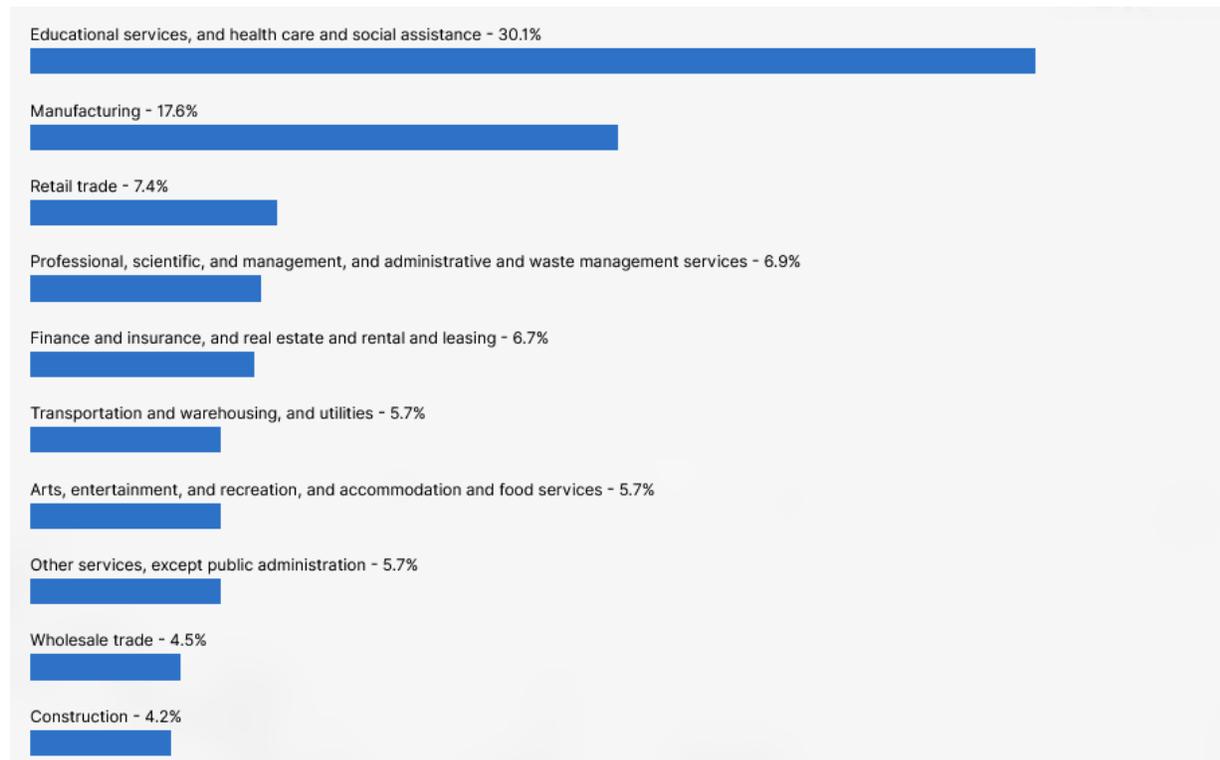
Source: 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Labor Force Indicators

	2020	2023
In Labor Force	4,645	4,856
Employed	4,527	4,826
Unemployed	118	30
Unemployment Rate	2.5%	0.6%
Participation Rate	78.5%	75.6%

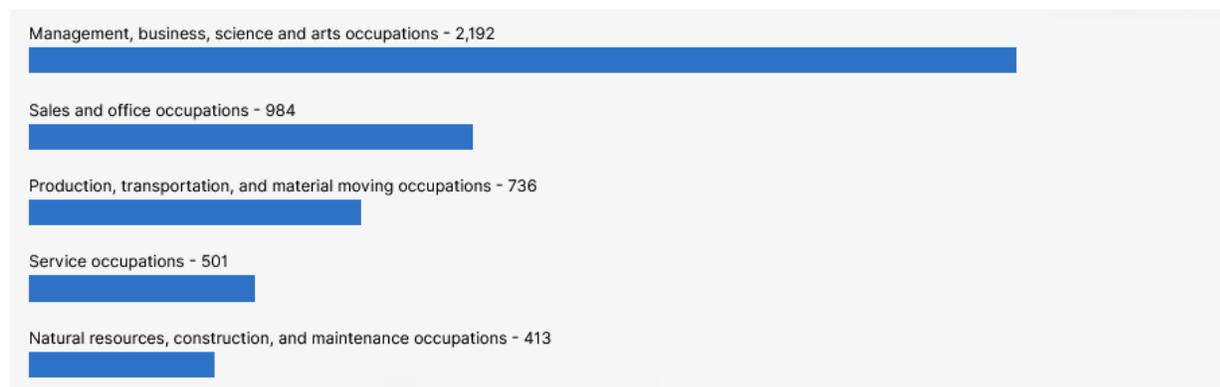
Source: 2020 U.S. Census, 2023 ACS, & NCWRPC

Industry *Business sector for employed population 16 years and older*



Source: 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Created by Census.

Occupation *Profession of employed population 16 years and older*



Source: 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Created by Census

Chapter 3: EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The Village of Kronenwetter maintains a park system that consists of about 90 acres. This acreage does not include trails or open space areas that do not have any signage noting their public availability. Public schools also have playgrounds that are generally open to the public after school hours, so they are shown below too.

Maps 1A & 1B shows outdoor recreational opportunities within the Village.

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

Water Access Points

***Water Access Points** are boat or carry-in canoe landings. Not all boats can access each site.*

Bull Junior Creek Natural Area – This property consists of 15.2 acres of land on the north side of Bull Junior Creek along Sunkist Street. No landing or other development exists at this site.

Fox Ridge Water Access – This property consists of 4 acres of land on the north side of Bull Junior Creek on Pleasant Drive, most of which is wetland. No landing or other development exists at this site.

Gardner Park Road Water Access – This property consists of a 50-foot strip of land joining Gardner Road to the Wisconsin River, for a total of approximately 0.35 acres. No landing or other development exists at this site.

Nelson Road Water Access – This property consists of a 60-foot strip of land joining West Nelson Road to the back waters of Wisconsin River, for a total of approximately 0.62 acres. No landing or other development exists at this site.

River Oaks Water Access – This property consists of a 60-foot strip of land joining River Oaks Trail to the Wisconsin River, for a total of approximately 0.2 acres. Limited development exists at this site.

Wood Road Water Access – This property consists of a 60-foot strip of land joining Wood Road to Bull Junior Creek, for a total of about 8 acres. No development exists at this site.

Linear Parks

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

Snowmobile Trails – Marathon County has 790 miles of snowmobile trails that are maintained by multiple snowmobile clubs. These trails pass through Kronenwetter on non-permanent easements.

Bike Trails – The Village Bike Route is an approximately 20-mile bicycle route that is marked in the Village. Several Wausau Area bike routes are numerically signed through Kronenwetter, which connect Kronenwetter to neighboring communities. See **Map 2** for all bike routes.

Multi-Use Paths in Kronenwetter:

All of the following paths are available for walking and bicycling. See **Map 1B**.

- Kronenwetter Drive Path
- Maple Ridge Road Overpass Path
- Municipal Ponds Trail
- Old Highway 51 Path
- Kowalski Road Overpass Path
- Everest Woods Trail

Mini Parks

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

- **Bold title** represents a park or land available to the public.
- *Italic titles* represent non-public parklike facilities. See facility note for public access.

Gooding Park: This 5.6-acre park is located at 2200 Old Highway 51. There is an open air shelter with picnic tables and a grill, and a dark green portable toilet.

Evergreen Elementary School (K-5) – A 3.36-acre playground and outdoor play area exists at this D.C. Everest school, which is located next to I-39 on Pine Road. A ¼-mile crushed granite path parallels Pine Road, connecting Tower Rd to the school's front door. In 2024, D.C. Everest parents began a 3-year project creating a new bike trail for students and the community. The playground and crushed granite path are available to the public during non-school hours.

Neighborhood Parks

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

Friendship Park: This 6.4-acre park is located at 2350 Sunny Meadow Drive. Facilities at this park include a high school/college regulation sized basketball court, tennis courts, sand volleyball court, playground, dog park, and an open air shelter with electrical outlets, picnic tables, and restrooms.

Norm Plaza Memorial Park: This 3.5-acre park is located at 1077 Russell Street on the west side of the Village. There is a soccer field; basketball hoops (not a regulation sized court); playground equipment; dark green portable toilet; and an open air shelter with picnic tables and a grill.

Seville Park: This 4.1-acre park is located at 2200 Glendalen Road. There is a playground area with several pieces of equipment, dark green portable toilet, sand volleyball court, and open air shelter with picnic tables. Half of this park is covered in red pine and has walking and biking paths to connect the park with both Dewberry Dr and Seville Road.

Buska Park: This 3.2-acre park is located at 2390 Terrebonne Drive, has a little league baseball diamond with dugouts; basketball hoops (not a regulation sized court); tennis courts; playground; and an open air shelter with electrical outlets, picnic tables, a grill, and restrooms. The Village’s Farmers Market is held here on Sundays for a good portion of the year. Electrical pedestals exist for the farmers market.

Towering Pines Park: Ten acres of recreational and soccer fields exist at 2355 Tower Road. There are three soccer fields, a dark green portable toilet, and a playground at this park.

Community Parks

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

Municipal Center Park: This Village owned parcel surrounding the Kronenwetter Municipal Center consists of 56.8 acres. This facility has three ball diamonds, playground equipment, dark green portable toilet, and a shelter with picnic tables. Part of the property borders the Bull Junior Creek. A gravel path along the ponds connects Silver Maple Dr with Beranek Rd. Shore fishing of the ponds is common.

County Forest

County Forest: *A county forest unit consists of well blocked areas of county-owned lands which are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents. County forests are sustainably managed (and certified) for forest products production. 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 county forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.*

Kronenwetter Forestry Unit, located at 4325 Martin Road, has 5,000 acres with hiking and equestrian trails, as well as snowmobile trails in winter. The terrain fluctuates between fairly flat in the southern area, to gently rolling in the north. The forest has a nice mixture of oak, hardwoods, aspen and some pine plantations. Wildlife abounds with deer, bear, grouse, woodcock, beaver and a host of songbirds. This unit abuts the Leather Camp forest unit on the southern end.

Leather Camp Forestry Unit, located at 4445 East State Highway 153, is 5,248 acres of land that is designated as a Ruffed Grouse Management Area. There are hiking and biking trails, and equestrian trails in this area. This unit is attached to the Kronenwetter Forest Unit on the north end.

Open Space Areas

Open Space Areas: *Any piece of land that is generally undeveloped and is accessible to the public. Open space can be complete or partly covered with grass, trees, shrubs or other vegetation; and may include paths.*

Wellhead Parkland: The Village's wells are on this 33-acre property that is at least half wooded. An unmarked walking and biking mowed path exists through the property.

Triangle Park: This triangle shaped 3-acre future park site is located at CTH X & Pine Road. The parcel is fully covered in red pine and was donated to the Village in 2013. No facilities exist yet.

Bull Junior Creek Natural Area: This triangle shaped 15.2-acre parcel is located south of Sunkist Street. Bull Junior Creek runs through the property. The parcel is fully covered in shrub brush and trees. No facilities exist.

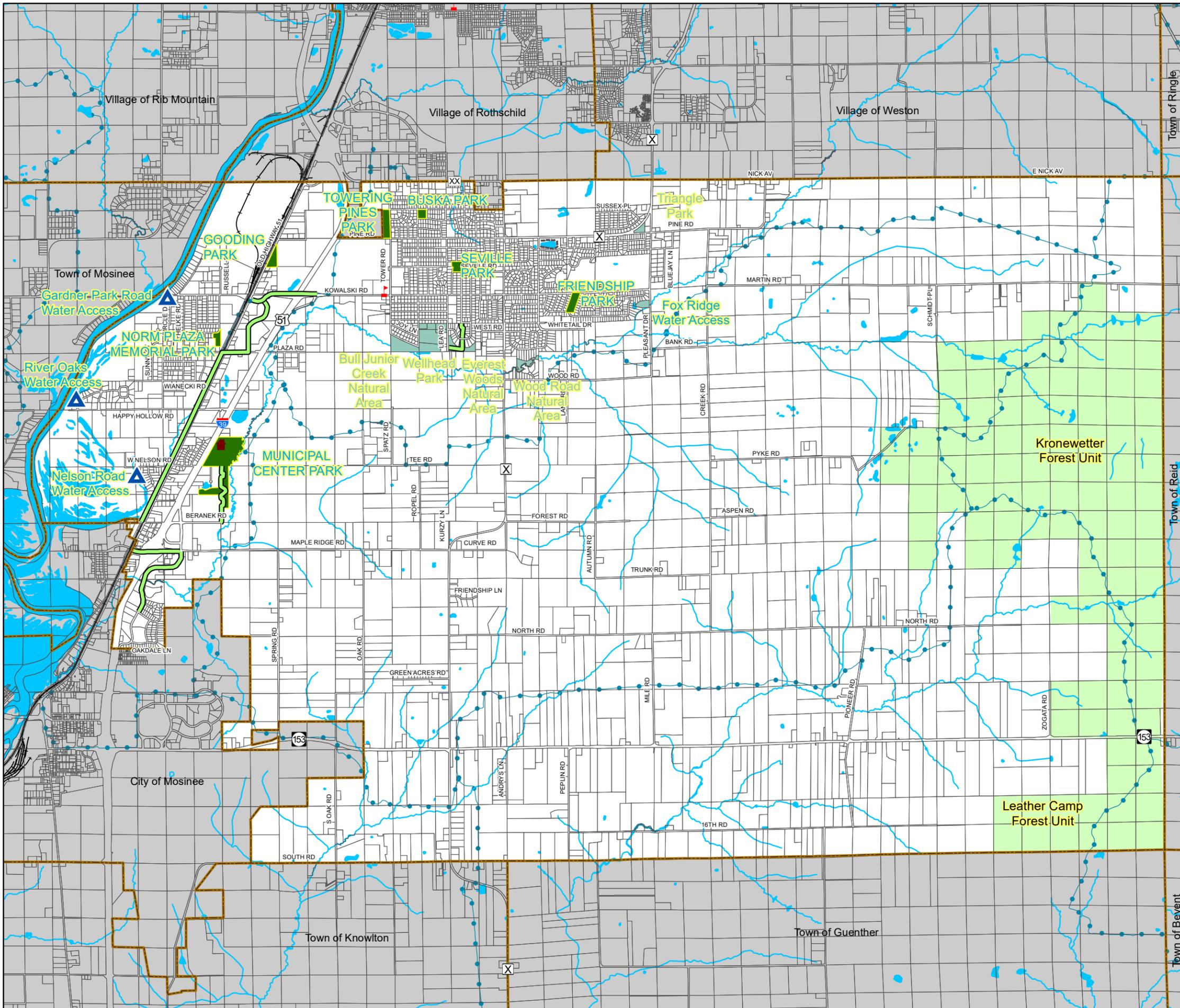
Everest Woods Natural Area: These two parcels south of Austin Lane, behind houses, total 11.1 acres. Both wooded parcels have a walking & biking path running through them.

Recreation Facilities

Village of Kronenwetter

Marathon County, Wisconsin

Draft



Legend

-  Minor Civil Divisions
-  Railroad
-  Parcels
-  Water
-  Parcels
-  School
-  Village Hall
-  Water Access
-  Parks
-  Open Space Areas
-  Marathon County Forest
-  Snowmobile Trails
-  Existing Path



Prepared By:
**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
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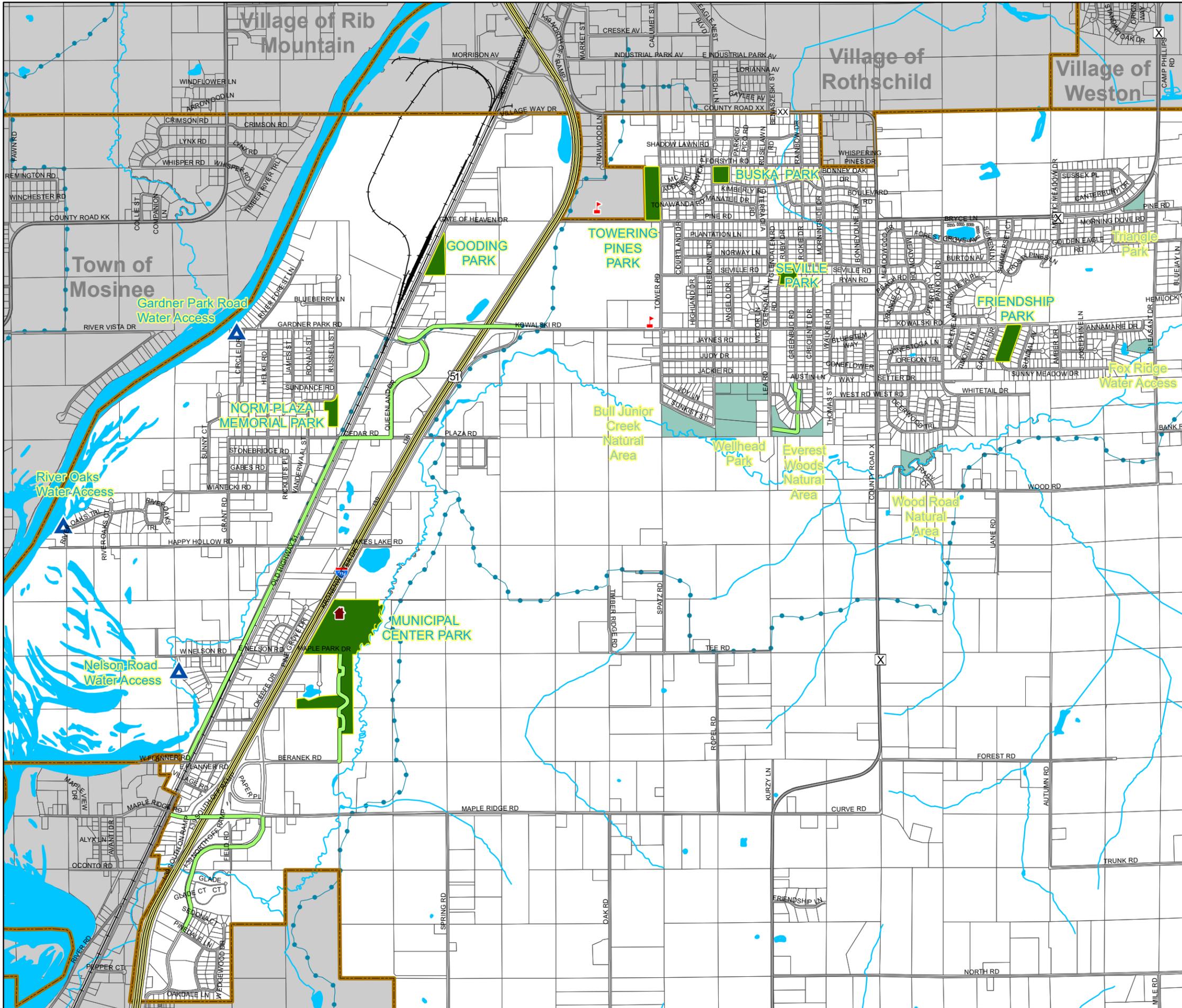
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Recreation Facilities

Village of Kronenwetter

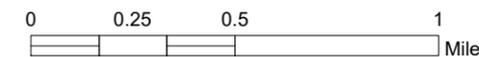
Marathon County, Wisconsin

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Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Parcels
- School
- Village Hall
- Water Access
- Parks
- Open Space Areas
- Snowmobile Trails
- Existing Path



Prepared By:
**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
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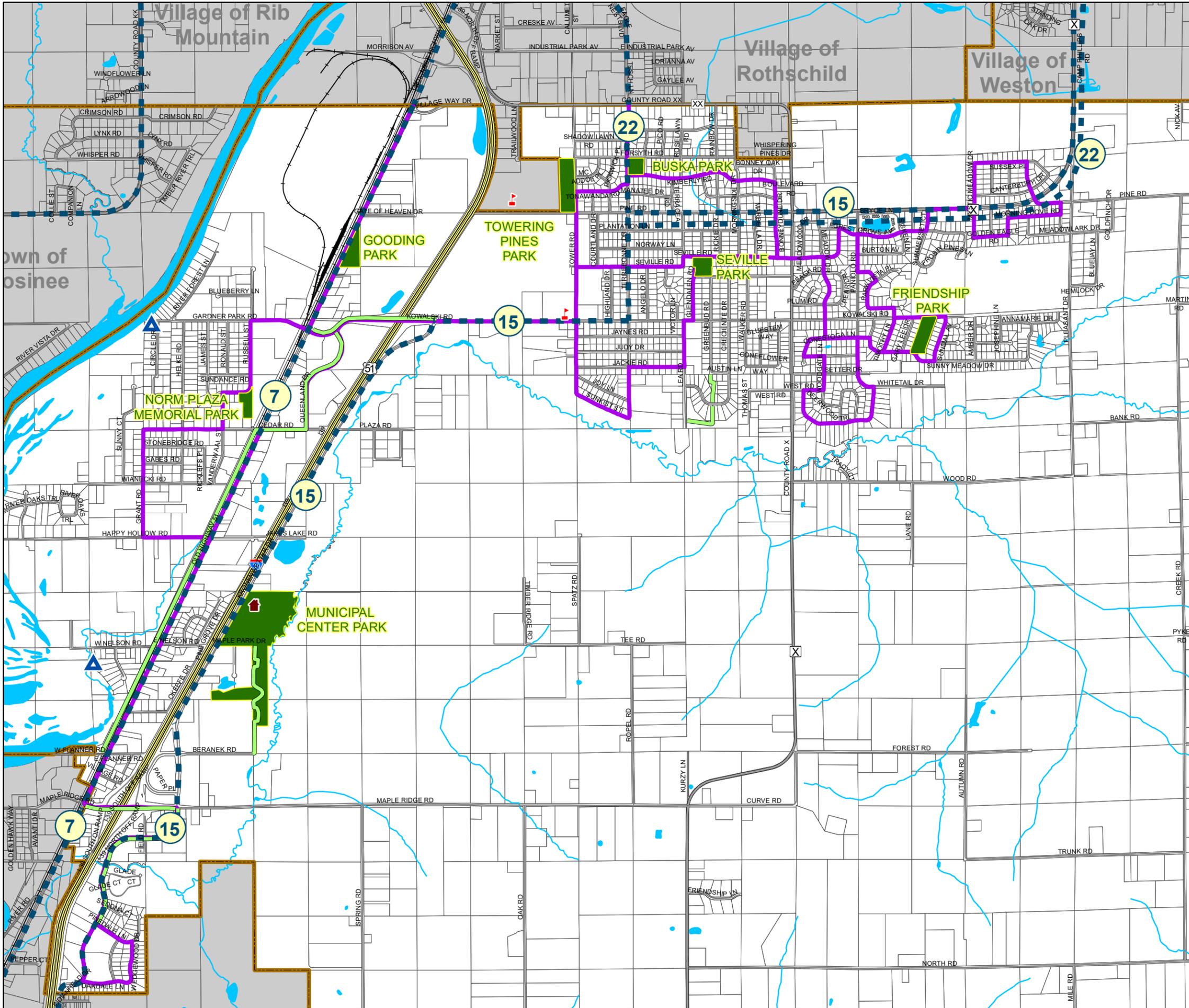
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715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Bike Facilities

Village of Kronenwetter

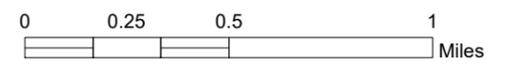
Marathon County, Wisconsin

Draft



Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- School
- Village Hall
- Water Access
- Parks
- Existing Path
- Bike Routes
- Bike Routes MPO



Prepared By:
**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission**

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Chapter 4: OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Recreational needs within the Village were identified by 1) collecting public input, 2) needs driven park planning, and 3) creating a park Level of Service assessment.

4.1 Public Input

A. Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business, the Village of Kronenwetter’s staff, and CLIPP Committee members have received public input about the parks. That input and staff’s professional experience will also shape what recommendations are made.

B. Input from Related Plans

A variety of plan’s goals & objectives and recommended projects that affect the Village of Kronenwetter are summarized in Chapter 1 under: “Related Plans.”

C. Kronenwetter’s Outdoor Recreation Survey Results

In March and April 2025, this survey was sent out for customer feedback. Kronenwetter posted the survey on their website, Facebook, as well in the Village newsletter. A sign was at the Village’s front entrance saying, “Take the Villages Outdoor Plan Survey” and a spike of responses were received on election day (April 1) and the day after, so the poster worked really well to supplement other efforts. The survey was open for 4 weeks.

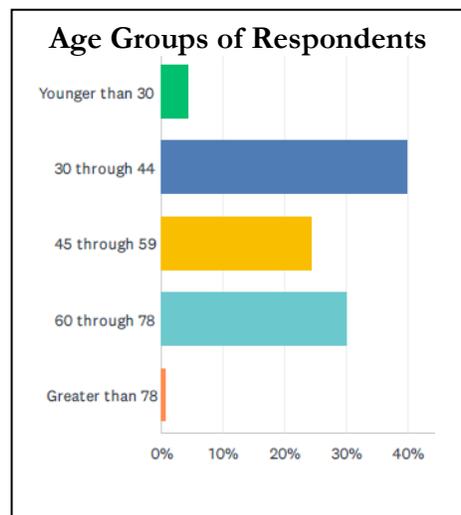
We received **156 responses** to the survey. Although not statistically significant of the whole population, this survey does provide a much deeper understanding of the wants and needs for outdoor recreation than a public hearing, so the results are very valuable. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller amounts of responses. 87% of respondents who began the survey also finished the survey, which is a very good completion rate.

Answered: 135 Skipped: 21

About 95% of respondents live in Kronenwetter, and 5% do not.

Answered: 135 Skipped: 21

Respondents came from all age groups, with a strong showing of at least 20% in the 30 to 44 (Millennials), 45 to 59 (Gen X), and 60 to 78 (Baby Boomers) age groups.



Answered: 135 Skipped: 21

About 36% of respondents were male, and about 61% were female, with 3% preferring not to answer.

Through an IP address analysis of those who took the survey it appears that 11 IP addresses are duplicated, which could mean that a husband and wife both took the survey. 9 IP addresses had 2 responses, and 2 IP had 3 responses. All of those duplicate IP addresses did not have the same answers, so it appears that nobody “stuffed the ballot box.

Key Findings of the Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q1. Which recreational activities did you participate in during 2024?

Answered: 156 Skipped: 0

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Walking / Hiking | 86% of responses |
| 2. Events / Festivals / Fairs | 57% of responses |
| 3. Gardening | 56% of responses |
| 4. Fishing | 50% of responses |
| 5. Playground Usage | 46% of responses |
| 6. Dog walking / Dog park | 45% of responses |
| 7. Swimming | 42% of responses |
| 8. Bicycling | 39% of responses |
| 9. Boating | 36% of responses |
| 10. Driving for Pleasure | 36% of responses |

Q2. What outdoor recreational opportunities would you like considered in the Village of Kronenwetter?

Answered: 87 Skipped: 69

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Walking & Biking (multi-use) trails | 34 responses |
| 2. Pool or Splash Pad | 12 responses |
| 3. Pickleball | 7 responses |

Q3. What do you like MOST about the Village's parks?

Answered: 101 Skipped: 55

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. They are clean & well-kept | 40 responses |
| 2. Parks are close by / walkable from neighborhood | 12 responses |
| 3. Several parks to choose from / spaced out nicely | 11 responses |

Q4. What do you like LEAST about the Village's parks?

Answered: 97 Skipped: 59

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Need updated park equipment | 34 responses |
| 2. Lack of bathrooms | 6 responses |
| 3. Dog issues
(unleashed havoc, feces not picked up) | 6 responses |
| 4. Need better enforcement of park rules
(Damage to parks occurring, littering) | 6 responses |
| 5. Sand instead of rubber under playgrounds | 4 responses |

Continued...

DRAFT – October 2025

Q5. How often do you use the following parks?

Answered: 139 Skipped: 17

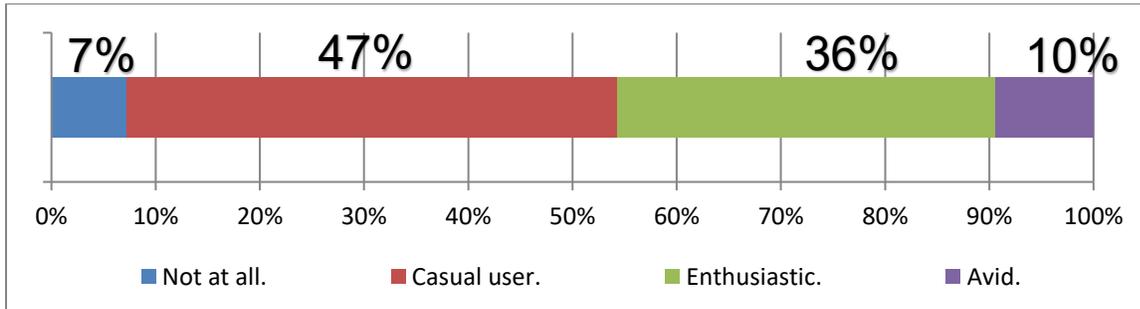
	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	TOTAL
Friendship Park	30.37% 41	35.56% 48	14.81% 20	19.26% 26	135
Gooding Park	81.06% 107	15.91% 21	3.03% 4	0.00% 0	132
Norm Plaza Memorial Park	83.46% 111	12.78% 17	1.50% 2	2.26% 3	133
Seville Park	41.48% 56	37.04% 50	7.41% 10	14.07% 19	135
Buska Park	32.09% 43	32.09% 43	18.66% 25	17.16% 23	134
Towering Pines Park	42.54% 57	42.54% 57	8.21% 11	6.72% 9	134
Municipal Center Park	59.70% 80	29.85% 40	7.46% 10	2.99% 4	134

Q6. Please rate your satisfaction with the following parks?

Answered: 139 Skipped: 17

	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Friendship Park	27.21% 37	30.15% 41	32.35% 44	8.82% 12	1.47% 2	136
Gooding Park	73.88% 99	5.22% 7	11.19% 15	6.72% 9	2.99% 4	134
Norm Plaza Memorial Park	76.69% 102	5.26% 7	10.53% 14	4.51% 6	3.01% 4	133
Seville Park	39.55% 53	12.69% 17	28.36% 38	16.42% 22	2.99% 4	134
Buska Park	29.85% 40	10.45% 14	33.58% 45	18.66% 25	7.46% 10	134
Towering Pines Park	40.60% 54	9.77% 13	27.07% 36	16.54% 22	6.02% 8	133
Municipal Center Park	52.99% 71	11.94% 16	22.39% 30	11.19% 15	1.49% 2	134

Q7. What type of water enthusiast are you? Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



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.)

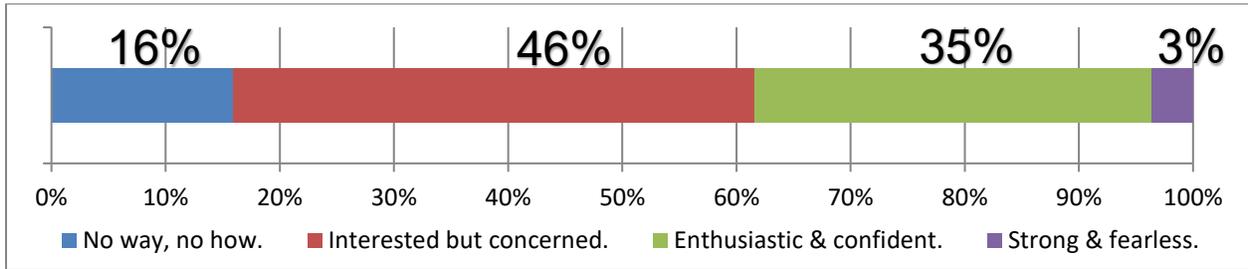
Q8. Any improvements needed to public boat landings or water access points in Kronenwetter? Answered: 37 Skipped: 119

Note: 37 respondents made comments.

Continued...

Q9. What type of bicyclist are you?

Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



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.)

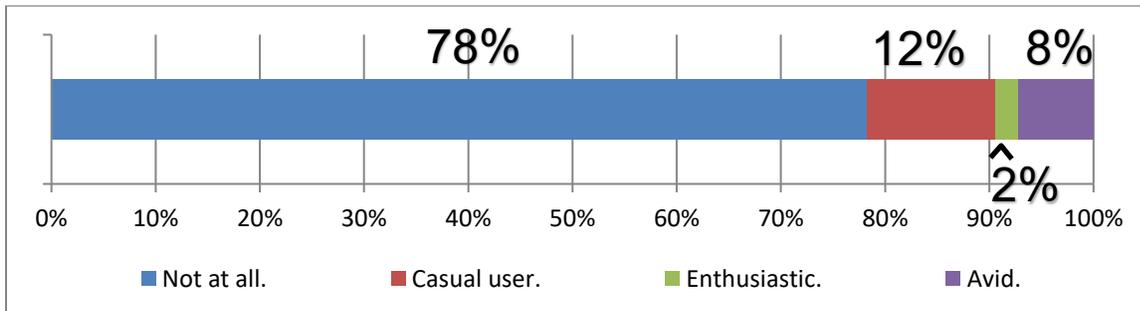
Q10. Any improvements needed to bicycle paths in Kronenwetter?

Answered: 54 Skipped: 102

Note: 54 respondents commented about bicycling in Kronenwetter.

Continued...

Q11. What type of snowmobile enthusiast are you? Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



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.)

Q12. Any improvements needed for snowmobiling in Kronenwetter?

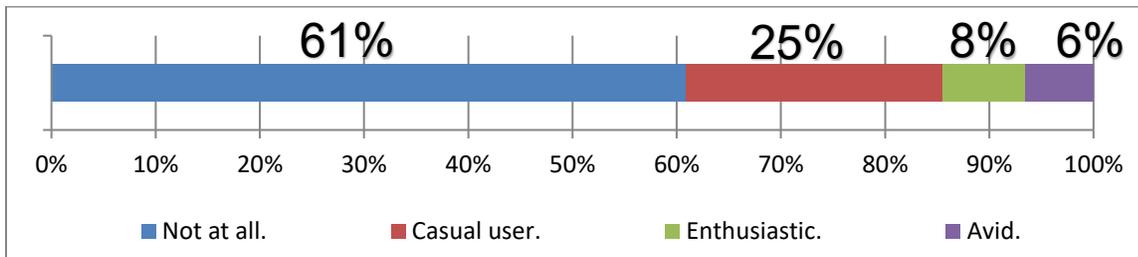
Answered: 20 Skipped: 136

Note: 20 respondents commented about snowmobile trails.

Continued...

Q13. What type of motorized vehicle (ATV/UTV/Off-Highway Motorcycle) enthusiast are you?

Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



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.)

Q14. Any improvements needed for motorized vehicle usage in Kronenwetter?

Answered: 24 Skipped: 132

Note: 24 respondents commented about motorized sport trails.

Full survey results (34 pages) with written comments are in Attachment D.

4.2 Park Standards Analysis

This section identifies the standards used to analyze the need for park sites and outdoor recreational facilities in the Village of Kronenwetter. The standards corresponding with each analysis provide the basis for evaluating how well each standard is met as it is applied to Village facilities.

Park standards include a) classifying each park, b) geographic distribution of parks in a system (park service areas), c) acreage level of service, & d) accessible design.

A. Park Classification

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 classifications.

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.

Park acreage in **Table 4** shows how the Village of Kronenwetter's park system (including schools) compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. Parks are listed by classification in Chapter 3.

Classification	SCORP Recommendation	Kronenwetter’s average park size
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	4.5 acres
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	5.5 acres
Community	More than 25 acres	56.8 acres

Source: WDNR, & NCWRPC

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

Park Design Criteria Conclusions (space within each park)

- The average park sizes for the Village of Kronenwetter are in line with State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification per **Table 4**.
- Buska, Norm Plaza, and Seville Parks are all less than the 5-acres suggested by SCORP as the minimum size for a neighborhood park. Features in each park classify these parks as neighborhood parks, but people may feel too close to other park uses due to the smaller overall park size (less un-programmed buffer space between uses). Some acreage within each park is not needed for parking because mainly on-street parking supports these parks.
- Facility Development Standards are mostly consistent with **Attachment B**, but...
 - Buska Park’s basketball court is smaller than a youth basketball court, no unobstructed space exists around the court, sand is seeping from the adjacent playground onto the court, and a garbage container is taking up some of the court area.
 - Norm Plaza Memorial Park’s basketball court is smaller than a youth basketball court.

B. Park Service Areas

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

Map 3 illustrates how well Village residents are served by the various parks. Only urbanized areas of the Village of Kronenwetter are reviewed by park coverage.

The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) provides the following guidelines for park placement:

- Mini park service area: ½-mile radius, or a population of 2,000-3,000.
 - Any park or school with a playground fits this category. Gooding Park does not have a playground, so it is not a mini park on Map 3.
 - Any *neighborhood* park or *community* park that includes a playground will be identified on Map 3 with both their original classification and mini park service areas.

- Neighborhood park service area
Every neighborhood park serves **both** as a mini and a neighborhood park:
½ mile radius, or a population of 2,000-3,000, **and**
1 mile radius, or a population of 2,000-5,000.
- Elementary school grounds service area: same as *neighborhood* parks.
- Community park service area: 2-5 mile radius, and is shown on Map 3 with both a neighborhood service area and a mini park service area.
 - Municipal Center Park serves the whole Village.
- County and State park service areas are larger than the community they are located within. See **Attachment A** for details.

Park Service Area Conclusions – Map 3 shows the park service areas and the existing and projected future housing density per the Village’s 2019 Comprehensive Plan.

The Village of Kronenwetter is populated by the following housing land use types: multi-family (apartments), and suburban residential (about ½ to 2 acre sewered lots). Future residential land is also shown on Map 3 to see where the community is growing.

Balancing a need for parks where people live with the desire to maintain a low density residential development, means that the following park service areas will apply to sewered residential development in the Village of Kronenwetter:

- Multi-Family, and Suburban Residential areas (Map 3) will continue to be served now and into the future with *mini* and *neighborhood* parks. If a neighborhood is beyond the ½-mile service area of the closest *mini* park, but is not blocked from the *mini* park by the need to cross a major road (without a boulevard or crosswalk warning system), and is not further than 1-mile walking distance on roads or paths from the park, then this neighborhood is still considered served by the nearest *mini* park.
- As future residential areas (Map 3) become developed as sewered residential neighborhoods, there should be land set aside to create mini and neighborhood parks.

Residential areas and how they are served by at least a *mini* park:

Area A on Map 3 – About 167 houses or lots are beyond the mini park service area of Friendship Park. 83 houses exist in this area south of CTH X, and a subdivision north of CTH X at Towerwoods Dr for about 83 houses. Crossing CTH X at Towerwoods Dr may be difficult for any child or adult. Since this intersection is on a curve, then possible crosswalk improvements may include a painted high visibility crosswalk, crosswalk signs, and push button activated pedestrian hybrid beacon.

Recommendation A.1: Undeveloped Triangle Park is in the middle of this area. As soon as this park gets a playground and possibly some other facilities, then this area south of CTH X will be well served.

Recommendation A.2: Perform a traffic study to determine if a pedestrian hybrid beacon and high visibility crosswalk across CTH X at Towerwoods Dr is warranted. Once a safe crossing is installed, then the 83 homes north of CTH X will be well served.

Area B on Map 3 – About 95 apartments (orange polygon) and about 65 houses are beyond the mini park service area of Norm Plaza Memorial Park. If a bridge existed across I-39, then this neighborhood would be served by Municipal Center Park.

Recommendation B.1: Add at least a *mini* park of at least a ½-acre with a playground to serve the apartments.

Recommendation B.2: 1) Either work with WisDOT to build a bridge over I-39 to connect Nelson Road with Kronenwetter Drive, **or 2)** acquire 5 to 25 acres of land for a neighborhood park, and install a safe crossing across Old Highway 51 (a painted high visibility crosswalk, crosswalk signs, and push button activated pedestrian hybrid beacon at Nelson Dr).

Area C on Map 3 – About 225 housing units [about 75 houses and about 190 apartments] are from 1-mile to 2-miles away from Municipal Center Park. Glade Court has been developed into a 108 apartment units, and Village Estates is 40 apartment units on Kronenwetter Dr, just south of Maple Ridge Road.

Recommendation C.1: Develop 5 to 25 acres of land for a neighborhood park somewhere along Kronenwetter Drive south of Maple Ridge Rd to serve these neighborhoods.

Recommendation C.2: Consider adding a bike path along Kronenwetter Drive to connect Maple Ridge Rd to Municipal Center Park.

Area D on Map 3 – About 240 houses are from 0.7-mile to 1-mile walking distance away from Seville Park. These homes are also separated from Seville Park by Kowalski Rd.

Recommendation D.1: Establishing a playground at Wellhead Park would create a mini park that would serve this whole area south of Kowalski Rd.

Area E on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of about 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Wood Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

Recommendation E: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

Area F on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of about 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Creek Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

Recommendation F.1: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

Recommendation F.2: See Recommendation F.2/G.2 below.

Area G on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Pine Road, west of Creek Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

Recommendation G.1: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

Recommendation F.2/G.2: Develop 5 to 25 acres of land for a neighborhood park, which automatically includes a mini park, somewhere in Areas F or G.

C. Acreage Level of Service

An acreage Level of Service (LOS) approach is used to identify if enough park land exists for a community’s needs. There is no standard acreage LOS in the United States, and LOS can vary widely due to a community’s history, culture, demographics, density, development patterns, and other factors. The acreage LOS is generated locally for each park classification (i.e., mini, neighborhood, or community).

Public input is collected, and the needs for a particular park, or whole park classification, are determined. If the public is content with the existing parks within a park classification, then the LOS is applied to the whole population. If the public determines that individual parks need more facilities in them, then a particular park needing additional land may become reclassified into the next larger classification. When the community grows in population, then the LOS is used to calculate how many additional parks are needed.

Parks are listed by classification in Chapter 3.

This is the formula used in **Table 5** to create the acres per 1,000 people, which is the Acreage Level of Service (LOS):

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

Park Classification	2019		2023	
	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people
Mini	9.0	1.2	9.0	1.1
Neighborhood	27.3	3.5	27.3	3.2
Community	56.8	7.3	56.8	6.6
Total		12		10.9

Source: NCWRPC

The Village of Kronenwetter had a villagewide Level of Service (LOS) in 2019 of **12**, which decreased to **10.9** by 2023, because the population increased. 2023 (Jan. 1, 2024) is the most current population estimate from the Wisconsin Department of Administration as of 2025.

Acreege Level of Service Conclusion *(amount of parks for the population)*

An LOS of about 15 to 20 is what most communities aim for, but a LOS is only one of three parts of the picture for determining if adequate parkland exists; the other two parts are space within a park (1. Park design), and location (2. Park Service Area).

- The Village of Kronenwetter’s Level of Service is **10.9** in 2023.
- Parks are located in areas that have scenic beauty.
- Physical barriers (e.g., non-connected roads, I-39) block the park service area for Municipal Center Park.

D. Accessible Design

Accessibility is making facilities (e.g., pedestrian trails/paths, parking, tables, drinking fountains, restrooms, etc.) accessible to people with limited mobility or limited vision. Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards are followed when purchasing or modifying facilities for universal accessibility.



All local municipalities must ensure that park and recreation programs and facilities are accessible to people with disabilities. If not done already, local municipalities shall complete an evaluation of the accessibility of their existing facilities, programs, and services. This evaluation will provide direction on how to achieve compliance with ADA requirements.

Kronenwetter routinely identifies if changes to various facilities are necessary to make them ADA compliant. Improvements are then placed in their capital improvements list in Chapter 6.

4.3 Statewide Outdoor Recreation Trends

2019 2023 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
*Kronenwetter is in the Western Sands SCORP region. See **Attachment E**.*

Every five years the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) produces the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The plan provides recommendations to guide 1) public outdoor recreation policy and planning decisions, 2) the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund money that comes to Wisconsin, and 3) other Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administered grant programs. Although this SCORP provides some basic information on a wide variety of outdoor activities, the focus is on those activities that are related to natural resources and where experiences are enhanced with higher quality natural habitats. In this document, these are referred to as **nature-based** recreational activities.

To support the development of SCORP, a statewide survey of Wisconsin residents was conducted regarding their outdoor recreation participation and frequency, as well as their opinions about future needs. In addition, the DNR undertook an assessment of recreation opportunities and needs in each region of the state. See **Attachment E**.

Wisconsin residents'
TOP 5
nature-based outdoor activities

Favorite

- Walking, hiking
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Bicycling
- Camping

Most frequent participation

- Bird/wildlife watching at home
- Hiking/walking/running on trails
- Picnicking/taillgating/cookout
- Visit a beach/beach walking
- Swimming in lakes/ponds/rivers

Most needed in their home county

- Hiking, walking, or running trails
- Bicycling trails
- Public shore access to lakes, rivers and streams
- Public campsites
- Public shooting ranges

SCORP’s 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**

Highly desired regional recreation needs in **Western Sands Region**, (Regional survey responses)

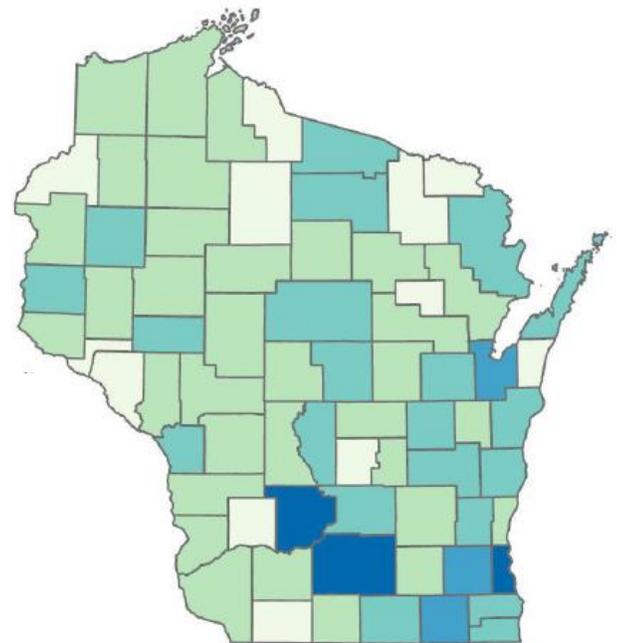
More hiking/walking trails (348 responses)	More public shore access to lakes & rivers (123)
More natural surface bicycle trails (226 responses)	More trails for motorized recreation (150 responses)
More rustic/quiet campgrounds (218 responses) [pit toilets, no electricity or generators allowed]	[ATV, UTV, off-highway motorcycles]
More horseback trails (200 responses)	More developed campgrounds (116) [electric hook-ups, flush toilets, showers]
More paved bicycling trails (184 responses)	More local parks and playgrounds (83)
	More wildlife watching decks or platforms (78)

Table 2: Wisconsin resident participation rates of the 25 most popular nature-based recreation activities

Participation Rate	Activity
74%	Picnicking/tailgating/cookout
68%	Hiking/walking/running on trails
65%	Visiting a beach/beach walking
55%	Bird/wildlife watching at home
54%	Swimming in lakes/ponds/rivers
52%	Visiting a nature center
45%	Motor boating
40%	Lake fishing from shore or a pier
39%	Bird/wildlife watching away from home
37%	Lake fishing from a boat/canoe/kayak
37%	Nature photography
34%	Bicycling on rail-trails/developed trails
34%	Canoeing/kayaking
32%	Tent camping
32%	Dog walking on trails
31%	Gathering berries, mushrooms, etc.
29%	Target firearm shooting
23%	Ice fishing
23%	Visiting a dog park
21%	Hunting big game on private land
21%	RV/pop-up camping
21%	Stream/river fishing from shore/wading
21%	Water skiing/tubing/wakeboarding
20%	River fishing from a boat/canoe/kayak
19%	Target archery outdoors

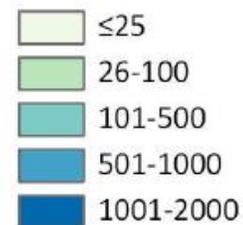
Source: SCORP 2019-2023

Figure 9: Map of direct visitor spending in 2017, by county



Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Tourism, 2018

2017 Visitor Spending (in millions of dollars)



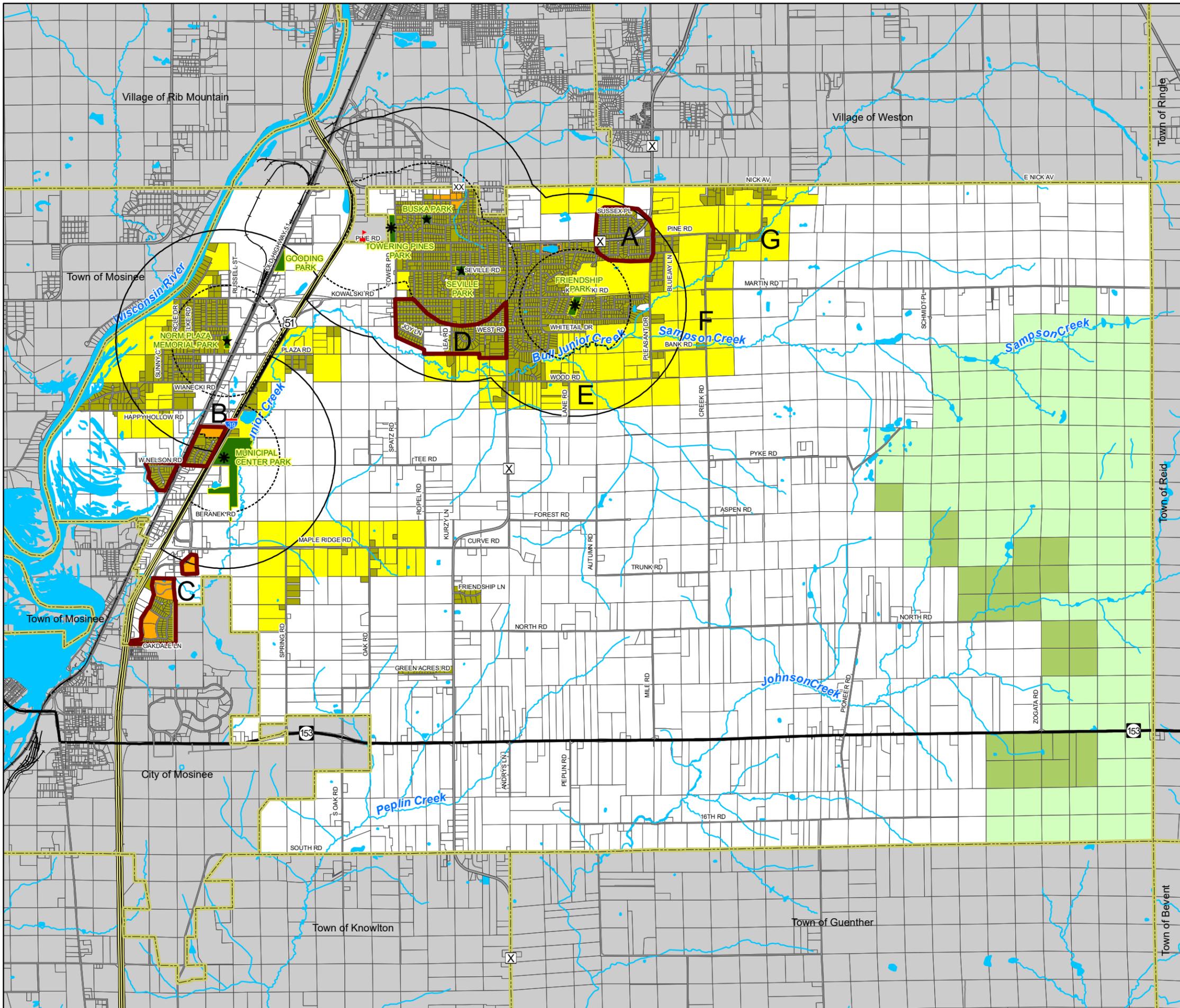
Source: SCORP 2019-2023

Park Service Areas

Village of Kronenwetter

Marathon County, Wisconsin

Draft



Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Parks
- Existing Residential
- Existing Multi Family
- Future Residential
- Potential County Forest Purchase Zone
- Marathon County Forest
- School Recreation Facilities
- Underserved Areas
- Neighborhood & Community Parks
1 mile service area for Neighborhood Parks
- Mini Parks
0.5 mile service area for Mini Parks
- A** See pages 20-21



Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Chapter 5: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

Goal 1 – Improve the existing level of park service.

Objectives:

1. Continue utilizing and exploring additional opportunities to work with other public and private entities for outdoor recreation services.
2. Continue to require park facilities to serve the immediate needs of apartment buildings.
3. Continue to add parks to serve new and existing residential developments.
4. Continue upgrading facilities to reasonably accommodate the elderly and disabled.

Goal 2 – Provide facilities for bicycle and pedestrian use.

Objectives:

1. Promote bicycle transportation to parks by providing bike parking.
2. Create a map for where to establish non-motorized walking and biking trails.
3. Continue developing non-motorized walking and biking trails.

Goal 3 – Improve water access throughout the Village.

Objectives:

1. Develop canoe and boat access points to the Wisconsin River and Bull Junior Creek.
2. Consider creating parks or natural areas next to creeks as development occurs nearby.

Chapter 6: RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Recommendations & Capital Improvements are ways for satisfying issues identified during the planning process, which included citizen input, CLIPP Committee member comments, and staff analysis throughout all the preceding chapters. Although it is unlikely that all recommendations presented in this plan will be undertaken in the next five years, they should be recognized as examples for action as the opportunity or need arises.

There are a variety of strategies listed below to help implement this plan. Chapter 7 provides a wide variety of implementation techniques. By using the following recommendations, and implementation techniques in Chapter 7, the Village of Kronenwetter can improve and preserve outdoor recreation for residents and visitors.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

6.1 Village Recommendations

6.2 Individual Park Capital Improvements

6.1 Village Recommendations

Each recommendation has a suggested timeframe:

- **Short-term (less than 2 years)** – Projects that can be implemented without the need for specific grant funds.
- **Medium-term (2-5 years)** – Projects that may require some planning to include in more than one of the Village’s annual budgets, or upcoming grant cycles.
- **Long-term (possibly longer than 5 years)** – Projects that require greater coordination, extended design time, or are prolonged due to a lengthy grant cycle.

Build Pedestrian & Bicycle Paths

The 2025 Village Outdoor Recreation Survey showed that about 86% of respondents walk/hiked in 2024. About 84% of respondents are bicyclists, with about 39% bicycling in 2024.

About 56% of 2018 Comprehensive Plan survey respondents were in favor of using tax dollars to improve the safety of bicycling and walking within the Village, with 24% neutral, and 20% against.

(Medium to Long-term)

Recommendation 1: Continuing to implement the Wausau MPO’s Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan will satisfy connectivity from the Village to other communities. Potential trails and routes are identified with an improvement schedule in **Attachment G**.

(Short-term)

Recommendation 2: Update the Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan.

(Medium to Long-term)

Recommendation 3: Continue implementing the Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan.

(Medium-term)

Recommendation 4: Install bike racks in each park to provide secure bike parking for residents and spectators. A set of bicycle parking recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP) is included in **Attachment H**. The amount of space needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

Install Bicycle Parking

Many Village destinations are within biking distance of most residents, but very few destinations have bike racks.

Bicycle rack design guidelines in **Attachment H** are a good start for anyone wanting to provide bicycle parking that accommodates a variety of bicycle types.

(Short-term)

Recommendation A: The Village could lead by example by installing bicycle racks per **Attachment H** guidelines at the Municipal Center and at every park, especially near spectator sports areas.

(Short to Long-term)

Recommendation B: Provide the bike rack design guidelines in **Attachment H** to employers who want to provide visitor bike parking. **Note:** Seek additional guidance from NCWRPC for secure employee bicycle parking options.

New County Park

In Marathon County's 2020-2024 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, there is a recommendation for a new county park in the Kronenwetter/Rothschild/Weston area.

(Long-term)

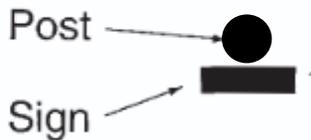
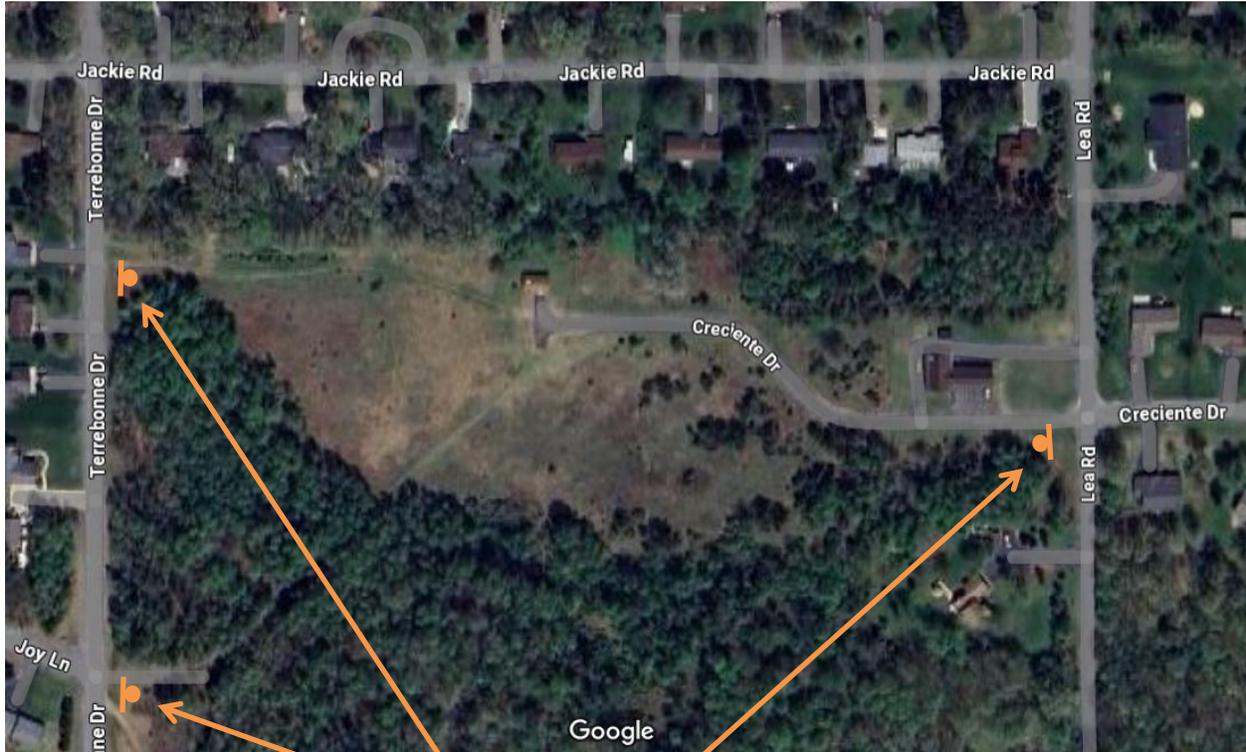
Recommendation: Discuss creation of a county park in the Kronenwetter area with the Marathon County Park Commission.

Install Multi-Use Path Signs

Kronenwetter has invested a lot of staff time and financial resources developing walking & biking paths. Every path that is open for public use should be identified with a sign.

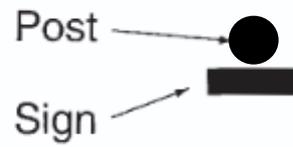
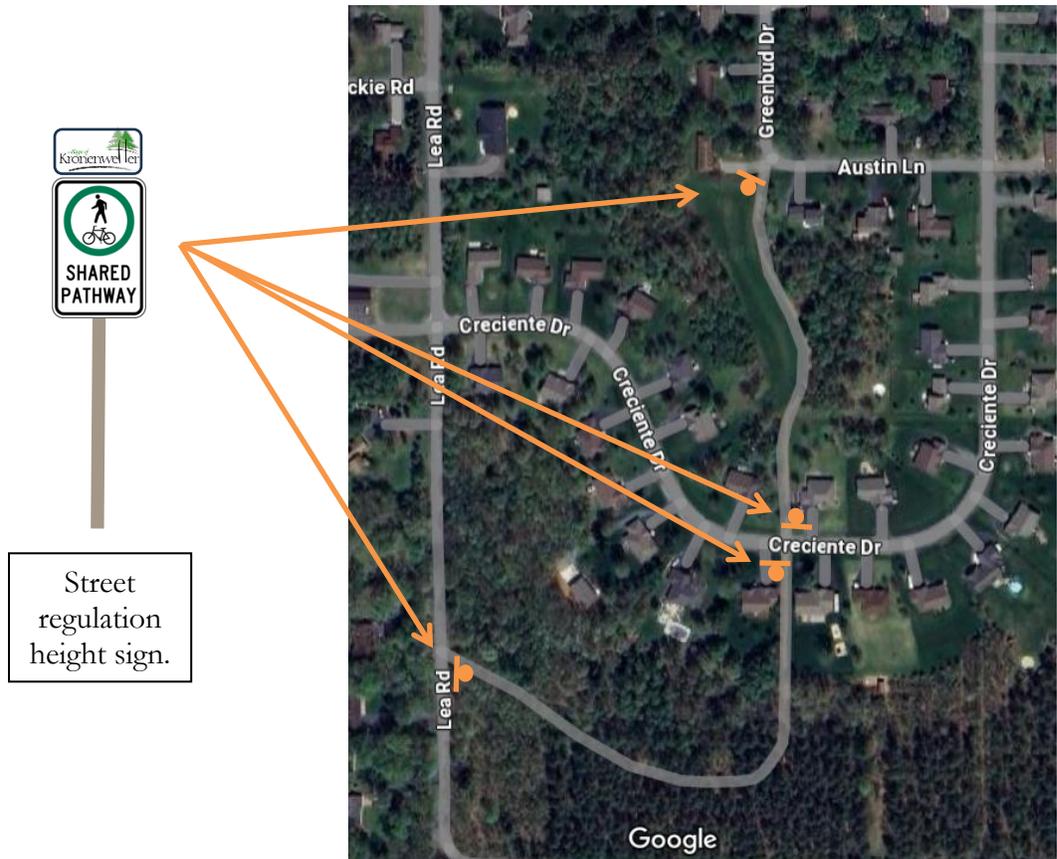
(Short-term)

Recommendation 1: Install signs per below to identify a path as open to public use.



(Short-term)

Recommendation 2: Install signs per below to identify the path as open to public use.



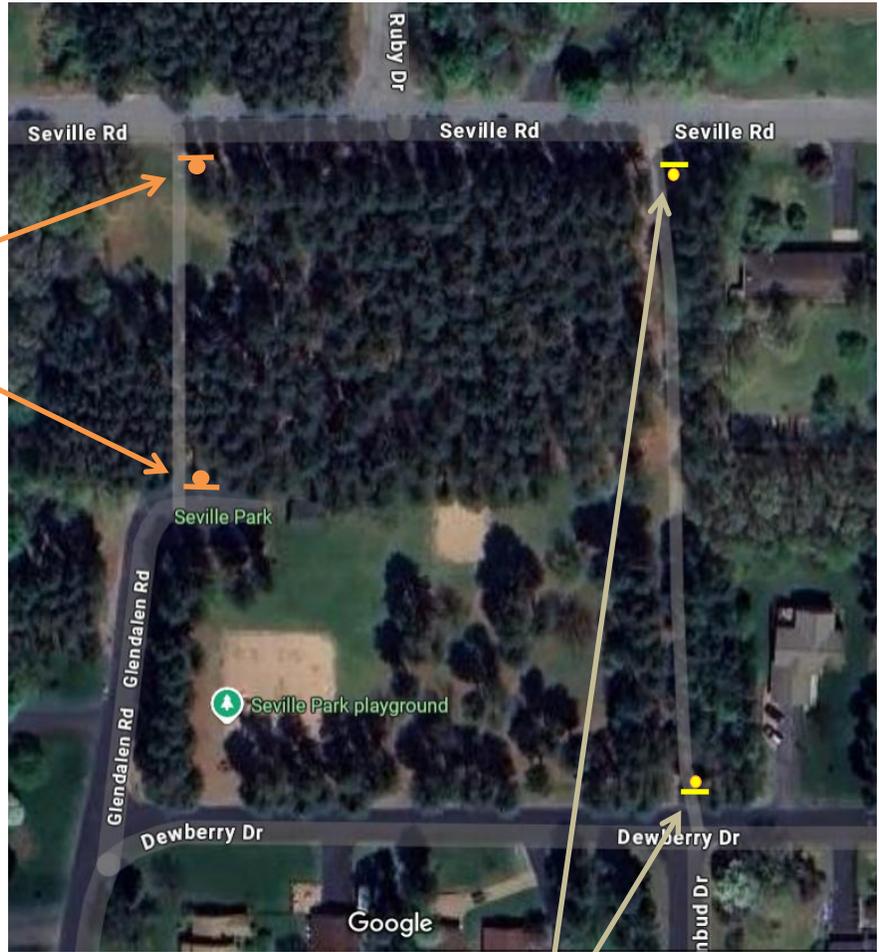
(Short-term)

Recommendation 3: Install signs per below to identify the path as open to public use.



4-foot high
2" x 2"
wooden
sign post
with
2" x 2"
signs.

Post top
beveled.



Identify Public Water Access Sites

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

(Short-term)

Recommendation: Consider installing a physical marker at each access point that is visible from the water, and another marker that is visible from the nearest road. Marking all 4 corners of an access parcel (2 by the water and 2 by the road) will show the public where they won't be trespassing to access the water in the Village. See potential marker designs in **Attachment F** titled: "Potential Public Water Access Marker Designs."

Also, an address number should be posted along the road and along the water for each access point so first responders can find this spot if someone calls 911.

Establish Park & Trail Dedication Requirements

Parkland dedication requirements do not formally exist within the Village of Kronenwetter.

(Short-term)

Recommendation 1: Adopt an ordinance requiring installation of bike and pedestrian improvements as part of any development project located along a planned bike or pedestrian route on a specified map.

(Short-term)

Recommendation 2: Add future park locations to Kronenwetter's Future Land Use Map in the Village's Comprehensive Plan.

(Short-term)

Recommendation 3: Adopt an ordinance requiring dedication of parkland to the Village as part of any development project located near a proposed park on Kronenwetter's Future Land Use Map in the Village's Comprehensive Plan.

Establish New Parks for Underserved Neighborhoods

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. **Map 3** illustrates how well the Village of Kronenwetter’s parks serve the various urban residential areas in the Village. See page 29 Park Service Area Conclusions for more analysis.

The following residential areas in Kronenwetter are not served by at least a mini park:

Area A on Map 3 – About 167 houses.

(Medium-term)

Recommendation A.1: Undeveloped Triangle Park is in the middle of this area. As soon as this park gets a playground and possibly some other facilities, then this area south of CTH X will be well served.

(Medium-term)

Recommendation A.2: Perform a traffic study to determine if a pedestrian hybrid beacon and high visibility crosswalk across CTH X at Towerwoods Dr is warranted. Once a safe crossing is installed, then the 83 homes north of CTH X will be well served.

Area B on Map 3 – About 95 apartments (orange polygon) and about 65 houses.

(Medium-term)

Recommendation B.1: Add at least a *mini* park of at least ½-acre with a playground to serve the apartments.

(Medium to Long-term)

Recommendation B.2: 1) Either work with WisDOT to build a bridge over I-39 to connect Nelson Road with Kronenwetter Drive, **or 2)** acquire 5 to 25 acres of land for a neighborhood park, and install a safe crossing across Old Highway 51 (a painted high visibility crosswalk, crosswalk signs, and push button activated pedestrian hybrid beacon at Nelson Dr).

Area C on Map 3 – About 225 housing units [about 75 houses and about 190 apartments].

(Medium-term)

Recommendation C.1: Develop 5 to 25 acres of land for a neighborhood park somewhere along Kronenwetter Drive south of Maple Ridge Rd to serve these neighborhoods.

(Medium-term)

Recommendation C.2: Consider adding a bike path along Kronenwetter Drive to connect Maple Ridge Rd to Municipal Center Park.

Area D on Map 3 – About 240 houses.

(Short-term)

Recommendation D.1: Establishing a playground at Wellhead Park would create a mini park that would serve this whole area south of Kowalski Rd.

Area E on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of about 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Wood Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

(Long-term)

Recommendation E: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

Area F on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of about 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Creek Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

(Long-term)

Recommendation F.1: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

(Long-term)

Recommendation F.2: See Recommendation F.2/G.2 below.

Area G on Map 3 – If future housing subdivisions of 0.5-acre lots pop-up along Pine Road, west of Creek Road, then seek a parcel for at least a mini park.

(Long-term)

Recommendation G.1: As development proposals are reviewed for new housing in this area, seek a set-aside of at least 2-acres of buildable land for a mini park.

(Long-term)

Recommendation F.2/G.2: Develop 5 to 25 acres of land for a neighborhood park, which automatically includes a mini park, somewhere in Areas F or G.

6.2 Capital Improvements, 2026-2030

Staff from the Village of Kronenwetter Public Works Department provided a facility assessment of what needs face each park and the capital improvements needed to improve the facility. Improvements include upgrading facilities to make them ADA compliant. Due to budget constraints, the maintenance and improvement of existing facilities have priority over new development.

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

Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Item to build or remodel in a park or on a trail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High (1-3 years) ○ Medium (3-5 years) ○ Low (5+ years) 	An estimate made with 2025 prices.

Gooding Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Mount standard park name sign onto existing support pole. One sign per driveway.	Medium	\$600
Replace existing dark green portable toilet with ADA compliant dark green portable toilet.	Medium	\$3,000
Install a bike rack near the shelter.	Medium	\$1,000

This would be a one-sided sign mounted to the front of the existing post.



Graphic showing how the standard park name sign would look on existing post



Kronenwetter's standard park name sign

Friendship Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Convert park sign to standard Kronenwetter sign that most other parks enjoy.	Medium	\$600
Install bike racks in the park.	Medium	\$3,000
Install ADA parking spots and asphalt path to shelter.	Medium	\$1,200
Install a new play surface (rubberized or ADA Woodchips)	Low	\$75,000

Norm Plaza Memorial Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Convert park sign to standard Kronenwetter sign that most other parks enjoy.	Medium	\$600
Replace existing dark green portable toilet with ADA compliant dark green portable toilet.	Medium	\$3,000
Install a bike rack near the playground.	Medium	\$1,000
Install new fencing for a dog park.	Medium	\$45,000
Install new park benches	Medium	\$3,000

Seville Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Replace existing dark green portable toilet with ADA compliant dark green portable toilet.	Medium	\$3,000
Install a bike rack near the playground.	Medium	\$1,000
New playground structure	Low	\$95,000

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Buska Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Install new playground structure	High	\$95,000
Install bike racks near ball diamond and playground.	Medium	\$3,000
Convert one tennis court to a pickleball court.	Medium	\$4,000
Install ADA parking spots, with signs, blue vertical retroreflective strip on sign support, possibly blue wheel stops to reinforce what spot is reserved.	Medium	\$300
Develop a gravel path and ball diamond spectator pad behind home base to connect with: 1) on-street reserved ADA parking, 2) shelter & restroom, and 3) playgrounds.	Medium	\$1,000
Update waste receptacles so a waste and recycling container are next to each other by ball diamond and by shelter.	Medium	\$1,600
Update dugouts	Medium	\$10,000

Towering Pines Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Install bike racks near soccer fields and playground.	Medium	\$3,000
Replace existing grey portable toilet with ADA compliant dark green portable toilet.	Medium	\$3,000
Move 2 dark green portable toilets from other parks to this one.	Medium	Staff time or device moving company?
Develop a gravel path to connect soccer field spectator areas with ADA parking spots and ADA portable toilet.	Medium	\$1,000
New Playground structure	Low	\$65,000

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Municipal Center Park 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Install bike racks near ball diamonds and playground.	Medium	\$3,000
Add boulders around gravel parking lot.	Medium	\$1,000
Add an ADA compliant dark green portable toilet next to the existing dark green portable toilet.	Medium	\$3,000
Move 2 dark green portable toilets from other parks to this one.	Medium	Staff time.
Develop a gravel path to connect all 3 ball diamond spectator areas with both parking lots and ADA portable toilet.	Medium	\$1,000

Wellhead Parkland 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Install bike route signs.	High	\$500
Install new walking/bike paths	High	\$50,000
Install dark green ADA portable toilet near playground.	Medium	\$3,000
Install a bike rack near paths.	Medium	\$1,000
Install waste receptacles for dog waste bags at each path entrance.	Medium	\$500

Multi-use Paths & Paved Shoulders 5-Year Capital Improvements		
Improvement	Priority	Estimated Cost
Update Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan	Medium	Staff time
Review projects in the Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan	Various (see plan)	Various (see plan)

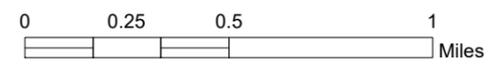
Recommendations Village of Kronenwetter Marathon County, Wisconsin

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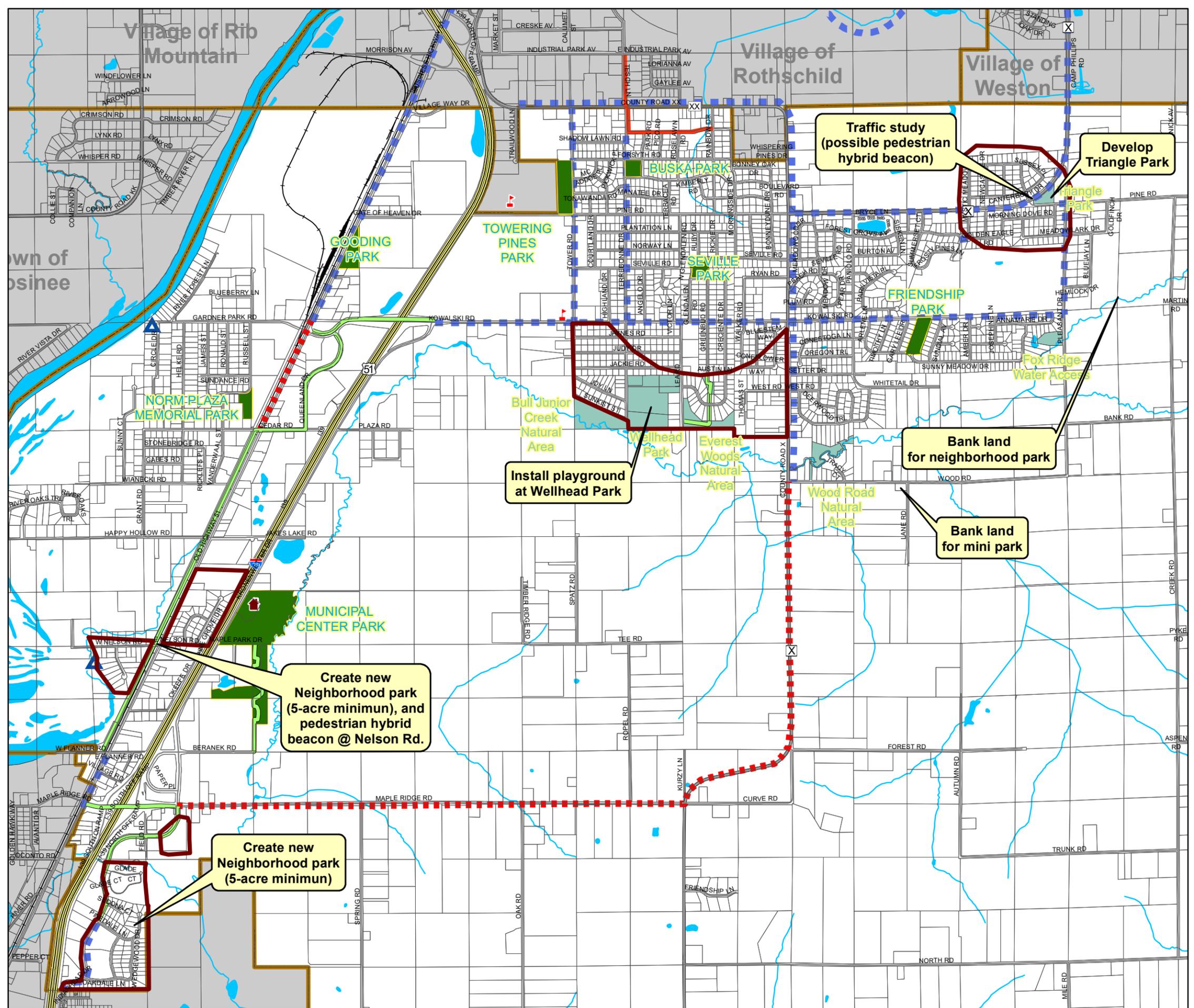
Legend

-  Minor Civil Divisions
-  US Highway
-  State Highways
-  County Highways
-  Local Roads
-  Railroad
-  Water
-  Parcels
-  School
-  Village Hall
-  Water Access
-  Parks
-  Underserved Residential
-  Open Space Areas
-  Proposed Sidewalk
-  Existing Path
-  Proposed Off-Street Path
-  Proposed 6-foot paved shoulders



Prepared By:
**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission**
NCWRPC

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org



Chapter 7: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

Public Access to Waterways

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

LAKE AND STREAM SHORE PLATS [236.16(3) WISCONSIN STATUTES]

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

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

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

Park Dedication

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

Conservation Subdivisions

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

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

Use of Easements

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

Leases

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

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

Program Costs

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

Capital Improvements

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

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

Monetary Aid Programs

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

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

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

Regional Project Manager
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.

Lifetime Activities

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

Winter Activities

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

Specialized Facilities

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

Municipal and School District Cooperation

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

Senior Citizen Involvement

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

Service Group Involvement

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

Community Beautification

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

Adopt-A-Park Program

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

Attachment A

Park Design and Location Criteria

From:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 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

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS *(continued)*

Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Service Radius and Location Notes
<p>Pickleball</p> <p>20' wide x 44' long. Total court space needed is 30 feet by 60 feet.</p> <p>34 feet by 64 feet is recommended.</p> <p><i>Source: USA Pickleball</i></p>		<p>Min. of 1,800 sq. ft. for single court area.</p>	<p>Long axis north - south</p>	<p>None provided.</p>
<p>Skate Spot</p> <p>Neighborhood Skate Park</p> <p>Community-wide Skate Park</p> <p><i>Source: Tony Hawk Foundation</i></p>	<p>Contains one structure.</p> <p>Average length 2250 yards</p> <p>Average length 6500 yards.</p>	<p>3,000 sq. ft.</p> <p>8,000-12,000 sq. ft.</p> <p>20,000 sq. ft. or larger.</p>	<p>No orientation specifications.</p>	<p>About 5 skaters can use a skate spot simultaneously.</p> <p>About 70 skaters can use a neighborhood skatepark at the same time.</p> <p>Most can easily accommodate large numbers of skaters and onlookers, and are suitable for contests and events.</p>

Attachment C

Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

Regional Project Manager
DNR's West Central Region
Eau Claire, WI

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 DNR Regional Project Manager 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.

NOTE: The BFPF has not been funded in over a decade, but the program is still on the books.

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

Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey 2025 – Results with comments

Compiled by: NCWRPC

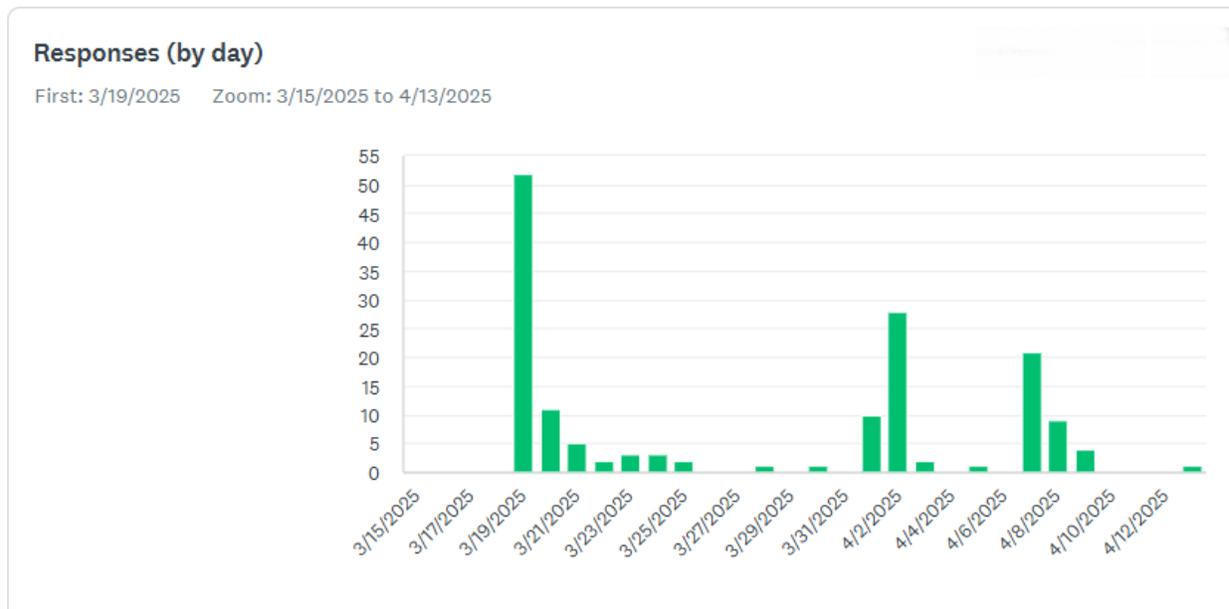
Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey, 2025

Survey Summary with Comments

Insights

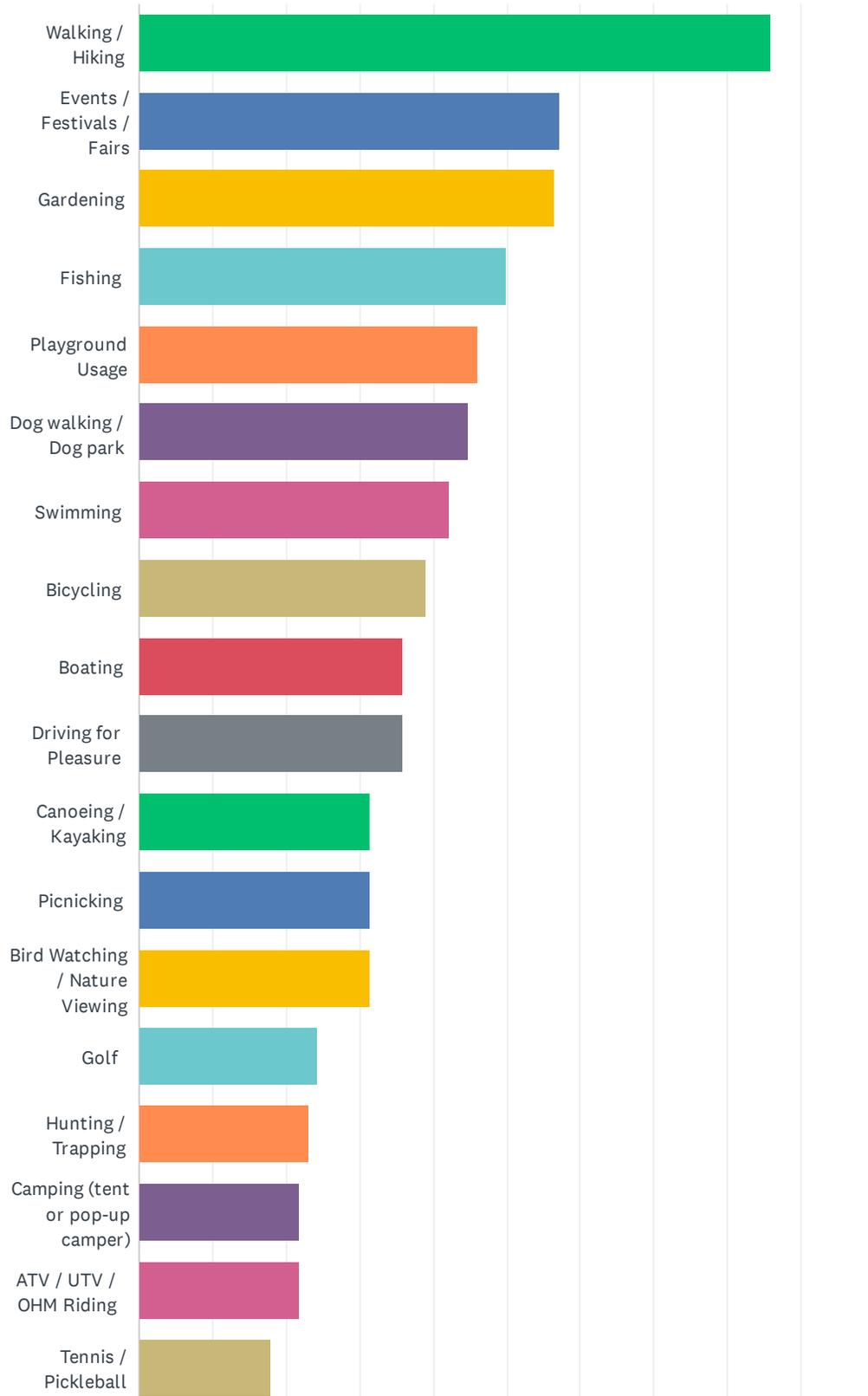
TOTAL RESPONSES 156	COMPLETION RATE ⓘ 87%	TYPICAL TIME SPENT ⓘ 5 min.
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Trends

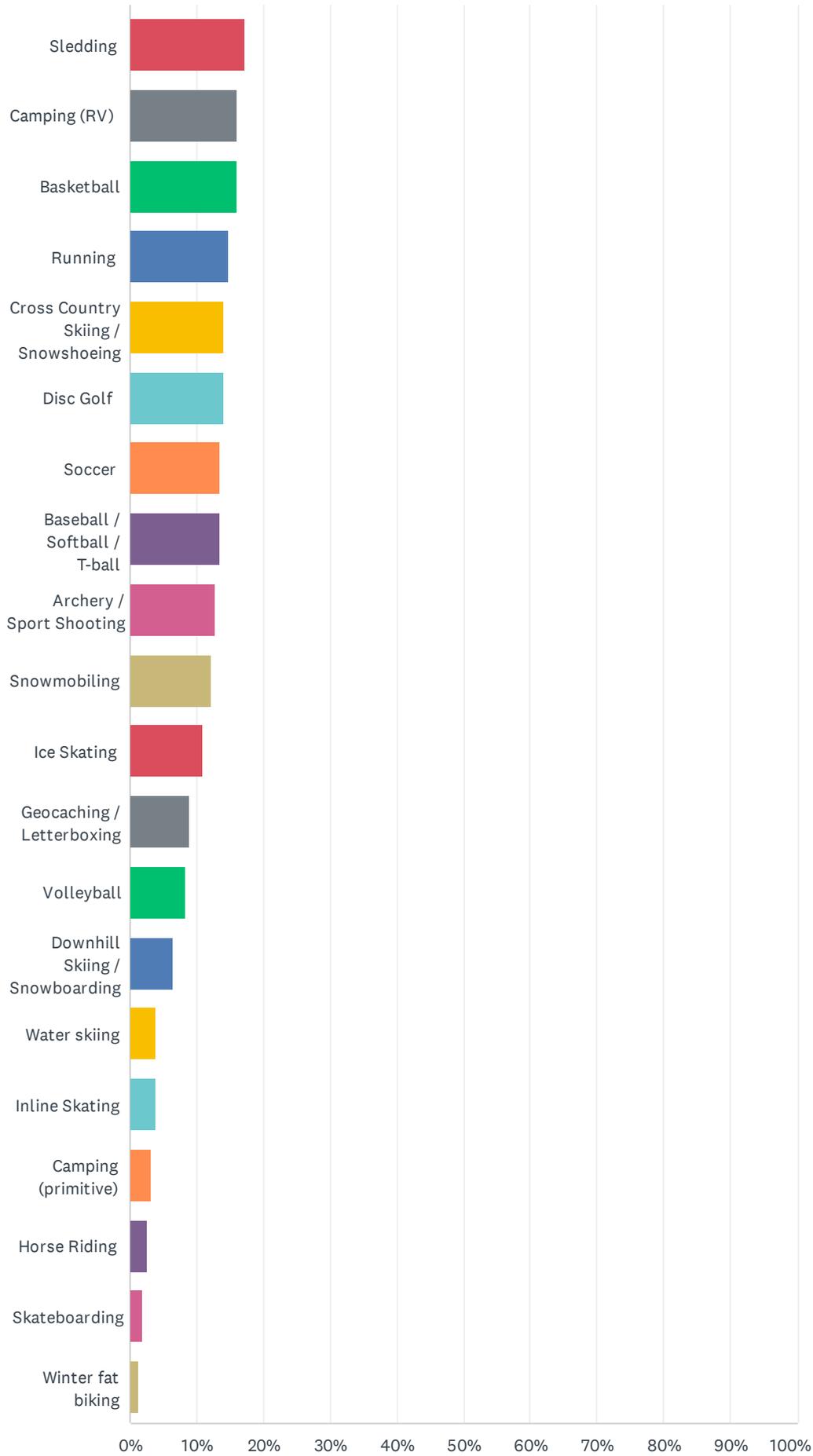


Q1 Which recreational activities did you participate in during 2024? (Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 156 Skipped: 0



Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey 2025



Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey 2025

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walking / Hiking	85.90%	134
Events / Festivals / Fairs	57.05%	89
Gardening	56.41%	88
Fishing	50.00%	78
Playground Usage	46.15%	72
Dog walking / Dog park	44.87%	70
Swimming	42.31%	66
Bicycling	39.10%	61
Boating	35.90%	56
Driving for Pleasure	35.90%	56
Canoeing / Kayaking	31.41%	49
Picnicking	31.41%	49
Bird Watching / Nature Viewing	31.41%	49
Golf	24.36%	38
Hunting / Trapping	23.08%	36
Camping (tent or pop-up camper)	21.79%	34
ATV / UTV / OHM Riding	21.79%	34
Tennis / Pickleball	17.95%	28
Sledding	17.31%	27
Camping (RV)	16.03%	25
Basketball	16.03%	25
Running	14.74%	23
Cross Country Skiing / Snowshoeing	14.10%	22
Disc Golf	14.10%	22
Soccer	13.46%	21
Baseball / Softball / T-ball	13.46%	21
Archery / Sport Shooting	12.82%	20
Snowmobiling	12.18%	19
Ice Skating	10.90%	17
Geocaching / Letterboxing	8.97%	14
Volleyball	8.33%	13
Downhill Skiing / Snowboarding	6.41%	10

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Water skiing	3.85%	6
Inline Skating	3.85%	6
Camping (primitive)	3.21%	5
Horse Riding	2.56%	4
Skateboarding	1.92%	3
Winter fat biking	1.28%	2
Total Respondents: 156		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Pickleball	4/7/2025 9:11 PM
2	Wild berry picking	4/2/2025 4:12 PM
3	Dog walking and Dog park are two different activities. Walking is a check for me. Dog park is not.	4/1/2025 10:29 PM
4	Chasing the northern lights / stargazing	3/19/2025 11:21 PM
5	Senior curling in the winter	3/19/2025 11:36 AM

Q2 (Optional) - What outdoor recreational opportunities would you like considered in the Village of Kronenwetter?

Answered: 87 Skipped: 69

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Outdoor ice rink, pool or splash pad of some sort, pickleball courts, better dog park	4/13/2025 11:32 PM
2	Skateboard/BMX riding since Weston is getting rid of their skatepark	4/9/2025 7:41 AM
3	Mountain biking, fat biking, snowshoe/hiking trails. Pump track	4/8/2025 5:14 PM
4	Better parks	4/8/2025 12:57 PM
5	Better access to snowmobile trails. I'm an active member of multiple area clubs and would like to expand access to more area businesses.	4/8/2025 9:43 AM
6	Walking and geocache related	4/8/2025 9:01 AM
7	More pickleball courts.	4/8/2025 7:05 AM
8	Pickleball	4/8/2025 6:43 AM
9	Pickleball	4/7/2025 9:11 PM
10	Scenic walking trails and dog friendly	4/7/2025 7:24 PM
11	Pool, snowshoe trails, volleyball net	4/7/2025 6:04 PM
12	Golf	4/7/2025 5:33 PM
13	Snowshoeing	4/7/2025 5:33 PM
14	Splash pad	4/7/2025 4:58 PM
15	I feel like we have a good variety in the larger area as a whole.	4/7/2025 3:45 PM
16	Things for children like a splash pad	4/7/2025 3:42 PM
17	Atv trails	4/7/2025 3:04 PM
18	More biking trails	4/7/2025 2:16 PM
19	Pickleball	4/7/2025 1:49 PM
20	Mountain biking, radio-controlled (RC) car track/park	4/7/2025 11:47 AM
21	Fishing opportunities	4/7/2025 11:34 AM
22	Updated play equipment at Sunset park	4/7/2025 11:31 AM
23	Horse Riding, hiking trails	4/7/2025 11:19 AM
24	Walking/bike paths, fishing spots	4/3/2025 8:00 PM
25	More dedicated bike paths and/or widening Kowalski, Terrebonne	4/2/2025 8:38 PM
26	A path bike path that is safe along Kowalski road.	4/2/2025 7:22 PM
27	Walking and biking	4/2/2025 4:58 PM
28	Sandy beach and swim pond! Also I would love to see the village buy and keep wild/meadow the piece of land at the corner of Pleasant Drive and Kowalski. It is wonderful to have a bit of wild in such a built up area. Many people use it to snow mobile or atv, walk, run, etc.	4/2/2025 4:12 PM
29	Mountain Bike Trails	4/2/2025 12:28 PM
30	Beyond maintaining existing park infrastructure, I don't believe any additional taxpayer dollars	4/2/2025 10:02 AM

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should be allocated to parks/recreation at this time. We have more important things to consider, like the fact that we still do not have a Kowalski/I39 interchange forcing traffic through the neighborhood to access the highway. This adds to congestion on XX and Terrebonne among other places.

31	Tax payer funds should not be allocated to recreation beyond maintaining what currently exists. We have more important matters, such as pursuing a Kowalski/I39 interchange.	4/2/2025 9:55 AM
32	Fishing	4/2/2025 8:40 AM
33	organized activities/leagues like volleyball, pickleball, softball, kickball. some one day events for things like a utv rally, how about a fishing event? Think of the activity and there are options to coordinate a few annual events.	4/2/2025 8:17 AM
34	Better bike/walking lanes on busy streets- Terrebonne/Kowalski	4/2/2025 6:20 AM
35	I would like to see more trails for running/walking snowshoeing non motorized like extending the trail behind the municipal center. Make the trail go around the ponds and maybe through the woods.	4/2/2025 5:32 AM
36	Disc golf course, more walking trails not on paved roads.	4/2/2025 5:13 AM
37	Fishing, golf, disc golf, swimming	4/2/2025 5:07 AM
38	Playground upgrades, use mulch and soft landing for kids, sand is so filthy, we are the only parks that are sooooo sandy, not kids friendly, and not enough stuff for kids to play with, we go to rib mountain and stettin cuz our parks suck here	4/1/2025 11:23 PM
39	Sledding, hiking, cross country skiing or snowshoeing, bike trails	4/1/2025 10:39 PM
40	Maintained volleyball courts	4/1/2025 10:29 PM
41	River access-boats and canoes/kayaks. A "Machmueller Park" style park (only better!) would be strongly welcomed.	4/1/2025 10:29 PM
42	Designated bike lanes and/or walking paths. Specifically on Kowalski.	4/1/2025 10:19 PM
43	I use the trail by old 51 almost every day. It is well maintained and there are a lot of people that use this trail.	4/1/2025 9:42 PM
44	More walking paths and biking paths.	3/25/2025 6:49 PM
45	Handicap accessible park	3/25/2025 1:23 PM
46	Fishing pier at the municipal pond.	3/24/2025 4:11 PM
47	Ice skating rink	3/24/2025 10:31 AM
48	Park that offers music, picnic area with building to rent	3/23/2025 9:44 PM
49	Walking/Biking paths that connect to Weston & Rothschild, etc.	3/23/2025 10:25 AM
50	More uses with low impact on the environment... hiking, bird watching, etc.	3/21/2025 9:02 PM
51	Camping. Expand on natural parks that are not playground based.	3/21/2025 10:41 AM
52	Make at least one DEDICATED pickleball court. Lines were put down at sunset, but the net height is wrong. Please make at least 1 DEDICATED pickleball court-we have a group of kronenwetter players that would surely use it, We used the sunset one a few times but hanging milk just filled with water on the net to get the net to the proper height wound up being more trouble than it is worth. Thank you for considering making a DEDICATED pickleball court with a pickleball net at the correct height and width.	3/21/2025 9:10 AM
53	Allowing us to have chickens	3/20/2025 7:55 PM
54	More bike paths to connect Kronenwetter to Wausau	3/20/2025 6:43 PM
55	Bigger dog parks with actual walking trails through nature; Fencing around playgrounds to keep kids safe from roads and such	3/20/2025 3:44 PM
56	better kayak access to WI river	3/20/2025 2:58 PM
57	Pickle ball	3/20/2025 11:50 AM

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58	More walking and running trails	3/20/2025 6:10 AM
59	Four wheeler, hiking	3/19/2025 8:29 PM
60	Please more safe walking and biking options. Not just trails for fun but also for errands, school, etc.	3/19/2025 8:29 PM
61	Better trails for walking and biking	3/19/2025 7:51 PM
62	Splash pad/community aquatic center	3/19/2025 7:40 PM
63	More walking trails and keep them open all year	3/19/2025 6:47 PM
64	N/A	3/19/2025 5:55 PM
65	Dog walking	3/19/2025 5:23 PM
66	All of the above	3/19/2025 4:57 PM
67	Volleyball	3/19/2025 4:37 PM
68	Splash pad	3/19/2025 2:47 PM
69	Splash pad for kids. re-create, update playgrounds for kids	3/19/2025 2:15 PM
70	Swimming pool and kids indoor place space.	3/19/2025 2:05 PM
71	Water access	3/19/2025 1:50 PM
72	Walking Trails	3/19/2025 1:40 PM
73	More nature trails	3/19/2025 12:15 PM
74	Bike path along CTH-X by the pallets that connects to Howland Ave intersection by the Y.	3/19/2025 12:04 PM
75	None. Its a bedroom community, I would prefer low taxes instead of government spending a lot of money on this kind of stuff.	3/19/2025 11:47 AM
76	more off road walking paths	3/19/2025 11:36 AM
77	Family events	3/19/2025 11:10 AM
78	Off road bike paths	3/19/2025 10:51 AM
79	Bike paths	3/19/2025 10:49 AM
80	Walking!!	3/19/2025 10:30 AM
81	Splash pad	3/19/2025 10:28 AM
82	Ice skating, family friendly nature trail	3/19/2025 10:06 AM
83	Nature, walks. Trails, for all people, wheelchairs too	3/19/2025 9:57 AM
84	NA	3/19/2025 9:56 AM
85	More hiking	3/19/2025 9:38 AM
86	Hunting and fishing	3/19/2025 9:36 AM
87	More walking/biking trails	3/19/2025 9:32 AM

Q3 What do you like most about the Village's parks?

Answered: 101 Skipped: 55

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	There are several of them to choose from. They are close by.	4/13/2025 11:32 PM
2	Clean and easy to use.	4/9/2025 5:52 PM
3	Walking trails	4/9/2025 12:17 PM
4	no garbage bins are full	4/9/2025 9:10 AM
5	The wide open spaces of the parks	4/9/2025 7:41 AM
6	Pretty clean	4/8/2025 5:14 PM
7	Nothing they are too small	4/8/2025 12:57 PM
8	Haven't had an opportunity to check them out besides farmer's market	4/8/2025 9:01 AM
9	Dog park	4/8/2025 7:05 AM
10	Located centrally inside neighborhoods	4/8/2025 6:43 AM
11	Clean. User friendly	4/7/2025 9:11 PM
12	They are clean	4/7/2025 7:24 PM
13	Playground, areas to walk to	4/7/2025 6:04 PM
14	The care to them	4/7/2025 5:33 PM
15	Kronenwetter Ponds trail	4/7/2025 5:33 PM
16	Good playgrounds	4/7/2025 4:58 PM
17	The grounds are well kept. There are some PAVED trails which is nice for pushing a stroller. Friendship park is nice.	4/7/2025 3:45 PM
18	I like all the parks available and that we don't have to drive too far.	4/7/2025 3:42 PM
19	They are abundant and conveniently located	4/7/2025 3:24 PM
20	Clean	4/7/2025 3:04 PM
21	Clean	4/7/2025 2:02 PM
22	Clean	4/7/2025 12:15 PM
23	Close to me	4/7/2025 11:34 AM
24	Park maintenance crew does a good job on lawn care	4/7/2025 11:31 AM
25	Friendship Park- updated and clean, lots of activities in one space.	4/7/2025 11:19 AM
26	Close by and kept up well	4/3/2025 3:27 PM
27	Many parks available.	4/2/2025 8:38 PM
28	Number and variety of options	4/2/2025 4:58 PM
29	I like the sand under playgrounds for kids to dig in	4/2/2025 4:12 PM
30	Walkable from Neighborhoods	4/2/2025 3:29 PM
31	Size	4/2/2025 1:30 PM
32	They are spaced out nicely	4/2/2025 12:28 PM

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33	The number and locations	4/2/2025 11:32 AM
34	The farmer's market.	4/2/2025 10:02 AM
35	The farmers market.	4/2/2025 9:55 AM
36	Clean	4/2/2025 8:40 AM
37	they are clean	4/2/2025 8:29 AM
38	quiet grassy areas. luv the shelter at Freindship Park.	4/2/2025 8:17 AM
39	They are kept clean	4/2/2025 6:54 AM
40	Farmers market and playgrounds	4/2/2025 6:20 AM
41	Always seem clean	4/2/2025 5:32 AM
42	Clean	4/2/2025 5:13 AM
43	Walking trails	4/2/2025 5:07 AM
44	Peaceful and location	4/1/2025 11:23 PM
45	Variety	4/1/2025 10:39 PM
46	Quiet	4/1/2025 10:29 PM
47	Clean and well-maintained. Department staff	4/1/2025 10:29 PM
48	Location	4/1/2025 10:25 PM
49	That they aren't overly accessorized.	4/1/2025 10:03 PM
50	Aceesablr and in multiple locations	4/1/2025 9:42 PM
51	Maintenance guys work hard to keep up.	3/28/2025 3:39 PM
52	There are many in various locations.	3/25/2025 6:49 PM
53	New walk trail	3/25/2025 1:23 PM
54	Farmers market	3/24/2025 5:25 PM
55	cleanliness	3/24/2025 4:11 PM
56	They're clean and green	3/24/2025 10:31 AM
57	Farmers market, music	3/23/2025 9:44 PM
58	Kept Nice and Clean	3/23/2025 10:25 AM
59	Very well maintained	3/23/2025 7:13 AM
60	Clean and lots of room for everyone	3/22/2025 6:42 PM
61	The updated playground equipment	3/21/2025 9:06 PM
62	Each one is different and has a purpose to fit the needs of our citizens.	3/21/2025 9:02 PM
63	Generally clean.	3/21/2025 10:41 AM
64	The space	3/21/2025 9:10 AM
65	Many options	3/20/2025 7:55 PM
66	Well maintained, adequate seating, safe place to rest	3/20/2025 7:44 PM
67	Variety of activities	3/20/2025 6:47 PM
68	Cleanliness, safety, peaceful	3/20/2025 3:44 PM
69	There's a good number of kids activities	3/20/2025 6:10 AM
70	Each park is a little different and there are more things to do than others.	3/20/2025 3:30 AM

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71	Always clean	3/19/2025 8:29 PM
72	Well kept. Parks dept does a great job responding to any issues	3/19/2025 8:29 PM
73	Playgrounds	3/19/2025 7:51 PM
74	Close to neighborhood s	3/19/2025 6:47 PM
75	The playground equipment	3/19/2025 5:55 PM
76	Cleanliness	3/19/2025 5:55 PM
77	Clean and well kept	3/19/2025 5:36 PM
78	Locations	3/19/2025 5:23 PM
79	There are plenty of them and within good walking distance of homes. Lots of variety for activities.	3/19/2025 4:57 PM
80	Farmers market	3/19/2025 4:37 PM
81	Below average	3/19/2025 2:47 PM
82	Well maintained.	3/19/2025 2:15 PM
83	There's minimal homeless people living in them.	3/19/2025 2:05 PM
84	There are many to choose from	3/19/2025 1:40 PM
85	They are always clean	3/19/2025 12:41 PM
86	That there are several	3/19/2025 12:15 PM
87	None. Don't use them. They attract hobos.	3/19/2025 11:47 AM
88	Well maintained and located in different areas on the Village	3/19/2025 11:36 AM
89	They are clean and toddler/kid friendly	3/19/2025 11:10 AM
90	Farmers market	3/19/2025 10:51 AM
91	We have a decent amount. Spread through the community	3/19/2025 10:49 AM
92	Most neighborhoods have a park nearby.	3/19/2025 10:30 AM
93	Access to several parks with multiple uses- movies, tennis, farmers market, ect.	3/19/2025 10:29 AM
94	Clean	3/19/2025 10:28 AM
95	They're well maintained. Always clean and repairs are made quickly.	3/19/2025 10:06 AM
96	The quietness	3/19/2025 9:57 AM
97	Cleanliness	3/19/2025 9:56 AM
98	The kronenwetter land off Martin road. Beautiful walking trail	3/19/2025 9:38 AM
99	Well maintained.	3/19/2025 9:36 AM
100	The shelters	3/19/2025 9:32 AM
101	There is a good amount of space	3/19/2025 9:22 AM

Q4 What do you like least about the Village's parks?

Answered: 97 Skipped: 59

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Lack of variety	4/13/2025 11:32 PM
2	To many dogs and dog poop	4/9/2025 5:52 PM
3	Lack of bathrooms	4/9/2025 12:17 PM
4	reservation process	4/9/2025 9:10 AM
5	The lack of updated equipment	4/9/2025 7:41 AM
6	Very generic with little reason for us to visit them. Tennis courts are dead, should have changed them to pickleball or something. Absolutely nothing to do in winter or mud season	4/8/2025 5:14 PM
7	They are too small with no equipment for kids of all abilities or disabilities	4/8/2025 12:57 PM
8	That we have them	4/8/2025 9:56 AM
9	Not sure	4/8/2025 9:01 AM
10	Not enough pickleball courts	4/8/2025 7:05 AM
11	dated playground equipment	4/8/2025 6:43 AM
12	The "no pets allowed" signs (especially in Buska Park).	4/7/2025 10:38 PM
13	Some could have more playground equipment.	4/7/2025 9:11 PM
14	Can't think of anything	4/7/2025 7:24 PM
15	More trails in woods to walk, hike in nature	4/7/2025 6:04 PM
16	People doing bad stuff	4/7/2025 5:33 PM
17	Tennis Nets are not the correct height at Friendship Park	4/7/2025 5:33 PM
18	Some playground equipment is pretty old or small. (Ex. Buska park. Not good for toddlers since there's no steps to get up there)	4/7/2025 3:45 PM
19	I wish there was more information on walking trails and more maps	4/7/2025 3:42 PM
20	People who use them litter, let their dogs run and play havoc with the grounds	4/7/2025 3:24 PM
21	Wish there was more community events.	4/7/2025 3:04 PM
22	Dogs walking on park property	4/7/2025 2:02 PM
23	Busy	4/7/2025 12:15 PM
24	Traffic is too fast near parks	4/7/2025 11:34 AM
25	sand instead of rubber bases at the park	4/7/2025 11:19 AM
26	Can't get to them without driving from where we live.	4/3/2025 8:00 PM
27	Can't think of anything	4/3/2025 3:27 PM
28	Rather bland. Little decorative plantings.	4/2/2025 8:38 PM
29	Lack of bathroom facilities at some	4/2/2025 4:58 PM
30	Hot sun! We need shade	4/2/2025 4:12 PM
31	The cost	4/2/2025 3:50 PM

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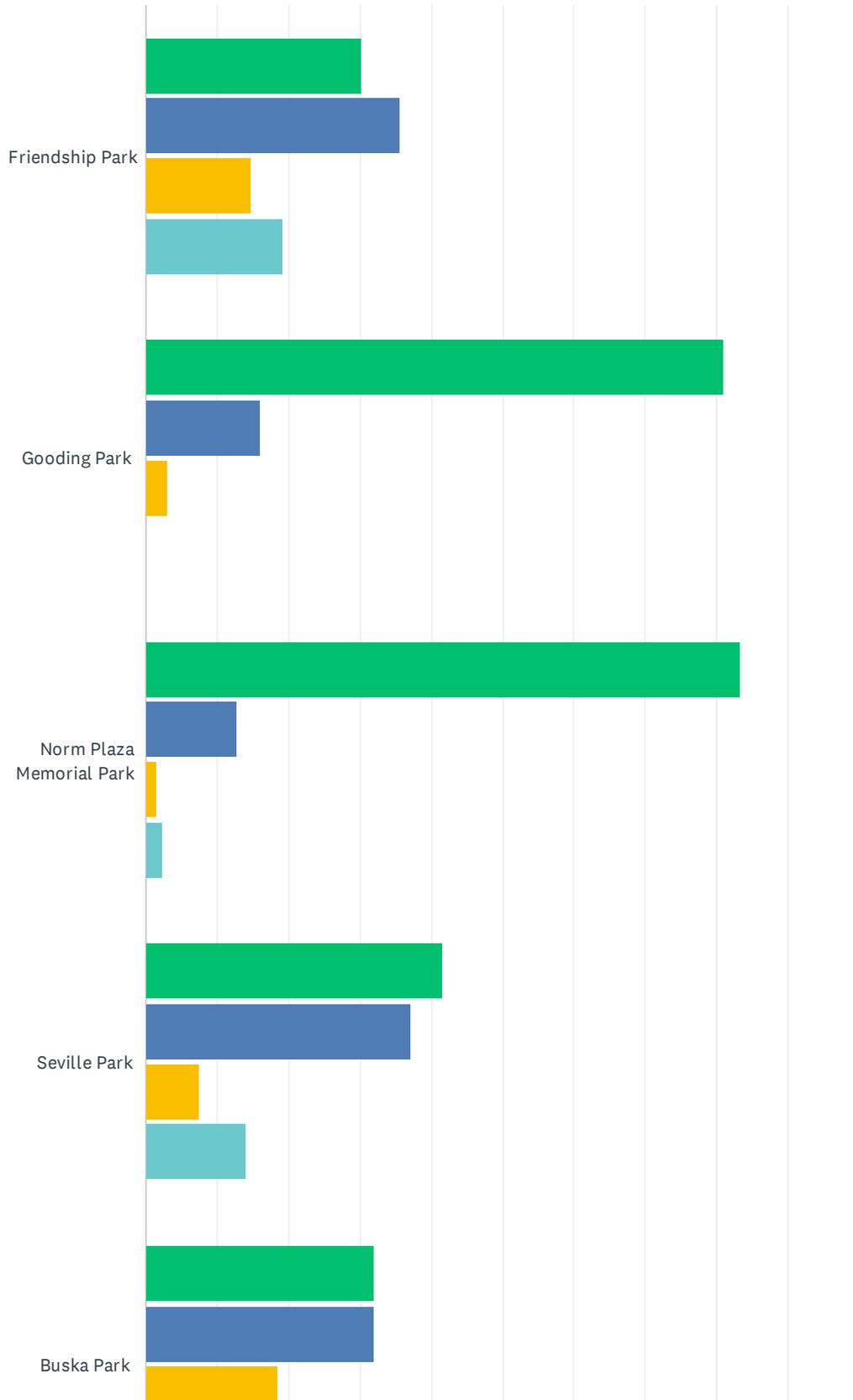
32	Aging Amenities	4/2/2025 3:29 PM
33	Older equipment at some locations	4/2/2025 1:30 PM
34	Lack of amenities and things to do.	4/2/2025 12:28 PM
35	We have a dog park, people do NOT pick up after their dogs	4/2/2025 11:32 AM
36	N/A	4/2/2025 10:02 AM
37	N/A	4/2/2025 9:55 AM
38	Restroom available	4/2/2025 8:51 AM
39	Bathrooms	4/2/2025 8:40 AM
40	weeds	4/2/2025 8:29 AM
41	Not sure how to use them other than a picnic	4/2/2025 8:17 AM
42	Upkeep of playground equipment	4/2/2025 6:20 AM
43	Lack of appeal and recreational opportunities	4/2/2025 5:13 AM
44	Playground equipment very tall at all of them. Not very toddler/lower elementary friendly	4/2/2025 5:07 AM
45	Poorly maintained	4/1/2025 11:23 PM
46	Lack of nature trails	4/1/2025 10:39 PM
47	It would be great to see more kids and adults physical fitness space and permanent equipment to do that.	4/1/2025 10:29 PM
48	Upkeep. They are rundown	4/1/2025 10:25 PM
49	More shelters with water and power is needed.	4/1/2025 10:03 PM
50	Friendship and municipal are the only parks with decent playground equipment. Seville is ok	3/30/2025 12:22 PM
51	Age of playground equipment at Sunset park is old and in need of replacement.	3/28/2025 3:39 PM
52	Some are a little run down.	3/25/2025 6:49 PM
53	No handicapped park	3/25/2025 1:23 PM
54	The playground equipment	3/24/2025 5:25 PM
55	out of date equipment	3/24/2025 4:11 PM
56	Some visitors don't pick up after themselves	3/24/2025 10:31 AM
57	Lack of maintenance	3/23/2025 9:44 PM
58	Some benches/tables need updating	3/23/2025 10:25 AM
59	The parks that need updated equipment	3/21/2025 9:06 PM
60	Lack of connectivity. Areas of moderate population with no nearby parks. The unethical renaming of Sunset Park to solely serve the needs of a then one-term Trustee..	3/21/2025 9:02 PM
61	Too many that are playground based.	3/21/2025 10:41 AM
62	They are very good	3/21/2025 9:10 AM
63	Need at least 1 that has a refrigerator and better electricity for rentals. Alot of people go to Rothschild because they have more than 1 with that option	3/20/2025 7:55 PM
64	Sometimes bathrooms are not available or need something	3/20/2025 6:47 PM
65	More variety of activities	3/20/2025 6:10 AM
66	Not modernized	3/20/2025 3:30 AM
67	Nothing	3/19/2025 8:29 PM
68	Not a lot of variety in offering. No real "destination" parks.	3/19/2025 8:29 PM

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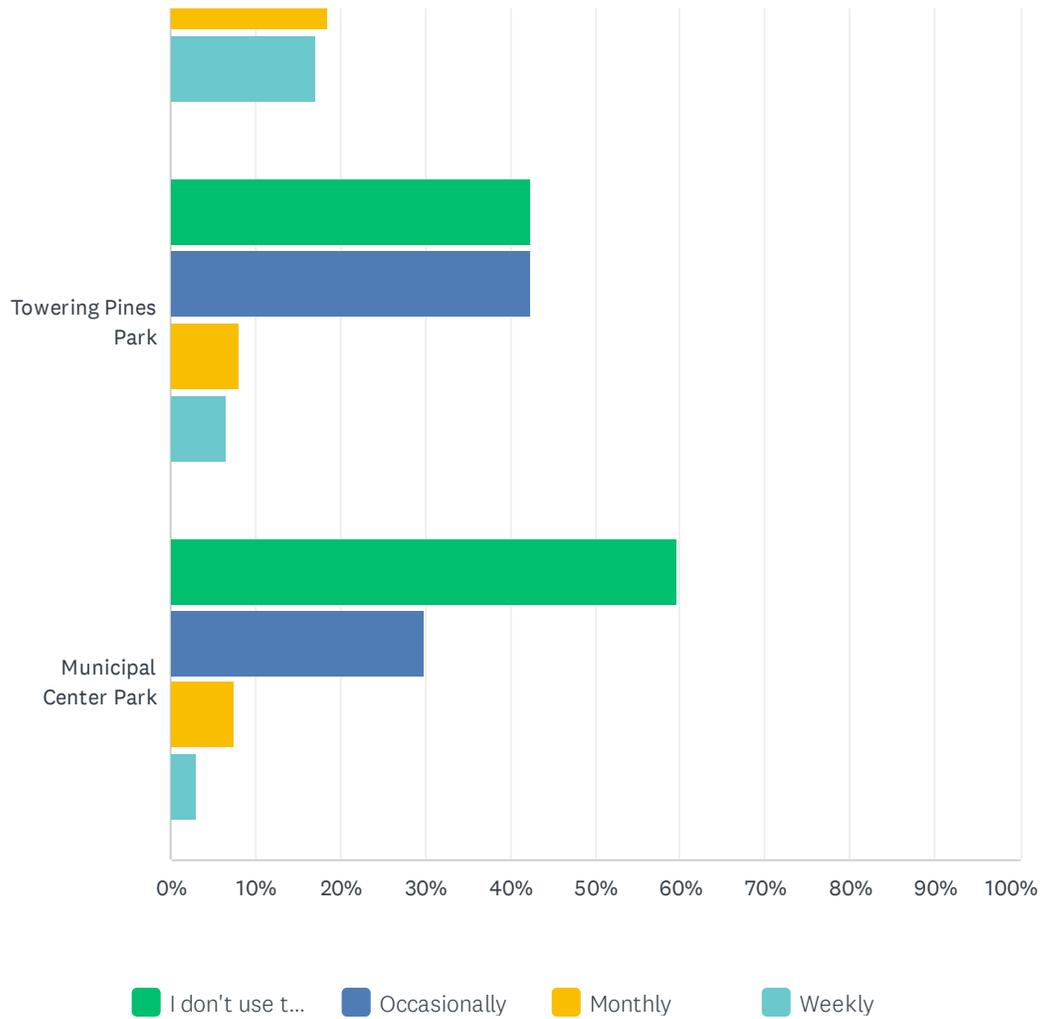
69	Sand	3/19/2025 7:51 PM
70	Need updating, lack of variety in playground equipment	3/19/2025 7:40 PM
71	Nit updated enough	3/19/2025 6:47 PM
72	Nothing, love the parks	3/19/2025 5:55 PM
73	Lack of water/restrooms at some.	3/19/2025 5:55 PM
74	The baseball fields need to be revamped/improved. Precious plans for improvement of buska park have never occurred. Had felt those were good plans and liked the needed improvements.	3/19/2025 4:57 PM
75	Small playgrounds, not toddler friendly	3/19/2025 4:37 PM
76	I think the parks are outdated and need to be upgraded. My family routinely travels into Wausau or Stevens Point to go to better more up-to-date bigger parks. Friendship Park can be drastically improved to be what I would call a destination Park, there is plenty of space. Friendship Park could turn into something like a JoJo's jungle in Wausau.	3/19/2025 3:22 PM
77	The sand	3/19/2025 2:47 PM
78	the amount of dog feces that are not picked up	3/19/2025 2:33 PM
79	Sand. It gets so hot during the summer and so dirty!!!	3/19/2025 2:15 PM
80	Money gets put into only certain parks to make them better. How about putting money into all of them to make them all better.	3/19/2025 2:05 PM
81	Need updating to some play sets	3/19/2025 1:50 PM
82	Outdated Equipment	3/19/2025 1:40 PM
83	Reservation process for the shelters	3/19/2025 12:41 PM
84	Attract hobos.	3/19/2025 11:47 AM
85	N/A	3/19/2025 11:10 AM
86	Sometimes dirty	3/19/2025 10:49 AM
87	Equipment and facilities tend to be outdated and/or not well maintained.	3/19/2025 10:30 AM
88	The parks are only in established neighborhoods. New developments don't offer parks, large lots, ect. that attract people to Kronenwetter. Parks should be considered part of the growth scheme of the village.	3/19/2025 10:29 AM
89	Nothing	3/19/2025 10:28 AM
90	Lack of surveillance makes it easy for certain people to cause damage.	3/19/2025 10:06 AM
91	Not enough picnic tables .	3/19/2025 9:57 AM
92	NA	3/19/2025 9:56 AM
93	The playgrounds. The equipment is outdated and terrible. We go to playgrounds outside of Kronenwetter	3/19/2025 9:38 AM
94	Outdated equipment - equipment not usable for all abilities of children	3/19/2025 9:37 AM
95	Wish there was better enforcement of the rules/laws. Frequently find vehicles parked at all hours of the night. Also commonly find people with their dogs off leash in the playground area.	3/19/2025 9:36 AM
96	Could use updated equipment	3/19/2025 9:32 AM
97	The equipment is outdated. Also a faucet at the dog park for water would be great	3/19/2025 9:22 AM

Q5 How often do you use the following parks?

Answered: 139 Skipped: 17



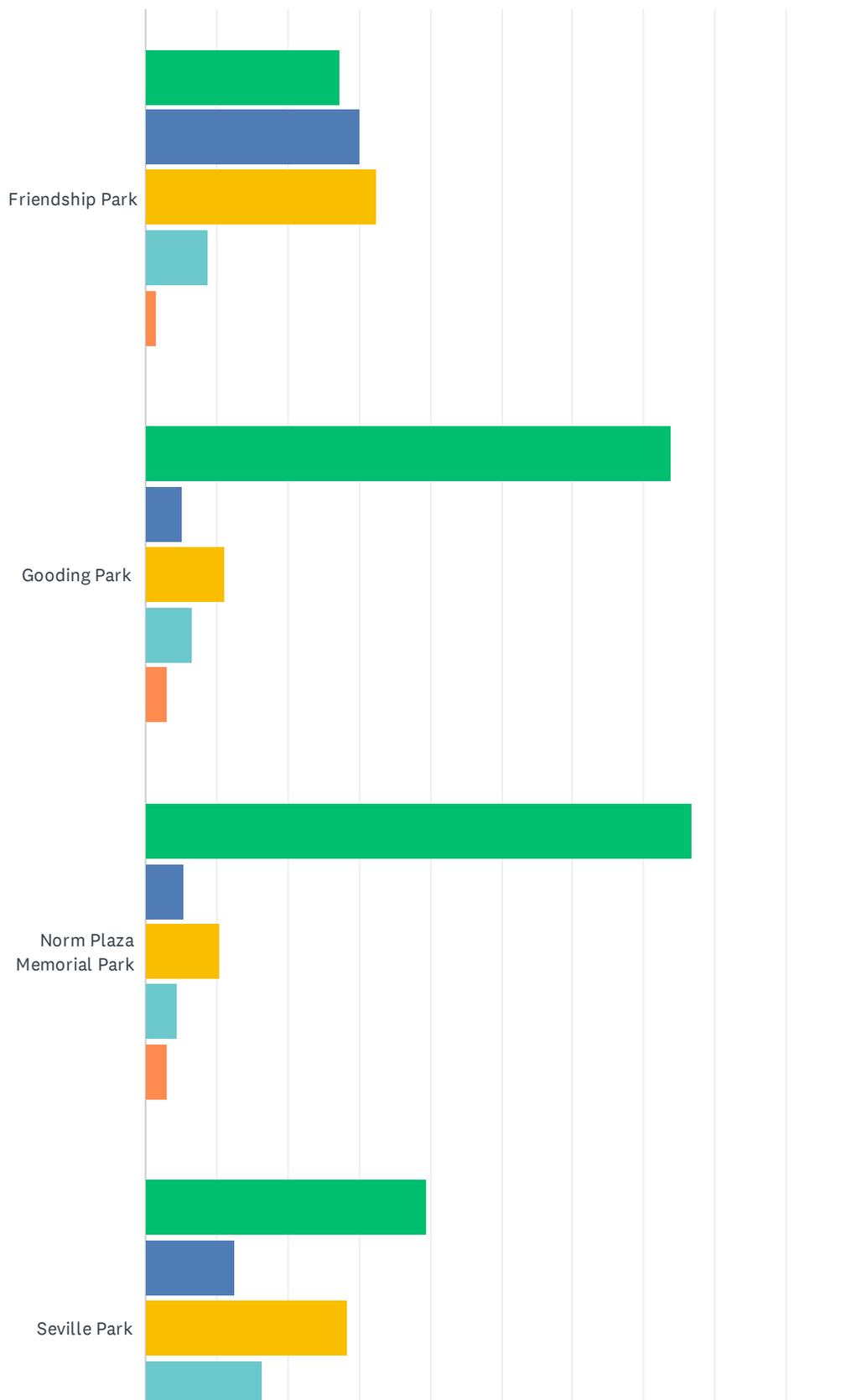
Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey 2025



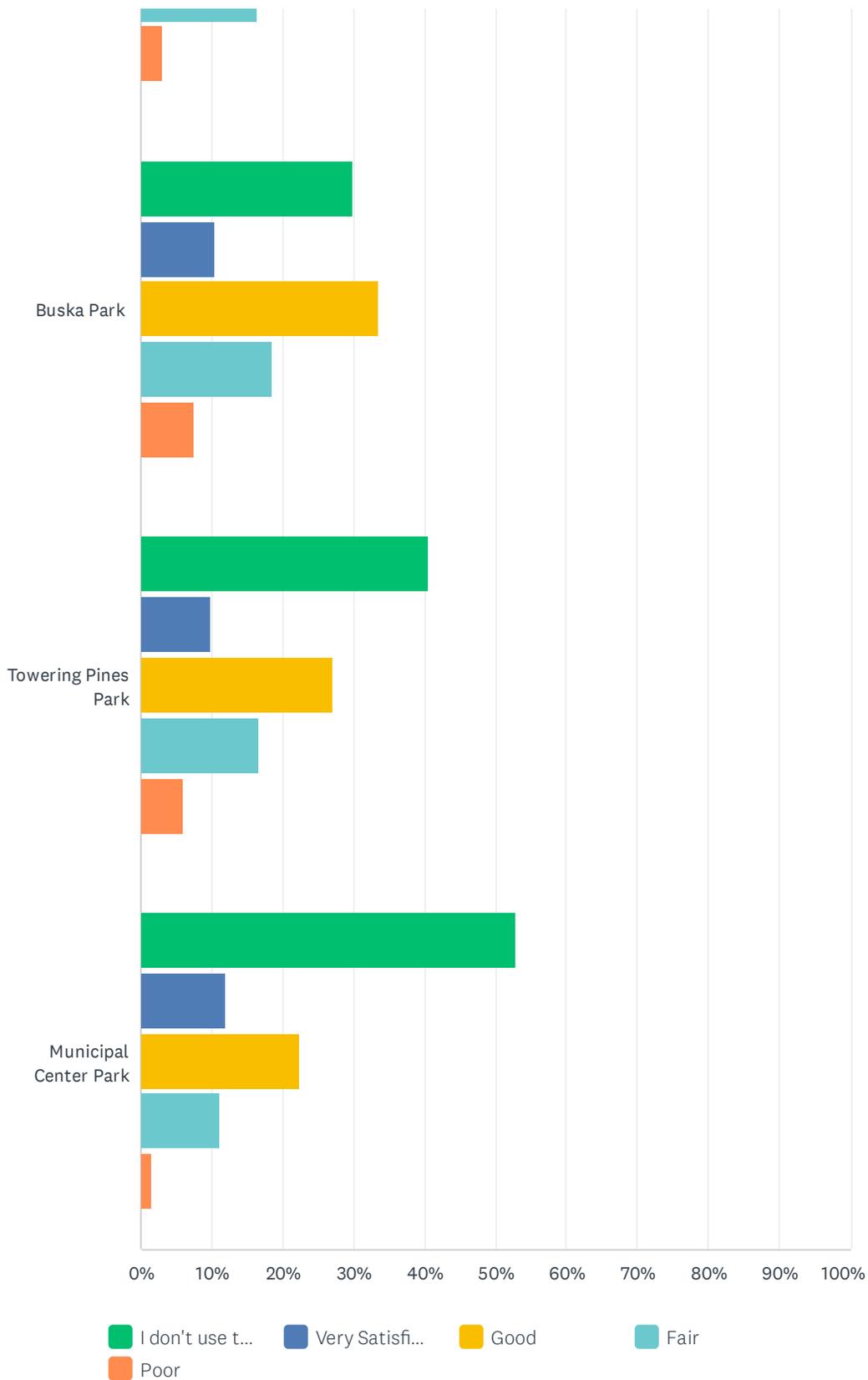
	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	TOTAL
Friendship Park	30.37% 41	35.56% 48	14.81% 20	19.26% 26	135
Gooding Park	81.06% 107	15.91% 21	3.03% 4	0.00% 0	132
Norm Plaza Memorial Park	83.46% 111	12.78% 17	1.50% 2	2.26% 3	133
Seville Park	41.48% 56	37.04% 50	7.41% 10	14.07% 19	135
Buska Park	32.09% 43	32.09% 43	18.66% 25	17.16% 23	134
Towering Pines Park	42.54% 57	42.54% 57	8.21% 11	6.72% 9	134
Municipal Center Park	59.70% 80	29.85% 40	7.46% 10	2.99% 4	134

Q6 Please rate your satisfaction with the following parks:

Answered: 139 Skipped: 17



Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey 2025

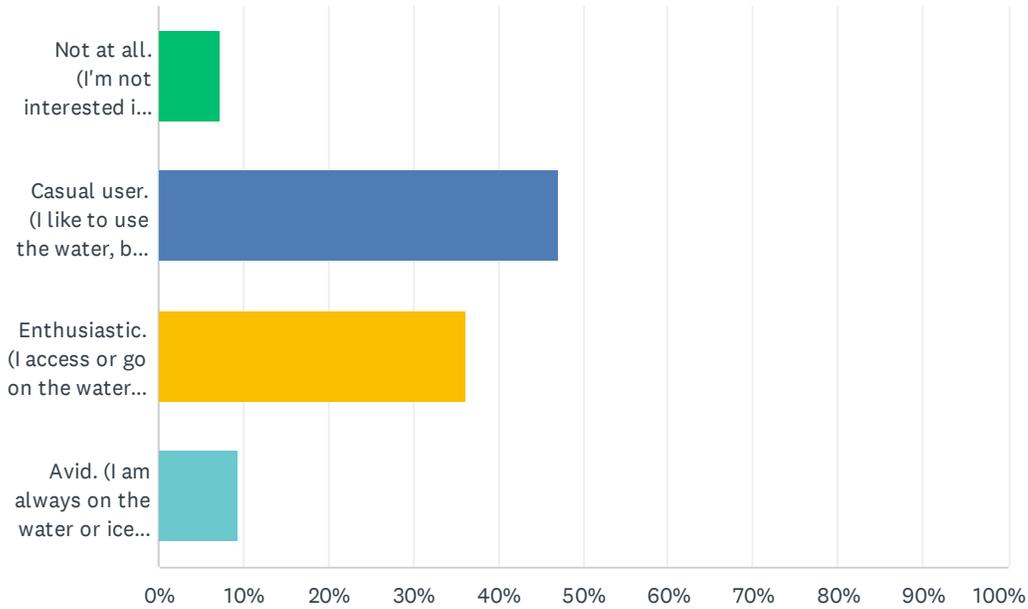


Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey 2025

	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Friendship Park	27.21% 37	30.15% 41	32.35% 44	8.82% 12	1.47% 2	136
Gooding Park	73.88% 99	5.22% 7	11.19% 15	6.72% 9	2.99% 4	134
Norm Plaza Memorial Park	76.69% 102	5.26% 7	10.53% 14	4.51% 6	3.01% 4	133
Seville Park	39.55% 53	12.69% 17	28.36% 38	16.42% 22	2.99% 4	134
Buska Park	29.85% 40	10.45% 14	33.58% 45	18.66% 25	7.46% 10	134
Towering Pines Park	40.60% 54	9.77% 13	27.07% 36	16.54% 22	6.02% 8	133
Municipal Center Park	52.99% 71	11.94% 16	22.39% 30	11.19% 15	1.49% 2	134

Q7 What type of water enthusiast are you?(Choose one.)

Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all. (I'm not interested in water recreation at all, not even with friends.)	7.25%	10
Casual user. (I like to use the water, but only do so occasionally.)	47.10%	65
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on the water regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)	36.23%	50
Avid. (I am always on the water or ice every chance I get.)	9.42%	13
TOTAL		138

Q8 (Optional) Any improvements needed to public boat landings or water access points in Kronenwetter?

Answered: 37 Skipped: 119

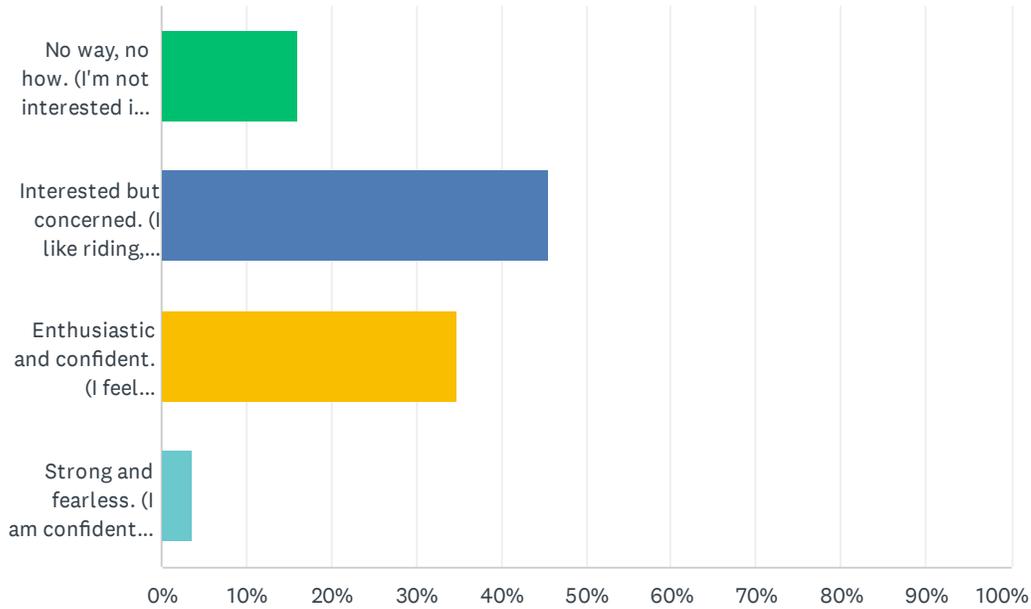
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	We have public boat landings/water access points in kronenwetter??	4/13/2025 11:37 PM
2	We do not need to spend money on boat landings that only 1 or 2 will ever use	4/8/2025 1:00 PM
3	Haven't checked them out	4/8/2025 9:04 AM
4	Honestly, I don't even know of any in Kronenwetter	4/8/2025 6:45 AM
5	I tend to only use pools	4/7/2025 10:42 PM
6	Would be cool to have a beach area.	4/7/2025 4:26 PM
7	More of access points for fishing	4/7/2025 11:37 AM
8	Shore fishing opportunities	4/3/2025 8:03 PM
9	kayak launch and landing	4/2/2025 7:26 PM
10	We have them?	4/2/2025 4:12 PM
11	Yes	4/2/2025 12:31 PM
12	Better boat landing for access	4/2/2025 8:45 AM
13	Dont even know where the boat landings are	4/2/2025 8:17 AM
14	Municipal park ponds could use a deck along the water.	4/2/2025 6:28 AM
15	Boat landings? What am I missing here.	4/1/2025 10:56 PM
16	I didn't even know Kronenwetter had a boat landing	4/1/2025 10:43 PM
17	Yes	4/1/2025 10:10 PM
18	There's boat landings in Kronenwetter?	3/30/2025 12:27 PM
19	Need a dock at the municipal park pond	3/24/2025 4:12 PM
20	Splash pad for kids needed	3/21/2025 9:11 PM
21	Public water access ought to be clearly delineated for public use.	3/21/2025 9:06 PM
22	What is there (River Rd) is fair for what it is.	3/21/2025 10:48 AM
23	I am not aware of any boat landings in Kronenwetter.	3/21/2025 9:12 AM
24	Not many access points	3/20/2025 7:56 PM
25	I have never accessed water in Kronenwetter, don't know about it	3/20/2025 6:51 PM
26	It would be nice to have a kayak launch on the WI River	3/20/2025 3:00 PM
27	Are there any?	3/20/2025 6:12 AM
28	I'm unaware of how to access water in Kronenwetter. I'd like a better path to the one near Happy Hollow road! We couldn't figure out which side of the sign was public access!	3/19/2025 8:41 PM
29	We need more access points!	3/19/2025 8:28 PM
30	not needed.	3/19/2025 11:49 AM
31	There is a boat landing???	3/19/2025 10:33 AM

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32	I've always used access points outside of the village and didn't even know we had access points.	3/19/2025 10:09 AM
33	I don't think so	3/19/2025 10:00 AM
34	None	3/19/2025 9:58 AM
35	There are public boat landings in Kronenwetter?	3/19/2025 9:41 AM
36	No There are better options outside of Kronenwetter	3/19/2025 9:38 AM
37	It would be amazing to have an aquatic center	3/19/2025 9:33 AM

Q9 What type of bicyclist are you? (Choose one.)

Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No way, no how. (I'm not interested in biking at all, not even for recreation.)	15.94%	22
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.)	45.65%	63
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.)	34.78%	48
Strong and fearless. (I am confident in my abilities and will ride regardless of roadway conditions, amount of traffic, or inclement weather.)	3.62%	5
TOTAL		138

Q10 (Optional) Any improvements needed to bicycle paths in Kronenwetter?

Answered: 54 Skipped: 102

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	All ok so far	4/9/2025 5:55 PM
2	Yes, bike lanes needed on Kowalski and Highway X	4/9/2025 12:24 PM
3	Bike infrastructure is generally horrible. The only paths serve a very limited area. Absolutely no mountain biking trails whatsoever. Should contact CWOCC about the possibility of mtb trail development	4/8/2025 5:21 PM
4	I'd consider buying a bike if there were bike-only paths but don't want tax money to pay for this	4/7/2025 10:42 PM
5	Some roads are not bike friendly such as Kowalski	4/7/2025 9:17 PM
6	Need a bike lane on Tower to connect to Mosinee trails.	4/7/2025 5:38 PM
7	Yes	4/7/2025 5:35 PM
8	Need more of them to get to surrounding communities	4/7/2025 2:18 PM
9	Connecting the path from maple ridge all the way to the industrial park would be very helpful for the growing neighborhood in that area to keep kids and walkers/bikers safe on a high speed road.	4/3/2025 8:03 PM
10	Just keeping clear of large debri	4/3/2025 3:32 PM
11	Coming east over I-39 there is nothing clear and safe way to cross over Kowalski when the path runs out	4/2/2025 8:44 PM
12	Safe path along Kwalski Road, the shoulders are terrible. I would usa the paved path along old 51 but getting there is not safe from the Seville Area. d usre the walking path along Old 51 but there is nto a safe way to ge there from the SEville aRea.	4/2/2025 7:26 PM
13	Larger path to walk or bike on main street on one side of the road, not both.	4/2/2025 1:33 PM
14	Yes a trail to connect the YMCA to the Village	4/2/2025 12:31 PM
15	No but bickers need to use horns or bells	4/2/2025 8:45 AM
16	Keep the dogs from chasing bikes	4/2/2025 8:17 AM
17	Need more of them- bike lanes on roads to connect paths, the one on Kowalski has an awkward end where the frontage road meets Kowalski and you are going East. Hard to cross traffic to get to the correct side of the road and is dangerous because of the rise in the road over the bridge over I39 for visibility crossing.	4/2/2025 6:28 AM
18	Would like it safer for children/families-bike lanes or designated routes	4/2/2025 5:15 AM
19	Side walks and bike lanes	4/1/2025 11:27 PM
20	SAFER pedestrian/bike PATHS or trails or routes or anywhere that keeps our families safer than the designated bike route in place and OFF the road. Connect these new safer paths to Weston, even if it takes building a bridge over Hwy X! But make Weston pay for it! Along these said paths can be small shelters with bubblers and benches for the bikers to rest and rehydrate. We can pay for that though!	4/1/2025 10:56 PM
21	More nature paths instead of roads	4/1/2025 10:43 PM
22	No, unless you are going to actually have a long trail. Otherwise, I just ride on the road/shoulder to get a decent length ride in. And this is fine - a lot better than raising taxes!	4/1/2025 10:30 PM
23	Designated bike paths would be ideal especially when riding with young children. We rides	4/1/2025 10:24 PM

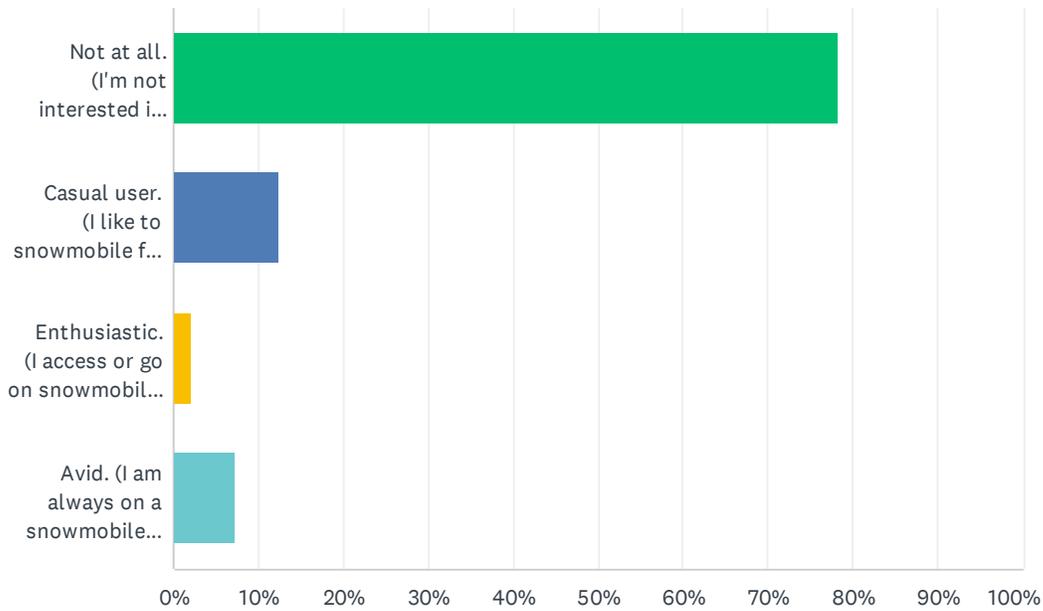
Village of Kronenwetter Outdoor Recreation Survey 2025

bikes fairly regularly in spring, summer and fall but ride on side roads/through neighborhoods due to concerns of being on main roads (Kowalski). Too much distracted driving is witnessed.

24	No. Things are good	4/1/2025 10:10 PM
25	Pleasant Dr. traffic has exploded. Traffic is too fast and heavy on this road making it dangerous to bike/walk on	3/30/2025 12:27 PM
26	Safer bike lanes/paths	3/28/2025 3:41 PM
27	Yes add a path to Weston YMCA area and to Rothschild	3/23/2025 10:30 AM
28	Add a bike lane/path on Kowalski	3/23/2025 7:15 AM
29	Safer access on County Rd X	3/21/2025 9:11 PM
30	Additional off-road bicycle paths would benefit our community. Maple Ridge Road is completely unsafe for bicyclists and pedestrians.	3/21/2025 9:06 PM
31	Would be nice to have the path on Kowalski extended past Kronenwetter Drive.	3/20/2025 7:50 PM
32	More paved or updated gravel trails throughout the village. Also more trails to connect to surround communities.	3/20/2025 6:46 PM
33	None of the above. I don't ride often, but it isn't a safety issue. I do prefer bike lanes, but not that weird cross-over bike lane where business 51 intersects the road that leads into the Cedar Creek Mall. That thing is super dangerous cyclists.	3/19/2025 11:26 PM
34	Kronenwetter is not super bike or pedestrian friendly. Even designated lanes would be appreciated. We would love to bike to the Weston Y but that would be terrifying with kids!	3/19/2025 8:41 PM
35	Yes! More paths for commuters.	3/19/2025 8:28 PM
36	Would love to see trails	3/19/2025 7:53 PM
37	Better bike lanes on roads especially busy roads	3/19/2025 7:42 PM
38	More paths needed	3/19/2025 6:50 PM
39	Kowalski road needs bike and walk path to get them off of the road that road is dangerous!	3/19/2025 6:28 PM
40	Better signage. There are limited signs. Maps throughout the community would be nice so I don't have to pull up my phone all the time. Bike paths or better markings on the roads to notify motorists of bicycles would be great. Sun position makes biking on roads from east to west direction dangerous at certain times of the day.	3/19/2025 5:00 PM
41	It would be nice to see walking or bike paths that connect the Aspirus YMCA to the Village Crossing gas station and then into Cedar Creek. All the other municipalities seem to have great walking and biking paths but Kronenwetter does not.	3/19/2025 3:24 PM
42	More bike paths	3/19/2025 2:49 PM
43	disrespect from drivers for those walking and on bikes	3/19/2025 2:37 PM
44	Add more through Village, separate path for heavy traffic routes	3/19/2025 1:45 PM
45	Need to create a trail along County X to Weston and connect to their trails	3/19/2025 1:20 PM
46	I want to know where more are!	3/19/2025 12:17 PM
47	Need bike path on CTH-X that goes from the pallets to Howland Ave intersection by the Y.	3/19/2025 12:06 PM
48	recreation only, not a way of life.	3/19/2025 11:49 AM
49	Make them off the road and not sharing them with motor vehicles	3/19/2025 10:54 AM
50	Better marked. Add more	3/19/2025 10:50 AM
51	Very concerned about the development of Pine/Pleasant with increased traffic on a popular bike route. The corners there are already very busy due to Kowalski's development growth.	3/19/2025 10:41 AM
52	I wish there was a sidewalk on Kowalski Rd.	3/19/2025 10:09 AM
53	No	3/19/2025 10:00 AM

Q11 What type of snowmobile enthusiast are you? (Choose one.)

Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all. (I'm not interested in snowmobiling at all, not even with friends.)	78.26%	108
Casual user. (I like to snowmobile for fun, but only do so occasionally, OR only on my own land.)	12.32%	17
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on snowmobile routes regularly.)	2.17%	3
Avid. (I am always on a snowmobile every chance I get - all winter long.)	7.25%	10
TOTAL		138

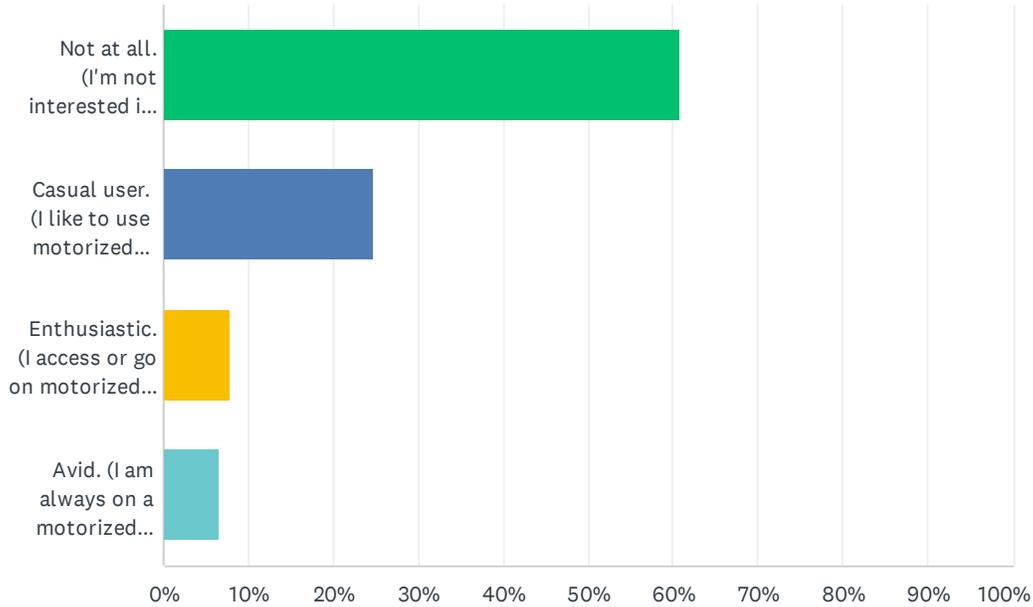
Q12 (Optional) Any improvements needed for snowmobiling in Kronenwetter?

Answered: 20 Skipped: 136

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Better access to trails. I'm an active member of urban Aires and would really like to see the trail brought back to the industrial park area. It would definitely give a boost to area businesses.	4/8/2025 9:47 AM
2	More business and gas station access. Connecting routes to trails from neighborhoods.	4/8/2025 9:04 AM
3	Do more trails by roads	4/7/2025 5:35 PM
4	Trails to be maintained and opened more	4/2/2025 3:30 PM
5	No, there is no snow anymore	4/2/2025 12:31 PM
6	No	4/2/2025 8:45 AM
7	Glad to see it available	4/2/2025 8:17 AM
8	Snowmaking machines is the only thought that comes to mind!	4/1/2025 10:56 PM
9	Should not be allowed in residential areas. Roads are not a raceway.	4/1/2025 10:30 PM
10	Nope. Too many idiots ride on yards as it is	4/1/2025 10:10 PM
11	Regular/timely grooming when trails are open. The amount of trails through Kronenwetter is good	3/30/2025 12:27 PM
12	Able to get to trail heads by snowmobile	3/23/2025 10:30 AM
13	Get the trails off of public roads.	3/21/2025 9:06 PM
14	Work with local club to help keep access and suggestions for additional trails.	3/21/2025 10:48 AM
15	Yes, more snow would be helpful—lol—	3/21/2025 9:12 AM
16	I don't think climate change is helping snowmobiling in marathon County!	3/19/2025 8:41 PM
17	Maintain and groom trails promptly to increase the chance of opening trails. Marathon county does not out importance to this at all	3/19/2025 1:45 PM
18	could make some trails to support local business', but leave it up to snomobile clubs to fund and maintain.	3/19/2025 11:49 AM
19	Unsure	3/19/2025 10:09 AM
20	Easier access/paths to trails from inside the village	3/19/2025 9:41 AM

Q13 What type of motorized vehicle (ATV / UTV / Off-Highway Motorcycle) enthusiast are you? (Choose one.)

Answered: 138 Skipped: 18



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all. (I'm not interested in motorized recreation at all, not even with friends.)	60.87%	84
Casual user. (I like to use motorized vehicles for fun, but only do so occasionally, OR only on my own land.)	24.64%	34
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on motorized routes and trails regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)	7.97%	11
Avid. (I am always on a motorized vehicle every chance I get - all year long.)	6.52%	9
TOTAL		138

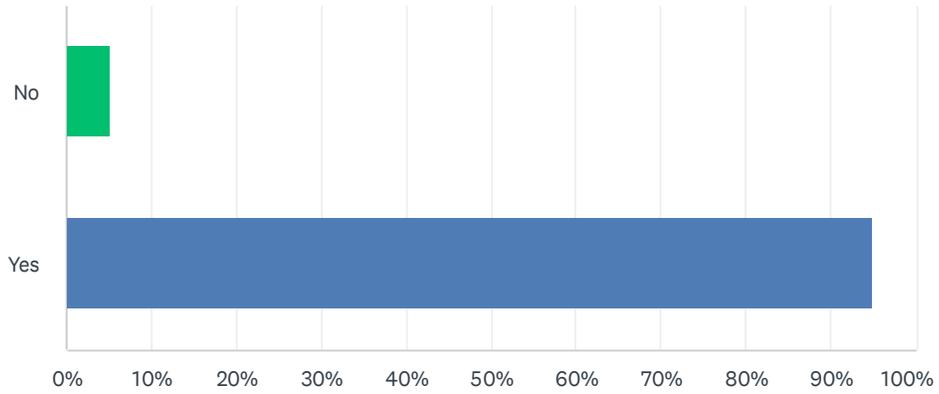
Q14 (Optional) Any improvements needed for motorized vehicle usage in Kronenwetter?

Answered: 24 Skipped: 132

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Works for me	4/9/2025 5:55 PM
2	More routes	4/7/2025 5:35 PM
3	More Off Road Paths would be great!	4/2/2025 3:30 PM
4	Gas powered vehicles are not sustainable	4/2/2025 12:31 PM
5	Deregulation is the name of the game.	4/2/2025 10:05 AM
6	Slow down follow rules	4/2/2025 8:45 AM
7	Luv the options for utvs on public roads. A lot of confusion about how to get from Kronenwetter to Mosinee	4/2/2025 8:17 AM
8	Rules about noise levels, my neighbor keeps waking us at night and regularly find his creepy self in our yard with his ATV	4/1/2025 11:27 PM
9	A legit recreational vehicle dealership!	4/1/2025 10:56 PM
10	Should not be allowed in the 'city' limits. I often hear them racing on the road. Dangerous, noisy.	4/1/2025 10:30 PM
11	Hate them. Idiots drive them all over and get in the way of traffic	4/1/2025 10:10 PM
12	Creating off-road trails	3/30/2025 12:27 PM
13	Able to operate throughout Kronenwetter Roadways	3/23/2025 10:30 AM
14	Plan to get atv in future	3/22/2025 6:45 PM
15	I strongly dislike UTV usage in neighborhoods. They are incredibly loud and the ones by us seem to have less regard for safe driving than auto drivers.	3/19/2025 8:41 PM
16	Designated trails	3/19/2025 8:31 PM
17	Kowalski needs to be improved	3/19/2025 6:28 PM
18	keep them off of the streets	3/19/2025 2:37 PM
19	Not a huge fan of it. Idiots ruin it for everyone.	3/19/2025 11:49 AM
20	Keep the atv's off the roads and monitor the age of the kids riding them	3/19/2025 10:54 AM
21	UTV need mufflers and to obey traffic laws. They are very noisy.	3/19/2025 10:41 AM
22	Unsure	3/19/2025 10:09 AM
23	None	3/19/2025 10:00 AM
24	Better enforcement of laws. Year round trails.	3/19/2025 9:41 AM

Q15 Do you live in the Village of Kronenwetter?

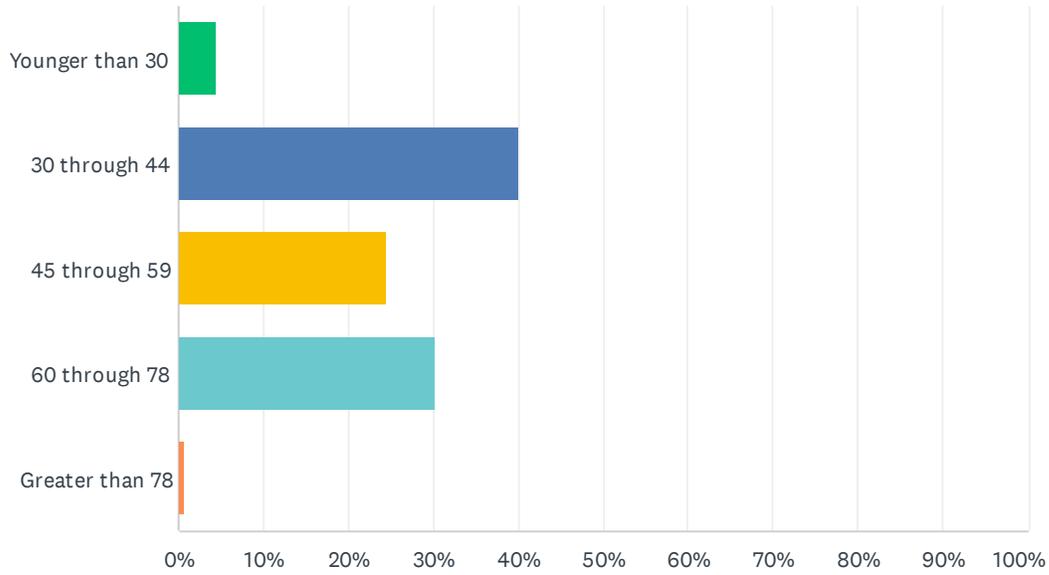
Answered: 135 Skipped: 21



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No	5.19%	7
Yes	94.81%	128
TOTAL		135

Q16 What is your age?

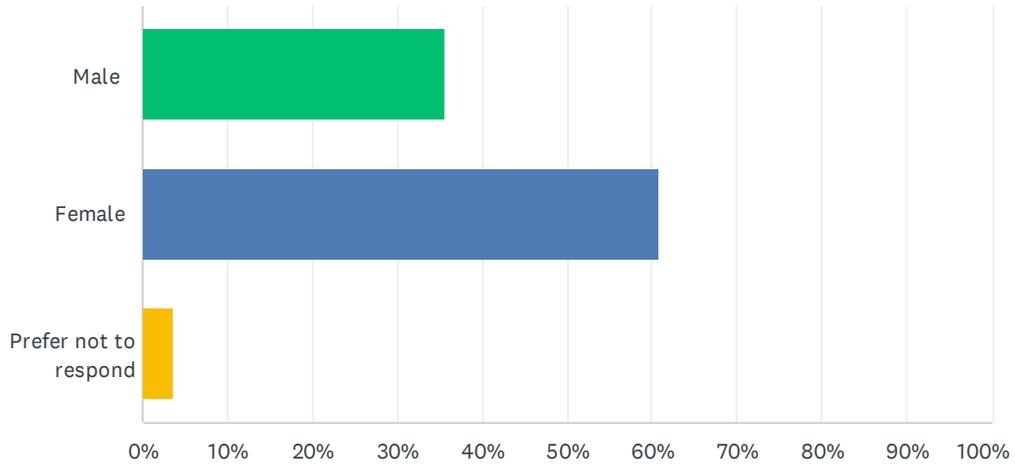
Answered: 135 Skipped: 21



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Younger than 30	4.44%	6
30 through 44	40.00%	54
45 through 59	24.44%	33
60 through 78	30.37%	41
Greater than 78	0.74%	1
TOTAL		135

Q17 What is your gender?

Answered: 135 Skipped: 21



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	35.56%	48
Female	60.74%	82
Prefer not to respond	3.70%	5
TOTAL		135

Attachment E

SCORP Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs

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

Recreation Opportunities Analysis



WESTERN SANDS REGION



6. WESTERN SANDS REGION

BACKGROUND

LANDSCAPE SETTING

The Western Sands Region is in the west-central part of the state and encompasses Adams, Chippewa, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, Marathon, Monroe, Portage and Wood counties. Outside of northern Wisconsin's abundant wilderness and water resources, the Western Sands Region has the third largest amount of public lands and water in the state. These areas include the Black River State Forest, several County Forests, Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, and the Wisconsin, Chippewa and Black Rivers. Although the region remains largely rural, it is influenced by outside tourism demands from the Chicago and Twin Cities metropolitan areas. Easy highway access and relatively cheap land prices within the region have made it a popular location for seasonal home development. The region's Non-Metro Recreation Counties, Adams and Juneau, have experienced especially high housing growth, particularly along river flowages.

In the middle of this region is the vast, remarkably flat, sandy plain that was once the bed of Glacial Lake Wisconsin. This lake, ringed by the Driftless Area to the southwest and the glacier to the north and east, was 70 to 150 feet deep and covered over 1,800 square miles. Streams and rivers draining from the glacier into the lake carried enormous loads of sand, silt, and clay that settled onto the lake bottom. The lake is believed to have drained catastrophically when the ice dam along its southern end failed. This flush of water out of the lake carved the spectacular narrow, deep-sided gorges at Wisconsin Dells. Additional striking features across the region include castellated mounds scattered across the south-central portion of this landscape. These irregular bluffs are remnants of a sandstone escarpment and the result of the steady erosional forces of wind and water slowly wearing away the softer sandstone surrounding them. There are no large, naturally occurring lakes here, although there are a number of hydroelectric dams on the Wisconsin River that create large impoundments. The sandy plain is also characterized by sandy soils, dry forests, pine and oak barrens, large wetland complexes and significant tracts of public land. The center of the region has large concentrations of county forest, as well as state and federal lands. Combined with low population density, few roads, and a high percentage of forested cover, this provides for a different set of recreational opportunities.

The north tier of this region, the productive soils and moderate climate makes this the northern extent of predominantly agricultural land use. Remaining forests here tend to occur as fragments and are often quite small. Small kettle lakes are common on the moraines. These lakes are readily accessible to population centers in the Chippewa Valley and are experiencing increasingly intensive development pressure. In Clark and western Marathon counties, very few lakes exist, and the land takes on a more rolling nature. Many small creeks and rivers flow across this area, creating a dendritic drainage system. Soils are diverse and range from sandy loam to loam and shallow silt loam. In contrast, the southwest area is highly eroded and unglaciated.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The major land use in the Western Sands Region is forest, followed by agriculture. Much of the existing forest in the central and southern portions of the region is comprised of oak, aspen and pine. Timber management is focused on pulp production, giving rise to an abundance of pine plantations. Agricultural activities in the central sands are dominated by extensive commercial cranberry and crop production through the use of center-pivot irrigation on drained soils. Due to the abundance of bogs, the region is also a hotspot for the commercial harvest of sphagnum moss. Along with the extensive dairy operations in the northern part of the region, there is ginseng production centered around Wausau. Towards the western side of the Western Sands Region, agricultural activities, namely dairy and beef production, are available on valley floors and ridge tops.

Top employment sectors of the regional economy include trade, transportation and utilities, manufacturing, education and health services, government, professional and business services and leisure and hospitality.

RECREATION USES AND PARTICIPATION

The Western Sands Region receives substantial public use for a variety of recreation activities, due largely to the amount of public land in the central forested area. The region boasts over 430,000 acres of county forest. Public forests offer opportunities for hiking and bird watching, which comprise a large portion of the recreational demand from local and out-of-town visitors. The eastern portion of the region is less densely populated than its surrounding areas and thus used heavily for hunting and fishing.

The northern part of the region has historically provided only limited public recreation opportunities. But, with the growth of the Fox Valley and several western and central Wisconsin cities, this area is under increasing pressure to meet growing recreation demands. Given the gentle topography and silt-loam soils, this landscape has great potential to provide off road biking, cross-country skiing, nature study, horseback riding, fishing, hunting and other outdoor activities. Access to the major rivers for boating and canoeing is in high demand. In the center of the region, an ample supply of trails helps foster other popular activities such as the use of all-terrain vehicles and snowmobiles. Clark and Jackson counties are especially well known for their motorized recreation opportunities.

Many shallow-water areas within large public properties offer fishing, canoeing, kayaking, waterfowl observation, and hunting opportunities. The Black River is a popular canoeing destination. Coldwater streams found throughout the region also support high quality trout fisheries and receive substantial use by anglers.

Recreation participation rates for Wisconsin residents as a whole were presented on page 14 of the Introduction. The majority of participation rates of Western Sands Region residents are consistent with the state average or within five percentage points in variation. Notable differences to the state average are shown in the box to the right.

Activities that residents of the Western Sands Region participate in at higher rates than the state average:

- Hunting – big game

Activities that residents of the Western Sands Region participate in at lower rates than the state average:

- Sailing/stand-up paddle boarding
- Downhill skiing/snowboarding
- Visiting a dog park
- Personal water craft – jet ski

EXISTING RECREATION SUPPLY IN THE WESTERN SANDS REGION

PUBLIC LANDS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

The Western Sands Region has approximately 750,000 acres of public land available for outdoor recreation. The central forested areas and large river systems accommodate a variety of recreational activities. This section briefly describes the public conservation and recreation lands in the Western Sands Region. A description of all public lands in Wisconsin is provided in Appendix 3.

a) Federal

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages just nearly 97,000 acres in the Western Sands Region. The properties are largely used for waterfowl production, forest production, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, water quality and fisheries habitat.

b) State

The Department of Natural Resources owns just over 221,000 acres and holds public access easements on approximately 13,000 acres in the Western Sands Region. State properties in the region span the range of intended recreational settings and development levels (Map B3). At one end of the spectrum, properties such as Hartman Creek and Buckhorn State Parks provide well-developed recreation settings with developed campgrounds, miles of trails, picnic areas, swim areas and boat launches. In addition, properties like the Black River State Forest also contribute to the extensive trail network for hiking, biking, ATV/UTV riding and other activities.

At the other end of the spectrum are properties like Quincy Bluff and Wetlands State Natural Area, which boast a unique mosaic landscape of wet-mesic forest, sedge meadow, pine barrens, shrub-carr and sand prairie. These types of properties can provide some limited recreation opportunities for low-impact activities such as hunting, bird watching and nature study, but their primary purpose is not necessarily to provide recreation opportunities requiring development or infrastructure.

The State Board of Commissioners of Public Land (BCPL) owns over 400 acres in the region. These lands are scattered throughout the region in tracts typically several hundred acres or smaller in size. The BCPL manages its lands primarily for forest products. Many of the BCPL lands are isolated or contain wetlands and generally have limited recreation potential.

c) County

The Western Sands Region is home to over 430,000 acres of county forest located across the region, including those in Chippewa, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, Marathon, and Wood counties. These large blocks of forest land provide a variety of benefits including forest products, fisheries and wildlife habitat, many types of outdoor recreation and water quality protection.

Most of the counties in the region manage parks that provide campgrounds, boat launches, and other types of infrastructure to support recreation.

d) Other

Many cities, villages and townships in the Western Sands Region own and manage parks, boat access sites, and other properties that provide opportunities for outdoor recreation. The Stevens Point area and City of Eau Claire each have extensive trail networks that continue to grow in urban areas. Other larger municipalities in the region are actively developing trails due to the demand in their communities. In addition, several school forests in the region are open to some forms of recreation, generally when they are not in use by school and community groups.

PRIVATE LANDS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

This section summarizes the privately-owned lands in the region that are open to the public for some types of recreation. A detailed description of private lands in Wisconsin open to the public is provided in Appendix 3.

a) Forest Legacy program easements

Approximately 12,280 acres in Adams County and another 1,300 acres in Marathon County are part of the Forest Legacy program, which is designed to identify and protect environmentally important private forestlands threatened with conversion to non-forest uses (such as subdivision for residential or commercial development). To help maintain the integrity and traditional uses of private forestlands, the Forest Legacy Program promotes the use of conservation easements.

b) Managed Forest Law (MFL) and Forest Crop Law enrolled lands

The amount of land enrolled in these forestry programs is found across the region, with the majority concentrated in Adams and Marathon Counties. Approximately 103,000 acres in the region are currently enrolled in these programs. Because these programs use 25 or 50-year contracts, the total amount enrolled changes from year to year as landowners enroll lands into the program (only the MFL program is open to enrollment) and contracts covering other lands expire.

c) Land trusts

These land trusts operate in the Western Sands Region: Ice Age Trail Alliance, North Central Conservancy Trust, The Conservation Fund, The Prairie Enthusiasts, Chippewa County Land Conservancy, West Wisconsin Land Trust, and Mississippi Valley Conservancy. These non-profit conservation organizations have protected over 1,600 acres in the region. Most of these lands are open to the public for some forms of recreation such as hunting, fishing, hiking, wildlife watching, snowshoeing and other similar activities.

d) Voluntary Public Access Program

The DNR Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program provides financial incentives to private landowners who open their property to public hunting, fishing, trapping, and wildlife observation. Funding was authorized in the 2008 and 2014 Farm Bills. 2014 funds are administered and provided by U.S. Department of Agriculture NRCS. To date, there are over 4,000 acres available in the Western Sands Region.

e) Snowmobile Trails on Private Lands

The state snowmobile trail network has been developed through the work of local clubs partnering with private landowners. Agreements with willing landowners allow trails to be located for the winter season, which enables snowmobilers to travel throughout the network. There are 3,816 miles of snowmobile trail in the Western Sands region, of which 93% (3,531 miles) on are private lands.

EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The department contacted representatives from county governments and regional organizations to gather information about the recreation opportunities available to the public across the Western Sands Region. In addition, department staff searched websites for additional data and descriptions of the recreation opportunities provided. Maps C and D show existing recreation infrastructure in the ten counties of the region.

The Western Sands Region contains a large amount of public land, largely forested. These properties provide a wide range of high-quality recreation opportunities. What follows are examples of infrastructure in the Western Sands Region that support a variety of recreation activities.

a) Black River State Forest

- 3 family campgrounds, 97 family campsites, 2 group campgrounds
- Designated swimming and picnic areas
- 34 miles of ATV, UTV and motorcycle trails
- 29 miles of biking trails
- 24 miles of groomed ski trails
- 48 miles of snowmobile trails
- Hunting and fishing opportunities

b) Buckhorn State Park

- 4 miles of trails
- 68 family campsites
- Picnic/day use areas, 300-foot swim area and boat launches
- Fishing, hunting, and trapping opportunities
- Skiing and ice fishing opportunities

c) Lake Wissota State Park

- Hiking, biking, and horseback riding trails
- 116 wooded, secluded family campsites
- Four picnic shelters, swimming beach and a boat launch
- Hunting, trapping, fishing and nature study opportunities

d) Rib Mountain State Park

- Picnic areas, amphitheater and observation tower
- Hunting and trapping opportunities
- Hiking and snowshoeing opportunities

e) George W. Mead Wildlife Area

- Trapping and migratory bird, small game and big game hunting opportunities
- Dog training and trialing areas
- Hiking, biking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing opportunities
- Bird and wildlife viewing, gathering/harvesting edibles and nature study opportunities

f) Elroy-Sparta Trail

- The first rail-to-trail in the United States – featuring three rock tunnels and five small towns
- Hiking, biking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing opportunities
- Snowmobiling trails
- Two non-reservable campgrounds

g) Jackson County Forest

- 5 campgrounds with almost 300 campsites
- Hiking, ATV, motorcycle, *snowmobile* and horse riding trails
- Scuba diving at the state’s deepest lake, Wazee Lake

h) Marathon County Forest, Nine Mile Unit

- Hiking, mountain biking, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing opportunities
- Horseback riding trails
- **Range for trap, target shooting and archery**
- **Snowmobiling opportunities**

PUBLIC INPUT ON RECREATION NEEDS IN THE WESTERN SANDS REGION

INPUT GATHERED AS PART OF THE ROA.

The department hosted four public open house meetings, in Eau Claire, Stevens Point, Onalaska, and Appleton between October 23 and November 1, 2017. These open houses were designed to both present information about the ROA and to gather public input on the types of recreation activities they pursued, what places they liked to visit (including what attributes drew them to these properties), and what additional opportunities they wished were available in the Western Sands Region.

In addition to these open houses, the department posted an online public input form to its web page. A downloadable version was also available for people who preferred to print, fill out, and send in the form. The public input period ran from October 6 to November 17, 2017. The department sent out information and press releases about the ROA project and encouraged people to share their perspectives through the online or hardcopy public input forms. Recreation groups, non-profit organizations, and others distributed links to the input form to their members.¹⁴

The department received comments in the following formats:

- 856 online public input forms
- 98 paper copies of the public input form
- 4 letters and emails

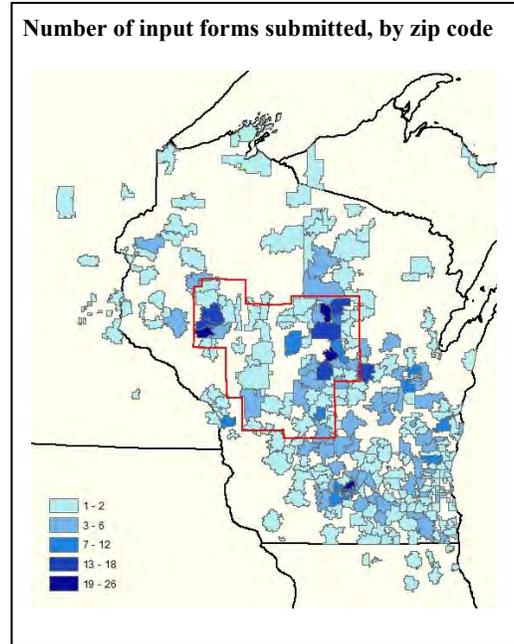
It is important for readers to keep in mind that the public input received through the ROA process is simply information gathered at one point in time, using an open-access technique. It is not a representation of what the “average” resident believes or the range of perspectives that exist.

¹⁴ The public input form was available for anyone to complete and over 900 people did so. The department’s experience is that when it provides “open access” opportunities in which anyone can participate, the people that respond tend to be those that find out about the input opportunity and to have a particular or active, interest in a specific issue; that is, they care enough about an issue to take the time to find and fill out the form or write an email or letter. The responses received are valuable in providing the department with an understanding of people’s perspectives, reasoning and breadth of viewpoints. However, because there is no “defined population” from which these responses originate, from a statistical perspective there is no way to know how the respondents compare to a larger population (for example, how the 954 respondents compare to the population of the ten-county region or the state as a whole) and therefore no way that the results can be generalized with an associated error margin to a larger population.

Respondents were asked to list the zip code of their primary residence. Of those who provided this information, the map at right shows their distribution and frequency. For the most part, the primary residence of many people who provided input is within the ten-county Western Sands Region. The map to the right depicts that comments came from the more urbanized areas surrounding Eau Claire-Chippewa Falls, Stevens Point and Wausau. There was also a fair distribution of respondents from outside the region from southern and eastern Wisconsin.

Almost 19% of respondents identified themselves as living in in Dane County. About 8% of respondents were from Marathon County and all remaining counties represented 6% or less of the whole. Of all the regions in this analysis, the Western Sands Region had the fewest total number of respondents to the questionnaire.

The department sought and received the following feedback about recreation in the Western Sands region. From central forests to the rugged southwest areas of the region, visitors will find much to explore. Proximity to urban centers combined with the large amount of public land is slowly shaping the Western Sands Region into a recreation destination.



Participation in outdoor recreation

Respondents to the public input form participate in many outdoor recreation activities. Popular activities that were selected by respondents are seen in the table at right. We can compare these results to the participation results from the recent Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) survey. The **bolded** activities in the table at right were the more popular activities that the SCORP survey indicated residents in the Western Sands Region participate. Respondents who engage in activities that are not bolded participated in this public input opportunity at a higher rate than what is reflected by the regional average. As can be seen, the activities that respondents to the ROA input form participate in resemble the results of the random sample of Western Sands Region residents generated by the SCORP survey.

Popular recreation activities in which respondents to the ROA input form participate

Bicycling – surfaced trails

Bicycling – mountain biking, single track

Camping – tent

Camping – RV/pop-up

Canoeing/kayaking

Cross-country skiing/ snowshoeing

Fishing – from a boat, canoe or kayak

Hiking, walking, running on trails

Horseback riding

Swimming

Wildlife/bird watching

Properties that people visit

There are almost 750,000 acres in public ownership in the Western Sands Region between state, federal and county lands, third highest of all the ROA regions. Of the people that submitted information through the public input opportunity, over half had walked the Ice Age Trail and 40% had visited the Black River State Forest and Rib Mountain State Park in the last three years. About one third of respondents visited Hartman Creek State Park and the Elroy Sparta State Trail. Other popular properties included Marathon and Portage County Parks, the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, and Roche-a-Cri and Buckhorn State Parks.

Factors important in determining favorite places to visit

Of the people providing input, the majority (71%) selected (1) the quality of trails as one of the top four most important factors in determining their favorite property to visit. This is expected, given that many respondents noted their participation in a variety of trail activities. In decreasing order, the next three most important factors are: (2) the desire to be in a quiet place, (3) good maps, signs or information about the property, and (4) the quality of the habitat.

Additional outdoor recreation opportunities needed

Almost 80% of respondents believe that more recreational opportunities are needed in the Western Sands Region. Of the additional opportunities desired by respondents, five of the top six choices selected were trail-related. Again, this speaks to the respondents' participation in a variety of trail activities. The opportunity that was most frequently selected as needed in the Western Sands Region was more trails for hiking, walking or running, which was selected by 36% of respondents.

The recent SCORP survey of statewide residents found a correlation between the activities that people pursue and their perspectives on what additional opportunities are needed in their home county. For many activities, participants generally believed there was a need for more opportunities. The public input received as part of the ROA showed a similar pattern in the Western Sands Region. For example, a strong majority (80+%) of people who either ride single-track mountain bikes or horses believe there is a need for more single-track mountain bike or equestrian trails, respectively, in the Western Sands Region. Additionally, many horse trail supporters also noted a need for "horse campgrounds".

A growing voice within the Western Sands Region is that of rock climbers. Rock climbing fell just short of the top ten most frequently identified recreation opportunities needed in the Western Sands region. Once again, most of those who identified themselves as climbers noted a need for legal access to climbing opportunities.

Top 10 most frequently identified recreation opportunities needed in the Western Sands Region, based on public input gathered during the ROA process

Activity	# of responses
More hiking/walking/running trails	348
More natural surface (dirt) bicycling trails	226
More rustic/quiet campgrounds (pit toilets, no electricity or generators)	218
More horseback trails	200
More paved bicycling trails	184
More trails for motorized recreation (ATVs, UTVs, off-road motorcycles, etc.)	150
More public shore access to lakes & streams	123
More developed campgrounds (electric hook-ups, flush toilets, showers)	116
More local parks and playgrounds	83
More wildlife watching decks or platforms	78

Department-managed roads and motorized access

Over 600 miles of roads exist on department properties in the Western Sands Region, most of which are either maintenance access drives. Generally, these roads are used primarily for management purposes, including primitive seasonal logging roads, natural resource management or other property service activities. About one-third (215 miles) of these roads are open to the public to drive "street-legal vehicles"—this includes cars, pick-up trucks, SUVs, motorcycles and other licensed vehicles. By state law, these roads are also open to horses, horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Many local units of government in the Western Sands Region have authorized some types of motorized recreational vehicles on designated local roads and trails, amounting to over 2,600 miles of access.

The department sought public feedback on potentially opening none, some, or all department roads that are currently open to "street-legal" vehicles in the Western Sands Region to motorized recreation vehicles.¹⁵ About 42% of people that provided responses believed that all DNR roads should remain closed to motorized recreational vehicles. Of the 51% that supported allowing at least some motorized recreational vehicles on DNR roads, almost half thought that this access should be on a subset of roads that connect larger regional motorized recreation networks. In addition, 27% of these respondents supporting opening roads thought opening should occur to provide access during the fall hunting season (Sept 1 to Dec 31).

¹⁵ For purposes of the ROA, "recreational vehicles" includes off highway vehicles, ATVs, UTVs and off highway motorcycles.

INPUT GATHERED AS PART OF THE WISCONSIN SCORP

In 2016 as part of the development of the SCORP, the department asked a random sample of Wisconsin residents to identify additional outdoor recreation opportunities needed in their home county. The most frequently identified needs statewide were:

- hiking/walking/running trails
- bicycling trails
- public shore access to lakes, rivers and streams
- public shooting ranges
- local parks and playgrounds

Respondents living in the ten counties in the Western Sands Region identified the following needs, among others, at a higher rate than the state average:

- equestrian trails
- trails for motorized recreation
- public campsites

Western Sands residents identified the following needs, among others, less frequently than the state average:

- hiking/walking/running trails
- bicycling trails
- public shooting ranges
- outdoor courts for tennis, handball, basketball

FUTURE RECREATION NEEDS IN THE WESTERN SANDS REGION

The Western Sands Region has a variety of existing opportunities for most types of outdoor recreation. The diversity of the country-side between agriculture, forest cover, wetland complexes and various water resources allows for this variety of opportunities. There are a few clusters of urban areas with a population searching for nearby places to recreate. The amount of public land available for outdoor recreation is less than regions to the north, but still sufficient to offer opportunities to recreate outdoors. The main large block of public land is in the central forested area composed of county forests, the Black River State Forest and the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge. Future recreation needs seem to be those that are more trail related, and in many cases, these needs appear to be for “loop trail” experiences on smaller public properties (1000 acres or less). There also seems to be a theme of developing access to unique natural resource areas. Being able to experience the outdoors in a variety of ways, whether it is by land or water. The growing popularity of smaller watercraft suggests that more and more people are finding ways to enjoy the water.

The department used the following sources to identify which recreation opportunities are most needed in the region:

- Public input on recreation needs submitted during the comment period (October 6 to November 17, 2017).
- Data on recreation participation and needs gathered in a 2016 survey as part of the development of the 2017-2022 SCORP.
- Data gathered in previous SCORP planning efforts.

From this information, department staff grouped the relative needs for recreation activities as high, medium or low. The groupings are as follows:

Future recreation needs in the Western Sands Region – High	Future recreation needs in the Western Sands Region - Medium	Future recreation needs in the Western Sands Region - Low
Bicycling - bicycle touring/road riding Bicycling - mountain biking/off-road biking Bird or wildlife watching Camping - developed Camping - primitive Canoeing or kayaking Cross country skiing Dog walking Fishing - lake fishing from a boat, canoe or kayak Fishing - lake fishing from shore or a pier Fishing - river fishing from a boat, canoe or kayak Fishing - stream or river fishing from shore or wading Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking Horseback riding Hunting - big game Picnicking Snowshoeing Swimming in lakes and rivers	ATV/UTV riding Dog training Dog trialing Fishing - ice fishing Four-wheel vehicle driving Gather mushrooms, berries, etc. Hunting - migratory birds Hunting - small game Hunting - turkey Motorboating (waterski/tubing, personal watercraft) Nature photography Off-highway motorcycle riding Participating in nature-based education programs Rock climbing Target shooting - firearms	Bicycling - fat tire/snow biking Dog sledding/skijoring Geocaching Horse cart driving Sailing, windsurfing, rowing, stand-up paddling Scuba diving/snorkeling Snowmobiling Target shooting - archery Trapping Visiting a beach, beach walking Whitewater rafting

OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET FUTURE RECREATION NEEDS IN THE WESTERN SANDS REGION ON DEPARTMENT-MANAGED LANDS

On behalf of Wisconsin residents, the department owns and manages properties in the Western Sands Region to meet a variety of ecological and recreation goals. Since the region has fewer large blocks of public land, many of these experiences tend to be less remote than in the regions to the north. The central forested region, however, plays an important role in meeting the demand for activities that require large land areas. Proximity to population centers makes many of the small and moderately sized department properties popular with local residents. These properties are quick and easy to get to and have good points of access.

Applying the regional needs listed above, the department evaluated the properties it manages in the Western Sands Region to identify places where it could potentially incorporate some activities or enhance existing opportunities to meet these needs. The identification of department-managed lands that appear to be “good fits” to provide different activities will be used to help focus the department’s work developing and updating property master plans. A description of opportunities to meet recreation needs in the Western Sands Region (on department-managed lands) follows.

NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL RECREATION

Non-motorized trail recreation has been and continues to be a primary outdoor activity throughout the year in the Western Sands Region. From hiking and biking in the summer to cross-country skiing in the winter, the region’s residents and visitors take advantage of the numerous opportunities that currently exist.

Participation in mountain biking has grown recently in the region and demand exists for trails suitable for a variety of skill levels. As opposed to recreational bicycle touring, where there are benefits to creating multiple connecting linkages, meeting the growing need for mountain biking and off-road biking opportunities can be created or expanded at multiple, stand-alone sites throughout the region. Mountain biking trails are constructed, narrow trails less than two feet wide.

Hiking, walking, and running on trails in the region remain very popular activities. Many opportunities currently exist on department properties throughout the region. Urban centers in the region are actively adding trails to meet the local demand in their communities. The Ice Age Trail runs through parts of the region and planning is underway to link to communities to supply services needed by through-hikers.

Horseback riding is in demand in the region and opportunities potentially exist to develop trails on department properties especially where camping is available and allowed with horses.

The following table lists current and potential future opportunities for non-motorized trail activities

Recreation Activity	Activity currently exists at the property; there are opportunities to expand this use	Activity currently exists at the property; there are only limited opportunities to expand this use	Activity currently does not exist at the property; there are opportunities to add this use	Activity currently does not exist at the property; there are only limited opportunities to add this use
Bicycling - mountain biking/off-road biking	Black River State Forest Buffalo River State Trail	Brunet Island and Lake Wissota State Parks Chippewa River, Elroy-Sparta and La Crosse River State Trails Buckhorn, Mc Millan, Mead, Meadow Valley, Sandhill and Wood County Wildlife Areas	Rib Mountain and Mill Bluff State Parks Big Rib River Fishery Area Dewey Marsh, North Bend Bottoms, South Beaver Creek and West Taylor Wildlife Areas	Buckhorn and Rocky Arbor State Parks Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area Big Creek, Plover River and Emmons Creek Fishery Areas Augusta, Buena Vista, Colburn, Dell Creek, Leola Marsh, Paul Olson and Yellow River Wildlife Areas Central Wisconsin Grassland Conservation River Area

Cooperatively Managed Trails

It should be noted that the department owns several state trails in the region. However, some of these trails are cooperatively managed by local governments, usually counties. In these partnerships, the department typically holds the land ownership while the partners develop, maintain and operate the trail. Also, the managing partner conducts planning processes to determine which recreational uses will be allowed on the property. Since use decisions are planned by the trail partners, cooperatively managed trails will not be listed below as potential “good fits” in this analysis. However, the information collected will be provided to the partners for their use in future planning efforts.

For the Western Sands Region, cooperatively managed trails include:

- Hillsboro State Trail
- Mountain-Bay State Trail
- Old Abe State Trail
- Tomorrow River State Trail

Recreation Activity	Activity currently exists at the property; there are opportunities to expand this use	Activity currently exists at the property; there are only limited opportunities to expand this use	Activity currently does not exist at the property; there are opportunities to add this use	Activity currently does not exist at the property; there are only limited opportunities to add this use
Bicycling - bicycle touring/ road riding	Black River State Forest	Brunet Island, Buckhorn, Lake Wissota, Mill Bluff, Rib Mountain and Roche-A-Cri State Parks The 400, Buffalo River, Chippewa River, Elroy-Sparta and La Crosse River State Trails Mc Millan, Mead, Meadow Valley, Sandhill and Wood County Wildlife Areas	Dewey Marsh Wildlife Area	Rocky Arbor State Park Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area Big Rib River and Big Creek Fishery Areas Augusta, Buckhorn, Buena Vista, Colburn, Dell Creek, Leola Marsh, Paul Olson, Tom Lawin and Yellow River Wildlife Areas Central Wisconsin Grassland Conservation Area
Cross-country skiing	Black River State Forest Mill Bluff, Buckhorn and Roche-A-Cri State Parks Chippewa River State Trail	Lake Wissota State Park Augusta, Dell Creek, Buckhorn, Meadow Valley, Sandhill, Tom Lawin and Wood County Wildlife Areas Quincy Bluff & Wetlands State Natural Area Dells of The Wisconsin River State Natural Area	Rib Mountain State Park Big Rib River, Big Roche-a-Cri, Duncan Creek, Elk Creek, Hay Creek, Lowes Creek, Mccann Creek, Sand Creek and Upper Neenah Fishery Areas Ten Mile Creek Streambank Protection Area Buena Vista, Dewey Marsh, Mc Millan, Mead and Paul Olson Wildlife Areas Central Wisconsin Grassland Conservation Area	Rocky Arbor State Park Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area Buffalo River State Trail Colburn, Leola Marsh and Yellow River Wildlife Areas
Horseback riding	Buckhorn, Colburn, Leola Marsh and Yellow River Wildlife Areas	Lake Wissota State Park The 400 State Trail Buena Vista Wildlife Area	Black River State Forest Rib Mountain State Park Big Rib River, Elk Creek, Mccann Creek and Sand Creek Fishery Areas Augusta, Lake Hallie, North Bend Bottoms, South Beaver Creek, Tom Lawin and West Taylor Wildlife Area	Brunet Island, Buckhorn, Mill Bluff, Roche-A-Cri and Rocky Arbor State Parks Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area Big Creek, Emmons Creek and Plover River Fishery Areas Dewey Marsh and Paul Olson Wildlife Areas Central Wisconsin Grassland Conservation Area
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking	All department properties are open to hiking, although most fishery, wildlife and natural areas do not have designated trails. Designated trails are found on state park, trail, forest, and flowage properties. Nearly all department properties have opportunities to add at least some designated hiking/ running/backpacking trails.			
Dog walking	Dog walking has similar characteristic as hiking. Dogs must be leashed on department properties except where the hunting season allows for using dogs. Nearly all department properties have opportunities to add trails designated for hiking. Properties closer to urban areas may provide better access to more people searching for dog walking opportunities.			
Snowshoeing	All department properties are open to snowshoeing, regardless if department properties have designated trails or not. Snowshoe use on groomed cross-country ski trails is usually not allowed.			

WATER RELATED RECREATION

There is fair demand for water related recreation in the Western Sands Region, including swimming, fishing and a variety of types of boating.

This region contains large rivers and several flowages created by hydroelectric dams that are popular for boating. There is also an abundance of tributary streams in the region to fish or to simply enjoy a day on the water. Although there are many existing boat launches that accommodate trailers with motorboats as well as carry-in access for canoes and kayaks, there are several opportunities for additional access sites on underserved waterways on department properties to meet regional demand.

The following table lists current and potential future opportunities for water related recreation.

Recreation Activity	
Canoeing or kayaking	<p>Although not every property with open water has formal boat access sites (or access sites on all waterbodies) many of the lakes, rivers, and larger streams on department-managed lands have some opportunities to carry in a canoe or kayak. The following properties may have the potential to add more walk-in trails to access waterbodies with canoes or kayaks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black River State Forest Big Rib River Fishery Area Big Roche-A-Cri Fishery Area Little Roche-A-Cri Fishery Area Mc Millan Wildlife Area Mead Wildlife Area North Bend Bottoms Wildlife Area Ten Mile Creek Streambank Protection Area Upper Neenah Fishery Area
Fishing - lake fishing from a boat, canoe, or kayak	<p>The department currently maintains improved boat launches throughout the region. However, there are a limited number of lakes in the region and many of those are small kettle lakes. Department properties connecting to these waterbodies either already have boat accesses or have no feasible way to create more. As such, there are few department properties that would be able to address this recreation activity. Other public land managers may be able to provide additional access. The following property may have potential to add more improved boat access sites (ramps for trailered boats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Bend Bottoms Wildlife Area
Fishing - lake fishing from shore or a pier	<p>All department lands with lakes are open to shore fishing and as such there are not significant opportunities to expand this opportunity. There are some fishing docks or piers on department lands and there are some opportunities to add new ones, particularly at those properties near cities and villages and with easy road access. The following properties may be able to provide opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chippewa River State Trail North Bend Bottoms Wildlife Area South Beaver Creek Wildlife Area

Recreation Activity	
Fishing - stream or river fishing from shore or wading	<p>All department lands with streams or rivers are open to shore fishing and as such there are not opportunities to expand this opportunity at existing properties. There may be opportunities to expand shore fishing opportunities through the acquisition of key parcels or to create disabled accessible fishing areas on the following properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black River State Forest Big Rib River Fishery Area Big Creek Fishery Area Chippewa River State Trail Emmons Creek Fishery Area North Bend Bottoms Wildlife Area Plover River Fishery Area Richard A Hemp Fishery Area Sand Creek Fishery Area South Beaver Creek Wildlife Area
Motorboating (waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)	<p>The department currently maintains improved boat launches throughout the region. However, the number of large waterbodies in the region that would be able to accommodate motorboating is limited. Department properties connecting to these waterbodies either already have boat accesses or have no feasible way to create more. As such, there are no department properties that would be able to address this recreation activity. Other public land managers may be able to provide additional access.</p>
Swimming in lakes and rivers	<p>All department properties adjacent to public waters allow swimming. Many department properties, especially state parks and forests, have beaches, changing rooms and other amenities to accommodate swimming. The following department properties may be able to either add new opportunities for swimming access or expand existing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black River State Forest North Bend Bottoms Wildlife Area

OTHER FORMS OF RECREATION

There appears to be demand for many other types of outdoor recreation in the Western Sands Region, including camping, picnicking, and big game hunting.

Camping in general is becoming more popular in this region. Being closer to urban centers, this region provides access to outdoor recreation with less time required to reach their destination. Primitive camping areas for those hiking the Ice Age Trail are in demand. Places to go for the day and picnic, or simply going for a walk to experience wildlife are also appearing to increase in popularity in the region. Local public land managers may be able to also meet the need for camping and picnicking areas.

Department properties here see a fair amount of use for hunting. There are occasions where higher hunter numbers lessen the quality of the experience, especially during the deer gun season. The blocks of county and state forest tend to see less competition.

The following table lists current and potential future opportunities for other forms of recreation.

Recreation Activity	Activity currently exists at the property; there are opportunities to expand this use	Activity currently exists at the property; there are only limited opportunities to expand this use	Activity currently does not exist at the property; there are opportunities to add this use	Activity currently does not exist at the property; there are only limited opportunities to add this use
Camping – developed	Black River State Forest	Buckhorn, Brunet Island, Lake Wissota, Mill Bluff, Roche-A-Cri and Rocky Arbor State Parks Elroy-Sparta State Trail	Chippewa River State Trail	Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area Big Rib River Fishery Area Augusta, Buena Vista, Colburn, Dewey Marsh, McMillan, Mead, Paul Olson and Tom Lawin Wildlife Areas
Camping – primitive	Black River State Forest Brunet Island State Park Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area	Buckhorn State Park Roche-A-Cri State Park Meadow Valley Wildlife Area Wood County Wildlife Area	Chippewa River State Trail State Ice Age Trail Area properties Big Rib River, Duncan Creek, Elk Creek and Mccann Creek Fishery Areas Augusta, Dell Creek, Dewey Marsh, Lawrence Creek, McMillan, Mead, North Bend Bottoms, South Beaver Creek, Tom Lawin and West Taylor Wildlife Areas	Buena Vista Colburn, Leola Marsh, Paul Olson and Yellow River Wildlife Areas Central Wisconsin Grassland Conservation Area
Picnicking	Black River State Forest Rib Mountain State Park Big Rib River Fishery Area Elroy-Sparta and La Crosse River State Trails Meadow Valley Sandhill and Wood County Wildlife Areas	Chippewa Moraine State Recreation Area Chippewa River State Trail Brunet Island, Buckhorn, Lake Wissota, Mill Bluff Rocky Arbor and Roche-A-Cri State Parks Dells of The Wisconsin River and Ohmart Wetlands State Natural Areas	Dewey Marsh, McMillan and Mead Wildlife Areas	Central Wisconsin Grassland Conservation Area Augusta, Buena Vista, Colburn, Leola Marsh, Paul Olson, Tom Lawin and Yellow River Wildlife Area
Big game hunting	Nearly all department properties are open to big game hunting, at least some part of the season. State parks and trails have special regulations pertaining to when and where hunting is allowed in designated areas on the property. Hunter walking trails are sometimes desired to reach different parts of the property, so adding trails could provide better opportunity for some hunters. In some cases, properties may be able to add parking to improve access for hunters.			
Bird and wildlife watching	All department properties are open to bird and wildlife watching. Trails are sometimes desired but not necessary. In some cases, properties may be able to add viewing platforms that would provide better vantage points from which to view wildlife. Nearly all department properties have opportunities to add at least some designated hiking trails or viewing platforms that would aide this activity.			

SUMMARY OF THE WESTERN SANDS REGION ROA

With a diversity of public conservation lands within the diverse landscape, the Western Sands Region provides outdoor recreation for those looking for a mix of developed recreation facilities. Much of what recreationists look for can all be found here—regional trail networks for various forms of trail use, large properties for migratory bird and big game hunting, state and county park properties with camping, picnic areas and hiking trails, as well as waterways for boating and canoe/kayak use.

Although the region is rich in current opportunities, many needs were expressed by residents. Topping the list of needs are: hiking, walking, and running trails, developed and rustic campgrounds, picnic and wildlife viewing areas, as well as horseback riding, bicycle touring and mountain biking trails.

The department believes there are opportunities to meet many of the desired recreational experiences on some of the properties it manages in the Western Sands Region. In general, the department believes the following property groups are well-suited to provide the identified needs in the region:

STATE PARKS, FORESTS AND RECREATION AREAS

- Hiking/walking/running loop trails of varying lengths. Properties in proximity to cities and villages likely would be most popular.
- Mountain biking trails that expand existing opportunities and create new destinations. These trails could provide single-track, constructed trails of varying difficulties (including potentially skills areas).
- Cross-country ski trails could be established and/or expanded on existing trails.
- Equestrian trails that either connect a network and/or are loop trails contained wholly in the property.
- Developed camping, including adding electrified sites to significant portions of campgrounds.
- Primitive camping to serve long-distance trail users and/or isolated sites in larger properties for wilderness-type camping for hunting, hiking and canoeing/kayaking.
- Picnic areas and wildlife viewing areas could be developed to meet the demand of day-users.
- Walk-in access to waterways for canoe/kayak users could be developed.

STATE TRAILS

- Hiking/walking/running loop trails of varying lengths.
- Cross-country ski trails could be established and/or expanded on existing trails.
- Primitive camping to enable trail users to take multi-day trips.
- Picnic areas could be developed or expanded at trailhead areas.

STATE WILDLIFE AND FISHERY AREAS

- Hiking/walking/running loop trails of varying lengths.
- Mountain biking trails that expand existing opportunities and create new destinations. These trails could provide single-track, constructed trails of varying difficulties (including potentially skills areas).
- Equestrian trails that either connect a network and/or are loop trails contained wholly in the property.
- Cross-country ski trails could be established and/or expanded on existing trails.
- Primitive camping to serve long-distance trail users and/or isolated sites in larger properties for wilderness-type camping for hunting, hiking and canoeing/kayaking.
- Picnic areas and wildlife viewing areas could be developed to meet the demand of day-users.
- Walk-in access to waterways for canoe/kayak users could be developed.

Attachment F

Water Access Property Delineator

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Potential Public Water Access Marker Designs

Which color should be used for a carry in access point R-O-W marker that is visible from the water? Brown, green, or another color? Try a color and make it uniform for all water access markers throughout Kronenwetter.



Picture Source: Bureau of Correctional Enterprises



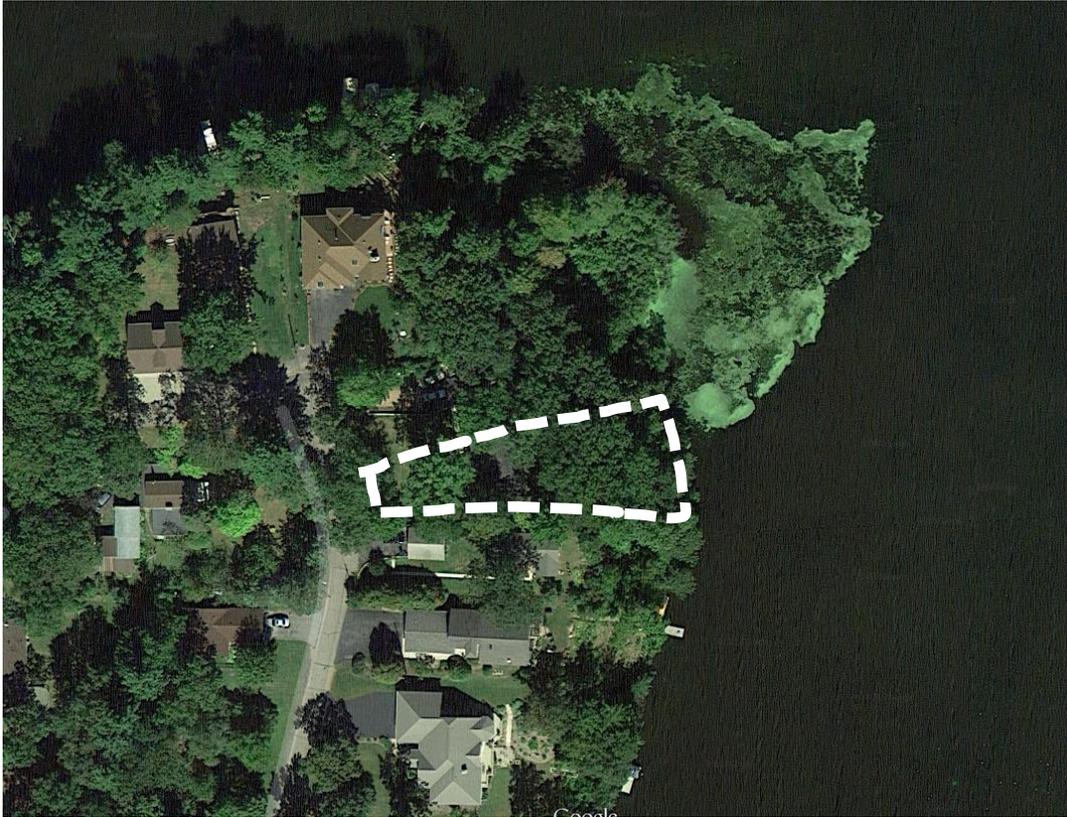
This white text box would face the water and have a white reflective strip underneath it.

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

With:
"Carry In Public Access"
"(local government's contact information)"

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

Potential Public Water Access Marker Designs



Picture Source: Google

Dashed line outlines a carry in public access land parcel.

Each corner of this parcel could have a delineator, just like state properties have a marker on each corner.

Attachment G

Wausau MPO Bicycle Network Project Recommendations

Kronenwetter's Recommendations from Wausau MPO Bike & Pedestrian Plan
2021 Revision

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Near Term Bicycle Network Project Recommendations

Project Complete	Project ID	Project Street	From Street	To Street	Facility Recommendation	Length (miles)	Stand-Alone Project Cost Estimate	Coordinated Project Cost Estimate	Primary Jurisdiction	Comments
	1	Kowalski Rd	Kronenwetter Dr	Tower Rd	Path	0.7	\$143,192	\$143,192	V. of Kronenwetter	Part of Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan
	5	Pine Rd	Tower Rd	County X	Paved shoulder	0.8	\$84,259	\$69,267	V. of Kronenwetter	Part of Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan
	107	Highway 51	Village Way	Maple Ridge Rd	Path	3.5	\$760,183	\$760,183	V. of Kronenwetter	Side path

Build Out Bicycle Network Project Recommendations

Project Complete	Project ID	Project Street	From Street	To Street	Facility Recommendation	Length (miles)	Stand-Alone Project Cost Estimate	Coordinated Project Cost Estimate	Primary Jurisdiction	Comments
	4	Tower Rd	Kowalski Rd	County XX	Path	1.0	\$215,318	\$215,318	V. of Kronenwetter	Part of Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan
	6	Martin Rd	Creek Rd	County J	Paved shoulder	4.1	\$453,145	\$372,518	V. of Kronenwetter	Part of Kronenwetter Master Non-Motorized Pedestrian Facilities Plan
	94	Kowalski Rd	Tower Rd	County X	Path	1.0	\$214,747	\$214,747	V. of Kronenwetter	

Attachment H

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

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

And from City of Baltimore

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

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

Bicycle Parking Design

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

Bicycle Rack Design

Structures that require a user-supplied locking device:

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

Bicycle Rack Location

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

To learn more about bicycle parking guidelines, visit the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals at: www.apbp.org.

These bicycle racks do NOT meet the design guidelines:

Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style Racks



These bicycle racks DO meet the design guidelines:

Inverted-U Style Racks



Angled Wave Style Racks



Freestanding Style Racks



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

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

PLACEMENT OF BICYCLE PARKING RACKS

RACK PLACEMENT

RULES:

5' from:

Fire hydrant
Crosswalk

4' from:

Loading zone
Bus stop
Bus shelter
Bus bench

Min. 2', Rec. 3' from:

Curb

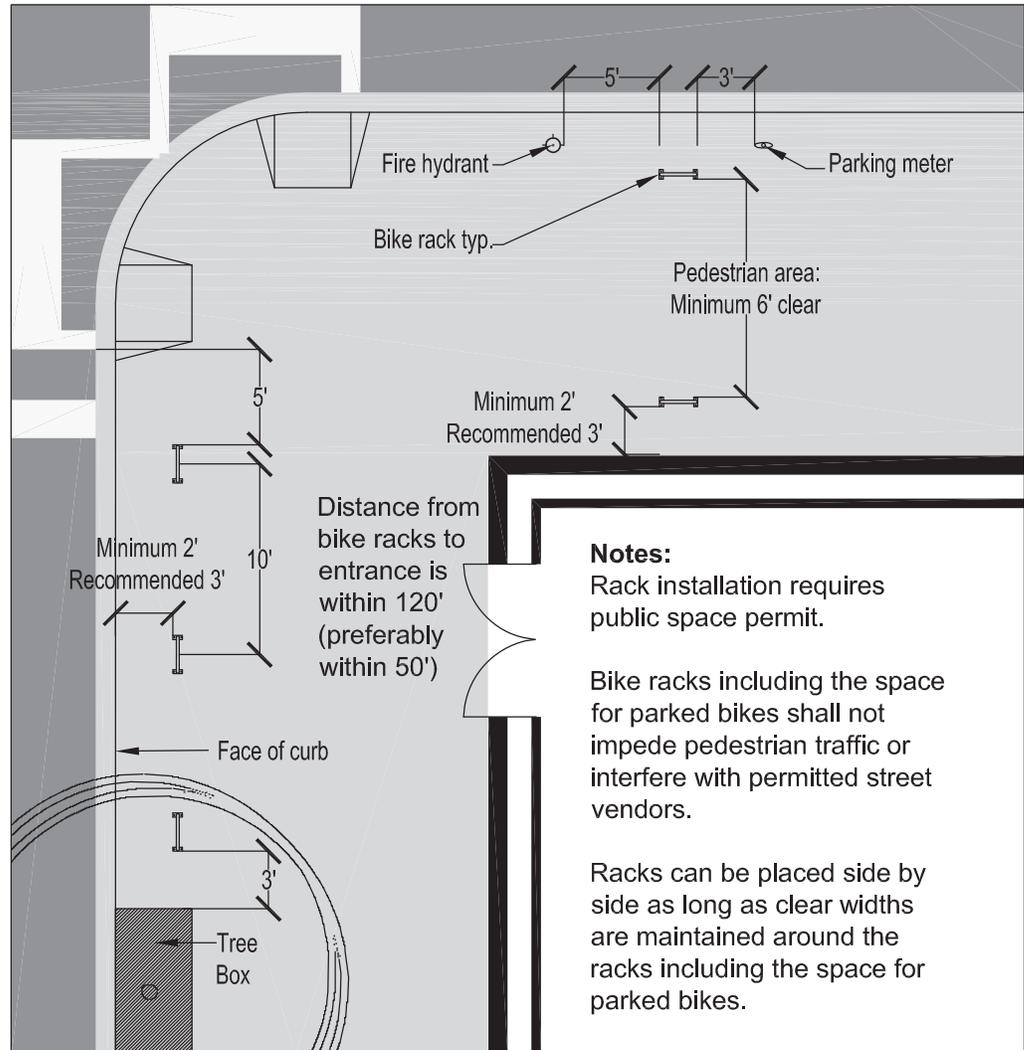
3' from:

Parking meter
Newspaper rack
US mailbox
Light pole
Sign pole
Driveway
Tree space
Trash can
Other street furniture
Other sidewalk obstructions

WALL SETBACKS

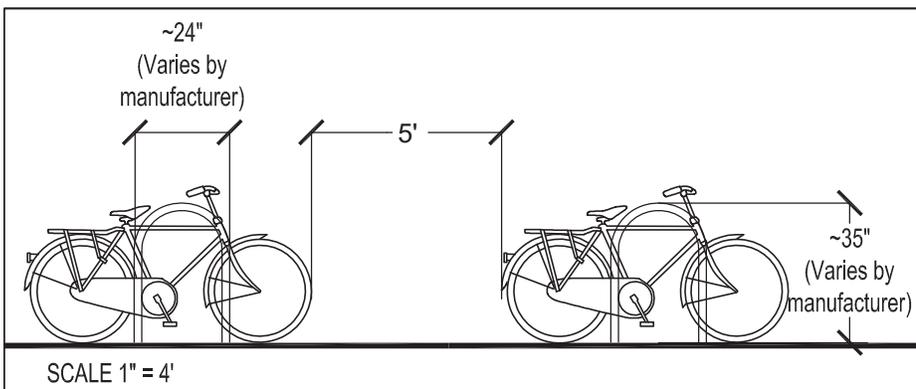
For racks set parallel to a wall:
Min. 24", Rec. 36"

For racks set perpendicular to a wall:
Min. 28", Rec. 36"



SCALE 1" = 10'

SIDE VIEW



SIDE BY SIDE RACKS:

