



# City of Tomahawk Outdoor Recreation Plan 2020-2024



## **Acknowledgements**

### City of Tomahawk Council Members

Steven E. Taskay, Mayor

Mickey Loka  
Patricia E. Haskin  
Ed Nystrom  
Jeff Kahle  
Dale Ernst

Will Garkse  
Tadd Wegener  
Steve "Ding" Bartz  
Mike Loka

### Tomahawk Parks & Recreation Commission

Jeff Kahle, Chairperson

Tim Albert  
Steve Bartz  
Chad Gauerke

Mickey Loka  
Dan Schuller  
Sue Thompson

### Staff for this plan

John Cole, Director of Public Works  
Amanda Bartz, Clerk-Treasurer  
Fred Heider, AICP, NCWRPC Planner

**September 2019**

**2020-2024**

Effective January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2024

---

This plan was prepared under the direction of the City of Tomahawk Parks and Recreation Department 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](http://www.ncwrpc.org)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CHAPTERS

1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
A. Purpose.....	1
B. Provisions For Updating Plan .....	1
C. Reference Plans.....	2
2. BACKGROUND OF TOMAHAWK.....	4
A. Introduction.....	4
B. Natural Environment .....	4
C. Demographics.....	4
D. Economic Development.....	6
3. EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES.....	7
4. OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT.....	10
A. Introduction.....	10
B. Public Participation.....	10
Informal Public Input.....	10
Summary of Survey Responses .....	10
C. Needs Driven Park Planning.....	13
1. Level Of Service.....	13
2. Park Service Areas .....	15
5. OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES.....	20
6. RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.....	21
A. Recommendations.....	21
B. Capital Improvement Program 2020-2025 .....	22
7. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES .....	23

## ATTACHMENTS

- A. Park Design and Location Criteria
- B. Facility Design Standards
- C. Federal & State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs
- D. Outdoor Recreation Online Survey Results
- E. SCORP Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs
- F. Bicycle Parking Guidelines
- G. Capital Improvement Program, 2020-2025

## MAPS

- Map 1 Existing Recreation System
- Map 2 Park Service Areas

# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

### A. PURPOSE

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

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

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

### B. PROVISIONS FOR UPDATING PLAN

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

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

Process:

1. Tomahawk Park & Recreation Committee reviews plan and takes a vote on what changes to make.
2. City Council adopts changes by resolution.
3. Those changes and a copy of the approval resolution are forwarded to the DNR's Community Financial Assistance staff in Rhinelander. Submission of the changes and resolution automatically constitutes DNR grant eligibility for those changes.

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

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



### **C. REFERENCE PLANS**

Each plan listed below affects outdoor recreation in the City of Tomahawk:

#### ***City of Tomahawk Comprehensive Plan 2017-2037***

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

The recommendation from the Tomahawk Comprehensive Plan regarding developing a citywide trail plan was added to this outdoor recreation plan.

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

This 2003 document clarifies the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) role and strategy in the provision of all types of trails. The plan identifies a series of potential trail corridors that would link existing trails, public lands, natural features, and communities. This statewide network of interconnected trails would be owned and maintained by municipalities, private entities, and partnerships of the two. Preserving transportation corridors, such as old rail lines, is specifically discussed as a very important strategy in the creation of recreational and alternative transportation corridors. Segment 18 affects the City of Tomahawk.

##### Segment 18 – Tomahawk to Wausau

From the end of the Bearskin/Hiawatha Trail in Tomahawk, this corridor would go south to Merrill. Part of State Highway 107 has wide shoulders to accommodate bicycles. When the remaining section of State Highway 107 is reconstructed, wide shoulders will be included.

##### Segment 69 – Tomahawk to Crandon

This abandoned corridor would link these two communities via an off-road connector. (NCWRPC Note: Trail "dead ends" at US Highway 51. There is no underpass.)

#### ***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.

The Hiawatha Trail is the primary designated bike route in Tomahawk. Other routes for Tomahawk are part of an on-road countywide loop that passes through Tomahawk from the south on State Highway 107, then continues north and east through the City on State Highway 86, and leaves Tomahawk by traveling east on County Highway D. Additional routes are shown on a map in Appendix 1 (not in Tomahawk ORP) titled: Existing & Recommended Network for Lincoln County.

**Note:** Local review of recommended routes should occur before installing signs.

### **Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023**

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

This SCORP lays out five overarching goals for outdoor recreation:

1. Boost participation in outdoor recreation.
  2. Grow partnerships.
  3. Provide high-quality experiences.
  4. Improve data to enhance visitor experiences and benefits.
  5. Enhance funding and financial stability.
- Park design and location criteria from SCORP are described in **Attachment B**.
  - SCORP identified outdoor recreation needs are in **Attachment E**.

### **Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056**

This report is a comprehensive inventory of the special places that will be critical to meet future conservation and outdoor recreation needs for the next fifty years. Some of the questions asked to guide creation of this report were: Which lands and waters remain unprotected that will be critical for conserving our plants and animals and their habitats? What gaps exist now (and will likely emerge in the future) in providing abundant and satisfying outdoor recreation? How can we most effectively build upon the state's existing investment in protected lands to fill conservation and recreation gaps? What special places will our children and grandchildren wish we had protected? The study focused on identifying what of our state or regionally significant green infrastructure remains to be protected. These Land Legacy Areas are shown on MAP 1.

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

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

#### **SO Somo River**

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

This river complex comprises the Big Somo and Little Somo Rivers, along with the Hay Creek. All eventually flow into Lake Mohawksin at Tomahawk. These good quality streams harbor trout in their headwaters and the watersheds are wooded and quite wild. Numerous riffles and rapids exist in the rivers and help support a variety of aquatic life. Protection of the river corridor could connect several County Forest properties.

## **Chapter 2**

# **BACKGROUND OF TOMAHAWK**

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

This section describes the natural environment and the demographics that make up the City of Tomahawk. This information is essential in determining the potential as well as the limitations of an area for recreation development. Recreation planners use this kind of data to determine which resources to develop and which resources to protect or preserve.

The City of Tomahawk is located in north-central Lincoln County with a 2008 population estimate of 3,829 people.

### **B. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

The city is located at the confluence of the Somo, Tomahawk, and Wisconsin Rivers, where they join to form Lake Mohawksin. Wetlands exist throughout the city, and ridge that is actively mined, runs east-west through the city.

The city is classified in the continental climate type. Winters are cold, and summers are short and fairly warm. The short frost-free period in summer limits the production of crops to forage, small grain, and adapted vegetables. Precipitation is fairly well distributed throughout the year, reaching a peak in summer. Snow covers the ground during much of the period from late fall through early spring. The soils occasionally freeze to a depth of several feet when very cold temperatures occur before the ground is appreciably covered with snow. The soils usually freeze to a depth ranging from the top few inches to about a foot.

The natural environment features are described and mapped in Chapter 2 of the Tomahawk Comprehensive Plan 2006 (not part of this plan).

### **C. DEMOGRAPHICS**

In 2015, about 3,265 people lived in the City, which is a 132 person decrease in population since 2010. See Table 1.

According to WDOA's Demographic Services Center, Lincoln County's population growth rate was not comparable to the rate in Wisconsin as a whole. For example, Lincoln County and Wisconsin are not similar in their components of change, natural population change, and net migration. Natural population changes (the difference between births and deaths) accounted for about a 1.8% decrease in Lincoln County's population, while accounting for a 2.3% increase for the State. Net migration (the difference of residents moving in and out of Lincoln County) accounted for about a 2.2% increase in population, as opposed to accounting for a -0.03% decrease in the State as a whole. (WDOA)



**Table 1: Population**

Minor Civil Division	2010	2015	2010-2015 Net Change	2010-2015 Proportional Change
City of Tomahawk	3,397	3,265	-132	-3.9%
Lincoln County	28,743	28,415	-328	-1.1%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,753,324	66,338	1.2%

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

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

In 2010, Tomahawk's Census population was 3,397. Projections in Table 2 from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's (WDOA) Demographic Services Center show Tomahawk losing 145 people (-4.4%) from 2015-2040.

**Table 2: Tomahawk Population Projections**

2010 Census	2015 Projections	2020 Projections	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2035 Projections	2040 Projections
3,397	3,265	3,295	3,355	3,370	3,305	3,120

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

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

Table 3 shows that Tomahawk has a slightly higher percentage of residents under 17 years old than Lincoln County and a lower percentage than the State. Tomahawk's midrange percentage is 4.2 percentage points lower than the County percentage, and Tomahawk's senior population is about 4 percentage points more than the County.

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

	City of Tomahawk	Lincoln County	Wisconsin
17 and Younger	688 (20.8%)	5,719 (20.2%)	1,309,323 (22.8%)
18 to 65 years old	1,858 (56.1%)	17,067 (60.3%)	3,584,597 (62.4%)
65 and older	763 (23.1%)	5,500 (19.4%)	848,197 (14.8%)
Total Population	3,309	28,286	5,742,117
Median Age	46.8	46.1	39.2

Source: 2015 ACS, U.S. Census.

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

In 2017, Tomahawk had a 58.0% labor force participation rate, and about 3.4% unemployment (2017 ACS, U.S. Census).

The City's median household income in 2017 was \$39,194, and the per capita income was \$23,426 (2017 ACS, U.S. Census).

The average wage in 2017 for all workers in Lincoln County was \$41,894, which is 91% of Wisconsin's average. (OEA, WDWD)

Of the 1,414 workers who lived in Tomahawk in 2017, 84.1 percent drove alone to work, 7.0 percent carpooled, 4.9 percent walked, 0.9 percent took other means, and 2.8 percent worked at home. The mean travel time to work was 20.0 minutes.

At the Lincoln County level, the Manufacturing; Trade, Transportation, & Utilities; and Education & Health Services sectors have the largest share of jobs. Together, these sectors accounted for over 50 percent of jobs in Lincoln County for 2016. From 2015 to 2016, the Construction sector saw the greatest percent increase with a gain of 27 jobs, a 6.4 percent increase. The Professional & Business Services sector saw the largest decrease at 40 jobs, an 8.5 percent decrease. Lincoln County lost a total of 2 jobs. (OEA, WDWD)

Employment across all industries in Lincoln County is expected to grow by 6% between 2014 and 2024, or almost 13,000 workers. This projection only forecasts levels of filled positions rather than potential demand. This further illustrates the issues associated with the aging population; while growth in the labor force is slowing, and in some counties even declining, job growth is expected to continue. So while businesses are already having difficulty filling the job openings vacated by retirees, increasing difficulty will be felt filling new openings as well. This could even constrain job growth; if openings businesses already have can't be filled, businesses may not find enough employees to fill newly created positions, even if enough demand in the market exists to expand. (OEA, WDWD)

## Chapter 3

# EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The City of Tomahawk maintains a park system that consists of about 173 acres. This acreage does not include trails. Public schools also have playgrounds that are generally open to the public after school hours. See **Map 1** for all parks and trails.

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

### **Linear Parks**

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

**Water Trails** – A water trail is a network of access points, resting places, and attractions for users of water craft on lakes and rivers. Many of the surface waters in Tomahawk are available to canoe on. Portages have been established to get around the Jersey and Kings dams. All navigable water is available to canoe on. There are 4 public water access points within the Tomahawk area, and shown on MAP 1.

**Snowmobile Trails** – Lincoln County has approximately 305 miles of designated snowmobile trails that are part of the State snowmobile aid program, along with approximately 100 miles of club trails. About 196 miles of these snowmobile trails are also winter ATV trails. These trails pass through Tomahawk on non-permanent easements.

**Hiawatha State Trail:** The 6-mile Hiawatha trail follows the same rail bed as the Bearskin trail, and travels north from Tomahawk to Heafford Junction.

### **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.)*

Each listing with a **bold title** represents a park available to the public. Listings with *italic titles* represent park like facilities at schools that may be available after school hours.

**Memorial Park:** This 4 acre park has a fishing pier, informal play area, picnic area, restrooms, playground, shelter and volleyball courts. Also at the park is a memorial to America's war veterans.

**Frenchtown Park:** This 3 acre park has informal play area, playground, picnic area, softball field, and tennis court.

**Frenchtown Beach:** This ¾-acre park located on Lake Mohawksin, south of Bradley Park. The park has a basketball court, fishing area, informal play area, picnic area, and swimming beach.

**Jersey City Park:** This ¾-acre park on Murphy Ave has a fishing area, informal play area, picnic area, and a swimming beach.

**Washington Square:** This 1.8 acre park in downtown is the site of the Tomahawk Historical Museum. The park has a basketball court, informal play area, picnic area, playground, shelter and restroom facility.

*Sunset Boulevard (Squaw Point):* This 6 acre parcel along Kings Dr. by the school complex is **undeveloped land**.

*St. Mary's Catholic Grade School (K-8) –* A ½ acre playground exists at this private school, which is located just east of downtown Tomahawk. This private facility may be 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.)

**Pride Park:** This 7 acre park has basketball courts, ice rink, informal play area, picnic area, playground, restrooms, skateboarding/rollerblade facility, and Tyler Kahle Field (a fee-use facility described in Special Use Areas below).

#### **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.)

**Bradley Park:** This 110 area park is located in the southwest corner of the city on Lake Mohawksin. It has a number of amenities for winter and summer activities: biking trails, boat access, fishing areas, hiking trails, informal play area, nature trails,

picnic area, playground, restrooms, a picnic shelter and an enclosed shelter, snowmobile trails, cross country ski trails, and a swimming beach.

**SARA Park:** This 26 acre park is located on Lake Mohawksin. It has biking trails, boat access, fishing area, indoor ice rink, playground, picnic area, restrooms, softball field, swimming beach, dog park, volleyball courts, and 10 open air camping pads. Banquet and exhibition building is also present.

*Tomahawk School Complex* has 40 acres of outdoor recreational facilities located in the northeast area of the City. There is a football field and track, a baseball field, 3 softball fields, an elementary playground (K-3<sup>rd</sup> grade) with playground equipment and 3 basketball play areas, and a 4-6<sup>th</sup> grade playground with playground equipment and 3 additional basketball play areas.

### **Special Use Areas**

***Special Use Areas:*** 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. Various functions include special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sport, community gatherings, and numerous other recreational programs and activities. (See Attachment A.)

**Kwahomot Water Ski Park:** This 2 acre facility has boat access, restrooms, bleachers for viewing the ski shows, concession stand, and a swimming beach.

*Box Factory Island:* This 12 acre island near SARA Park is **undeveloped**.

**Tyler Kahle Field:** This baseball field in Pride Park is a fee-use facility maintained exclusively by the Friends of Pride Park. Anyone may rent the field.

## **Chapter 4**

# **OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

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

### **B. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

#### **Informal Public Input**

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

#### **Summary of Survey Responses**

*Below is an overview of the outdoor recreation survey that was created for this ORP. See **Attachment D** for additional results.*

The City of Tomahawk advertised the online survey as a post on their Facebook page in the fall of 2018. NCWRPC also made the survey link available on a website page created for the ORP.

We received 175 responses to the Survey. This survey was sent out for customer feedback and is not statistically significant. Listening to the public's thoughts gives valuable perspectives for use in developing this outdoor recreation plan. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller response groups.

About 76% of respondents live in the City of Tomahawk or have a summer home in the City; and 25 people marked what zip code they live at, which were mostly close zip codes to Tomahawk. Most areas of the City were represented with about 49% of all respondents picking a ward that they lived in (see graphic below).

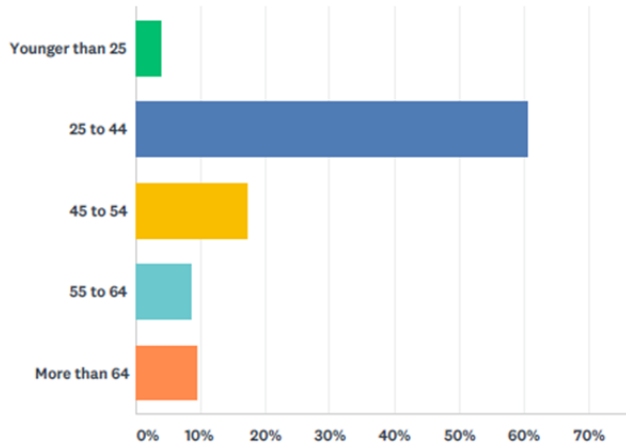
Through an IP address analysis of who took the survey it appears that 3 IP addresses are at least duplicated, which could mean that a husband and wife both took the survey. All of those duplicate IP addresses did not have the same answers, so it appears that nobody "stuffed the ballot box."

A majority of the respondents were female (59% female, 14% male, 27% did not answer). Respondents came from all age groups, with a strong showing of about 60% in the 25 to 44 age group.



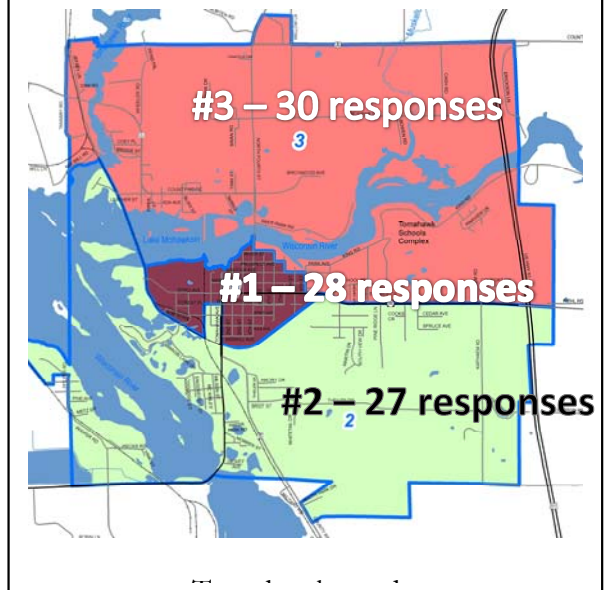
### Q21 What is your age?

Answered: 127 Skipped: 48



### Q24 Where do you live?

89 people did not answer the question.  
86 respondents noted which ward they live in:



### **Key Findings of the ORP Survey:**

- The most frequent outdoor recreational activities respondents participated in:

1. Walking/hiking	78% of responses
2. Events / Festivals / Fairs	75% of responses
3. Boating	69% of responses
4. Swimming	69% of responses
5. Fishing	65% of responses
6. Canoeing / Kayaking	58% of responses
7. Playground Usage	55% of responses

- **Q2 – What potential outdoor recreational opportunities should be developed in Tomahawk?**

- |                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Splash pad                    | 40 responses |
| 2. Bike trails                   | 15 responses |
| 3. Activities/festivals in parks | 17 responses |
| 4. Hiking/walking trails         | 12 responses |

**Questions 3 through 5 are for specific city parks.**

***How often do you use each park?***

***Rate your satisfaction with each park.***

***Rate your satisfaction with each park facility.***

- Each Committee member received the full 64 page summary, which is also available here: <http://www.ncwrpc.org/lincoln/tomahawk/orp/>

**Q6 What improvements are needed at City of Tomahawk parks?**

74 people provided sentences and paragraphs worth of improvements.

- Each Committee member received the full 64 page summary, which is also available here: <http://www.ncwrpc.org/lincoln/tomahawk/orp/>

## C. NEEDS DRIVEN PARK PLANNING

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

### **Park and Recreation Designs**

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

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

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

Universal accessibility is making facilities (i.e. tables, drinking fountains, and restrooms) accessible to people with limited mobility. Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards are followed when purchasing or modifying facilities for universal accessibility. Each park description starting on page 7 lists specific park facilities. If changes to park facilities are necessary to make them ADA compliant, then they will be listed as recommended improvements by park in Chapter 6 under CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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

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

#### **Park Acreage**

The size of a park is determined by three criteria:

1. Physical geography. Does the site have steep hills, woodlands, or wetlands? Such natural features are useful for exploration, conservation, aesthetic buffers, and unprogrammed lands.
2. Park facilities. What activities are allowed or will be allowed? How much land is needed for each use? This is determined by applying the park Level of Service (LOS)

to lands where the village is growing. If a community is not growing in population, then the LOS does not change, but different uses may become desired over time, so facilities will need replacement.

3. Unprogrammed buffers. How much land within the park is needed to separate different uses or future expansion? The amount of land needed to separate uses varies by what combination of uses exist, and recreation professionals can provide the best review per each park. Future expansion, if any, is shown where the community may have placed future parks on the *Official Map* [developed under Sec 62.23(6)(b) Wis. Stats.] and on the *Future Land Use Map* in the *Comprehensive Plan* [developed under Sec 66.1001 Wis. Stats.].

Park acreage in **Table 4** shows how Tomahawk's park system compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. The average park sizes for Tomahawk follow the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification.

**Parks used in Table 4:**

For “mini” parks – Memorial, Frenchtown, Frenchtown Beach, Washington Square, and Sunset Boulevard;

For “neighborhood” parks – Jersey City, and Pride; and

For “community” parks – Bradley, SARA, and School Complex rec fields.

<b>Table 4</b>		<b>Park Sizes, 2018</b>
<b>Classification</b>	<b>SCORP Recommendation</b>	<b>Tomahawk's average park size</b>
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	2.7 acres
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	7 acres
Community	More than 25 acres	58.7 acres

Source: WDNR, & NCWRPC

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

In **Table 5**, school facilities were also used as part of Tomahawk's Level Of Service.

Tomahawk's Census populations were 3,397 in 2010, and 3,265 in 2015. The Wisconsin Department of Administration is projecting that Tomahawk's population will increase to 3,295 by 2020, and a projected increase to 3,355 by 2025.

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

<b>Table 5</b>		<b>Level Of Service</b>				
<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>Projected 2025</b>	
	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>
Mini	16.3	4.8	16.3	4.99	16.3	4.9
Neighborhood	7	2.1	7	2.1	7	2.1
Community	176	51.8	176	53.9	176	52.5
Total	199.3	<b>58.7</b>	199.3	<b>61</b>	199.3	<b>59.5</b>

Source: NCWRPC

Tomahawk had a citywide Level Of Service (LOS) of 61 in 2015. The LOS increased from 2010 to 2015 due to a decrease in population.

TABLE 5 shows that Tomahawk's LOS is projected to decrease from 61 in 2015 to 59.5 in 2025 assuming that a projected population increase will occur and the park acreage remains constant.

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

## 2. Park Service Areas

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

Any neighborhood parks or community parks that include a playground will be identified on Map 2 with both their original classification and mini park service area.

Map 2 shows:

- **Mini park service area:** ½-mile radius;
  - Any park or school with a playground fits this category.
- **Neighborhood park service area:** 1 mile radius;
  - The School Complex recreation fields serves as a neighborhood park, but also serves the whole community. Jersey City Park does not have a playground, therefore it will not qualify as a mini park on Map 2.

## **Results**

Any housing in Tomahawk that is not listed below consists of large rural lots that will only be served by driving to the park of their choice.

Residential areas that are not served by mini parks (*See Map 2*):

- A. Less than 10 homes on the east end of Deer Park Rd. are just beyond the service area of Memorial Park.

**Recommendation:** No change. These residents are just beyond the nominal service area, so they will need to walk or bike a bit further.

- B. About 8 houses on Birchwood Avenue are just beyond the service area of Memorial Park.

**Recommendation:** No change. These residents are just beyond the nominal service area, so they will need to walk or bike a bit further.

- C. All of the housing north of the Wisconsin River, east of the Tomahawk River, and west of generally the Hiawatha State Trail are not served by mini parks, and most of the area is not served by neighborhood parks either. Two mobile home parks with about 45 homes combined in them, along with about 70 additional homes exist in this area.

### **Recommendations:**

Both Option #1 and Option #2 include asking the County to provide paved 5-foot shoulders on CTH CC from Coey Lane to Bronstead Avenue.

#### **Option #1**

Consider expanding Jersey City Park's existing 0.75-acre parcel to include areas for an open play field and a playground.

- Vacating the western half of Murphy Ave would provide about 1/3-acre to the park.

#### **Option #2**

Consider expanding Jersey City Park into a neighborhood park of at least 5 acres to provide space for a tennis court or informal ball field in addition to mini park features.

- D. About 40 houses west of the Tomahawk River and north of the Wisconsin River are not served by any mini or neighborhood park.

### **Recommendations:**

D1. Consider expanding Jersey City Park's existing 0.75-acre parcel to include areas for an open play field and a playground.

D2. Also consider providing access to Jersey City Park by asking the County to widen the CTH CC bridge deck to accommodate 5-foot wide shoulders on both sides of the bridge, and provide paved 5-foot wide shoulders on CTH CC from about Jersey Lane to about Coey Lane.



- E. The southwest corner of Tomahawk, southwest of the Wisconsin River, has about 35 houses that are beyond the service area of any mini or neighborhood park.

**Recommendation:** Consider creating a mini park to cover this neighborhood.

- F. About 75 homes south of Somo Ave, along the roads of Cedar Ave, Spruce Ave, Cooks Cr, Chandler St, Pine Ridge Ln, and Martin Ln are all un-served by a mini park.

**Recommendation:** Consider creating a mini park to cover this neighborhood, and consider installing a sidewalk on the south side of STH 86 between Voerman St and Charlotte St to connect this neighborhood to the potential park.

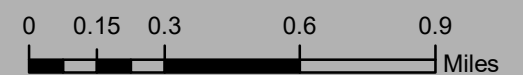
Map 1  
Parks & Trails  
City of Tomahawk  
Lincoln County, WI

- City Limits
- US & State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Trail Corridor
- Existing Bike Trails (Not Signed)
- Proposed Bike & Walk Trails
- Hiawatha State Trail
- Snowmobile & Winter ATV Trails
- Boat Launch
- Library
- Schools
- Dams
- Park & School Areas
- Water

Number	Name
1	Jersey City Park
2	Box Factory Island
3	Kwahomot Water Ski Park
4	SARA Park
5	Memorial Park
6	Washington Square Park
7	Pride Park
8	Sunset Boulevard Park
9	Tomahawk Sports Complex
10	Bradley Park
11	Frenchtown Park
12	Frenchtown Beach

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, C. Tomahawk

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



North Central  
Wisconsin Regional  
Planning Commission

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403  
715-849-5510 - [staff@ncwrpc.org](mailto:staff@ncwrpc.org) - [www.ncwrpc.org](http://www.ncwrpc.org)

# Map 2 Park Service Areas

City of Tomahawk  
Lincoln County, WI

- City Limits

US & State Highways

County Highways

Local Roads

Private / Other

Railroad

Trail Corridor

Hiawatha State Trail

Boat Launch

Library

Schools

Dams
- Mini Park  
0.5 mile service area

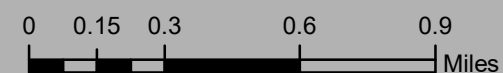
Mini Park  
No Playground  
0.5 mile service area

Neighborhood Park  
1 mile service area

Un-Served Residential

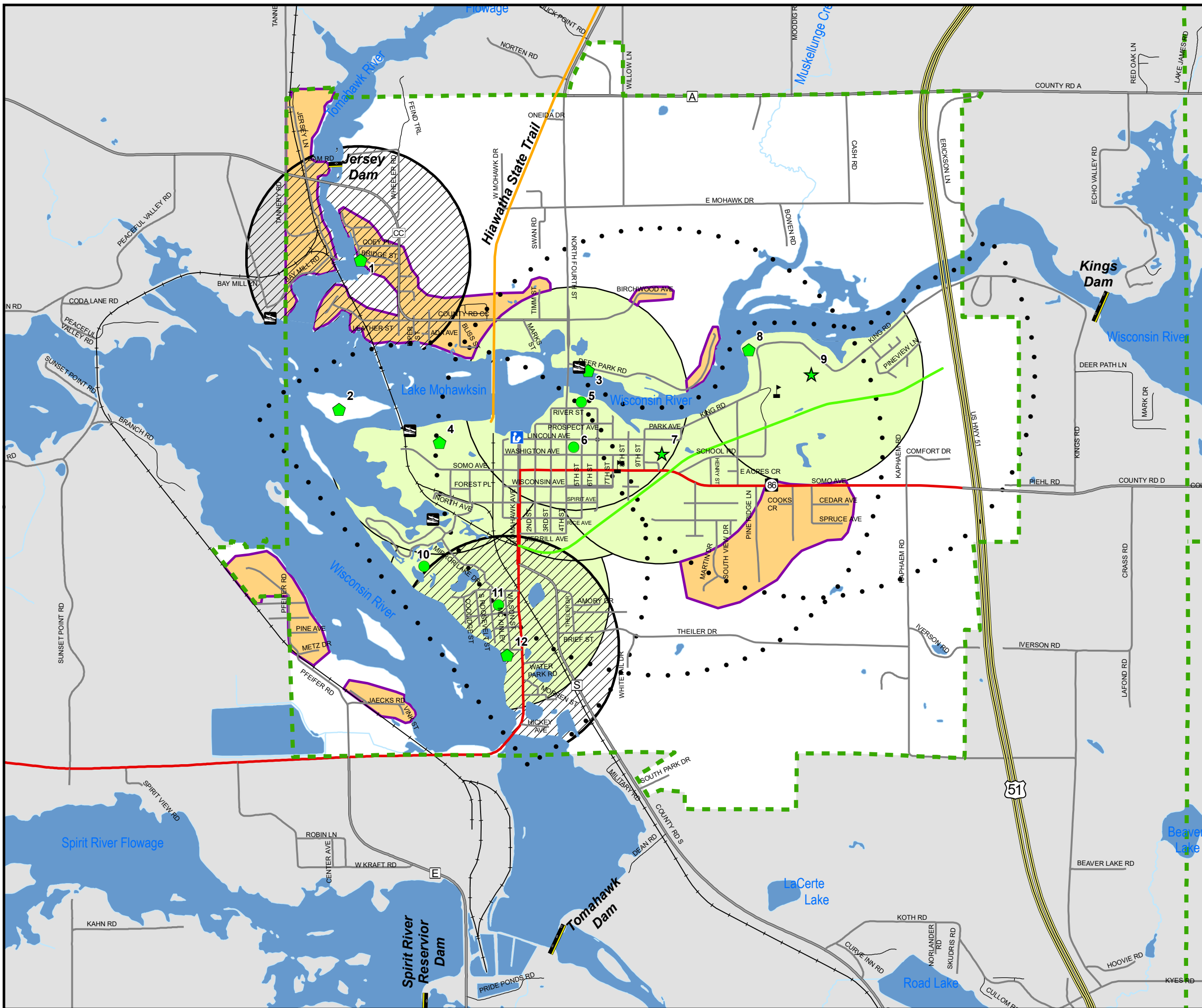
Number	Name
1	Jersey City Park
2	Box Factory Island
3	Kwahomot Water Ski Park
4	SARA Park
5	Memorial Park
6	Washington Square Park
7	Pride Park
8	Sunset Boulevard Park
9	Tomahawk Sports Complex
10	Bradley Park
11	Frenchtown Park
12	Frenchtown Beach

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, C. Tomahawk, Lincoln Co.  
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



North Central  
Wisconsin Regional  
Planning Commission

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403  
715-849-5510 - [staff@ncwrpc.org](mailto:staff@ncwrpc.org) - [www.ncwrpc.org](http://www.ncwrpc.org)



## **Chapter 5**

### **OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

The development of an efficient outdoor recreation plan depends upon establishing specific recreation and open-space goals and objectives from public participation. These goals and objectives will provide general direction to the City of Tomahawk staff for outdoor recreation purposes over the next 5 years.

Goals are not listed in priority order:

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

Objectives:

1. Continue upgrading facilities to reasonably accommodate the elderly and disabled.
2. Upgrade existing features in each park (see Capital Improvements page 22).
3. Create new parks per the Park Service Area recommendations (page 16 & 17).

#### **Goal 2 – Provide additional water recreation.**

Objectives:

1. Establish a splash pad in a prominent park location.
2. Establish a swimming area in one of the rivers/lakes.

#### **Goal 3 – Improve walking and bicycling opportunities in Tomahawk.**

Objectives:

1. Create a plan for creating a walking & biking trail system to connect all existing trails.
2. Improve the surface on most existing trails.
3. Consider making all roads classified as *collector* or *arterial*, pedestrian and bicycle friendly.
4. Recommend bicycle parking at all employers and parks, and suggest basic bike rack specifications that allow a U-lock to be used and hold up the bike while locked (see **Attachment F**).
5. Continue extending sidewalks to new residential, commercial, and industrial developments.
6. Begin a Safe Routes To School effort to design safe routes and encourage school children to walk or bike safely throughout the City.

## **Chapter 6**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**

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

#### **A. RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. Map 2 illustrates how well the City of Tomahawk's parks serve the various residential areas in the City. Six residential areas in Tomahawk are not served by parks, because they are farther than ½ mile away from the nearest playground. See page 16 "Results" for more analysis.

##### **Recommendation:**

- a. Consider reserving parkland per page 16 & 17 "Results" onto the Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Map, and on an Official Map (developed under Sec 62.23(6)(b) Wis. Stats.) to make sure buildings are not built where parks are desired.
- b. After potential parks are mapped, then in subsequent years, budget to purchase that land for new or expanded parks.

**Recommendation:** Any multi-family housing or 1/3-acre or smaller lot sized residential subdivision that is developed in Tomahawk outside of the mini park services areas shown on Map 2 should also have a mini park planned as part of that development.

##### **Walking Trails**

The City of Tomahawk's 2017 Comprehensive Plan identifies the following needs within the community:

##### **Recommendations:**

- Create a walking trail between the library and SARA Park.
- Consider trail extensions as part of new developments.

##### **Develop a citywide trail plan**

This recommendation came from the City Comprehensive Plan, 2017. A potential bike & pedestrian plan would improve upon the City's efforts to establish a city-wide bike trail in 2020-2021.

**Recommendation:** Develop a trail plan for the City that accommodates hiking, biking, as well as motorized activities while minimizing conflict between users, including a waterfront trail connection between Veterans Memorial Park and Bradley Park.

## **B. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 2020-2025**

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

Projects listed below are subject to receiving City budgetary approval or private group fundraising. All listed projects may not be completed over the next 5-years.

**See Attachment G** for the list of proposed capital improvements with costs by year.



## Chapter 7

### IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

#### Public Access to Waterways

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

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

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

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

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

#### Park Dedication

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

#### Conservation Subdivisions

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

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

#### Use of Easements

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

#### Leases

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

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

#### Historic Sites

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

#### Program Costs

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

#### Capital Improvements

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

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

#### Monetary Aid Programs

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

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

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

Community Services Specialist  
Rhineland Service Center  
107 Sutliff Ave  
Rhineland, WI 54501

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

#### Lifetime Activities

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

#### Winter Activities

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

#### Specialized Facilities

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

### Municipal and School District Cooperation

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

### Senior Citizen Involvement

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

### Service Group Involvement

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

### Community Beautification

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

### Adopt-A-Park Program

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

# **ATTACHMENT A**

---

## **Park Design and Location Criteria**

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

## Park Design and Location Criteria

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

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

### Mini Park

#### 1. Definition Summary:

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

#### 2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

#### 3. Service Area Objectives:

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

#### 4. Location Objectives:

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

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

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

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

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

#### 6. Orientation:

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

#### 7. Function:

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

### Neighborhood Park

#### 1. Definition Summary:

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

#### 2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **6. Orientation:**

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

### **7. Function:**

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

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

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

## **Community Park**

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

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

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

Usually more than 25 acres.

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

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

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

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

## 5. Program Objectives

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

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

*Appropriate program elements include:*

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

## 6. Orientation:

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

## 7. Function:

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

programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

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

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

## Special Use Park

### 1. Definition Summary:

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

### 2. Size Objective:

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

### 3. Service Area Objectives:

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

### 4. Location Objectives:

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

### 5. Program Objectives:

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

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

g. Recreation programs and classes

**6. Orientation:**

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

**7. Function:**

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

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

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

**School Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

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

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

**2. Size Objective**

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

established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

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

**4. Location Objectives:**

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

**5. Program Objectives:**

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

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

**County Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

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

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

## **2. Size Objectives:**

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

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

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

## **4. Location Objectives:**

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

## **5. Program Objectives:**

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

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

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

## **6. Orientation:**

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

## **7. Function:**

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

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

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

## **State Forest**

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

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

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

## **2. Size Objectives:**

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

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

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

## **4. Location Objectives:**

Areas with large blocks of land.

## **5. Program Objectives:**

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

### **Current Level of Supply:**

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

## **6. Orientation:**

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

## **7. Function:**

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

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

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

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

## **State Park**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Current Level of Supply:**

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

**5. Orientation:**

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

**6. Function:**

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

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

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

# **ATTACHMENT B**

---

## **Facility Design Standards**

From: National Recreation and Park Association

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association



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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

## **ATTACHMENT C**

---

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

Compiled by: NCWRPC

## **Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs**

Community Service Specialist  
Rhineland Office  
107 Sutliff Ave  
Rhineland WI 54501

### **Acquisition Of Development Rights (a Stewardship Program)**

The program's purpose is to buy development rights (easements) to protect natural, agricultural, or forest lands from development that enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applicants compete for funds on a statewide basis.

Priority parcels criteria:

- Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes, or estuaries;
- Property that creates a buffer between land that has been permanently protected for natural resource and conservation purposes and potential or existing residential, commercial, or industrial development;
- Property that is within the boundaries of an acquisition project established by the DNR, a government unit, or a NCO where the uses of the property will complement the goals of the project and the stewardship program.

DNR considers the following factors when evaluating acquisition of development rights:

- Recreational opportunities provided or enhanced;
- Proximity to other permanently protected land;
- Natural, scenic, geologic, and archaeological values of the property;
- The degree of development pressure;
- Whether the project has been identified in a comprehensive plan pursuant to s. 66.1001, WI Stats., another plan that has as one of its purposes the protection of natural resources, or the natural heritage inventory database.

### **Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (a Stewardship Program)**

Funds may be used for both land acquisition projects and development projects for nature-based outdoor recreation, such as fishing piers, hiking trails and picnic facilities. Applicants compete for funds on a regional and county basis. NCOs may only apply for funds for land acquisition; they are not eligible for funds for development on property.

DNR considers the following factors when evaluating projects:

- Implements priorities contained in state and local comprehensive outdoor recreation plans
- Meets needs and deficiencies identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the approved local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, or the approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plans of other units of government including regional or integrated management plans

- Acquires land where a need for additional land acquisition is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan
- Is regional or statewide in nature and can be documented as such
- Documentation shows benefits to tourism
- Results in a first of a kind facility for the project sponsor or service area
- Provides or supports a water-based activity
- Serves the greatest population
- Involves volunteers, local donations or cooperation by two or more service clubs
- Applicants that have never received an outdoor recreation program grant
- Provides for completion of a project already started where the sponsor has shown the ability to provide quality outdoor recreation facilities for its citizens without grant assistance
- Sponsor has completed prior LWCF, ADLP, UGS, URGP or projects successfully.
- Involves two or more governmental agencies
- Acquires land where a need for additional land acquisition is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan;
- Serves as a demonstration project for other project sponsors
- Corrects a documented health or safety problem
- Renovates existing facilities which are in danger of being lost for public use
- Sponsor is able to adequately maintain and operate the area or facility
- Provides multiple season, multiple activity use
- Serves the recreation needs of elderly persons, minorities and disabled persons. Facilities provided must exceed those required by state or federal regulations

## **All Terrain Vehicles (ATV)**

Funds are available to provide funds to accommodate all-terrain vehicles through the acquiring, insuring, developing and maintaining of all-terrain vehicle trails and areas, including routes as per s. 23.33, Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities and villages are eligible to apply by April 15 on forms provided by the Department. Eligible levels of reimbursement are:

- ATV trails available for spring, summer, and fall riding may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible maintenance costs (up to \$650 per mile).
- ATV trails available for winter riding may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible maintenance costs (up to \$100 per mile).
- Development of ATV trails and areas may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible costs.
- Major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible costs.
- Maintenance of ATV intensive use areas may be reimbursed up to 50 percent of eligible costs

Assistance is provided for the following, in priority order: 1) maintenance of existing approved trails and areas, including routes; 2) purchase of liability insurance; 3) acquisition of easements; 4) major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails; and 5) acquisition of land in fee and development of new trails and areas.

### **All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Enforcement Patrol**

Funds are available as per s.23.22(9), Wis. Stats. and NR 64.15, Wis. Adm. Code. A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the Department on or before July 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the Department on or before September 1 of the year following the 12-month period for which the claim is made. Notice of Intent to Patrol and Claim forms are provided by the Department Bureau of Law Enforcement. Counties may receive up to 100% of their net costs for the enforcement of ch. 23.33, Wis. Adm. Code, at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of Chapter NR 23.33, Wis. Adm. Code, at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Travel, materials and supplies are reimbursable. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 12% annually on all equipment over \$100 except ATV's, which is figured at the rate of 20% annually.

### **Brownfields Green Space and Public Facilities Grant Program**

Funds are available per s.292.79, Wis. Stats. to promote the cleanup of brownfields where the end-use has a long-term public benefit, including preservation of green space, development of recreational areas or use by a local government.

### **Lake Protection Grant**

Funds are available to protect and improve the water quality of lakes and their ecosystems as per s. 281.69, Wis. Stats. Grants are available for purchasing land or easements, restoration of wetlands, development of local regulations to protect water quality, lake improvement activities called for in a Department approved plan, and countywide lake classification. Counties, towns, cities, villages, public authorities and qualified lake associations as defined in s. 30.92(1)(br), Wis. Stats., public inland lake districts, non-profit groups, and other local governmental units established for lake management are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$200,000. Applications are due in the Regional offices by May 1 of each year.

Priorities are set on a statewide basis (see ch. NR 191.08, Wis. Adm. Code) and consider the following factors: 1) lakes which have not previously received a lake protection grant; 2) the degree to which the project provides for the protection or improvement of water quality; 3) the degree to which the project provides for protection or improvement of other aspects of the natural ecosystem such as fish, wildlife or natural beauty; 4) the availability of public access to, and public use of the lakes; 5) the degree to which the proposed project complements other lake and watershed management efforts; 6) the level of support for the project from other affected management units; and 7) the level of financial support provided by the sponsor.

### **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)**

Money is available to encourage nationwide creation and interpretation of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. The program funds both state and local outdoor recreation projects per Public Law 88-578, ch. NR 50.06, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties, cities, villages, towns, school

districts, and Indian tribes are eligible for funding with an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. Up to 50% matching grants from the fund are available to state and local units of government. Priorities include acquisition of land where a scarcity of outdoor recreational land exists. Also, projects that provide access for the greatest number of potential users and provide the greatest opportunities for outdoor recreation are also desirable.

Eligible projects include acquisition of land for public outdoor recreational areas and preservation of water frontage and open space. Development of public outdoor park and recreational areas and their support facilities. Applications are available from the DNR regional Community Service Specialist. Completed applications are due to the appropriate DNR regional office by May 1 of each year.

### **Off-Highway Motorcycle Trail Aids (July 2019)**

While the department is still involved in the lengthy process of finalizing NR 65, the related administrative code for this program, we are taking the unusual step of making Off-Highway Motorcycle grants available in 2019 using criteria already existing in Wisconsin statutes (s. 23.335(20), Wis. Stats.)

This allows revenue collected from off-highway motorcycle (OHM) registrations to be put to use on OHM trails.

### **Recreational Boating Facilities**

Funds are available for the construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities as per s. 30.92, Wis. Statutes. Counties, towns, cities, villages, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations are eligible to apply. Cost sharing is provided up to 50% for feasibility studies, construction costs, and certain types of acquisition costs. An additional 10% may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the Department.

Eligible projects include: 1) Facilities such as ramps and service docks required to gain access to the water; 2) structures such as bulkheads and breakwaters necessary to provide safe water conditions for boaters; 3) activities such as dredging to provide safe water depths for recreational boating. (Dredging is an eligible project only when it is associated with project development at the project site; maintenance dredging is not eligible.); 4) support facilities limited to parking lots, sanitary facilities and security lighting; 5) acquisition of equipment to cut and remove aquatic plants; 6) acquisition of equipment to collect and remove floating trash and debris from a waterway; 7) dredging of channels in waterways for recreational boating purposes (not more than once in ten years)(inland waters); and 8) acquisition of aids to navigation and regulatory markers. These factors are considered in establishing priorities - distance of proposed project from other recreational boating facilities, demand for safe boating facilities, existing facilities, projects underway, commitment of funds, location of proposed project within the region identified in s. 25.29(7), Wis. Stats.

### **River Management Grants**

River Protection Management grants provide state cost sharing assistance to eligible sponsors for implementing a specific activity or set of activities, other than planning activities, to protect or improve a river ecosystem as per s. 181.70 Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, non-profit groups and qualified river management organizations, and other local governmental

units as defined in s. 66.0131, Wis. Stats., are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$50,000. Activities eligible for funding include: 1) purchase of land or of an easement subject to certain requirements, 2) development of local ordinances, and 3) restoration of in-stream or shoreland habitat. Applications are due in the Regional offices by May 1 of each year.

### **Recreational Trails Act (RTA)**

The Recreational Trails Act (RTA) provides funds to local units of government through the transfer of federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used in off-highway vehicles. These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized (30% of RTA funds), non-motorized (30% of RTA funds), and both (40% of RTA funds) types of recreational trail uses. This federal program was reauthorized in 2005 under SAFETEA-LU.

Eligible projects in order of priority are: maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, construction of new trails with certain restrictions on federal lands, and acquisition of easement or property for trails.

### **Snowmobile Club Signs**

Funds are available to provide free cardboard trail signs and reflective material to snowmobile clubs agreeing to open their trails to public use as per s. 23.09(26) and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Funds are limited to no more than \$15,000 per year for the purchase of signs and reflective material. Applications are due in the Region offices by April 15 of each year for the following season.

### **Snowmobile Route Signs**

Funds are available to provide costs for initial signing of snowmobile routes and trail crossing warning signs as per s. 23.09(26) and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Towns, cities, and villages are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. No local match is required, but state funding is limited to no more than \$30,000 per year for the route sign program. Applications are due in the Region offices by April 15 of each year for the following season.

### **Snowmobile Enforcement Patrols**

Funds are available to encourage county snowmobile patrols to function as a law enforcement unit for the enforcement of State Statute 350 as per s. 350.12(4)(a)(4), Wis. Stats. and NR 50.12, 20.370(4)(ft), Wis. Adm. Code. Counties are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Bureau of Law Enforcement. A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the Department on or before July 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the Department on or before June 1 of the year following the 12-month period for which the claim is made. Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of ch. 350, Wis. Stats., at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate are eligible. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Travel, materials and supplies are reimbursable. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 20% annually on all equipment over \$1,000.

### **Snowmobile Trail Aids**

Funds are available to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment as per s. 23.09(26), and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Counties are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. 100% cost sharing is provided with limits on maintenance costs of \$250, and development costs of \$500 per mile. Applications are

due in the appropriate Region Office by April 15 of each year. Eligible projects include maintenance of trails, which includes signing, brushing, and grooming of snowmobile trails, purchase of liability insurance and acquisition of short term easements, development of trails which may include general trail construction, bridges, gates and signs, major rehabilitation of existing snowmobile bridges and rehabilitation of existing trail segments

## **Stewardship Program**

The Stewardship Program is a comprehensive program that addresses a broad spectrum of land conservation and recreation needs across the state. Stewardship has four major components:

### **Nonprofit Grants**

Acquisition of land and easements for a wide range of conservation and outdoor recreation purposes.

### **Local Assistance Grant Programs**

Grants for local governments or NCOs to acquire land and conservation easements of land and development projects that support nature-based outdoor recreation.

- Acquisition and Development of Local Parks
- Urban Rivers
- Urban Green Spaces
- Acquisition of Development Rights

### **Property Development on State Lands**

Development of recreational facilities on state properties.

### **Baraboo Hills**

Conservation of the hardwood forests of the Baraboo Hills through easements and acquisition. This category closed to new applications.

## **Stewardship Grants for Nonprofit Conservation Organizations**

Review specific guidelines for each of the following programs online at:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/LR/Stewardship/subprogram.html>

### **Natural Areas**

State Natural Areas are set aside for protection of their natural values for future generations, scientific research, and teaching conservation and natural history. They are not intended for intensive recreational use such as picnicking or camping.

### **Habitat Areas and Fisheries**

The purpose of the Habitat Areas Program is to protect, restore, and enhance wildlife habitat in Wisconsin in order to expand opportunities for wildlife-based recreation such as hunting, bird watching, fishing, nature appreciation, and viewing of game and non-game species. The goals of the program are achieved through the use of easements, land acquisition, and habitat restoration.

**State Trails**, including the Ice Age National Scenic Trail and the North Country National Scenic Trail. The goal of the State Trails Program is to establish a balanced system of state trails for use by hikers, equestrians, bicyclists, and cross-country skiers.



### **Streambank Protection**

The purpose of the Streambank Protection Program is to protect the water quality and fish habitat of Wisconsin streams by establishing buffers along selected streams. Whenever possible, these buffers should be at least 66 feet from either side of the stream and at least 66 feet beyond riparian wetlands.

### **Wild Lakes**

The purpose of the Wild Lakes Program is to protect and preserve high quality endangered wild lakes. The goals of the program are achieved through the use of easements and land acquisition.

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

Funds are available to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect land from development with scenic, ecological or natural values in urban areas, and to provide land for noncommercial gardening in urban areas.

Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

Planning Considerations, including:

- Specifically implementing a priority of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Implementing the approved master plans of 2 or more units of government or regional planning agencies
- Preserving land that is listed on the natural heritage inventory database
- Implementing elements of water quality plans or initiatives

Project Considerations, including:

- Serving the greatest population centers
- Serving areas of rapidly increasing populations
- Providing accessibility
- Having unique natural features, threatened or endangered species, or significant ecological value
- Providing open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas
- Having water frontage
- Containing or restoring wetlands
- Protecting sensitive wildlife habitat
- Protecting an area threatened by development
- Preserving a natural community or one that could be restored
- Having regional or statewide significance
- Relating to brownfield redevelopment

## **Urban Rivers Grant (a Stewardship Program)**

Funds are available to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition of land or easements adjacent to rivers.

Program objectives include:

- To provide for economic revitalization through the restoration or preservation of urban rivers or riverfronts
- To improve outdoor recreational opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers for a variety of public uses, including but not limited to, fishing, wildlife observation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, canoeing, boating, hiking and bicycling
- To preserve or restore significant historical, cultural, or natural areas along urban rivers

There is a cap of 20% which means that no sponsor can receive more than 20% of the funds that are available in any fiscal year.

This is a very competitive program. Projects with the following attributes will rank higher:

- Acquires land or land rights that preserve or restore natural values, including aesthetic values, and enhance environmental quality along urban waterways.
- Provides new or expanded diverse recreational opportunities to all segments of urban populations.
- Provides new or expanded access to urban waterways.
- Acquires blighted lands that will be restored to complement riverfront redevelopment activities.
- Encourages comprehensive riverway planning within and between municipalities and other agencies.
- Provides opportunities for increasing tourism.
- Acquires lands that through proper management will improve or protect water quality

## **Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs**

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

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

*(Formerly the Transportation Enhancement Program)*

*Objective:* To promote activities which enhance the surface transportation system. Program funds are intended to accomplish something "above and beyond" what is normally done on highway projects. Eligible federal categories include: Safe Routes To School, bicycle & pedestrian facilities, historic transportation structures, and landscaping/streetscaping projects.

## **Surface Transportation Program – Discretionary (STP-D)**

*Objective:* To encourage projects that foster alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle (SOV) trips, such as facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, development of bicycle/pedestrian plans, purchase of replacement vehicles for transit systems, and other transportation demand management (TDM) projects. Funding is 80% federal; 20% local.

## **Other Wisconsin DOT Funding Sources**

**Hazard Elimination Program** - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are now eligible for this program. This program focuses on projects intended for locations that should have a documented history of previous crashes.

**Incidental Improvements** - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are broadly eligible for funding from most of the major federal-aid programs. One of the most cost-effective ways of accommodating bicycle and pedestrian accommodations is to incorporate them as part of larger reconstruction, new construction and some repaving projects. Generally, the same source of funding can be used for the bicycle and pedestrian accommodation as is used for the larger highway improvement, if the bike/ped accommodation is “incidental” in scope and cost to the overall project. Overall, most bicycle and pedestrian accommodations within the state are made as incidental improvements.

## **Federal Assistance Programs**

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

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

The purpose of the Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) is intended to increase participation by qualified partners in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service natural, cultural, and recreational resources; in all authorized Service programs and activities; and on national trails. NPS and partners should work together on projects with mutually beneficial, shared outcomes.

The CCSP is a matching fund program. An equal amount of eligible and matching share (minimum 50%) of cash, goods, or services from non-federal sources is required. The maximum CCSP award is \$30,000. Projects selected should generally be able to be completed within one year.

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

## **ATTACHMENT D**

---

### **Outdoor Recreation Online Survey Results**

Compiled by: NCWRPC

## 2018 Tomahawk Outdoor Recreation Plan (ORP) Survey Results Summary

---

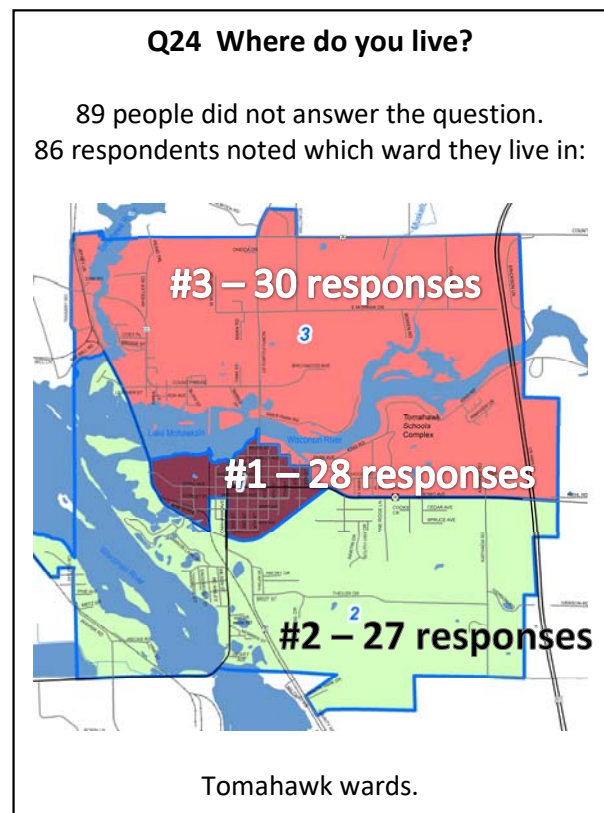
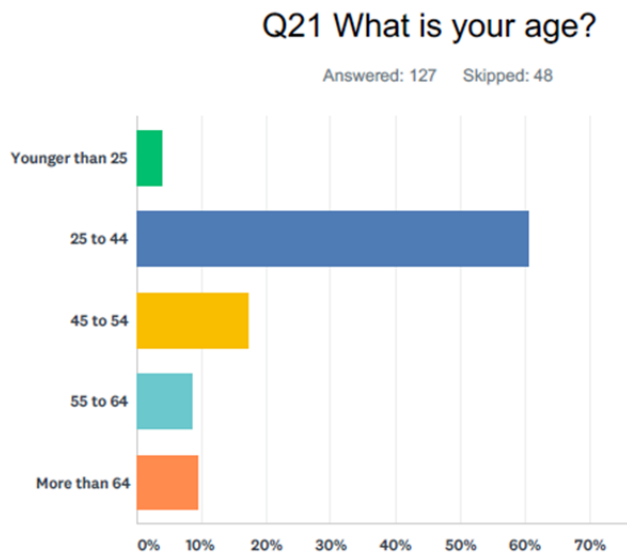
The City of Tomahawk advertised the online survey as a post on their Facebook page in the fall of 2018. NCWRPC also made the survey link available on a website page created for the ORP.

We received 175 responses to the Survey. This survey was sent out for customer feedback and is not statistically significant. Listening to the public's thoughts gives valuable perspectives for use in developing this outdoor recreation plan. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller response groups.

About 76% of respondents live in the City of Tomahawk or have a summer home in the City; and 25 people marked what zip code they live at, which were mostly close zip codes to Tomahawk. Most areas of the City were represented with about 49% of all respondents picking a ward that they lived in (see graphic below).

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

A majority of the respondents were female (59% female, 14% male, 27% did not answer). Respondents came from all age groups, with a strong showing of about 60% in the 25 to 44 age group.



**Key Findings of the ORP Survey:**

- The most frequent outdoor recreational activities respondents participated in:
  1. Walking/hiking 78% of responses
  2. Events / Festivals / Fairs 75% of responses
  3. Boating 69% of responses
  4. Swimming 69% of responses
  5. Fishing 65% of responses
  6. Canoeing / Kayaking 58% of responses
  7. Playground Usage 55% of responses
  
- **Q2 – What potential outdoor recreational opportunities should be developed in Tomahawk?**
  1. Splash pad 40 responses
  2. Bike trails 15 responses
  3. Activities/festivals in parks 17 responses
  4. Hiking/walking trails 12 responses

**Questions 3 through 5 are for specific city parks.**

***How often do you use each park?***

***Rate your satisfaction with each park.***

***Rate your satisfaction with each park facility.***

- Each Committee member received the full 64 page summary, which is also available here: <http://www.ncwrpc.org/lincoln/tomahawk/orp/>

**Q6 What improvements are needed at City of Tomahawk parks?**

74 people provided sentences and paragraphs worth of improvements.

- Each Committee member received the full 64 page summary, which is also available here: <http://www.ncwrpc.org/lincoln/tomahawk/orp/>

**Q7 – Figuratively, if you had \$100 to spend on park improvements, what would you buy?** *Answered: 138 people. Skipped: 37 people.*

1. New playground equipment at Veterans Memorial Park	79 responses
2. New exercise/play fitness trail	71 responses
3. Bradley Park trail improvement	69 responses
4. New Bradley Park trail	66 responses
5. New playground equipment at SARA Park	63 responses
6. Bathroom/shelter at SARA Park boat landing/beach	59 responses
7. Addition to SARA Park disk golf course	39 responses
8. Ice rink improvements	34 responses
9. Pickle ball court setup at Frenchtown tennis court	28 responses
10. Resurface tennis court in Frenchtown Park	16 responses
11. Outdoor basketball court at Frenchtown Park	15 responses
12. Skate park, concrete ramps	14 responses
13. Additional tennis courts in Frenchtown Park	9 responses
14. Baseball field, not a softball field	3 responses

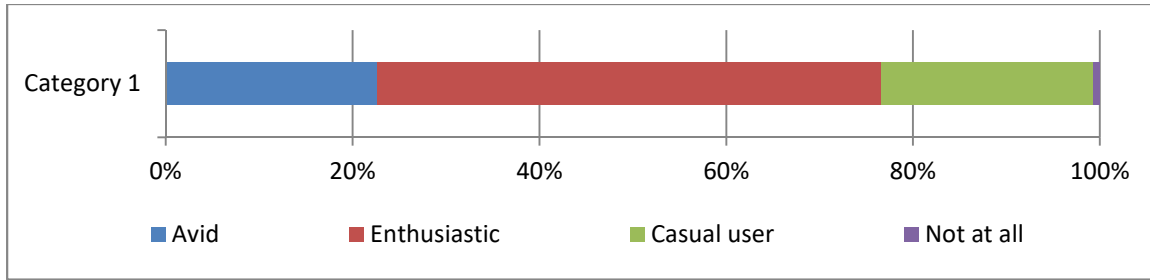
**Q8 – From the above choices, what are your Top 3 priorities?**

*Answered: 138 people. Skipped: 37 people.*

1st. New exercise/play fitness trail	62 responses
2nd. Bathroom/shelter at SARA Park boat landing/beach	55 responses
3rd. New playground equipment at Veterans Memorial Park	53 responses
4th. Bradley Park trail improvement	47 responses
5th. New Bradley Park trail	46 responses
6th. New playground equipment at SARA Park	42 responses

### Q9 – What type of water enthusiast are you?

Answered: 137 Skipped: 38



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

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

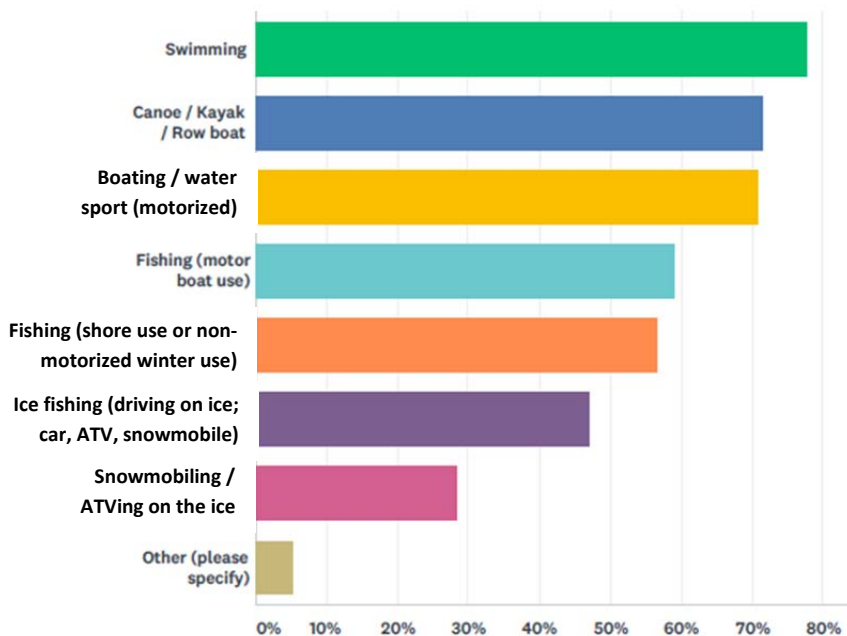
**Casual user.** (I like to use the water, but only do so occasionally.)

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

### Q10 – How do you use the water?

(Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 134 Skipped: 41



### Q11 What public boat landing improvements are needed?

41 people provided sentences and paragraphs worth of improvements.

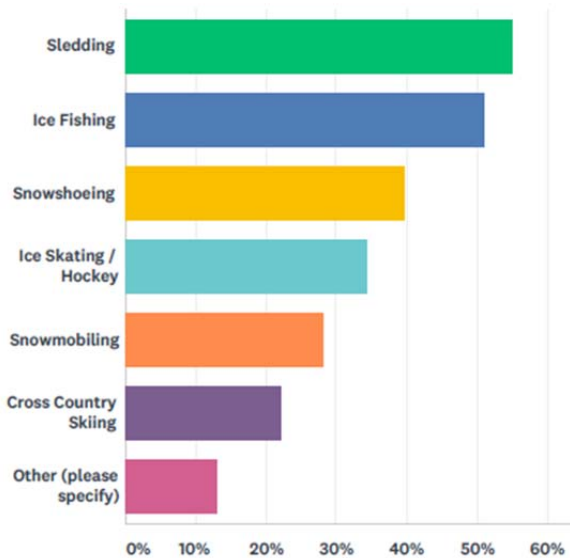
- Each Committee member received the full 64 page summary, which is also available here: <http://www.ncwrpc.org/lincoln/tomahawk/orp/>



## Q12 – What winter recreation activities do you participate in?

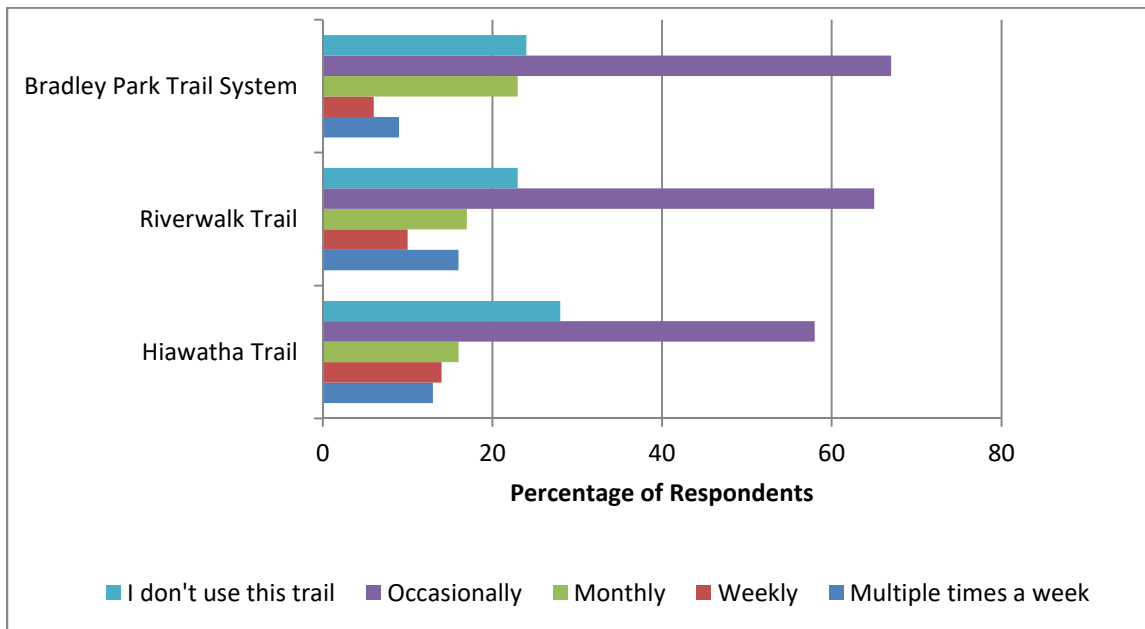
(Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 627 Skipped: 34



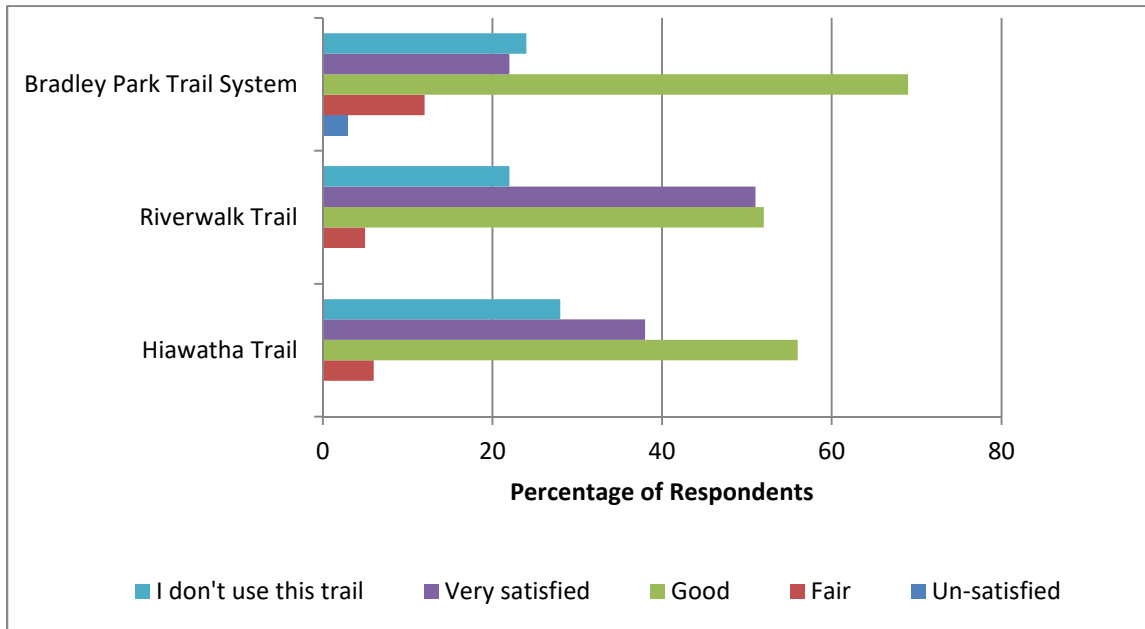
## Q13 – How often do you use the following trails?

Answered: 131 Skipped: 44



### Q14 – Rate your satisfaction with the following trails?

Answered: 131 Skipped: 44



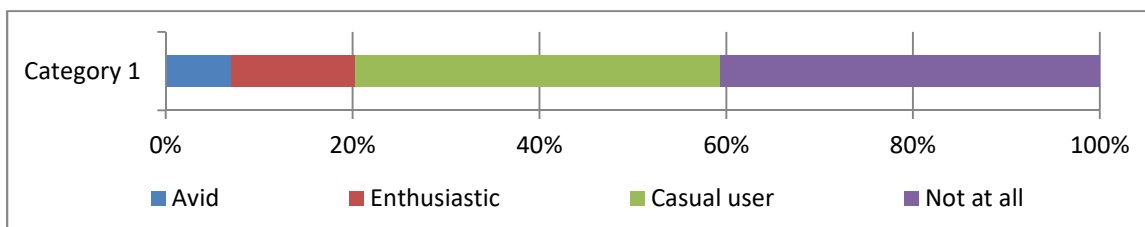
### Q15 What improvements to the above trails (Bradley Park, Riverwalk, & Hiawatha) would you like to see?

35 people provided sentences and paragraphs worth of improvements.

- Each Committee member received the full 64 page summary, which is also available here: <http://www.ncwrpc.org/lincoln/tomahawk/orp/>

### Q16 – What type of motorized vehicle (ATV/UTV/ Off-Highway Motorcycle) enthusiast are you?

Answered: 128 Skipped: 47



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

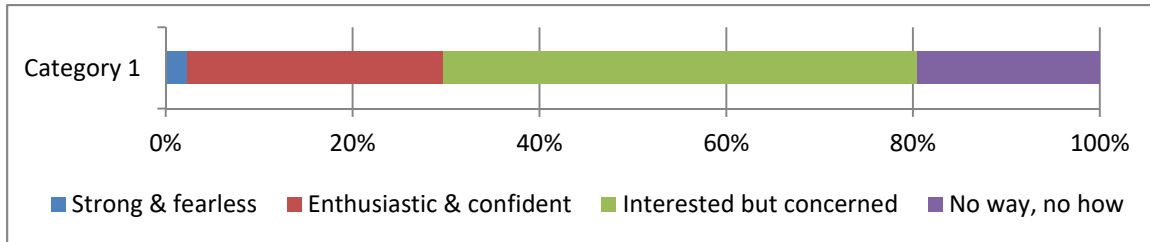
**Enthusiastic.** (I access or go on the water regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)

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

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

### Q17 – What type of bicyclist are you?

Answered: 128 Skipped: 47



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

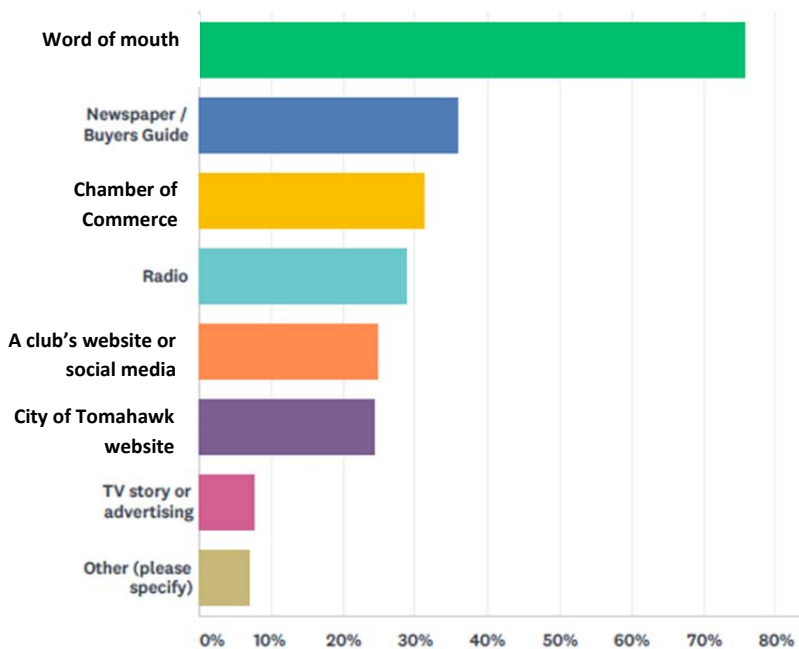
**Enthusiastic & confident.** (I feel comfortable sharing the road with motor vehicles, but I prefer to ride on separate facilities like bike lanes. I may or may not ride in inclement weather.)

**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.)

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

### Q18 – How do you learn about outdoor recreation in Tomahawk?

Answered: 128 Skipped: 47



## **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)

## GAPS AND NEEDS IN OUR EXISTING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

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

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

### Statewide Recreation Needs:

#### Places near population centers

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

#### Trails

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

#### Water access – shoreline and boat launches

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

#### Camping opportunities

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



Photo: Catherine Khalar

## Statewide Recreation Needs: (cont.)

### Dog parks and exercise areas

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

### Target shooting ranges

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

## Statewide Policy Needs:

### Better understand place-based recreation and associated outcomes

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

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

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

### Expand collaborations among recreation providers

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

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

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

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

### Enhance and stabilize funding for outdoor recreation

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



# Regional Recreation Needs

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

## Great Northwest Region

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

## Western Sands Region

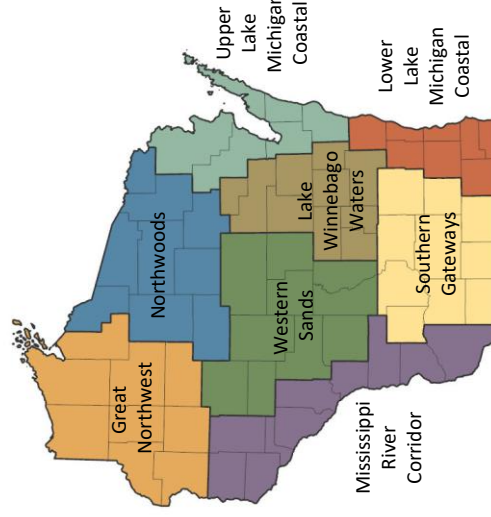
Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking  
Bird or wildlife watching  
Camping – developed and primitive  
Canoeing or kayaking  
Cross country skiing  
Dog walking  
Fishing  
Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking  
Horseback riding  
Hunting – big game  
Picnicking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

## Mississippi River Corridor Region

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

## Northwoods Region

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



## Southern Gateways Region

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

## Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region

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

## Lake Winnebago Waters Region

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

## Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region

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

## **ATTACHMENT F**

---

### **Bicycle Parking Guidelines**

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



# Bicycle Parking Guidelines

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

## Bicycle Parking Design

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

## Bicycle Rack Design

Structures that require a user-supplied locking device:

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

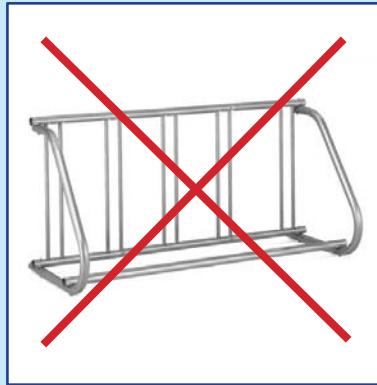
## Bicycle Rack Location

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

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

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

Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style Racks



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

Inverted-U Style Racks



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](mailto:fheider@ncwrpc.org).

## **ATTACHMENT G**

---

### **Capital Improvement Program, 2020-2025**

Compiled by: City of Tomahawk

City of Tomahawk, Wisconsin  
*5 Year Capital Improvement Plan*  
 2020 thru 2025

**PROJECTS & FUNDING SOURCES BY DEPARTMENT**

Department	Project #	Priority	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
<b>Parks and Recreation</b>									
Lawn Mower Replacement	P&R-17-006	1		11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	62,500
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>				9,500	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	52,500
<i>Sale of Park Equipment</i>				2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Frenchtown Park Bathrooms	P&R-18-004	1		75,000					75,000
<i>Donations</i>				75,000					75,000
Kwahamot Bay Bathrooms	P&R-18-006	1	100,000						100,000
<i>Donations</i>			100,000						100,000
Frenchtown Beach Bathroom	P&R-18-007	1		75,000					75,000
<i>Donations</i>				75,000					75,000
SARA Park In-Field Rehabilitation	P&R-18-009	2	3,000	3,000					6,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>			2,000	2,000					4,000
<i>Donations</i>			1,000	1,000					2,000
Resurface Washington Sq Park Basketball Court	P&R-19-001	3	25,000						25,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>			25,000						25,000
Frenchtown Tennis Court Resurface	P&R-19-003	3	10,000						10,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>			10,000						10,000
Kwahamot Park Bleachers	P&R-19-004	4	10,000						10,000
<i>Donations</i>			10,000						10,000
SARA Park West Dock	P&R-20-002	3		15,000					15,000
<i>Boat Landing Fund</i>				15,000					15,000
Hog's Back Trail/Bridge Improvments	P&R-20-003	2	10,000						10,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>			10,000						10,000
Jersey City Park Portable Restroom Enclosure	P&R-20-004	3	10,000						10,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>			10,000						10,000
Front Mount Mower	P&R-20-005	1	30,000						30,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>			30,000						30,000
Kwahamot Landing Additional Dock	P&R-21-001	3				10,000			10,000
<i>Boat Landing Fund</i>						10,000			10,000
Boat Docks at SARA Park	P&R-21-002	5		20,000					20,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>				20,000					20,000
Bradley Park Sledding Area	P&R-21-003	5		5,000					5,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>				5,000					5,000
Jersey City Park Road Removal	P&R-21-004	3		5,000					5,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>				5,000					5,000
Vet. Memorial Park Parking Expansion	P&R-21-005	3		25,000					25,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>				25,000					25,000
Sunset Blv Park Trail	P&R-22-001	5			5,000				5,000
<i>Capital Projects Fund</i>					5,000				5,000

Department	Project #	Priority	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
SARA Park Campsite Development <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-22-002	5			25,000 <i>25,000</i>				25,000 <i>25,000</i>
Pride Park Tennis Courts <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-22-003	5			10,000 <i>10,000</i>				10,000 <i>10,000</i>
Bradley Park Disk Golf Course <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-22-004	5			15,000 <i>15,000</i>				15,000 <i>15,000</i>
SARA Park Pavillion <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-23-001	5			50,000 <i>50,000</i>				50,000 <i>50,000</i>
Pride Park Drinking Fountain <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-23-002	5				1,000 <i>1,000</i>			1,000 <i>1,000</i>
Ski Trail Maintenance and Grooming <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-23-003	5				2,500 <i>2,500</i>			2,500 <i>2,500</i>
Spalsh Pad <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-23-004	3				100,000 <i>10,000</i>			100,000 <i>10,000</i>
RV Dump Station at SARA Park <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-24-001	5					10,000 <i>10,000</i>		10,000 <i>10,000</i>
Expand Skate Park <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-24-002	5					5,000 <i>5,000</i>		5,000 <i>5,000</i>
Expand Jersey City Park <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-24-003	5					50,000 <i>50,000</i>		50,000 <i>50,000</i>
SARA Park Band Shell <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-25-001	5						1,000 <i>1,000</i>	1,000 <i>1,000</i>
SARA Park Boat Museum <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-25-002	5						1,000 <i>1,000</i>	1,000 <i>1,000</i>
Jersey Ctiy Park Restroom <i>Capital Projects Fund</i>	P&R-25-003	5						75,000 <i>75,000</i>	75,000 <i>75,000</i>
<b>Parks and Recreation Total</b>			<b>198,000</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>90,500</b>	<b>844,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>198,000</b>	<b>234,500</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>90,500</b>	<b>844,000</b>