

CITY OF ONALASKA

2017-2022

**COMPREHENSIVE
OUTDOOR
RECREATION PLAN**



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1 INTRODUCTION

This plan has been prepared to guide the City of Onalaska in developing and maintaining public parks and outdoor recreation facilities. It also serves as a tool to encourage participation in grant programs through the Department of Natural Resources and other agencies.

1.1 Executive Summary

Parks are gateways to healthy, prosperous and connected communities. The National Recreation and Park Association names “Three Pillars” by which a healthy park system can benefit a community:

- *Conservation* – Parks play an important role in the conservation of natural resources. These protected open spaces not only benefit the environment but also serve as an important indicator to potential outside investment in the community.
- *Health and Wellness* – Parks are essential in combating important health issues such as nutrition, hunger, obesity and physical inactivity.
- *Social Equity* – Universal access to public parks and recreation should be considered a right, not a privilege. A healthy park system will provide equal access throughout the community.

This Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan sets forth Onalaska’s vision for the future growth and development of its outdoor recreation parks and facilities. The plan is intended to guide the community’s outdoor recreation facility development through the year 2022.

The existing park system in Onalaska includes 27 city-owned parks. Many of these parks are neighborhood scale parks with traditional recreational facilities such as playgrounds, sports facilities and open air shelters. There are also five public school parks that are part of the School District of Onalaska that can be utilized by local residents for active outdoor recreation (tennis, basketball, etc.).

1.1.1 Onalaska Park & Recreation Department Mission Statement

The City of Onalaska Park & Recreation Department is committed to enhancing the quality of life for the citizens of Onalaska through promotional development, maintenance of public recreation through enrichment opportunities, parklands, related facilities and the preservation of natural areas.

1.1.2 Statement of Need

The purpose of this project is to develop a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the City of Onalaska, assess the vitality and needs of the current City park system and provide direction for maintenance, growth and programming for the next five to ten years.

As a working tool, the plan will provide officials with a clear understanding of park land inventory and future recreational facility and open space needs. The plan also creates an orderly and prioritized strategy for making incremental improvements. The plan will allow the City to request DNR and other public funding for implementing proposed park improvements.

1.2 Goals and Objectives

The following section identifies goals and objectives to guide the future development or expansion of parks and recreational facilities in Onalaska.

Goal 1.2.1: Establish and maintain high quality parks and recreational services.

Objectives:

- a. Ensure the amount of parks and recreational facilities is reflective of community population needs.
- b. Upgrade and improve existing parks and facilities.
 - i. Develop bi-annual inspections and inventory of existing park facilities to maintain an active log of facility improvements.
 - ii. Continue funding the replacement of old and deteriorating equipment in all City parks to ensure the health, safety and welfare of visitors including playground equipment and safety surfacing.
- c. Pursue funding for park and recreation development and land acquisition.
- d. Pursue the development of revenue generating recreational facilities and activities, which can aid in the development of new facilities and/or the maintenance of existing facilities.

Goal 1.2.2: Offer recreational services in an efficient, effective and economical manner.

Objectives:

- a. Cooperatively work with surrounding municipalities, the school district and other partners.
- b. Conduct periodic reviews of programs and services and their benefit to the community.

Goal 1.2.3: Evaluate and analyze park, open space and recreational services based on the needs of the community.

Objectives:

- a. Encourage citizen involvement with the development of the plan.
- b. Survey community to determine changing needs.

Goal 1.2.4: Promote bicycle and pedestrian facilities throughout Onalaska.

Objectives:

- a. Improve local trail connectivity throughout the Onalaska area to parks, conservancy areas, schools, local businesses and all regional trails.

- b. Improve/establish wayfinding signage to allow new residents or visitors to effectively travel throughout Onalaska on foot or bicycle or other means (skateboard, rollerblades, etc.).
- c. Increase the availability and accessibility of bicycle parking.

Goal 1.2.5: Promote water recreation throughout the community.

Objectives:

- a. Improve visibility and awareness of the natural amenity and asset the river provides to the community.
- b. Promote and maintain canoe/kayak launches.
- c. Continue to support community events that support river activity.

Goal 1.2.6: Ensure that the community's existing open space, recreational facilities and programs are designed to meet the special needs of all residents regardless of age, gender or ability.

Objectives:

- a. Prepare a site Master Plan prior to improvement and/or development of any public park to assure the highest and best use of existing resources.
- b. Provide for barrier-free access in all new park facility construction and play areas.
- c. Achieve compliance with accessibility requirements in existing facilities by 2025.
- d. Encourage participation and accommodation of all interested participants at park and recreational meetings and in recreational programs.
- e. Comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act as it applies to communication with the public. This is in reference to the standard language that government agencies should use on their agendas and other public meeting documents stating accommodation of those with disabilities who wish to attend the meeting.

Goal 1.2.7: Coordinate subdivision review with all departments responsible for providing or maintaining adequate park facilities.

Objectives:

- a. Consult and incorporate the needs identified in the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan before subdivision plats are approved.
- b. Evaluate land dedicated for parks to differentiate between land appropriate for active park use, land appropriate for open space only and land requiring protection from development. Land requiring protection from development should be protected via development codes.
- c. Continually evaluate and update local zoning and subdivision ordinances so that they adequately address the recreational needs of residents.
- d. Preserve any proposed trail corridors in any review of new development.

Goal 1.2.8: Provide residents with safe and reliable recreation equipment throughout the community park system.

Objectives:

- a. Accurately inventory existing parks facilities and maintain an active log of facilities improvement.

- b. Continue funding the replacement of old and deteriorating recreation equipment in all area parks.
- c. Continually monitor and maintain existing park equipment to ensure its longevity and safety.

Goal 1.2.9: Stress the benefits of larger neighborhood and community parks that provide a wide range of facilities over small playground and tot-lot facilities.

Objectives:

- a. Analyze the location, size and function of existing and proposed parks as annexations, residential development or land use changes occur.
- b. Communicate the importance of dynamic, multi-purpose parks and recreational facilities as a component of Onalaska's regional draw and economic development potential.
- c. Use Park Service Area Criteria to help determine the location of future park sites (see Chapter 2).

Goal 1.2.10: Recognize the importance of an adequate park budget, which can financially address existing park hazards and allow for future parkland acquisition and facility development.

Objectives:

- a. Use the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as a guide to establish yearly park budgets and funding for the Onalaska park system.
- b. Invest funds for the development of facilities that will maximize existing park and recreation areas. Provide recreational programs with the intention of increasing park prominence, community visibility and use.

Goal 1.2.11: Use all available resources to further enhance the quality of the City's park system.

Objectives:

- a. Continually pursue state and federal funding programs, which can aid in the purchase and/or development of desired park system improvements.
- b. Nurture positive relationships with public and private organizations for donations and volunteer-help to aid in park system development.
- c. Update the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan every five years to maintain grant eligibility.
- d. Pursue the development of revenue generating recreational facilities and activities, which can aid in the development of new facilities and/or the maintenance of existing facilities.

1.3 Review of Past Planning Documents (Local, Regional, State)

1.3.1 City of Onalaska Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (2010)

The 2010 Onalaska Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was an update to the 2005 CORP and was intended as a guide to the City in the development of lands and facilities, both existing and future, to satisfy the outdoor recreation needs of residents of Onalaska.

Some goals and objectives of the plan included:

- Establishing and maintaining high quality parks and recreational services to Onalaska residents
- Offering park and recreational services in an efficient, effective and economical manner
- Promotion of water recreation
- Evaluation of park, open space and recreational services based on changing needs of the community
- Promotion of bicycle and pedestrian facilities throughout the City

Recommendations of the plan included:

- Completing a master plan or management plan for each park in Onalaska
- Acquiring and developing additional park land to satisfy future demand
- Revision of park land dedication ordinance
- Encouragement of beautification projects for parks and other public lands
- The refurbishment of all parks to ensure American Disability Act (ADA) accessibility
- The exploration of additional sites for dog parks in Onalaska
- Bicycle and pedestrian system improvements
- Individual park improvement recommendations

1.3.2 City of Onalaska Comprehensive Plan (2015)

The 2015 Comprehensive Plan analyzes the community for the purpose of making long-term recommendations for growth related to housing, transportation, economic development, community facilities and other elements. Goals of the plan related to park and recreational facilities included connecting parks with bicycle and pedestrian facilities, promoting multiple-use facilities and implementation of the City's Greenway Master Plan.

Some recommendations of the plan include:

- Ensuring adequate staffing of the park and recreation department for park maintenance
- Evaluation of programs, facilities and operations to ensure community needs are being met
- Parks designed with multiple access points accessible by various means of transportation
- Park facilities should be designed to meet the needs of all City residents including the elderly, disabled and economically disadvantaged
- Continue to update and consult the City of Onalaska's Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan

1.3.3 2035 Coulee Regional Bicycle Plan (2010)

The 2035 Coulee Regional Bicycle Plan was adopted in May 2010 as a component of the La Crosse and La Crescent Metropolitan Area Transportation Plan. The bicycle plan is part of the larger, long-range plan to define the goals, objectives and strategies for the development of a transportation system that accommodates all modes of travel in the La Crosse area. Goals of the bicycle plan included the identification of significant bicycling corridors, the establishment of bicycling as a sustainable transportation alternative and the encouragement of bicycling related to tourism and economic development.

Recommendations of the plan were grouped in three categories:

- Changes to policy to accommodate bicycle travel
- Detailed recommendations for trails and on-road facilities
- Recommendations to develop a local and regional bike route system

Some recommendations specific to Onalaska included:

- Installation of signage for bicycle awareness and bike route wayfinding
- The installation of bike lanes on East Avenue, Quincy Street, Oak Avenue South and Main Street
- The creation of shared bike lanes on East Avenue, Wilson Street, 3rd Avenue South and Main Street

1.3.4 Wisconsin's State Outdoor Recreation Plan

Since 1965, the State has developed and maintained the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in an attempt to classify, measure and ultimately provide for the preferences and needs of a statewide recreating public. Goals include the following:

1. Improve integration of outdoor recreation interests and needs in land use and other relevant planning efforts.
2. Continue to provide and enhance access to Wisconsin recreational land and waters.
3. Promote outdoor recreation as a means of improving public health among Wisconsinites.
4. Establish great urban parks and community green spaces.

1.4 Summary of the Planning Process

1.4.1 Work Plan and Timeline

This plan was developed between May 2016 and September 2016. The process included several meetings with staff and other officials, and a public information meeting/presentation to the Common Council. All parks were audited by Ayres staff with findings identified on inventory sheets. An online survey was also performed to elicit public information from individuals and special use groups. Due to the extremely high response rate from the public survey, a traditional public open house was not held. Historic attendance for similar "town hall" style meetings in Onalaska has been extraordinarily low and in some cases resulted in zero participants. The survey link was sent out to approximately 12,000 community email addresses.

1.4.2 Meetings

Meeting #1 May 4, 2016: The kick-off meeting was at the City Hall with representatives from the Park and Recreation Department. The scope and timeline of the project were reviewed and dates for the remainder of the meetings were set. Key discussion points included activities and programming, priority improvements and site specific issues.

Field Work – Various dates, June 2016: All sites were audited by Ayres staff and issues photo documented.

Meeting #2 July 20, 2016: A review meeting/conference call was held to review preliminary recommendations.

Meeting #3 October 20, 2016: A review meeting/conference call was held to review final recommendations.

Meeting #4 November 11, 2016: A review meeting/conference call was held to review final plan revisions.

Meeting #5 November 28, 2016: The final presentation meeting was held with the Park and Recreation Board and Common Council.

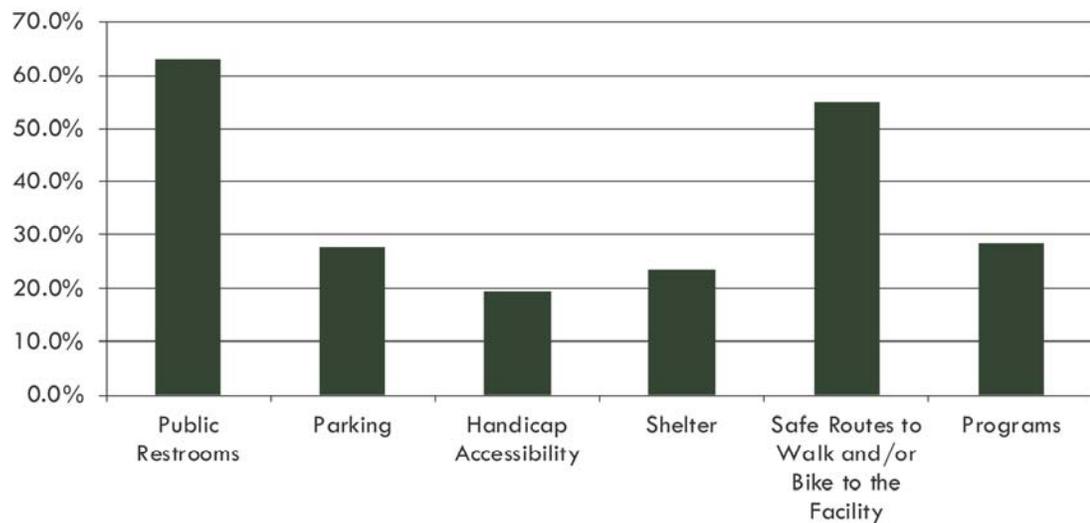
1.4.3 Online Survey

During the development of this plan, an online survey was created to record public opinion concerning key issues and opportunities for enhanced use and enjoyment of parks in Onalaska. The survey was also used to formulate recommendations in Chapter 3. A web link to the survey was placed on the City website with the survey open from June 29, 2016 to July 19. A total of 650 individuals responded to the survey, 79.5% of whom were City of Onalaska residents.

General findings are summarized below:

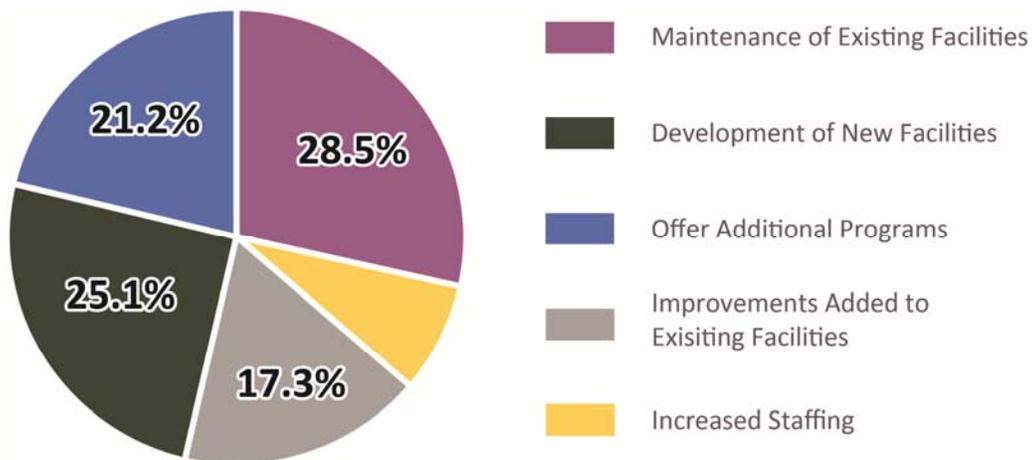
- When asked about the overall condition of each type of city park facility, the most frequently rated condition was “good”. Items like baseball fields, park shelters, picnic areas and playgrounds were the most common facilities rated “good” by respondents. Facilities that were most commonly rated “need improvement” included fishing access, historic/education sites, restrooms and outdoor ice skating rinks.
- Survey participants were asked if the quantity of any facilities/amenities in Onalaska did not meet the demands of the community. The most frequently chosen facility was fishing access followed by hiking trails, outdoor ice skating rinks, boating access and natural gardens.
- When asked what specific facilities were desired but not provided in Onalaska, the most common responses were related to a desire for more river access. Comments indicated a need for more boat docks, canoe/kayak launches and fishing piers. Other facilities commonly mentioned included trails, playgrounds, natural areas, ice rinks and splash pads.
- Survey participants were asked which outdoor recreation activities they expected to gain popularity over the next five years, common responses included hiking, biking, kayaking, pickleball and soccer.
- Support components are accessory structures and facilities necessary for park use. These include public restrooms, parking lots, handicap accessibility, shelters, safe routes to facilities and programming. When asked if any of these facilities needed improvement in Onalaska, “public restrooms” and “safe routes to walk/bike to facility” received the highest percentage of affirmative responses with 63.2% and 54.9% respectively. See **Chart 1** for survey results.

Chart 1 – Please indicate which, if any, of the following support components at existing park facilities need improvement. Select all that apply.



- Survey participants were asked to rank three types of general park improvements in order from most to least important. The results were as follows: 28.5% thought that “Maintenance of Existing Facilities” was the most important improvement, 25.1% felt that “Development of New Facilities” was the most important improvement, while 21.2% felt that “Offering Additional Programs” was the most important. **See Chart 2.**

Chart 2 – Highest Priority Improvements

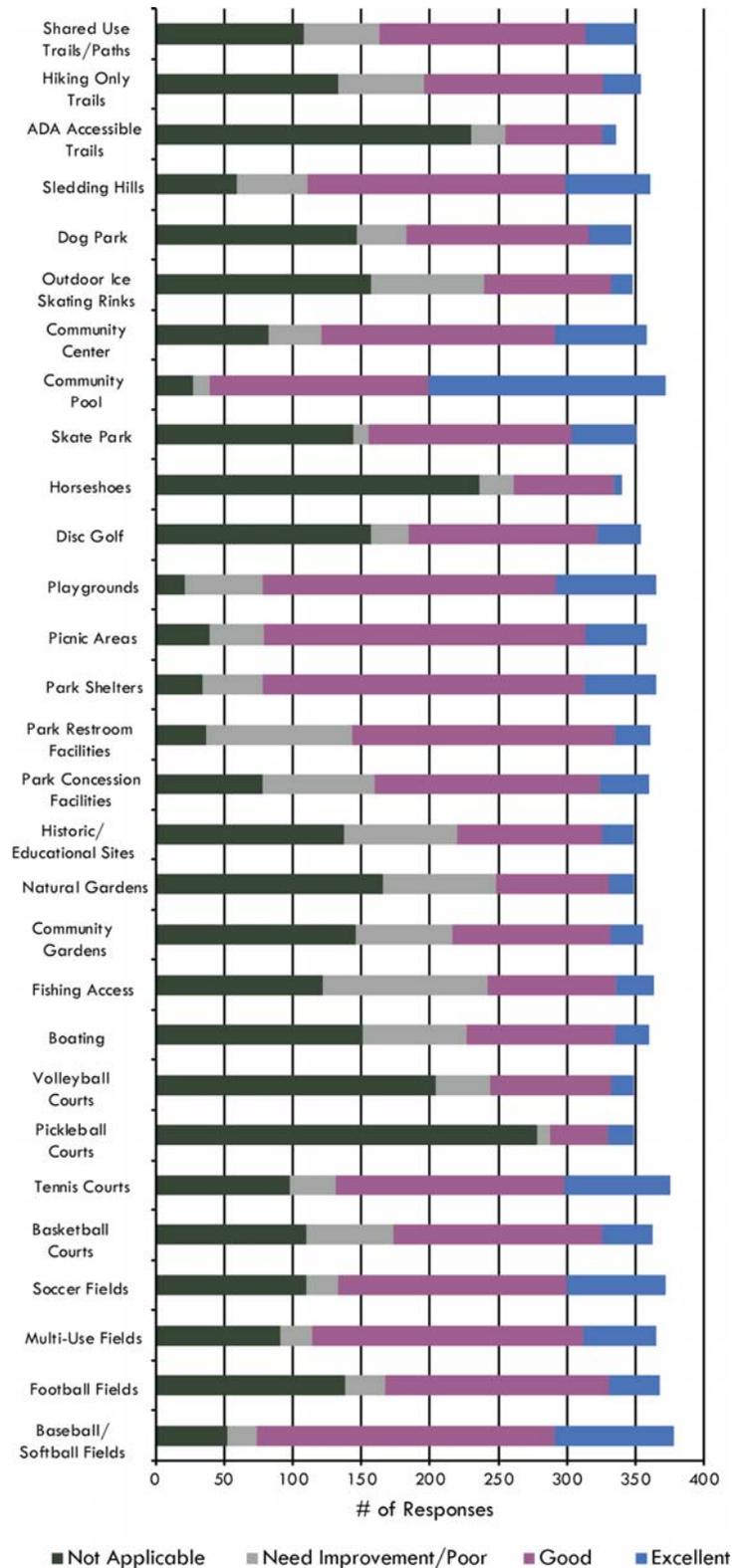


- Survey participants were asked if there were any specific facilities at any of the Onalaska city parks that need improvement. The park receiving the most requests for improvements was Community Park, followed by Van Riper Park and Rowe Park.

The most requested improvements to specific park items are listed below:

1. Expand parking at Community Park
2. Improve restrooms at Community Park
3. Improve restrooms at Van Riper Park
4. Improve restrooms at Rowe Park
5. Install restrooms at Parkridge Park

Chart 3 – Please indicate the overall condition of each type of recreational facility that your community offers.



1.5 Onalaska Demographics

1.5.1 Social Characteristics

This section presents social factors that are important to understanding the community and its recreation needs and potential. Particularly important to planning for the adequate provision of parks and open spaces are population trends and projections over the planning period (5-10 years) and age characteristics of potential park users.

Population Trends and Projections

There is a direct relationship between population and the need for parks and recreational space. Predicting how the population might grow in the future provides important information about the amount of new parkland and recreational facilities that will be needed to serve the new populations.

According to data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, Onalaska has experienced consistent population growth over the last 45 years. The population increased 88% between 1970 and 1980, 23% between 1980 and 1990, 30% between 1990 and 2000, and 10% between 2000 and 2010. There was an overall population increase of 13,350 people (272%) from 1970 to 2015. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) projects that Onalaska will experience a 28% population growth between the years 2010 and 2035 resulting in an additional 5,034 residents. Population information for Onalaska and comparable communities is provided in Table 1.1.

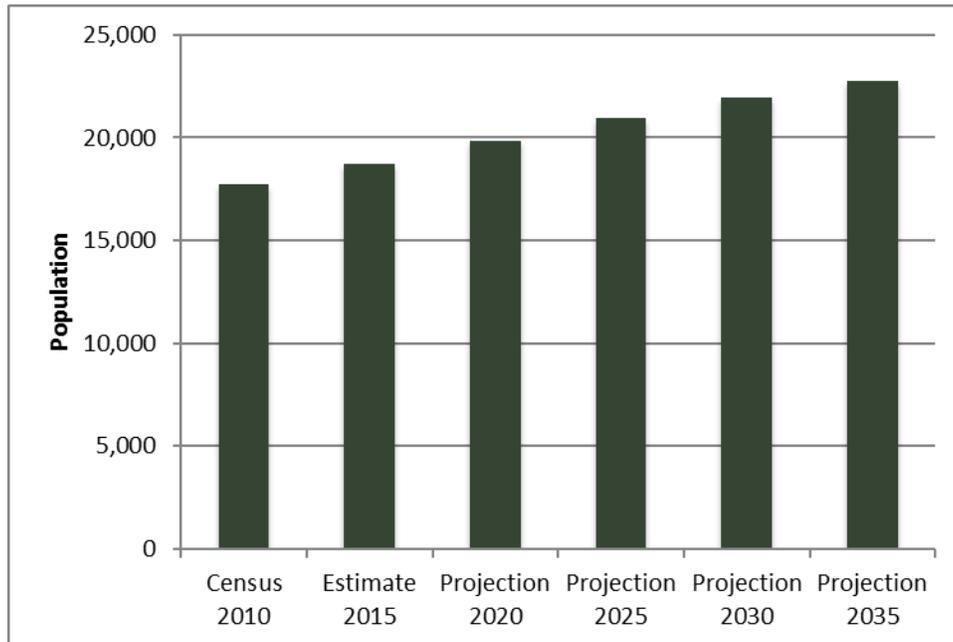
This increase in population is significant because current NRPA standards require a minimum of 10.5 acres of dedicated parkland per 1000 residents. Utilizing this methodology, a minimum of 52.9 acres of new parkland will be needed to accommodate the additional 5,034 residents in 2035.

Table 1.1: Population Projections for the City of Onalaska and Comparables (2035)

Name of Municipality	Census 2010	Estimate 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025	Projection 2030	Projection 2035	Percentage Change 2010-2035
C Onalaska	17,736	18,740	19,860	20,950	21,950	22,770	28%
C Kaukauna	15,462	15,970	17,120	18,120	19,050	19,680	27%
C Chippewa Falls	13,661	13,720	13,940	14,070	14,110	14,050	3%
C Wisconsin Rapids	18,367	18,330	18,300	18,280	18,160	17,990	-2%
C Watertown	15,402	15,720	16,620	17,350	18,020	18,420	20%
C Middleton	17,442	18,540	19,670	20,770	21,780	22,570	29%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration Estimates and Projections (2013, 2015)

Chart 4 – Onalaska Population Projections



Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration Estimates and Projections (2013, 2015)

Note: The decennial census value is shown for 2010. The Wisconsin DOA estimate of population is shown for 2015 as the census was not taken that year. All other years show the predicted population based on Wisconsin DOA population projections.

Ethnic Background

The 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate indicated the largest percentage of Onalaska residents (85.0%) were “White”. The second largest group was “Asian” (9.5%) followed by “Two or more races” (3.0%) and “Black or African American” (2.0%). Other races make up less than 1% of the remaining population.

Employment/Unemployment

The 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate estimated unemployment rate for Onalaska was 5.5%. That rate is slightly higher than the statewide unemployment rate during this same time period of 5.3%.

Age

Age distribution in Onalaska is shown in Table 1.2. Age cohorts are an important consideration when determining park facilities because different age groups utilize different recreation facilities. For example, in 2014 there were an estimated 1,248 children under the age of 5 (6.9% of the population). These children would be best served by low platforms with ramps and ladders, sand areas or short slides no taller than 4 feet. These same facilities would be uninteresting to a 10 year old. A well-rounded park system will provide a variety of facilities (soccer fields, etc.) and equipment (swings, etc.) for all potential users regardless of ability or age.

Changes in age distribution between 2000 and 2014 seem to suggest there is a growing need for adult-oriented (55 and older) activity centers. Following national trends, the community is likely to experience an increase in senior residents seeking recreation opportunities. These populations are generally seeking walking paths (with benches) and formalized senior programming as well as fishing and other outdoor options.

**Table 1.2: Age Distribution, 2000-2014
Onalaska, Wisconsin**

	2000		2014		Percent Change 2000-2014
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Under 5 years	1,015	6.8	1,248	6.9	23%
5 to 9 years	1,095	7.4	1,303	7.2	19%
10 to 14 years	1,082	7.3	1,121	6.2	4%
15 to 19 years	1,050	7.1	1,114	6.1	6%
20 to 24 years	949	6.4	1,201	6.6	27%
25 to 34 years	2,115	14.3	2,359	13.0	12%
35 to 44 years	2,317	15.6	2,142	11.8	-8%
45 to 54 years	2,305	15.5	2,531	14.0	10%
55 to 64 years	1,241	8.4	2,212	12.2	78%
65 to 74 years	923	6.2	1,526	8.4	65%
75 to 84 years	579	3.9	848	4.7	46%
85 years and over	168	1.1	543	3.0	223%
Total Population	14,839		18,148		22%

Source: 2000 Census (SF-1), 2014 ACS
5 Year Estimate

2 ANALYSIS OF THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

This chapter analyzes the existing park system in Onalaska. It inventories and classifies the system based on national standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association.

2.1 City of Onalaska Park and Open Space Facilities

The information for this section was gathered from site visits conducted by Ayres Associates, discussion with City staff and review of past planning documents. A Facility Matrix for the Onalaska park system is located in Appendix A. See Appendix B for a map of park locations.

2.1.1 Mini Parks

Mini parks include specialized facilities that serve a concentrated population, limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. Typical size is 1 acre or less but parks may be categorized as mini parks simply based on the type and quantity of facilities they offer.



Mini Park – Oak Woods Park

Coachlite Greens Park

Coachlite Greens Park is a 1.4 acre mini park located at the intersection of Grand View Boulevard and Kevin Court. Park amenities include a playground, open space and a half basketball court. The site includes several ash trees.

Elmwood Hills Park

This 2.7 acre mini park is located on Cottonwood Road north of Meadow Wood Road. Park amenities include a playground, gazebo and basketball court. Tree species on the site include spruce, maple, ash and cedar.

Hilltopper Heights Park

Hilltopper Heights Park is a 2.5 acre mini park at the corner of Sand Lake Road and Well Street. The park includes a playground, basketball court and open space. Tree species in the park include maple, norway spruce, river birch, ash and blue spruce.

Oak Knoll Park

This 0.2 acre mini park at the corner of 11th Avenue South and Fairfield Street contains a playground and crabapple trees.

Oak Woods Park

Oak Woods Park is a 0.9 acre mini park located at the intersection of 17th Avenue South and Oak Forest Drive. Park facilities include a playground and a half basketball court. Tree species in the park include crabapple and maple.

Park Avenue Playground

This is a 0.3 acre mini park located at the intersection of Royal Street and Park Avenue. The park contains a playground, open space and a half basketball court. Maple trees are also found in the park.

Schaler's Oak Park 1

This is a 1.5 acre mini park located at 211 Craig Lane West. It includes pickle ball courts and basketball hoops. The site also includes several ash trees.

Schaler's Oak Park 4

This 1.0 acre mini park at 2133 Franklin Street contains a playground. Tree species include crabapple and ash.

Thomas Farm Park

This 1.5 acre mini park at 2514 Thomas Court contains a playground, open space and maple trees.

Wellington Greens Park

Wellington Greens Park is a 3.9 acre park at the corner of Krause Road and Rylla Street. Park facilities include a playground, shelter, open space and a basketball court. Tree species include white pine and maple.

2.1.2 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are areas for multiple and sometimes intensive recreational activities. Facilities may include athletic fields, sports courts, playgrounds, skate parks, trails, picnic areas and splashpads. Typical size is between 3 to 10 acres.

Glenn Fox Park

Glenn Fox Park is a 3.8 acre neighborhood park located at the intersection of Afton Place and Winter Street. Park facilities include a playground, softball field and park shelter. Tree species in the park include red pine, maple, hackberry, ash, crabapple, spruce and cedar.

Holiday Heights Park

This 16.7 acre neighborhood park is located at 1600 Medary Lane adjacent to the La Crosse River. The park includes a playground, park shelter and a canoe/kayak launch. Tree species in the park include ash, box elder, aspen, maple, cottonwood, black locust, oak and other mixed deciduous trees.

Meier Farm Park

Meier Farm Park is a 9.5 acre neighborhood park at the intersection of Rolling Oaks Drive and Charles Avenue. The park contains a playground, open space and wooded areas. Tree species include cedar, cottonwood, ash, box elder, oak and white pine.

Parkridge Park

This 3.4 acre neighborhood park is located 1123 10th Avenue North and contains a playground and tennis courts. Tree species in the park include ash, norway spruce, maple and lilac.

Pierce Park

This 5.5 acre park is located at the intersection of Aspen Valley Drive and Green Coulee Road. Park amenities include a playground, a basketball court and a park shelter. Tree species in the park include linden, maple and ash.

Robinson Park

Robinson Park is a 5.7 acre neighborhood park on Mary Drive, 600 feet east of Valley Vue Drive. Park features include a playground, basketball court, park shelter and wooded areas. Tree species in the park include maple, norway spruce, black spruce, honey locust, white pine and crabapple. Tree species found in the park include cottonwood, river birch, white pine, ash and maple.



Neighborhood Park – Robinson Park

Sandalwood Park

This 12.0 acre neighborhood park is located at 1900 Ester Drive. Park facilities include a playground, basketball court and open space.

2.1.3 Community Parks

Community parks are areas of diverse recreational activity and may include amenities such as athletic complexes, trails and large swimming pools. Community parks are typically 10 acres or larger but may vary depending on facilities offered.

Community Park

This 13.3 acre community park is located at the intersection of Quincy Street and 6th Avenue North. The Onalaska Community Center is located in the park and is the location of meetings and activities for many groups throughout the community. Other facilities in the park include baseball fields, park shelters, tennis courts, outdoor fitness equipment and two playgrounds. Tree species in the park include maple, spruce, ash and crabapple.

Greens Coulee Park

Greens Coulee Park is a 103.7 acre community park east of Green Coulee Road and north of Clearwater Drive. The park features over two miles of multi-purpose trails that traverse approximately 350 feet in elevation change. The landscape throughout the park varies from wetland to oak savanna to rock quarry. Tree species found in the park include ash, birch, hickory, cottonwood, oak, white pine, maple and cottonwood.

Rowe Park

Rowe Park is a 25.0 acre community park located at the corner of Oak Forest Drive and Hilltopper Drive that is home to the Park and Recreation Department Maintenance Division. Park facilities include two enclosed shelters, a skate park, a disc golf course, a ballfield, playgrounds and lighted tennis courts. Tree species in the park include pine, maple, ash, hackberry, spruce, maple and crabapple.



Van Riper Park

This 40.1 acre community park is located at 201 Riders Club Road. The park contains several of the unique features of the Onalaska park system including the Omni Center, the Aquatic Center and the City's only dog exercise area. The Omni Center hosts a variety of events and activities throughout the year in its arena and conference center space. The Aquatic Center includes an 8500 square foot zero depth pool, six lap lanes, two 250 foot runoff slides, a drop slide, a sand play area, a kiddie play area and concession stand. The Aquatic

Center has accommodated 30,000 users annually since it opened in 2005. Other park features include baseball fields, park shelters, a sledding hill and walking trails. Tree species found in the park include oak, pine, maple, birch, spruce and other mixed deciduous trees.

2.1.4 School Parks (School District of Onalaska)

Although not calculated as components of city-provided parks and open space, school facilities in Onalaska also offer community residents with outdoor recreation activities, often with structured play equipment and athletic fields. The district contains three elementary schools, one middle school and one high school.

Facilities at schools in the School District of Onalaska include:

- 19 - Basketball courts
- 8 - Soccer fields
- 3 - Playgrounds
- 5 - Baseball/softball fields

School District of Onalaska recreation areas include:

Recreation Area	Acres	Facilities	Address
Eagle Bluff Elementary	4.4	Basketball courts, soccer fields, playground	200 Eagle Bluff Ct
Irving Pertzsch Elementary	1.4	Basketball courts, playground	524 Main St
Northern Hills Elementary	4.8	Basketball courts, softball/youth baseball, playground	910 E Avenue North
Onalaska Middle School	8.7	Basketball courts, soccer, softball/youth baseball	711 Quincy St
Onalaska High School	5.4	Track, football	700 Hilltopper Pl
Van Riper Sports Complex (School District Athletic Fields)	33.5	Baseball, soccer	1501 E Avenue N

2.1.5 Trail Corridors

A linear park or trail corridor is an area designated for one or more modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, etc. The Great River State Trail is a 24-mile, limestone trail built on the abandoned Chicago-Northwestern railroad line. The trail runs along the Mississippi River through Onalaska connecting to the La Crosse River Trail to the south and Perrot State Park to the north. The Great River State Trail is suitable for hiking and biking throughout the year and snowmobiling, cross country skiing and snowmobiling in the winter.

2.2 Parkland Classification Analysis

The number and type of parks and recreation facilities needed within a community are dependent on the demands of the local residents. Identifying the recreational needs and wants of community residents provides the justification for funding the acquisition and development of new facilities as well as for the maintenance of existing recreational facilities.

2.2.1 Parkland Classification

A parkland classification system is a useful tool to determine if an existing park system serves the needs of a community. The definitions in this document are adapted from the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) classification system. Total acreage alone does not guarantee that the community's park needs are being met. A community should have a number of different types of parks to serve the various needs of the residents. They may have "met the standard" in acreage through the creation of one large park, but the community's needs

can best be met through a variety of recreational activities. Table 2-1 explains the seven park classifications most commonly used in the NRPA system, their associated use, service areas, desirable size and desired acres per 1,000 population. A well-rounded park system offers at least one park in each classification.

Table 2-1 National Recreation and Park Association Parkland Classification System

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
A. Local/Close-to-Home Space				
Mini-Park	Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens.	Less than ¼ mile radius	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5A
Neighborhood Park/Playground	Areas for intense recreational activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	¼ to ½ mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood)	3-10 acres	1.0 to 2.0A
Community Park	Areas of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above, depending upon site suitability and community need.	Several neighborhoods. 1 to 2 mile radius	10+ acres	5.0 to 8.0A

Total Local Space = 6.25 to 10.5 AC/1,000

Table 2-1 (Continued) NRPA Parkland Classification System

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
B. Regional Space				
Regional/ Metropolitan Park	Areas of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail uses; may include play areas.	Several communities. 1 hour driving time	200+ acres	5.0 to 10.0A
C. Space that may be Local or Regional and is Unique to Each Community				
Linear Park	Area developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel, such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, canoeing and pleasure driving. May include active play areas. (NOTE: the above components may occur in the "linear park")	No applicable standard	Sufficient width to protect the resource and provide maximum use	Variable
Special Use	Areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities, such as golf courses, nature centers, skateparks, marinas, zoos, conservatories, arboreta, display gardens, arenas, outdoor theaters, gun ranges, or downhill ski areas, or areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings, sites, and objects of archeological significance. Also plazas or squares in or near commercial centers, boulevards, parkways.	No applicable standard	Variable	Variable
Conservancy	Protection and management of the natural/cultural environment with recreational use as a secondary objective.	No applicable standard	Sufficient to protect the resource	Variable

2.2.2 Level of Service Standards

Once a community’s existing parks have been classified, a comparison can be made between the national standard for each park type and existing park acreage. While there is no formally established method to determine the Level of Service (LOS) provided by the existing facilities, the following parameters should be considered.

Indicators	Social Environmental Economic
Acreage/Miles	Population standards (Acres/1000 population) Benchmarking
Facilities, Activities, Capacity	Population standards Demographic Analysis Neighborhood area activities Supply/Demand
Access	Walking/Bicycling/Driving, Transit Parks Facilities
Quality	Evaluation Mapping/Distribution
Programs	Relevancy, quality, and variety Scheduling Mapping/Distribution

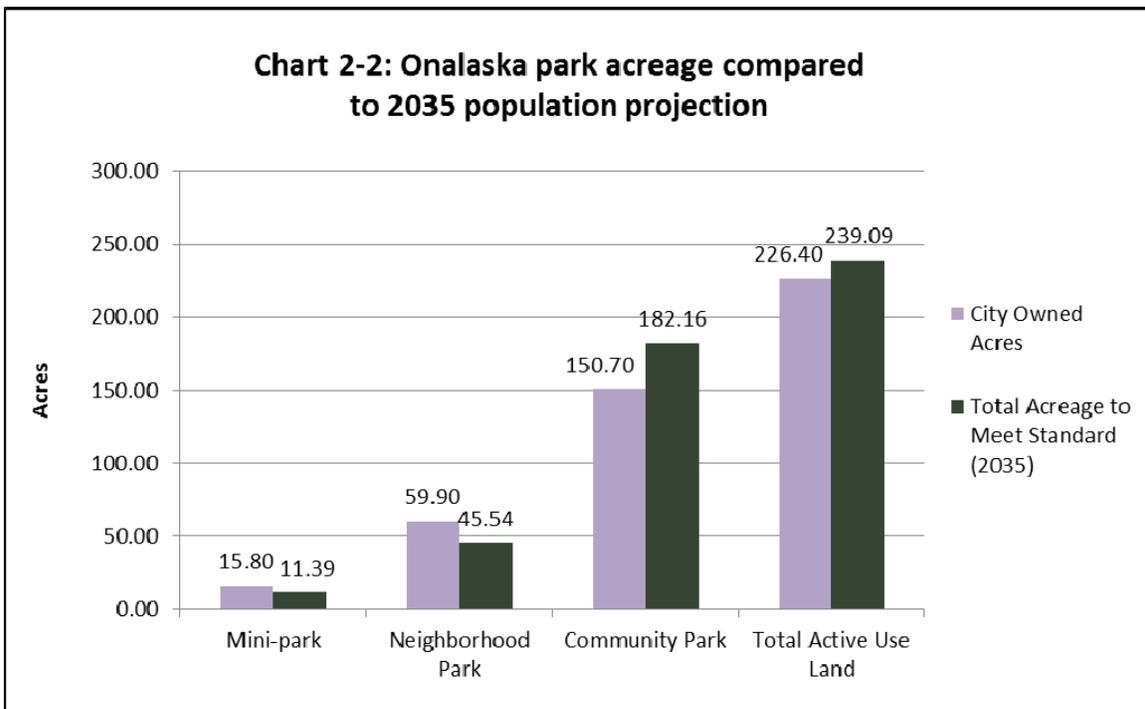
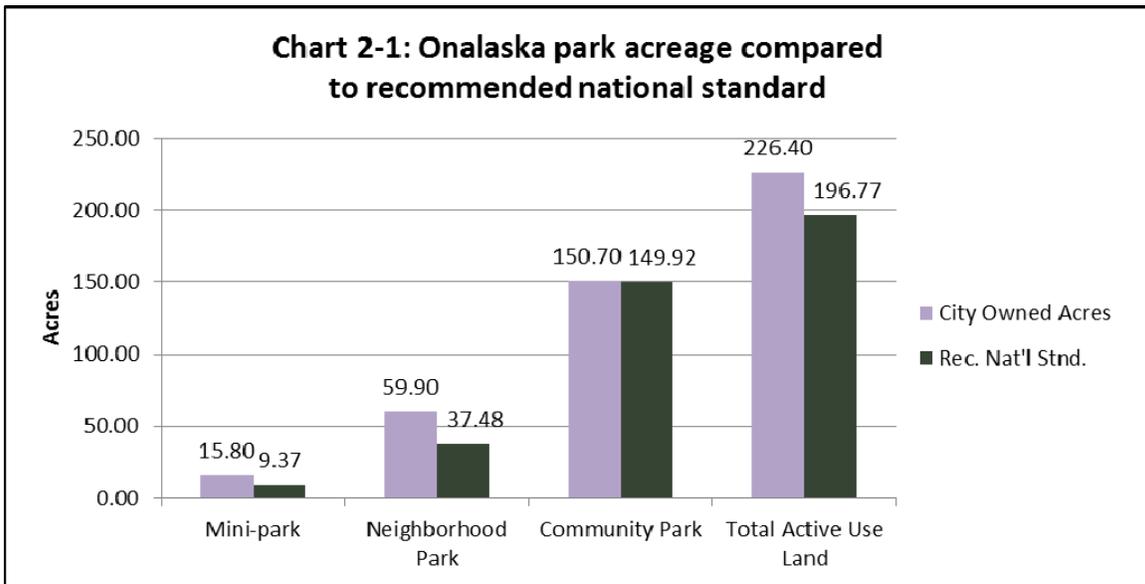
The widely accepted NRPA standard for park acreage per 1,000 population is 10.5 acres. It is recommended that this acreage be distributed among park types as follows:

Mini Parks	0.5 acres/1,000 population
Neighborhood Parks	2 acres/1,000 population
Community Parks	8 acres/1,000 population
Total	10.5 acres/1,000 population

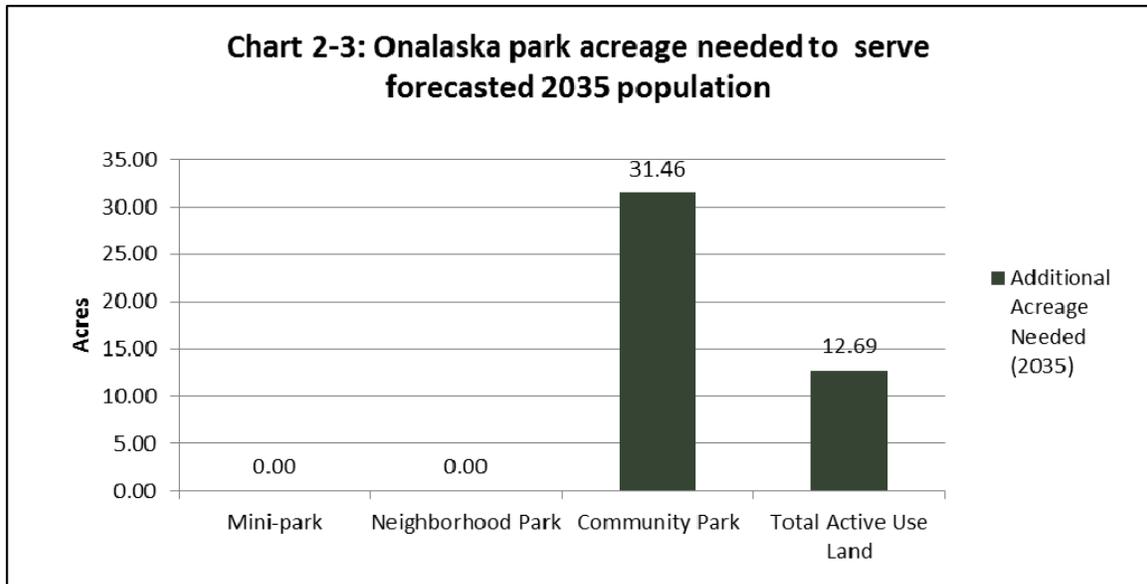
Park acreage totals in Onalaska compared to NRPA standards are shown in Chart 2-1. Park acreages in Onalaska exceed the NRPA standard in all categories. Applying the ratios from Table 2-2 to the Onalaska population of 18,740, the park acreage standards for Onalaska (shown as the dark green bars in Chart 2-1) are established. Onalaska is above the national standard of total parkland by 29.63 acres (226.40 to 196.77). The City is also above the established standards for all park categories. Mini parks, neighborhood parks and community parks are 6.43, 22.42 and 0.78 acres above the standard respectively.

Chart 2-2 uses the 2035 population projection (Wisconsin Department of Administration) of 22,770 residents and applies it to measure current acreage figures and future standards. Onalaska would require an additional 12.69 acres of total park land and 31.46 acres of community park land to meet the NRPA standard for the 2035 population (see Chart 2-3). The acreage needed to meet the standard for community parks is higher than the needed acreage for total parks due to the fact that the City will still exceed the standard acreage for mini and neighborhood parks.

It should be noted that School District of Onalaska parks were not included in the calculation of existing park area.

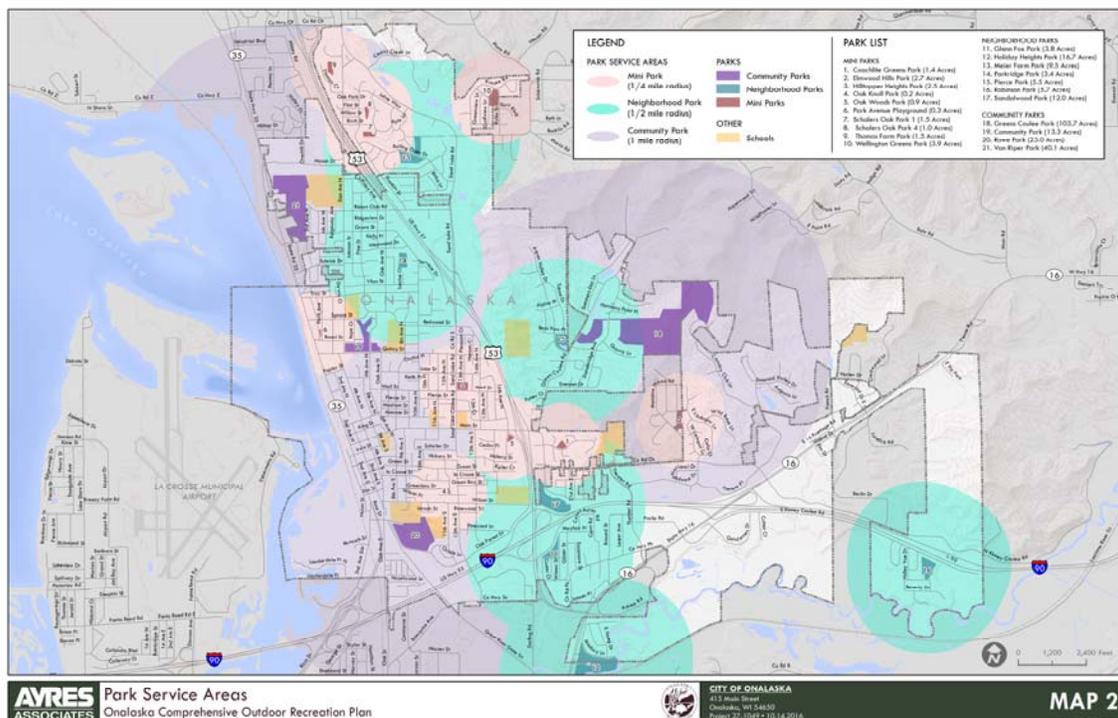


* Phase 1 of The Great River Landing is scheduled to be completed on December 15th, 2016. This new park will add 50.8 acres of Community Park land to the City's total and thereby satisfy the acreage necessary to serve the projected population in 2035.



2.3 Park Service Area Requirements

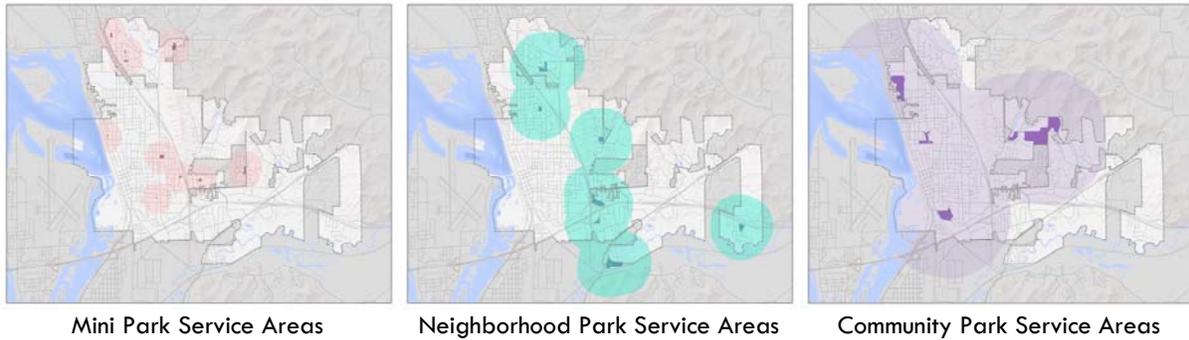
This method of evaluating a community’s parkland needs and adequacy of service includes plotting park service areas on a base map to identify areas that are underserved. Utilizing the park service radii criteria established by the NRPA, park service areas were mapped for City owned mini, neighborhood and community parks. See Map 2 in Appendix B.



Map 2 – Appendix B

The combined park service areas show Onalaska parks provide good coverage to the City and that few areas are lacking in access to parks. The only areas that don't have parks nearby tend to be mostly unpopulated areas to the south of Highway 16.

Another factor to be considered when analyzing park service areas is the distribution of parks by park type. The three maps below show park service radii isolated by park type (mini, neighborhood and community parks).

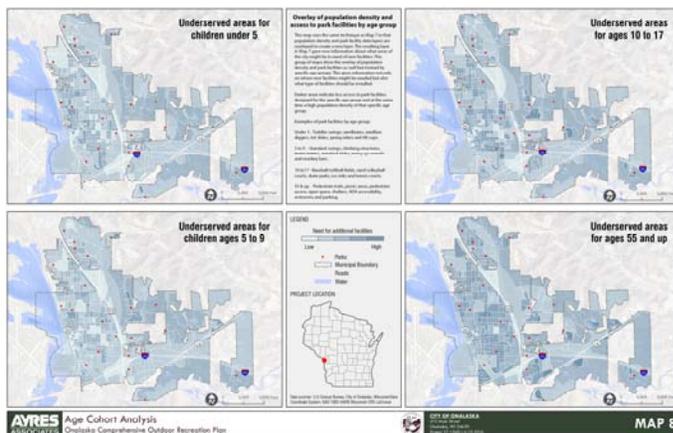


Community parks are well distributed throughout the City and provide almost complete coverage except for the mostly unpopulated areas south of Highway 16. There are more areas lacking coverage by neighborhood and mini parks however. If additional city parks are planned in the future, the City may want to consider adding mini or neighborhood parks in these uncovered areas. While service area by individual park type is not as vital as the combined park service area coverage, it is important to try to distribute park types evenly to give all citizens a variety of park access.

2.4 GIS Age Cohort Analysis

This analysis was developed to help prioritize improvements based on the distribution of residents by age and the availability of recreation facilities most suited for these ages in relation to their geographic location. The methodology includes the layering of data on a map (See Map 8 in Appendix B). The result is a graduated scale of relative need or “priority”

based on the absence of a particular set of amenities we would expect an age group to utilize. The map is used to identify areas of spatial mismatch where parks containing certain amenities are not located in neighborhoods containing user groups best suited for those amenities. For example, if an area contains a high percentage of toddlers (age 2-5) but does not contain toddler-aged play equipment, the priority rating would be “high” because the area lacks the amenities to serve that population.



Map 8 – Appendix B

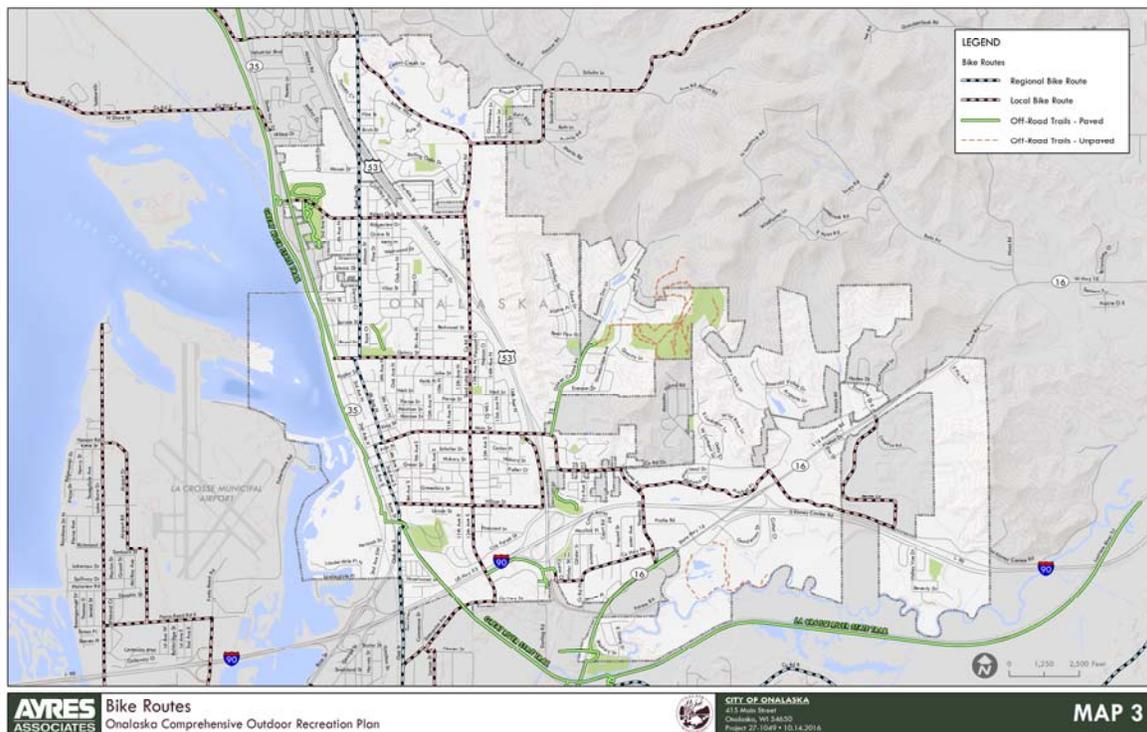
The analysis was used for four populations:

1. Under 5 years of age: toddlers are best served by play equipment such as sandboxes, toddler swings, tot slides, spring riders, and tilt cups.
2. Ages 5 to 9: this group can be expected to use play equipment such as swings, climbing structures, teeter totters, merry-go-rounds and monkey bars.
3. Ages 10 to 17 years of age: this group can be served by a variety of park facilities. Amenities evaluated for this population include facilities related to baseball, softball, soccer, basketball, skateboarding and ice skating.
4. Age 55+: service to this this group included facilities such as hiking trails, outdoor fitness stations, boat launches, pickle ball and tennis.

Parks that appear in “priority” areas (shown as the darkest areas on the graduated scale) are further discussed in Chapter 3 and mapped in Appendix B - Map 8.

2.5 Bicycle and Pedestrian Connections

A park-by-park analysis revealed a lack of barrier-free access to some park facilities and playgrounds. This is an important consideration for residents who have mobility limitations and require additional accommodation. Barrier-free access to many of the facilities can be accommodated by simple solutions such as installing curb cuts to allow easy access for pedestrians from the street to the park. This missing piece of infrastructure also poses a barrier for cyclists. Additional bike racks should be considered in some parks.



Map 3 – Appendix B

Map 3 (Appendix B) shows the existing bicycle network in Onalaska. Through a combination of off-road paths and on-street routes, this network increases the number of linkages between community destinations and has recreational value for all users. Although this plan will seek to identify opportunities to expand this system to reach more park spaces, a comprehensive Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan should be further developed. Many new strategies and engineering practices have evolved and are now accepted by Wisconsin DOT and local governments for on-road bicycle facilities such as the use of “Sharrows” (see image below). These strategies should be considered as potential tools for improving the bicycling infrastructure.



Shared Bike Lanes “Sharrows”

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter includes a variety of recommendations specifically developed to meet the existing and future needs of the community over the next five years. The recommendations incorporate local citizen input and have been developed as a result of extensive analysis and participation by city officials, staff, citizens, and local organizations as presented in the preceding chapters.

General recommendations are provided for direction on policy and design considerations while also considering operational and maintenance procedures. This chapter also includes a detailed park inventory sheet for each City park including general issues, possible improvement options, and costs. Where they can be graphically depicted, the park inventory sheets provide schematic concept layouts for park improvement options. This chapter is divided into the following sections:

3.1 General Recommendations: system-wide policies and procedures

3.2 Future Parks and Open Spaces: identification of general locations for new park land that would best serve the community

3.3 Individual Park Recommendations: an inventory sheet has been provided for each City Park (includes inventory and park improvement options)



Rowe Park Skatepark

3.1 General Recommendations

3.1.1 Park Facility Recommendations

Several common issues were observed during the planning process through the results of the community survey, site visits and meetings with community staff. Those issues and recommendations for improvements related to those issues are listed below:

1. ADA Accessibility

Site visits revealed many parks did not provide ADA accessibility to park facilities such as playground equipment, picnic shelters and sports courts. It was also observed that many of the support components at City parks (picnic tables, drinking fountains, etc.) were not ADA approved models.

- Recommendations:
 - Conduct an ADA audit system-wide, and develop a prioritized action plan to address documented issues.
 - Retrofit all parks and park facilities to be disabled accessible (when possible). This includes assuring barrier-free access to all play areas, shelters, river access points, seating areas and restrooms.
 - Where possible with existing infrastructure, assure that all parks are improved with ADA approved drinking fountains, picnic tables and other park components.
 - See Figures 3.1 and 3.2 for examples of “best practices” when designing parks for ADA accessibility



Figure 3.1 – Examples of an ADA approved picnic table and drinking fountain.

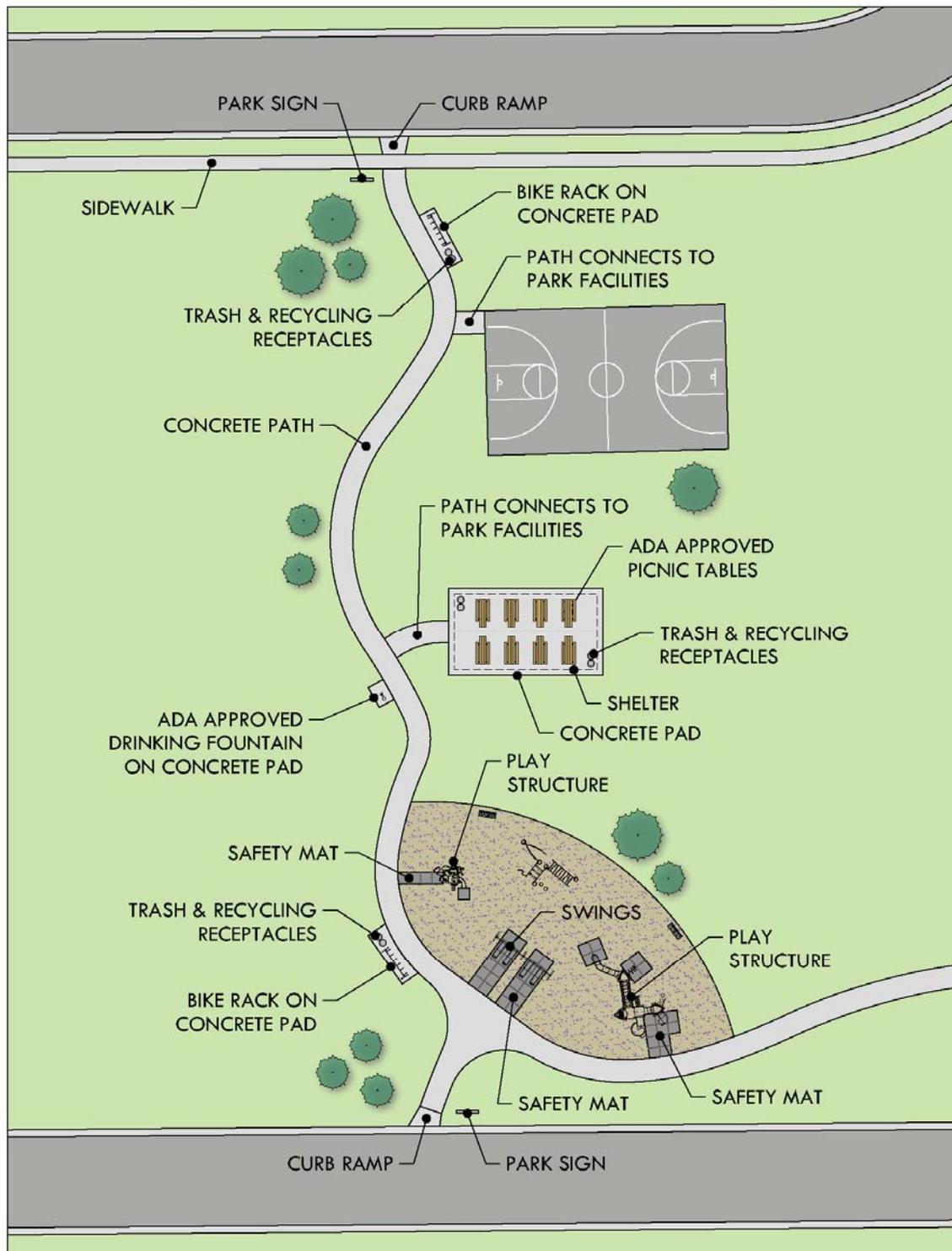


Figure 3.2 – Typical ADA requirements call for barrier free access to all park facilities. Hardscape paths, playground safety mats and ADA approved support components are examples of good practices when designing parks for accessibility. Other examples of necessary elements for general park design include bicycle parking, trash/recycling receptacles and a park sign.

2. Waterfront Access

A common issue brought up by residents in the community survey was a need from more waterfront access for the purpose of boating, fishing and swimming.

- Recommendations:

- Projects are under construction in Onalaska that will satisfy some of these issues. Improvements to waterfront access are underway as part of the Great River Landing project and as part of the improvements to the U.S. Highway 35 Waysides. The Great River Landing will be a 50 acre community park on the riverfront near the intersection of US Highway 35 and Main Street. The first phase of the project is scheduled to be completed on December 15, 2016 with additional phases to follow. Facilities will include a trailhead building for the Great River Trail, parking and upper and lower plaza areas.



Great River Landing – Site Rendering

- This plan recommends waterfront improvements at Holiday Heights Park shown in detail in Section 3.3 (Individual Park Improvements). These recommendations include improvements to the boat launch and the installation of a fishing pier.



Figure 3.3 – Existing canoe/kayak launch at Holiday Heights Park.

3. Restrooms/Access to Restrooms

Restroom availability, access and maintenance were common issues throughout the planning process. Many in the community felt that the parks that did have restrooms, did not make them available for public use often enough. This was particularly an issue in parks that host athletic events (soccer, baseball, etc.) that bring a number of people into the park for an extended period of time. Parks specifically mentioned in the community survey by multiple respondents as needing improvements to restrooms included Community Park, Van Riper Park and Rowe Park.

○ Recommendations:

- Develop a procedure for the prompt maintenance of park restroom facilities and equipment once a problem is observed/reported and before the issue gets worse or becomes a safety hazard. Perform systematic routine inspection and maintenance.
- Policy regarding the locking of restrooms during certain times of year or hours of the day should be revisited if public demand for access is high. Adding auto locks to restroom doors is one potential solution for avoiding restrooms being locked for long periods of time.
- Consider the construction of park restrooms in parks that host events, host leagues and/or have high attendance and no restrooms. Some community survey respondents named Parkridge Park as a park that needed restrooms.

4. Improve/Expand Trail Networks

The community survey identified trails as an amenity that residents wanted more of in Onalaska. Improvements to the trail system in certain City parks would provide both increased recreational opportunities within those parks, but also would create new connections in the citywide network.

○ Recommendations:

- New trails are being recommended in Rowe Park and Greens Coulee Park. A trail system is recommended in Rowe Park to provide accessibility to park facilities that currently does not exist. Trails in Rowe Park would also connect the Great River State Trail to the west to neighborhoods to the east through the park. Similarly, a trail established in the west portion of Greens Coulee Park would provide a connection to the surrounding neighborhood to the established trail network in the park. See Section 3.3 for more detail.

5. Aging Play Equipment

Park inventories revealed that some of the City’s playground equipment is starting to show signs of age and will need to be replaced in the near future. It appears that certain equipment, play structures for example, were purchased around the same time from the same manufacturer and therefore are starting to fail at similar times.

- Recommendations:
 - This plan recommends the replacement of play equipment in six City parks during the five-year period after its adoption. After that period, another set of parks will need to have playground equipment replaced. We recommend this staggered approach to replacing playground equipment to avoid the situation in which all playgrounds begin to have equipment fail at the same time.

6. Exposed Tree Removal Areas

Many parks had trees removed due to infestation of Emerald Ash Borer. This has left holes in the lawn at many parks throughout the City.

- Recommendations:
 - Fill and seed areas or re-plant trees



Robinson Park



Glenn Fox Park



Parkridge Park



Coachlite Greens Park



Wellington Greens Park



Elmwood Hills Park

7. Missing Support Components

Many parks did not have support components such as drinking fountains, trash/recycling receptacles and bicycle parking.

- Recommendations:
 - All parks “Neighborhood Park” size or larger should have trash receptacles, recycling receptacles, drinking fountains and bike racks. These components should be installed on a hardscape surface such as concrete or asphalt.

8. No Safety Mats at Playgrounds

Many parks are missing safety mats under play equipment. Mats are typically located at critical points where children would enter or exit a piece of equipment. These mats serve the dual purposes of providing a safe landing spot in fall zones as well as allowing for easier wheelchair access to equipment.

- Recommendations:
 - Install safety mats under swings and at entry/exit points of play structures in all playgrounds.

3.1.2 **Promotion/Education**

- a. Improve and standardize on-site park signage for all City parks, and establish a community-wide wayfinding system that identifies key parks and bicycle routes along primary transportation corridors to and through the City. Regularly update all bicycle and park system maps as new facilities are developed.
- b. Continue to communicate with user groups over facilities updates and promote donations and formalized use agreements for maintenance.
- c. Utilize marquee signs and other displays to announce special events, prices or programs. For example, facilities such as the Omni Center that host large events could benefit from variable message signs. This plan recommends coordinating with user groups and/or advertisers to offset costs and install marquees when budgets, grants, or fundraising allow for purchase and installation.
- d. Enhance the City web page to include a parks location map and specific site maps for each park illustrating site layout and amenities.
- e. Invite private partner groups to participate in periodic park update meetings to keep participation high and awareness of ongoing project endeavors.

3.1.3 **Environmentally Sustainable Practices**

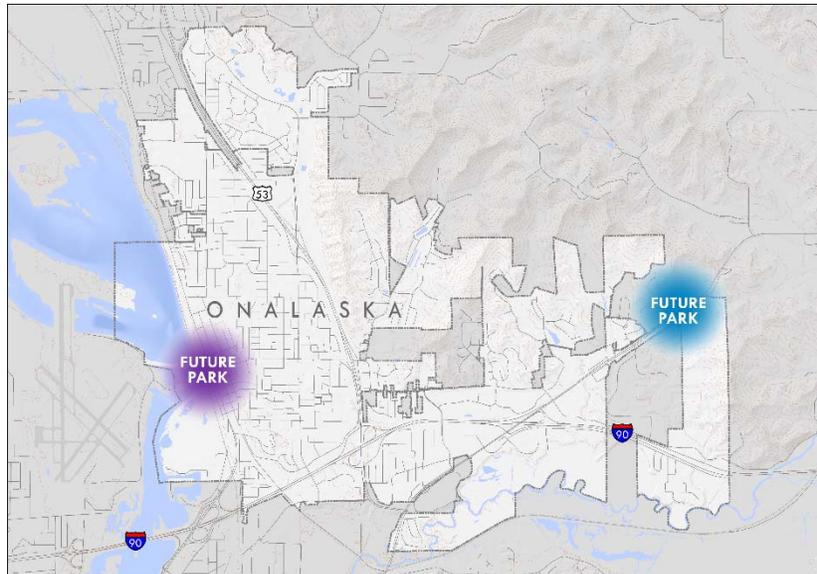
- a. Trash and recycling receptacles should be evenly distributed throughout City parks. The method of collection should also be used to determine receptacle locations. Placement of trash receptacles near sitting benches, for example is not preferred since it may discourage use of the benches or the trash receptacle.

- b. Continue managing Emerald Ash Borer infestations in City ash trees with replacement of removed trees, treatment of trees in key locations and pre-emptive removals.
- c. Consider integrating rain gardens and bio-retention facilities, rain barrels, and other stormwater best management practices into existing facilities and proposed improvements.
- d. Consider adopting a “grow not mow” policy in City parks to limit how often (and what portions of) parks are mowed. Adding a day or more to the mowing cycle and preserving natural grasslands in parks can reduce the amount of fossil fuels consumed in City operations. These new grasslands can also function as natural buffers around shoreland and wooded areas and help reduce soil erosion.
- e. There are a variety of operational and maintenance activities that often can be accomplished for less cost. Fuel is a big expense, prompting some communities to have strict idling policies that restrict how long a municipal vehicle can remain running before it is turned off. Similarly, warming up vehicles should be limited – an example would be restricting warm up to no more than five minutes.
- f. When replacing and/or installing new lighting in City parks, consider fixtures that utilize solar regeneration and LED illumination to reduce long-term maintenance costs and minimize non-renewable energy use.

3.2 Future Parks and Open Spaces

3.2.1 Future Park Locations

City staff identified an area on the east side of the City that has been the location for many requests for new park space. The Nathan Hills area currently has no nearby parks (See Map 2 - Park Service Areas) and would be a good location for new facilities. A 0.22 acre parcel has been identified that could be converted to a mini park to serve the immediate area. Amenities could include items such as play equipment, shelters and possibly athletic facilities. Neighborhood input should be gathered to determine the type of facilities that are in demand in the area.



Potential Future Park Locations

As mentioned on page 3-4, the Great River Landing is currently under construction along the riverfront at the intersection of US Highway 35 and Main Street. Facilities will include a trailhead building, parking and plaza areas. The first phase of the project is scheduled to be completed by December 16th with additional phases to follow.



Great River Landing trailhead building under construction

3.2.2 Park Layout Concept /Park Master Plans

If significant improvements are planned for a specific park, a concept or master plan should be completed before construction begins. The goal of the plan is to determine what type of improvements are possible in the given space and to provide a guide for the development of those improvements.



Park Master Plan Graphic Example

The process for development of a park master plan includes research and data collection to identify drainage patterns, topography and other site features. After this initial reconnaissance, a public meeting is held to gather input on preferred park programming and amenities. Following this community engagement, concept development plans are created and cost estimates are prepared. These concept plans are further refined through public feedback and staff discussions into a final graphic and summary report.

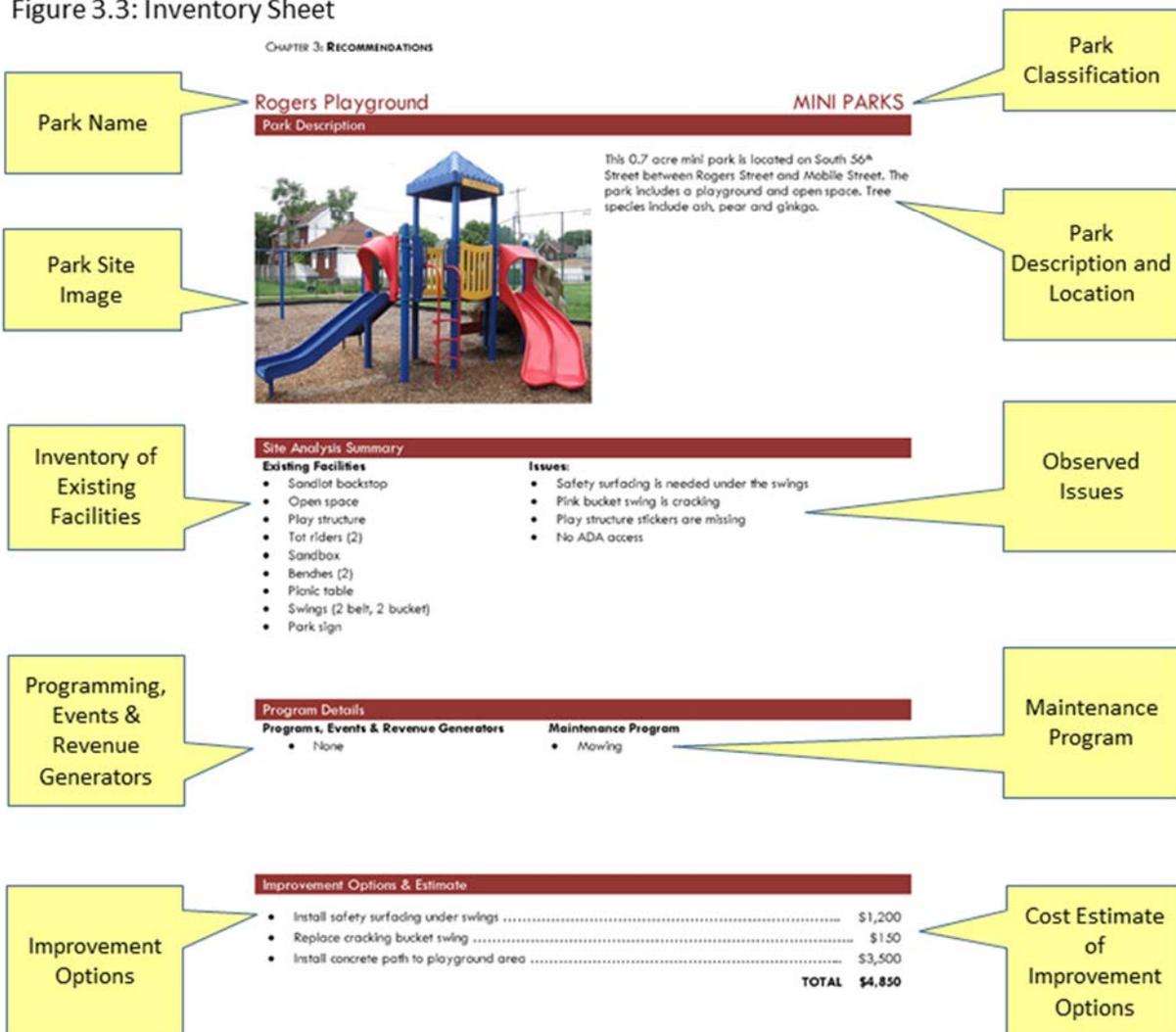
3.3 Individual Park Recommendations

The following section discusses more detailed recommendations for each park. These recommended improvements are based on issues identified in site visits and comments from residents and local officials. Improvement options identified for each park are included in the 6-Year Capital Improvements Table in Chapter 4.

Each park’s inventory sheets contain the location of the park, existing facilities, observed issues and recommendations for improvements. Not all improvements can be made in the next 6 years and many require substantial investment in the form of time, money, or human capital to implement. Improvement recommendations should be viewed as options that could occur to mitigate, improve or promote aspects of the park site.

A sample inventory sheet (Figure 3.3) illustrates how information is presented on each park sheet. Park sheets are presented by parkland classifications devised by the National Recreation and Park Association as identified in Chapter 2.

Figure 3.3: Inventory Sheet



MINI PARKS

Coachlite Greens Park

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Coachlite Greens Park is a 1.4 acre mini park located at the intersection of Grand View Boulevard and Kevin Court. Park amenities include a playground, open space and a half basketball court. The site includes several ash trees.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Jungle gym
- Monkey bars
- ½ basketball court
- Picnic tables
- Trash receptacle
- Open space
- Park sign

Issues:

- No ADA access to park facilities
- No ADA picnic tables
- Play equipment is aging
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking
- No recycling receptacle
- Weeds in playground surfacing
- No safety mats at playground
- Exposed tree removal excavation areas

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Basketball court care

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Construct 8 foot concrete path from Grand View Boulevard to playground	\$5,000
• Install ADA approved picnic table	\$1,000
• Install ADA approved drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
• Treat weeds in playground mulch (ongoing)	\$100
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
TOTAL	\$23,800

Coachlite Greens Park

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Play structure (5 to 12 year old)



Swings



Play equipment



Basketball court



No ADA access to park facilities



Exposed tree removal excavation areas

Elmwood Hills Park

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 2.7 acre mini park is located on Cottonwood Road north of Meadow Wood Road. Park amenities include a playground, gazebo and basketball court. Tree species on the site include spruce, maple, ash and cedar.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Basketball court
- Gazebo
- Asphalt path
- Trash receptacle
- Picnic table
- Park signs (2)

Issues:

- Exposed tree removal excavation areas
- Damaged park sign
- Gazebo roof shingles are peeling
- No ADA access to play equipment
- No safety mats at playground
- No ADA picnic tables
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking
- No recycling receptacle
- Basketball court paint is faded

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Open air shelter maintenance
- Trail maintenance
- Basketball court care

Elmwood Hills Park

MINI PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
• Repair park sign	\$1,000
• Repair gazebo roof	\$5,000
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Install ADA approved picnic table	\$1,000
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad near shelter and playground	\$1,500
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
• Repaint basketball court	\$1,500
TOTAL	\$26,200

Elmwood Hills Park

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Asphalt path



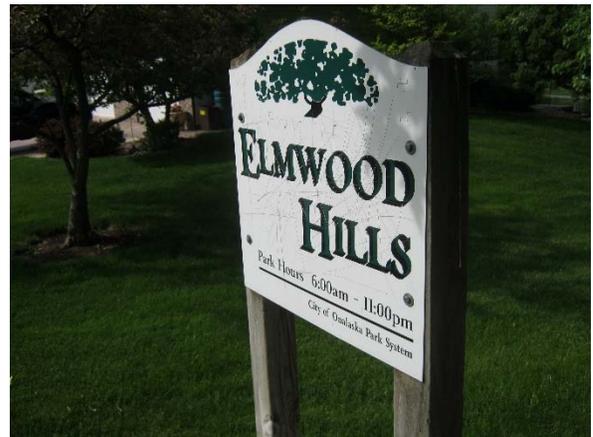
Gazebo



Peeling shingles



Tree removal area



Scratched sign

Hilltopper Heights Park

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Hilltopper Heights Park is a 2.5 acre mini park at the corner of Sand Lake Road and Well Street. The park includes a playground, basketball court and open space. Tree species in the park include maple, norway spruce, river birch, ash and blue spruce.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Monkey bars
- Climbing tires
- Basketball court
- Picnic tables
- Bench
- Trash & recycling receptacles
- Concrete path
- Open space
- Park sign

Issues:

- Cracks in basketball court
- Basketball nets are torn
- Wood chip surfacing under swings is migrating
- Bucket swing seat is damaged
- No ADA access to play equipment
- No safety mats under play equipment
- Worn turf in some areas
- Picnic table not ADA approved
- No bicycle parking
- No drinking fountain

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Basketball court care

Hilltopper Heights Park

MINI PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Resurface basketball court	\$10,000
• Replace basketball nets	\$60
• Install landscaping edging at swings to contain mulch surfacing	\$500
• Replace bucket style swing seat	\$150
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Reseed worn turf areas	\$500
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,000
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$26,210

Hilltopper Heights Park

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Swings



Basketball courts



Cracks in basketball court



Bucket swing seat is damaged



Trash & recycling receptacles

Oak Knoll Park

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 0.2 acre mini park at the corner of 11th Avenue South and Fairfield Street contains a playground and crabapple trees.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Monkey bars
- Picnic tables
- Trash receptacle
- Park sign

Issues:

- Weeds in playground surfacing
- No safety mats under play equipment
- No ADA access to park facilities
- No bicycle parking
- The play structure has sun damage, chipping paint
- No recycling receptacle
- No drinking fountain
- No ADA approved picnic tables

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground maintenance

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Treat weeds in playground mulch (ongoing)	\$100
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Install concrete path from 11 th Avenue to play equipment	\$1,500
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Remove 2 to 5 and 5 to 12 play structures. Replace with 2 to 12 play structure	\$90,000
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
• Install ADA drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install ADA picnic table	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$109,100

Oak Knoll Park

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Park sign



5 to 12 play structure



2 to 5 play structure



Playground



No ADA access



Weeds in play surfacing

Oak Woods Park

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Oak Woods Park is a 0.9 acre mini park located at the intersection of 17th Avenue South and Oak Forest Drive. Park facilities include a playground and a half basketball court. Tree species in the park include crabapple and maple.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt)
- ½ basketball court
- Benches
- Concrete path
- Trash & recycling receptacles
- Park sign

Issues:

- No ADA access to playground equipment
- The basketball backboard is rusted, net is torn
- No safety mats under playground equipment
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Park sign and post care
- Playground inspection
- Basketball court care

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Replace basketball backboard and rim	\$500
• Install ADA drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
TOTAL	\$16,000

Oak Woods Park

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Tree planter



Custom bench



Play structure



Swings



No ADA access to play equipment



Backboard is rusted

Park Avenue Playground

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This is a 0.3 acre mini park located at the intersection of Royal Street and Park Avenue. The park contains a playground, open space and a half basketball court. Maple trees are also found in the park.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Monkey bars
- ½ basketball court
- Picnic table
- Trash receptacle
- Park sign

Issues:

- Play structures are aging
- No ADA access to park facilities
- No safety mats under playground equipment
- Park sign is damaged
- No recycling receptacle
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking
- Picnic table not ADA approved

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspection

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Remove 2 to 5 and 5 to 12 play structures. Replace with 2 to 12 play structure	\$90,000
• Install concrete path from Park Avenue to playground	\$1,000
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Install ADA approved picnic table	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$108,500

Park Avenue Playground

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Monkey bars



Basketball court



Swings



No ADA access



Aging play structures

Schaler's Oak Park 1

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This is a 1.5 acre mini park located at 211 Craig Lane West. It contains pickle ball courts and basketball hoops. The site also includes several ash trees.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Tennis/pickle ball courts (2)
- Basketball hoops (2)
- Asphalt path
- Trash receptacle
- Park sign

Issues:

- Cracks in court surface
- Court surface is worn
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking
- No recycling receptacle

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Park sign and post care
- Trail maintenance
- Pickle ball court care

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Resurface tennis/pickle ball courts. Saw cut expansion joint to prevent future cracking	\$12,000
• Construct asphalt parking lot adjacent to pickleball courts	\$10,000
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$34,500

Schaler's Oak Park 1

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Tennis courts



Asphalt path



Trash receptacle



Pickle ball conversion in process?



Surface worn & cracked



Basketball hoops

Schaler's Oak Park 4

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 1.0 acre mini park at 2133 Franklin Street contains a playground. Tree species include crabapple and ash.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (4 belt, 2 bucket)
- Jungle gym
- Slide
- Concrete path
- Trash receptacle
- Park sign

Issues:

- Playground equipment is aging
- Raised bump at path on Craig Lane
- Ruts under swings
- No drinking fountain
- No bike parking
- No ADA access to play equipment
- No safety surfacing under play equipment
- No recycling receptacle

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Park sign and post care
- Playground inspection

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Remove play structure and slide. Install 2 to 12 play structure	\$80,000
• Remove raised asphalt bump at park entrance	\$500
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Connect concrete path to play equipment	\$4,000
• Install bike racks on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$101,000

Schaler's Oak Park 4

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Swings



Jungle gym



Play structure



Slide



Slide is in poor condition



Play structure is in poor condition

Thomas Farm Park

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 1.5 acre mini park at 2514 Thomas Court contains a playground, open space and maple trees.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 1 bucket, 1 missing)
- Open space
- Concrete path
- Trash receptacle

Issues:

- Playground location – Far from road
- No ADA access to park facilities
- Playground equipment is in poor condition
- Missing swing
- No safety surfacing under play equipment
- Weeds in playground surfacing
- Exposed tree removal excavation areas
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking
- No recycling receptacle
- No park sign at north entrance

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Park sign and post care
- Playground inspection

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Remove playground equipment. Install 2 to 12 play structure, new swing set, playground surfacing and safety mats closer to the road and the existing concrete path	\$160,000
• Connect the existing concrete path to relocated playground	\$3,000
• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
• Install park sign at north park entrance	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$178,700

Thomas Farm Park

MINI PARKS

Site Images



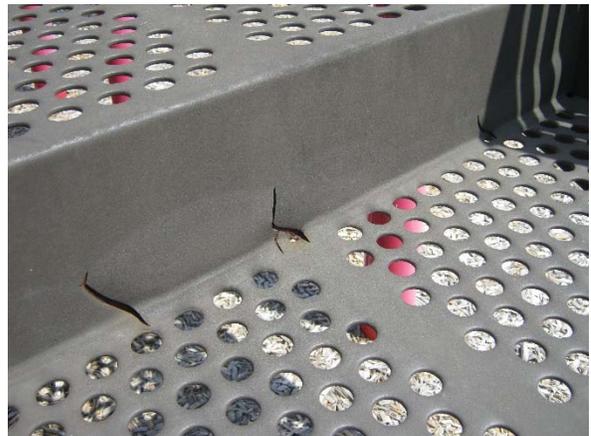
Concrete path at Century Place



Play structure



Swings



Play structure in poor condition



Play structure in poor condition



Tree removal excavation areas

Wellington Greens Park

MINI PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Wellington Greens Park is a 3.9 acre park at the corner of Krause Road and Rylla Street. Park facilities include a playground, shelter, open space and a basketball court. Tree species include white pine and maple.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- 2 Play structures (5 to 12 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 block)
- Climbing block
- Spinner
- Shelter
- Basketball court
- Open space
- Picnic tables
- Custom benches
- Trash receptacles
- Recycling receptacle
- Asphalt path
- Park sign

Issues:

- Exposed tree removal excavation areas
- Weeds in playground surfacing
- No ADA access to park facilities
- No ADA picnic tables
- Basketball court paint is faded
- Drainage issues
- Asphalt path erosion
- Missing grip on climbing block
- No bicycle parking
- No drinking fountain
- No safety surfacing under play equipment

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Trail maintenance
- Open air shelter care

Wellington Greens Park

MINI PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
• Treat weeds in playground surfacing	\$100
• Connect asphalt path to shelter, basketball court and play equipment	\$2,400
• Restripe basketball court	\$1,500
• Study/resolve drainage issues	\$2,500
• Repair eroded path area	\$1,500
• Convert open space to youth soccer field	\$3,000
• Replace missing climbing block grip	\$200
• Install ADA approved picnic table	\$1,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Expand programming – Add soccer/multipurpose field	\$3,000
TOTAL	\$31,900

Wellington Greens Park

MINI PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Climbing block



Tree excavation areas



No ADA access to shelter



Path erosion



Basketball court paint is faded

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Glenn Fox Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Glenn Fox Park is a 3.8 acre neighborhood park located at the intersection of Afton Place and Winter Street. Park facilities include a playground, softball field and park shelter. Tree species in the park include red pine, maple, hackberry, ash, crabapple, spruce and cedar.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Softball/youth baseball field with bleachers
- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Basketball court
- Shelter with restrooms
- Drinking fountain
- Horseshoe pits
- Grill
- Open space
- Concrete path
- Picnic tables
- Custom benches
- Trash and recycling receptacles
- Park sign

Issues:

- No ADA access to ball field
- Exposed ends of team benches at ball field
- Exposed tree removal excavation areas
- Faded basketball court striping
- Damaged door at shelter
- No safety mats under play equipment
- No bicycle parking
- No ADA approved picnic tables

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Shelter rentals
- Youth baseball

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspection
- Park facility maintenance (Trail, ballfields, basketball courts, horseshoe pits & rental shelter)

Glenn Fox Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Install concrete or asphalt path from Winter Street to the ball field bleachers	\$3,000
• Cap the ends of the team benches	\$200
• Replace fencing on ballfield, relocate fence and backstop to provide for additional seating and dugouts.	\$15,000
• Add parking along street	\$20,000
• Install irrigation system	\$15,000
• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
• Restripe basketball court	\$1,500
• Replace/repair damage door at shelter	\$2,000
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Install ADA approved picnic table	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$64,400

Glenn Fox Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

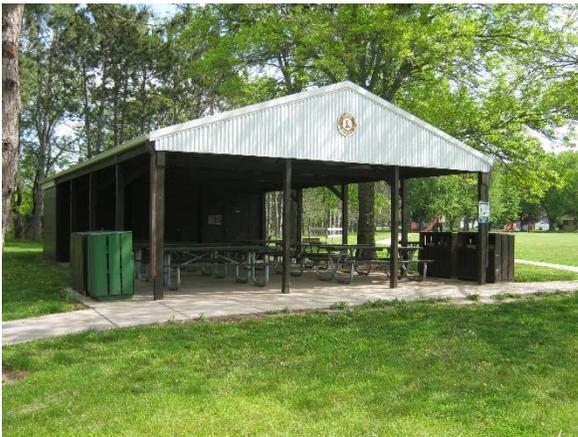
Site Images



Softball/youth baseball field



Play structure



Play structure



Exposed ends on team benches



Need safety mats to provide ADA access



Damaged door at shelter

Holiday Heights Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 16.7 acre neighborhood park is located at 1600 Medary Lane adjacent to the La Crosse River. The park includes a playground, park shelter and canoe/kayak launch. Tree species in the park include ash, box elder, aspen, maple, cottonwood, black locust, oak and other mixed deciduous trees.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Basketball court
- Shelter
- Canoe/kayak access
- Parking lot
- Open space
- Asphalt path
- Picnic tables
- Bench
- Grills
- Trash receptacles
- Park sign
- Canoe/kayak access sign

Issues:

- Rusted basketball backboard
- Weeds in playground surfacing
- Bucket swing seat is worn
- No safety mats under play equipment
- Bench is damaged
- No ADA access to park facilities
- No ADA picnic tables
- No bicycle parking
- No drinking fountain
- No recycling receptacles

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Park facility maintenance (Shelter, basketball court, canoe/kayak launch, trail & parking lot)

Holiday Heights Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Replace basketball backboard	\$2,500
• Replace worn bucket swing seat	\$150
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Construct new parking lot	\$15,000
• Improve kayak/canoe launch area. Construct concrete kayak launch and boat ramp if feasible.	\$20,000
• Install fishing pier	\$8,000
• Fenced dog exercise area	\$10,000
• Connect path to playground and basketball court	\$2,400
• Install ADA picnic table	\$1,000
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
• Treat weeds in playground surfacing	\$100
• Grading work to reduce sitting water	\$40,000
TOTAL	\$115,650

Holiday Heights Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Site Images



Shelter



Basketball court



Canoe/kayak access



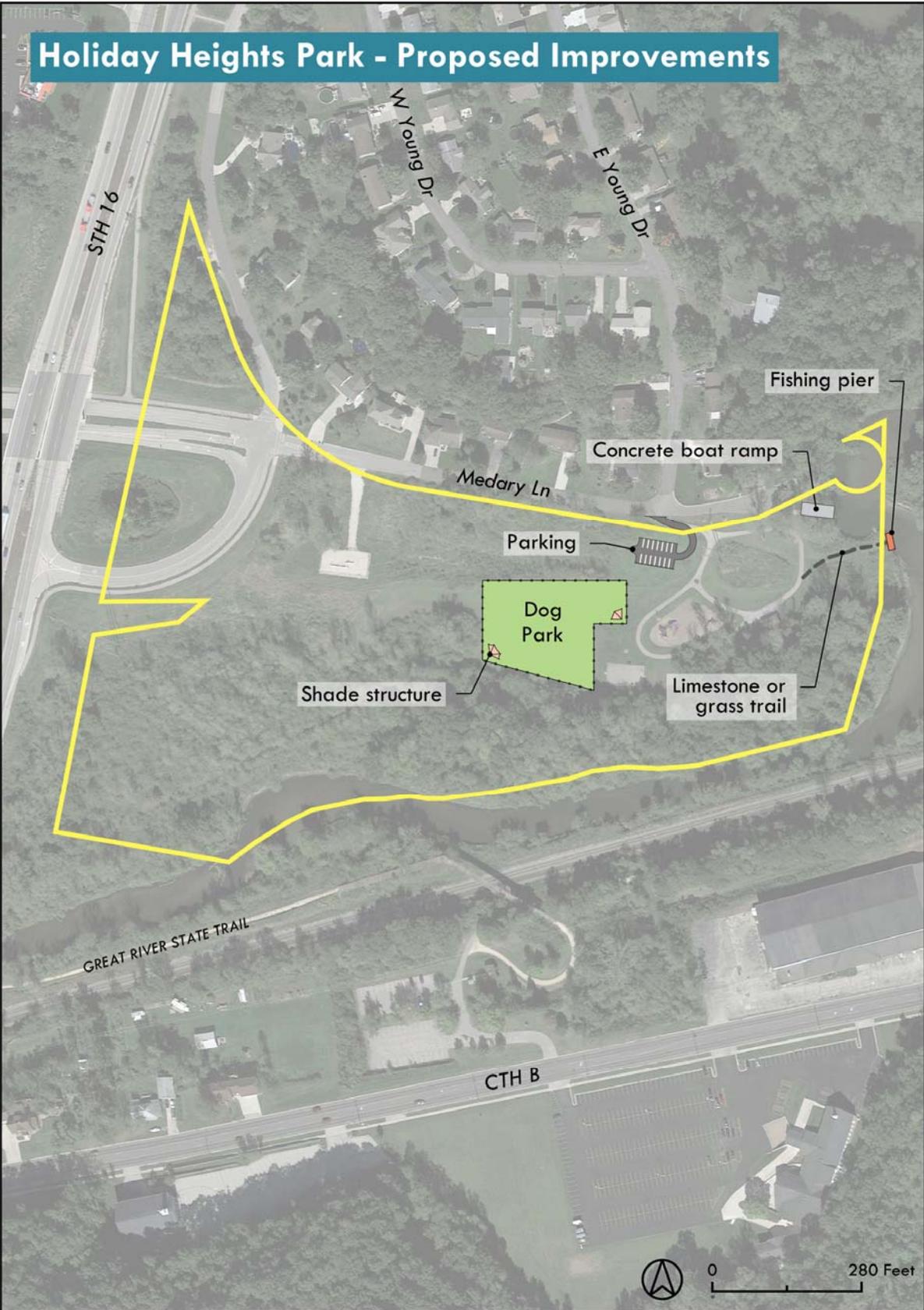
Parking lot



Rusted backboard



Worn bucket swing seat



Meier Farm Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Meier Farm Park is a 9.5 acre neighborhood park at the intersection of Rolling Oaks Drive and Charles Avenue. The park contains a playground, open space and wooded areas. Tree species include cedar, cottonwood, ash, box elder, oak and white pine.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Web climber
- Climbing structure
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Spinner bowl
- Open space
- Trails
- Picnic tables
- Trash receptacles
- Park sign

Issues:

- No crosswalk at curb ramps on Rolling Oaks Drive
- Park sign is damaged
- Weeds in playground surface
- No ADA access to playground
- No safety mats under play equipment
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking
- No recycling receptacle

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Trail maintenance

Meier Farm Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Install crosswalk at curb ramps on Rolling Oaks Drive	\$1,000
• Construct basketball court	\$12,000
• Install ice rink (December – February)	\$20,000
• Repaint/replace park sign	\$2,000
• Treat weeds in playground surfacing	\$100
• Construct path from sidewalk on Rolling Oaks Drive to playground	\$4,800
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$56,400

Meier Farm Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Web climber



Spinner bowl



Weeds in playground surfacing



No crosswalk on Rolling Oaks



Park sign is damaged

Parkridge Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 3.4 acre neighborhood park is located 1123 10th Avenue North and contains a playground and tennis courts. Tree species in the park include ash, norway spruce, maple and lilac.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Tennis courts with pickle ball striping(4)
- Tennis equipment shed
- Basketball hoops (2) in tennis courts
- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Jungle gym
- Spinner
- Sledding hill
- Picnic tables
- Trash receptacles
- Recycling receptacle
- Parking lot
- Park sign

Issues:

- Park visibility
- No parking lot striping
- No ADA access to playground
- No safety mats under play equipment
- Slide on play structure is worn
- Picnic table in poor condition
- Exposed tree removal excavation areas
- Expansion cracking of tennis court
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Luther High School tennis (fall)
- Onalaska Middle School tennis (spring)

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Park facility maintenance (Parking lot & tennis courts)

Parkridge Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Install larger park sign to improve park visibility from 10 th Avenue	\$2,000
• Stripe parking stalls	\$1,500
• Construct concrete or asphalt path to playground	\$6,500
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
• Saw cut expansion joints on tennis courts to prevent future cracking	\$1,000
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Replace picnic table in poor condition with ADA approved picnic table	\$1,000
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,500
TOTAL	\$28,700

Parkridge Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Play structure slide is worn



Picnic table in poor condition



Expansion cracking at tennis courts



Park sign on 10th Avenue



Tree removal excavation areas

Pierce Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 5.5 acre park is located at the intersection of Aspen Valley Drive and Green Coulee Road. Park amenities include a playground, a basketball court and a park shelter. Tree species in the park include linden, maple and ash.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- 2 Play structures (5 to 12 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Basketball court
- Shelter
- Pierce family monument
- Asphalt path
- Bridge
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Trash receptacles
- Recycling receptacle
- Bike racks
- Grill
- Park sign

Issues:

- Potential ADA access point on Bearpaw Place
- Basketball court striping is faded
- Pierce family monument needs bird prevention device
- Bike racks should be on a hardscape surface
- Playground equipment is beginning to wear
- No ADA access to playground or basketball court
- No safety mats under play equipment
- Trash/recycling enclosure is damaged
- No ADA picnic tables
- No drinking fountain

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Park facility maintenance (Trail, basketball court, bridge, shelter and run-off pond)

Pierce Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Install curb ramp on Bearpaw at path to provide ADA access \$2,000
- Restripe basketball court \$1,500
- Install bird prevention device on Pierce family monument \$500
- Move bike racks to a hardscape surface \$1,500
- Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play
equipment \$4,000
- Connect asphalt path to basketball court \$1,600
- Repair/replace damaged trash & recycling enclosure \$1,000
- Install an ADA approved picnic table at shelter \$1,000
- Install drinking fountain \$10,000
- Install youth soccer field east of playground (Grading, seeding, striping & goals) \$6,000

TOTAL \$29,100

Pierce Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Site Images



Shelter



Monument – needs bird prevention device



Bridge



Play equipment beginning to wear



Damage to trash enclosure



Bike rack – should be moved to hardscape surface

Robinson Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Robinson Park is a 5.7 acre neighborhood park on Mary Drive, 600 feet east of Valley Vue Drive. Park features include a playground, basketball court, park shelter and wooded areas. Tree species in the park include maple, norway spruce, black spruce, honey locust, white pine and crabapple.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Basketball court
- Shelter
- Open space
- Asphalt path
- Benches
- Picnic tables
- Trash receptacles
- Park sign

Issues:

- Weeds in playground surfacing
- Exposed tree removal excavation areas
- Basketball court striping is faded
- No ADA access to playground
- No safety mats under play equipment
- No ADA picnic table at shelter
- No recycling receptacle
- No bike parking
- No drinking fountain

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Park facility maintenance (Trail, shelter and basketball court)

Robinson Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Treat weeds in playground surfacing	\$100
• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
• Restripe basketball court	\$1,500
• Connect path to playground	\$1,000
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Install ADA picnic table at shelter	\$1,000
• Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install youth soccer field (Grading, seeding, striping & goals)	\$6,000
TOTAL	\$27,300

Robinson Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Basketball court



Shelter



Weeds in playground surfacing



Basketball court paint is faded



Tree removal excavation area

Sandalwood Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 12.0 acre neighborhood park is located at 1900 Ester Drive. Park facilities include a playground, basketball court and open space. Tree species found in the park include cottonwood, river birch, white pine, ash and maple.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Basketball court
- Ice skating rink
- Asphalt path
- Picnic tables
- Trash & recycling receptacles
- Open space
- Park sign

Issues:

- Dead tree limbs overhanging path
- No ADA access to park facilities
- Sand surfacing at playground
- No safety mats under play equipment
- Faded striping on basketball court
- No ADA picnic tables
- No drinking fountain
- No bicycle parking
- No trash/recycling receptacles at playground

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- No programs

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Park facility maintenance (Trail and walking bridge)

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Remove dead trees/tree limbs	\$1,500
• Connect path to park facilities	\$6,500
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Restripe basketball court	\$1,500
• Install ADA picnic table	\$1,000
• Install drinking fountain	\$10,000
• Install bike rack on concrete pad	\$1,500
• Install trash/recycling receptacles at playground	\$2,000
TOTAL	\$28,000

Sandalwood Park

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Site Images



Play structure



Open space



Asphalt path



Basketball court



Faded basketball court striping



Sand playground surfacing

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 13.3 acre community park is located at the intersection of Quincy Street and 6th Avenue North. The Onalaska Community Center is located in the park and is the location of meetings and activities for many groups throughout the community. Other facilities in the park include baseball fields, park shelters, tennis courts, outdoor fitness equipment and two playgrounds. Tree species in the park include maple, spruce, ash and crabapple.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- 2 Softball/youth baseball fields with lights & bleachers
- 2 Youth soccer/flag football fields (Goals/stripping in outfield of ballfields)
- Community center
- Parking lot
- Concession/restroom building
- Shelter with restrooms
- Utility buildings (2)
- Tennis courts (4)
- Outdoor fitness equipment
- Ice skating rink
- Horseshoe pits
- Play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Slide
- Swings (4 belt, 3 bucket)
- Asphalt/concrete path
- Open space
- Drinking fountain
- Bike racks (3)
- Park signs (3)
- Community center sign
- Picnic tables
- Trash/recycling receptacles

Issues:

- Some swing seats are worn and should be replaced
- 5 to 12 play structure is worn
- Exposed tree removal excavation areas
- Bike racks not on hardscape surface
- Missing end caps on team benches - exposed edges
- No ADA access to some park facilities
- No safety mats under play equipment
- No ADA picnic tables

Community Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Youth flag football (fall)
- Soccer (spring)
- Baseball/softball (summer)
- Middle school tennis

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Park facility maintenance (Trails, rental shelters, horseshoe pits, ballfields, bleachers, irrigation system, lights, parking lots, outdoor exercise equipment, scoreboard, community center and tennis courts)

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Replace play structures	\$125,000
• Replace worn swing seats	\$300
• Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200
• Possible community garden location	\$2,000
• Locate bike racks to hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Replace missing end caps on team benches at ballfields	\$200
• Connect path to playground and northeast tennis court entrance	\$4,800
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Replace (4) picnic tables with ADA approved models	\$4,000
• Replace field lighting with LED lights	\$20,000
• Add batting cage and bullpens	\$6,000
• Community Center renovations	\$750,000
TOTAL	\$919,000

Community Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Site Images



Softball/young baseball field



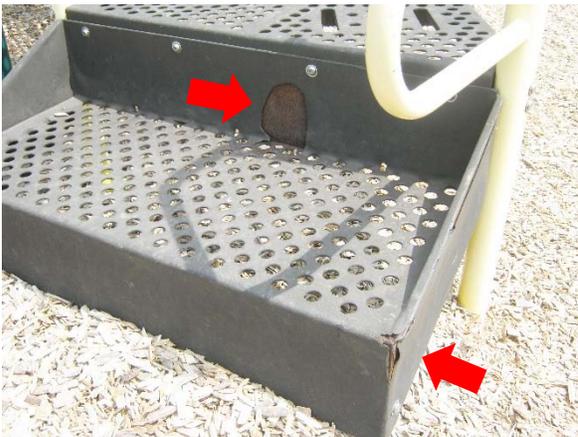
Outdoor fitness equipment



Concession/restroom building



Rusted drinking fountain



Play structure wear



Benches missing end caps – exposed edges

Greens Coulee Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Greens Coulee Park is a 103.7 acre community park east of Green Coulee Road and north of Clearwater Drive. The park features over two miles of multi-purpose trails that traverse approximately 350 feet in elevation change. The landscape throughout the park varies from wetland to oak savanna to rock quarry. Tree species found in the park include ash, birch, hickory, cottonwood, oak, white pine, maple and cottonwood.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Gravel, grass & asphalt trails
- Interpretive and wayfinding signage
- Parking lot
- Park sign
- Trailhead sign
- Kiosks (2)
- Bike rack
- Bench
- Trash and recycling receptacles

Issues:

- Pedestrian bridge is leaning
- Asphalt path ends abruptly – no connection through park
- Mowed grass path from Stonebridge also ends without connection through park
- No park sign for park entrance west of Stonebridge Ave
- Bike rack not on hardscape surface

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Urban deer hunt

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Park sign and post care
- Invasive species management
- Fence line maintenance
- Park facility maintenance (Parking lot, trails, benches & kiosks)

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Replace pedestrian bridge	\$10,000
• Trail in park west of Stonebridge Ave should be established and maintained with wayfinding/directional signage. Install boardwalk at lowest/wet spots	\$10,000
• Install park sign at Stonebridge Avenue for west portion of park	\$2,000
• Construct concrete pad for bike rack	\$1,500
• Install Bluffland Coalition signage	\$500
TOTAL	\$24,000

Greens Coulee Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Site Images



Park sign



The pedestrian bridge is leaning



Interpretive signage



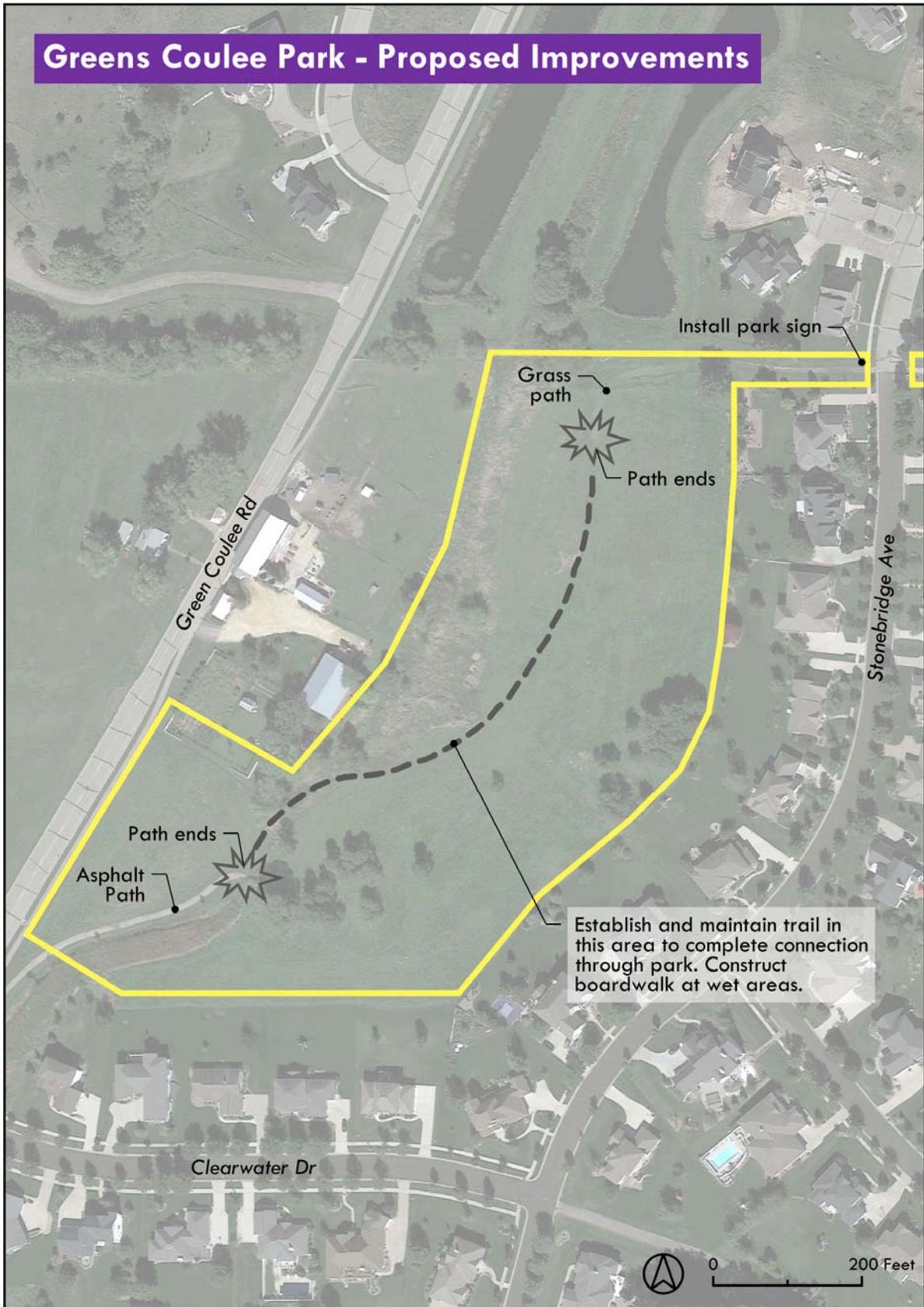
Wayfinding/directional signage



The asphalt path ends



The mowed grass path ends



Rowe Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



Rowe Park is a 25.0 acre community park located at the corner of Oak Forest Drive and Hilltopper Drive that is home to the Park and Recreation Department Maintenance Division. Park facilities include two enclosed shelters, a skate park, a disc golf course, a ballfield, playgrounds and lighted tennis courts. Tree species in the park include pine, maple, ash, hackberry, spruce, maple and crabapple.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Shelter/concessions buildings
- Restroom buildings
- Park and Recreation Maintenance Division building
- Tennis courts with bleachers (6)
- Skate park
- Softball/youth baseball field
- 2 Play structures (5 to 12 year old)
- Play structure (2 to 5 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 1 bucket)
- Jungle gym
- Disc golf course
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Drinking fountains
- Trash & recycling receptacles
- Horseshoes
- Fire pits
- Grills
- Park signs (2)
- Skate park signs (2)
- Tennis court monument
- Parking lot

Issues:

- Siding damaged on restroom building
- No ADA approved picnic tables
- No ADA access to some park facilities
- No safety mats under playground equipment
- Misaligned slide hood
- Graffiti at skate park
- Worn turf at skate park benches
- The drinking fountain at the skate park is in poor condition
- No bike racks
- The skate park rules sign is damaged
- The fence and backstop at the baseball field is bowed

Rowe Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Tackle football (fall)
- Baseball/softball (summer)
- Shelter rentals
- Disc golf
- Onalaska High School tennis

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Park facility maintenance (Disc golf course, skate park, rental shelters, parking lots, park maintenance shop, road through park, horseshoe pits, benches, lights, storage building, ballfield, wooded area, trails & tennis courts)

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Replace damaged aluminum siding on restroom building	\$2,000
• Replace (5) picnic tables with ADA approved models	\$5,000
• Construct asphalt or concrete path from sidewalk at the intersection of Hilltopper Drive and Oak Forest Drive. The path should run through the park connecting to facilities such as the skate park, play grounds, shelters and tennis courts. Many of these facilities currently have no ADA access.	\$25,000
• Install splashpad	\$400,000
• Install safety mats at playground to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$4,000
• Replace drinking fountain at skate park	\$5,000
• Replace skatepark rules sign	\$2,000
• Install bike racks on hardscape surface	\$3,000
• Install irrigation system at ballfield	\$15,000
• Replace fencing around ballfield	\$15,000
• Re-grade area near ballfield to improve spectator seating	\$10,000
• Replace tennis court lighting with LED lights	\$10,000
TOTAL	\$496,000

Rowe Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Site Images



Shelter/concessions building #1



Shelter/concessions building #2



Tennis courts



Tennis courts



Tennis courts



Tennis court monument

Rowe Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Site Images



Skate park



Graffiti at skate park



Drinking fountain at skate park



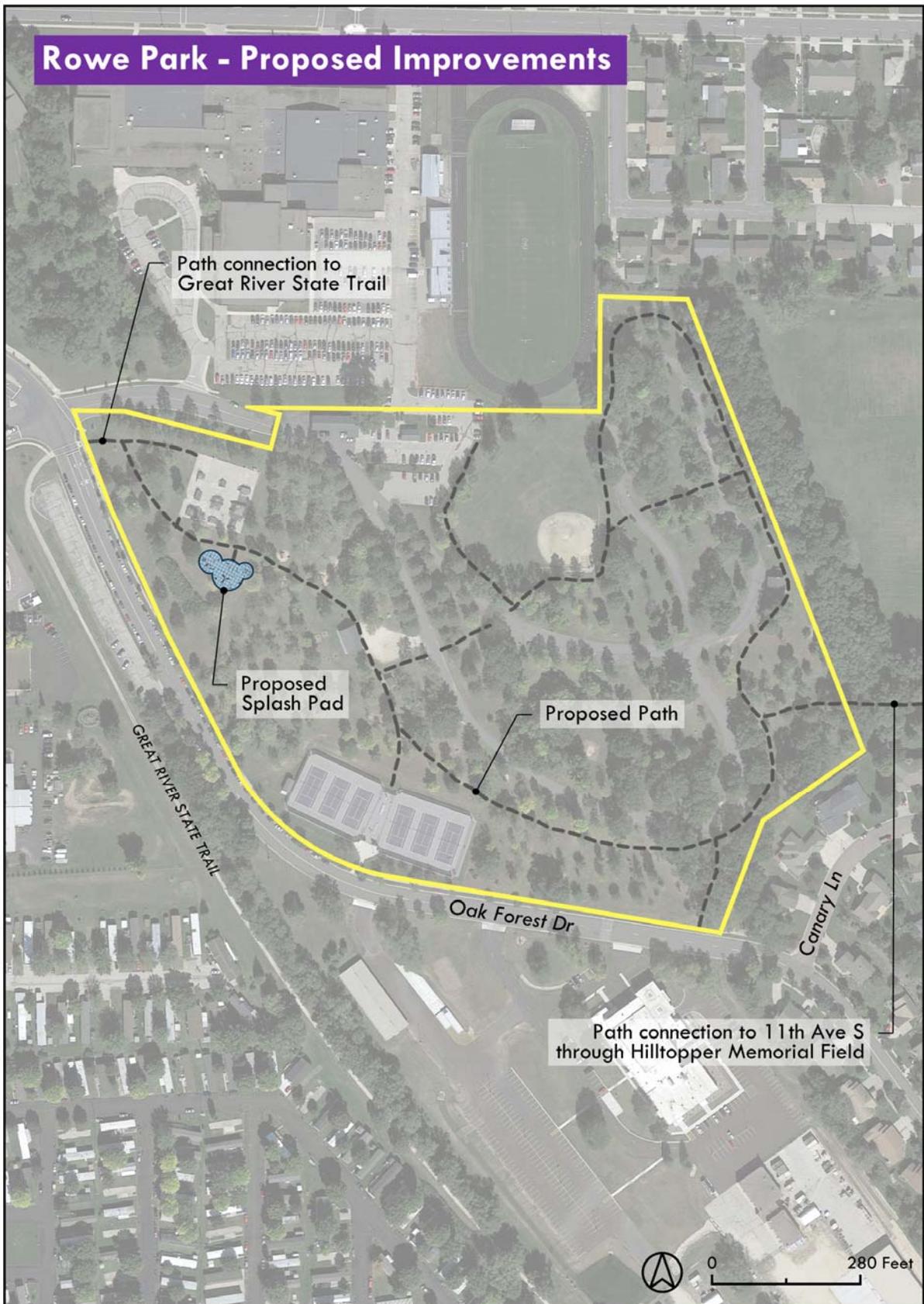
Softball/young baseball field



Play structure



Play structure misalignment



Van Riper Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Park Description

Site Image



Aerial Photo



This 40.1 acre community park is located at 201 Riders Club Road. The park contains several of the unique features of the Onalaska park system including the Omni Center, the Aquatic Center and the City's only dog exercise area. The Omni Center hosts a variety of events and activities throughout the year in its arena and conference center space. The Aquatic Center includes an 8500 square foot zero depth pool, six lap lanes, two 250 foot runout slides, a drop slide, a sand play area, a kiddie play area and concession stand. The Aquatic Center has accommodated 30,000 users annually since it opened in 2005. Other park features include baseball fields, park shelters, a sledding hill and walking trails. Tree species found in the park include oak, pine, maple, birch, spruce and other mixed deciduous trees.

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities

- Omni Center
- Aquatic Center with building
- Softball/youth baseball fields with lights and bleachers (2)
- Restroom/concessions building at ballfield
- Dog park
- Restroom building at dog park
- Shelter at dog park
- Batting cages (2)
- Sand volleyball courts (2)
- Sledding hill
- La Crosse fields (striped in outfield)
- Soccer fields (striped in outfield)
- Asphalt paths
- Unpaved trails
- Parking lots (3)
- Playground (Under construction)
- Drinking fountains (3)
- Grills
- Trash/recycling receptacles
- Pat Wiedenhoeft Memorial
- Park map kiosks (2)
- Bike racks
- Park signs (2)
- Omni center sign

Issues:

- Parking lots need repaving (Dog park is OK)
- Bike racks on mulch bed at Omni Center and grass at ballfields
- Omni Center plaza
- Omni Center sign is rusted/aging
- Playground equipment is disassembled
- Memorial plaque is chipping
- No ADA picnic tables
- ADA drinking fountain difficult to access via wheelchair

Van Riper Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Site Analysis Summary

Existing Facilities (Continued)

- Aquatic center sign
- Interpretive signage
- Picnic tables
- Benches

Program Details

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Youth flag football (fall)
- Soccer (spring)
- Baseball/softball (summer)
- Celebrate Onalaska
- Omni Center
- Shelter rentals
- Dog park
- Aquatic center

Maintenance Program

- Mowing, trimming, tree/shrub care
- Trash/recycling removal
- Picnic table, sign and post care
- Playground inspections
- Invasive species management
- Park facility maintenance (Aquatic center, dog park, shelters, trails, parking lots, wooded area, ballfields, bleachers, sledding hill, sand volleyball courts, lights, signs, irrigation system, water well, septic and wood chip process area)

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Repave parking lot	\$200,000
• Improve Omni center entry/plaza area. Decorative pavers, landscaping, etc.	\$150,000
• Replace Omni Center sign. Consider LED sign for advertising future events	\$50,000
• Move bike racks at Omni center and ball field to a hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Install new playground equipment	\$160,000
• Repair/replace memorial plaque	\$2,000
• Replace (10) picnic tables with ADA approved models	\$10,000
• Place ADA drinking fountain at ballfield on a larger concrete pad so it is wheelchair accessible	\$1,500
• Add additional parking between City and school district land	\$100,000
• Replace ballfield lighting with LED lights	\$40,000
TOTAL	\$715,000

Van Riper Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Site Images



Omni Center



Aquatic Center



Aquatic Center



Softball/youth baseball fields



Dog park



Parking lot

Van Riper Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

Site Images



Omni Center sign



New playground



Bike racks on planting bed



Bike racks on grass



Memorial plaque



Drinking fountain not easily wheelchair accessible

4 IMPLEMENTATION

The previous chapter of this report detailed a number of specific improvement options. This chapter provides the mechanism for implementing them. It includes a compilation of capital improvements, park development mechanisms and funding sources. The chapter also includes the process for adopting, monitoring, and updating this plan.

4.1 Plan Approval and Amendments

Introduction

A prerequisite to participation in outdoor recreation grant programs is the adoption and subsequent Department of Natural Resources acceptance of a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Comprehensive planning is an overall survey of the existing facilities within a given jurisdiction, and gives recommendations for future improvements. A comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (CORP) is only the first step in the development of a recreational park site or system.

Master planning, which follows the recommendations of the comprehensive plan, is an overall view and analysis of an existing or proposed park area. The purpose is to guide the orderly development of a park or recreational facility.

Site planning, is the detailed plan of how an area within a park or recreation area will be developed. Site plans supply the construction details needed to develop a facility recommended in the master plan.

This plan provides strategies and recommendations for improving public parks in Onalaska. It is anticipated that master planning for community parks and proposed parks is a high priority and should be featured prominently when budgets are determined over the life of this plan.

Formal Plan Approval

This CORP should be approved by the local governing body after thorough review by the Park and Recreation Board and Common Council. Once adopted, the plan will become a component of the city comprehensive plan. The city should follow all rules and procedures established in the citizen participation plan adopted as part of the comprehensive planning process (per State Statute 66.1001) when adopting this CORP.

Amending the 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. Amendments must follow the same process as the original plan and should be developed in coordination with the Park and Recreation Board

before they are presented to the Common Council for approval. Amendments generally prolong the effectiveness of the parent plan.

The Onalaska Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan will make the City eligible for funding through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources through the year 2022. Since this plan was developed with a six-year timeframe, it should be amended in 2022 to ensure grant eligibility and to reflect progress made over time.

4.2 Park Acquisition and Development Mechanisms

4.2.1 Parkland Dedication

Many communities have developer exactions for parkland acquisition. These exactions are designed to help a growing community acquire new park land to keep pace with new residential development. As residents move into a new subdivision, they place additional stress on existing park facilities. Developer exactions, agreed upon during the subdivision review and approval period, provide land, cash, or a combination of both to be used for the provision of park facilities that serve the new neighborhood.

City parkland dedication policy is fully outlined in the City of Onalaska Code of Ordinances, Chapter 9, Part 6, Section 13-9-70 through 13-9-78. Section 13-9-77 is of particular importance relevant to this document as it explains the impact and allocations of park impact fees on various types of development. It should be noted that sub-section (b4) explains the definition of a “Public Parks Needs Assessment” and the importance of that document for capital expenditures. This plan document – Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, City of Onalaska, 2017-2022 serves as this needs assessment and contains the data/recommendations for a five-year period. It is essential to continually review and update this plan on a five-year basis to keep the park system vibrant, safe, and relevant to continually evolving recreational trends. The land development marketplace has shifted several times over the last 10-15 years and Onalaska must be positioned to adjust to this local market climate change. Collection and use of Park Development Fees shall be used for park improvements only as defined in Section 13-9-77, subsections (d and e).

Excerpts from Chapter 9, part 6 below. The full Chapter can be found on the city website under Local Ordinances.

Sec. 13-9-70 General Park and Public Land Dedication Requirements.

- (a) **Dedication Requirement.** In order that adequate open spaces and sites for public uses may be properly located and reserved and in order that the cost of providing public areas, such as but not limited to, parks, recreation areas and public schools may be equitably apportioned on the basis of additional need created by the subdivision development, each subdivider shall be required to dedicate land or fees in lieu of land for park or other public uses.
- (b) **General Design.** In the design of a subdivision, land division, planned unit development or development project, provision shall be made for suitable sites of adequate area for schools, parks, playgrounds, open spaces, drainage-ways and other public purposes. Such sites are to be shown on the Preliminary Plat and Final Plat, and shall comply with the City Master Plan or component of said Plan. Consideration shall be given to the preservation of scenic and historic sites, stands of trees, marshes, lakes, ponds, streams,

watercourses, watersheds, ravines and woodlands, prairie and wetlands, and plant and animal communities.

Sec. 13-9-71 Land Dedication.

(a) Dedication Calculation.

- (1) Whenever a proposed playground, park or public recreation area designated in the Comprehensive Plan, Comprehensive Plan Component or on the Official Map is embraced, all or in part, in a tract of land to be subdivided, these proposed public lands shall be made part of the plat and shall be dedicated to the public by the sub-divider at the rate of one (1) acre for each forty (40) proposed dwelling units, but said dedication shall not be less than two (2) acres.
- (2) If no playground, park or other public recreation area has been proposed as of the date of the application of a sub-divider, the City may condition approval of the Final Plat or Certified Survey Map on the dedication of land for public facilities, so long as said dedication is rationally related to a need for the land dedication, easement, or other public improvement resulting from the subdivision.

Sec. 13-9-73 Development of Park Area.

(a) When parklands are dedicated, the subdivider is required to:

- (1) Properly grade and contour for proper drainage;
- (2) Provide surface contour suitable for anticipated use of area; and
- (3) Cover areas to be seeded with a minimum of six (6) inches of quality topsoil, seed as specified by the City Engineer, fertilized with 16-6-6 at a rate of seven (7) pounds per one thousand (1,000) square feet, and mulched. The topsoil furnished for the park site shall consist of the natural loam, silt loam, silty clay loam or clay loam humus bearing soils adapted to the sustenance of plant life, and such topsoil shall be neither excessively acid nor excessively alkaline. Fine grading and seeding must occur within one (1) year following issuance of the first building permit within that land division unless otherwise authorized by the City Engineer. The improved area shall not be deemed officially accepted until a uniform grass cover to a two (2) inch height has been established. It shall be the responsibility of the subdivider to maintain the area until the City accepts the dedication.
- (4) The developer and dedicator of parkland shall be responsible for the cost and installation of all public sidewalks abutting dedicated parkland.
 - (b) A neighborhood park area shall be provided by the subdivider with a standard residential water service unless located directly adjacent to a fire hydrant. A community park area shall be provided by the developer with a minimum six (6) inch water service or at least one (1) fire hydrant, and at least one (1) four (4) inch sanitary sewer lateral, all located at the street property line. The Common Council may require certification of compliance by City officials. The cost of such report shall be paid by the subdivider.
 - (c) Development of parklands is to be completed as soon as twenty percent (20%) of the planned lots in the subdivision are sold or developed, as determined by the Common Council.

(d) If the subdivider fails to satisfy the requirements of this Section, the Common Council may contract said completion and bill such costs to the subdivider, following written notice to the subdivider of noncompliance. Failure to pay such costs may result in the immediate withholding of all building permits until such costs are paid.

Sec. 13-9-77 Park Development Fees

(a) Introduction and Purpose.

Pursuant to the authority of Section 236.45, Wis. Stats., the local development fees enabling legislation, the purpose of this Section is to establish the mechanism for the imposition of park development fees to finance the capital costs of acquiring, establishing, upgrading, expanding, and constructing public park facilities which are necessary to accommodate future growth and land development. This Section is intended to assure that new development bears a proportionate share of the cost of capital expenditures necessary to provide public park facilities within the City of Onalaska and its service areas, as they are required to serve the needs arising out of land development.

(b) Definitions.

- (1) **Capital Costs** means the cost to construct, expand or improve public park facilities, including the cost of land, and including legal, engineering and design costs to construct, expand or improve public park facilities, except that not more than ten percent (10%) of capital costs may consist of legal, engineering and design costs unless the City can demonstrate that its legal, engineering and design costs which relate directly to the public park improvement for which the impact fees were imposed exceed ten percent (10%) of capital costs.
- (2) **Developer** means a person or entity that constructs, subdivides or creates a development or redevelopment.
- (3) **Park Development Fees** means cash contributions, contributions of land or interest in land or any other items of value that are imposed on a developer under this section.
- (4) **Public Parks Needs Assessment.** New public facilities or improvements or expansions of existing public facilities as relate to parks that are required because of land development for which impact fees will be imposed are those which are identified in this section and in parks needs assessment report prepared prior to the adoption of this section and any amendments hereto. The parks facility needs report that forms the basis of any development fees imposed by the City by this Ordinance shall be kept on file in the office of the City Clerk. The parks facilities needs assessment report shall remain on file in the office of the City Clerk for the entire period during which development fees arising out of a specific report and this section are collected prior to expenditure, and such report shall, after expenditure of all development fees, be maintained as a public record for such time period as required by law.

Sec. 13-9-77 Park Development Fees

- (d) **Use of Park Development Fees.** Funds collected from park development fees shall be used solely for the purpose of paying the proportionate costs of providing public facilities for parks that become necessary due to land development. These costs may include the costs of debt service on bonds or similar debt instruments when the debt has been incurred for the purpose of proceeding with designated public facilities projects prior to the collection of all anticipated impact fees for that project.

In the event of a large redevelopment project within the City limits, the City should consider the following parameters to supplement the prescriptive language found in Section 13-9-73 (Development of a Park Area):

Usable Lands

Because the intent of parkland dedication requirements is to provide sufficient recreation lands for new residents, mini or neighborhood parks should be established within new developments. Neighborhood parks are designed to provide active and passive recreation activities and organized league recreation, as well as informal “pick up” play.

Defining the term “usable lands” is very important to ensuring the quality of the proposed dedication. To obtain credit towards meeting parkland dedication requirements, the City should utilize the following criteria in evaluating land proposed for dedication:

- Located outside of the floodplain, wetlands, surface waters, storm water basins, conveyance routes and other areas with severe limitations for park development.
- Contains developer-finished slopes of less than 4% for active recreation areas and slopes less than 12% for passive recreation areas and conservancy.
- Contains soils that are suitable for construction of the anticipated park facilities, such as athletic fields, parking lots, and shelters.
- At least 15% of the perimeter of the proposed parkland will be adjacent to a public street.
- Visible and accessible to the public (foot, bike and auto access) and for effective monitoring for public safety.
- Sufficiently shaped to accommodate the anticipated facilities.
- Not presenting any sort of environmental hazard to the community, such as through soil contamination or excessive nuisance or invasive vegetation.
- Situated in a location that is consistent with this plan, that contributes to community development goals, and that adequately serves the park’s service area.

4.2.2 User Groups

Onalaska should coordinate with potential user groups when planning new facilities to see if cost-sharing, donation or outright purchase options exist. At a minimum, the City should involve the school district recreation department in any future discussions.

4.2.3 Planned Giving

In many communities, parkland development often occurs with the availability of land. Donations of private land for a public purpose is not uncommon, but there needs to be criteria for accepting lands and a formal procedure for how the land will be planned and used in the best interest of the community. A planned giving program through the City would allow prospective patrons to dedicate land in a legal manner that provides a legacy for how the land will be utilized over time.

4.2.4 Grant Funding

Implementation dollars are available for acquisition and development of recreation spaces and facilities. Linear parks and trails can be funded through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) or the Department of Transportation (WDOT). The WDNR also provides monies for the acquisition of lands, the stabilization of shorelands and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas. A complete list of grant opportunities is provided in Section 4.3.

4.3 Grant Information for Park Acquisition and Development

The state and federal government provides grants to local governments for the acquisition and development of parks. Many of these programs require that a local government submit an approved park and open space plan or master plan to the WDNR as a condition for eligibility. By adopting this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, by ordinance, the City of Onalaska will have met the eligibility requirement for these grant programs until 2022.

4.3.1 Projects that Require Grant Funding

The financial realities of our time necessitate the acquisition of outside funding to enable the development of large projects. Grant funding also provides seed money and crucial capital for leveraging additional community dollars and support. While many projects identified in this CORP would benefit from the acquisition of outside funding sources, some projects will require grant funding if they are to be realized. A brief description of each project and potential funding is provided below. Grant programs are discussed in the next section (4.3.2).

4.3.2 Grant Programs

This section provides general information and details for many of the grant programs that may be used to acquire and develop local park facilities, linear trails or beaches. Categories, by authorization agency, include:

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation
- Wisconsin Department of Administration
- Other Programs (Various Agencies)

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program: Named for two of Wisconsin's most revered conservation leaders, Governor Warren Knowles and Senator Gaylord Nelson, the Wisconsin Legislature created this innovative program in 1989 to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation.

All grant program awards cover up to 50% of eligible project costs. Projects eligible for Stewardship grant programs require that all land acquisition and development projects provide public access for “nature-based outdoor recreation” purposes. DNR decisions as to whether a particular project activity is “nature-based outdoor recreation” are made on a case-by-case basis. Please note that purchase and installation of playground equipment and the purchase of land for recreation areas not related to nature-based outdoor recreation (dedicated sports fields, swimming pools, etc.) are not eligible.

For more information and to submit applications contact the West Central Region representative (listed below). All applications are due May 1.

Beth Norquist
Telephone: (715) 839-3751

Email: Elizabeth.Norquist@wisconsin.gov

The Stewardship Program includes the four funds described below (A – D).

A. Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

Description: Stewardship sets aside 50% of funds for projects that improve community parks and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Applicants compete against other applicants from their region. 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. Funds are not available for non-nature based activities such as baseball and soccer fields. Costs associated with operation and maintenance of parks and other outdoor recreation facilities are not eligible for Stewardship funds.

Eligible Project Examples:

1. Land acquisition projects that will provide opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.
2. Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries and reservoirs that will provide water-based outdoor recreation.
3. Property that provides special recreation opportunities such as floodplains, wetlands and areas adjacent to scenic highways.
4. Natural areas and outstanding scenic areas where the objective is to preserve the scenic or natural values, including areas of physical or biological importance and wildlife areas. These areas shall be open to the general public for outdoor recreation use to the extent that the natural attributes of the areas will not be seriously impaired or lost.
5. Land within urban areas for day-use picnic areas.
6. Land for nature-based outdoor recreation trails.

Ineligible Project Examples:

1. Projects that are not supported by a local comprehensive outdoor recreational plan.
2. Land to be used for non-nature based outdoor recreation such as athletic facilities.
3. Acquisition and development of golf courses.

B. Urban Rivers (UR)

Description: Stewardship allocates 20% of funds annually to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition of land or easements adjacent to rivers. Funding will

be provided for projects that are part of a plan to enhance the quality of a river corridor. Applicants compete against other applicants statewide. The purposes of the program are:

1. To provide for economic revitalization through the restoration or preservation of urban rivers or riverfronts;
2. 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;
3. To preserve or restore significant historical, cultural or natural areas along urban rivers.

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

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

C. Urban Green Space (UGS)

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

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

- a. 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
- b. Project considerations, including:
 - Serving the greatest population centers
 - Serving areas of rapidly increasing populations
 - Providing accessibility
 - Having unique natural features, threatened/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
- c. Administrative considerations, including:
- Projects that are ready to be implemented and/or to continue previously started projects

D. Acquisition of Development Rights

Description: The purpose of the Acquisition of Development Rights Program is to protect natural, agricultural or forest lands that enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. "Development Rights" are the rights of a landowner to develop their property to the greatest extent allowed under state and local laws. The goals of the program are achieved through the purchase of those development rights and compensating landowners for limited future development on their land.

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

- 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 non-profit conservation organization where the uses of the property will complement the goals of the project and the stewardship program
- Property that is within an environmental corridor that connects two or more established resource protection areas

Federal Programs Related to the Stewardship Program: The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Recreational Trails Act (RTA) programs fund projects that are similar to the Stewardship programs. One primary difference is that LWCF and RTA programs are not restricted to nature-based outdoor recreation projects. In these programs, nature-based outdoor recreation projects compete against projects with non-nature based recreation elements for LWCF funds. Another difference is that federal programs have additional requirements that must be satisfied – for example, compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Historic Preservation Act, etc. Federal programs administered through the DNR include the two funds described below (E, F).

E. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Description: This program was established to encourage nationwide creation and interpretation of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. The program funds both state and local outdoor recreation activities.

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

- Relationship to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; activities must be in locally approved plans
- Regional or statewide in nature

- Acquires land where a plan supports need
- Provides or enhances water-based activity
- Serves the greatest populations
- Involves other local government cooperation, volunteers, local donations
- First time applicants
- Sponsor has completed past projects
- Provides multi-season, multi activity use
- Basic over elaborate facilities
- Participant over spectator facilities
- “Nature based” restriction does not apply

Eligible Project Examples:

- Land acquisition
- Development of outdoor recreation facilities, including active sports facilities

F. Recreational Trails Act (RTA)

Description: These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. RTA funds may only be used on trails which have been identified in or which further a specific goal of a local, county or state trail plan included or referenced in a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. 30% of funds must be used on motorized trail uses, 30% on non-motorized trail uses and 40% on diversified (multiple) trail uses.

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

- 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).
- Acquisition of easement or property for trails.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation offers a variety of programs that can provide financial assistance to local governments, along with other public and private entities, to make improvements to highways, airports, harbors, bike, rail and pedestrian facilities. The use of these funds in Onalaska would be most closely tied to developing trails to link to places of employment, residence and commerce.

G. Surface Transportation Program – Urban (STP-U)

Description: This program allocates federal funds to complete a variety of improvements to federal-aid-eligible roads and streets in urban areas. Projects must meet federal and state requirements. Communities are eligible for funding on roads functionally classified as major collector or higher. The WisDOT requires that pedestrian and on-street bicycle accommodations be part of all STP projects within or in the vicinity of population centers, unless extraordinary circumstances can be demonstrated to WisDOT for not providing these accommodations.

Contact: Michael Erickson, Southwest Region at (608) 246-5361 or michael.erickson@dot.wi.gov

H. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

Description: The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) allocates federal funds to transportation improvement projects that “expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment.” TAP is a legislative program that was authorized in 2012 by the federal transportation legislation, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). The transportation alternatives program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities, to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Examples of bicycle and pedestrian projects that TAP will likely fund include: multi-use trails, paved shoulders, bike lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, overpasses/underpasses, bridges, sidewalks and pedestrian crossings. Local municipalities contribute 20% of the project costs. Federal regulations restrict the use of funds on trails that allow motorized users, except snowmobiles.

Contact: Tanya Iverson, State Coordinator at (608) 266-2574, tanya2.iverson@dot.wi.gov or Marilyn Daniels, Southwest Region contact at (608) 246-3864, marilyn.daniels@dot.wi.gov

Deadline: the next application cycle expected to open in 2017

Wisconsin Department of Administration

I. Community Development Block Grant – Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)

Description: Available through the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA), communities receiving CDBG funds from the State may use the funds for many kinds of community development activities including, but not limited to:

- Acquisition of property for public purposes
- Construction or reconstruction of streets, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood centers, recreation facilities and other public works
- Demolition
- Rehabilitation of public and private buildings
- Public services
- Planning activities
- Assistance to nonprofit entities for community development activities
- Assistance to private, for profit entities to carry out economic development activities (including assistance to micro-enterprises)

Contact: Tom Clippert (BCD Director) at (608) 261-7538

Other Programs

J. KaBOOM! Grants

Description: KaBOOM! is a national non-profit partnered with businesses such as Home Depot that awards grants for playground development. KaBOOM! accepts applications for grants on a rolling basis from child serving non-profit organizations, schools and municipalities.

Applicants with the best chance of receiving grants will:

- Serve children from a low-income area, serve children with special needs or serve children in a disaster impacted area
- Demonstrate the need for a playground
- Have a space that does not currently have a playground or have a playground that needs to be replaced
- Will implement a community-build model to engage the larger community in all aspects of project planning and playground build execution

Contact: Grant applications can be filled out at the KaBOOM! website; kaboom.org

K. Purchasing Partnerships

Description: Some equipment suppliers will allow multiple municipalities to make group purchases of equipment. Details of this type of agreement vary between manufacturers, but the result will often be a reduced cost to the purchasing municipalities. Examples include Buy Board <https://www.buyboard.com/> and US Communities <http://www.uscommunities.org/>.

4.4 Capital Improvements Plan

Capital improvements to a park are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park. Capital improvements are designated and funded individually through segregated municipal funds. Routine maintenance, on the other hand, is considered to be the repair and upkeep of existing park facilities, such as painting a shelter building. Routine maintenance of park facilities does not appreciably increase the value or usefulness of the park, and is traditionally funded through the park department's operations budget. Non-routine maintenance of park facilities, such as upgrading a toilet facility to be barrier-free, is usually considered to be a capital improvement.

Most projects can be easily identified and categorized, but some are difficult. When a project falls on the borderline between a capital improvement and maintenance, the overall cost becomes the determinant. Projects with a high cost, such as that for seal coating roads or parking lots, are categorized as capital improvements.

The capital improvements program for each park is a combination of several types of projects. These projects are ranked according to their importance and priority in the overall development of the park and the value of the project to the overall city parks system. Capital improvements for this plan are ranked in the following manner:

- a. Improvements to existing facilities that will:
 - i. Correct health and safety hazards
 - ii. Upgrade deficient facilities
 - iii. Modernize adequate but outdated facilities
- b. Installation of facilities as deemed appropriate and necessary through public demand (public meetings, park committee input, city budgeting)
- c. Development of new facilities as deemed necessary through level of service, population projection, and age cohort analyses

Generally, improvements to existing facilities rank the highest in the capital improvements program, while new facilities are usually ranked lower, according to their relative need in each park location. Improvements that correct health and safety hazards are always the highest ranking priority. Improvements that are deemed necessary through empirical analyses are usually ranked the lowest.

Parks have been divided by classifications established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) including Mini, Neighborhood, Community, Conservancy, and Special Use parks. Improvement costs are shown by year (2017-2022) which establishes a priority ranking – higher priority improvements would occur sooner in the schedule. In some cases a capital improvement may utilize a special fund. When this occurs, the improvement contains an identifier citing that particular funding source. Depending on the fund, it may or may not be reflected in the subtotal for each park type.

Potential costs for site master plans have not been included in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) table but should be accounted for the budget planning. Depending on the level of public involvement and final deliverables, the city should anticipate a cost of \$15,000-\$25,000 for each site Master Plan. It should also be noted that if the city brings on new parklands, the required maintenance for these new facilities will also carry a long term cost implication. A basic mini-park for example will require at minimum, weekly mowing. Neighborhood and Community parks will require mowing, snow removal, playground maintenance and potentially other monthly or annual upkeep depending on the level of facility development.

The total improvement cost by park classification and by year is assembled in Table 4. Costs associated with each park improvement option are based upon recent regional project construction costs and may be spread out over many years.

Table 4: Total Improvement Costs by Year and Park Classification

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
MINI PARKS							
Subtotal	\$51,010	\$318,400	\$207,050	\$0	\$90,838	\$0	\$667,298
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS							
Subtotal	\$40,650	\$149,500	\$123,923	\$0	\$41,388	\$0	\$355,460
COMMUNITY PARKS							
Subtotal	\$363,200	\$64,500	\$267,833	\$787,500	\$338,625	\$440,000	\$2,261,658
ALL PARKS							
Subtotal	\$454,860	\$532,400	\$598,805	\$787,500	\$470,850	\$440,000	\$3,284,415

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
MINI PARKS							
Coachlite Greens Park							
Construct 8' concrete path from Grand View to playground			\$5,000				
Install ADA approved picnic table		\$1,000					
Install ADA approved drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install bike rack on hardscape surface			\$1,500				
Install recycling receptacle			\$1,000				
Treat weeds in playground mulch (ongoing)	\$100						
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Subtotals	\$5,300	\$1,000	\$17,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,800
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,300	\$ 1,000	\$ 17,938	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,238
Elmwood Hills Park							
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Repair park sign			\$1,000				
Repair gazebo roof		\$5,000					
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Install ADA approved picnic table		\$1,000					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install bike rack on concrete pad near shelter and playground			\$1,500				
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Repaint basketball court		\$1,500					
Subtotals	\$5,200	\$8,500	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,200
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,200	\$ 8,500	\$ 12,813	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,513
Hilltopper Heights Park							
Resurface basketball court		\$10,000					
Replace basketball nets	\$60						
Install landscaping edging at swings to contain mulch surfacing	\$500						
Replace bucket style swing seat	\$150						
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Reseed worn turf areas	\$500						
Install bike rack on hardscape surface		\$1,000					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Subtotals	\$5,210	\$11,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,210
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,210	\$ 11,000	\$ 10,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,460
Oak Knoll Park							
Treat weeds in playground mulch (ongoing)	\$100						
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Install concrete path from 11 th Avenue to play equipment		\$1,500					
Install bike rack on concrete pad		\$1,500					
Remove play structures. Install 2 to 12 play structure.		\$90,000					
Install recycling receptacle			\$1,000				
Install ADA drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install ADA picnic table			\$1,000				
Subtotals	\$4,100	\$93,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,100
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 4,100	\$ 93,000	\$ 12,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,400
Oak Woods Park							
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Replace basketball backboard and rim		\$500					
Install ADA drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install bike rack on concrete pad					\$1,500		
Subtotals	\$4,000	\$500	\$10,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$16,000
Inflation	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Totals	\$ 4,000	\$ 500	\$10,250	\$ 0	\$1,613	\$ 0	\$16,363

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
MINI PARKS							
Park Avenue Playground							
Replace play structures			\$90,000				
Install concrete path from Park Avenue to playground		\$1,000					
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install bike rack on concrete pad					\$1,500		
Install ADA approved picnic table		\$1,000					
Subtotals	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$108,500
Inflation	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Totals	\$ 4,000	\$3,000	\$102,500	\$0	\$1,613	\$0	\$111,113
Schaler's Oak Park #1							
Resurface tennis/pickle ball courts. Saw cut expansion joint.	\$12,000						
Construce asphalt parking lot adjacent to pickleball courts		\$10,000					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install bike rack on hardscape surface					\$1,500		
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Subtotals	\$12,000	\$11,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$1,500	\$0	\$34,500
Inflation	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Totals	\$ 12,000	\$11,000	\$10,250	\$0	\$1,613	\$0	\$34,863
Schaler's Oak Park #4							
Remove play structure and slide. Install 2 to 12 play structure					\$80,000		
Remove raised asphalt bump at park entrance	\$500						
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Connect concrete path to play equipment		\$4,000					
Install bike racks on concrete pad		\$1,500					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Subtotals	\$4,500	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$0	\$80,000	\$0	\$101,000
Inflation	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Totals	\$ 4,500	\$6,500	\$10,250	\$0	\$86,000	\$0	\$107,250
Thomas Farm Park							
Replace and relocate play equipment - 2 to 12 structure, swing set, surf., mats		\$160,000					
Connect the existing concrete path to relocated playground		\$3,000					
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install bike rack on concrete pad		\$1,500					
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Install park sign at north park entrance		\$2,000					
Subtotals	\$1,200	\$167,500	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$178,700
Inflation	0.0%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Totals	\$ 1,200	\$167,500	\$10,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$178,950
Wellington Greens Park							
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Treat weeds in playground surfacing	\$100						
Connect asphalt path to shelter, basketball court and play equipment		\$2,400					
Restripe basketball court		\$1,500					
Study/resolve drainage issues		\$2,500					
Repair eroded path area		\$1,500					
Convert open space to youth soccer field		\$3,000					
Replace missing climbing block grip	\$200						
Install ADA approved picnic table		\$1,000					
Install bike rack on concrete pad		\$1,500					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Expand programming - Add soccer/multipurpose field		\$3,000					
Subtotals	\$5,500	\$16,400	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,900
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,500	\$ 16,400	\$ 10,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,150
MINI PARKS							
Subtotal	\$51,010	\$318,400	\$207,050	\$0	\$90,838	\$0	\$667,298

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS							
Glenn Fox Park							
Install concrete or asphalt path from Winter Street to the ball field bleachers					\$3,000		
Cap the ends of the team benches	\$200						
Replace fencing on ballfield, relocate fence and backstop, install seating and dugouts		\$15,000					
Add parking along street		\$20,000					
Install irrigation system		\$15,000					
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Restripe basketball court		\$1,500					
Replace/repair damage door at shelter		\$2,000					
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Install bike rack on concrete pad					\$1,500		
Install ADA approved picnic table			\$1,000				
Subtotals	\$5,400	\$53,500	\$1,000	\$0	\$4,500	\$0	\$64,400
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,400	\$ 53,500	\$ 1,025	\$ -	\$ 4,838	\$ -	\$ 64,763
Holiday Heights Park							
Replace basketball backboard			\$2,500				
Replace worn bucket swing seat	\$150						
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Construct new parking lot			\$15,000				
Improve boat laundry area. Construct concrete boat ramp.			\$20,000				
Install fishing pier					\$8,000		
Fenced dog exercise area			\$10,000				
Connect path to playground and basketball court		\$2,400					
Install ADA picnic table		\$1,000					
Install bike rack on hardscape surface			\$1,500				
Install drinking fountain		\$10,000					
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Treat weeds in playground surfacing	\$100						
Grading work to reduce sitting water		\$40,000					
Subtotals	\$4,250	\$54,400	\$49,000	\$0	\$8,000	\$0	\$115,650
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 4,250	\$ 54,400	\$ 50,225	\$ -	\$ 8,600	\$ -	\$ 117,475
Meier Farm Park							
Install crosswalk at curb ramps on Rolling Oaks Drive	\$1,000						
Construct basketball court		\$12,000					
Install ice rink (December - February)					\$20,000		
Repaint/replace park sign		\$2,000					
Treat weeds in playground surfacing		\$100					
Construct path from sidewalk on Rolling Oaks Drive to playground			\$4,800				
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Install drinking fountain		\$10,000					
Install bike rack on concrete pad			\$1,500				
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Subtotals	\$5,000	\$25,100	\$6,300	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$56,400
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,100	\$ 6,458	\$ -	\$ 21,500	\$ -	\$ 58,058
Parkridge Park							
Install larger park sign to improve park visibility from 10 th Avenue			\$2,000				
Stripe parking stalls			\$1,500				
Construct concrete or asphalt path to playground			\$6,500				
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Saw cut expansion joints on tennis courts to prevent future cracking		\$1,000					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Replace picnic table in poor condition with ADA approved picnic table		\$1,000					
Install bike rack on hardscape surface			\$1,500				
Subtotals	\$5,200	\$2,000	\$21,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,700
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,200	\$ 2,000	\$ 22,038	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,238

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	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS							
Pierce Park							
Install curb ramp on Bearpaw at path to provide ADA access		\$2,000					
Restripe basketball court			\$1,500				
Install bird prevention device on Pierce family monument			\$500				
Move bike racks to a hardscape surface			\$1,500				
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Connect asphalt path to basketball court			\$1,600				
Repair/replace damaged trash & recycling enclosure		\$1,000					
Install an ADA approved picnic table at shelter		\$1,000					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install youth soccer field east of playground (Grading, seeding, striping & goals)	\$6,000						
Subtotals	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$15,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,100
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 10,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 15,478	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,478
Robinson Park							
Treat weeds in playground surfacing	\$100						
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Restripe basketball court			\$1,500				
Connect path to playground		\$1,000					
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Install ADA picnic table at shelter		\$1,000					
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000					
Install bike rack on hardscape surface			\$1,500				
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install youth soccer field (Grading, seeding, striping & goals)					\$6,000		
Subtotals	\$5,300	\$3,000	\$13,000	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$27,300
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,300	\$ 3,000	\$ 13,325	\$ -	\$ 6,450	\$ -	\$ 28,075
Sandalwood Park							
Remove dead trees/tree limbs	\$1,500						
Connect path to park facilities		\$6,500					
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Restripe basketball court			\$1,500				
Install ADA picnic table		\$1,000					
Install drinking fountain			\$10,000				
Install bike rack on concrete pad			\$1,500				
Install trash/recycling receptacles at playground			\$2,000				
Subtotals	\$5,500	\$7,500	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 5,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 15,375	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,375
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS							
Subtotal	\$40,650	\$149,500	\$123,923	\$0	\$41,388	\$0	\$355,460

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
COMMUNITY PARKS							
Community Park							
Replace play structures					\$125,000		
Replace worn swing seats	\$300						
Fill and seed tree removal excavation areas or replant trees	\$1,200						
Possible community garden location			\$2,000				
Locate bike racks to hardscape surface		\$1,500					
Replace missing end caps on team benches at ballfields	\$200						
Connect path to playground and northeast tennis court entrance			\$4,800				
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Replace some picnic tables with ADA approved models		\$4,000					
Replace field lighting with LED lights	\$20,000						
Add batting cage and bullpens	\$6,000						
Community Center renovations (\$5000,000 to \$1,000,000)				\$750,000			
Subtotals	\$31,700	\$5,500	\$6,800	\$750,000	\$125,000	\$0	\$919,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 31,700	\$ 5,500	\$ 6,970	\$ 787,500	\$ 134,375	\$ -	\$ 966,045
Greens Coulee Park							
Replace pedestrian bridge	\$10,000						
Establish/maintain trail in west section. Add wayfinding signage & boardwalk.		\$10,000					
Install park sign at Stonebridge Avenue for west portion of park		\$2,000					
Construct concrete pad for bike rack			\$1,500				
Install Bluffland Coalition signage	\$500						
Subtotals	\$10,500	\$12,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 10,500	\$ 12,000	\$ 1,538	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,038
Rowe Park							
Replace damaged aluminum siding on restroom building		\$2,000					
Replace (5) picnic tables with ADA approved models	\$5,000						
Construct asphalt or concrete path		\$25,000					
Install splashpad						\$400,000	
Install safety mats at playground	\$4,000						
Replace drinking fountain at skate park		\$5,000					
Replace skatepark rules sign	\$2,000						
Install bike racks on hardscape surface			\$3,000				
Install irrigation system at ballfield					\$15,000		
Replace fencing around ballfield					\$15,000		
Re-grade area near ballfield to improve spectator seating					\$10,000		
Replace tennis court lighting with LED lights	\$10,000						
Subtotals	\$21,000	\$32,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$40,000	\$400,000	\$496,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 21,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 3,075	\$ -	\$ 43,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 539,075
Van Riper Park							
Repave parking lot			\$200,000				
Improve Omni center entry/plaza area.					\$150,000		
Replace Omni Center sign. Consider LED sign for advertising future events			\$50,000				
Move bike racks at Omni center and ball field to a hardscape surface		\$1,500					
Install new playground equipment	\$160,000						
Repair/replace memorial plaque		\$2,000					
Replace (10) picnic tables with ADA approved models		\$10,000					
Place ADA drinking fountain at ballfield on a larger concrete pad		\$1,500					
Add additional parking between City and school district land	\$100,000						
Replace ballfield lighting with LED lights	\$40,000						
Subtotals	\$300,000	\$15,000	\$250,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$0	\$715,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	10.0%	
Totals	\$ 300,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 256,250	\$ -	\$ 161,250	\$ -	\$ 732,500
COMMUNITY PARKS							
Subtotal	\$363,200	\$64,500	\$267,833	\$787,500	\$338,625	\$440,000	\$2,261,658

Appendix A:

Facilities Matrix

Appendix B:

Maps

Appendix C:

Adoption