

PARK,
OPEN
SPACE
AND
OUTDOOR
RECREATION
PLAN
FOR
DANE
COUNTY,
WISCONSIN



PARK, OPEN SPACE AND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
FOR
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

August, 1983

Prepared for
The Dane County Park Commission
With Assistance of
Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Resolution RPC No. 320

ADOPTING THE PARK, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN UPDATE
FOR DANE COUNTY

WHEREAS, the Dane County Regional Planning Commission and the Dane County Park Commission have completed an update of the county Park and Open Space Plan which was first adopted in 1971; and

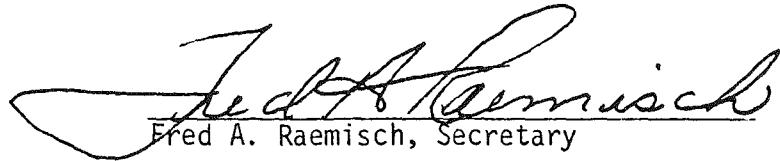
WHEREAS, the plan update serves: as the official park and open space plan for the Dane County region; as a part of the official master plan for the region; as the Commission's basis for A-95 reviews of proposed park, open space and recreation proposals; and as a basis for open space grants;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Dane County Regional Planning Commission approves and adopts in concept, the Park, Open Space and Recreation Plan Update for Dane County, as a part of the official master plan for the region, and as the basis for the Commission's review of proposed projects; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Dane County Regional Planning Commission transmits this plan update to the county and all local units in Dane County; and to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Dane County Regional Planning Commission establishes the first annual review and public hearing on this plan update in April/May, 1984, and invites the public and governmental units to submit comments and suggested changes at the public hearing or in writing by the end of May, 1984.

July 14, 1983
Date Adopted



Fred A. Raemisch, Secretary

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Dane County Regional Planning Commission Staff

Regional Planning Commission Administrative Staff

Charles Montemayor, Executive Director

Thomas Favour, Deputy Director and Director of Transportation Planning

Thomas Smiley, Director of Community Services

C. M. Tabaka, Director of Land Use Planning

Louise Smoczynski, Administrative Assistant

Marlene Gisser, Graphics Chief

Regional Planning Commission Park and Open Space Plan Staff

C. M. Tabaka, Director of Land Use Planning

Steve Bubul, Planner III

Nancy Meier-Singer, Planning Aide (former employee)

Dane County Park Department Staff

Richard Presney, Park Director

James Mueller, Planner

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PARK, OPEN SPACE AND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
FOR DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

I. INTRODUCTION

This report represents an updated and expanded plan for parks and open spaces for Dane County. The plan includes a review of the need for the acquisition of additional lands and a detailed analysis of a range of outdoor recreation activities. It encompasses the entire geographic area of the county noting the responsibilities of various levels of government. Although the plan treats the open spaces and recreation activities as a single system, emphasis in this plan is given to county facilities. Finally, the plan includes both a long range acquisition plan and a short range program.

Park and open space planning in Dane County has been well established. Since 1970 a number of plans, both area wide and local have been prepared, adopted and implemented. A review of previously prepared plans and the status of their implementation is provided.

Periodic updating of any plan is essential in order to assess the validity of the basic objectives and policies as well as to continue to establish citizen support for the plan and its implementation.

II
PURPOSE AND SCOPE

PARK, OPEN SPACE & RECREATION PLAN
FOR
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Purpose

For as long as governments have been building roads and delivering mail, they have been creating parks. Whether the motivation has been protection for resources or recreation for people, a public role in setting aside green space has been well established since the settling of the nation's first communities.

The role has changed and grown over time, punctuated by new programs and trends, such as the birth of National Parks in the 1860s, and the development of major urban parks near the turn of the century. More recently, the federal Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) fund spawned a tremendous growth in acquisition and development of recreational lands by every level of government during the 1960s and 1970s.

The 1980's see trends in parks and open space activities shifting again, but in ways that present new problems. Faced with declining revenues, public agencies are beginning to curtail the rapid expansion of recreational land and facilities. At the same time demand for recreational service is on the rise, as is the demand for high quality "amenities," the term economists use to describe the environment in which we live and work. Communities are becoming known not only for the vigor of their commerce, but for their general quality of life. A sound economy, while very important, is no longer enough.

A recent telephone survey conducted for the third Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan found that 59 percent of all Americans regard outdoor recreation as very important compared to their other interests. An additional 24 percent consider that activity to be somewhat important.¹ While some segments of the population value recreation more than others, strong interest cuts across race, age and income groups. For example, 67 percent of those with incomes over \$50,000 a year cite outdoor recreation as very important in their lives, but so do 62 percent of those in the \$15,000-\$25,000 category.

Furthermore, the same survey showed neighborhood and regional parks are used more frequently and are considered

¹"The Third Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, Appendix I," Survey Summary, U. S. Department of Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 1979.

more important than parks located beyond an hour's drive from home. The major deterrent to using parks, after "lack of time" (52 percent) is that they are "too crowded" (43 percent).

It's clear, then, that parks and open spaces are a major service of local governments. It's a service that, to be sure, must compete for public dollars with other important government programs. Recreation, however it is defined, provides social benefits beyond its capacity to fill up our leisure time. Numerous studies--and common sense--point to the importance of recreation in fostering physical and mental health. Indirectly, park and recreation facilities are part of economic health, too, raising property values and ensuring an attractive environment for business and industry.

The purpose of this plan is to lay out the goals and strategies for Dane County's park and open space system in the decades ahead. The county and its local governments have demonstrated their commitment to parks, recreation and resource protection by vigorous acquisition and development programs during the last ten years. The challenge of the 1980s is to maintain and improve the system at a time when public funds, if not support, are dwindling.

The importance of planning even in lean times can be seen in the size of the existing public investment in parkland. By the end of 1981, there were close to 25,000 acres of park and resource land in Dane County--hardly a minor asset, and certainly one requiring careful attention. More than 3,200 acres of that land are owned by Dane County, a threefold increase since 1970.

The park and open space system may not grow in size as in the past, but we should not stop where we are. As Dane County's population and recreation demand grow, we must find creative ways to respond, meeting the needs of both people and land.

Plan Organization

The next section of the plan recapitulates park planning efforts since 1970. Then, in Chapter II, the institutional framework, is laid out, describing the roles of each level of government and the private sector in planning and operating the park and open space system. Chapter III reports the objectives and policies which provide overall guidance for the plan.

Chapters IV through VII are the plan's analysis section. This chapter presents data and maps on the current open space system, a study of facility and recreation activity needs in the next twenty-seven years; an evaluation of the existing County Parks. Chapter VIII consists of a two-part action plan: 1) long-range acquisition and development recommendations covering a twenty-seven year horizon; and 2) a short-range plan for public and private activities in the next five years. Background data is available in the Appendices.

Park Planning History

In Dane County, policies for park and open space were first set in 1970, as part of the Park and Open Space Plan--the first countywide plan adopted by the Dane County RPC. Since then, the policies and actions have evolved in the context of subsequent efforts including the Dane County Land Use Plan (1973), the Nine Springs E-Way Plan (1975), the Short-Range Open Space Program (1975), and the Cherokee Marsh Plan (1981). The evolution reflects a broadening perspective on open land.

1970 Park and Open Space Plan

The county's first park plan addressed long-term needs for recreational land as well as natural resources. Its policies recognized both the recreational and non-recreational functions of open space, and placed a strong emphasis on environmental protection. In addition, the policies called for open space to help carry out the general settlement policies of the region; as a part of regional planning.

With generous funding available through the Federal Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) fund and state Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP), the plan recommended an ambitious acquisition program. Recommendations included 2,090 acres of new county park land, 430 acres of additions to existing parks, and 4,690 acres of resource protection acres to be acquired by various units of government.

The top priorities were: establishment of a large park on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota; a park along Lake Waubesa; a park in the Mount Vernon area; expansion to Brigham, Festge and Stewart parks; and major resource acquisition along Six Mile Creek, Nine Springs Creek, the Yahara River and Cherokee Marsh, and Token Creek.

1973 Land Use Plan

Adoption of the Dane County Land Use Plan put park and open space policies into the context of overall county development policies. The plan articulated broad

objective and detailed policies in six areas: population growth and distribution, environmental protection, regional development, public services, agricultural land, and open space.

Many of those issues overlap, and policies regarding open space appear explicitly or implicitly in all six categories. In the open space category, the objective is "To provide permanent open space throughout the region for public recreation, resource preservation and community separation." This statement outlines three general functions of open space, clarifying what was implicit in the Park and Open Space Plan.

The major open space recommendation of the land use plan was establishment of a countywide open space corridor system. This concept owes much to the thinking of planning designer Ian McHarg, who observed that, in traditional plans, "present mode of planning, which disregards natural processes all but completely and which, in selecting open space is motivated more by standards of acres per thousand for organized sweating than by a concern for the place and face of nature in the metropolis."² McHarg's point was that open space should not be quantified as an abstract need, but identified where it exists. And valuable open land doesn't exist just where planners would like it to be, but is interspersed throughout both urban and rural landscapes.

McHarg and others such as University of Wisconsin's Philip Lewis also noted that land with open space values tend to be concentrated in identifiable patterns, which are most often linear because they reflect stream and drainage patterns. The open space corridor concept uses this fact to delineate a continuous linear system whose component parts are interrelated. The Dane County Land Use Plan included a generalized corridor map, to be detailed in later plans.

The open space corridor was introduced as one facet of the open space system, and incorporated by reference into the Park and Open Space Plan.

Nine Springs E-Way

Though it was developed independently and concurrent with the land use plan, the Nine Springs E-Way represents a specific project and was identified as a first priority acquisition recommendation in the 1970 Park and Open Space Plan.

²Ian McHarg, Design with Nature, 1969, p. 65.

In 1969, the National Endowment of the Arts provided funds to the Environmental Awareness Center at the University of Wisconsin for the development of an environmental study model to "show how a community can identify and capitalize on existing natural and manmade resources in an effort to elevate environmental, ecological, and aesthetic planning decisions to a higher priority within the community development decision-making process."³ The result was a proposed linear system of natural and built features in the Madison area, focusing on environmental issues--the "E" stands for Educational, Ecological, Esthetic and Environmental.

The project was coordinated by Philip Lewis and the UW-Madison Environmental Awareness Center staff, who obtained Madison and Dane County endorsement of the concept in 1972. An immediate goal was set to delineate at least a minimal contiguous linkage through the southern portion of the E-Way, the Nine Springs Creek Corridor. An intergovernmental committee assisted by the Madison City Planning Department, the Dane County Regional Planning Commission, and the Dane County Parks Department then prepared a detailed plan for acquisition of all lands needed to complete the Nine Springs portion of the E-Way

The intention for land acquired in the corridor was both resource protection and trail-oriented recreation. Because public access was desired, all of the area delineated was scheduled for acquisition instead of regulatory protection.

Short Range Open Space Program (1975)

The 1973 Dane County Land Use Plan called for a five-year action plan to place priorities on proposals first laid out in the 1970 long-range park plan. The Short Range Open Space Program was written in 1975 to meet that need. It recorded the 1970 long-range park plan. Considerable public support was indicated for open space acquisition and the Short Range Open Space Program was written in 1975 to meet that need. It recorded substantial progress made toward the acquisition goals of the long-range plan. Sixty-three percent of the acreage proposed for new parks had been acquired by 1975, and 27 percent of the acreage intended for resource protection.

The short-range plan also evaluated the remaining proposals and some new ones, to yield a strategy for the next five years. A number of alternative strategies were discussed, varying in the degree of emphasis on acquisition versus development and recreational land versus natural resource land. The chosen strategy put acquisition of resource land, especially wetlands, as the highest priority, followed by acquisition of new parkland, followed by development of existing parkland.

³ Madison E-Way System, original concept document, Environmental Awareness Center, UW-Madison, Philip Lewis, Director.

Among the resource protection projects, continued acquisition of the Nine Springs E-Way was given first priority, with an emphasis on the Dunn's Marsh area. Among the park proposals, creation of a park on Lake Mendota received top priority as a state-county cooperative effort. In addition, the short-range program called for purchase, whenever possible, of parcels contributing toward the open space corridors as outlined in the Dane County Land Use Plan.

The short-range program urged an "opportunities approach" to acquisition rather than detailed capital improvement programming. While the county and other units of government were advised to buy the highest priority sites first, buying lower priority parcels was encouraged if they became available.

Cherokee Marsh Long Range Open Space Plan (1981)

Like the Nine Springs E-Way, the Cherokee Marsh Plan is a detailed proposal for one portion of the county open space system. Protection of the marsh, Dane County's largest remaining wetland, has been a public concern since the 1950s. While the city of Madison, Dane County and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources have all acquired portions of the area, coordination of long-term plans among these units of government was needed.

The City of Madison Parks Commission initiated an intergovernmental planning program in 1977 (as part of its own Park and Open Space Plan, adopted that year). A Cherokee Marsh Advisory Committee was established, representing Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin DNR, the towns of Westport, Windsor and Burke, and coordinated by the Dane County RPC.

The Madison Parks Department staff analyzed the marsh area, and produced three types of recommendations. First, a "preservation boundary" was delineated, to identify a clear demarcation of land intended to remain as permanent open space. Second, the plan included proposals regarding public access to and use of land within the open space boundary. The recommendation called for controlled public use, providing limited facilities as needed to meet population pressures, and directing activities to those facilities. Finally, the plan made recommendations to reach the protection goals for the marsh, calling for a combination of land-use controls, easements, and for simple acquisition. General responsibilities of each unit of government were also outlined.

In the past two decades, over 3,000 acres of land have been acquired for public use in the marsh area. The Long Range Open Space Plan proposes that 2,700 additional acres be protected in coming decades to preserve Cherokee Marsh as a major open space corridor.

Environmental Corridors

As an important part of the implementation of the recommendations of the Dane County Water Quality Plan consisted of the detailed delineation of a series of environmental corridors by the DCRPC. The initial work is concentrated in the Central Urbanizing Area; however, it is the intent to complete corridor delineations for the entire County.

The functions of the system of corridors were similar to but more extensive than those for open space in general:

Water Resource Protection
Land Resource Protection
Public Health & Safety
Outdoor Recreation
Urban Form
Resource Production

For the purpose of delineating the environmental corridors, 13 separate elements were identified and mapped:

1. Perennial Streams
2. Intermittent Streams and Drainageways
3. Open Channel (Constructed) Drainageways
4. Buffer Strips adjacent to Streams
5. Lakes and other water bodies
6. Wetlands
7. Floodplains
8. Soils with limitation for development
9. Woodlands
10. Steep Slopes
11. Prairie and other unique vegetation
12. Existing Parks, greenways, conservancy land
13. Proposed Parks, greenways, conservancy land

Other Local Plans

Numerous other units of government have prepared and adopted open space and/or recreation plans. It is, however, beyond the scope of this report to analyze each of these plans except to note that they have been reviewed in terms of their consistency with regional policies and objectives. For the most part, the proposed facilities detailed in the plans are of a local nature, and are not intended to serve a regional population. Nevertheless, the location and development of local facilities are part of the system and thus are of regional interest. The proposals contained in the plans are summarized in the tables in Appendix B.

III
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Institutional Framework

Most park and open space Plans classify public recreation areas according to the function they provide. For example, the City of Madison's Parks and Open Space Plan classifies recreation areas as sub-neighborhood, neighborhood, sub-community, community, special purpose facilities, and conservation areas. For the most part, the basic criteria for the classifications are clientele served and the opportunities provided. In the Plan for Parks and Open Spaces for Dane County, there were two basic types of areas identified: parks and resource protection areas. These classifications were based on existing natural features and activities provided. No hierarchy within the park system was developed as county parks were viewed as serving all the citizens of Dane County.

Governmental roles and relationships, though complex, may be clearly identified. An understanding of these general levels of responsibility will provide for better definition of operation as well as minimize the probability of overlapping of functions by the various agencies. It is important that each agency supply appropriate facilities. The absence of proper opportunities at one level will place an additional burden on the other levels, with the end result being an incomplete system and overuse of existing facilities.

Federal Government Role

As noted in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Plan 1977, the federal government has two major outdoor recreation roles. One involves the management of outstanding natural, cultural and historic resources. The second role is its technical and financial assistance programs.

The Role of the State is to provide large scale recreation areas for its citizens. These areas may be utilized for camping, fishing, and enjoyment of scenic and historic sites, as well as the conservation of various natural resources and the management of wildlife. State parks, with such a range of opportunities and uses, will attract people from wide distances, including tourists from out of state. A long one day round trip or an overnight trip are often required. State parks are generally resource oriented and recreation facilities are usually limited. In addition, the state also has the responsibility of providing financial assistance to localities.

The Role of Dane County is to provide large recreation areas and facilities and to preserve important environmental features. The park areas are designed to primarily serve an (area wide population.) Facilities such as picnic areas, boat launches, nature trails, and sledding sites are in order. While county parks may provide more specific recreational facilities than their state counterparts, they are also resource preservation oriented. Resource protection areas compose a major portion of the County's open space program.

The Role of local government is to provide for the establishment and maintenance of recreation areas designed for frequent short term use by local residents. These parks may vary in size from several thousand square feet to a size exceeding one hundred acres and should be within walking or short driving distance of the intended local user population. Organized recreational programs can easily be a common feature of local parks. Playgrounds, playfields, tennis courts, and skating rinks are among the facilities supplied in local recreation areas.

If each level of government assumes its appropriate role, a balanced system of open spaces will result. It should be noted that numerous opportunities at one level does not imply that the responsibilities of the other levels to supply their facilities is lessened.

Role of the Private Sector

The private sector has an important role to play in the provision of open space and especially outdoor recreation facilities.

Private non-profit organizations as well as the business community, can help meet the total recreation need of the citizens of the county. Both of these groups should be encouraged to provide facilities that meet acceptable standards and wisely use natural resources. As noted in the State Outdoor Recreation Plan; "Through properly designed and responsibly operated recreation businesses, the public can receive the widest range of recreational opportunities, the local and state economies can be significantly strengthened, and the operator can realize both a profit and a sense of satisfaction in meeting the public need." The expanded role of the private sector will be discussed in Chapter VIII and in Appendix H.

Systems Approach to Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan

In planning for outdoor recreation facilities and open spaces for the Dane County area, it is essential that all the facilities be looked upon as a single system. The relationship of the services provided by the various levels of government is critical if duplication, overlapping or inequity are to be avoided. All public recreational demands can be provided only through comprehensive, coordinated planning by local, county, and state governments.

IV

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Introduction

Statements of objectives and policies are essential elements of any plan in that they provide the overall direction and a general framework for the planning process.

The Land Use Plan for Dane County adopted in 1973 and since updated, provided an overall regional development policy within which several functional plans such as Parks and Open Space are developed. The Land Use Plan organized the regional objectives and policies into six subject categories: population growth and distribution; environmental protection and enhancement; regional development; public services; agriculture; and open space. The objectives and policies relative to park and open space planning are presented below. Although they focus on more of the regional function of open space, they also provide direction to local units of government.

Objectives

TO PROVIDE PERMANENT OPEN SPACE THROUGHOUT THE REGION FOR PUBLIC RECREATION, RESOURCE PRESERVATION AND COMMUNITY SEPARATION.

Policies

- 1) To acquire or preserve lands along rivers, streams, lakes, and in wetlands, as well as areas of significant topography and woodlands.
- 2) To use open space preservation as a vehicle for protecting the historic, aesthetic and cultural heritage of Dane County and as a tool for shaping the form of urban growth.
- 3) To promote a county-wide system of open space corridors.
- 4) To continue implementation of the adopted Dane County Plan for Parks and Open Space; and to amend the Plan to include the open space corridor system.
- 5) Support the acquisition of abandoned railroad corridors for trail oriented recreation as well as preserving the option of utilizing corridors for potential future use for transportation.
- 6) To give immediate attention to preservation of open space corridors within the inner area of the County, where pressures for urbanization are greatest.

- 7) To develop a full range of programs for the preservation of open space corridors utilizing various devices such as purchase, dedication, zoning, easement, acquisition, and other equitable means.
- 8) To support and encourage local communities in their efforts to provide parks and open spaces for their own residents.
- 9) To encourage greater state and federal allocation of financial resources for parks and open spaces to metropolitan areas such as Dane County.
- 10) To explore innovative methods of preserving open space and creating greenbelts through multiple use of land.
- 11) To require governmental units that own open space to keep all drainage ditches open and otherwise maintain those ditches so as not to impair the use of agricultural land.

Within the framework of the broad open space objective and policies of the Land Use Plan, the following more detailed objectives and policies provide the basic policy direction for the provision parks, open spaces and outdoor recreation facilities. The policies are basically the same as the previously adopted policies in the 1970 Plan. However, they have been updated and expanded to reflect changing conditions, shifts in priorities and citizen input. Again, while the major focus is on the responsibility of the county, some direction for other levels of government is provided.

Objective

A. TO UTILIZE OPEN SPACE, WHETHER FOR ACTIVE OR FOR NON-RECREATIONAL PURPOSES, AS A MAJOR DEVICE...FOR DIRECTING ORDERLY AND EFFICIENT GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES AND INFLUENCING THE OVERALL ENVIRONMENT OF THE REGION.

Policies

- 1) The location of open space areas should be an integral part of the regional land use plan and help carry out the overall policies of the region.
- 2) Support the detailed delineation and implementation of the system of environmental corridors currently underway.

Objective

B. TO LOCATE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES IN SUCH A WAY AS TO ASSIST IN WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT, WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT, FLOOD CONTROL, REGIONAL DRAINAGE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT.

Policies

- 1) Acquire parks and open spaces along rivers and streams and wetlands tributary to water bodies and courses.
- 2) Support the implementation of the recommendations in the Dane County Water Quality Plan.
- 3) Recognize and respect the natural environment as a finite and irreplaceable resource and ensure its value to future generations.

Objective

C. TO MEET THE OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE OF DANE COUNTY.

Policies

- 1) Base acquisition and development of facilities on present and projected demands for recreation where these have been quantified.
- 2) Place priority on recreation needs of Dane County residents.
- 3) Provide recreation areas close to the larger concentrations of people.
- 4) Continue to monitor participation rates in outdoor recreation activities in order to keep abreast of changing public priorities.
- 5) Encourage the provision of highly intensive outdoor recreation activities by cities and villages and the less intensive, resource-oriented activities by the county and state.

Objective

D. TO CONTINUE DEVELOPING A COORDINATED SYSTEM OF PARKS AND OPEN SPACES FOR THE REGION.

Policies

- 1) Cities, villages and towns should provide parks and playgrounds to meet local community or neighborhood needs.

- 2) The county should continue to provide intermediate, resource base parks and preserves, with new acquisitions emphasizing linear resource areas and avoiding additional intensive development.
- 3) The county should pursue the feasibility of assuming the responsibility for those areas and facilities that clearly demonstrate a regional clientele as determined by sound research.
- 4) The state should provide parks and open spaces which help to fulfill established objectives and responsibilities identified in the SCORP.⁴

Objective

E. TO PROVIDE PARK AND OPEN SPACES AS EFFECTIVELY AND ECONOMICALLY AS POSSIBLE.

Policies

- 1) Acquire areas that can provide year round multiple uses, particularly trail oriented activities.
- 2) Give priority to recreation areas likely to be lost through urbanization and near the greater concentrations of population with attention to the needs of minorities, low income and handicapped.
- 3) Utilize a variety of devices for acquiring or protecting lands without relying on direct purchase only.
- 4) Encourage the utilization of the delineated open space corridors to provide for high demand trail oriented activities.
- 5) Seek new and innovative methods of utilizing private sources of funding such as land donation, labor donation and in kind goods and services.
- 6) Establish and maintain a volunteer program which identifies appropriate tasks and provides supervision, support, incentives and recognition.
- 7) Cooperate with other units of government and other agencies to provide complimentary park, recreation and open space facilities.
- 8) Relinquishing of County owned parkland for purposes other than preservation or recreation shall be dependent upon:

⁴ State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

- a. An equal exchange of land
- b. revenues to be used for additional parkland improvement or acquisition
- c. consistency with adopted local and regional plans.

Objective

F. TO PRESERVE FOR POSTERITY WHERE POSSIBLE SOME OF THE HERITAGE OF DANE COUNTY.

Policies

- 1) Acquire areas of scenic beauty, geologic, topographic, scientific or historic interest, Indian antiquities and culture; and ecological importance for vegetation, wildlife and indigenous landscape.
- 2) Plan for the greatest protection and appreciation of the resources of each site.
- 3) Interpret the significance of sites to add greater interest and meaning to park visitation.
- 4) Support archeological studies of park and open space acquisitions prior to any development of a recreation area.

Objective

G. TO ACQUIRE LANDS AND DEVELOP RECREATION FACILITIES THAT DEMONSTRATE THE GREATEST ENERGY CONSERVATION POTENTIAL.

Policies

- 1) Land acquisitions close to the greatest concentration of population will result in less driving.
- 2) Less intensive development of lands would result in lower maintenance and operational costs.

Objective

H. TO DEVELOP RECREATION FACILITIES THAT RECOGNIZE THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED.

Policies

- 1) Some trails should be developed that can accommodate wheelchairs.
- 2) Picnic areas, recreation equipment and toilet facilities in all recreation areas shall be equipped for people in wheelchairs insofar as feasible.

V

LAND RESOURCES

LAND RESOURCES

The existing stock of park, open space and outdoor recreation facilities provide the foundation for preparing an areawide park plan. An inventory of all types of such lands and facilities is necessary for assessing the location quality, and amount of land used for outdoor recreation or conservation. In addition, such an inventory can be used to measure the adequacy of the present system and to determine future needs.

The resources to be inventoried and reviewed in this report are divided into several categories:

- Existing Park and Open Space Lands
- Historic and Archeological Sites
- State Natural Areas
- Environmental Corridors
- Natural History Markers

Existing Park and Open Space Lands

An updated complete inventory of all the publicly owned park and open space lands was completed in 1980. The inventory included all lands owned by all levels of government: Federal, State, County and Municipal (towns, villages and cities). By expanding the inventory to include all providers of open spaces, the concept of treating the facilities as a single system is continued.

The following table is a summary of the full inventory of parks and other open spaces which appears in Appendix C and shown on Map 1.

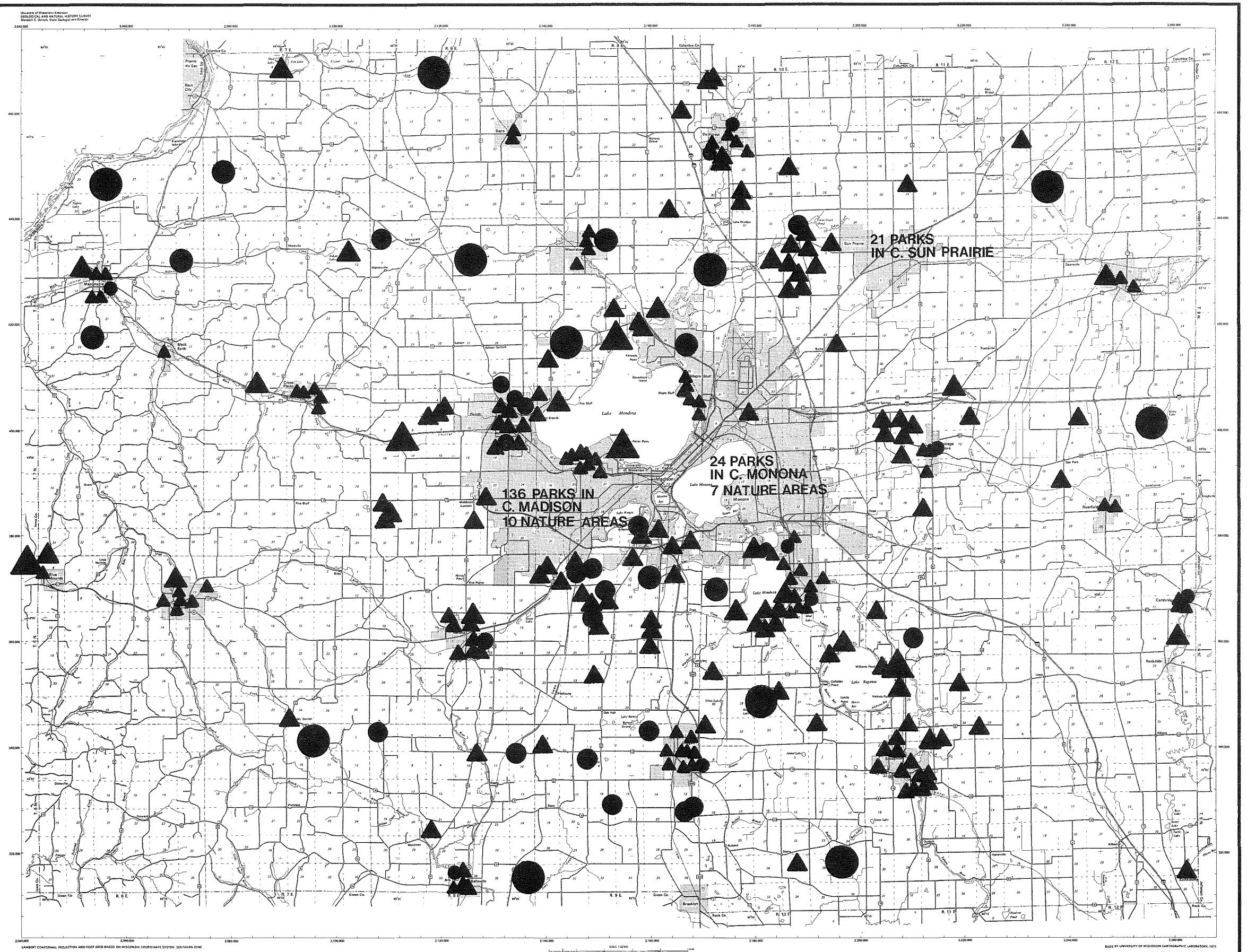
TABLE 1

I. PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS	Acreage
<u>State or University</u>	
Picnic Point	129.00
Capitol Park	11.00
Blue Mounds State Park ⁵	28.6
Cross Plains Unit of the Ice Age Reserve	102.02
Lake Kegonsa State Park	342.81
Lake Mendota State Park (undeveloped)	355.55
	<u>968.98</u>
<u>County</u>	
Park Areas (16)	2153.75
Undeveloped Parkland (3)	520.00
	<u>2673.75</u>

⁵ 1053.57 acres in Iowa County

TABLE 1 (Continued)

	Acreage
<u>Towns</u>	
Various Parks (84)	338.40
<u>Villages</u>	
Various Parks (52)	386.60
<u>Cities</u>	
Various Parks (189)	<u>3250.30</u>
Total Park & Rec.	7618.03
II. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREAS	
<u>State or University</u>	
Department of Natural Resources	12249.60
University of Wisconsin Arboretum	1252.00
University of Wisconsin Miscl.	275.00
<u>County</u>	
Natural Areas	548.00
<u>Towns</u>	
Natural Areas (15)	111.30
<u>Villages</u>	
Natural Areas (9)	150.10
<u>Cities</u>	
Natural Areas (22)	<u>2434.80</u>
Total Management Areas	17020.80
Grand Total	24638.83



**GENERALIZED LOCATION OF
PARKS & OPEN SPACES
DALE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**



State



County



Town



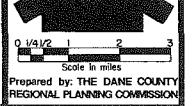
City



Village

Resource Area Park

1983



Scale In miles
Prepared by: THE DANE COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Historic and Archeological Sites

Our knowledge of Dane County's historic and archeological resources has been greatly expanded in the past five years. Two major research efforts have provided a wealth of basic information about the physical evidence of our cultural heritage: the Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Sites, conducted by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; and an archeological literature and records search, conducted by consultants for the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Historical Sites

The Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Sites was begun in 1974 to provide a data base on the state's potential historic resources. The inventory is a "reconnaissance" survey, and includes sites and structures largely on the basis of brief visual inspection. As such, it is not comprehensive and has not been assessed for architectural or historic significance. However, it represents the most comprehensive look yet at the state's potentially significant sites.

Dane County was surveyed from 1977 through 1980, and an intensive comprehensive survey of the City of Madison was conducted in 1981. The sites are collected on a community-by-community basis, and are recorded on note cards with photographs and brief notes.

Results of the inventory in all Dane County towns (unincorporated areas) are shown on the following, Map 2 Historic Resources in Dane County. Each site is represented by a symbol according to the type of property: house, farm building, commercial or industrial building, school, church, bridge, or other. A solid rather than open symbol means that the property is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, copies of the inventory file for all villages and cities are available at the RPC offices.

As the map reveals, the potential historic resources are substantial, though it is important to emphasize that only a portion of the properties included warrant special protection because of architectural or historical importance. There are 755 sites inventoried in towns, and an additional 597 in villages, and 270 in fourth class cities. As of February, 1981, 61 of the sites were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Ten of these were in towns, 7 in villages and cities, and 44 in the City of Madison.

The majority of sites are residential properties or farm buildings, and most are still in use. As such, they are not generally intended for public acquisition or public use in a recreational sense. Their value is more broadly defined; protection of historic resources maintains the county's cultural and historical heritage, as well as the visual quality of the rural landscape. Both of these functions can usually be accomplished through active use of the properties--as homes, barns, shops, churches, or any use compatible with the structure. However, efforts are needed to preserve significant sites, whether in public or private ownership.

Archeological Sites

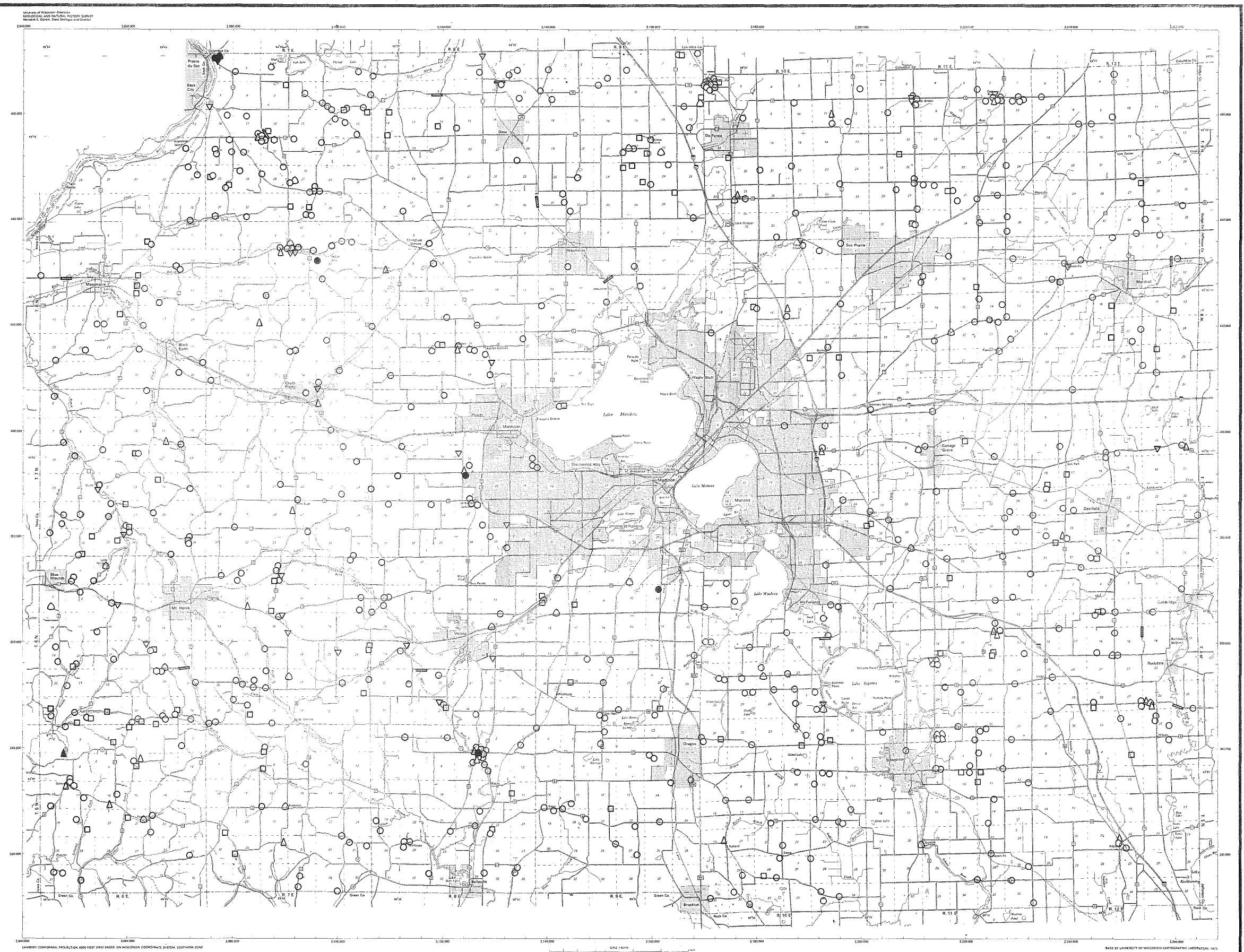
The first comprehensive archeological literature and records search was conducted for Dane County during 1980 and 1981. The work, conducted by a professional archeologist under contract with the DCRPC, provides an accurate record of all known archeological sites in the county. While additional field surveys would potentially reveal new sites, the existing data base is now in an organized and usable form.

The literature search included reviewing and updating files of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, searching archives of local libraries and historical societies, and creating a series of maps which, as accurately as possible, locate each archeological site. In addition, the file describes each site's condition, and evaluates its potential significance and contribution to information about history or prehistory.

The study reveals that archeological remains are extensive in Dane County, though many have been destroyed or greatly disturbed by urban as well as agricultural activity. The file shows 593 separate sites, which range from those substantially intact to those no longer archeologically significant. Eight areas are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including a multiple-site archeological district in Lake Farms County Park along the shore of Lake Waubesa.

Unlike most historic properties, archeological sites are often associated with other environmental features, particularly water resources and ridgelines. The Dane County sites are concentrated along the Yahara River and its four lakes. Nearly 70 percent of the sites are in the nine townships (including incorporated municipalities) which contain the Yahara system. The township of Madison, including the City of Madison portion, has the most sites (102), followed by Blooming Grove (84) and Dunn (75).

The sites represent a broad range of material, from early prehistoric remains to historic Winnebago Indian settlements. Most are camps (259 sites) or mounds of various types (252), but there are also 22 villages and 64 miscellaneous remains.



PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES IN UNINCORPORATED AREAS DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

- HOUSE
 - FARM BUILDING
 - ▽ COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
 - SCHOOL
 - △ CHURCH
 - BRIDGE
 - △ OTHER
 - SOLID SYMBOLS INDICATE PROPERTIES ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
- SOURCE: WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

March, 1981

0 1/4 1/2 1 2 3
Scale in miles

Prepared by: THE DANE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

State Natural and Scientific Areas

Natural and scientific areas in this inventory, are tracts of land or water which have maintained or regained biotic communities representative of presettlement features. Also, geological features, which do not fully qualify as natural and scientific areas, are included.

The primary purpose of natural and scientific area inventories is to locate and evaluate the remaining presettlement plant and animal communities. Also, the inventories pinpoint educational, scientific, and/or aesthetic areas which can be utilized to their fullest potential.

Ranking of the areas was made on the basis of a number of factors:

1. The ecological integrity of the dominant vegetation type,
2. Extent of man-induced disturbance factors as grazing, logging, draining, landscape alterations and presence of non-native elements;
3. Uniqueness of the community type in the inventory area;
4. Diversity of community types and diversity of native species within the community;
5. Size of the tract; and
6. Potential educational value of the area.

Based on the criteria described above each site was ranked as follows:

SA - State Scientific Area - Those outstanding natural areas, geological sites, or archeological sites which have been designated by the Scientific Areas Preservation Council. There are currently three of these in Dane County: Cherokee Marsh; New Observatory Woods; and the Waubesa Wetlands.

NA-1 - Natural Areas - Tracts of land and/or water so little modified by man's activities, or sufficiently recovered, that they contain nearly intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the presettlement landscape. They are at least of statewide natural area significance.

NA-2 - Natural Areas - Tracts of land and/or water slightly modified by man's activities and insufficiently recovered from past disturbances such that they are of less significance than NA-1 areas.

NA-2 areas--generally of county to multi-county significance--are valuable assets to the local communities as outdoor education sites, passive recreation areas, and as "ecological zones" which

maintain a relatively high degree of naturalness. Some of these sites, depending on their fragility, may be suitable for county or local park development, but caution should be exercised to avoid degradation of their primary features. Protective zoning could be a method of protection.

If maintained for a sufficient period of time in an undisturbed condition, NA-2 areas may increase in their degree of naturalness. Scars of disturbance will gradually disappear, although some types will never fully recover. Some recovered areas may be viewed in the future as being worthy of state significance.

- NA-3 - Natural History Areas - tracts of land and/or water modified by man's activities, but which retain a moderate degree of native vegetation or important features. These areas are often suitable for educational use, such that exclusion from a natural area inventory would be an oversight. Two or more of the identifying natural area criteria may be substandard in natural history areas, but in time and with protection most natural history areas will increase in "naturalness." Natural history areas may reflect patterns of former native vegetation of local significance. Some natural history areas are quite scenic. An important value of some of the larger NA-3 sites is their role in watershed protection and as environmental corridors.
- GEO-1 - Geological Sites - these are quarries, mines, caves, -2 outcrops, and structural and glacial features of geological interest. The number following the designation indicates state significance (1) or county significance (2). The full list of these five types of areas and sites may be found in Appendix D.⁶

⁶ The description of the various areas are taken from: Natural Area Inventory of La Crosse County, A Preliminary Listing of Native Biotic Communities and Features, p. 1 and 2, by William A. Smith.

Natural History Markers

The Natural History marker program of Dane County was designed to increase awareness of our natural heritage. Marker sites were chosen to show Wisconsin landscape as it appeared prior to the last two hundred years of human settlement. Each marker describes something about: (1) the geology of the site, (2) the type of biological community there, (3) some of the more interesting members of the biological community and (4) the impact of humans on the area.

Although glaciation provided the formative influence on the Dane County landscape more recent logging, agriculture, and urban development have had a decided impact. Detailed descriptions on each natural history marker give some sense of the changes which have occurred to the original biological communities. These descriptions will aid the interested observer to "tell the story" of that particular site and of other similar, but unmarked sites seen throughout the county. Locations are shown on Map 3.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Brigham Park (11) | Contains one of the rare examples of a mature sugar maple forest in Southern Wisconsin. The park lies within the "driftless" or unglaciated regions of Dane County. |
| Festge Park (1) | A drought-resistant prairie restoration project is being implemented in portions of this area. The park contains red cedar and dolomitic bluffs which support oak woods. Black Earth Creek - Dane County's most productive trout stream - winds through the park. |
| Goose Lake (5) | Goose lake is composed of a large open bog in which tamaracks and other glacial vegetation thrive. From high points in this area a vast field of 40 drumlins, formed by the last glacier, can be seen. |
| Indian Lake (3) | Name after the native Americans who once camped on the southwest bank, Indian Lake is one of the many shallow kettle lakes created when the glacier retreated. It lies on the edge of the driftless area, thus providing scenic features of both glaciated and unglaciated land. |

Mazomanie Sand Barrens (2)	Mazomanie Sand Barrens were formed by the melting and eventual retreat of the last glacier in the area now known as the Wisconsin River. Steps and terraces were created by the gradual decrease of melt water. The term "sand barren" refers to the desert like conditions on the upper terraces. Wisconsin's only native cactus, prickly pear, is located in this region.
Oak Forest (10)	Evolved as a result of the settlers halting prairie fires, hence allowing oak openings to grow into dense oak openings. Nature's natural succession is readily apparent. These woods have changed from a grassy sa-vanna to an oak forest in the last 150 years. During the next 150 years it will become a forest with fewer shrubs and deeper shade.
Sandstone Prairie (9)	Colorful pink and yellow sandstone, caused by iron oxides, abound in Sandstone Prairie. The formation of this rock remains a mystery. Prairie flowers and black oak are found in the sunny parts of the outcrop while different stages of pioneering plants can be seen invading the rock surface.
Sugar River Prairie (8)	A prairie restoration project is being undertaken at Sugar River. The land within the prairie's boundaries is drained by a small tributary of the Sugar River. One of the last native prairies in Dane County can be found here by the old railroad bed.
Swan Pond (7)	Swan Pond is one of the many shallow kettles formed by the retreat of the last glacier. In early spring, when the pond swells with rains and melting snow, flocks of snow-white swans stop on their trek from the Atlantic seaboard to the Yukon breeding grounds. The pond is located on private property.
Token Creek (4)	Token Creek is a tributary of the Yahara River. Alkaline peat de-posits which were formed when the drainage of the river was blocked during the melting of the glaciers,

can be found here. Dredging of the creek in the 1930's has significantly altered the vegetation from water-loving sedges to prairie plants. The park has facilities for the handicapped.

Vermont Creek (12)

Vermont Creek was once a productive trout stream which now suffers from non-point source pollution. Diverse low land plants provide variety of food and cover for native wildlife. The teasel plant, for centuries used to comb wool fibers, are located in this area.

Yahara River (6)

The Yahara River basin supports a diverse ecosystem. The biological variance is caused by two hydrological cycles; seasonal and meander. As a consequence of both cycles the river is forever varying the landscape.

VI

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

As noted in Chapter I, outdoor recreational activities are regarded as one of the most constructive uses of leisure time. Over the years, various facilities have been developed within Dane County permitting a variety of outdoor recreation activities. This section presents an inventory of the recreational facilities in Dane County. Information needed for the compilation of data on supply was provided by the Dane County Park Commission, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Planning Division and a DCRPC survey which provided an analysis of the supply for all municipalities located in Dane County.

This section of the report presents the actual supply of outdoor recreation activities and a subsequent section will present an analysis of the demand and need for new or additional facilities.

LAND BASED

Picnicking

Picnicking generally occurs in conjunction with other recreation activities and can range from a simple backyard barbecue to a large group or organizational picnic occurring at a specified group picnic area.

Various surveys have consistently shown picnicking to be the most popular outdoor recreational activity.

The smaller cities and villages in Dane County have an abundant supply of picnic facilities. Of the total number of picnic tables in Dane County, 724 or 36% are provided by these municipalities. Many of the cities and villages also provide shelters for group outings.

The following table represents a summary of picnic facilities in Dane County.

TABLE 2

Dane County Picnic Areas - 1980

Area	Est. Acres	Number of Picnic Tables	Shelters
<u>STATE</u>			
Lake Kegonsa State Park	12	86	1
Sub Total	12	86	1
<u>COUNTY</u>			
Stewart	105	28	5
Babcock	40	64	1
LaFollette	35	4	1
Goodland	15	52	2
*McCarthy	180		
Mendota	19	87	3
Brigham	94	57	2
Fish Lake	3	6	1
Riley Deppe	34	10	1
Festge	70	33	3
Halfway Prairie	1	4	-
Token Creek	387	117	3
Lakeview Woods	27		-
Cam-Rock	298	32	3
*Viking	100		
*Walking Iron	240		
Lake Farm	295	16	1
Indian Lake	442	2	
*Tower View	140		
Sub Total	2525	512	26
<u>LOCAL</u>			
Cities	1193	1070	31
Villages	279	371	18
Towns	181	100	N/A
Sub Total	1653	1541	49
GRAND TOTAL	4190	2139	76

*Proposed picnic areas.

Camping

Popularity of camping has grown significantly in recent years. The steady increase of this activity is reflected in proposals for and development of new public and private facilities. Camping for the purpose of this report, is defined as all activities which take place on campgrounds on sites developed for the purpose of accommodating recreational camping vehicles, trailers, or tents for overnight outings. Presently, Dane County has four publicly developed campgrounds. These are Mendota Park, Babcock Park, Token Creek and Brigham Park. Combined, the four parks provide 113 campsites on 534 acres of parkland. Group camping facilities exist at five Dane County Parks: Cam-Rock, Festge, Indian Lake, Lake Farm and Stewart.

Lake Kegonsa State Park, located in southeastern Dane County, and operated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides 72 developed campsites on a total of 343 acres. Campers who use these facilities from out-of-state account for slightly less than 50% of the total visitors. A group camping area is also provided which can accomodate up to 100 people.

Private Campgrounds

Five privately developed campgrounds are located in Dane County. They are Kamp Kegonsa, Madison KOA, Snuffy's Viking Village, Hickory Hill, and Blackhawk Ridge. Combined they provide 622 sites on 872 acres of land. In addition, one "primitive" campground, accessible only by foot, is available at Blackhawk Ridge which is located in northwestern Dane County.

TABLE 3

Campgrounds in Dane County-1980

Campgrounds	Sites	Acres
<u>Public Campgrounds</u>		
<u>State</u>		
Lake Kegonsa State Pk.	72	343
<u>County</u>		
Babcock Park	25	40
Brigham Park	25	94
Mendota Park	25	19
Token Creek Park	38	387
Subtotal	185	540
<u>Private Campgrounds</u>	622	232
Total	879	1115

Down-Hill Skiing

Downhill skiing generally occurs on hills or slopes developed specifically for that purpose. The activity is nearly always provided by the private sector. Dane County has one privately owned ski area, Tyrol Basin, located near the Village of Blue Mounds. Ten down hill runs as well as cross country trails are available on the 120 acre site. Appropriate support facilities such as a ski chalet, lighting, snow making equipment, ski tows, and adequate automobile parking are provided. Tyrol Basin is open to the public on a fee basis.

A privately owned ski jumping facility, Blackhawk, is also located within Dane County. During the "off season" the ski jump utilizes a special plastic material making ski jumping a year-round reality. Blackhawk is approximately 60 acres and is located about 3 miles west of the City of Middleton.

Lack of more downhill ski areas within Dane County is due to unsuitable terrain and climate. The topography in south central Wisconsin does not provide hills large nor steep enough to support major downhill ski facilities. In addition, weather fluctuations make maintenance of ski conditions difficult even with the availability of snow making equipment. However, several downhill ski areas are located in hilly areas near but outside Dane County.

Ice Skating

The various city park systems are the primary providers of ice skating rinks. This is clearly demonstrated by the City of Madison which provides 51 ice skating rinks in its parks and playgrounds. Most of the rinks are lighted and nine provide heated shelters. Other cities and villages in Dane County provide approximately 60 rinks. Also various school districts account for an additional 9 rinks. The number of rinks open for use during any one winter is dependent on the weather conditions and the fiscal resources budgeted for preparation and upkeep by each municipality.

Presently, no ice skating rinks are provided by Dane County, however, there is a proposal to develop a rink at Badger Prairie Park near the City of Verona.

Golfing

Golfing is an activity that requires extensive areas of highly maintained turf and related facilities. The course may range from a par three course of several acres to a 36 hole course covering hundreds of acres. In Dane County, only the City of Madison provides public golfing; the remainder is provided by the private sector. The following inventory includes all the facilities in Dane County:

Public (City of Madison)	4 Courses	72 holes
Private (Open to Public)	8 Courses	117 holes
Private (Members Only)	<u>3 Courses</u>	<u>54 holes</u>
Total	15 Courses	243 holes

WATER ACTIVITIES

Dane County is outstanding in the state in terms of the amount and variety of water resources within its boundaries. The numerous lakes, rivers and streams provide both local residents and out-of-county visitors with an abundance of recreation opportunities. The 22,528 acres of surface water in the county permit the public to engage in swimming, fishing, boating, canoeing, water skiing and numerous other water related activities. See Appendix A for a description of the characteristics of Dane County water resources.

The quality of the water in a lake or river is a significant factor in determining the enjoyment people experience when engaging in water activities. Because of lower water quality, particularly in the Yahara chain, there appears to be a shift to boating and canoeing as an alternative to swimming or other "high" water quality activities. In an attempt to improve swimming in Dane County, the DCRPC is currently conducting a study to determine ways to minimize algae and aquatic weed nuisance problems at beach areas on the Yahara chain.

Regardless of water quality and related problems, all water related recreation activities consistently rank very high in both participation and priority, according to most studies and surveys.

Swimming

The supply of beach swimming is measured in miles or linear feet of lake frontage. Dane County has in excess of 92 miles of shoreline.⁷ As a consequence of this abundant supply of surface water, swimming opportunities are enjoyed by both local residents and visitors. The popularity of swimming

⁷From Table 1, in Appendix A, Dane County Lakes (only those lakes over 100 acres of surface water are included in the tabulation).

is readily apparent from the results of the Dane County Park Commission's survey which indicated, it ranked second in priority for all recreational activities. Sixty-five percent of the total sample had participated in swimming during the previous 12 months. Beach swimming, often done in conjunction with other recreational activities, may require various support facilities such as beach houses, sun bathing houses, sun bathing areas, life guards, or parking lots.

At the present time, Dane County has two unsupervised beaches at Mendota Park and Goodland Park. Future plans for beaches at Lake Farm Park and Token Creek Park are under consideration. The State Park System also is a provider of swimming areas; Lake Kegonsa State Park has one beach and there is a proposal to incorporate beach facilities at Mendota State Park. However, a great deal of swimming in the county is done in front of private homes or cottages on lakes, not at designated beaches.

Madison and the surrounding urban area have numerous beach facilities. Due to its unique location, on the Yahara lakes, 13 beaches are located in this central urbanized area. Most of them provide lifeguards, shelter houses and concession stands. Certain water conditions, however, have affected beach swimming. Records show that Madison Beaches have experienced some decline in the number of users since 1970. In part, this decrease in beach swimming participation can be attributed to excessive growth of weeds and algae which cause odor and aesthetic problems.

Pool swimming both public and private, is an alternative to beach swimming. Eight municipalities in Dane County provide pools for general public use. Most pools, however, are provided by the private sector. Privately owned pools are found at individual residences or apartment complexes or at membership-type neighborhood facilities.

Boating

Boating includes any recreational use of a boat other than canoes, ranging from large inboard motor boats, sail boats, to small row boats. As with the other water related activities, boating is a popular activity in Dane County. Although figures are unavailable indicating the popularity for this activity, conflicts between boating and other water oriented activities such as water skiing and fishing suggest that participation is increasing. Optimally, only six lakes in Dane County are large and deep enough to allow motor boating; that is they are over 500 acres: Crystal Lake, Lakes Kegonsa, Koshkonong, Mendota, Monona and Wabesa. Also the Wisconsin River can accomodate the full range of boating activities.

Boat access sites are used to determine demand and need. According to the Department of Natural Resources, Dane County has 40 boat launches. Eight of the 40 are in county parks, while the remaining are owned and operated by various municipalities and the state. In addition, the county currently has plans for the construction of a boat launch to the lower Yahara River in Viking Park north of Stoughton.

TABLE 4

Boat Launches in Dane County

Site	Number of Boat Launches	Parking Spaces Car/Trailer	Parking Spaces Car
<u>State</u>			
Lake Kegonsa	2	55	100
Lake Mendota	2	10	120
Lake Waubesa	1	20	30
Wisconsin River	1	10	20
<u>County</u>			
Fish Lake	1	10	20
Lake Kegonsa	3	29	70
Lake Koshkonong	1	5	15
Lake Mendota	1	20	50
Lake Waubesa	2	20	40
Spring Creek	1	10	25
Wisconsin River	1	25	50
Yahara River	1	4	10
Subtotal	17	218	550
<u>Cities</u>			
Lake Mendota	9	176	280
Lake Monona	4	84	187
Stoughton Pond	2	20	50
Lake Wingra	2	20	30
Starkweather Creek	1	75	200
Yahara River	1	50	100
<u>Villages/Towns</u>			
Lake Belle View	1	10	20
Lake Koshkonong	1	4	8
Marshall Millpond	1	10	20
Rockdale Millpond	1	5	10
Subtotal	23	454	905
Grand Total	40	637	1385

Source: Wisconsin DNR 1980

Canoeing

Canoeing, an activity which takes place on both lakes and rivers, ranges from brief paddling to overnight canoeing and camping outings. At its best, canoeing occurs on scenic bodies of water with points of natural interest. A linear route with a variety of natural and scenic features is most desirable.

Dane County contains several major and minor lakes and rivers which provide substantial opportunities for canoeing. Approximately 18 separate canoe trails⁸ have their origins or are accessible in Dane County. Portions of the Yahara, Sugar, Wisconsin and Rock Rivers are incorporated within these trails. Seven county parks are located along these canoe trails. Two of them, Babcock and Mendota, provide developed camping, allowing the canoeist overnight facilities. Opportunities for camping and canoeing are also available at Lake Kegonsa State Park and Blackhawk Ridge private recreation area.

TRAIL BASED ACTIVITIES

Trail based recreational activities are increasing in popularity as more people turn to the out of doors for their leisure. Recently, growth in both number and variety of recreational trails has climbed. As with other types of recreational activities, the use of trails is directly related to the public's growing concern for physical fitness. A parallel expansion is occurring in the establishment of organized groups and clubs which have a trail-oriented activity as their focus. As indicated in the Wisconsin Outdoor Recreational Plan of 1977, 25% of the total recreational activities in which participants engage require a trail.

Due to the unique qualities and substantial growth in trail oriented activities, multiple-use facilities have become a reality. This system allows for the use of one trail for more than one recreational activity year round. Although maintenance and competing use pressure are inherent problems of multiple use these can be overcome and the trails will result in positive benefits to all users.

⁸As identified in Wisconsin Canoe Trails, Tamarack Press, 1974.

Hiking & Pleasure Walking

Hiking and pleasure walking are activities which provide people with an opportunity to explore the out of doors. These recreational occasions range from short walks for exercise to the extended backpack outing. Routes that connect points of natural, historic, and cultural interest, increase the hiking and pleasure walking experience.

For the purposes of this inventory hiking and backpacking trails include those specifically designated routes over 15 miles in length. Pleasure walking trails encompass those routes under 15 miles in length. Hiking and backpacking generally involve a complete day or more of activity, whereas pleasure walking usually occurs within a less than 8-hour time frame. Casual pleasure walks occur in urban parks, greenways and other areas. However, since these trails are not designated specifically for this purpose they are not included in the inventory.

There are no designated hiking trails which are 15 miles or longer in length at this time. Opportunities for backpacking or long-term hiking are therefore, limited. However, portions of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail have been mapped and it is possible to hike along the continuous route through Dane county for approximately 45 miles. See map 3. The majority of the trail meanders along existing roads in the county. However, a small portion winds through county parkland at Indian Lake. There is no opportunity for camping along the present route, but it has the potential to provide land for a trail which offers scenic diversity, historic and geological points of interest, and a diverse terrain for hikers. To develop the trail in Dane County would involve either easements or acquisition or considerable private property.

Designated pleasure walking and nature trails are provided by both the U.W. Arboretum, the Dane County Park System and the City of Madison. The University of Wisconsin Arboretum in Madison has trail systems of approximately 24 miles in length which are used for pleasure walking as well as nature walks. Although it has trails over 15 miles in length it prohibits picnicking and camping. Nature trails within Dane County Parks are: Festge (1.2), Brigham (.8 miles), Indian Lake (2.5 miles), Cammrock (1.5) and Token Creek (2.5 miles). An additional 2.5 miles of pleasure walking trails are located at Stewart Lake Park. The City of Madison provides 11 miles of trails. All of the designated trails are found in conservation areas. Nature trails are also provided by numerous other cities, villages and school districts.

Cross-Country Skiing

Ski touring or cross-country skiing is an increasingly popular activity which may occur within any large open or wooded area but, at best, occurs on specifically groomed and cleared trails through areas of variable topography.

Most age groups of both sexes participate in ski touring. According to a survey conducted by Dane County Park Commission in 1974, 8% of the respondents had participated in cross country skiing. This activity was also ranked third in preference when the same survey group was asked to form a priority list. Sales of ski touring equipment reflect the increased popularity of the sport. According to a small survey of merchants, cross country equipment sales tripled between the years 1975 through 1978.

Because ski touring has only recently gained popularity as a recreational activity within Dane County, the number of designated ski touring trails is still limited. Presently, the county provides 10 miles of marked and cleared ski trails. However, these trails are generally less than the desirable length of 6-11 miles and represent only a small portion of all areas used for ski touring. Much ski touring occurs on golf courses, along parkways, or within other open areas which, although not designated for cross country skiing, are suitable for such activity.

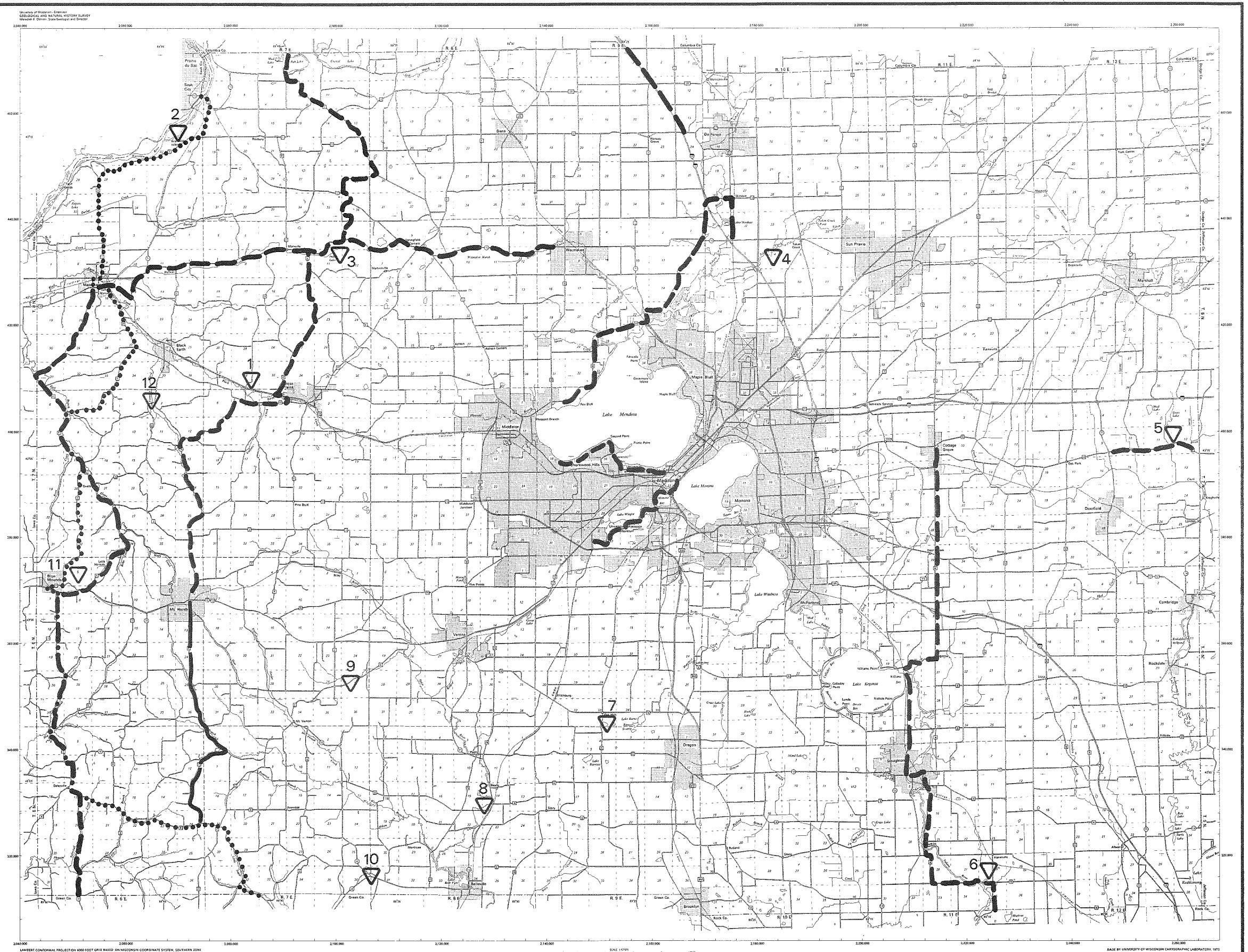
Various municipalities around Dane County provide ski touring trails. The City of Madison, for example, has 10 miles of trails and is in the process of constructing more. In addition, the state with its conservation and wildlife areas and the UW Arboretum are indirect providers of cross country ski trails. The State Wildlife Areas alone account for 26 miles of trails.

There are three privately owned facilities in Dane County: Blackhawk Ridge, Brigham Farm, and Hoofbeat Ridge. Combined, they have in excess of 51 miles of trails. Also, Tyrol Basin provides 90 acres of gently rolling trails.

Horseback Riding

Horseback riding, like downhill skiing, is an activity which is primarily provided by the private sector. For those participants who own horses, a significant amount of time and money are invested in both the horse, stable, training, maintenance and upkeep. Most horseback riding occurs on private land because large tracts of land, lengthy trails, and adequate stabling are essential. However, should the County decide to provide bridle paths, they should:

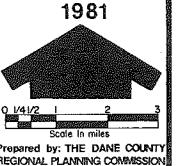
1. be well defined at least 3 miles long, safe, and avoid erodible soils;
2. provide adequate parking for loading horse trailers;
3. be limited summer and fall in order to prevent conflicts with cross country skiers.



SCENIC ROADS AND TRAILS NATURAL HISTORY MARKERS DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

- — — Scenic Roads
- Ice Age Trail
- — — Prairie Heritage Trail

Natural History Markers



Pleasure Driving

Pleasure driving is an outdoor recreation activity which usually involves driving and site seeing. In addition, pleasure driving usually involves a series of other activities such as picnicking, swimming, fishing, or boating.

Dane County is particularly enriched with historic, cultural and scenic areas that provide for the sightseers and pleasure drivers needs. Besides the 2,300 miles of local roads, there are approximately 160 miles of scenic routes designated by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation which meander through the county (see map 3). A pamphlet entitled Dane County - A Guide to the Rural Landscape⁹ is available, which identifies sites, routes and architectural features representing the diversity and historical development of Dane County.

Another addition to the Dane County road system is the Prairie Heritage Trail. Established in 1976, as part of the Dane County Roadside program and Bicentennial effort, the trail has remnants of prairie vegetation and other restored and preserved native plants. It is nine miles in length and is located in the western part of the county (see map 3).

Historically, pleasure driving and sightseeing have always been among the most popular recreational activities. In part, this relates to the ease, availability and low cost of this activity. It will be of interest to follow pleasure driving and sightseeing in the coming years and to monitor the effect that fuel cost and availability have on its popularity.

⁹Published by the Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission, 1977.

Bicycling

The growth of bicycling as a recreation activity has increased phenomenally since the preparation of the previous park and open space plan in 1970. Although exact data on bicycle ownership is lacking for all of Dane County, it has been roughly estimated that there are about 135,000 bicycles in the City of Madison alone.

The Regional Transportation Plan for Dane County adopted in 1978 includes overall transportation goals, objectives and policies to guide facility developments. This plan includes the bikeway objective "To provide for safe and convenient travel by bicyclists throughout the region." In addition, the plan includes nine policies related to bikeway planning and facilities.

Previous bikeway planning efforts included a staff working memo prepared by staff of the DCRPC with assistance from the Dane County Highway Department, Dane County Parks Department and the Madison Department of Transportation. The memo considered potential bikeway networks planning and implementation on two levels: the central urban area; and the outer area of the county. The major distinction established was that central area trip purpose was essentially for commuters or transportation purposes and outer area trips were oriented toward recreation.

Inasmuch as there is considerable planning and implementation of bikeways in the central urban area, and because of the transportation nature of bike trips in that area, the focus in this report will be for the outer area of the county.

Supply

Dane County is recognized nationally as being one of the best areas for recreational bicycling. In addition to the fine bikeway system found in the urban area, rural farm to market roads in Dane and neighboring counties provide hundreds of miles of paved, low traffic volume routes that are regularly used by recreational bicyclists. Partially because of the opportunities for cycling presented by these roads, a rural area bikeway system has not been developed for Dane County.

At present there is only one partially completed bike path in the county at Camrock Park. When completed, the 2½ mile bikeway will connect the Villages of Cambridge and Rockdale, utilizing an abandoned railroad bed. The Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources is currently in the process of acquiring and developing the Military Ridge Trail on the bed of the C & NW RR from Dodgeville to Madison. The County Highway and Transportation Department has also paved the shoulders on many of the County Trunk Highways. Though primarily a maintenance project, these paved shoulders give bicyclists four feet of paved riding surface out of the traffic lane. The paved shoulder is especially helpful where the only through routes for cyclists are on county trunks with traffic volumes higher than normally recommended for use by recreational cyclists. See Map 4.

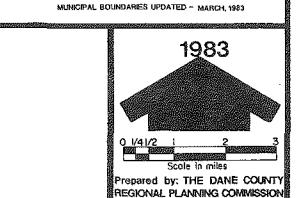
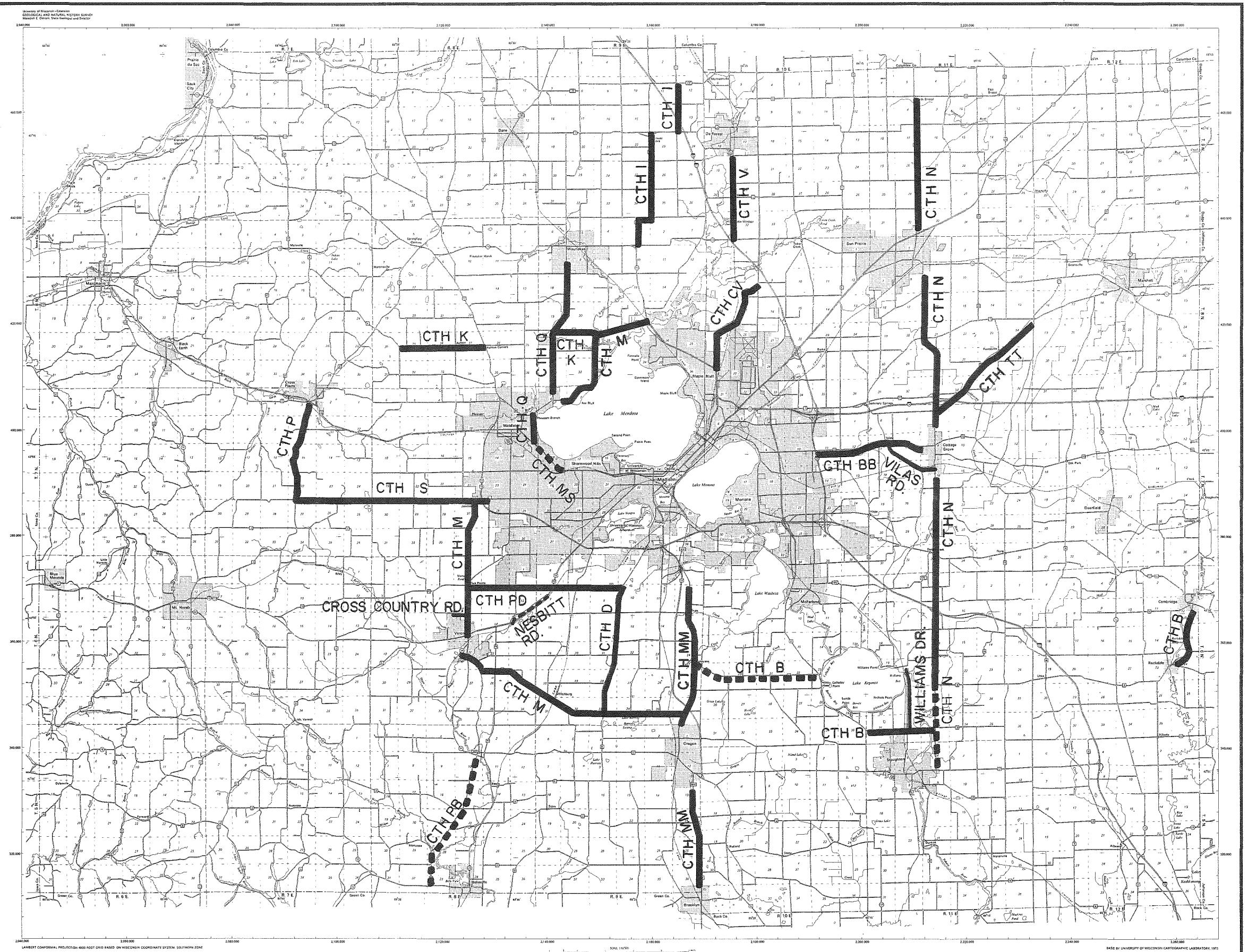
The Wisconsin DNR is currently developing the bed of the abandoned Chicago and North Western Rail Line between Dodgeville and Mt. Horeb called the Military Ridge Trail. About five miles of the line is in Dane County. The potential extension of this trail to the City of Madison is currently being considered. Recognizing the demand for more information concerning the use of the rural roadway system for bicycling, the DCRPC along with the County Highway Department, the City of Madison, the UW-Madison and the City of Middleton developed maps of the rural and urban areas and a guide for bicyclists. The Dane County Map for Bicyclists is a reverse grid map showing with the heaviest line weights the roads most suitable for bicycling. First published in 1981 this map is now in its third printing. The cost of the map has been assumed by the Dane County Highway and Transportation Department. Since it is used mostly by recreational cyclists it has been suggested that printing of the map would be an appropriate budget item for the Dane County Parks Department.

The following objectives and policies are extracted from previously referenced memo are still valid for guidance to the bikeway planning and implementing agencies:

A. Plan Objective

The plan objectives listed below could be used by implementing bodies to provide a set of goals to be utilized in directing bikeway development in the outer area of Dane County.

1. Provide safe, pleasurable links within an overall bikeway network, which interconnect recreation activity nodes, other points of interest and countywide residential areas.
2. Provide safe, pleasurable bicycle facilities which return a high system length/dollars expanded ratio.
3. Design an overall system which is sufficiently flexible to allow easy and economical alteration as new information and criteria are developed.
4. Develop rural routes connecting urban areas to county parks.
5. Attempt to develop bikeway routes which are compatible, and where possible, interconnecting with bikeway systems existing and proposed by:



- a. the State of Wisconsin;
 - b. the central urban service area of the county; and
 - c. surrounding counties.
6. Develop bikeway routes which are generally accessible by most incorporated cities, and villages of the county.
- B. Policy Statements for Bikeway Development in Dane County
- The policy statements listed below are intended to provide implementing bodies with direction in achievement of the objectives listed above.
- 1. Bikeway planning for the outer area of Dane County should generally consider all facility development within the entire county, but specifically address and be applicable to those routes outside the central urban service area.
 - a. The needs analysis of the central urban service area, periodically updated, will provide sufficient and detailed information concerning facility needs for this portion of the county.
 - b. There are no comprehensive bicycle facility plans which focus on the outer area of the county.
 - 2. While most bikeway systems serve a dual transportation/recreation function, facility development within the urbanizing area should generally be considered to be oriented toward transportation usage, while bikeways in the outer area should be considered primarily for recreational use.
 - a. Data compiled by other sources indicates most commuter bicycle trips are initiated within five miles of the destination.
 - b. The location of most higher density residential areas are within the central urban service area.
 - c. The location of a majority of employment/student activities are

- located within the central urban service area.
- d. Subjective comments from bicycle riders as to the type of bicycling done within and outside the central urban service area indicate that cycling occurring in the outer area is largely recreational in nature.
 3. A recreational bikeway system should connect most major nodes of recreational activities, while maintaining continuity.
 - a. One primary requirement of bikeway planning is that the system have good continuity.
 4. Outer area bike routes are most appropriate on lower volume roads (500-1,000 ADT or less) with minimal truck traffic.
 - a. From a single-county perspective it would seem appropriate that lower travel volume roads should receive preference.
 5. Aesthetic or natural qualities of an area should be considered important aspects of choosing bike routes - especially those intended for recreational use.

C. Outer Area Bikeway Criteria and Standards

The criteria and standards presented below are intended for consideration by implementing bodies when considering bikeway routes within the outer area of Dane County. These are not necessarily to be interpreted as hard and fast rules but rather as guidelines.

1. Aesthetics. Determine if the route passes through pleasant terrain (curvy, gradient differential, trees, water, etc.).

- a. This criteria recognizes the desire to utilize and capitalize on existing scenic or natural qualities of an area by routing a bikeway through such terrain.
- 2. Recreation. Routes should connect with recreational areas and/or other points of interest.
 - a. An interconnecting bikeway system allows the recreational rider to travel to any park or other activity area within the county via bicycle.
- 3. Continuity. Routes should connect with existing or planned bikeway systems developed by other agencies (state, cities, villages, etc.).
 - a. A bikeway system should allow the bicyclists to transfer from one network to another with minimal inconvenience, much as a motorist transfers from a hierarchy of road systems.
- 4. Circulation. Routes should generally inter-connect with other legs of the bikeway system or provide circular routing.
 - a. Routing of a bikeway network in a "loop like" manner allows the bicyclist to depart from, and return to, the same vicinity, while travelling different terrain.
- 5. Circulation to all areas of the county. As a bikeway system for Dane County is developed, efforts should be made to provide general circulation to all areas of the county.
 - a. Most of the County's parks are located near the urbanized area; and in the western portion of the county. However, a bikeway network should provide circulation to all areas of the county, thereby availing all residents of the facilities.
- 6. Village Access. Routes should pass through nearby villages or cities.

- a. Routing of bikeways through nearby villages provides residents of these areas with access to the network. Additionally, the bicyclist is provided with the opportunity to obtain refreshments or shop in local commercial establishments.
7. Grades. If grade is 10 percent or more on any stretch 200 feet or greater in length, an alternate route should be considered. Generally 5 percent grades are more acceptable.
 - a. This standard generally complies with that for grades recognized nationally, including the State of Wisconsin.
 - b. It is recognized that this may not be able to be met in some portions of Dane County due to general terrain conditions.
8. Traffic volumes. If traffic volumes are less than 500 ADT, consider for Bike Route designation. If traffic volumes range between 500-1,000 ADT consider the following factors: road alignment; posted speed; characteristics of traffic (weekend or weekday use); general safety conditions. If these factors do not create hazards for the cyclist, consider for Bike Route designation. If one or more of these factors do create hazards, consider construction of a shoulder facility for the length of the stretch in question or rerouting of the bikeway.

9. Road width and condition. If a paved shoulder is necessary determine if existing shoulder bed is of sufficient width (4-6 feet) for one-way movement for the entire length of section requiring shoulder lane. If signing, determine if road width is sufficient to accommodate autos and bicycles and if surface condition is adequate, e.g., paved surface, good pavement conditions, etc.
10. Hazardous areas. Generally assure that adequate traffic control devices or facilities are provided to enable safe passage through hazardous areas such as: crossing of major or heavily travelled roads; limited vision areas resulting from steep hills or sharp curves, crossing of railroad tracks, etc.

Through application of the objectives, policies and standards outlined above, a series of alternative routes, appropriate for bikeway development in the outer area of Dane County can be delineated. These policies, objectives and standards then become part of a decision making process to be used in making appropriate choices concerning bicycle facilities.

Off-Road Vehicle Activity

The off-road recreational use of motorcycles is a steadily growing outdoor activity in Wisconsin. In Dane County in 1982, there were approximately 13,576 registered motorcycles of which it is estimated that about 9,503 are "dual purpose" machines that can be ridden off the road. The State Legislature enacted the Motorcycle Recreation Program which provided financial assistance to the local units of government for the acquisition, development and maintenance of public off-road motorcycle trails and areas. Funds are derived from a portion of the annual motorcycle registration fee. At the present time there are no public off-road vehicle facilities in Dane County; however, a feasibility study is in progress.

Dane County Policy with regard to the development of any off-road motorcycle park facilities utilizing state or local financial resources, shall require the prior concurrent approval of the affected local governments and the County Board.

With the absence of any public facility of this type, in this part of the State, any new facility will have regional significance and will likely draw from surrounding counties. Given the potential magnitude of participation in this activity it is imperative that the selection of a site be guided by well conceived criteria. The following objective and policies provide such guidelines for the county or other governmental units considering the provision of such a recreation area.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

In the provision of any special outdoor recreation facility, the responsible agency should be guided by basic objectives and accompanying implementing policies.

Objective

1. Provide a safe, accessible, environmentally sound off-road vehicle facility compatible with adjacent uses of land for the primary use of Dane County area residents.

Policies

- A. The environmental consequences of the location and operation of an off-road vehicle facility shall be determined by a required environmental impact statement, in compliance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act of 1972.

Soil types, vegetative cover, wildlife, slopes, bedrock, groundwater, wetlands, water bodies or courses, drainage patterns and other pertinent factors should be addressed in the environmental impact statement.

- B. Public participation in the site selection and planning of the facility shall be required.

This public participation program could be directed by a committee appointed by the County Park Commission. Membership should include a representative of the County Board of Supervisors, the Dane County Park Commission, the American Motorcyclist Association, the DCRPC, DNR District Office and rural residents.

The approval of a potential site by the local unit of government shall be desirable.

- C. Compatibility with adjacent land uses shall be assured.

A land use compatibility rating system shall be developed by the committee in order to evaluate the impact a facility would have on the adjacent and nearby land uses including agricultural lands.

- D. Accessibility to the proposed facility shall be from either a state trunk highway or a county trunk highway, or a local road if not in conflict with adjacent land uses.
- E. Consistency with existing adopted local and areawide plans is essential in the location of any off-road vehicle facility.
- F. Multiple all season use of any off-road vehicle facility shall complement the primary motorcycle activities.

Snowmobiling

Snowmobiling, previously one of the faster growing winter recreation activities in Wisconsin and Dane County, has peaked recently. Although it is declining as a recreation activity, it is still significant. Because of the problems of noise, safety, trespassing and environmental disturbance, Dane County prepared and adopted a Snowmobile Trail Plan in 1975 in order to take a long-range look at the activity and determine the demands and future needs.¹⁰

Inventory

Prior to preparing the Snowmobile Plan, the County Park Commission determined that there were 392 miles of private trails, generally controlled by various snowmobile clubs, and 12 miles of public trails. Since 1975, an additional 242 miles of private trails and 113 miles of public trails have been added. In Dane County much of the work of acquiring land leases and preparing and grooming the trails is done by the Snowmobile Club members under the direction and supervision of the County Park Commission with financial assistance from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Demand

Establishing the precise demand for snowmobiling trails is difficult. However, registration of snowmobiles with the Wisconsin DNR by Dane County residents gives some indication of the magnitude of the activity. In 1971, there were 4,294 registered snowmobiles in Dane County; by 1980 this had increased to 7,052 representing a 64% increase.

¹⁰Copies of the Plan and maps are available at the Dane County Park Department office.

The popularity of snowmobiling in the county was further documented in the previously cited survey of recreational preferences conducted in 1975. Sixteen percent of the respondents indicated that they had participated at least once in 1974.

In the preparation of the State Plan, forecasts were made of the future number of snowmobilers in Dane County. While no forecast is precise, the projections do provide a reasonable estimate of the expected demand.

Miscellaneous Activities

As previously noted, the basic purpose of this part of the report is to provide recommendations to the public on the acquisition of needed park and open space lands and the provision of needed outdoor recreation facilities. Generally, this is based on a supply and demand ratio; however, there are a number of activities in which inadequate or no standards exist. Nevertheless, even though demand for the activities cannot be quantified, it is important to note that people do participate in them. A compilation of such outdoor activities is listed below.

TABLE 5

Miscellaneous Activities

<u>Land Based</u>	<u>Trail Based</u>	<u>Water Based</u>
Hunting	Backpacking	Fishing
Tennis	Jogging	Water Skiing
Softball	Horseback Riding	Tubing
Basketball	Interpretive Nature Trail	Scuba Diving
Hockey	Handicapped Facilities	Ice Fishing
Iceskating		
Playground Equipment		
Horseshoes		
Sun-Bathing		
Volleyball		
Aeromodelling		
Bird Watching		

When developing park or open areas these activities combined with those immediately preceding this section should be considered. The above list is not exhaustive, and new or emerging outdoor activities should be periodically added.

Table 6
DANE COUNTY RECREATION SUPPLY
1980

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Picnicking</u>		<u>Canoeing</u>	
Number of Tables	2,139	Estimated Miles of Trails	18
Estimated Number of Acres	4,190		
<u>Camping</u>		<u>Pleasure Walking & Nature Trails</u>	
Number of Campsites	681	Estimated Miles of Trails	46
Estimated Number of Acres	883		
<u>Golfing</u>		<u>Cross Country Skiing</u>	
9 Hole Courses	5	Estimated Miles of Trails	97
18 Hole Courses	9		
36 Hole Courses	1		
<u>Swimming</u>		<u>Bicycling</u>	
Estimated Miles of Shoreline	92	Designated Trails	14 *
<u>Boating</u>			
Number of Launch Sites	40	<u>Snowmobiling</u>	
		Miles of Trail	125

*Includes proposed DNR bikeway between Dodgeville and Mount Horeb,
but not the 97 miles of paved shoulders.

VII
NEEDS ANALYSIS
PRESENT AND FUTURE PARK AND
OPEN SPACE LAND NEEDS

RECREATION DEMAND AND NEED

NEEDS ANALYSIS

In planning for the provision of parks open space and outdoor recreation several methodologies may be used. The resource based approach is most useful in identifying specific park and open space areas; the demand approach attempts to determine the future opportunities based upon past participation in outdoor activities; the standards approach relates future space needs to a projected population based upon accepted standards.

Resource Based Approach

The "resource based" approach to park and open space planning does not attempt to quantify the demand for recreational facilities. Rather, this approach entails identifying specific areas in which parks and conservation areas would be appropriate, based upon physical and natural resources.

This approach assumes there is competition for land, and that only a limited amount will be devoted to recreation and resource protection. It is reasonable that this land represents the best possible sites. Strategic location, scenic quality, topography, vegetation, and accessibility are among the variables determining whether a parcel of land should be reserved for recreational use. Implicit in the approach is the belief that the "best" sites are those which are not only desirable in themselves, but which will also contribute to regional objectives. The underlying philosophy of the approach--selecting the land for recreation and conservation which best lends itself to these purposes--is a sound principle.

Resources

The physical resources within the County are identified in the Dane County Water Quality Plan (summarized in Appendix A of this report). Among the characteristics of a primary recreation or conservation resource are appropriate soil conditions and surface water quality; scenic potential; tolerable slope; significant vegetation; sufficient overall size; and accessibility.

Demand Based Approach

The basis for "demand based" open space planning is the assumption that the demand for recreation facilities can be determined by studying how people use their leisure time at present. The methodology used in "demand based" planning involves taking counts of the actual number of participants engaged in various activities. This approach has the advantage of accounting for the different effects of climate,

population density, topography, income distribution, and other variables on the demand for facilities. However, it cannot determine the demand for new types of outdoor recreation that periodically arise. The discussion in the next section identifies the demand for various outdoor recreation activities.

Recreational Participation and Need Survey

One technique for assessing the demand for recreational activities is to actually survey people concerning their activities. In 1975, the Dane County Park Commission conducted a random sample telephone survey. The following is a summary description of that survey:

The County was divided into five sections NW, NE, SW, and SE and Madison - with the total number of people sampled from each part closely representing the actual population distribution of that area. The total telephone numbers randomly selected were 660 which yielded a 60.50% response rate when certain variables were eliminated from the pool.

The survey itself was divided into five parts. Briefly, Part I determined age, sex and distribution; Part II determined participation in recreational activities and miles a person would travel one way to participate; Part III addressed trail activities to determine participation rates Part IV assessed camping and Part V ranked activities to establish a priority list.

Results of Parts II, III, and V are summarized in the following Table. Activities are listed according to participation hence establishing priority.

Due to the five year lapse of time between the date of the survey and the present valid conclusions are difficult; however, general preference can be determined for guidance.

TABLE 7

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Recreational Participation</u>		<u>Miles Willing To Travel</u>
	<u>% Who Participate</u>	<u># of Times of Participation</u>	
Picnicking	72.0	6-10	21-50
Swimming	65.3	11-20	21-50
Bicycling	55.5	21-30	N/A
Tennis	40.7	11-20	6-10
Nature Trails	38.9	1- 5	N/A
Ice Skating	29.3	6-10	6/10
Golf	25.7	11-20	11-20
Tobogganing/ Sledding	23.4	3- 5	6-10
Hunting	22.2	6-10	11-20
Ballfields	21.6	6-10	6-10
Water Skiing	18.0	6-10	11-20
Basketball	17.0	11-20	3- 5
Snow Mobiling	16.2	6-10	N/A
Cross Country Skiing	8.4	6-10	21-50
Ice Fishing	6.0	6-10	11-20

Standards Approach

The standards approach to recreation planning relates the quantity of facilities provided to the number of population. Adopted standards are frequently those compiled by a nationally recognized organization such as the National Recreation and Park Association. Inclusion of the standards approach as part of the planning process recognizes that the implementing agencies may encounter problems in meeting the standard fully. Resources may be insufficient to meet the aggregate demand; or funds may be insufficient to acquire all the desired sites. Nevertheless, this approach does provide a general guide for planning purposes.

Most communities as well as the county, have developed standards adapted to suit their needs; and they have incorporated these into their local plans (see Appendix E). They represent a range and are usually expressed in acres per type of facility or acres per 1,000 people.

The standard considered to be appropriate for Dane County, included in the previously adopted Dane County Plan for Parks and Open Spaces 1970, was 15 acres of land per 1,000 people.

PRESENT AND FUTURE PARK AND OPEN SPACE LAND NEEDS

As indicated in a previous section, the standards approach to park and recreation planning relates the quantity of facilities to the number of persons to be served. The county and most communities have adopted standards to guide them in their acquisition programs (see Appendix E). Although somewhat arbitrary and not related to specific recreational activities the space standards are easy to apply and can provide a measure of comparison between jurisdictions.

It should be emphasized that the area needs as determined by the standards are guides to anticipate future resource and facility needs. Diminishing population growth; changing recreation demands by the public; reduced fiscal resources and shifting public priorities all may affect the future needs.

Although the previous table on pages 27 & 28 separated park areas from resource areas, it appears more realistic to combine them for the purpose of applying the standards. This is because most parks contain resource protection areas and many resource areas provide extensive areas for such recreation activities as hiking, cross-country skiing or bird watching.

The following table summarizes the overall open space needs for the county and the local communities based upon standards.

TABLE 8
PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS
DANE COUNTY

County	<u>Population</u>		<u>Standard</u>	<u>Existing</u>	<u>Need</u>		<u>Deficiency or (Excess)</u>
	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Acres/1000 pop.</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	
County	323,545 ¹	405,862 ²	15	3222	4853	6087	2865
Madison	170,616	192,841 ³	15.5	4842 ⁴	2645	2989	(1853)
Other Local Units	152,929	214,364	12 ⁴	1829	1835	2573	744
							3609

1. U.S. Census 1980.
2. Wisconsin Department of Administration.
3. Madison Department of Planning and Development.
4. Standard most often used (See Appendix E).

The table indicates that if the previously adopted standard were applied the county would have to add about 120 acres per year for the next 30 years. However, a number of factors need to be considered in applying the standard:

1. The State of Wisconsin provides over 829 acres of parkland and another 13,641 acres of resource management land.
2. The various school districts provide extensive outdoor recreation facilities and related open space such as school forests and natural areas. Although exact figures are not available, it is estimated to be about 800 acres in 1970.
3. Although the City of Madison has a higher standard, it had an excess of recreation lands in 1980. The size and range of facilities indicates that Madison is probably providing for a portion of the regional outdoor recreation demand.

RECREATION DEMAND AND NEEDS

This section of the Park, Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Plan examines the demand for recreational facilities and the needs in Dane County. The methodology for determining the demand and future needs was developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a part of the State Outdoor Recreation Plan in 1981. The following discussion describes the procedure used in establishing the demand and need for a select group of outdoor recreation activities.

Demand

Demand is defined as the actual participation in recreational activities. Participation data for this plan was based on telephone surveys conducted by the DNR from 1975-1979. The results of these demand studies are expressed as a recreation occasion. A recreation occasion is one person engaging in one recreation activity on one weekend day. Recreation occasions were converted to acreage and facility requirements through the use of established standards.

It should be noted that demand figures for 1990 and 2010 are based on preliminary population projections and represent estimates based on the assumption that participation in an activity will continue at the same rate as in the past.

Demand figures are available for only selected activities since these were the activities surveyed by the Wisconsin DNR. Time and limited resources did not permit a new participation survey for Dane County. However, in order to avoid excluding important recreational activities for future plan updates, detailed participation surveys will be essential.

Need

Recreation needs represent potential problem areas or deficiencies. They are determined by comparing outdoor recreation demand with the current supply of facilities. The standards are, in turn, based on varying assumptions dependent on the nature of the activity and type of resource involved. See Appendix F for the Standards used by the Wisconsin DNR.

The preparation of an action program to help fill the needs will be presented in a subsequent section.

Camping

As shown in Table 9, participation in camping is projected to increase for the next twenty years. The 9% rate of growth reflects the increasing popularity of this activity.

TABLE 9

Dane County Participation in
Developed Camping and Projected Participation

	Number of Recreation Occurrences/Average Weekend Day		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
All Participants	1,060	1,109	1,160

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

The 1980 inventory of public and private campgrounds in Dane County, as shown by Table 10 indicates 807 camping units. Although this appears to be more than adequate for meeting the demand over the next two decades, information pertaining to Dane County Parks indicates that additional facilities are needed. Currently the Dane County Park System provides 14% of the total campsites. In 1980 over 10,400 campers used Dane County facilities. Although data is unavailable regarding the number of campers who are turned away, three out of the four county parks offering camping are usually filled to capacity during summer weekends. Babcock and Mendota Parks were not designed or planned to accommodate camping. Consequently, the small size, number and lack of privacy between campsites as well as the urban location of these county parks can make camping an unpleasant experience. Camping should be phased out at Mendota and Babcock parks and added at other county parks which offer similar resources yet provide more land area. Two county parks which are considering camping in their overall park plans are Lake Farm and Indian Lake. Both provide water resources and wilderness, which are major considerations in choosing a camping area.

The private sector provides the majority of campsites in Dane County. Presently, they account for over 70% of all camping areas. Private campgrounds should be encouraged to meet the demands of residents and visitors to Dane County as the need arises, providing they are not concentrated in a limited resource area and avoid overcrowding. Also, additional primitive camp areas should be made available.

TABLE 10
Dane County
Camping Supply, Demand and Needs
(1980, 1990, 2000)

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Demand</u>			<u>Needs</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
No. of Developed Campsites	807	265	277	290	-	-	-

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

Bicycling

As indicated in Table 11, the growth of bicycling is projected to continue over the next twenty years. A 17% increase in this recreational activity is expected between 1980 and the year 2000.

TABLE 11
Dane County Participation In
Bicycling and Projected Participation

	Number of Recreation Occasions/ Average Weekend Day		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
All Participants	21,060	22,787	24,655

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

Data presented in Table 12 show Dane County's supply of bicycling trails lags far behind present and future need. However, before the need can be met a sound bicycle plan should be prepared. A series of recreational bicycle routes using as guidelines, the objectives, policy statements, criteria and standards found in the supply section of this report should be implemented. Additionally suggested routes which merit recognition and could be used in the formation of a countywide plan may be found in, "Dane County Day Trips", by Doug Shidell, 1980 or "A perspective on Bikeway Facilities Within Dane County", by the DCRPC staff, 1974.

While meeting the need, a rural bike route could be both economical and scenic. Rural routes can utilize existing facilities such as town roads or paved shoulders on County Trunk Highways. Also, using existing roadways, and rural

routes could link historic, cultural and geographic points of interest, thereby providing the cyclists with a knowledge of southern Wisconsin. Today, our rural roads are well maintained and thus, need no special attention for recreational bicycling. Therefore, it is recommended that a rural bikeway system be developed now in order to permanently preserve the recreational benefits of the roadways.

TABLE 12

Dane County Bicycling
Supply, Demand and Needs

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Demand</u>			<u>Need**</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Miles of designated bike trails	14*	421	456	493	407	442	479

*Includes proposed DNR bikeway between Dodgeville & Mt. Horeb, but does not include 97 miles of paved shoulders

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

**Includes paved shoulders

Pleasure Walking

As the interest in the outdoors and physical fitness increases it is assumed that people participating in pleasure walking will also rise. The 18% projected rate of growth is shown in the following Table 13.

TABLE 13

Dane County Participation in
Pleasure Walking and Projected Participation

	Number of Recreation Occasions/ Average Weekend Day		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>20 0</u>

All Participants	13,630	14,366	15,142
------------------	--------	--------	--------

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

Presently, 46 miles of designated pleasure walking trails are located in Dane County. The current inventory, however, does not include such facilities as sidewalks or greenways, which are common places to engage in pleasure walking. Consequently, the large discrepancy between existing supply and present and future demand is probably not as severe as it appears. To ensure that pedestrians will have scenic areas to explore, proposed trails in county parks should be included in all park master plans. Parks to be considered for developing pleasure walking trails are Viking, Walking Iron, Lake Farm and Schumacher. Additionally, environmental corridors, such as the Nine Springs E-Way, should be considered as potential areas for developing pleasure walking trails.

TABLE 14

Dane County Pleasure Walking Trails
Supply, Demand and Need

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Demand</u>			<u>Need</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Miles of designated Pleasure Walking Trails	46	325	342	361	279	296	315

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

Hiking

Dane County currently lacks any hiking trails, as shown on Table 15. Due to the convenience of using existing facilities such as greenways, roadways, bikeways, private lands and extensions of walking trails, it is difficult to plan new hiking trails. However, completing construction of the proposed Ice Age National Scenic Trail is encouraged. This would allow interested hikers to enjoy the scenic beauty as well as learn some of the cultural heritage associated with the unglaciated area of Wisconsin.

TABLE 15

Dane County Participation in
Hiking and Projected Participation

	Number of Recreation Occasions/ Average Weekend Day		
	1980	1990	2000
All Participants	1,860	1,946	2,035

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

As hiking, biking, pleasure walking and other trail oriented activities increase in popularity, construction of multiple-use trails should be a consideration in any new park or other open space acquisition. Trail facilities should also be coordinated with the environmental corridors discussed in the recommendation section.

TABLE 16

Dane County Hiking
Supply, Demand and Need

Facilities	Supply 1980	Demand			Need		
		1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Miles of Designated Hiking Trails	0	233	243	254	233	243	254

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

Snowmobiling

The information presented in Table 17 was obtained from the Dane County Park Commission 1975 Snowmobile Plan. Although these figures describing participation are not current for Dane County, they do provide some guidance. According to the DNR, projected state participation is expected to decline by 12% by 1984.

TABLE 17
Dane County Participation in
Snowmobiling and Project Participation

	Number of Recreation Occasions/ Average Weekend Day		
	1975	1980	1990
All Participants	5,650	6,400	8,400

Source: Dane County Snowmobile Trail Plan, September, 1975

Presently, most snowmobiling in Dane County occurs on the 125 miles of publicly maintained trails. Land for the trail network is leased from farmers during the winter months or is located in county and state parks. Table 18 suggests that the public trail system is short of projected need. The current figures used in calculating demand and need do not reflect the recent drop in participation of snowmobiling. Consequently, the true demand figure is presumed to be lower than what is indicated in Table 18. At the present time, it appears that additional trails for snowmobiling are not needed. Dane County, however, should closely monitor the trend of participation in snowmobiling over the next decade for future recommendations.

TABLE 18
Dane County
Snowmobiling Trails Supply, Demand and Need

<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Demand</u>		<u>Need</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
Miles of Trail	125	291	382	166	257

Source: Dane County Park Commission

Water Activities

The major water oriented recreational activities are swimming, boating, fishing and canoeing. Presently, the DNR does not provide supply data on swimming or fishing; however, participation rates are available for the water activities, as illustrated in Table 19. Since water activities continue to be some of the most popular outdoor recreation activities, projected participation is expected to rise over the next two decades.

TABLE 19

Dane County Participation In Water Activities and Projected Participation

<u>Activity</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>
Swimming All Participants	39,370	41,102	42,911
Fishing All Participants	9,880	10,295	10,727
Boating All Participants	13,340	14,754	16,378
Canoeing All Participants	5,150	5,614	6,119

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

The following table shows that an additional 21 boat launch sites are needed in Dane County.

TABLE 20
Dane County Boating

	<u>Supply</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Need</u>
Boating Launch sites	40	61	21

Source: Wisconsin DNR, 1980

The following table provides a general allocation of launch sites by the major (over 375A) bodies of water in the County. The limitations in the use of the data are noted below.

TABLE 21
Dane County Launch Sites
Supply, Demand and Need

<u>Water Body</u>	<u>Surface Area</u>	<u>No. of Existing Launch Sites</u>	<u>Demand</u>	<u>Need</u>
Cherokee Marsh	379	1	1	0
Crystal Lake	571	0	2	2
Kegonsa Lake	2,716	5	7	2
Mendota Lake	9,730	12	26	14
Monona Lake	3,335	4	9	5
Waubesa Lake	2,113	3	6	3

Most of the lakes over 375 acres in area are in need of additional sites if the DNR Standard of one site for each 375 acres of surface water is used. One problem with using the standard is small lakes, rivers and streams are not considered and many of these have launch sites. The table does provide a general guide in the location of additional sites.

VIII
EXISTING COUNTY PARK EVALUATION

Existing Dane County Parks

In previous parts of this plan, publically owned parks and open spaces have been briefly analyzed, with emphasis on proposed recreational facilities. Since the main emphasis of the park and open space plan focuses on county owned lands, this section takes a special look at these areas. Existing Dane County Parks, undeveloped parkland and natural resource areas are examined. The detailed descriptions of these areas are intended to be a constructive evaluation for use in both the short range program (5 years) and the long range plan (27 years). Acquisition and development proposals for the county will be addressed in the following section. Map 5, shows the location of Dane County's park and open space lands.

Existing Parks

Babcock

A lagoon on the eastern side of Lake Waubesa, where the Yahara flows from the lake, is the location of Babcock Park. Although it is 40 acres in size, 26 acres are developed with recreational facilities. Included are one shelter facility with trailer dumping stations, a boat launch, fish cleaning facility, and a boat mooring lagoon. Although no significant additional development of this park is recommended, emphasis will be placed on maintenance of existing facilities. The land should be retained by the County in order to continue operation of the locks.

Badger Prairie

Badger Prairie Park, located on farm land previously used by the County Hospital and Home, lies directly east of the City of Verona. Minimum development has occurred to date. When completed it will be 300 acres in size. Presently 160 acres are used for sanitary landfill which is scheduled to close in 1984. Currently the park is under construction.

During the next twenty years more recreational facilities should be constructed. The temporary entrance to Badger Prairie is one-half mile east of County Highway M on Cross Country Road. Permanent entrance will be from Highway 18 east of the hospital.

Brigham

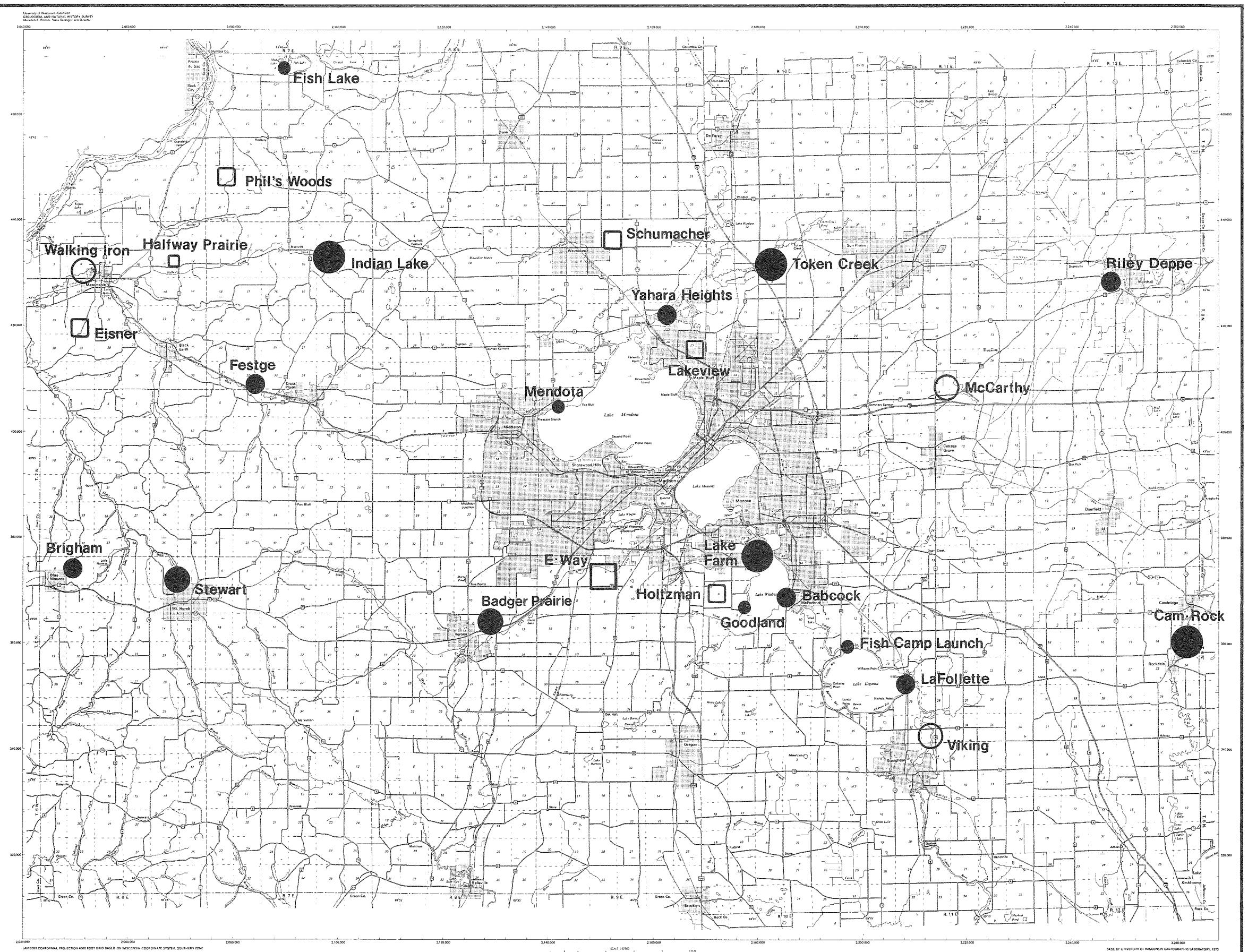
This 88-acre park, with a panoramic view toward the Wisconsin River Valley, is just northeast of the Village of Blue Mounds on County Highway F. Named after Ebenezer Brigham, one of the first white settlers in this area, the park offers both the cultural and natural heritage of Dane County. Facilities include two shelter houses, picnic areas, a self-guiding nature trail, play equipment, a 25-unit campground and group camp area. Long range plans should include acquisition of open space adjacent to the south boundary of the park. This land would be used for additional parking and recreational open space.

Cam Rock

The 300-acre park site was purchased through the initial efforts of the Cambridge Foundation and Dane County Park Commission. Cam Rock Park is located in eastern Dane County along two miles of Koshkonong Creek between the Village of Cambridge and the Village of Rockdale. At the present time, facilities include 3 shelter houses, picnic areas, play equipment, a softball field, bike and nature trail, canoe launch, group camp area, sledding-toboggan hill and cross country ski trails. Consideration should be given to further development of winter recreation facilities: cross country ski trails, sledding and toboggan hills. Cooperation with state and other government agencies for the improvement of Koshkonong Creek should be considered over the next several decades.

Festge

Festge Park, located in the driftless area, provides a commanding view of the Black Earth Creek Valley. This 70-acre park contains a mature stand of hickory, oak and cedar woods with some exceptional burr oaks on the edges. Salmo Pond and land adjacent to Black Earth Creek are a recent extension of Festge Park. The 5.5 acre parcel is leased from DNR; however, the county maintains management rights. Recreational facilities include 3 shelter houses, stone fireplaces, picnic areas, play equipment, nature trails, softball field and group camp areas. Emphasis should be placed on maintenance of existing facilities in the future. The entrance to the park is located on Scherbel Road one and one-half miles west of the Village of Cross Plains, on U.S. Highway 14.



**EXISTING PARK AND
OPEN SPACES BY SIZE
DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

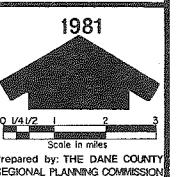
● Developed Parks ○ Undeveloped Parks □ Resource Protection Areas

●○□
Small (< 25ac.)

●○□
Medium (25-<100ac.)

●○□
Large (100-<250ac.)

●○□
250 or more acres



Fish Camp Launch

The park is located at the end of Fish Camp Road off County Highway AB, approximately one mile northeast of intersection U.S. Highway 51 and County Highway AB. Fish Camp Launch is a 19-acre site leased from Wisconsin DNR. The park is located on the north end of Lake Kegonsa at the inlet of the Yahara River. It offers one of the best boat launching sites on Lake Kegonsa with its protected launching area and large car-trailer parking lot. Upgrading existing use areas and buildings should be considered.

Fish Lake

The park can be reached via U.S. Highway 12, north onto County Highway KP, right onto County Highway Y, left on Mack Road and right on Fish Lake Road. It is located on the west side of Fish Lake in the far northwestern corner of Dane County. Recreational facilities at this 3-acre site include a shelter house, play equipment, picnic area and boat launch. The lake itself is 252 acres in size with a depth of 62 feet and is reported to contain northern pike, large mouth bass and pan fish. Boats with motors are prohibited. Possible investigation should be made into converting this small park into a local Town park.

Goodland Park

Located on the west shore of Lake Waubesa, Goodland is a partially wooded park containing 600 feet of shoreline. Since the 15-acre park is situated near the large urban population, the demand for and use of its recreational facilities are great. The park offers two shelter houses, picnic areas, tennis and basketball courts, softball field, play equipment, an unsupervised swimming beach, and a boat launch. Emphasis should be placed on maintenance of existing facilities.

Halfway Prairie School

On this three-quarter acre site is located the oldest existing rural elementary school in Dane County. The one-room school was operated from 1844 until it closed as a result of consolidation in 1961. Visitors may view the inside of the school in its original restored condition on holidays and Sunday afternoons 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Although the site is small and no additional facilities are planned, the school does have historical significance and should be maintained. Halfway Prairie School is located at the junction of County Highway F and State Highway 19 two and one-half miles north of the Village of Black Earth.

Indian Lake

Indian Lake Park, located on State Highway 19, approximately four miles west of U.S. Highway 12, is the largest of the county parks, containing 442 acres. The outstanding natural resources, size and historic significance of this site offer a wide diversity and recreational potential. Presently, most of the park is undeveloped but it does contain an historic chapel built on a hilltop in 1857 with a scenic view of Indian Lake and surrounding valley. A master plan for the park has not been completed. Possible recreational facilities for the long range planning period could include a campground, playfields, additional picnic areas, swimming facilities, youth group area and scenic outlook points.

LaFollete

This 35-acre park is a narrow strip of land along the eastern shore of Lake Kegonsa, adjacent to Kegonsa State Park. A high voltage line and a railroad traverse the park.

The land is low and during the rainy season tends to be very wet. Recreational facilities include a shelter house, picnic area and play equipment. The land is not attractive for intensive recreation, and its potential usefulness is extremely limited, especially since it is adjacent to a large and well planned state park. Consideration should be given to the transfer of LaFollete Park to Lake Kegonsa State Park or to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to be managed as conservation lands. The park can be reached from U. S. Highway 51 by travelling east on County B for one and one-half miles and turning north on Williams Drive.

Lake Farm

Lake Farm Park is located on the northwest shore of Lake Waubesa in the City of Madison. At the present time this 295-acre park is under construction. Recreational facilities currently available include a shelter house, overlook tower and group camp area. Proposed facilities over the next five years should include additional shelter houses, swimming beach, playfields, wildlife pond, nature and interpretive trails, and cross country ski trails. In addition, development plans include: a campground, pavilion and interpretive center, bike trails, boat launch and play areas. Proposed trails should be coordinated along the E-way. Lake Farm Park can be reached from the South Beltline Highway 12 & 18 by travelling south on Raywood Road, east on Moorland Road to Libby Road.

Mendota

This 20-acre park with approximately 300 feet of lake frontage is located on the northwest shore of Lake Mendota. Due to its close proximity to the City of Middleton, the recreational facilities receive very intense usage. Facilities include three shelter houses, picnic areas, unsupervised swimming beach, tennis and basketball courts, softball field, boat mooring lagoon and a 25-unit campground with showers and trailer dumping station. Overcrowding is a problem in this small park. Consequently, the elimination of camping within the next ten to fifteen years has been suggested to ease space pressure. Also over the long range, consideration should be given to the transfer of the park to local units of government. The entrance to Mendota Park is located near the intersection of County Highway Q & M on County Highway M north of Middleton.

Riley-Deppe

Riley Deppe Park is 34 acres in size and is located just west of the Village of Marshall on State Highway 19. The park fronts on a mill pond formed by the impoundment of the Maunesha River. Some fishing is done along the shore. Facilities include one shelter house, picnic areas, play equipment, and boat launch. Consideration should be given to the possible long term lease of this county park to the Village of Marshall within the coming years.

Stewart

Stewart Park is a 105-acre site located north of the Village of Mount Horeb. It includes a seven-acre spring fed lake that offers a challenge to the trout fisherman. The park is known for its scenic beauty and quiet surroundings. Recreation facilities include two shelter houses, pavilion, a picnic area, play equipment and a group camp area. Ballfields, picnic areas and additional shelter facilities are needed recreational facilities. Stewart Park can be reached via County Highway JG north from U.S. Highway 18 & 151 in the Village of Mount Horeb.

Token Creek

This 387-acre park is located northeast of the City of Madison adjacent to I-90 and has been under construction in recent years. Due to the organic soils and wet conditions, some areas of the park will be designated for low intensity usage. Although not fully developed, the park offers a variety of recreational facilities including four shelter houses, picnic areas, softball fields, play equipment, 38-unit campground with showers and trailer dumping station, group camp area, aero-modeling field and nature trails. Many of the facilities are

accessible to the handicapped. Examples are paved pathways, campsites, and a specially designed boardwalk through a marsh. Winter recreational facilities include a two and one-half mile cross country ski trail and a seven miles snowmobile trail. The snowmobile trail provides access to over 80 miles of trail in Dane County. During the next five years proposed facilities include Long range projected facilities include a swimming area, an addition to the camp ground, and a larger group camping area. The park entrance is in U.S. Highway 51, one-quarter mile north of the I-90-94 interchange.

Undeveloped Parkland

Three parks in Dane County's Park System currently have little or no development.

McCarthy Youth and Conservation Park

This park is a proposed recreational conservancy park for the young people of Dane County. Eventual construction is to include a shelter, group camping areas, a day camp, hiking and nature trails, council rings and activity areas. The 180-acre parcel is located approximately six miles east of the City of Madison on County Highway TT.

Viking Park

Viking Park is located on the Yahara River north of Stoughton on County Highway N. The 100-acre park is undeveloped, however, it is currently used for fishing and picnicking during the summer. Although a plan has not been prepared for this park, proposed facilities should include a shelter house, picnic areas, playfields and canoe launch.

Walking Iron Park

Walking Iron Park is in northwestern Dane County adjacent to the Village of Mazomanie. The northeastern portion of this park's 240 acres contains a native sand prairie and nature trail along Marsh Creek. Possible recreational facilities over the next five years could include a group camping area with shelter and sanitary facilities and additional nature and hiking trails. All planning should be coordinated with the Village of Mazomanie as they have leased and developed portions of Walking Iron Park.

Natural Resource Areas

Natural Resource Areas represent sites that have been acquired the inherent value of the land and its natural features. The following is a list of these areas and their location.

Eisner Park - 53 acres

Eisner Park is located two miles south of the Village of Mazomanie. Presently no recreational facilities are planned.

Holtzman Park - 64 acres

Holtzman Park is located north off of Goodland Park Road to Larsen Road to Noraview. No recreational facilities are planned for this area.

Lakeview Woods - 27 acres

Lakeview Woods is located north of Madison at the entrance to Dane County Lakeview Annex Building on Northport Drive. No development plan has been formulated for the area.

Nine Springs E-Way - 278 acres (County ownership)

Located south of Madison, the Nine Springs E-Way contains land adjacent to Nine Springs Creek from Dunn's Marsh to Lake Waubesa. It is one of the delineated environmental corridors. In the next five years, development of some limited pedestrian and cross country trails are projected for this natural resource area. This would establish a continuous pathway for the entire length of the E-Way if acquisition is completed. Long range projected plans include bike trails and nature trail construction. See Nine Springs E-Way Corridor Report, September 1981.

Phil's Woods - 37 acres

Phil's Woods is located one and one-half miles south of U. S. Highway 12 on Dunlap Road. Projected facilities include a small parking lot and trail construction.

Schumacher Farm - 38 acres

Schumacher Farm is located one-half mile east of the Village of Waunakee on State Highway 19. Long range plans for this study area include prairie restoration, nature trail construction, reforestation, and parking lot construction.

Yahara Heights - 51 acres

Yahara Heights is three-quarters of a mile east of State Highway 113 on River Road. Plans include trail construction and group camping area, coordinated with facilities provided by other units of government in implementing the Cherokee Marsh long range plan.

IX

ACTION PLAN

LONG RANGE PLAN

SHORT RANGE PROGRAM

LONG RANGE PLAN

The 82,000 additional people projected to live in Dane County by the year 2010 will need additional open space, parkland, and outdoor recreational facilities. Previous sections of this report described the magnitude of that need in terms of overall acreage requirements.

In this section, future land needs are translated into acquisition priorities and specific project proposals. These recommendations are the final and most important step in the park and open space plan, as they provide direct guidance for future county budgeting and administration.

The acquisition and development priorities described here grow out of the standards, demands and especially the objectives and policies developed by the Dane County Park Commission. Policy direction is important, because it tells decision makers the alternative ways to meet park and open space needs and priorities.

To establish the general direction reflected in the objectives and policies of section III, the Park Commission considered a series of four Park and Open Space Policy Alternatives (see Appendix F). Each of the policy options addressed three elements of park and open space activity: parkland acquisition; park development; and resource protection.

As shown in the following Summary Table, the four options express a range of priorities, from an emphasis on new free standing developed parks with recreational facilities, to a focus on preserving natural resources and providing non-intensive facilities such as trails. Each one was presented with a discussion of its general implications for acquisition and development plans, and an analysis of associated social, environmental, economic and energy impacts.

After a series of public meetings at which the alternatives were reviewed, the Park Commission selected option three as the policy most supported by county residents.

This option has as its overall goal the Strategic acquisition¹¹ of resource areas, especially those with potential for multiple use. Such a policy means that:

Highest priority is given to multi-purpose land acquisitions which protect valuable resources and provide recreational opportunities not available at the local government level.

¹¹ Acquisition does not refer to fee simple solely but may include a variety of methods of obtaining ownership. See Implementation section.

Recreational development should focus on providing a wider variety of facilities, such as hiking and biking trails, which complement the natural resources.

While given lower priority, some acquisition and development of conventional parkland is encouraged if projected demand calls for such action. Development of existing county owned parkland should be considered first.

In setting resource and multi-purpose land acquisition priorities, attention should be given to: lands that have been included in the environmental corridor delineations; areas threatened by development; and areas which include historic or archeological resources.

PARK & OPEN SPACE POLICY OPTIONS

PARK/ACTIVE RECREATION INTENSIVE			RESOURCE PROTECTION/PASSIVE RECREATION INTENSIVE
ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR
Highest Priority is park-land acquisition	Highest priority is development of existing parks	Highest priority is resource land acquisition with potential for multiple use	Highest priority is resource and open space land acquisition
Major acquisition criteria are proximity to urban centers, meeting current needs	Open space preserved through regulation, with some strategic acquisition	Major acquisition criteria are threat from development; water resource protection; historic or scientific importance	Acquisition and regulation aimed at important natural resources, with increased emphasis on historic and scientific resources
Limited development of existing parkland	Some passive recreational development in existing resource area	Recreational development focused on passive activities which complement resources	Passive recreational development only, with some areas undeveloped
Lowest priority is re-source land acquisition	Lowest priority is parkland acquisition	Parkland acquisition is low priority, but encouraged if demand exists and existing parks fully developed	Parkland acquisition and development has lowest priority; localities should assume primary responsibility

Guided by these policies, along with standards and demands for parks and open space presented earlier, action recommendations are presented here in four categories. These categories are listed in order of importance, setting the overall priority for park and open space acquisition. The generalized location of the proposals are shown on Map 6 following page 108.

1. Resource Protection Land: Generally linear corridors of natural features, such as lakes, streams, wetlands, woodlands and steep topography. These are the areas that have been previously delineated as environmental corridors and are currently being revised and detailed.
2. Special Areas: Areas which generally include historic sites, scientific areas, and other open land valuable for guiding urban development and maintaining the continuity of open space corridors.

3. Park Additions: Additions to existing parks that will bring them closer to meeting regional park standards in terms of area and recreational facilities.
4. Regional Parks: Areas not less than 100 acres in size, capable of providing a wide range of nonintensive outdoor recreational facilities to serve the entire county.

RESOURCE PROTECTION LAND

Greatest emphasis is to be given to these natural areas of regional scale with highest priority recommended for water-related areas threatened by development pressure or other factors that could potentially degrade the resource. Water quality value of the resources as identified in the Dane County Water Quality Plan should be a major consideration.

First Priority Areas

Nine Springs E-Way Corridor

Continuing emphasis should be placed on completing the acquisition of the Nine Springs Creek corridor portion of the E-Way. At the present time, there are 2,160 acres in public ownership (including Lake Farms Park). This corridor, fully described in the E-Way Nine Springs Creek Corridor plan, basically, is a linear resource area that encompasses the Nine Springs Creek, adjacent wetlands and flood-plains, Dunn's Marsh, a Fitchburg park, Lake Farms County Park and the Nevin Fish Hatchery. The plan calls for a minimum trail system to be developed eventually. In order to complete a contiguous corridor approximately 400 additional acres should be acquired.

Cherokee Marsh - Yahara River

Continued acquisition of this important resource should be encouraged. Not only is this entire marsh a key element in the control of lake pollution and fish and wildlife protection, but also has great potential for controlling and guiding anticipated urbanization. The state, county and City of Madison presently own or control over 3,000 acres. As recommended in the Cherokee Marsh Long Range Open Space Plan, the state should continue to be the leader in the environmental protection of these lands and the county's role should be "to recognize the total corridor in Land Use and Open

Space Plans and in ongoing planning; to acquire lands for airport flyover space as proposed in the airport master plan; expansion of Token Creek Park upstream along Token Creek; and expansion of Yahara Heights Park from STH 113 to the DNR boundary along the west side of the Yahara River."

The control or acquisition should extend from Lake Mendota to the Village of DeForest. The wetlands and lands subject to flooding should be acquired as soon as possible and buffer areas should be acquired as resources permit.

Sixmile - Spring Creek Corridor

Continued attention should be given to opportunities for acquisition of high quality wetland and adjacent upland buffer areas as recommended in the Sixmile - Spring Creek Wetland Study.

The corridor to be preserved should include the wetlands and floodplains adjacent to the creeks up to and through the Village of Waunakee and westward to the Waunakee Marsh (400 acres are currently owned by Wisconsin DNR).

The Dane County Water Quality plan and the Pheasant Branch/Sixmile Creek plan both recommend that this high priority corridor be protected through a combination of land use controls, dedication, and acquisition.

Second Priority Areas

These areas represent corridors that are important because of unique natural features but do not face immediate threats from development pressure. In addition, some of these corridors are receiving considerable attention by state agencies.

Pheasant Branch Creek and Marsh

This area is essential to the protection of the quality of Lake Mendota and particularly the Baskerville Harbor area. The mouth of Pheasant Branch Creek is badly silted as a result of erosion on the steep creek banks and other runoff. A plan was prepared by the City of Middleton for the marsh area in 1980 and acquisition commenced. About 350 acres of land from the mouth of the creek to the large wetland area in the Towns of Middleton and Springfield should be acquired.

The Sugar River Area

The Sugar River is located in the moraine region on the eastern edge of the unglaciated portion of Dane County. The west branch is located in the driftless area.

The entire Sugar River watershed has received considerable attention relative to non-point source control, with major investments being made in water quality improvement practices. The wetland area west of the City of Verona represents a good opportunity for county acquisition for preservation. The wetland contains an excellent sedge meadow-low prairie, - fen complex and supports a native plant diversity found in few of the county's wetlands. Threats to this valuable resource are from potential development, urban and agricultural non-point sources.

Other Areas

Currently, the Dane County Regional Planning Commission is preparing several watershed studies (Pheasant Branch/Sixmile Creek and Starkweather Creek) and a special study that seeks to refine the delineation of the open space corridors initially identified in the Dane County Land Use Plan. The recommendations contained in those studies and plans should be considered by the county and coordinated with the acquisition program. Numerous other areas throughout the county deserve to be protected through acquisition or some other method of control. These include the identified historic and archeological sites; natural and scientific areas or other areas identified in parts of this document.

Specific acreages to be acquired for each of the priority resource areas are not proposed, since acquisition will depend on availability and timing. Overall acquisition acreages should be guided by the standards set forth in section on standards. Opportunities to acquire sites or areas "out of phase" often occur; and it is not unusual for unforeseen or unplanned alternative areas to become available.

The state, county and local units of government should be alert to opportunities to acquire and protect the areas as they arise and as resources permit. This approach seems more practical than attempting to enumerate and place them in some priority order. However, particular attention should be given to sites where public works or improvements are anticipated or where extensive new development is planned.

SPECIAL AREAS

As indicated in this plan, special areas include historical, archeological and scientific resources which are usually associated with environmental corridors, but may also be isolated, free standing parcels. No acquisition priorities have been set for these resources, as acquisition is not always the appropriate action, and a detailed evaluation of most sites has not been made. However, other steps can be taken to protect historic and archeological sites.

Historic Sites

While most historic sites fall outside potential parks, they more than likely occur in corridors, every attempt should be made to incorporate and protect historic properties on land being acquired. Before any acquisition, the historic site inventory should be reviewed, and any potential properties further evaluated for historic or architectural significance.

National Register of Historic Places Nominations:
As an alternative to acquisition, nominating sites to the National Register of Historic Places allows continued private use of the property, but promotes preservation. The National Register is a non-regulatory program which focuses public and private attention on the value of historic properties, and provides attractive incentives for participating property owners.

The National Register is the United States' official list of properties and districts worthy of preservation for their historical, architectural or cultural value. It was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Objects, sites, structures, buildings and districts are eligible for consideration. Properties are reviewed at the state level by the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and the governor-appointed Historic Preservation Review Board. Nominations approved are then sent to the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior for federal consideration.

Sites accepted represent a broad variety of resources, and they may have national, state or local significance. A building may have no importance at the national level, but may represent an event or architectural style relevant to Dane County. Whatever the level, the same set of general criteria are used to judge significance of sites for acceptance to the National Register.

The quality of significance in American history, architectural archeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a maker, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

All sites in the National Register are protected from certain federal actions which might threaten their integrity, but the major benefits are those provided to the property owners.

Under provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, owners of National Register properties are eligible for a 25 percent investment tax credit for rehabilitation of historic commercial, industrial and rental residential buildings. This substantial credit can be combined with 15-year accelerated depreciation provisions. Owners of non-rental residential properties are not eligible for these tax benefits, but they may apply for federally insured loans to finance any project for the preservation of a property included on the National Register.

It is recommended that Dane County encourage the nomination of sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Organization of a county-level Historic Preservation Committee or Landmarks Commission would promote public awareness of the issue, and stimulate the activity needed to prepare nomination.

Archeological Sites

All natural resource acquisitions, park expansions, and new park proposals should include an investigation of the DCRPC archeological site inventory. Any sites in the proposed area should be evaluated and, if appropriate, incorporated into the park.

ADDITIONS TO EXISTING PARKS

First Priority

Festge Park: An addition of 30 or more acres would bring this park up to a regional standard. The area to be acquired should include the wooded areas to the north. This is also shown as public land on the Town of Berry Land Use Plan. This addition would provide for expansion of the trail system for hiking and cross country skiing.

Some additional land adjacent to the Salmo pond area would provide for additional parking.

The trail system should be extended into the Wisconsin DNR lands adjacent to the Black Earth Creek Corridor and coordinated with the Ice Age National Scenic Trail.

Brigham Park: With a 20 acre or more addition to this park, it would be up to the established standard. The additional area would provide for more hiking and cross country ski trails. It would be desirable to coordinate any acquisition with Blue Mounds State Park which offers a variety of facilities including a swimming pool. Also any additional acquisition should be coordinated with the proposed Military Ridge Trail following the abandoned rail line between Dodgeville and Madison.

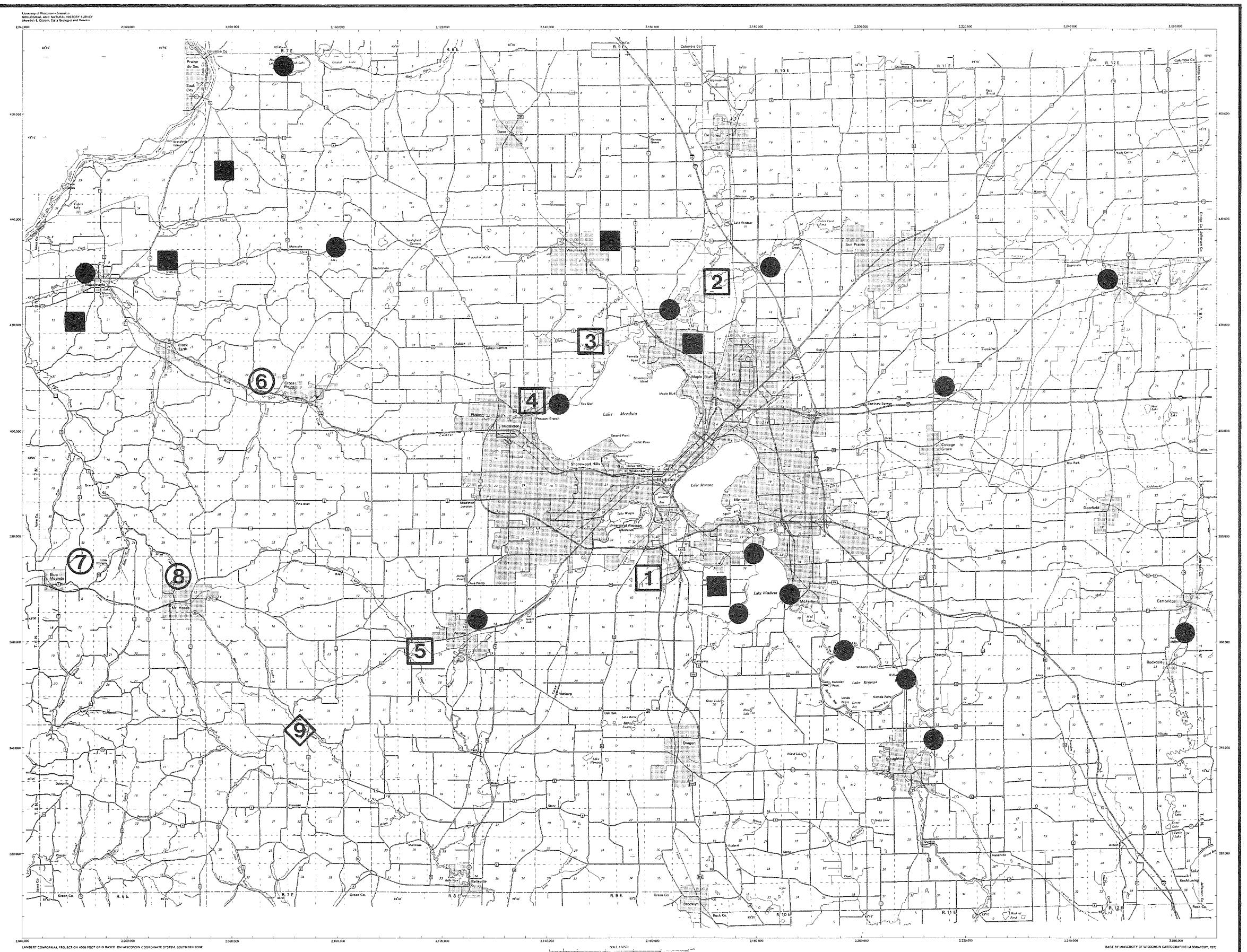
Second Priority

Stewart Park: Continued acquisition of the steep slopes adjacent to this park is desirable in order to protect Stewart Lake from sedimentation due to erosion from construction sites as well as preserving good quality natural areas.

REGIONAL PARKS

In determining areas to be acquired for new major regional parks, several general criteria were established for guidance:

- (a) The previously cited standards, objectives and policies should guide the designation;
- (b) The area should be at least 100 acres and contain those scenic and natural features that make it attractive for non-intensive development and capable of being coordinated with an environmental corridor; and
- (c) The section of the county to be considered should lack another major regional park.



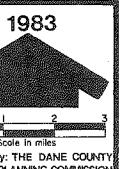
PARK & OPEN SPACE PLAN DALE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

● Existing Parks

○ Proposed Additions to Existing Parks

◇ Proposed Parks

■ Existing
Resource Protection Areas
□ Proposed Additions to
Resource Protection Areas



Because of the past accelerated acquisition program, every sector of the county except the southwest area is served by a county park. Therefore, only one new regional park is recommended to be acquired during the long range planning period.

Mt. Vernon - Deer Creek Area

The site designated as a first priority area in the 1970 Park and Open Space Plan, is located in scenic Mt. Vernon Creek Valley in the Towns of Springdale and Primrose. The rugged topography, wooded tracts, rock formations and trout stream quality of Mt. Vernon Creek constitute the resources required of a major regional park. In keeping with the policy direction of giving priority to multiple purpose land acquisitions with a focus on low intensive recreation facilities, the land area acquired should be combined with the environmental corridor associated with Mt. Vernon Creek.

RATE OF ACQUISITION

Previously, it was established that, as a general guide, the County should aim toward meeting the standard of 15 acres of open space per 1,000 persons by the year 2010. Significant progress in land acquisition has been made since the adoption of the first Park and Open Space Plan in 1970. This amounted to the acquisition of 2,317 additional acres for a total of 3,222 acres in 1982.

As noted previously the County would have to acquire roughly 120 acres of land per year, or a total of 3,609 additional acres, to meet the guiding standard by the year 2010.

Land Costs

Recent acquisitions by the Dane County Park Commission for open space have ranged from a low of \$350 per acre to a high of \$7,000 per acre. This wide range is due primarily to such factors as: presence of wetlands or floodplains; proximity to the urban areas; location of water feature (lake frontage); quality of soil, and the development potential. The variation in these costs illustrates the difficulty in determining any "average cost."

However, the average cost of open space and recreation lands (excluding wetlands) in recent years of \$3,500 per acre can provide a general guide as to what public agencies may expect to pay in acquiring land.

In the past, local governments could reduce their overall acquisition and development costs by participating in the state Outdoor Recreation Action Program (ORAP) and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LAWCON).

However, recent actions by the State and Federal Governments have substantially reduced or eliminated these sources of funding. All local units should carefully review changes in legislation and shifts in programs in order to be alert to future funding sources. In times of economic recession and declining revenues, it is essential that private sources of revenue be actively pursued. This is discussed in detail in the Short Range Program that follows.

SHORT RANGE PROGRAM

The previous section of this report identified the long range (to the year 2010) needs for park, open space and recreation facilities for the County. This section sets forth a short range (to the year 1988) program of specific actions in the next five years. Emphasis in this short range program is on recommendations for public and private action toward developing existing park lands.

Special attention is directed to an expanded role for the private sector in order to help fill the void created by the current lack of public revenues.

PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

Badger Prairie Park - The location of this area close to the major population concentration, and the anticipated closing of the sanitary land fill in 1984 make this area a high priority for early development.

Emphasis in the next five years should focus on the provision of winter recreation activities including: cross-country ski trails, sledding and toboggan hills and ice skating areas. Play areas, a shelter, a ball field and picnic areas should be added as shown on the master park plan. Development of the County owned lands south of Highway 18-151 should be closely coordinated with the proposed Military Ridge Trail which utilizes the abandoned rail line between Madison and Mount Horeb. See Appendix H-3 for an application of Private Sector involvement mechanisms to this park.

Indian Lake Park - The County's largest park is largely undeveloped. A master plan should be prepared immediately, and development of a shelter, picnic area and additional trails should be completed.

Lake Farm Park - Because of the location in the central urbanizing area, this area should rate a high priority for continued development. Scheduled for completion and consistent with the master plan for the park are: a swimming beach, play fields, a wildlife pond and hiking trails.

Stewart Park - Improvements scheduled for completion over the next five years in this heavily used park include: an additional park shelter and a parking lot.

Token Creek Park - A picnic shelter and a group camping area are scheduled for completion in the next five years.

Other - Master plans for future development of the following areas should be prepared: McCarthy Youth and Conservation Park, Viking Park and Walking Iron Park.

PRIORITY ACQUISITION AREAS

The E-Way Environmental Corridor is the only proposed acquisition for the Short Range Program. About 400 acres is needed to complete the continuous corridor. Currently there are 1,912 acres of land in public ownership, of which 567 acres are County owned.

A detailed plan of the trail to be developed should be prepared.

IMPLEMENTATION

Alternative Methods of Providing Recreation and Open Space

In the provision of open space for recreation and conservation purposes, numerous methods can be utilized. Fee simple purchase is usually the preferred method in that it provides complete control and is without limitations. However, with limited fiscal resources most public agencies are experiencing, governmental units may not be in a position to acquire all of the recreation land that is needed or desired. In addition, outright ownership may not always be necessary to provide for a particular function or need. The following discussion is concerned with outlining various methods of implementing the objectives and proposals.

1. Purchase - As indicated previously, this is usually the preferred method of acquisition for general park purposes. It may be accomplished by either negotiation or condemnation. In order to avoid the adverse image and the added expense, condemnation should be avoided.
2. Option of Tax Delinquent Lands - A frequent method of land acquisition, this method has been successfully used in the past by the County.
3. Excess Condemnation - Areas adjacent to roads and highways could be acquired both for recreation and scenic easement purposes at the time that the Rights-of-way are acquired.
4. Donation - Civic minded people or groups may give land outright for public use. Dane County has received two such donations in the past several years. Private philanthropy should be encouraged.
5. Purchase of Rights - the governmental unit may buy or lease certain limited development rights or scenic, access or conservation easements; the owner retains the title but must keep the land in an open space state. Hunting and fishing easements are most often acquired by this method.

6. Subdivision Regulations - Open spaces or park sites as well as improved site design may be required by ordinance with the effect of providing needed recreation areas. This method is most effective in providing small parcels, greenways, or drainageways as part of the subdivision platting process.
7. Official Map - Park spaces, parkways and greenways may be reserved on the official map of a municipality; however, this method is more of a declaration of public intent, rather than actual acquisition.
8. Zoning - The County and most municipalities have adopted zoning ordinances that provide for exclusive agricultural or conservancy districts. Both of these districts may be utilized to preserve open space. In addition, floodplain and shoreland zoning, currently in effect in all towns and most municipalities, may go much further in preserving open space adjacent to lakes and rivers.
9. Sanitary Landfills - When completed, the sites are often used to provide open spaces for recreation. This would require long range, close cooperation between various levels of government and agencies in preparing reclamation plans.
10. Grants in Aid - The lack of financial resources is usually the major deterrent to providing adequate parks and open spaces. State and federal aid programs should be fully utilized by local governments. A list of the service and aid programs that local bodies may participate in appears in Appendix G.
11. Encouragement of Private Action through conservation oriented groups such as Nature Conservancy, Wisconsin Wetlands Association and similar types of organizations should be encouraged. A full discussion with recommendations on expanded private sector involvement follows.

Introduction To Private Sector Involvement 12

In the recent years of fiscal austerity, public agencies including the Dane County Park Commission have been interested in investigating alternative financing options. Public funding sources are becoming increasingly insufficient to meet the county's growing recreation and open space needs. The Dane County Park Commission, at this time, desires to increase the involvement of the private sector in the planning and financing of the county's system of parks and open spaces.

In 1979, the commission's budget was in excess of 1.3 million dollars. In 1982, due largely to the loss of state and federal funds, the budget was decreased to \$759,000 - a 42% reduction. The 1983 budget was approved at \$752,502; a slight drop from the 1982 budget, but still not keeping up with the rate of inflation. These budget constraints are taking place at the same time that park use is increasing.

How much of the financial slack that could be picked up by the private sector is unknown; however, "the National Recreation and Park Association, estimates that of the total revenue received by state park agencies in 1975, 5 percent came from private sources".

There is good reason to believe that an innovative agency could structure a localized program that would involve the private sector to a greater extent than the 5% mentioned above. The City of Baltimore for instance has formulated a "resource council" that nets the city park and recreation department over \$2 million annually in donations.¹³

The following discussion presents various private sector involvement options available to the Dane County Park Department. The options listed are not meant to be exhaustive, nor have they been evaluated in terms of their local feasibility. It is important to note however, that there are examples of most of these options being used in other parts of the country. Most of the private sector involvement mechanisms mentioned also offer the general public and corporations the alternative of specifying where their money or time is spent, rather than paying for public recreation through increased taxes or "user" fees.

It is worth noting that there are numerous examples of non-public participation in the acquisition, development and maintenance of local parks in the County's smaller villages and towns. Usually a local volunteer fire department, a

¹²Private Sector Involvement discussion was voluntarily prepared by Andrew Lewis, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in Urban and Regional Planning.

¹³"Private Sector Involvement Workbook", The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, 1979, p. 20.

veterans organization, or a civic group acquire land, develop park facilities and either maintain it themselves or turn it over to the community for operation. Some successful examples of this in the Dane County area are:

1. In the Village of Cross Plains, the American Legion owns and maintains a park area in the center of the Village. The park contains a building with a large meeting room and other facilities; playground equipment and a park shelter. The public may use the park.
2. Located near the Village of Cambridge in Dane and Jefferson Counties is the Lake Ripley Park. This is owned and maintained by the Cambridge Foundation. This is a large park with numerous facilities such as ball diamonds, shelters, playfields, picnic areas, and a swimming beach. No public funds are used in operating or maintaining the park.

Private Sector Involvement Mechanisms¹⁴

- 1) Private Sector Resource Councils: The formulation of a broad based constituency of volunteers aimed at assisting the park commission in matters of fund raising, analysis, and planning of the park system. A resource council could be formed at the county, state, or local level. Local resource councils would more then likely support specific projects (support would be based on the projects' physical proximity or special interests). A county level resource council would overlook and support the entire county park and open space system.
- 2) A Park and Open Space Foundation: Formed to solicit and channel private finances into recreational and/or open space activities. The foundation would be a non-governmental public non-profit corporation organized and operated for the benefit of the general public. (Note previous reference to the Cambridge Foundation). A foundation, free of political impediments, can often act more quickly and in ways not available to a public agency. Acquisitions, made more easily by a foundation, can then be transferred to public agencies or continued in private ownership. A single foundation could be established to support the entire county park system, or individual foundations, aimed at supporting specific projects could be formulated.
- 3) Volunteerism: Structured volunteer programs could become an integral part of the parks program. To minimize the involvement of paid staff and to increase the likelihood of success, volunteer programs should be centered around

¹⁴Most of these mechanisms are outlined in more detail in "Private Sector Involvement Workbook", HCPS, 1979.

individual projects of interest to the volunteers. The following list illustrates some examples of volunteer programs in Dane County: Maintenance of the softball fields at Token Creek Park has been done by the Madison Kenworth Softball team. Trail and erosion control work has been done by the scouts; benches were built over the winter for Indian Lake Park by students from Waunakee High School. Volunteer Programs may support "special" activities that would otherwise be financially impossible. Parks or activities benefiting only a defined special group should perhaps receive support from those groups to keep them going. Volunteer programs can also provide educational experience for groups like the scouts and high school students. There is also reason to believe that increased involvement in the parks system could result in a sense of "ownership". Increased awareness of the park system could further increase the use and the protection of the county's parks.

- 4) Fund Raising Events: Events aimed at raising funds for a particular cause have been quite successful for some organizations. An athletic tournament, raffle, cocktail party, dance, concert in the park, telethon, etc., could be put on by an organization (e.g. a resource council) to raise funds for a particular park project or for the overall park system. In Dane County, softball tournaments are often held to pay for athletic fields, lights, and scoreboards. The Vilas Park Zoo in Madison, has also been successfully aided with an annual benefit dance.
- 5) Gift Catalogs: A brochure that itemizes, illustrates, and packages specific needs that individuals, organizations and businesses can "buy" to support the county's parks. A gift catalog solicits land, money, materials or labor and can be packaged in a variety of ways. The use of a high quality gift catalog may be dependent on the donation of the distribution and printing costs. Besides the financial benefits that can be accrued through the use of a gift catalog, other benefits such as increased park awareness, political support, and the awareness of financial constraints can be realized. The City of Madison has had a successful gift catalog program.
- 6) A "Scrounging" Program: A scrounging program would involve the seeking out (locating, soliciting, and acceptance) of miscellaneous items useful to the parks system that could be stockpiled for short or long term use. (e.g. shovels, lumber, concrete, materials for playgrounds, etc.). A scrounging program could also be built into a gift catalog. (Federal surplus properties program can be a source of equipment and supplies at low cost).
- 7) Use of the Military Reserves: Military reserve component units such as the National Guard and the Army Reserve Post. These posts might also be authorized to use other federal or state owned equipment and facilities located in the state's military outposts.

Additional Fiscal Management Techniques Specific to Industry and Business¹⁵

1) Contracted Arrangements: Recreational activities can be contracted out to the private sector. Contractors are generally more flexible than government departments with respect to the hiring and assignment of personnel which may mean that they can carry out these responsibilities satisfactorily and at a considerable savings to the park department (grounds or facility maintenance, security, or direct operation of facilities or programs).

2) Leasing and Concessions Operations: The leasing of facilities for private companies or individuals to operate. Advantages:

Park concession operations require specialized training that few park agencies have.

Most lease operations guarantee the park agency a specified minimum income.

A well qualified operator is a good public relations medium for the park agency.

A private contractor is able to hire and lay off staff according to demand, whereas a park agency may not have this flexibility; i.e., union contracts and/or merit system pay regulations.

The contractor is motivated by profits and will be alert to new approaches and merchandising methods.

A large operator may have better buying power due to purchasing volume.

3) Program Co-sponsorship: Recreation programs or facilities in which local business or industry plays a actual sponsoring or co-sponsoring role (likely candidates would include those parks which are in close proximity or heavily used by the company's employees).

4) Adopt-A-Park Program: A corporation, business or neighborhood may take specific responsibility for helping to maintain or operate a given park that it has "adopted" (maintenance, operation, improvements).

5) Corporations or businesses may assist recreation departments in the following ways:

¹⁵ From, "Creative Management in Recreation and Parks", Kraus & Curtis, 1982, The C.V. Mosby Company.

Loaned executives. Expertise in legal, financial, maintenance, management, engineering and other technical matters with the park and recreation agency.

Volunteer labor. Employees through employee associations, could volunteer time and talents to special projects benefiting the agency.

Training. The corporation might routinely invite park and recreation personnel to attend corporate training programs (especially management training).

Efficiency analysis. Drawing on in-house resources, the corporation could assist the park agency in determining the most efficient operations and maintenance practices for existing areas, and in planning for future low maintenance.

Energy conservation. The sharing of an energy conservation program.

Adjoining parkland. At an incremental cost to itself, the corporation might have its staff maintain parkland adjacent to corporation land holdings.

Professional services. Corporations could extend or donate services (litter pick-up, security/fire-watch, vehicle repair, plumbing and electrical work).

Public relations. Corporate expertise could help organize effective public relations for the park and recreation agency.

Surveys/data management. Corporations might share their extensive expertise in data management with park administrators, and might assist the park agency in evaluating its effectiveness.

Miscellaneous. Lending equipment, computer time, assisting in joint purchasing of bulk orders, donating used or recycled equipment, providing transportation opportunities to special groups, opening employee-recreation facilities to the general public, helping in communication efforts.

Recommendations

The Dane County Park Department has successfully employed private sector input in the past and could obviously benefit from a greater degree of involvement from the non-public sector. In the previous section of this report some of the numerous mechanisms that could be implemented to increase the private sector's involvement were summarized. All of

these alternatives seem to hold some potential for helping the Dane County Park Department reach its recreational goals. Unfortunately, these mechanisms do not just happen or implement themselves. The success of the alternatives are dependent upon a commitment by the park commission, and its staff, at making these alternatives work. This commitment would require a great deal of time and effort. This point raises a paradox. The park commission and staff are severely limited by time and budget constraints and thus may not have the resources necessary to make a private sector involvement program work successfully. Conversely, a private sector involvement program could ease the constraints on the Dane County Park Department.

Public agencies which are forced to operate with a reduced annual budget are often forced to look only at the day to day operational considerations. At the same time however, the park department is going to be forced to look at the larger picture. As previously noted, recreational demand is increasing at the same time that the budget is being reduced. The current annual budget will not be able to solve today's or tomorrow's recreational based problems. A private sector involvement program best suited to the Dane County Park Department follows:

First, the park commission is in need of a committee or organization that could spend time on budget and financial matters. The formation of a Parks and Open Space Foundation should be pursued. A foundation could lend credibility to any private sector involvement program and could offer a great deal of assistance to the park department (see Appendix H-1 for a list of functions that a park foundation can perform). Members of the foundation could be appointed in the same manner as park commissioners are selected and could in fact include one or more park commissioners to give guidance and direction to the foundation. Influential citizens and members of the business community would also be included on the foundation board. County legal services or a foundation board member with legal expertise could be used to deal with the legal issues of creating a foundation and obtaining tax-exempt status.

A foundation, once created could begin to evaluate the various private sector involvement alternatives. As a starting point, the development of a gift catalog should be addressed. The gift catalog concept has been used by numerous park, recreational, and open space organizations to good advantage. Research has indicated that most of these catalogs have shown a high degree of success, both financial and political. Agencies using a gift catalog have praised the financial gains obtained through the catalog, but have often overlooked some intangible gains that might have been made. A gift catalog is capable of increasing the awareness of the foundation and the park system. A catalog could also bring about awareness of the financial constraints placed upon the park department. The educational role that a catalog can perform could result

in more political support of the parks system as well as increasing additional private sector involvement.

A foundation without initial start-up funds would, of course, have to solicit funds before it could produce and distribute a gifts catalog. An ideal target would be a local newspaper, but this source has been tapped once already by the Madison Park Department. This would not eliminate the local newspaper as a possibility, but it might limit the amount of time and money they would be willing to donate. As a suggestion, perhaps another Dane County business (e.g. a bank or insurance company) could be persuaded to pay for the production costs of the catalog if the newspaper would distribute them. The catalog would include mention of those sponsoring the catalog. Another suggestion would be to print the catalog on the back of a map or some other useful publication that could be distributed as a "gift" from participating businesses.

The catalog's main purpose would be to make the business community and the general public aware of the county park needs. An alternative to assuming which private sector involvement techniques would be successful, would be to suggest all of the ways that the public could contribute. Most of the involvement techniques mentioned earlier could be built into a catalog as suggestions to the public of the many ways that they could support the park system in Dane County. The park foundation might also want to include a membership program and solicit membership (dues) in the catalog.

The major functions of the catalog would be to encourage gifts, bequests, and endowments, as well as voluntary help. The solicitation of volunteer help would have to be carefully structured. To minimize the involvement of the park staff, and in order to increase the likelihood of success, volunteer programs should be centered around individual projects of interest to the volunteers. This point brings out a second recommendation: The formation of local Resource Councils could be encouraged in a gifts catalog. If an interest was expressed, resource councils could be set up at the local level to support individual parks or projects.

Local resource councils could appeal to those people with a specific interest in one park and yet eliminate the need to create individual foundations for each park project. (e.g. The Kohlmann family has expressed an interest in establishing a foundation to support the Kohlmann house restoration at Indian Lake Park. One foundation with several local resource councils could localize or give individuality to special projects or parks. Resource councils set up at the local level could organize volunteer programs and assist the park commission and foundation in numerous ways (see Appendix H-2 for the more detailed functions that can be performed by a resource council)).

After the initial release of a gift catalog, the foundation and resource councils could begin considering some of the other alternative financing mechanisms that could not be included in the catalog. The foundation might want to do an inventory of corporations, industries, businesses, clubs, churches, schools, or other groups such as 4-H clubs in close proximity to the county's parks. These are all resources that could be tapped before or after the release of a catalog for support of the parks.

After the release of a gifts catalog, the foundation would be primarily interested in managing the incoming donations, co-ordinating local resource councils, and searching out alternative financing mechanisms. Funds generated by the foundation would be used toward their designated purpose or kept in a general fund and used to meet the goals of the parks short and long range program (for an example of the ways that the alternatives could be applied to a specific park project see Appendix H-3).

The success of any such program would depend entirely upon the amount of commitment given to the program by the Dane County Park Commission and involved citizens. The implementation of any private sector approach or program would require some commitment of staff time, but as pointed out, the addition of a foundation and local resource councils could absorb most of those time commitments once established. A well structured private sector approach is quite capable of supplementing the dwindling public funds used for acquiring and developing park lands.

APPENDIX A
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTY

An examination of the natural resource base of Dane County provides a basic setting for park and open space planning. The identification of major physical features that could have a potential for park location is essential. Also, the identification of features that may have limitation for park development is equally important. Finally, a knowledge of the natural setting provides direction in designating resource areas to be protected.

The Natural Setting*

Dane County encompasses about 1,230 square miles in the south central part of Wisconsin. It is an area of geographic contrasts. The eastern part of the county is a slightly rolling plain of low hills interspersed with wetlands drained by sluggish streams or man-made ditches. The western part of the county has steep valleys and ridges drained by fast-flowing spring-fed streams. In the center of the county is the Yahara River with its large scenic lakes and adjacent marshes. These geographical differences may be explained by the county's geological history.

The bedrock which serves as Dane County's foundation is many layers of sandstone and limestone that were formed from sediments deposited by an ancient sea 430 to 600 million years ago. Under these layers of sedimentary rock is an even older crystalline rock, mostly rhyolite, granite and basalt. The crystalline rock allows little water penetration and forms a floor under the water-bearing sedimentary rocks or aquifers. The lowest layer of sandstone holds a larger amount of ground water and is the most important aquifer. The layers of sandstone and limestone above it are younger, usually less permeable and less water saturated. The ancient sea which deposited the sedimentary rocks disappeared years ago when geological forces raised the land in Wisconsin above sea level.

A well-developed drainage pattern had been eroded in the sedimentary rock when the climate changed about 70 thousand years ago and glaciers began to form in Canada. At least four glaciers moved down across Wisconsin changing the landscape. The last one reached Dane County from 18,000 to 20,000 years ago.

*Material on the natural setting is extracted from Chapter 1 of the Dane County Water Quality Plan prepared by the DCRPC, 1979.

The western third of Dane County is part of the Driftless Area - an area which was not covered by the last glacier but may have been covered by a much earlier glacier. The forces of wind and water have eroded the bedrock of this area into steep ridges and valleys drained by fast flowing streams, generally without lakes or impoundments. Most of the streams are fed by springs and seeps which flow from water bearing layers of sandstone or dolomite exposed along the hillsides. The hills are covered by an irregular layer of soil formed from the disintegration of the bedrock or blown from the western plains. In many places there is only a thin layer of soil with moderate to moderately slow permeability over fractured dolomite or sandstone.

The large valley of the Wisconsin River has deep alluvial deposits of sand and gravel with some organic material. The soil along the river valley is mostly poorly drained sand with organic inclusions. This area is subject to seasonal high water tables and frequent flooding. Poorly drained silty soils with mineral and organic material are also found in lowlands along some of the smaller streams. The benches and outwash terraces along the streams have well drained silty soils underlain by sand and gravel.

On the eastern edge of the Driftless Area are moraines - small steep hills of debris which was scraped up by the glacier and left behind when it melted. There are two moraines in Dane County: the terminal moraine or Johnstown moraine at the furthest edge of the glaciated area and the recessional or Milton moraine which formed when the glacier stopped retreating and dumped unstratified and unsorted clay, silt and boulders with sand and gravel lenses. In addition, the moraines once included blocks of ice left behind by the glacier. These blocks melted leaving pot or kettle holes, some of which later filled with water to form small ponds, marshes or bogs. The moraines are a drainage divide where the headwaters of many streams of the Yahara, Sugar and Wisconsin drainage systems are located.

East of the moraines, in the center of the county, is the Yahara River Valley. Here glacial deposits (over 350 feet deep in some places) dammed up large preglacial valleys forming a chain of large lakes and wetlands. The formation of peat in these wetlands apparently was rapid and today the peat deposits are extensive and deep - reportedly over 90 feet deep in one spot. In many places, aquifers in the bedrock of adjacent hills provide spring or discharge areas that maintain high water levels in the peat and assist peat formation. The streams of this area are slower flowing than the streams of the Driftless Area and fewer are spring-fed.

Farther east the glacier filled the flatter watersheds of smaller preglacial streams and the resulting lakes and wetlands were much shallower. Between the wetlands in this part of the county are drumlins - long, low, whaleback-shaped parallel hills which formed as the glacier advanced and retreated, flowing over piles of material which it had deposited earlier. In addition to creating drumlins, the glacier deposited a sheet of debris generally 25 to 100 feet deep over most of the landscape when it retreated. The glacial deposits blocked old drainageways creating an extensive system of interconnected wetlands with a poorly defined drainage pattern. Small streams wind slowly through the lowlands. Since the ground water contribution from the glacial deposits is minimal, there are few springs or seeps and stream flow is very dependent on overland runoff. During the summer months the water level in these streams may be very low. The only lakes in this part of the county are small stream impoundments or shallow marshy lakes.

In the moraines, the Yahara River Valley and the drumlin-marsh area, the lowland soils are poorly drained silts with mineral and organic material underlain by alluvial deposits. The adjacent benches and terraces are covered by well-drained silty soils underlain by sand and gravel. On most of the surrounding uplands, moderately permeable, medium-textured soils cover the glacial till.

Vegetation

The vegetation of Dane County has been influenced by topography, drainage and fires. When the early settlers first viewed the glaciated section of Dane County, the predominant prairie was confined to the broad areas of level and rolling land not crossed by major streams or marshes. This was probably because the fires which periodically swept across the midwest encountered few natural barriers and thus eliminated or prevented the invasion of woody plants. The oak openings were composed essentially of white and bur oak and grasses with a few red and black oak. The oak woods were predominantly white and black oak plus aspen, hickory, cherry, white ash, black walnut and basswood. Tamarack found growing next to some oak woods owed their presence and survival to an adjoining marsh where, because of the soil type and poor drainage, the ground remained wet throughout the year and thus stopped the advancement of fires.

The maple-basswood climax forest that is known today was present in the early 1800's on only three small tracts northeast and east of the Madison chain of lakes. They were protected on the southwest (the side of the prevailing winds) by bodies of water broad enough to extinguish the flying embers of the periodic fires. The maple and basswood, therefore, had a chance of asserting total dominance with their superior shade tolerance and heavy canopy that prevents further regeneration of other species.

The vegetation of the driftless area conforms very closely with its topography. The steep hillsides and narrow ridges, protected from fire, were oak savannah-land occupied by grasses, shrubs and few tall trees of a single species, as in this case, the oak. The broad windswept uplands were prairie and the bottom lands were either prairie or marsh. Essentially all of the remaining forest in Dane County is in scattered woodlots. According to the most recent Agricultural Summary (1968) there are approximately 74,300 acres of woodland (9.75% of the total county area) with oak, elm and aspen the predominant species.

Climate

Dane county's climate is typical of interior North America. The annual temperature range is large and short period temperature changes are frequent. Winters tend to be long, cold and snowy while summers are warm and occasionally humid. Spring and fall are sometimes short. The mean annual temperature in Dane County is about 45 degrees F. January is the coldest month averaging about 17 degrees F, while July is the warmest averaging about 70 degrees F. Typically, 20 days per year have temperatures of 0 degrees F or less.

Average annual precipitation is about 31 inches. About 59% of this precipitation falls during the five summer months from May through September. June is the wettest month with over 4 inches of precipitation on the average and February is the driest with about 1 inch. Half an inch or more of precipitation falls on 21 days in an average year. Severe storms often occur from late fall through mid-spring. Snowfall averages 40 inches per year and ranges from a low of about 13 inches to a high of 67 inches.

The Social and Economic Setting*

Dane County is the second most populous county in Wisconsin. At the beginning of 1979 approximately 323,499 people lived in the county. Of these, 173,051 (53%) lived in Madison, 82,091 (25%) lived in smaller cities and villages, and 68,357 (21%) lived in unincorporated areas.

Nearly 80% of the county's work force hold jobs in government trade or service industries. These jobs are less subject to fluctuations in the economy than manufacturing or construction jobs; therefore, the county's unemployment rate is consistently below state and national averages.

*From Chapter 1, Dane County Water Quality Plan, DCRPC, 1979.

Manufacturing is less important in Dane County than in the state as a whole, providing only 12% of the jobs in the county as compared to 28% statewide. A variety of products are manufactured in Dane County including packaged meat, surgical instruments, dairy equipment, batteries, rubber hose, drapery and curtain rods, grey iron castings and plastic parts.

Agriculture provides only 3% of the jobs in Dane County but, like manufacturing, it is a vital part of the economy. In 1975, Dane County led the state in farm income with \$124 million in cash receipts for farm commodities. The county ranked first in cash receipts for field crops and second in receipts for dairy products and for meat animals. The major crop grown in Dane County is corn for grain. Other important crops are hay, oats, peas and sweet corn for processing, tobacco and wheat. In most of the county 50 to 75% of the cropland is devoted to corn, but in the hillier western part of the county dairy farming is more important and hay and rotation pasture predominate.

Population Trends and Projections*

Dane County's population has grown rapidly in recent years. During the 1960's the county was the fastest growing metropolitan area in the northeastern quarter of the country. The county's population grew about 31% between 1960 and 1970, but the rate of growth has slowed in the 1970's. Between 1970 and 1980, the county's population has increased 11.5%.

Population growth in Dane County seems to be closely related to employment trends. The rapid growth rate which occurred during the 1960's can be attributed primarily to expansion in the state government and university and in the private businesses which serve these agencies and their employees. Both the state government and university now have policies to limit their expansion. From 1970 through 1976, employment in government agencies, including the university, increased only 13.3% as compared to almost 80% between 1960 and 1970. Employment in wholesale and retail trade and in service industries (other than government) has continued to grow at rates comparable to those of the 1960's, but employment in all other fields is decreasing or is growing at a slower pace.

Consequently, the Dane County Regional Planning Commission's forecasts of future population and employment are based on slower growth rates than experienced in the past. By the

*From the Dane County Water Quality Plan, DCRPC, 1979.

POPULATION CHANGE IN
DANE COUNTY: 1970-1980

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>FINAL CENSUS</u>		<u>CHANGE</u>	
	<u>4/1/70</u>	<u>4/1/80</u>	<u>NUMERIC</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Albion town	1,926	1,918	8	-0.4
Belleville village (pt.)	972	1,203	231	23.8
Berry town	896	1,116	220	24.6
Black Earth town	379	406	27	7.1
Black Earth village	1,114	1,145	31	2.8
Blooming Grove town	1,608	1,965	357	22.2
Blue Mounds town	675	637	-38	-5.6
Blue Mounds village	261	387	126	48.3
Bristol town	1,491	1,723	232	15.6
Brooklyn village (pt.)	217	250	33	15.2
Burke town	1,742	2,967	1,225	70.3
Cambridge village (pt.)	672	785	113	16.8
Christiana town	1,261	1,209	-52	-4.1
Cottage Grove town	1,818	2,952	1,134	62.4
Cottage Grove village	478	888	410	85.8
Cross Plains town	995	1,003	8	0.8
Cross Plains village	1,478	2,156	678	45.9
Dane town	894	945	51	5.7
Dane village	486	518	32	6.6
Deerfield town	855	1,111	256	29.9
Deerfield village	1,067	1,466	399	37.4
DeForest village	1,911	3,367	1,456	76.2
Dunkirk town	2,139	2,098	-41	-1.9
Dunn town	3,391	4,966	1,575	46.4
Fitchburg town	4,704	11,973	7,269	154.5
McFarland village	2,386	3,783	397	16.6
Madison city	171,809	170,616	-1,193	-0.7
Madison town	5,746	6,162	416	7.2
Maple Bluff village	1,974	1,351	-623	-31.6
Marshall village	1,043	2,363	1,320	126.6
Mazomanie town	789	1,007	218	27.6
Mazomanie village	1,217	1,248	31	2.5
Medina town	961	1,019	58	6.0
Middleton city	8,246	11,779	3,533	42.8
Middleton town	2,028	2,667	639	31.5
Monona city	10,420	8,809	-1,611	-15.5
Montrose town	962	1,024	62	6.4
Mount Horeb village	2,402	3,251	849	35.3
Oregon town	1,115	1,798	683	61.2
Oregon village	2,553	3,876	1,323	51.8
Perry town	664	632	-32	-4.8
Pleasant Springs town	2,057	2,529	472	22.9
Primrose town	664	654	-10	-1.5
Rockdale village	172	200	28	16.3
Roxbury town	1,427	1,491	64	4.5
Rutland town	1,197	1,393	196	16.4
Shorewood Hills village	2,206	1,837	-369	-16.7
Springdale town	1,132	1,279	147	13.0
Springfield town	1,947	2,379	432	22.2
Stoughton city	6,096	7,589	1,493	24.5
Sun Prairie city	9,935	12,931	2,996	30.2
Sun Prairie town	1,490	1,990	500	33.6
Vermont town	673	634	-39	5.6
Verona city	2,334	3,336	1,002	42.9
Verona town	2,235	2,259	24	1.1
Vienna town	1,177	1,365	188	16.0
Waunakee village	2,181	3,866	1,685	77.2
Westport town	2,411	2,748	337	14.0
Windsor town	2,415	3,812	1,397	57.3
York town	778	714	-64	-8.2
Dane County	290,272	323,545	33,273	11.5

year 2000, employment is expected to grow almost 50% and the population is expected to grow 27% to 405,862 people.* The rate of increase in employment is greater than the rate of increase in population because a larger percentage of women and young and elderly people are expected to seek employment.

As the population and employment data indicate, Dane County is a rapidly urbanizing area. In 1970 about 11% of the county was developed for residential, manufacturing, commercial, service, transportation, utility or recreational uses. About 73% was still in cropland or pasture, 9% was wooded and 4% was in other rural uses such as ditches, gravel or borrow pits or vacant land. The remaining 3% was covered by the waters of lakes or large streams.

The process of urbanizing has moved outward from the City of Madison to surrounding cities, villages and towns. During the 1960's Madison's population grew 35.6%, but since that time its population has been stabilizing. Between 1970 and 1980, Madison lost over 1,100 people. Similarly, the neighboring villages of Maple Bluff and Shorewood Hills and the City of Monona lost population. The fastest growing areas since 1970 have been the Town of Fitchburg with a 155% increase and the Villages of Marshall and Cottage Grove with increases of 127% and 85% respectively. The Villages of Waunakee, Cross Plains, Oregon and DeForest have also experienced substantial increases of 45 to 77%.

These population trends do not mean that residential construction has ceased in Madison. Between 1970 and 1980, while population decreased by more than 1,100, more than 28,000 dwelling units were constructed in the City. The reason behind this apparent paradox is that average household size has been decreasing as the children of the baby boom leave home and the birthrate remains low. This decrease in household size has occurred throughout the county. Between 1970 and 1980, Dane County's population grew only 11.5% while the number of dwelling units grew 43%. If this trend continues, future population increases will fill more houses and apartments and require more land than the same size increase in the 1960's did. Thus, the pressure to convert land to urban uses may not subside even though the rate of population growth has decreased.

The type and location of housing which people choose is changing. Multi-family housing in Dane County has increased from 26.4% of the total dwelling units in 1965 to 47.1% in 1980. Meanwhile the percentage of housing located in unincorporated areas has risen from 15.4% in 1965 to 19.51% in 1980. Surprisingly, many of these dwelling units are built in sewered areas. About 12% of the housing units constructed in 1980 were unsewered as compared to 17.4% in 1970. If these trends continue, more people will be living in apartments and in sewered subdivisions outside of urban areas.

*Note: this revised county population projection is considerably lower than the previous projection of 500,000 for 1990.

The pressures of urbanization and changes in the farm market have affected the use of agricultural land in Dane County. Higher taxes on land combined with the greater profits to be reaped from raising corn or beef cattle rather than dairying have encouraged farmers to devote more land to corn and less to oats, hay and pasture. Land which was once platted with oats or hay is now planted with corn. Pasture land has been converted to oats or hay. The number of dairy herds has decreased and many beef cattle are now raised in confined feeding operations.

Summary

Dane County is a very productive agricultural area. It is also the second most populous county in Wisconsin and the location of the state capitol and the main campus of the state university.

Two-thirds of the county was glaciated and consequently is a rolling plain of glacial drift with low hills, many wetlands and sluggish streams. The Yahara River Valley marks a deep ancient river valley which was blocked by glacial drift forming the Madison chain of lakes and extensive adjacent wetlands. The western one-third of the county may have been affected by a very early glacier but appears to many ways to be unglaciated. Here there are steep ridges and valleys cut by fast-flowing spring-fed streams with no natural impoundments.

Land use varies from one part of the county to another. In the hillier western part, where a shallow layer of soil covers the bedrock in many places, dairy farming is more important and over half the cropland is in hay or rotation pasture. In the eastern part, where the land is flatter and the soil is a deeper layer of silty loams over glacial drift, more than half of the cropland is devoted to corn, and livestock fattening operations are common. In the center of the county, around the largest lakes, is the Madison metropolitan area. Over 60% of the people in the county live in Madison or the adjoining cities and villages.

Trade and service industries, including government, employ nearly 80% of the county's work force. As these sectors of the county's economy expanded rapidly in the past, the population also grew rapidly - over 30% in the 1960's. Future population growth is expected to be slower because of a lower birthrate and policies of limited expansion adopted by the university and state governments. Despite this decrease in the rate of population growth, the demand for land for urban uses may not diminish. Average household size has been decreasing throughout Dane County; therefore, residential construction is proceeding at over 3 times the rate of population growth. Many of these dwelling units are being constructed outside of existing cities and villages in unsewered areas.

The pressures of higher taxes due to land demand for urban expansion, plus changes in the farm market, are pushing farmers to devote more land to cash crops (especially corn) and less to hay, oats and pasture. Dairy herds are decreasing and more beef cattle are being raised in confined feeding operations.

These trends in urbanization and agriculture indicate a significant increase in the potential for water pollution in Dane County from highly erosive corn fields and construction sites, from overloaded sewage treatment plants and concentrations of septic tanks, and from runoff from city streets and farmers' barnyards.

Water Resources

Of Dane County's 789,100 acres, 22,651 acres or 2.87% of the area are under water. This includes 28 fish and 42 duck (small and marshy) lakes and 435.4 miles of streams and rivers. In addition, there are 14 miles of the Wisconsin River forming the northwest boundary of the county. These are shown by name and location on the Map "Water Resources" on the following page. A summary description of the lakes and streams is given on Tables 1 and 2.

In 1938 the Wisconsin Land Economic Inventory showed 67,277 acres of wetland and by the 1955-60 period, one-third of this, most of it in the eastern half of the county, had been drained. Although the precise and ultimate effect of such a large and drastic change in the County's physiography is not known, it is clear and imperative that the remaining wetland resources be preserved.

Wetlands are important for the survival of fish as well as game resources. Pike seek out the flooded lands for spring spawning. Wildlife use the marshes not only for feeding and reproduction, but also for nesting and winter cover protection. Also, marshes help maintain water quality of downstream lakes by reducing the velocity of water flowing through and thus causing the settling of silt that would otherwise flow into the lakes. In addition, wetlands have the ability to act like sponges during times of heavy rain, allowing the water to percolate down and recharge and stabilize the ground water reservoir. In addition, the many living organisms present in the wetlands have the ability to retain a great deal of the excess nitrogen and prevent it from further enriching the lakes. An extensive study of the Wetlands of Dane County was completed in 1974.* The study classified all the wetlands in the County by type and condition utilizing data gathered in the field. The study included numerous management proposals for the remaining wetlands.

*Wetlands of Dane County Wisconsin, 1974, Bedford, Zim's.

DANE COUNTY LAKES*

Lake	Surface Area	Maximum Depth	Public Access	Location in County	Species of Fish						
					Muskie	N. Pike	Walleye	Bass	Panfish	Trout	Cisco
Barney Lake	31	6		SC					X		
Bass Lake	91	8	W	S					X	X	
Belleville Millpond	112	7	BR	SC			X	X	X		
Brandenburg Lake (Katrine)	43	6	BR	NW			X	X	X		
Cherokee Marsh	379	23	T	NC		X	X	X	X		
Crystal Lake	571	9		NW		X		X	X		
Fish Lake	252	62	BR	NW		X		X	X		
Goose Lake	133	12	W	E				X			
Goose Pond	17	10	T	SC					X		
Harriet Lake	33	12		SC					X		
Hook Lake	125	4	W	SC					X		
Indian Lake	66	6	T	NW				X	X		
Kegonsa Lake	2,716	31	BR	SE		X	X	X	X		
Krutchens Pond	80	4		NW					X		
Marshall Millpond	194	5	BR	NE		X		X	X		
Marx Pond	61	5		NW		X		X	X		
Mendota Lake	9,730	82	BR	C	X	X	X	X	X		
Monona Lake	3,335	64	BR	C	X	X	X	X	X		
Morse Pond	10	6		WC					X		
Mud Lake	34	8	BR	EC					X	X	
Mud Lake, Lower	195	15	W	SE		X	X	X	X		
Mud Lake, Upper	265	8	T	C		X	X	X	X		
Raemisch Pond	4	15	T	WC					X	X	
Rice Lake	170	8		SE					X		
Rockdale Millpond	104	5	BR	SE		X		X	X		
Salmo Pond	1	20	T	WC				X	X		
Stewart Lake	7	13	T	WC				X	X		
Stoughton Millpond	82	5	BR	SE		X	X	X	X		
Sweet Lake	12	4		SE					X		
Token Creek Millpond	23	6	T	NC		X		X	X		
Turtle Lake	15	4		SE					X		
Verona Gravel Pit No. 12	8	20	T	SC					X	X	
Waubesa Lake	2,113	34	BR	C		X	X	X	X		
Windsor Lake	9	6		NC					X		
Wingra Lake	345	21	BR	C		X	X	X	X		

*Source: Wisconsin Lakes, Department of Natural Resources, Pub. 7-3600(78).

TABLE 2

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF STREAMS IN DANE COUNTY

Name	Town	Sec.	Drainage Area (Sq.Miles)	Surface Area (Acres)	Length (miles)	Avg. Width (feet)	Gradient (ft./mile)
1. Anthony Branch*	Rutland	16	6	1.6	2.2	6	25.6
2. Badfish Creek	Rutland	36	78	34.8	14.5	20	4.1
3. Badger Mill Creek	Verona	28	34	4.8	4.0	11	10.7
4. Big Spring Creek*	Blue Mounds	8	8	4.1	6.8	5	26.5
5. Black Earth Creek*	Black Earth	18	106	50.9	21.0	20	6.9
6. Bohn Creek (Blue Mounds)	Blue Mounds	9	43	20.1	16.6	10	24.7
7. Door Creek	Burke	36	30	12.3	12.7	8	2.4
8. Dunlap Creek*	Mazomanie	33	14	6.8	9.4	6	25.2
9. Elvers Creek*	Blue Mounds	11	6	5.2	7.2	6	21.0
10. Flynn Creek*	Montrose	18	5	1.7	3.5	4	21.8
11. Frogpond Creek*	Rutland	36	4	1.4	2.5	5	11.0
12. Garfoot Creek*	Cross Plains	5	6	2.8	3.8	6	32.0
13. German Valley Creek*	Blue Mounds	10	10	3.6	5.0	6	36.0
14. Halfway Prairie Creek	Black Earth	16	30	6.6	9.0	8	15.7
15. Henry Creek	Montrose	12	2	0.7	0.9	6	27.8
16. Keenans Creek	Dunn	10	5	2.1	4.4	4	25.0
17. Koshkonong Creek	Albion	12	138	45.8	31.8	12	3.8
18. Leuten Creek	Pleasant	11	10	2.2	3.1	7	9.7
Little Door Creek	Cottage Grove	32	8	2.8	3.8	6	11.8
Marsh Creek	Black Earth	4	4	1.9	4.0	4	5.0
20. Maunesha (Waterloo Creek)	Medina	12	88	93.1	24.0	32	5.8
21. Milum Creek	Montrose	20	2	0.7	2.0	3	15.0
22. Mt. Vernon Creek (Deer)*	Primrose	13	17	13.1	9.0	12	18.5
23. Mud Creek	Pleasant Springs	24	22	5.5	7.6	6	
24. Mud Creek	York	16	6	3.0	5.0	5	5.0
25. Nine Springs Creek	Blooming Grove	29	10	5.9	6.1	8	3.3
26. Pheasant Branch (Picture Rock Branch)	Middleton	1	22	4.5	7.5	5	19.6
27. Fryes Feeder*	Springdale	33	5	2.5	3.4	6	38.10
28. Pleasant Valley Branch*	Perry	30	49	7.7	9.1	7	27.0
29. Primrose Branch	Primrose	14	10	1.0	2.1	4	19.4
30. Roxbury Creek	Mazomanie	23	14	6.0	5.0	10	26.0
31. Saunders Creek	Christiana	20	38	11.1	10.2	9	5.1
32. Schalpback Creek*	Blue Mounds	12	5	2.0	4.1	4	24.10
33. Schumacher Creek	Medina	20	11	2.9	4.0	6	5.0
34. Six Mile Creek	Westport	28	43	12.9	8.9	12	7.2
35. Spring (Dorn Creek)*	Westport	28	13	3.6	6.0	5	21.6
36. Spring (Lodi Creek)*	Dane	4	23	4.4	4.0	9	41.3
37. Spring Creek	Deerfield	4	6	2.3	3.1	6	5.0
38. Starkweather Creek	Blooming Grove	8	22	7.8	4.0	16	5.0
39. Story Creek*	Montrose	36	27	1.6	2.6	5	9.6
40. Stransky Creek	Medina	4	3	3.1	2.8	9	16.1
41. Sugar River*	Vermont	36	200	65.3	24.5	22	4.1
42. Swan Creek	Dunn	7	7	2.4	2.8	7	16.1
43. Syftestad* (Daleyvill Branch)	Perry	9	6	1.9	4.0	4	28.2
44. Token Creek*	Burke	7	22	16.9	8.7	16	8.7
Tyvan School Branch	Perry	28	7	3.1	4.2	6	45.2
45. Vermont Creek*	Black Earth	26	20	11.6	12.0	8	19.2
46. Wendt Creek	Berry	16	10	3.6	6.0	5	23.3
47. West Branch - Sugar River	Blue Mounds	11	67	38.8	20.0	16	13.6
48. Wingra (Murphy Creek)	Madison	24	2	12.1	2.5	40	2.0
49. "Wisconsin River"	Mazomanie	225	1,358	14.0	800		1.4
50. Yahara River	Dunkirk	35	473	126.1	40.0	26	3.6

*trout present

Totals (Excluding Wisconsin River) - 688.7 Acres - 421.4 Miles

Totals (Including Wisconsin River) - 2,046.7 Acres - 435.4 Miles

Source: Surface Water Resources of Dane County, Wisconsin Conservation Dept. 1961

APPENDIX B
SUMMARIES OF LOCAL PLANS

APPENDIX C

SYNOPSIS OF TOWNS, VILLAGES AND CITIES PLANS

Page 1 of 9

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
-TOWNS-			
Cottage Grove		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 acres for neighborhood parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop smaller neighborhood parks - Work with village to develop bike trail & ski trail - Further development on new or existing parks between 1980-84 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 need playground equipment 7 need ball fields 4 need grading & seeding 2 need to acquire park land 1 needs ice rink
Madison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt sub-division ordinance requiring 8% land dedication for parks and open spaces by residential land developers or a \$200 fee in lieu thereof for each plotted lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of joint venture with U.W. arboretum or city to develop community facility through land contributions - Purchase land to provide play field facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further development on new or existing parks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 need landscaping 4 need playground equipment 3 need to develop picnic areas 3 need signs posted 2 need shelter house 2 need toilet facilities 2 need basketball slabs 2 need water fountains 2 tennis courts 2 need ball fields - A winter sports area should be developed
Middleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of town recreational areas particularly neighborhood facilities - Dedication of 8% park land by developers should be enforced or \$100 fee payed in lieu thereof - Encourage preservation of open spaces greenways and conservancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 - 40 acres for new town recreation center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop existing dedicated but undeveloped park land into neighborhood playgrounds - Develop central town park & town hall - Develop bike trails which would connect major facilities within area

2

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Oregon	- Improvements made to existing parks or development of new parks should include features to help handicapped	- Acquire land for town wide facility - Better distribution of park land	- Development of neighborhood parks
Vienna			- Develop 2 recreational facilities with playground equipment - Provide playground equipment in existing park
Westport		- 10-15 acres for town park - 1/2A-1 to 2 acres for neighborhood playground - Acquire land for bike trail	- Development of 3 neighborhood facilities with playground equipment - Development of 1 community park with 1 ball diamond & 4 lighted tennis courts. Park should contain shelter house - Development of bike trail which would link community
-VILLAGES-			
Black Earth		- Acquire land for community playfield - Acquire land for neighborhood playground - Acquire land for community play lot	- Develop pedestrian/bike path which would link village parks - Develop community playfield & playlot - Make improvements to community playfield (develop softball field, spectator seats, picnic shelter, play area for small lads, landscape and expand parking) - Make improvements on neighborhood playground (lighted area for ice skating, landscape, install toilets and drinking fountains)

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Blue Mounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements to or development of parks should include features to help the handicapped - Provide facilities for "lifetime" recreational activities - Encourage cluster development to increase open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5-10 acres for playfield and community activity center - $\frac{1}{2}$ acre for playlot - Acquire land for eastside neighborhood park - Acquire land for off-road bicycle/hiking trail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of playfield & community activity center - Development of bicycle/hiking trails
Cottage Grove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements to or development of parks should include features to help the handicapped - Provide facilities with "lifetime" recreational activities - Accept 8% land dedication from developers or fee for in lieu thereof - Encourage cluster development in residential areas to increase open space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire land for neighborhood facility - 2-10 acres should be acquired in developing & developable neighborhood areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of neighborhood facility which serves both as a park & playground with passive and/or active recreational opportunities - Eventually at least one neighborhood facility be provided in each of the 4 sections of the village. Each facility should have playground opportunities for younger children - Improve Firemans Park by providing playground equipment - Development of bike trail
Cross Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assure future residential developers contribute to village recreational supply either through land contributions or fee in lieu thereof - Acquire and conserve open lands - Promote and preserve local sites of historical and/or cultural interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase lot for park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of pedestrian/bicycle routes which link village recreational areas - Development of tennis courts, ice rink, picnic areas, signs, continue landscaping
Dane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8% land dedication by developers or pay fee in lieu thereof - Encourage cluster development to increase open space acreage - Design or refurbish park with handicapped in mind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 acres for community conservation area and park - Acquire land for neighborhood facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of community park which would include playlot, provide parking and encourage passive recreation - Development of larger neighborhood park and playground

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Dane (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide facilities for "lifetime" recreational facilities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of ballfield and retop drive and parking lot
Deerfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land dedication by developers in residential area - Create park and recreation administration position 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sledding, tobogganing and ski area should be acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of swimming pool - Construction of lighted ball fields as well as more ball parks - Development of skating rink and basketball court
DeForest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More "lifetime" recreational activities - New residential areas should include dedication of land or fees in lieu of land for park purposes - Safe child pedestrian access to parks and school playground facilities (i.e., sidewalks or bike trails) - More emphasis on aesthetic function of parks - Hire park designed to develop individual site improvement plans and recommend equipment and material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1-3 acres for totlots and neighborhood playground - 5 acres to develop ball field and neighborhood playground - Land to develop trail through 30 acre parcel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development for new or existing parks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 need picnic area 3 need totlots 2 need parking lots 2 need playground equipment 2 need to develop neighborhood playground 2 need landscaping 1 development of trail 1 needs bridge construction 1 needs tennis courts 1 needs signs posted 1 needs skating rink - Development of playfields is also needed
Marshall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict enforcement of dedication of suitable park land by developers - Encourage preservation of open space greenway, shorelands, wetlands, woodlands and scenic areas - Improvement to or development of parks should include features to help handicapped - Concentrate on "lifetime" recreational activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 acres for neighborhood facility - Acquire & preserve shoreland, drainage areas and wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of playground - Create tennis courts - Development of passive recreational areas/equipment in Firemans Park - 2 parks need playground equipment

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS										
Mazomanie		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easement of 10 ft. from property owners for parkway - Acquire additional land for 2 neighborhood parks - Acquire 50 acres for 9 hole golf course or 120 acres for 18 hole 	<p><u>New Park Development</u></p> <table> <tbody> <tr><td>Ball fields</td><td>Restrooms</td></tr> <tr><td>Picnic Areas</td><td>Grills</td></tr> <tr><td>Totlots</td><td>Outdoor amphitheatre</td></tr> <tr><td>Playground Areas</td><td>Parking lots</td></tr> <tr><td>Landscaping</td><td>Drinking fountains</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Existing Park Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 need increased parking areas 2 need picnic areas 2 need benches 1 needs hockey rink 1 needs tennis courts/practice boards 1 needs nature trails 1 needs totlot playground equipment 1 needs to be landscaped <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of trails for off road vehicles 	Ball fields	Restrooms	Picnic Areas	Grills	Totlots	Outdoor amphitheatre	Playground Areas	Parking lots	Landscaping	Drinking fountains
Ball fields	Restrooms												
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Playground Areas	Parking lots												
Landscaping	Drinking fountains												
Mt. Horeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dedication of land by developers or \$100 fee in lieu of land - Concentrate on "lifetime" recreational facilities - Improvements to or development of parks should include features to help the handicapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire land to enlarge 2 existing parks - Acquire land to develop neighborhood facilities in 3 areas - Acquire land for tennis courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3-5 acre neighborhood playground with play lot - 5-6 acre playground and play area including ball diamond and skating rink - 4 acre park and playground facility - 2.8 acre neighborhood playground and play lot - 13.3 acre community park with play-fields - 4 tennis courts with backboards 										

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Mt. Horeb (Continued)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of local bike trail which would connect major facilities, parks, and neighborhoods - Create winter recreational facilities
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements to or development of parks should include features to help the handicapped - Provide facilities with "lifetime" recreational activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire land for neighborhood facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of new central park including playfields, open spaces, large and small picnic areas, shelter, rinks and service roads - Further improve and development of neighborhood parks - Development of on and off street bicycle paths <p><u>New Park Development</u></p>
Waunakee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan for handicapped in refurbishing or developing parks - Support "lifetime" recreational activities - Dedication of land by developers or fee in lieu of (\$30 for multi-family, \$50 for single family) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 acres for neighborhood playground - 3 acres for playground facility 	<p><u>Existing Park Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 need playground equipment 2 need picnicing facilities 2 need landscaping 1 needs paved road 1 needs parking facilities 1 needs baseball diamond 1 needs to have erosion stopped 1 needs lighting

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
-4TH CLASS- CITIES			
Middleton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop presently owned facilities - Land for neighborhood parks should be programmed for acquisition and supplemented by dedication - A high priority for acquisition should be placed on open space land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 350 acres for Pheasant Branch Creek Nature Preserve - Acquisition of land for parks 	<p><u>Existing Park Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 need shelter house 2 need playground and recreational equipment 1 needs ball diamond 1 needs parking lot 1 needs tennis courts - Development of neighborhood parks <p><u>Existing Park Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect lagoon against erosion - Develop trails for snow mobiling and skiing - Upgrade and/or create hockey facilities

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS
Stoughton		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 acres added to landfill site for community park - 10 acres for neighborhood park - 18 acres for 9 proposed playgrounds - Acquisition of additional parcels of land along Yahara Shoreland 	<p><u>Existing Park Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 need toilets 4 need ice skating rinks 4 need playground equipment 3 need shelter house 3 need hard surface play area 2 need picnic tables 2 need basketball courts 2 need drinking fountains 2 need totlots 1 needs lighting 1 needs playfields 1 needs to develop trails 1 needs to develop volleyball courts 1 needs to develop tennis courts
Sun Prairie		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15-20 acres for community park - Purchase conservancy property - Purchase wooded wayside to develop neighborhood park - Purchase land for parkland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coincide construction of new swimming pool - Further development on existing city wide park to include parking, ball fields, tennis courts, restrooms and playground equipment - Bike path to be constructed - Ski trail should be developed
Verona		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minimum of 6 acres needed to develop community park 	<p><u>Existing Park Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 need benches 3 need playground equipment 3 need landscaping

6

	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	ACQUISITION RECOMMENDATIONS	DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS																												
Verona (Continued)			<p>2 need picnic tables 2 need to develop trails 2 need signs posted 2 need tennis courts 1 needs enlarged basketball court 1 needs dredging 1 needs ball field</p>																												
City of Madison		<p>10-Year Acreage Requirements Per Standards Adjusted to Consider Mitigating Factors</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Facility</th> <th>Land Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sub-neighborhood Parks</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> a. 17 new parks</td> <td>50 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td> b. Expansion of existing undersized parks</td> <td>66 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neighborhood Parks</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> a. 14 new parks</td> <td>142 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td> b. Expansion of existing undersized parks</td> <td>12 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-community Parks</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> a. no new parks</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td> b. Expansion of existing undersized parks</td> <td>250 acres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Golf Courses</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> a. One new course</td> <td><u>150 acres</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><hr/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>670 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Facility	Land Total	Sub-neighborhood Parks		a. 17 new parks	50 acres	b. Expansion of existing undersized parks	66 acres	Neighborhood Parks		a. 14 new parks	142 acres	b. Expansion of existing undersized parks	12 acres	Sub-community Parks		a. no new parks	--	b. Expansion of existing undersized parks	250 acres	Golf Courses		a. One new course	<u>150 acres</u>		<hr/>	Total	670 acres	<p>Of the total 108 parks in Madison's inventory for which standards exist, 37 are not fully developed. During the period 1976 to 1980, the Park Commission will place high priority on improving these parks.</p>
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APPENDIX C
INVENTORY OF EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Inventory of Existing Parks and Open Spaces

	Dev. Parks	Undev. Parks	Total Acres Parks	Natural Areas	Total Acres NA
<u>Towns</u>					
Albion	1	0	7	0	0
Berry	0	0	0	0	0
Black Earth	0	0	0	0	0
Blooming Grove	1	0	1	0	0
Blue Mounds	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	0	2	3	0	0
Burke	0	9	34.4	0	0
Christiana	0	0	0	0	0
Cottage Grove	0	8	21	0	0
Cross Plains	0	0	0	0	0
Dane	0	0	0	0	0
Deerfield	0	2	2	0	0
Dunkirk	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn	0	10	28.8	0	0
Fitchburg	10	4	157.4	4	48.2
Madison	4	0	12.3	1	5.4
Mazomanie	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	0	0	0	0	0
Middleton	1	7	18.5	0	0
Montrose	1	1	2.5	2	15
Oregon	0	1	2	5	35.7
Perry	0	0	0	0	0
Pleasant Springs	5	1	16	0	0
Primrose	0	0	0	0	0
Roxbury	0	0	0	0	0
Rutland	0	1	2	0	0
Springdale	1	0	2	0	0
Springfield	0	0	0	1	5
Sun Prairie	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Verona	0	0	0	0	0
Vienna	1	1	5	0	0
Westport	2	2	8.5	0	0
Windsor	5	3	15	1	2
York	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal - Towns	32	52	338.4	14	111.3
<u>Villages</u>					
Belleville	3	1	13	1	15
Black Earth	1	0	1.2	0	0
Blue Mounds	1	0	.6	0	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0
Cambridge	2	1	2.5	1	3.0
Cottage Grove	1	2	2	1	2

Inventory of Existing Parks and Open Spaces (continued)

	Dev. Parks	Undev. Parks	Total Acres Parks	Natural Areas	Total Acres NA
<u>Villages (continued)</u>					
Cross Plains	4	1	31.4	0	0
Dane	2	0	12	0	0
Deerfield	2	0	17	0	0
DeForest	3	1	40	2	40
Maple Bluff	2	4	11	0	0
Marshall	1	1	12.1	0	0
Mazomanie	2	2	33	1	8
McFarland	6	5	65.8	3	33.8
Mt. Horeb	4	2	18.8	0	0
Oregon	9	0	82.8	1	48.3
Rockdale	0	0	0	0	0
Shorewood	5	3	5.1	0	0
Waunakee	4	0	38.1	0	0
Subtotal - Villages	52	23	386.6	10	150.1
<u>Cities</u>					
Madison	136	10	1726	10	1278
Middleton	8	1	82.1	4	387.8
Monona	11	13	1140	7	8
Stoughton	10	2	97	0	0
Sun Prairie	18	3	235	0	0
Verona	6	1	32.9	1	5
Subtotal - Cities	189	30	2313	22	1678.8
Grand Total	273	105	3038	46	1940.2

APPENDIX D
NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC AREAS
Dane County

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
<u>Albion Township</u> T5N, R12E (Stoughton Quadrangle)					
1. Marx Prairie	SE 1 N. of road	NA-3	35	Private	South facing hill, thin black soil over limestone, xeric forest, cedar glade, prairie
<u>Berry Township</u> T8N, R7E (Cross Pl. Quadrangle)					
2. Indian Lake Oak Opening and Prairie	NE NW 11	NA-3	4	Private	Dry bluff prairie with open grown oaks
3. Indian Lake	N ½ 11 NW 12	NA-3		County	Glacial pothole, shallow springs
<u>Black Earth Township</u> T8N, R6E (Blue Mounds Quadrangle)					
4. Black Earth Prairie	NE SW 27	NA-1	10	Private	Rich dry mesic prairie between County F and Fensenfeld Rd.
5. Black Earth Road Cut	SW SW 25	GEO-2			A complete section of the Cambrian formation; worms stone fossils
<u>Blooming Grove Township</u> T7N, R10E (Madison Quadrangle)					
6. Upper Mud Lake	29, 5½ 28	NA-2	300	DNR/City	Cattail marsh, aquatics, waterfowl
7. Herritage Heights Woods	10	NA-2	10	City	Oak woods within city limits
<u>Blue Mounds Township</u> T6N, R6E (Blue Mounds and Blanchardville Quadrangle)					
8. Thousand Rocks Point Prairie	NW NW 19		20	T.N.C.	Dry prairie on thin soil over limestone

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
9. Cave of the Mounds	SW 5	GEO-1		Private	Driftless area cave; limestone capped with silica
10. Brigham Park	N 1/4 NW 5	NA-2	30	County	Red oak woods - rich understory
11. Bigler Maple Woods	NE NE 5	NA-2	40	Private	Mesic woods; Jeffersonia diphylla
12. Quisling Property	NW 6	NA-2	40	DNR	Maple woods and stream ravines
<u>Bristol Township</u> T9N, R11E (Sun Prairie and Columbus Quadrangle)					
13. Deansville Fen	SE SE 25 NE 26	NA-1, NA-2	80	Private	Prairie fen with some recent filling
<u>Burke Township</u> T8N, R10E (Madison Quadrangle)					
14. Cherokee Marsh	6,7,8,13,23,24 (T8N,R9E)	NA-2	1,600	DNR/City/County	Deep marsh along Yahara River, calcareous marsh, low prairie, shrub thickets. Includes City of Madison's Cherokee Marsh Interpretive Center
15. Cherokee Sedge Meadow	7,8,17,18	SA	400	City/County/Private	
16. Burke Prairie	27 and 34 along R.R.	NA-3		C.M.ST.P & P, RR.	Deep soil prairie adjacent to oak opening
17. Messerschmidt Woods	NE NE 17	NA-3	10	Private	Oak woods with rich associations of spring flowers
18. Airport Woods	W10A of NW SW 16	NA-3	10	Private	Rich association of spring flowers with oak woods
<u>Christiana Township</u> T6N, 12E (Sun Prairie and Stoughton Quadrangle)					
19. Hanson Prairie	SE NW 15	NA-3	3	Private	Dry to dry mesic, small and needs management. Best dry prairie in Eastern Dane County

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
<u>Cottage Grove Township</u> T7N, R11E(Sun Prairie Quadrangle)					
<u>Cross Plains Township</u> T7N, R7E (Cross Plains Quadrangle)					
20. Camel's Back Hill and Johnstown Terminal Moraine	E $\frac{1}{4}$ 24, W $\frac{1}{4}$ 19 (7N, 8E) SW SW 19	GEO-1		City of Middleton/ Private	Cut through terminal moraine and adjacent sandstone-Limestone Swamp hard wood, forest, springs, open marsh
21. Red Pine Bluff and Hardwoods	NW NW 34	NA-3	30	Private	Sandstone outcrop with red pine, birch red oak
22. Ice Age Reserve-Cross Plains Unit	SW NE 13	GEO-1	40	Private	Edge of driftless and glacial regions preglacial erosional features
23. Festge Springs	NW 11	NA-3		Private	Springs into Black Earth Creek
24. New Observatory Woods	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW 16	SA	53	U.W.	Dry oak woods, dry prairie, state scientific area
<u>Dane Township</u> T9N, R8E (Baraboo and Cross Plains Quadrangle)					
25. Lodi Marsh	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE 5,4	NA-2	250	DNR	Springs, marsh, shrub; Carrand Creek
26. Fellows Woods	SE 9, E $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	NA-1	40	Private	Dry mesic oak woods; best part SE SE 9 and SW SE 16
27. Eden Glen Woods	SW SE NE 12 NE NE 12	NA-1	40	Private	Dry mesic oak woods: North part where oak, elm, basswood, balance red and white oak
28. Hawk Hill Prairie	NW SE 5 SW NE 5	NA-1, NA-2	20	Private	Dry limey prairie with south and north exposures; north portion partially grazed

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
<u>Deerfield Township</u> T7N, R12E (Sun Prairie Quadrangle)					
29. Goose Lake and Bog	NE 11 W $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	NA-1	250	DNR/Private	Lake emergent and submergent vegetation
30. Mud Lake	W $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	NA-1	150	DNR	Red oak forest on drumlin, tamarack swamp, small shallow lake-undeveloped
<u>Dunkirk Township</u> T5N, R11E (Stoughton Quadrangle)					
31 Grass Lake	SW $\frac{1}{2}$ 18	NA-2	70	Private	Deep marsh, habitat for variety of birds
<u>Dunn Township</u> T6N, R10E (Madison and Evansville Quadrangle)					
32. Grass Lake-Northern	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	NA-2	80	Private	Shallow lake marsh
33. Hook Lake	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW 28	NA-1, NA-2	400	Private	Tamarack bog and marsh
34. Mud Lake	E $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 W $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	NA-2	400	Private	Large cattail-sedge marsh with water fowl concentrations
35. Lake Waubesa Wetlands	NE 18 SE 7	SA	500	DNR/Private	Part of an extensive marsh land with springs. State scientific area #114. Additional marsh to north and south
<u>Fitchburg Township</u> T6N, R9E (Madison and Evansville Quadrangle)					
36. Vroman Woods	SW NW 20	NA-3	26	Private	Red oak, cherry hardwoods-for sale 1969

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
37. Dunn's Marsh	SW NW 5	NA-2		Fitchburg	Pond, marsh and very good bird sanctuary
38. Nine Springs Creek <u>Madison Township</u> T7N, R10E(Madison Quadrangle)	N½ NE 10	NA-2	80	DNR	Springs and cold water stream
39. Second Point Woods	NW NE 16 NE 17	NA-2	20	UW	Red Oak Woods
40. Lake Mendota Woods and Indian Mounds	SW 6	NA-3	20	Private	Oak Woods with a good understage, also contains Indian Mounds
41. U. W. Arboretum - Green Prairie & Oak Opening	S of Beltline		70	UW	Sandy soil, prairie, different gradients restored from farmland
CJ	- Curtis Prairie	Adjacent to Beltline North side	60	UW	Silt loam prairie, different gradients, restored from farmland
	- Wingra Fen	SW corner of Lake Wingra	25	UW	Alkaline from limestone seepage
	- Wingra Marsh	SW corner of Lake Wingra	70	UW	Emergent vegetation, sedge meadows
	- Gardner Marsh	SE corner of Lake Wingra	100	UW	Emergent vegetation, sedge meadows
	- Noe Oak Woods	S. of Golf Course	30	UW	Black and white oaks on silt loam, butternut trees
	- Gallstel Woods	S. of Golf Course	35	UW	Oak woods underplanted
	- Wingra Woods	S. of Golf Course	45	UW	Different gradients of oaks, Indian effigy mounds
42. Turville Point <u>Mazomanie Township</u> T9N R6E (Blue Mounds Quadrangle)	E½ 25	NA-3		City	Oak woods, Lake Monona
43. Rieble Prairie	NW NE 24 West of RR	NA-3	6	Private	Moist sand prairie with scattered black oaks, easy access
44. Blums Creek Lowland Forest	SW 13	NA-3	80	DNR	River bottom woods

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
45. Mazomanie Oak Barrens and Sand Prairie	S $\frac{1}{4}$ SE 23 W $\frac{1}{4}$ SW 24	NA-2	40	DNR	Sand prairie and oak barrens; box turtle habitat
46. Shackleford Woods	SE NE 26	NA-3	20	DNR	Oak forest along Wisconsin River
47. Dunlap Hollow Fen and Marsh	N $\frac{1}{4}$ 1	NA-2	200	Private	Cattail and grass sedge marsh with several small springs, beaver dams
48. Mazomanie Bottoms	31-W of dike	SA	150	DNR	Southern wet mesic forest, wet forest heron rookery
49. Mazomanie Prairie	SE $\frac{1}{4}$ 8	NA-2	3	County	
50. Duhr Prairie-Glade	W $\frac{1}{4}$ SE 15	NA-3	15	Private	Dry prairie on bluffs, red cedar
51. Marsh Creek Alders	S $\frac{1}{4}$ 6	NA-2		Private	Older thicket and shrub-carr along creek

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Medina Township
T8N, R12E (Sun Prairie Quadrangle)

52. Marshall Prairie	SE SW 4 NE NW 9 N. of RR S of River	NA-2	12	Private	Low prairie along RR r.o.w.
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Middleton Township

20. Johnstown Terminal Moraine and Camel's Back Hill - Refer to Cross Plains Township

53. Pheasant Branch Creek	Mostly E $\frac{1}{4}$ 1	NA-2	200	City of Middleton/ Private	Swamp hard wood, forest, springs, open marsh
54. Middleton/Black Earth R.R. Prairie	Along R.R. between Black Earth and Middleton				Remnant Prairie vegetation
55. Owen (Kiekhoffer) Woods	NE 24	NA-2	50	City	Dry mesic oak woods on mordinal deposits

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
<u>Montrose Township</u> T5N, R8E (New Glarus Quadrangle)					
56. Saytes Woods	N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE 1	NA-3	35.	Private	Xeric Oak woods, burr, white black and red oak mixture, medium age.
57. Paoli Woods	NW SE 6	NA-3	45	Private	Xeric oak woods some cutting, small sandstone outcrops
58. R.R. Prairie	SE SE 22	NA-3		R.R.	Low prairie
59. Legler Woods	NW NW 4	NA-3	10	Private	Closed oak woods
<u>Oregon Township</u> T5N R9E (Evansville Quadrangle)					
60. Story Creek	NE 31	NA-3	30	DNR	One quarter mile fair trout stream
61. Lake Barney Area	N $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ 34	NA-2	500	Private	Wetlands complex
<u>Perry Township</u> T5N, R6E (New Glarus Quadrangle)					
62. Stennan Pines	SW-6	NA-3	60	Private	White pine on sandstone, maple, grazed
63. Bergum's Cliff	NW-6	NA-3	10	Private	Shaded sandstone cliff along Blue Mounds branch-ferns, oaks, prairie
64. Jelle Woods	NW NW 35	NA-3	15	Private	Ash, maple, basswood, red elm
65. Jeglum Woods	SW SW 33	NA-3	20	Private	Maple, red and white oak, some cutting
<u>Pleasant Springs Township</u> T6N, R11E (Sun Prairie and Stoughton Quadrangle)					

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
<u>Primrose Township</u> T6N, R7E (New Glarus Quadrangle)					
66. Witwer Woods	N½ NW 24	NA-3	50	Private	Dry oak woods, cherry, elm, moderate age, some cutting 15 years ago, rich understory.
<u>Roxbury Township</u> T9N, R4E (Baraboo and Cross Plains Quadrangle)					
69. Carlson Cedar Forest	NE 6	NA-3	20	Private	River bluffs, vertical cliffs, steep southwesterly facing slopes covered with juniper, red cedar and few prairie species.
70. Marx Pond	NE 4	NA-2	80	Private	Shallow wetland, emergent vegetation shorebord habitats, grazing history.
71. Fish Lake, Southwest Shore	NW SW 3	NA-2		Private	A glacial kettle lake with high quality submerged and emergent vegetation; common loon and cisco population reported in 1970.
<u>Rutland Township</u> T5N R11E (Evansville Quadrangle)					
72. Harvey's Marsh and Wetlands	E ¼ 32,33	NA-2	150	Private	Waterfowl-Marsh bird habitat-scattered potholes
<u>Springdale Township</u> T6N, R7E (Cross Plains and New Glarus Quadrangle)					
73. Klevenville Quarry	NW 3	GEO-2	10	Private	Massive St. Peter sandstone quarry for industrial quality sand.

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
74. Springdale Fossil Area	SE SW 9	GEO-2	Road Cut	Private	Highway 18 & 9 complete fossils in Platville - limestone
75. Mt. Vernon Sandstone Butte	SE 33	NA-3	60	Private	Wooded outcrop-northern species
76. Mt. Vernon Springs	SE NE 33	NA-3	5	DNR	Springs, 3,300 minute discharge, tributary to Sugar River
77. Painted (Donald) Rock & Woods	NW 28 NE 29	NA-3		State	An ungrazed dry oak woods with sandstone tower outcrop
<u>Springfield Township</u> T8N R8E (Cross Pl. Quadrangle)					
78. Missouri Tavern (Bolz) Prairie	SW SE 14	NA-2	5	UW	Dry prairie remnant on knoll
79. Waunakee Marsh	10,11	NA-3	1,000	DNR/Private	Shallow marsh, springs
80. Meinholtz Woods	SW NE 30	NA-2	20	Private	Red Oak Woods
81. Springfield Dry Prairie	E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE SW 15	NA-3	15	Private	Dry lime prairie
<u>Sun Prairie Township</u> T8N, R11E (Sun Prairie Quadrangle)					
<u>Vermont Township</u> T7N R6N (Blue Mounds Quadrangle)					
82. Vermont Red Pine Relic	NW SE SW NE 20	NA-3	10	Private	Red pine relic with a sandstone outcrop-xeric cliff community-moderately glazed.

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
<u>Verona Township</u>					
T6N R8E (Cross Plains and New Glarus Quadrangle)					
83. Madison School Forest	SE 31 SW 32	NA-1 NA-2	SA 200	City	Mixed oak woods
84. Richardson's Cave	NE 5	GEO-2		Private	Cave in limestone-mud filled
85. Sugar River Meadow	SE NE 20	NA-2	10	Private	Sedge meadow-fen in much larger open marsh
86. Raymond Road Prairie	NW NE 2	NA-2	5	UW	Dry prairie
87. Terminal Moraine and Outwash Quarry	E $\frac{1}{4}$ 22	GEO-2		Private	Quarry and pond, excellent rock collecting area in outwash gravel adjacent to terminal moraine
88. Sisk Woods	E $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ 30	NA-1	65	Private	Dry mesic woods on rolling topography
<u>Vienna Township</u>					
T9N, R9E (Madison and Poynette Quadrangle)					
89. Daley Woods	N $\frac{1}{4}$ NE 27	NA-3	60	Private	Dry Mesic forest
90. Wochler Woods	SW SE 22	NA-3	40	Private	Oak woods-open grown white and red oaks, elm, hickory-spruce underplants
91. Morrisonville Prairie	NE SE 1	NA-3	2	C.M. ST. P. & P Railroad	Mesic prairie along tracks, much bluegrass but potential still good
92. Waunakee School Forest	NE 33	NA-2	40	Private	White oak, hickory, black cherry, dry mesic forest; many trilliums
93. Hauser Road Prairie	SE SW 20	NA-2	3	Private	Dry mesic prairie, rich prairie facing north, thin limey soil

NATURAL AREAS AND FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

<u>AREA NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION AND COMMENT</u>
<u>Westport Township</u> T8N, R9E (Madison Quadrangle)					
14. Cherokee Marsh - See Burke Township					
<u>Windsor Township</u> T9N, R10E (Madison and Poynette Quadrangle)					
94. Pederson Springs	SW SE 33	NA-3	5	Private	Springs, creek, marsh spring pond 50 ft in diameter near building- flow 500 g.p.m.
95. Token Creek Hill	N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW 34	GEO-2	40	Private	Glacial hill, drumlin and ter- race combination; grazed
<u>York Township</u>					
96. Deansville Marsh	30,31	NA-3		DNR	Marsh along creek

APPENDIX E
ADOPTED LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION STANDARDS

APPENDIX E

ADOPTED STANDARDS

COMMUNITY	FACILITY	PREFERRED DISTANCE	ACRES
Madison (City)	Playlot Sub-Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Park Sub-Community Park Community Park Overall Standard	1-2 blocks radius 1/4 mile 1/2 mile 2½ mile 30-50 mile	None 2.50 1.75 2.50 3.00 11.00
Village of Black Earth	Playlot Playground Playfield Environmental Open Space Neighborhood Parks Community Parks Overall Standard	1/8-1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 1 mile 1/2 mile	1/4 2 5
Oregon (Village)	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Community Park Special Areas Overall Standard	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile Approx 1/2	1/8 1 5 5 12 15
Village of Mazomanie	Playlots and Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Community Park Citywide Park Specialized Rec. Areas		
Village of DeForest	Playlots and Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Community Parks Trails & Linear Parkways Sepcialized Rec. Areas	1/8 mile 1/4-1/4 mile 1/4 mile 3/4-1 mile	5
Dane	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Community Park Special Areas Overall Standards	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile Approx. 1/2 mile	1/8 1 5 12 More than 5 12

COMMUNITY	FACILITY	PREFERRED DISTANCE	ACRES
Town of Westport	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Town Park Special Areas Overall Standard	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile Approx. 1/2	1/8 1 5 12 More than 5 14/1000
Town of Middleton	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Town Park Special Areas Overall Standard	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile Approx. 1/2	1/8 1 5 12 More than 5 14
Town of Madison	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Special Areas Overall Standard	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile	1/8 1 5 12 12
Village of Blue Mounds	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Community Park Special Areas Overall Standard	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile	1/8 1 5 12 More than 5 12
Village of Marshall	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Community Park Special Areas Overall Standards	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile Approx. 1/2	1/8 1 5 12 More than 5
Village of Cross Plains	Neighborhood Parks Neighborhood Playground Community Park Overall Standard	1/4 mile 1/4 mile 1/2 mile	12
Waunakee	Neighborhood Parks Neighborhood Playgrounds Community Parks Overall Standard	1/4 mile 1/4 mile 1/2 mile	1 12

COMMUNITY	FACILITY	PREFERRED DISTANCE	ACRES
Mt. Horeb	Sub-Neighborhood Parks Neighborhood Parks Community Park Playfield Overall Standard	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile	1/8 1 5 12 12
City of Verona	Overall Standard		12
Vienna	Neighborhood Parks Community Parks Citywide Parks Specialized Areas Overall Standard	1/4 mile	1 5 5 12
Town of Cottage Grove	Overall Standard		10
City of Sun Prairie	Neighborhood Parks Neighborhood Playground Community Parks Citywide Parks Overall Standard	1/4 mile 1/4 mile 1/2 mile	2 5 5 12
Monona	Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Community Park Overall Standard	1/2 mile 1/4 mile 1/2 mile	14
Middleton (City)	Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Community Park Overall Standard	1/4 mile 1/4 mile 1/2 mile	1 12
Deerfield	Neighborhood Parks Neighborhood Playground Community Parks Citywide Parks Overall Standard	1/4 mile 1/4 mile 1/2 mile	1 5 12
Village of Cottage Grove	Playlots & Totlots Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Playfield Community Park Special Areas Overall Standard	1/8 mile 1/4 mile 1/4-1/2 mile 3/4-1 mile	1/8 1 5 12 More than 5 12/1000

COMMUNITY	FACILITY	PREFERRED DISTANCE	ACRES
Town of Oregon	Neighborhood Park Townwide Park Specialized Parks & Rec. Areas Overall Standard		1 12/1000
Stoughton	Neighborhood Park Neighborhood Playground Community Park Citywide Park Specialized Rec. Area Overall Standard	1/4 mile 1/4 mile 1/2 mile	1 12/1000

APPENDIX F

PARK AND OPEN SPACE POLICY ALTERNATIVES

PARK AND OPEN SPACE POLICY ALTERNATIVES

Prepared for the Dane County Park Commission With Staff
Assistance of the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE POLICY ALTERNATIVES

Park and open space planning in Dane County has been guided since 1970 by policies set forth in the Park and Open Space Plan adopted that year. In 1973, the Dane County Land Use Plan was adopted, which put open space policies in the context of broader land use goals for the region.

Within that context, there is now a need to reevaluate specific policies and objectives for parks and open space. While overall goals have not changed, the emphasis may shift as we consider the last decade's progress and future needs.

To make decisions about policies and objectives, it is important to understand the consequences of those policies. In the following pages, therefore, a series of policy options are presented with accompanying comments, including the degree to which each is supportive of current adopted Land Use Plan and Water Quality Plan policies (see Appendix I for reprint of plan policies). These are followed by some implications of selecting each alternative. These options are not intended to represent alternative plans, but rather the general directions which park and open space activities would take given a particular policy. In addition, the social, economic, environmental and energy implications of the policy alternatives are examined.

Each of the policy options addresses three elements of park and open space activity:

- 1) Parkland acquisition;
- 2) Park development, including more intensively developed recreational facilities;
- 3) Resource protection, including land acquisition and more passive types of recreational development.¹

Four broad alternatives are outlined, each presenting a different mixture of priorities among the three activity areas.

POLICY OPTIONS

In presenting the following policy options, it is helpful to keep in mind the various functions of park and open space land. At one end of the scale, parks provide outdoor recreation opportunities to the public; the emphasis is on users and on the facilities which serve them. At the other end of the scale are resource management areas, in which some characteristics of the land (visual, ecological, geological) merits special attention and protection; the emphasis here is on the land itself. Most park and open land serves a mixture of these purposes, neither user nor resource assuming exclusive importance. However, this concept helps to frame the range of priorities which park and open space policies must address.

¹

For the purposes of this paper, passive recreation may include hiking, cross country skiing and other resource oriented activities requiring low intensive development.

The following policy options are intended to express this range, moving from a recreation intensive emphasis to a resource intensive emphasis.

Option 1

Emphasis is placed on meeting the long term outdoor recreation needs of Dane County residents.

- Highest priority is given to acquisition of land suitable for intensive recreational development as required by anticipated demands.
- The recreational needs of Dane County residents should be met first.
- The most important criteria for land acquisition are access, proximity to concentration of users and fulfillment of currently unmet recreational needs.
- Some further development of existing parklands is encouraged as funding permits.
- Lowest priority is given to land acquisition for resource protection.
- Resource and open space preservation should be achieved primarily through regulatory mechanisms and other alternatives to fee-simple ownership.

Comment

This option represents the most recreation-intensive approach to park and open space activity. This policy would direct the county to actively seek land for future parks. Given limited funds and a choice between acquiring land for park purposes and land to be preserved for its resource value, the parkland alternative would be chosen. This policy would call for continued monitoring of the county's recreational needs, directing acquisition and development towards the priorities identified by users. The open space and resource functions of land would not be neglected, but public activity in this area would be focused on existing regulatory tools, particularly at the local level (e.g., subdivision ordinances, town plans, exclusive agricultural and conservancy zoning). The option would tend to move the county toward providing park areas similar to those provided by local units of government. It does not recognize a different role for the county. The option represents the least support for the adopted Land Use and Water Quality Plan policies, particularly the open space corridor concept.²

²

The open space corridor concept adopted as part of the Dane County Land Use Plan served a number of purposes in addition to resource preservation; such as wildlife and fish habitat protection, community separation, recreation sites, natural beauty foci, and directing urban growth.

Option 2

Emphasis is placed on meeting the outdoor recreational needs of county residents through upgrading the existing park and open space system.

- Highest priority is given to the development of existing undeveloped or partially developed parks.
- Lowest priority is given to the acquisition of land primarily intended for development of new parks.
- Open space and resource lands should be preserved primarily through regulatory mechanisms, though some limited acquisition is encouraged for particularly sensitive and/or unique land.
- Increased emphasis is placed on providing the resource lands and open space close to urban areas and on using open space as a device for directing urban growth.
- The potential for less intensive recreational development in existing resource areas should be explored, providing conflicts with environmental protection goals are avoided.

Comment

Option 2 is also recreation intensive, but it focuses on improving rather than expanding the existing park system. Under this policy, efforts would be made to upgrade parks, expand recreational facilities, maintain high levels of maintenance and improve access for users. Limited land acquisition would be encouraged where action is needed to protect a valuable resource. In setting acquisition priorities, attention would be given to enhancing the urban environment and implementing regional open space corridor plans. This option is more supportive of regional policies than the previous option, but still falls short of implementing the open space corridor concept.

Option 3

Emphasis is placed on strategic acquisition of resource areas, especially those with potential for multiple use.

- Highest priority is given to multi-purpose land acquisitions which protect valuable resources and provide recreational opportunities not available at the local government level.
- Recreational development should focus on providing a wider variety of facilities, such as hiking and biking trails, which complement the natural resources.
- While given lower priority, some acquisition and development of conventional parkland is encouraged if projected demand calls for such action. Development of existing county owned parkland should be considered first.
- In setting resource and multi-purpose land acquisition priorities, attention should be given to: areas threatened by development; land along rivers, streams and in marsh areas, particularly those that are tributary to lakes; areas which include historic or archeological resources.

Comment

Option 3 moves towards an emphasis on resource protection, but with a focus on recreational development which is compatible with that objective. This policy would call for acquisition of larger land parcels located in areas of environmental sensitivity, as well as smaller acquisitions which would protect a particular resource, such as a historic or scientific site. The highest priority in recreational development would go towards more passive activities for which demand has increased dramatically since 1970. More intensively developed recreational land would also be considered, though land now in public ownership would be improved before expanding the park system. This option is very supportive of the Open Space policies of the Land Use Plan particularly the concept of utilizing multiple use of the lands.

Option 4

Emphasis is placed on provision of resource parks and natural preserves.

- Highest priority is given to acquisition of land for the purpose of protecting important natural resources and providing open space.
- Recreational development should be limited to passive activities which do not threaten environmental resources; such development may not be appropriate in all areas.
- It should be the policy of cities, villages and towns to give priority to provision of parks, playgrounds and playfields to meet local community or neighborhood needs.
- In addition to acquisition, regulatory and other mechanisms should be used to protect scenic, historic and environmental resources.
- Further intensive recreational development has the lowest priority at the county level.
- Increased emphasis is placed on preservation of environmental corridors, historic and scientific resources, including consideration of "heritage areas" and development of county level landmarks policies and implementation measures.

Comment

This policy represents the most resource-intensive option. It would concentrate park and open space activities and funds in major resource land acquisition. Implicit in the policy is a "resource-based" approach to park planning: the location of publicly owned and/or regulated land, as well as the degree of development, grows more from the nature of the county's resources, not just the needs of users. Also implicit is the assumption that recreational needs do exist, but that they are more appropriately met by local (as well as state) government. This policy option would call for a more detailed process of

surveying the county's natural and historic resources, and developing criteria to set priorities for acquisition and other forms of protection. This option is the most supportive of the Environmental Protection and Open Space policies of the Land Use Plan.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

To help evaluate the four policy options described above, the impacts of their implementation on various aspects of Dane County's environment have been briefly analyzed. The type of impacts include: social; environmental/physical; institutional; economic; energy and adopted county policy support. For each category, the range of impacts is presented, reflecting the range from recreation oriented policies of Option 1 to resource oriented policies of Option 4.

Social Impacts

The social impacts considered are: recreational opportunity and neighborhood/community impacts.

1) Recreational Opportunity

In general, the effect of the two policy extremes on recreational opportunities for Dane County residents is to increase or decrease access to specific kinds of activities. The recreation-oriented option would expand traditional facilities, such as picnic areas, campgrounds, ball fields. Access to such facilities would be increased, the travel times reduced. At the same time, opportunities for trail-oriented and other passive forms of recreation would not be appreciably expanded, while demand for those activities is rising.

The resource-oriented options would have the reverse effect. Passive recreation would be available to more Dane County residents, as well as the intangible benefits of open space preservation. The supply of active recreational facilities provided by the county might not keep up with demand, though other levels of government could meet some of these future needs. Option 4 would expand passive recreational opportunity, but possibly not to the degree of the other alternatives, because the priority falls on resource preservation.

Local and state recreation programs strongly influence the impact of county policies on recreational opportunity. If the state is active in resource acquisition, a county emphasis on active recreation will reduce the overall opportunity for passive resource-related recreation. Similarly, if local governments expand their developed facilities, the county can focus on resource protection without diminishing access to active recreation.

However, it must be noted that both the state and local units have priorities of their own; only Dane County can tailor its policies to the specific needs and desires of Dane County residents.

2) Neighborhood/Community Impacts

Under the recreation-oriented options, county parks would be more widely distributed, affecting more Dane County communities. The specific impact of each park varies, as do community attitudes towards the parks. Some view the facilities as convenient assets; others react negatively to increased traffic, noise, potential vandalism, etc. Regardless of the specific impacts, the recreation-oriented options will require careful consideration of park location and local community attitudes.

The resource-oriented options would result in generally more dispersed impacts. Because trails and natural areas are used in lower densities and the land areas are generally larger, the negative impacts associated with them are smaller. There can, however, be conflicts between users and adjacent private property owners, such as trespassing and illegal hunting. Snowmobile noise in the winter can be a significant problem if trails are located close to residential areas. In general, the resource options have a lower potential for adverse neighborhood-specific impacts, but potential to create some lower level of impact over a larger area, and in locations previously unaffected by public recreation.

Environmental/Physical Impacts

The environmental impacts considered are: land resource impacts and water resource impacts.

1) Land Resource Impacts

The recreation-intensive policies would tend to lessen the role of park and open space in shaping development patterns, if only because that would not be a major criteria for decisionmaking. These policies would, however, concentrate parkland close to urban areas or in locations with convenient access for county residents. The recreation options would also work to protect land with recreational potential for future use.

The middle-range policies which focus on development rather than acquisition would have little direct land use impact. However, a major indirect impact would be the decreased potential for protection of valuable resource and recreational land. While regulatory controls are effective in many circumstances, complete protection and public access are obtained only through public ownership. (Private ownership coupled with restrictive covenants can effectively protect land resources, but without the option of public use of that land.) A policy decision to acquire no more land could result in lost opportunities for future public use and/or preservation of natural as well as recreational resources.

The resource-oriented policies would offer maximum protection of valuable land resources, through land endowed more with intensive recreational potential than with environmental importance would not receive high priority status.

2) Water Resource Impacts

The recreation-intensive options would probably have no direct adverse impacts on water quality. In fact, water-oriented recreation is among the activities highest in demand, carrying with it a demand for high water quality.

However, in the absence of attention to resource protection, the recreation options could lead to inadequate protection of wetlands and buffer areas which contribute substantially to surface water quality. A quote from the Dane County Water Quality Plan adopted in September, 1978 explains the problem:

"Studies conducted prior to and during the preparation of the Water Quality Plan have indicated the water quality and habitat benefits of wetland protection programs, and indicated the importance of wetlands, shorelands and floodplains and other open space corridor lands as potential focal points of recreation and natural beauty. From the standpoint of water quality improvement, it is important that these 'buffer' areas, particularly wetlands, be kept in as natural a condition as possible, thus precluding most economic activities. Adequate wetland protection would thus involve stringent limitations on wetland use or alteration. It is likely that sufficiently restrictive protective easements or purchase of use or development rights would be equivalent to, and nearly expensive, as outright purchase. It is suggested, therefore, that accelerated state and local wetland acquisition programs are reasonable alternatives to be considered."

(P. 3-22, Dane County Water Quality Plan)

To the extent that park and open space policies deemphasize resource protection, whatever method is used, the possibility of adverse water quality impacts are increased. By implication the resource-oriented policy options could result in the greatest protection of the county's lakes and streams.

Institutional Impacts

The institutional impacts considered are administrative impacts and land use control impacts.

1) Administrative Impacts

The recreation-oriented options would expand county administrative responsibilities to the extent that the park system is enlarged. The emphasis on active facilities would probably require increased maintenance staff. Cooperation with county and local law enforcement officials would be needed, and levels of protection may need to be increased.

The multiple-use areas emphasized in the mid-range options may require more administrative attention than either the recreation or resource intensive extremes, due to potential for conflict among uses. When large numbers of people and sensitive resources mix, care must be taken to protect the values which make the land attractive or important, and conflicts between users with different recreational goals must be minimized.

The resource-oriented options would probably have a smaller administrative impact at the county level. Natural areas generally require less maintenance. However, local communities may assume larger responsibilities for active recreation, thereby increasing their administrative duties. The resource options would also call for increased cooperation with towns regarding acquisition of large land areas. Similarly, the county would need to work closely with the Department of Natural Resources to coordinate resource protection activities.

2) Land Use Control Impacts

The recreation-intensive options would require increased county and local land use controls to protect environmental resources. Activities which could be explored include conservancy zoning (now rarely used in Dane County); official mapping; amendments to county and local subdivision ordinances.

The resource-intensive options would reduce the need for regulation of sensitive lands due to increased public ownership. However, under these policies, increased reliance would be placed on land use controls to maintain open space which is not of high resource value, but is important for its role in urban development.

Economic Impacts

The economic impacts considered are: personal costs; public costs; other economic impacts.

1) Personal Costs

Personal costs to users of park and open space land are difficult to assess, particularly because there is a variety of users and uses. Under a policy of parkland expansion, users of developed recreational facilities such as swimming beaches, picnic areas and ballfields might benefit by reduced transportation costs, though it is not clear that people necessarily patronize the nearest park; the setting, quality and type of facilities may be more important. The acquisition of additional parkland could increase personal costs to Dane County residents in general, through increased property tax (depending on the level of state and federal contributions).

Under a more resource-oriented policy, personal costs would largely be affected through property taxes paid to support land acquisitions. The relative financial impacts of a recreational development and resource protection are discussed below.

2) Public Costs

Public costs associated with the recreation-intensive policies would include a substantial investment in land and/or facility development. Policies emphasizing acquisition would have a larger long-term economic impact, in the sense that land acquired would eventually be developed.

Policies emphasizing development only appear to have a smaller impact, but federal and state cost sharing formulas greatly influence the local contribution. Development costs are currently supported to the same extent as acquisition, but priorities shift according to state and federal outdoor recreation policy.

In comparing the public costs of recreational versus resource-oriented policies, it helps to look at current differences in acquisition and maintenance costs of these lands.

Acquisition costs are difficult to analyze, because many factors affect land prices, such as location, adjacent uses, ownership and resource qualities. While it is not possible to make general statements about the relative costs of active recreational and resource management lands, it is instructive to look at appraised values of some proposed acquisitions.

The Dane County E-Way is a good example. Of the 34 parcels which make up this environmental corridor south of Madison, 20 have been appraised or estimated according to the value of upland and wetland within the parcel. None of this land is intended for recreational development, but active recreation required upland, and resource management areas are frequently wetland. Comparing the two land values, therefore, sheds light on the costs of recreational versus resource-oriented land.

The average value per acre of upland in the 20 E-Way parcels was \$4,060 as of November, 1980. An average of 7.0 acres within each parcel was upland, yielding an average upland cost per parcel of \$28,462. The average value per acre of wetland was \$934, with an average wetland area of 18.2 acres, yielding an average wetland cost per parcel of \$16,999.

It is, therefore, clear that upland is generally appraised at more than four times the value of wetland. While resource management areas may include a mixture of upland and wetland, wetland is often a major component (79% of the E-Way parcels examined), pointing to lower acquisition costs for such areas.

Resource-intensive policies may therefore have a smaller economic impact than recreation-intensive ones, but the other factors affecting sales price can significantly change this cost differential.

The chart below clearly illustrates the relative maintenance cost of developed parkland and resource management areas. The average cost of maintenance per acre for the three parks was \$620, while the same figure for the conservancy areas was \$5.50.

1980 MAINTENANCE COSTS

	COST TOTAL	ACRES MAINTAINED	COST/ACRE
PARKLAND			
Token Creek	\$25,400	38	\$668.00
Riley-Deppe	2,820	11.5	245.00
Festge	<u>10,405</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>946.00</u>
Average	\$12,875	20.2	\$620.00
CONSERVANCY			
Holtzman	\$268	64	\$4.00
Phil's Woods	268	37	7.00
Indian Lake	<u>2,397</u>	<u>442</u>	<u>5.50</u>
Average	\$977	181	\$5.50

Source: Dane County Parks Department

Considering this annual cost differential, the long-term financial impact of resource-oriented policies appears smaller than that of recreation-oriented policies.

As a final note on the public costs of park and open space policy, local government impacts should be addressed. While removal of lands from local tax rolls is often cited as a negative fiscal impact associated with major public land purchases, studies have shown that state-aid formulas practically eliminate this problem in most cases. In fact, towns occasionally see a net gain when in lieu of tax payments and state aids are considered.

3) Other Economic Impacts

In addition to the direct impacts of land acquisition and development, there are indirect and more intangible impacts associated with parkland open space strategies. Dane County owes its economic vitality in part

to its attractiveness as a place to live and work. Provision of both recreational opportunities and natural areas contributes to the potential for economic development, though tradeoffs must occasionally be made between recreational and other economic uses of land.

Park and open space policies which contribute to the guidance of urban development and the integrity of urban service areas have the most favorable impact on the county's economy; such policies facilitate the clustering of commercial and industrial development, and bolster the vitality of existing urban communities.

The purely resource-based approach may not result in open space preservation which is optimal in terms of regional land use goals. However, it should be noted that open space corridors in existing regional and local plans are based largely on the high natural resource value of those lands.

Energy Impacts

The overall energy impacts of park and open space policies are difficult to assess, but some general comments can be made. Policies emphasizing active recreational development would tend to be more energy-intensive due to increased maintenance and possible increased usage, hence increased gasoline consumption. Expansion of the park system could bring facilities closer to more Dane County residents, offsetting some of the energy costs through decreased travel distance.

The resource-intensive policies would tend toward a smaller energy impact due to lower levels of maintenance and lower levels of participation in many areas.

PARK & OPEN SPACE POLICY OPTIONS

PARK/ACTIVE RECREATION INTENSIVE		RESOURCE PROTECTION/ PASSIVE RECREATION INTENSIVE	
ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR
Highest Priority is park-land acquisition	Highest priority is development of existing parks	Highest priority is resource land acquisition with potential for multiple use	Highest priority is resource and open space land acquisition
Major acquisition criteria are proximity to urban centers, meeting current needs	Open space preserved through regulation, with some strategic acquisition	Major acquisition criteria are threat from development; water resource protection; historic or scientific importance	Acquisition and regulation aimed at important natural resources, with increased emphasis on historic and scientific resources
Limited development of existing parkland	Some passive recreational development in existing resource area	Recreational development focused on passive activities which complement resources	Passive recreational development only, with some areas undeveloped
Lowest priority is resource land acquisition	Lowest priority is parkland acquisition	Parkland acquisition is low priority, but encouraged if demand exists and existing parks fully developed	Parkland acquisition and development has lowest priority; localities should assume primary responsibility

APPENDIX G
GRANTS IN AID

GRANTS IN AID

LAWCON

The LAWCON program was created in 1964 when Congress passed Public Law 88-578. Revenues for the program come from several sources including sales of surplus federal property, motorboat fuel taxes, and petroleum leases on the outer continental shelf. The LAWCON program provides 50 percent matching grants to state and local units of government for planning, acquiring and developing public outdoor recreation areas. Eligible local units of government include towns, villages, cities, counties, school districts and Indian tribes. The program currently does not fund local projects.

ORAP

The Outdoor Recreation Action Program was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1969. It receives its revenue from state general purpose revenue. Towns, villages, cities, and counties can receive 50 percent matching grants to plan, acquire or develop public outdoor recreation areas. The program currently does not fund local projects.

Habitat Development on County Forest

County Habitat Development (commonly called "Nickel an Acre") provides grants to counties to improve the natural environment for game and nongame species on county lands entered under the County Forest Programs. The purpose of the law is for vegetation cover to enhance game habitat. This grant program is directed at forest game habitat. Funds for this program are derived from ORAP-formula revenue, and are available to counties only. Funds are allocated to the counties based on five cents for each acre of county forest crop land entered under the County Forests Program. The type of projects which are eligible include timber management, fish and wildlife habitat management and forestry management.

County Fish and Wildlife Aids

County Fish and Wildlife Aids (commonly called "County Conservation Aid") authorizes payment of state aids for fish and wildlife projects. The general purpose of the program is the enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat. Funds for this program are from general purpose revenue. The appropriation is based on the ratio of the area of the county or Indian reservation if a tribe is the applicant to the area of the state. The types of

projects undertaken with this program include fish management enhancement projects, wildlife management projects, and land acquisition projects for fish and game habitat preservation.

Snowmobile Program

Beginning in 1969 with the original enabling legislation, the Wisconsin Snowmobile Program was unique to the nation. It provided a registration program, grants for trails, safety and law enforcement, and a citizen's advisory council. After major legislative changes in 1971, 1973, 1978, and 1979, the Wisconsin Snowmobile Program has evolved into one of the most comprehensive programs in the nation. The present program evolved largely due to the cooperative efforts of the organized snowmobiler and local and state officials.

Motorcycle Program

The Motorcycle Outdoor Recreation Program provides grants to local units of government for the acquisition, development and maintenance of off-road motorcycle recreation trails, use areas, and support facilities. This grant-in-aid format was initiated during the 1978-79 fiscal year and receives revenues from a \$2 portion of the annual motorcycle registration fee.

Recreational Boating Facilities Program

The Wisconsin Waterways Commission created July 1, 1978 is an independent body attached to the Department of Natural Resources for administrative purposes. The Commission was created to oversee the Recreational Boating Facilities Program which is a statewide program for the construction of a system of safe recreational boating facilities. The mechanism to operate the program is through cost-sharing grants to municipalities (towns, villages, cities and counties) for the construction or improvement of accessways to water and structures such as breakwaters and bulkheads as well as dredging associated with the development of an accessway or small boat harbor.

APPENDIX H

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PROVISION

- H-1 Proposes and Functions of a Park Foundation
- H-2 Functions and Reasons for a Resource Council
- H-3 Application of Private Sector Involvement Mechanisms to Badger Prairie Park

Appendix H-1

PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS OF A PARK FOUNDATION:¹

To encourage additional gifts, bequests, endowments, dedications, or grants.

To make the smaller gifts easier to manage by their inclusion in a total fund.

To provide safe custodial and investment protection by professional administrators.

To maintain the individuality of each gift.

To enable the donor to fulfil his original desires in the application of his fund (providing that the foundation be given the power of adjustment in case the original intent should later be impossible to carry out).

To incorporate existing funds or trusts into the common park foundation.

To continue a favorable climate and provide a depository for future giving.

Legal Reasons for the Formulation of a Park Foundation:

Acquire tax-deductibility status.

Have monetary carry-over beyond the governmental fiscal year.

Be the depository of special collected funds from park-related events which might, under existing conditions, go back into a general fund or be lost.

Distribute according to the wishes of the various donors in a least expensive manner by its appointed non-political public trustees.

Conclusion: The establishment of a park foundation to assist with park problems could be advocated mainly because the foundation has unusual freedom to act independently and promptly to meet opportunities with responsibility.

Assistance in the Establishment of a Park Foundation

"Foundation News", a bi-monthly bulletin of the Foundation Library Center, assembles and disseminates information about all

¹From: "Private Funds for Parks and Recreation", David Wiemer, 1969, Steenboch Library, GV 182.15 W5.

foundations. The Foundation Library Center is located at 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

"Taxwise Giving", a tax guide that includes a key to sources of regulations and rulings governing the Federal Government's encouragement of philanthropic contributions. It is published monthly by The Philanthropy Tax Institute. Published at 380 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Cumulatively indexed in September. The Philanthropy Tax Institute also publishes booklets for donors on tax-encouraged giving.

Appendix H-2

FUNCTIONS OF AND REASONS FOR A RESOURCE COUNCIL²

The primary function is to help educate the public about the importance of recreation and park services. It can also help with special community projects and activities.

Vital Functions of a Council

Serve as a community communications medium for all area organizations and agencies.

Serve as a clearinghouse for citizen suggestions, reactions, opinions, interests and needs, and as a sounding board for recreation, park, and cultural related agencies.

Serve in an advisory capacity to the appropriate local bodies providing recreation, park, and cultural related services to insure the advancement of sound, coordinated park, recreation, and cultural planning and programming.

Serve as training ground for potential board and commission members.

Help recruit citizen volunteers to assist in recreation, park, and cultural related services.

Help interpret park, recreation, and cultural policies, programs, and plans to the community.

Survey, study, and evaluate total community needs, services, and resources.

Help provide effective public information and education programs on recreation, park, and cultural needs, demands and values.

Encourage individuals, citizen groups, and organizations to give funds, properties, manpower, and leadership for development and operation of park, recreation, and cultural facilities.

Enable civic and service organizations to accomplish results through cooperative and coordinated efforts with other organizations for projects they could not possibly accomplish alone.

Some Individual Projects Councils are Preforming:³

Organizing community celebrations on holidays.

²From "Citizen Leadership", Robert Arts, in "Parks and Recreation", January, 1971.

³Ibid.

Furnishing play equipment or leaders for the children's ward of the local hospital.

Promoting physical fitness through athletic tests or physical achievement standards.

Conducting a learn-to-swim campaign, and if necessary, furnishing transportation to a nearby beach or pool.

Sponsoring a teen center program.

Organizing and conducting clubs for the building and flying of model aircraft, model boat building, or other special interest activities.

Building and maintaining neighborhood skating rinks.

Sponsoring a childrens band or drum corps.

Promoting a community-wide home garden contest.

Conducting a junior clinic or school in baseball or other sports.

Organizing a winter sports carnival.

Sponsoring a campaign for the improvement of home grounds and city properties.

Conducting a backyard playground contest.

Holding a training course for sports officials or other leaders.

Sponsoring a community concert or lecture series.

Organizing leagues of tournaments in one or more types of sports.

Sponsoring a run, either short term or marathon.

Providing outdoor areas or club room for the elderly.

Sponsoring various types of mobile recreation services, such as traveling playgrounds, puppet shows, children's theater, nature-mobiles, etc.

Providing special leadership for handicapped groups.

Appendix H-3

APPLICATION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT MECHANISMS TO BADGER PRAIRIE PARK (A PRIORITIZED DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL IN THE SHORT RANGE PROGRAM)

The private sector involvement mechanisms have not been applied to the priority development proposals for two reasons. First, it is difficult to conceive what types of support could be expected without having a good understanding of the types of activities that would take place in the various parks. As pointed out in the short range program, more detailed plans have to be prepared for many of the parks.

A second reason for not applying the private sector involvement mechanisms to the park project is because there would be a great deal of overlap. Although each park is unique, there are certain things that could be applied to all of them. The following application of private sector involvement mechanisms to the proposed Badger Prairie Park is presented as an example of how private involvement can be applied to a specific area, and is meant only as a stimulus to the planning process.

Badger Prairie Park

A Foundation: The support for a "Badger Prairie Park Foundation" probably does not exist nor would it be utilized enough to make this effort worthwhile. A foundation set up at the county level for all parks could funnel some money to this park, but an individual foundation would probably not be feasible. If there was a lot of local support for this particular park, a private sector resource council might be more appropriate for assisting in the planning and fund raising process. The council could funnel funds to the foundation where they would be earmarked for Badger Prairie Park projects.

Private Sector Resource Council: The formulation of a local resource council made up of citizens from Verona and the surrounding area could assist in the planning and fund raising process (see note under foundations).

Volunteerism: A resource council might be quite effective in formulating and soliciting volunteer help to assist in the development and maintenance of Badger Prairie Park. Many of the activities proposed for the Badger Prairie Park are the types of activities that could draw volunteer support. For instance: some local ski enthusiasts might be willing to maintain cross-country ski trails; the Verona Fire Department might be willing to flood the skating rink in the winter; a local gas station with access to a plow might be used to clear the rink of snow; a ball field could be maintained by the teams using it; the shelter area might be built by a local construction company and/or by funds and labor donated by the

various civic groups and individuals, (a "Heiden Memorial" warming house was built in the Village of Shorewood Hills in this manner).

Fund Raising Events: Cross-country ski races, skating and sledding parties, softball tournaments, an annual picnic, (similar to the City of Verona pigroast). All of these kinds of activities utilizing the new park could be used to maintain or expand the park. These types of fund raising activities could also be organized by a local resource council or park user, (e.g. a softball team or sponsor).

Gift Catalog: This park could benefit from a county gift catalog with specific references to Badger Prairie Park, or a smaller version of a gift catalog could be used locally to get needed items and funds. A small catalog could be printed in the local papers.

Scrounging: A scrounging program could be separate or built into the gift catalog idea. Items needed such as picnic tables, lumber, concrete left over from a construction job, fencing, bricks, etc. are among the items which could be solicited.

Military Reserves: There are many aspects of this park that could possibly be done by Military Reserve component units. This site, a former sanitary land fill, would require grading, hauling, dumping, demolition, and construction tasks. All of these tasks are examples of compatible work often preformed by a reserve component unit.

Employer Supported Recreation: Any large business or industry in the area might be willing to help support the park if it could be shown that the employee's would benefit from the park.

Profit Oriented Recreation: Areas for food and beverage sales as well as ski and skate rentals could be leased out to profit oriented businesses if the parks department could apply stringent design and operation standards.

Advertisement Sales: Advertisement on cross-country ski trail maps or markers, score boards, baseball outfield fences, softball programs, etc. could be sold to generate money for the park.