



2018
MONDOVI Comprehensive Outdoor
Recreation Plan



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1 INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Executive Summary

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

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

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

The existing park system in Mondovi includes six parks owned by the City and one park owned by the School District. Many of these parks are neighborhood scale parks with traditional recreational facilities such as playgrounds, sports facilities and open air shelters. The school park is owned and operated by the School District of Mondovi and shared by the elementary, middle and high school. Though not owned by the City, the park has many amenities that can be utilized by local residents such as the Mondovi Public Swimming Pool.

1.1.1 Mission Statement for Mondovi Parks

The City’s mission statement for Mondovi parks is as follows:

“Since parks are public lands for public recreation they are a direct reflection of your community. Our mission is to emulate and provide enjoyment, beauty, pride, comfort and a sense of well-being as well as a safe place for everyone young and old.”

1.1.2 Statement of Need

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

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

1.2 Goals and Objectives

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

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

Objectives:

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

Goal 1.2.2: Provide residents with safe and reliable recreation equipment throughout the community park system.

Objectives:

- a. Accurately inventory existing parks facilities and maintain an active log of facilities improvement.
- b. Continue funding the replacement of old and deteriorating recreation equipment in all area parks.
- c. Continually monitor and maintain existing park equipment to ensure its longevity and safety.

Goal 1.2.3: Offer recreational services in an efficient, effective and economical manner.

Objectives:

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



Goal 1.2.4: Evaluate and analyze park, open space and recreational services based on the needs of the community.Objectives:

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

Goal 1.2.5: Promote bicycle and pedestrian facilities throughout Mondovi.Objectives:

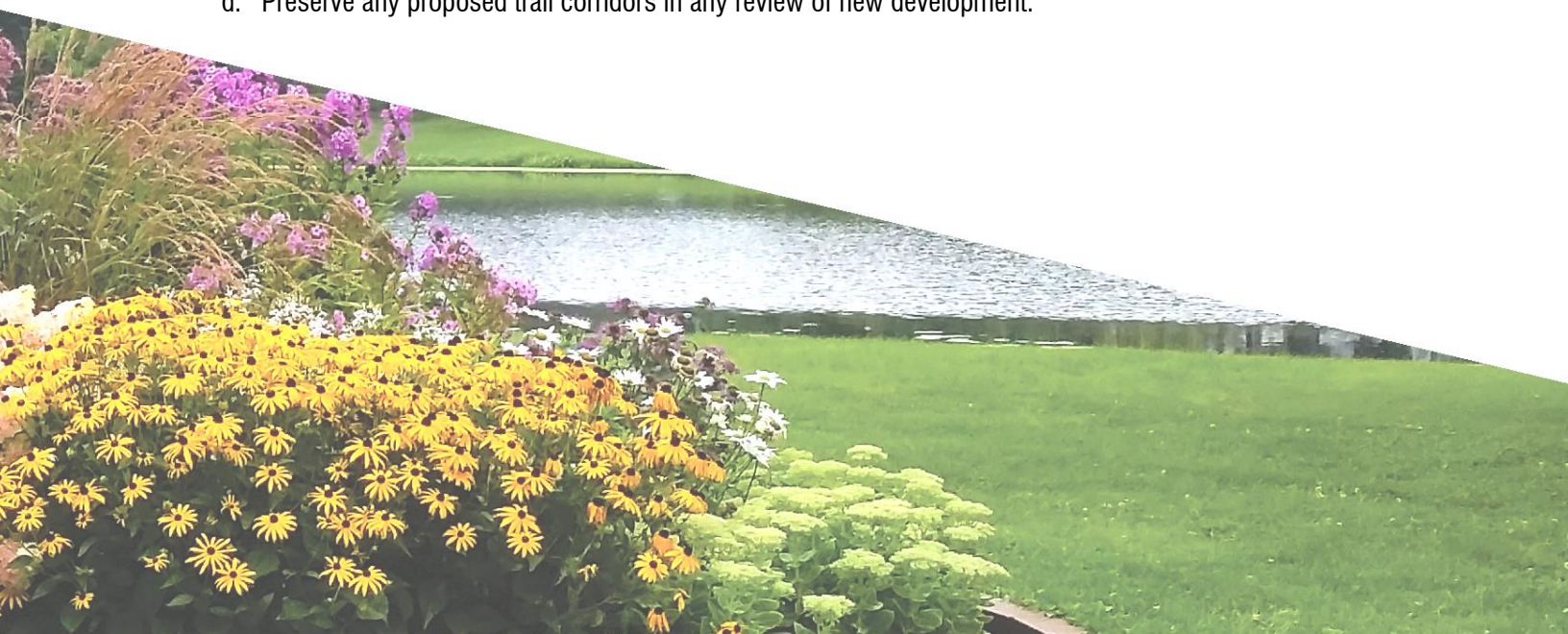
- a. Improve local route connectivity throughout the area to parks, conservancies, schools, local businesses and regional trails.
- b. Improve/establish wayfinding signage to allow new residents or visitors to effectively travel throughout Mondovi on foot or bicycle or other means (skateboard, rollerblades, etc.).
- c. Increase the availability and accessibility of bicycle parking.

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

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

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

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



Goal 1.2.8: Stress the benefits of larger neighborhood and community parks that provide a wide range of facilities over small playground and tot-lot facilities.

Objectives:

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

Goal 1.2.9: Recognize the importance of an adequate park budget, which can financially address existing park hazards and allow for future parkland acquisition and facility development.

Objectives:

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

Goal 1.2.10: Use all available resources to further enhance the quality of the City's park system.

Objectives:

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



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

1.3.1 City of Mondovi Comprehensive Plan 2008-2028 (2008)

The City of Mondovi Comprehensive Plan was intended as a guide to the “coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the City that will in accordance with existing and future needs, best promote public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity of the general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development.”

The plan included sections focusing on:

- Issues and Opportunities
- Land Use
- Housing
- Transportation
- Economic Development
- Utilities and Community Facilities
- Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
- Intergovernmental Cooperation
- Comprehensive Plan Implementation and Goals

Recommendations of the plan related to park and recreation facilities included:

- Continuing to provide scheduled maintenance and upkeep as needed to City parks
- Encouraging neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices including walking and bike paths
- Development of a marked pedestrian walkway and bikeway along US Highway 10
- Development of a site plan for the proposed expansion of Memorial Park
- Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, lakes, rivers, woodlands open spaces and groundwater resources

1.3.2 Buffalo County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2016-2020 (2016)

The Buffalo County Outdoor Recreation Plan was intended to “assist in local government’s budgetary considerations when planning for the maintenance and further development of recreational facilities.” Recommendations of the plan were “aimed at the continued preservation, acquisition, development and improvement of the area’s outdoor recreation facilities.”

The goals of the plan included:

- Maintaining an outdoor recreation program that protects the natural environment and responds to the outdoor recreational needs of the area’s citizenry.
- Formulation of an action agenda plan to meet the determined needs or unsatisfied public demands for outdoor recreation facilities in the county and municipalities.
- Have a program that enables the county and municipalities to continually maintain and improve their recreation programs in a way that is economically feasible and environmentally sound.
- Encourage the private sector to provide certain quality services and facilities for outdoor recreation enthusiasts.
- Consider the impact on the local economy of the many visitors and tourists in the area that utilize the county and municipal outdoor recreation facilities.
- Establish a policy of re-evaluating goals and objectives and project plans when necessary.
- Receive maximum benefits from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON) and State Stewardship Program funds.

Recommendations of the plan were grouped by priority and included:

- Development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities with the goal of obtaining a “Bicycle Friendly Community” designation.
- Improved access to the Buffalo River and other navigable streams for recreational boaters, canoers and kayakers.
- Continuing to explore opportunities to develop county and local parks for public use.
- Provide and promote public fishing opportunities on public waters. Improvements including land acquisition, parking areas, boat landings, shore fishing opportunities, ice fishing and maps.

1.3.3 Wisconsin’s State Outdoor Recreation Plan

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

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



Since parks are public lands for public recreation they are a direct reflection of your community. Our mission is to emulate and provide enjoyment, beauty, pride, comfort and a sense of well-being as well as a safe place for everyone young and old.

Mission Statement for City of Mondovi Parks

1.4 Summary of the Planning Process

1.4.1 Work Plan and Timeline

This plan was developed between August 2017 and March 2018. The process included meetings with City staff and a public information meeting. All parks were audited by Ayres staff with findings identified on inventory sheets. An online survey was posted on the City's website to gather information from the community on the current condition of City parks and to learn what kind of improvements they would like to see in the future.

1.4.2 Meetings

Meeting #1 August 14, 2017: The kick-off meeting was at the City Hall with City staff and representatives from Ayres Associates. The scope and timeline of the project were reviewed and dates for the remainder of the meetings were set. Key discussion points included grant funding, park concept plans and staffing levels.

Field Work – August 14, 2017: All sites were audited by Ayres staff and issues photo documented.

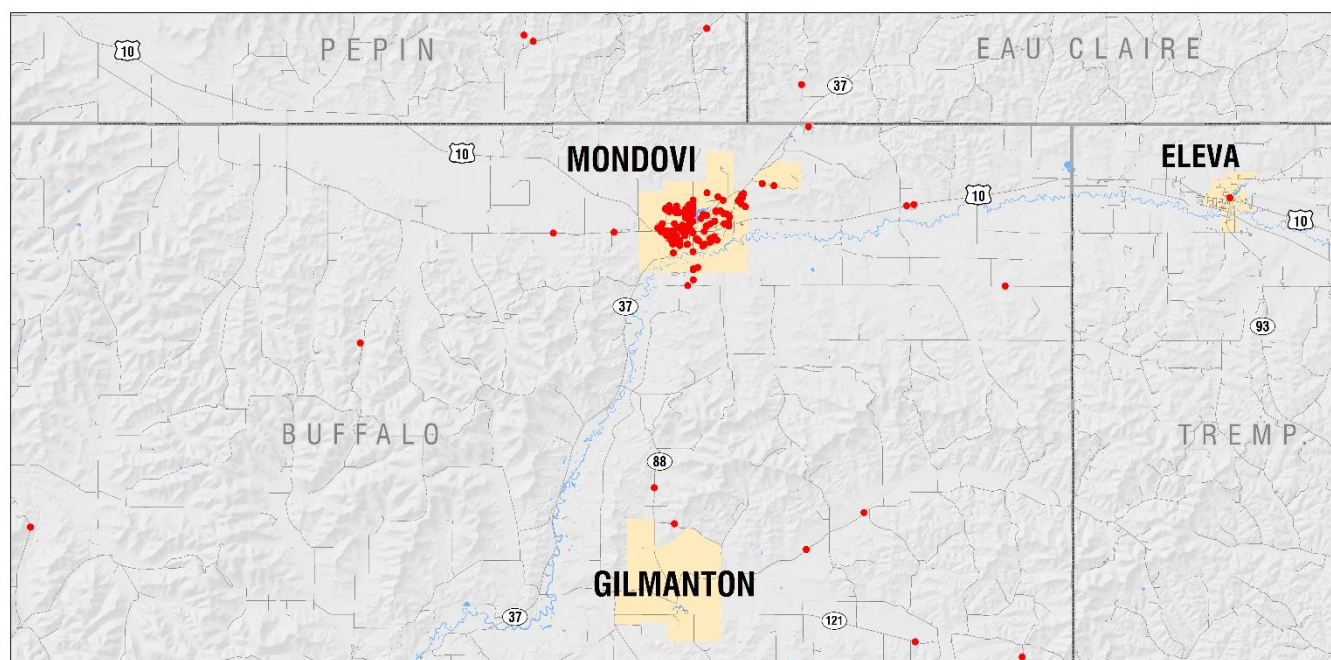
Meeting #2 September 27, 2017: Park Board meeting

Meeting #3 October 18, 2017: A public information meeting was held at the Marten Center. The current state of the plan was presented and meeting attendees were given the opportunity to express hopes and concerns regarding future park development and improvement.

Meeting #4 March 7, 2018: Presentation of the completed plan to the park board.

1.4.3 Online Survey

During the development of this plan, an online survey was created to record public opinion concerning key issues and opportunities for enhanced use and enjoyment of parks in Mondovi. The survey was used to formulate recommendations in Chapter 3. A web link to the survey was placed on the City website with the survey open from September 13, 2017 to November 8, 2017. A total of 302 individuals responded to the survey, 78% of whom were City of Mondovi residents. Survey participant locations are shown on the map below. 11 survey respondents live outside of the mapped area.



General findings are summarized below:

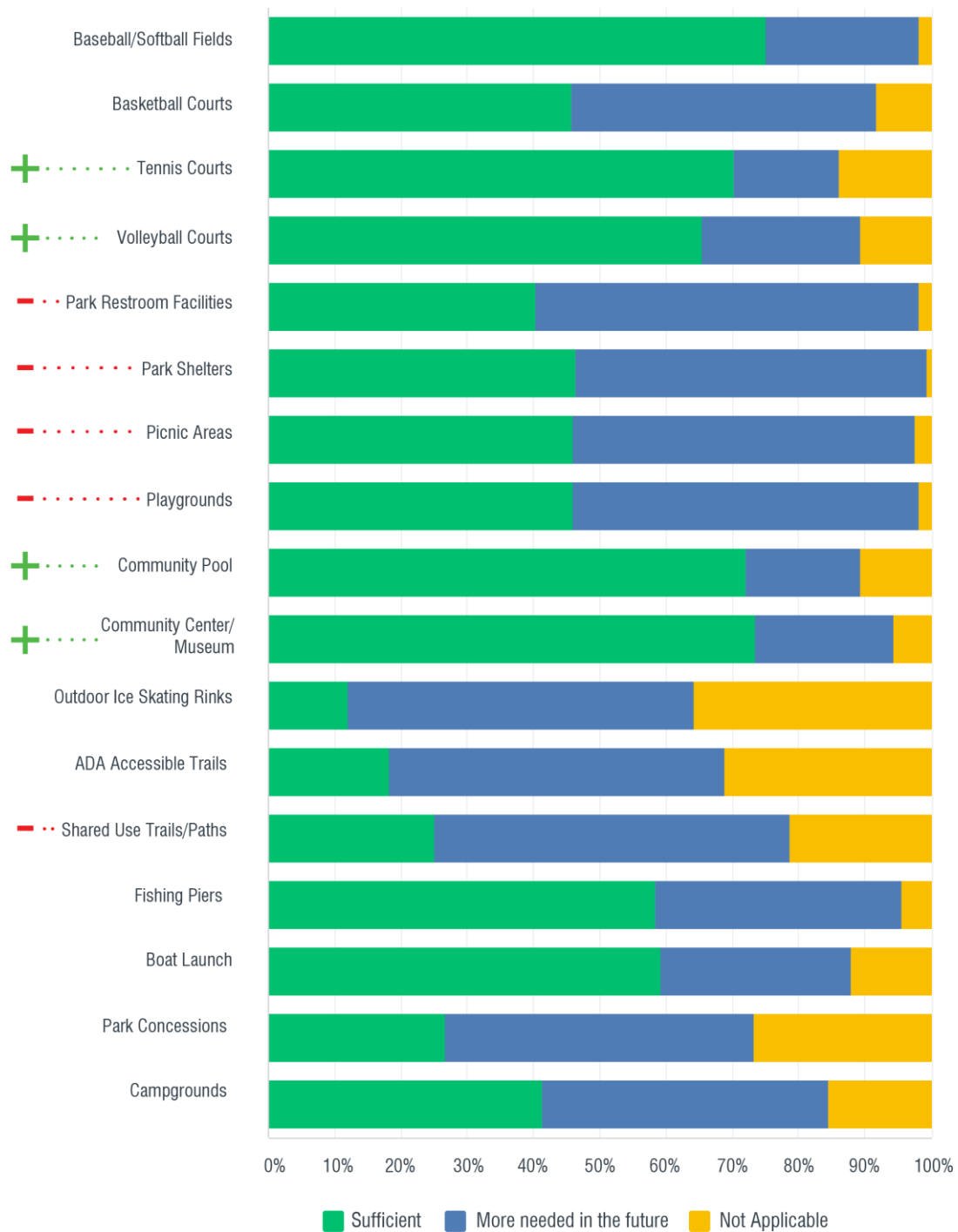
- Survey participants were asked to rate the overall condition of recreational facilities in Mondovi parks. Items like baseball fields, community pool, volleyball courts, community centers and fishing piers were the most common facilities rated “good” or “excellent” by respondents. Facilities that were most commonly rated “need improvement” included basketball courts, park restroom facilities, park shelters, picnic areas and playgrounds. See **Chart 1** for complete results.

Chart 1 – Please indicate the overall condition of each type of recreational facility that your community offers.



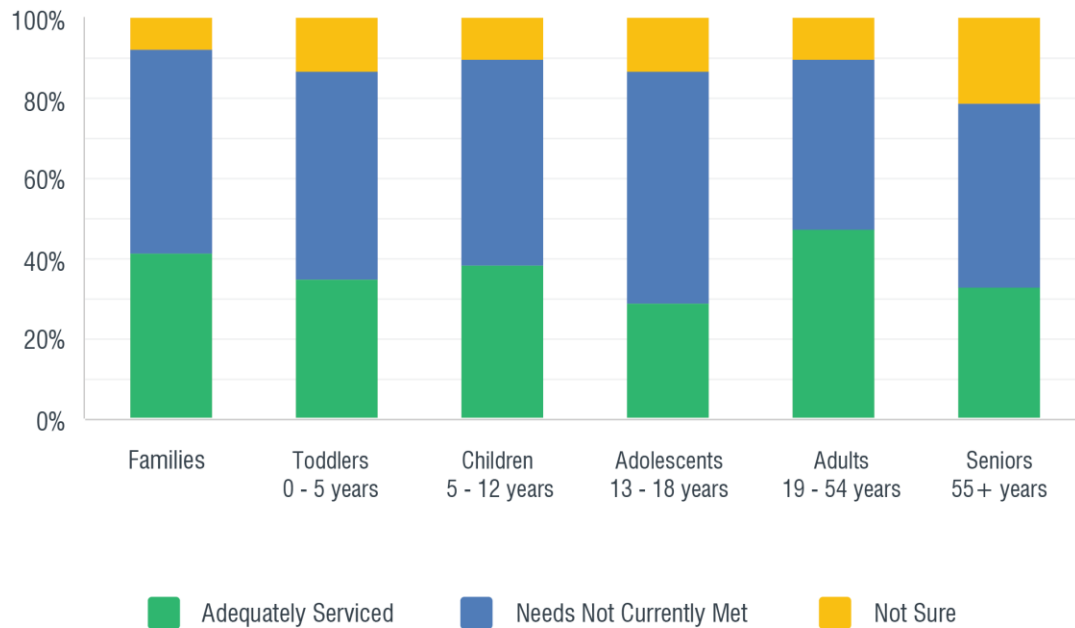
- Survey participants were asked if the quantity of any facilities/amenities in Mondovi did not meet the demands of the community. The most frequently chosen facility that did not meet the demands of the community was park restroom facilities, followed by park shelters, playgrounds and shared use trails.

Chart 2 – Please indicate whether or not Mondovi has sufficient quantities for each type to meet demand.



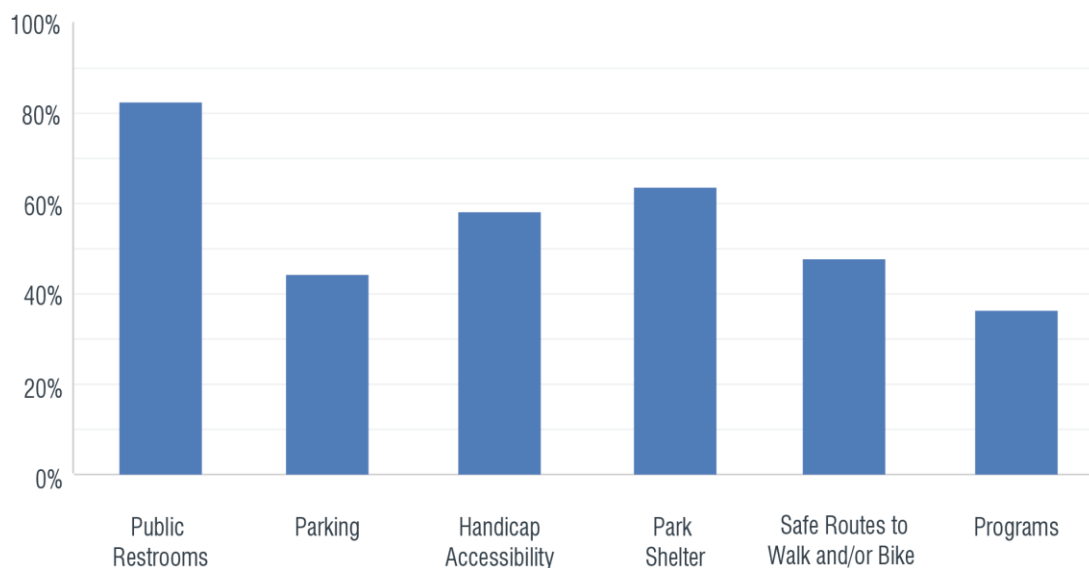
- Survey participants were asked if the needs of any age group were not met by the existing facilities in Mondovi parks. Adolescents (ages 13 to 18) were the age group the most people (57.6%) felt were not adequately served by park facilities. See **Chart 3**.

Chart 3 - Considering the various age groups of people in the Mondovi area, please indicate whether the existing facilities adequately meet their needs.



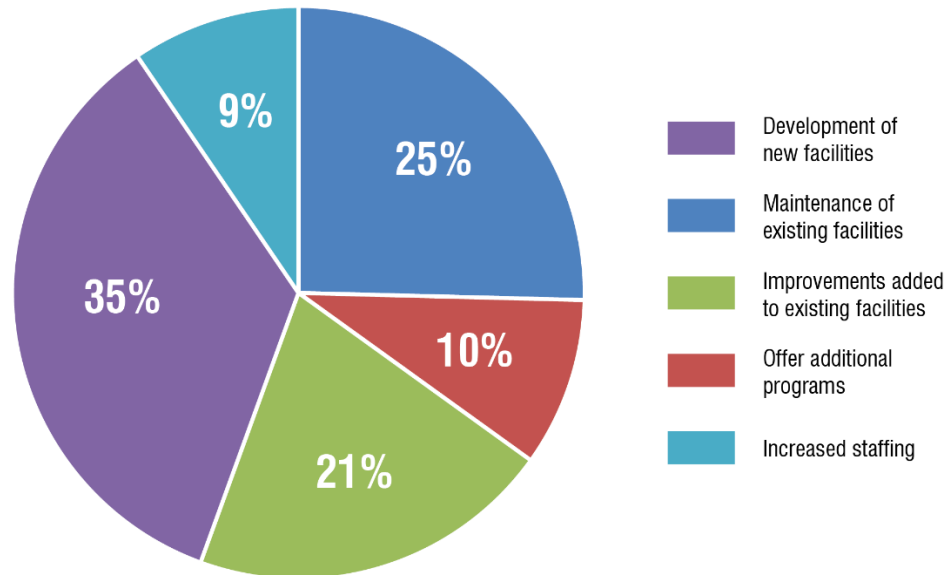
- Support components are accessory structures and facilities necessary for park use. These include public restrooms, parking lots, handicap accessibility, shelters, safe routes to facilities and programming. When asked if any of these facilities needed improvement in Mondovi, “public restrooms” and “park shelters” received the highest percentage of affirmative responses with 83.2% and 64.2% respectively. See **Chart 4** for survey results.

Chart 4 – Please indicate which, if any, of the following support components at existing park facilities need improvement. Select all that apply.



- Survey participants were asked to rank five types of general park improvements in order from most to least important. 35% of respondents felt “Development of New Facilities” was the most important type of improvement. This was followed by “Maintenance of Existing Facilities” (25%), “Improvements to Existing Facilities” (21%), “Offer Additional Programs” (10%) and “Increased Staffing” (9%).

Chart 5 – Highest Priority Improvements



- When asked what specific facilities were desired but not provided in Mondovi, common responses included bathrooms, trails, playground equipment, skating rinks, soccer fields and skateparks.
- Survey participants were asked which outdoor recreation activities they expected to gain popularity over the next five years, the most common responses included baseball, softball, biking and walking.

1.5 Mondovi Demographics

1.5.1 Social Characteristics

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

Population Trends and Projections

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

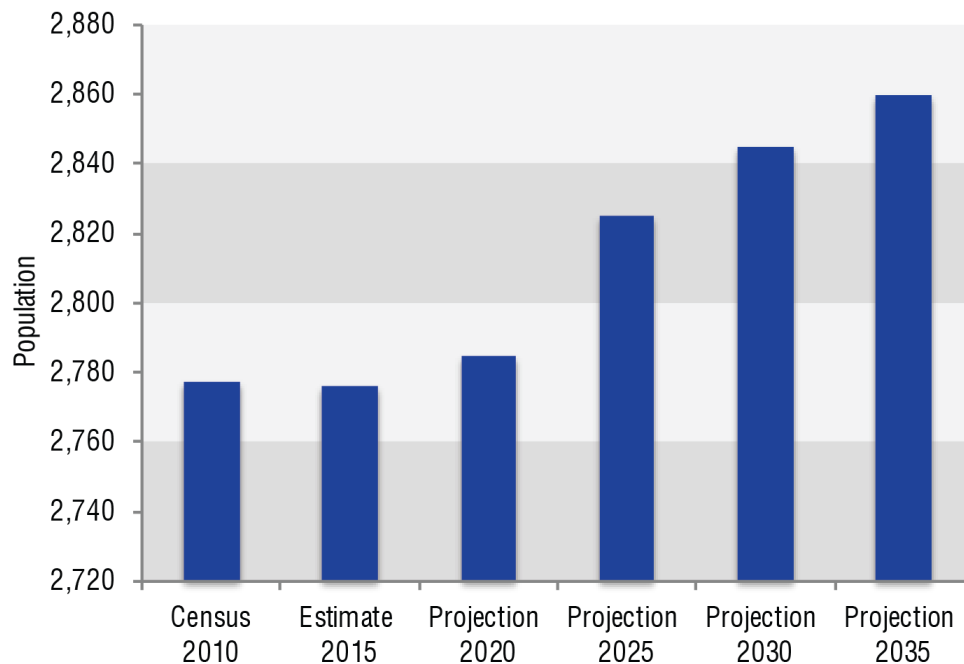
According to data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, Mondovi has experienced moderate population growth over the last 50 years. The population increased 9% between 1970 and 1980, decreased 2% between 1980 and 1990, increased 4% between 1990 and 2000, and increased 7% between 2000 and 2010. There was an overall population increase of 355 people (15%) from 1970 to 2015. The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) projects that Mondovi will experience a 6% population growth between the years 2015 and 2035 resulting in an additional 167 residents. Population information for Mondovi and comparable communities is provided in Table 1.1.

Current National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards require a minimum of 10.5 acres of dedicated parkland per 1000 residents. Chapter 2 will discuss this standard as it applies to the current and future populations of Mondovi.

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

Name of Municipality	Census 2010	Estimate 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025	Projection 2030	Projection 2035	Percentage Change 2010-2035
C Mondovi	2,777	2,693	2,785	2,825	2,845	2,860	3%
C Buffalo City	1,023	1,010	1,005	1,005	1,000	995	-2%
C Arcadia	1,779	1,855	1,975	2,070	2,165	2,220	25%
T Union	2,663	2,780	2,920	3,060	3,180	3,280	23%
C Black River Falls	3,622	3,660	3,675	3,720	3,725	3,665	1%
C Durand	1,931	1,925	1,880	1,845	1,795	1,740	-10%

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

Chart 6 – Mondovi Population Projections (2010 – 2035)

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

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

Ethnic Background

The 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate indicated the largest percentage of Mondovi residents (96.8%) were “White”. The second largest group was “Two or more races” (2.7%) followed by “American Indian and Alaska Native alone” (0.5%).

Employment/Unemployment

The 2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate estimated unemployment rate Mondovi was 5.6%. That rate is slightly higher than the statewide unemployment rate during this same time period of 5.3%.

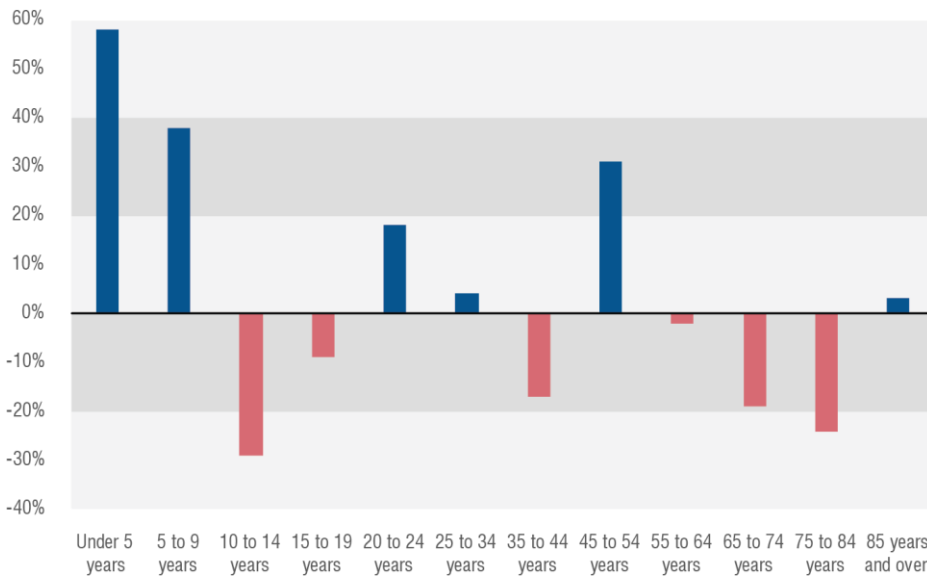
Age

Age distribution in Mondovi is shown in Table 1.2. Age cohorts are an important consideration when determining park facilities because different age groups utilize different recreation facilities. For example, in 2015 there were an estimated 237 children under the age of 5 (8.8% of the population). This represents an increase of 58% in the population of children under 5 years old from 2000. The number of park facilities designed for this age group should be reassessed as there are many more children in Mondovi under 5 years old using park facilities than there were in 2000. Children in this age group would be best served by low platforms with ramps and ladders, sand areas or short slides no taller than 4 feet. These same facilities would be uninteresting to a 10 year old. A well-rounded park system will provide a variety of facilities (soccer fields, etc.) and equipment (swings, etc.) for all potential users regardless of ability or age.

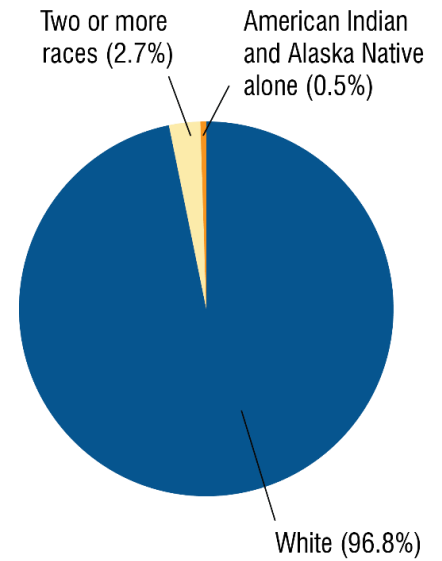
**Table 1.2: Age Distribution, 2000-2015
Mondovi, Wisconsin**

	2000		2015		Percent Change 2000-2015
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Under 5 years	150	5.7	237	8.8	58%
5 to 9 years	192	7.3	265	9.8	38%
10 to 14 years	185	7.0	132	4.9	-29%
15 to 19 years	161	6.1	146	5.4	-9%
20 to 24 years	142	5.4	168	6.2	18%
25 to 34 years	295	11.2	306	11.4	4%
35 to 44 years	359	13.6	297	11.0	-17%
45 to 54 years	315	12.0	414	15.3	31%
55 to 64 years	218	8.3	214	7.9	-2%
65 to 74 years	252	9.6	204	7.6	-19%
75 to 84 years	243	9.2	184	6.8	-24%
85 years and over	122	4.6	126	4.7	3%
Total Population	2,634		2,693		2%

Source: 2000 Census (SF-1), 2015 ACS
5 Year Estimate



Population Change (2000 – 2015)



Ethnic Background

2 ANALYSIS OF THE CITY OF MONDOVI PARKS AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

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

2.1 City of Mondovi Park and Open Space Facilities

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

2.1.1 Mini Parks

Mini parks include specialized facilities that serve a concentrated population, limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. Typical size is 1 acre or less but parks may be categorized as mini parks simply based on the type and quantity of facilities they offer. No existing Mondovi parks are classified as mini parks.

2.1.2 Neighborhood Parks

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

Lions Park

Lions Park is a 3.2-acre neighborhood park located on East Water Street between Howard Street and South Washington Street. The park contains a small playground and open space.

Mirror Lake Park

This 2.7-acre park is adjacent to Mirror Lake at the corner of West Mill Street and North Eau Claire Street. Park facilities include a playground, shelter and fishing pier.

Sharps Point Park

Sharps Point Park is a 1.0-acre neighborhood park adjacent to Mirror Lake near the intersection of Oak Street and Lakewood Drive. Existing facilities include a playground, shelter and fishing pier.

Veterans Memorial Park

This park is located on the southeast corner of Mirror Lake at Oak Street and contains 3.4 acres. Facilities include a veteran's memorial wall, memorial benches and an M60A3 tank.



2.1.3 Community Parks

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



Memorial Park and Arboretum

Memorial Park and Arboretum is a 10.7-acre community park located at the corner of West Mill Street and North Harrison Street. Facilities include two softball/youth baseball fields, tennis courts and the city arboretum.

2.1.4 Special Use Parks

Special use parks are areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities such as golf courses, campgrounds, nature centers and skate parks.

Tourist Park

Tourist Park is an 15-acre special use park located on the City's south side near the intersection of South Eau Claire Street and Parkview Avenue. The park includes a campground with six campsites, reservable shelters and a Historical Society Museum.

2.1.5 School Parks (School District of Mondovi)

Although not owned by the City, school facilities offer community residents with outdoor recreation activities, often with structured play equipment and athletic fields. The School District of Mondovi maintains a large park space shared by the three public schools.

School Park

This school district park is adjacent to Mondovi Elementary, Middle and High Schools on West Mill Street. Facilities include a public swimming pool, football field and baseball fields.

2.1.6 Trail Corridors

A linear park or trail corridor is an area designated for one or more modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, etc. As of 2018, Mondovi is the western trailhead of the Buffalo River State Trail. The Buffalo River State Trail is a 36-mile, limestone trail built on an abandoned railroad corridor. The multi-use trail connects Mondovi and Fairchild and runs through Eleva, Strum and Osseo. A State trail pass is required for biking and horseback riding.

2.2 Parkland Classification Analysis

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

2.2.1 Parkland Classification

A parkland classification system is a useful tool to determine if an existing park system serves the needs of a community. The definitions in this document are adapted from the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) classification system. Total acreage alone does not guarantee that the community's park needs are being met. A community should have a number of different types of parks to serve the various needs of the residents. They may have "met the standard" in acreage through the creation of one large park, but the community's needs can best be met through a variety of recreational activities. Table 2-1 explains the seven park classifications most commonly used in the NRPA system, their associated use, service areas, desirable size and desired acres per 1,000 population. A well-rounded park system offers at least one park in each classification.

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

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

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

Table 2-1 (Continued) NRPA Parkland Classification System

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

2.2.2 Level of Service Standards

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

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

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

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

Park acreage totals in Mondovi compared to NRPA standards are shown in Chart 2-1. Applying the ratios from Table 2-2 to the Mondovi estimated 2015 population of 2,693, the park acreage standards (shown as the blue bars in Chart 2-1) are established. Mondovi is well above the national standard in terms of neighborhood parks with 10.4 acres compared to the 5.4 acres recommended by the NRPA. The City is below the national standard in terms of mini park area, community park area and total park area. Mondovi currently has no parks classified as mini parks (0.0 acres) and Memorial Park (10.7 acres) is the only park classified as a community park. The City would need to add 1.4 acres of mini park and 10.8 acres of community park to meet the NRPA standard. It should be noted that only City owned active use parks are used in this calculation. Special use parks, conservancy parks and school parks are not counted toward the NRPA standard.

Chart 2-2 uses the 2035 population projection (Wisconsin Department of Administration) of 2,860 residents and applies it to measure current acreage figures and future standards. Mondovi would require an additional 8.9 acres of total park land, 12.2 acres of community park land and 1.4 acres of mini park land to meet the NRPA standard for the 2035 population (see Chart 2-3). The acreage needed to meet the standard for community parks is higher than the needed acreage for total parks due to the fact that the City will still exceed the standard acreage for neighborhood parks.

Chart 2.1 – Mondovi park acreage compared to the recommended national standard

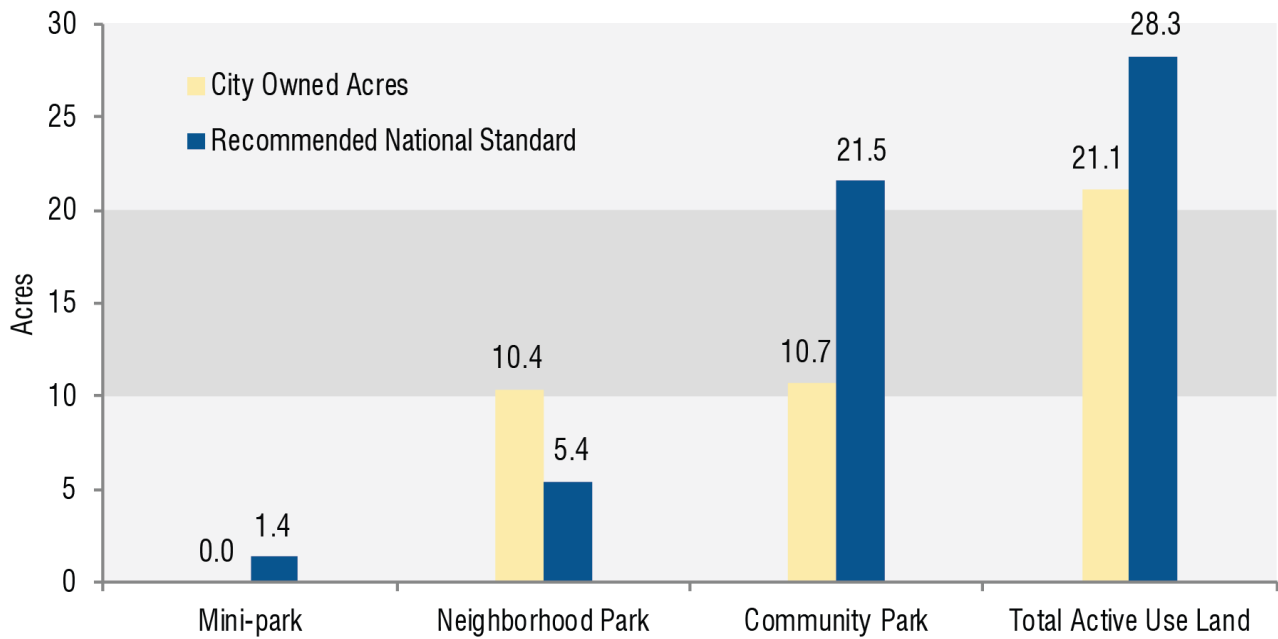
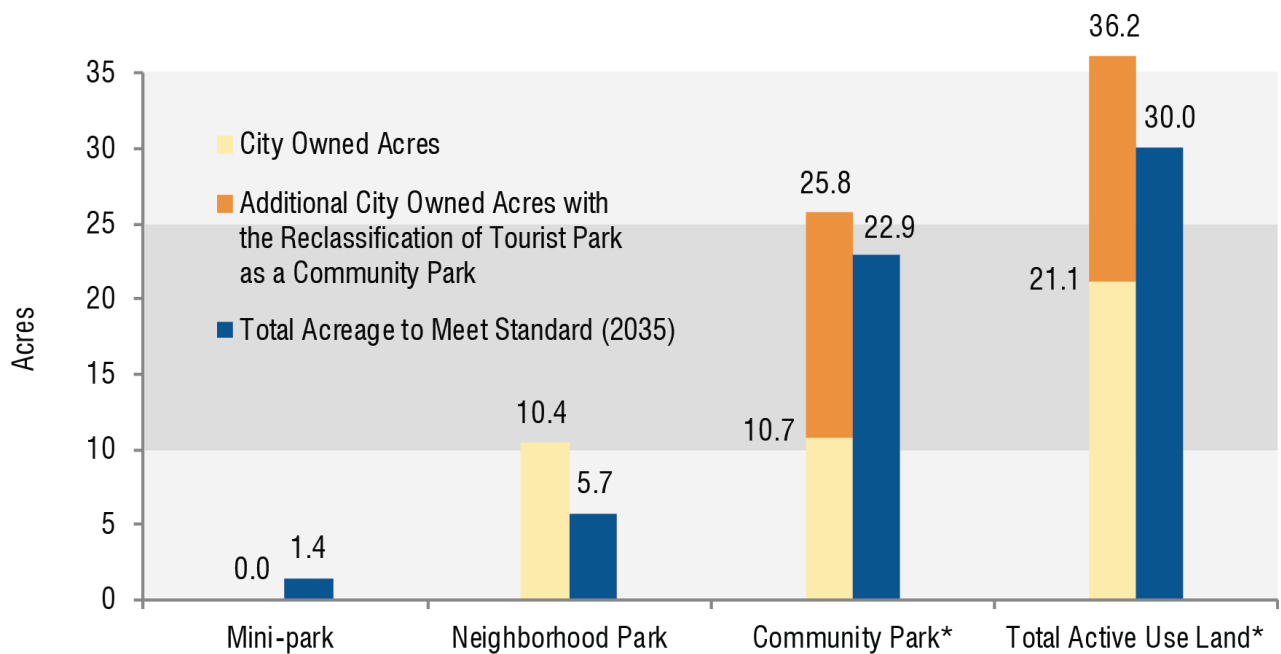
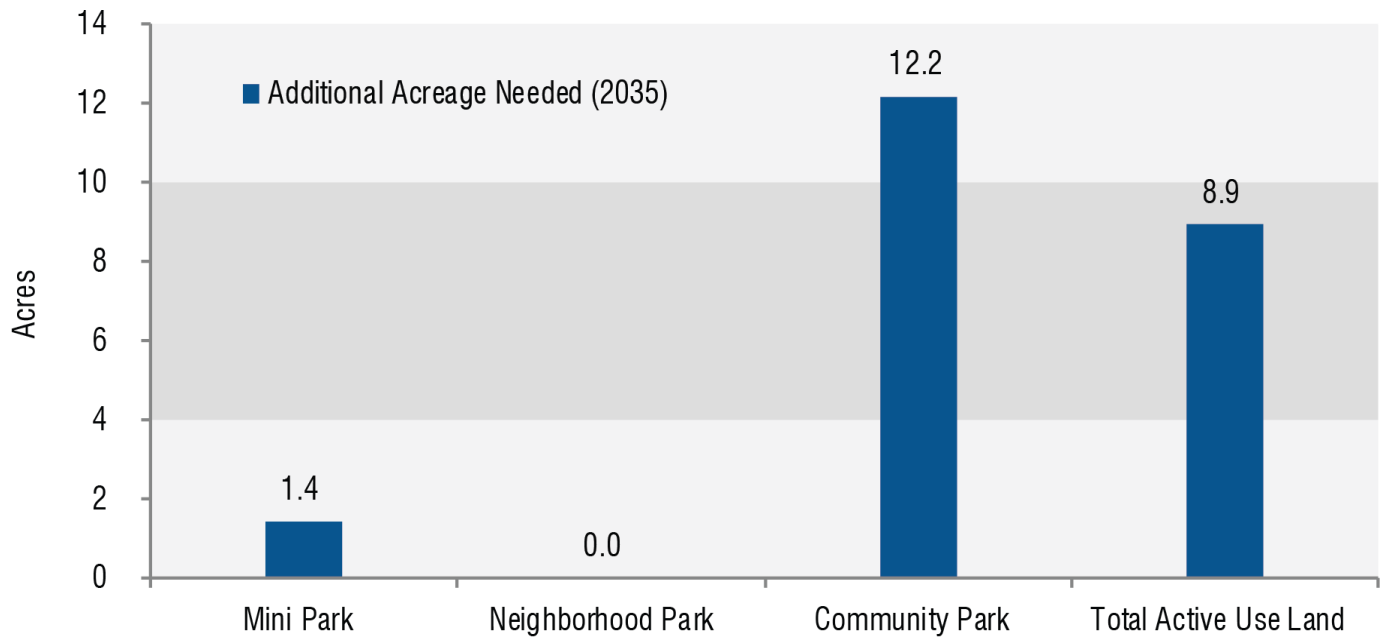


Chart 2.2 – Mondovi park acreage compared to the 2035 population projection



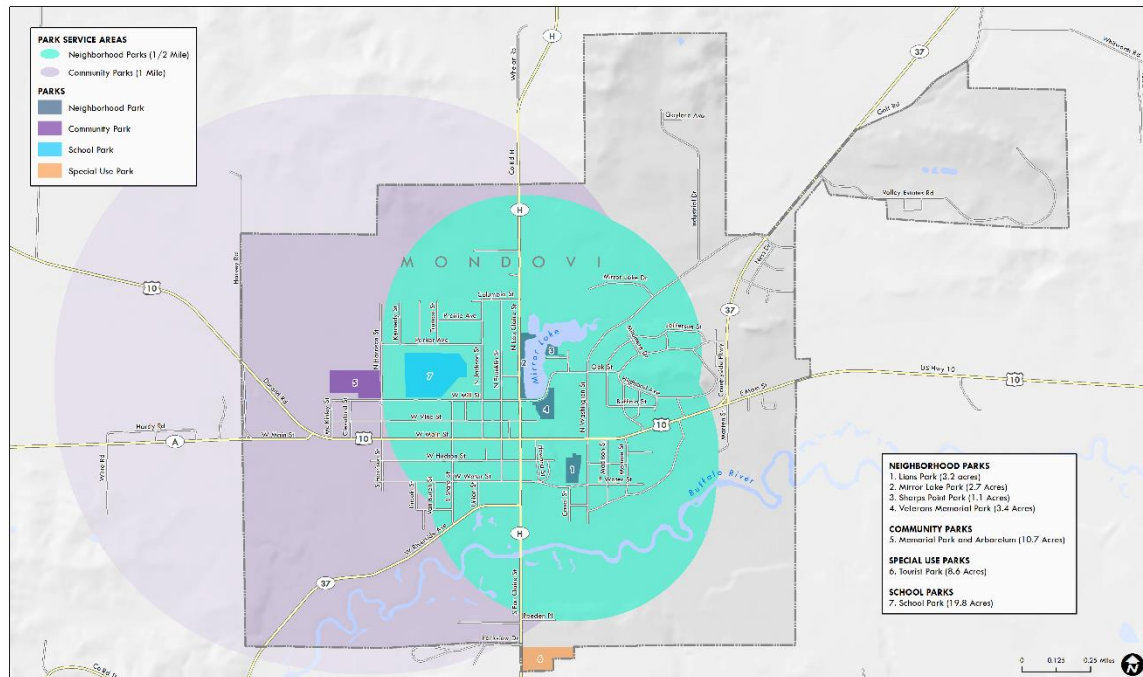
*Tourist Park's classification could potentially change if the proposed recommendations in this plan are implemented. Tourist Park could change from a Special-Use Park to a Community Park and Mondovi would meet the park acreage needed to meet the NRPA standard for the year 2035 population.

Chart 2.3 – Mondovi park acreage needed to serve forecasted 2035 population



2.3 Park Service Area Requirements

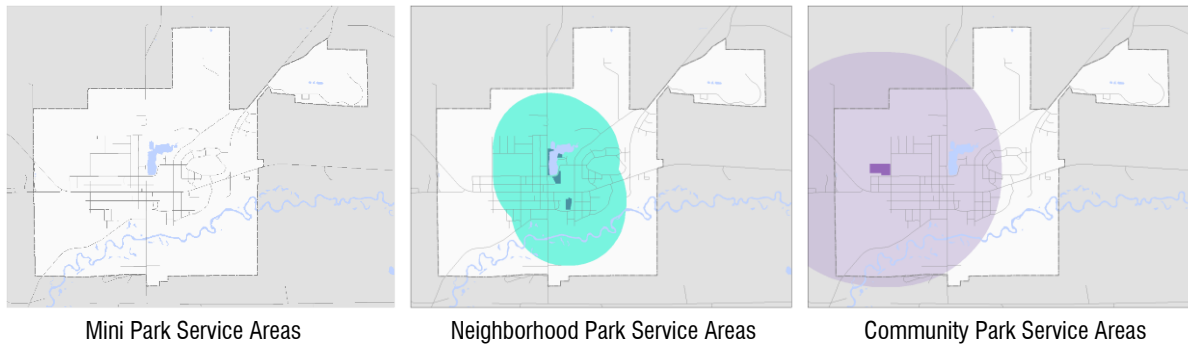
This method of evaluating a community’s parkland needs and adequacy of service includes plotting park service areas on a base map to identify areas that are underserved. Utilizing the park service radii criteria established by the NRPA, park service areas were mapped for City owned mini, neighborhood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



Map 2 – Appendix B

The combined park service areas show Mondovi parks provide good coverage to the most highly populated parts of the City. Some areas in the east and north parts of the City are outside park service areas. Population growth in these areas in the future would warrant the construction of new parks to serve these new populations.

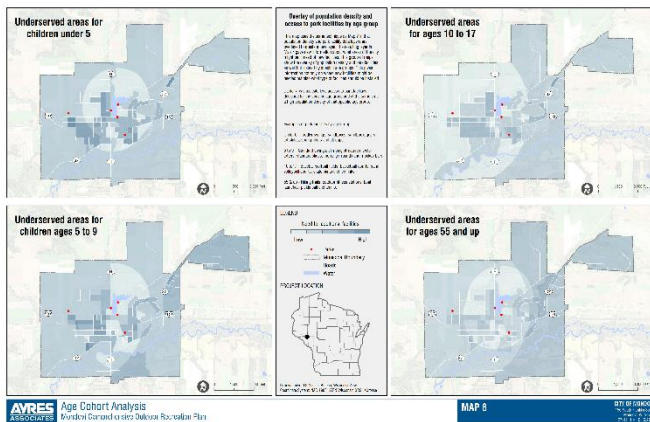
Another factor to be considered when analyzing park service areas is the distribution of parks by park type. The three maps below show park service radii isolated by park type (mini, neighborhood and community parks).



Mondovi’s population centers are fairly well covered by the neighborhood and community parks. Population analysis revealed that Mondovi will likely need to add a mini park and a community park in the future. A mini park could be located anywhere there is available land within the city limits. A community park located on the east side of town could complete park service area coverage to the entire city and satisfy the demand of future populations in locations where growth is expected. While service area by individual park type is not as vital as the combined park service area coverage, it is important to try to distribute park types evenly to give all citizens a variety of park access.

2.4 GIS Age Cohort Analysis

This analysis was developed to help prioritize improvements based on the distribution of residents by age and the availability of recreation facilities most suited for these ages in relation to their geographic location. The methodology includes the layering of data on a map (See Map 8 in Appendix B). The result is a graduated scale of relative need or “priority” based on the absence of a particular set of amenities we would expect an age group to utilize. The map is used to identify areas of spatial mismatch where parks containing certain amenities are not located in neighborhoods containing user groups best suited for those amenities. For example, if an area contains a high percentage of toddlers (age 2-5) but does not contain toddler-aged play equipment, the priority rating would be “high” because the area lacks the amenities to serve that population.



Map 8 – Appendix B

The analysis was used for four populations:

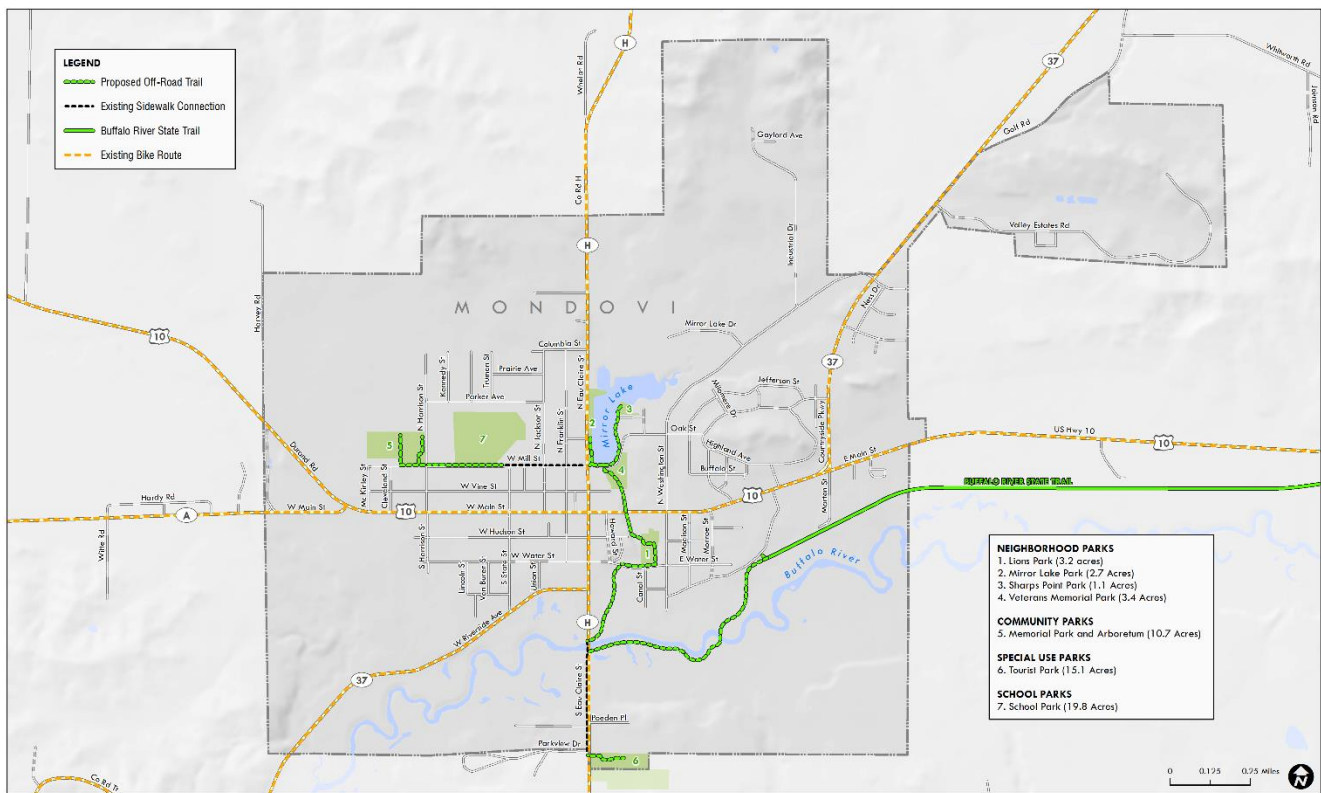
1. Under 5 years of age: toddlers are best served by play equipment such as sandboxes, toddler swings, tot slides, spring riders, and tilt cups.
2. Ages 5 to 9: this group can be expected to use play equipment such as swings, climbing structures, teeter totters, merry-go-rounds and monkey bars.
3. Ages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

4. Age 55+: service to this group included facilities such as hiking trails, outdoor fitness stations, boat launches, pickle ball and tennis.

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

2.5 Bicycle and Pedestrian Connections

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



Map 3 – Appendix B

Map 3 (Appendix B) shows the existing bicycle network in Mondovi. Bike routes are shown based on routes designated by the Buffalo County Outdoor Recreation Plan. Also shown on Map 3 is the Buffalo River State Trail. The trail begins in Mondovi and continues east for 36 miles along the Buffalo River to Fairchild. The trail is built on a former rail corridor and travels through farmland, wooded and wetland environments. Although this plan will seek to identify opportunities to expand the bicycle network to reach more park spaces, a comprehensive Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan should be further developed. Many new strategies and engineering practices have evolved and are now accepted by Wisconsin DOT and local governments for on-road bicycle facilities such as the use of “Sharrows”. “Sharrow” is short for shared-use bike lane and is an alternative on roads where there is not enough room for dedicated lanes. It is intended that motor vehicles and bicyclists share the lane. Sharrows are designated with signage and a double-chevron pavement marking shown on the image on the following page. These strategies should be considered as potential tools for improving the bicycling infrastructure.



Sharrows or Shared-Use Bike Lanes

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

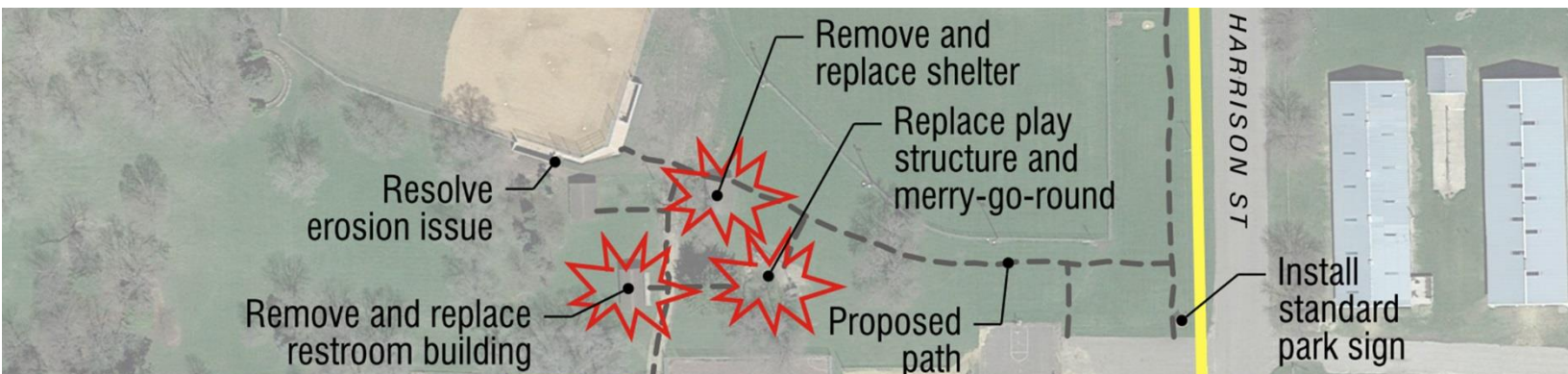
This chapter includes a variety of recommendations specifically developed to meet the existing and future needs of the community over the next five years. The recommendations incorporate local citizen input and have been developed as a result of extensive analysis and participation by city officials,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

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

3.1 General Recommendations: system-wide policies and procedures

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

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



3.1 General Recommendations

3.1.1 Park Facility Recommendations

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

1. ADA Accessibility

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

Recommendations:

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



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

2. Safety Surfacing and/or Safety Mats at Playgrounds

Many parks are missing safety surfacing under play equipment. Safety surfacing serves the dual purpose of providing a safe landing surface in fall zones as well as allowing for easier wheelchair access to equipment. Depending on the type of safety surfacing installed, safety mats may also be necessary. Mats are typically installed in playgrounds using sand or wood chip style safety surfacing and are located at critical points where children would enter or exit a piece of equipment.

○ Recommendations:

- Install safety surfacing in all playgrounds.
- Install safety mats where required under swings and at entry/exit points of play structures in all playgrounds.

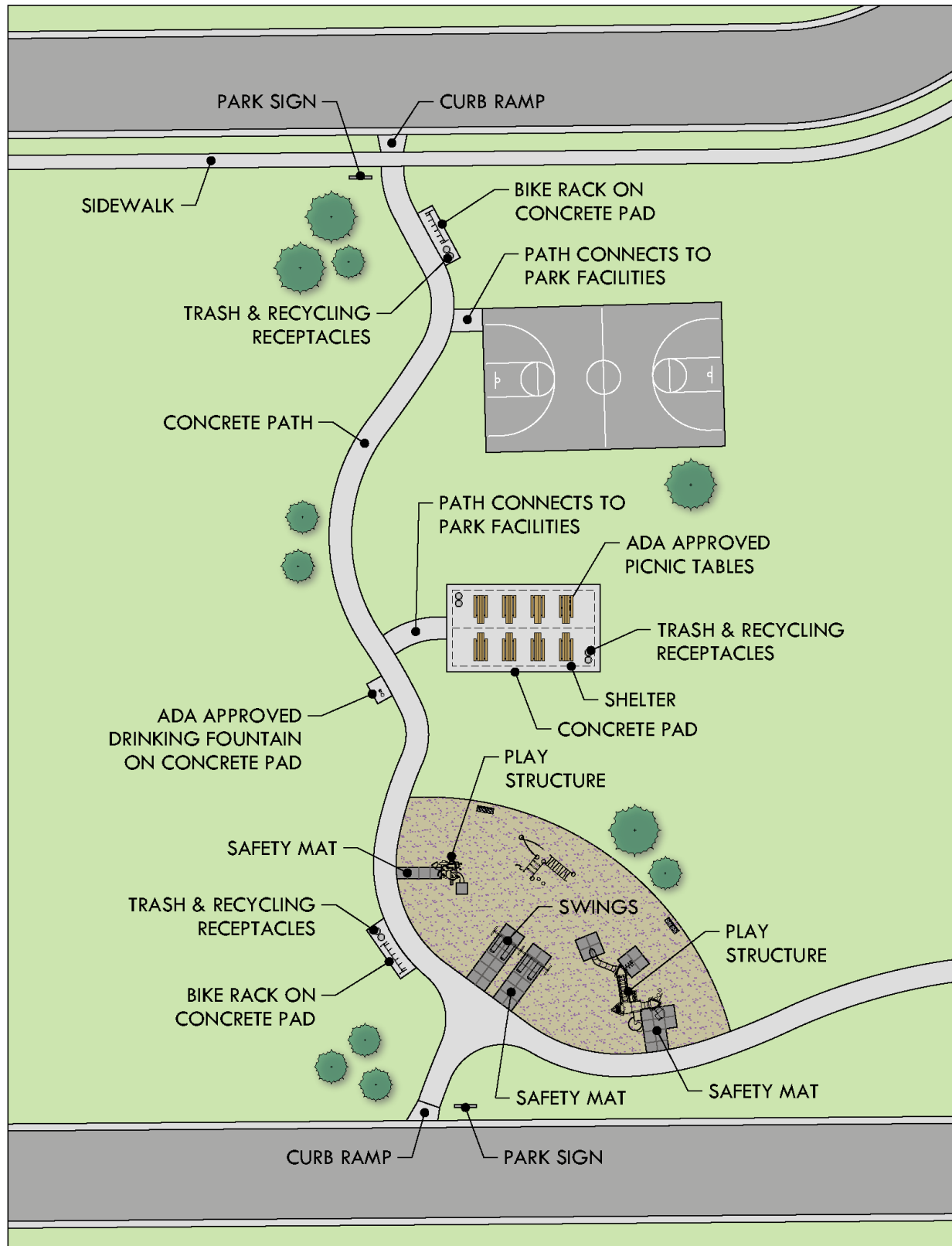


Figure 3.2 – Typical ADA requirements call for barrier free access to all park facilities. Hardscape paths, playground safety mats and ADA approved support components are examples of good practices when designing parks for accessibility. Other examples of necessary elements for general park design include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



3. Aging Play Equipment

Park inventories revealed that much of the City's playground equipment is aging and will need to be replaced in the near future.

- Recommendations:
 - This plan recommends the replacement of play equipment in City parks during the five-year period after its adoption.
 - See park inventory sheets for specific recommendations.



4. Park & Wayfinding Signage

Every park in Mondovi has a different style of park sign. Standardized park signs help identify parks as part of a system of parks and let users know they are visiting a public park.

- a. Improve and standardize on-site park signage for all City parks, and establish a community-wide wayfinding system that identifies key parks and bicycle routes.

5. Improve/Expand Trail Networks

The community survey identified trails as an amenity that residents wanted more of in Mondovi. Improvements to the trail system in Mondovi parks would provide not only increased recreational opportunities within those parks, but also would create new connections in the city and to neighboring communities.

Potential trail connections could be made through existing park land, City owned property, right-of-way and privately-owned property. An agreement would have to be reached with land owners before any trails could be constructed on privately owned land.

- Recommendations:
 - The proposed trail network shown in the adjacent map would connect all City parks, provide a Citywide trail network and connect to neighboring community via an established connection to the Buffalo River State Trail. A potential multi-use trail network could serve users such as pedestrians, bicyclists, horse riders, cross county skiers and snowmobilers.

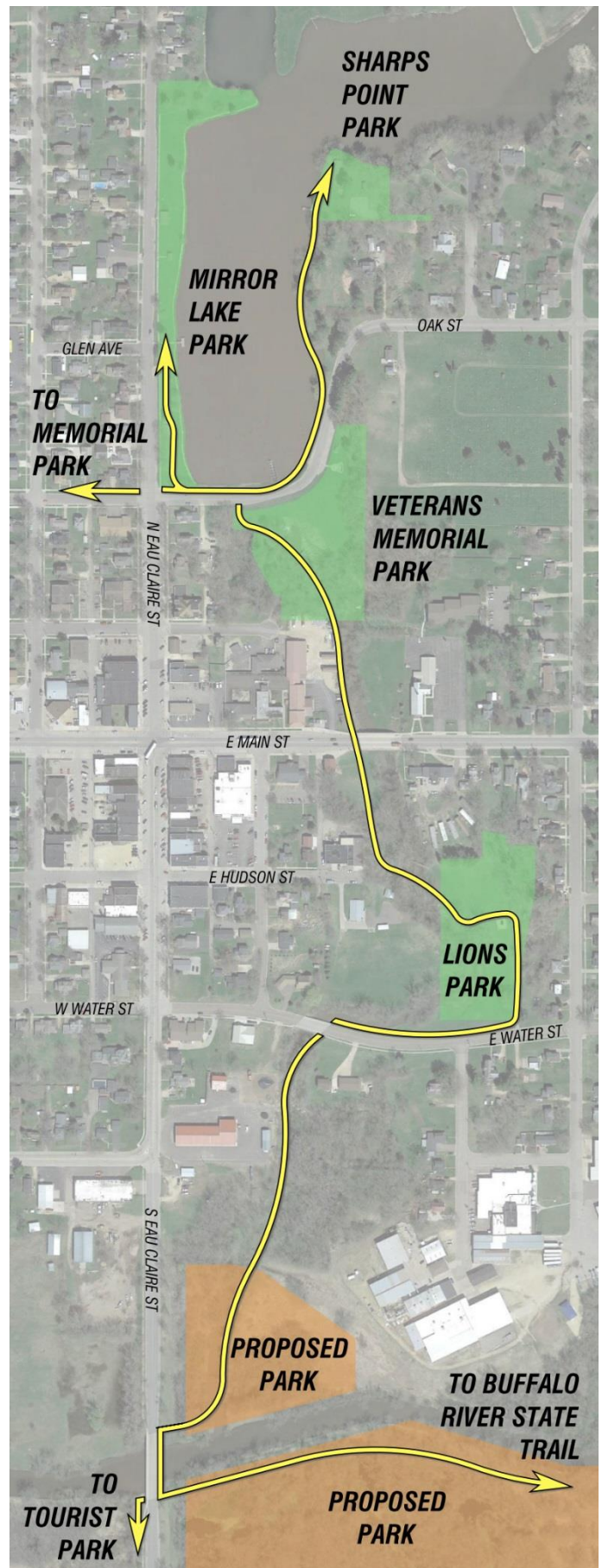
6. Missing Support Components

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

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

7. Restrooms/Access to Restrooms

Restroom availability, access and maintenance were common issues throughout the planning process. Many in the community felt that the parks that did not have suitable restroom facilities or that the restrooms were not accessible at certain times. Parks specifically mentioned in the community survey by multiple respondents as needing improvements to restrooms included Mirror Lake Park, Sharps Point Park and Memorial Park.



- Recommendations:
 - Develop a procedure for the prompt maintenance of park restroom facilities and equipment once a problem is observed/reported and before the issue gets worse or becomes a safety hazard. Perform systematic routine inspection and maintenance.
 - Construction of new park restroom buildings in Mirror Lake Park and Memorial Park. Consider modular precast restroom buildings in lieu of traditional wood frame construction.
 - Policy regarding the locking of restrooms during certain times of year or hours of the day should be revisited if public demand for access is high. Adding auto locks to restroom doors is one potential solution for avoiding restrooms being locked for long periods of time. This would be accompanied by a citywide policy stating the hours that park restrooms will be open. Restroom buildings are expensive and may pose after-hours use, lighting and vandalism challenges. For parks that attract many users yet permanent restrooms are not feasible, placement of portable toilets is recommended during times of high occupancy. Costs can be offset by a donor program (donor programs in other communities cost \$65/month and allow for recognition plaques) and enclosures or other anti-vandalism structures could be installed to reduce tipping or unlawful activity.

8. Dedicated Park Staff

Many park facilities were found to be in a poor condition that could have been avoided with routine maintenance. There is currently no position on City staff dedicated to the maintenance and upkeep of City parks.

- Recommendations:
 - Create or modify a position in the City with duties including the systematic, routine maintenance of park facilities and equipment including:
 - i. Play equipment
 - ii. Courts and fields (mowing)
 - iii. Benches and picnic tables
 - iv. Pathways and sidewalks
 - v. Restrooms and shelters
 - vi. Shoreline management
 - vii. Trash and recycling removal

9. Parkland Dedication Ordinance

There is currently no approved guideline in the City Municipal Code for the dedication of new parkland in conjunction with new residential development. As the City grows, new residents will put additional stress on existing park facilities. A parkland dedication ordinance would establish a requirement that the subdivision of land for residential development includes some land to be set aside for parks.

- Recommendations:
 - The City of Mondovi should consider and adopt an official policy to cover dedication of lands and public site fee options. Subdividers of land where suitable sites have been designated on the Comprehensive Plan, Park and Open Space Plan, or Official Map should be required to dedicate these sites to the public. If the city allows the land division to not include a public park, a fee in lieu of dedication must be paid for

the acquisition or development of park land. Fees in lieu thereof can vary per community and should be studied further for a recommended value per unit. An example of a normal amount of park and recreation land dedication shall be 1,300 square feet for each single-family unit, 1,100 square feet for each duplex unit, and 1,000 square feet for each multifamily unit. The city should review these policies on a regular basis to ensure compliance with state and local laws as well as accommodate the changing needs of residential developments. The formal ordinance/policy should also include language such to define what acceptable land dedication would entail. For example, low lying marshland that is not suitable for development, may not be suitable for recreation use and should not be accepted unless otherwise desired for a special use. Typically acceptable land would be defined as relatively flat, dry, and accessible ground that could serve a variety of recreational purposes.

3.1.2 Promotion/Education

- a. Communicate with user groups over facilities updates and promote donations and formalized use agreements for maintenance.
- b. Enhance the City web page to include a parks location map and specific site maps for each park illustrating site layout and amenities.
- c. Improve and standardize on-site park signage for all City parks, and establish a community-wide wayfinding system that identifies key parks and bicycle routes along primary transportation corridors to and through the City. Regularly update all bicycle and park system maps as new facilities are developed.
- d. Invite private partner groups to participate in periodic park update meetings to keep participation high and awareness of ongoing project endeavors.

3.1.3 Environmentally Sustainable Practices

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

3.1.4 Park Reclassification

- a. Tourist Park's classification could potentially change if the proposed recommendations in this plan are implemented. Tourist Park could change from a Special-Use Park to a Community Park and Mondovi would meet the park acreage needed to meet the NRPA standard for the year 2035 population. See Chart 2.2 in Chapter 2.

3.2 Future Parks and Open Spaces

3.2.1 Parkland Acquisition

Future growth of the City will lead to the construction of new neighborhoods and new parks within potentially expanding City limits. The process for determining the location, size and makeup of these parks is a multi-phase process involving public input and a series of conceptual plans.

A potential location for new parkland acquisition in Mondovi is the 45 acres of undeveloped land south of the Buffalo River and adjacent to South Eau Claire Street (See Figure 3.3). This future park space could potentially be categorized as conservancy park. Protection and management of the river and adjacent natural environment would be the primary objective while secondary uses could include the development of multi-use trails, shelters and accessible piers. Development of parkland in this location would serve the dual purpose of establishing the first conservancy park in Mondovi and provide a route through which to extend the Buffalo River State Trail to the west, connecting to existing and proposed bike routes in Mondovi.

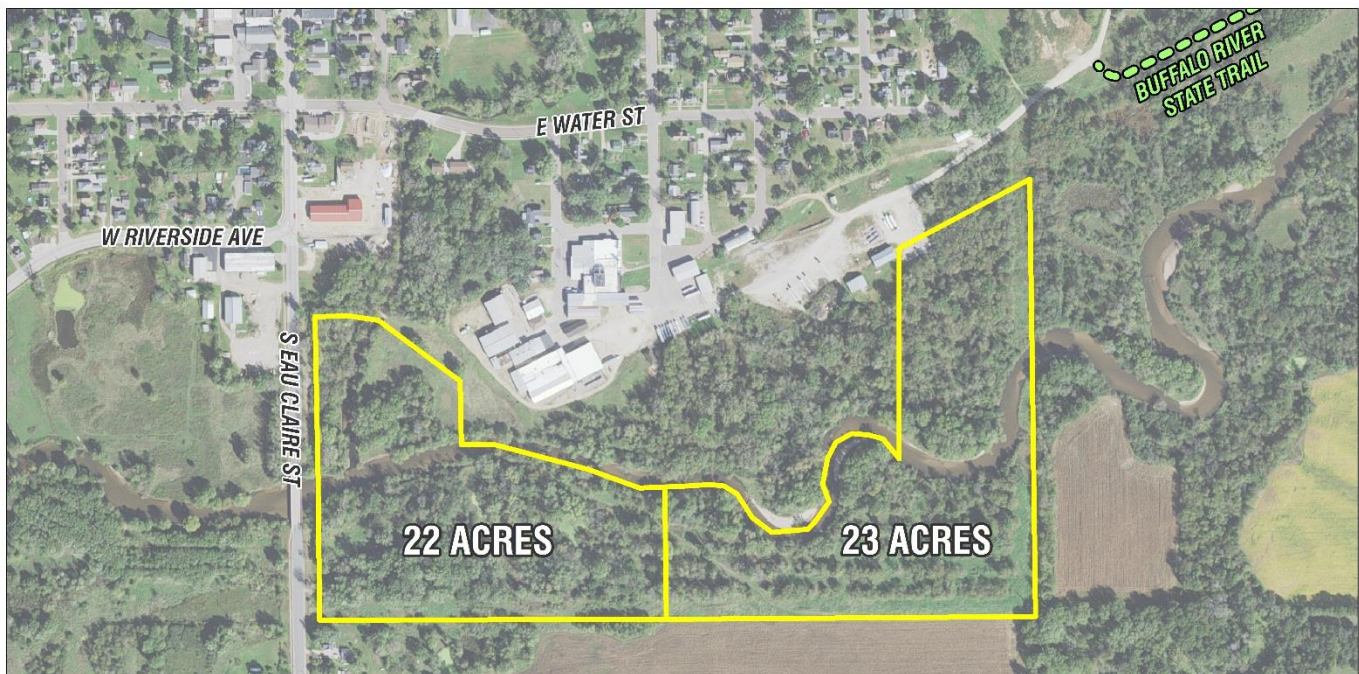


Figure 3.3 – Proposed Parkland Acquisition

An alternate development plan could include at least a portion of the land set aside for active-use park development. 12.2 acres of community park will need to be developed in Mondovi by the year 2035 according to NRPA standards and population projections analyzed in Chapter 2. A community park developed on a portion of the available 45 acres could be a solution to satisfy the recreational needs of future populations.

Any development is dependent on the purchase of this land by the City. Acquisition cost could be significantly reduced through funding by DNR grants. DNR grants are available for the acquisition of land to be converted to public parks and can cover up to 50% of eligible project costs. Chapter 4 describes the program in detail.

3.2.2 Park Master Plan

A park master plan should be completed before construction of any new or significantly altered park begins. The goal of the plan is to determine what type of improvements are possible in the given space and to provide a guide for the development of those improvements. See Figure 3.4 for an example of a typical park master plan graphic.



Figure 3.4 - Park Master Plan Graphic Example

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


3.3 Individual Park Recommendations

The following section discusses more detailed recommendations for each park. These recommended improvements are based on issues identified in site visits and comments from residents and local officials. Improvement options identified for each park are included in the 5-Year Capital Improvements Table in Chapter 4.

Each park’s inventory sheets contain the location of the park, existing facilities, observed issues and recommendations for improvements. Not all improvements can be made in the next 5 years and many require substantial investment in the form of time, money or human capital to implement. Improvement recommendations should be viewed as options that could occur to mitigate, improve or promote aspects of the park site.

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

12 | Chapter 3: Recommendations



PARK NAME
Veterans Memorial Park

This park is located south of Mirror Lake on Oak Street and contains 3.4 acres. Facilities include a veterans memorial wall, memorial benches and an M60A3 tank.

Existing Facilities:

- Tank
- Veterans Memorial Wall
- Flagpole
- Memorial benches (9)
- Podium
- Retaining walls
- Open space

Issues:

- ADA accessibility
- No trash/recycling receptacles
- No bicycle parking
- No flag lighting
- No parking
- No park sign

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Memorial Day

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Install hardscape plaza/path to provide ADA access to memorial and podium area\$15,000
- Install potential inter-park connector trail\$15,000
- Add angled parking on Oak St\$10,000
- Install two outdoor exercise stations within park if the path is constructed\$5,000
- Install trash/recycling receptacles\$2,000
- Install bike rack on hardscape surface\$1,500
- Install flag lighting\$1,500
- Install standard park sign\$1,500

TOTAL \$61,500


PARK DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

PARK CLASSIFICATION INDICATOR



PARK LOCATION MAP

SITE MAP



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS



Lions Park

Lions Park is a 3.2 acre neighborhood park located on East Water Street between Howard Street and South Washington Street. The park contains a small playground and open space.

Existing Facilities:

- Open Space
- Play Structure (5 - 12)
- Swings (3 std., 1 ring)
- Bridge
- Lighting
- Park Sign
- Trash receptacles
- Gravel access road

Issues:

- ADA accessibility
- Bridge obstructed by vegetative overgrowth
- Sand safety surfacing under play equipment
- No safety surfacing under swings
- No safety mats under play equipment
- No recycling receptacles
- No bicycle parking
- Non-standard park sign



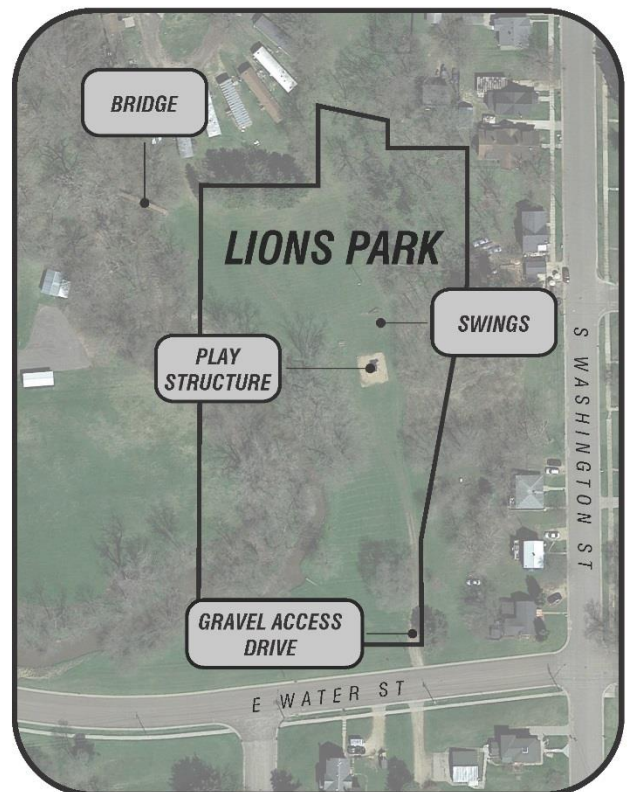
Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- None

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Install hardscape path from E Water St connecting to playground equipment and potential inter-park connector trail \$25,000
- Install three outdoor exercise stations within park if the path is constructed\$7,500
- Install safety surfacing under swings\$5,000
- Install safety mats under play equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment \$5,000
- Install crosswalk and curb ramps at proposed path on E Water St \$2,000
- Install bike rack on hardscape surface near playground adjacent to proposed path \$1,500
- Install standard park sign\$1,500
- Install recycling receptacle.....\$1,000
- Trim vegetation at bridge\$200

TOTAL \$48,700



Lions Park

Site Photos:



Swings



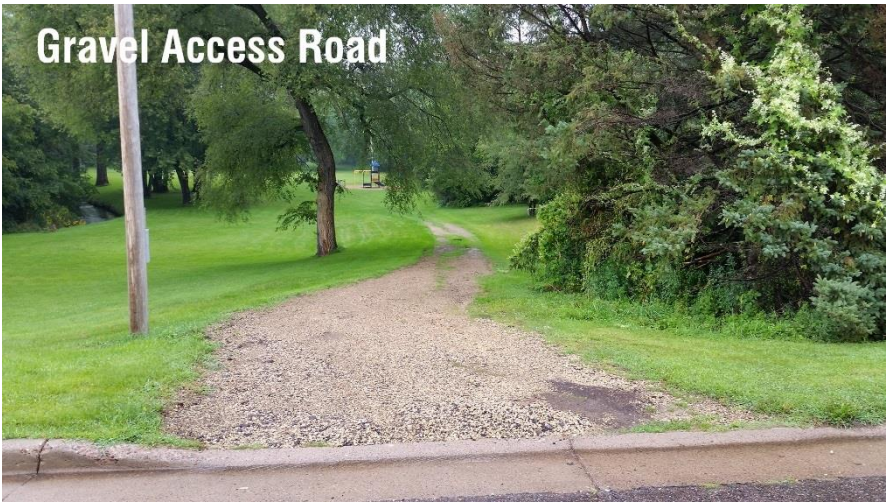
Open Space



Bridge Obstruction



Play Structure



Gravel Access Road



Park Sign



Mirror Lake Park

This 2.7 acre park is adjacent to Mirror Lake at the corner of West Mill Street and North Eau Claire Street. Park facilities include a playground, shelter and fishing pier. See Appendix C for detailed Park Concept Plans.

Existing Facilities:

- Park Sign
- Planters
- Benches
- Merry-Go-Round
- Play Structure (5-12)
- Swings (6 std., 2 bucket)
- Veterans Statue
- Pier
- Boat Launch
- Restroom Building
- Drinking Fountain (Lion)
- Trash receptacles
- Open Space
- Shelter
- Little Free Library
- Flagpole
- Lighting

Issues:

- Merry-go-round no longer meets safety standards
- Play structure issues (Misaligned/shifted sections, missing connections, worn areas)
- Sand safety surfacing under play equipment
- Trees overhanging playground
- Gap between concrete path and pier
- Restroom structure and facilities are aging
- Raised gap at restroom door
- Drinking fountain not ADA approved
- Shelter paint is worn/fading
- Shelter foundation is cracked
- Shelter roof will need to be replaced/re-shingled in the near future
- ADA accessibility
- No ADA picnic tables
- No bicycle parking
- No recycling receptacles
- No safety mats under play equipment
- No flag lights
- Curb ramps and crosswalk needed at sidewalk end on Eau Claire St
- Flag/statue separated
- Hazard trees
- Non-standard park sign



Mirror Lake Park

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

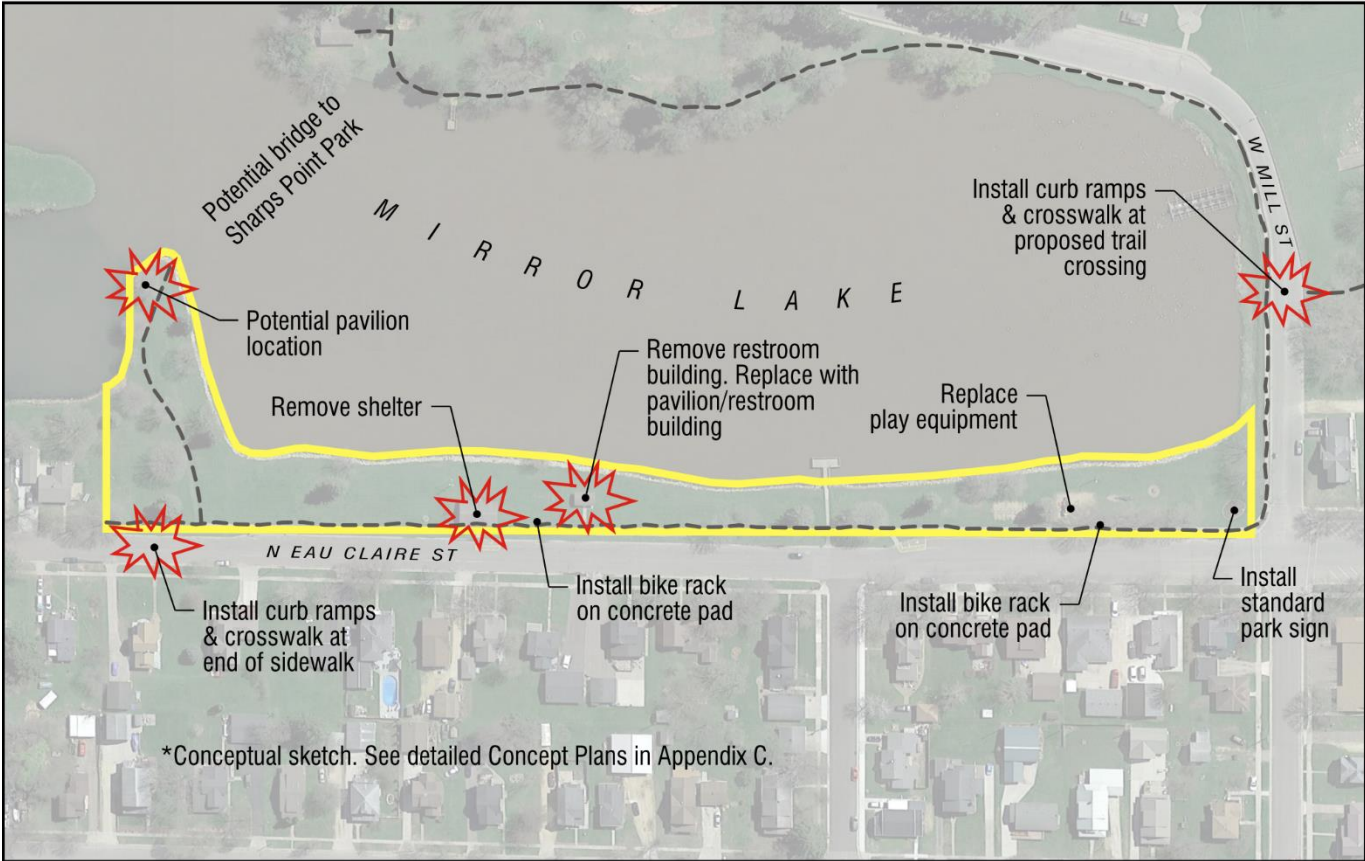
- 4th of July
- Fishing (Second Saturday in June)
- Ice Fishing (Second weekend in February)

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Construct bridge to Sharps Point Park	\$400,000
• Remove existing shelter and restroom building. Replace with pavilion/restroom building	\$300,000
• Replace play equipment and surfacing	\$100,000
• New pavilion across from Sharps Point Park	\$50,000
• Install asphalt or concrete path connecting to playground equipment and potential inter-park connector trail	\$40,000
• Install ornamental planting and/or prairie	\$20,000
• Construct proposed bridge landing plazas	\$12,000
• Install park sign/neighborhood entry sign.....	\$10,000
• Install curb ramps and crosswalk at sidewalk end on N Eau Claire and at proposed trail crossing on W Mill St	\$8,000
• Install safety mats under play equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$5,000
• Remove existing drinking fountain and replace with ADA approved model	\$5,000
• Replace (3) picnic tables with ADA approved models	\$4,500
• Install (2) recycling receptacles	\$2,000
• Remove merry-go-round. Replace with comparable alternative	\$2,000
• Remove hazard trees and trim trees overhanging play areas	\$2,000
• Install small transition plate/gangway over gap between pier and concrete path	\$2,000
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Install flag lighting	\$500

TOTAL \$964,500

Improvement Map



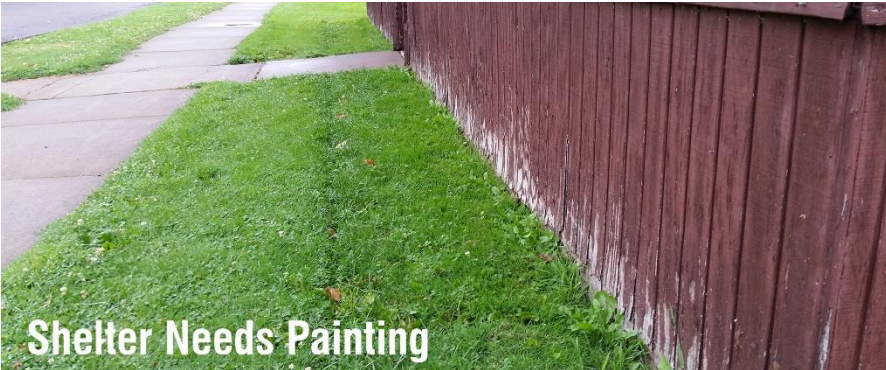
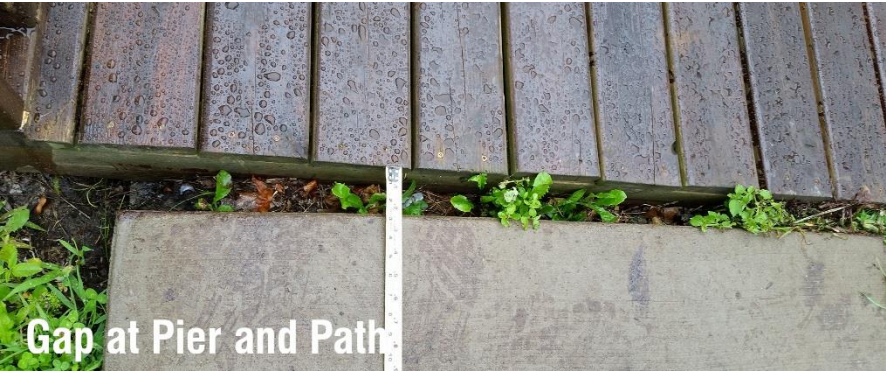
Mirror Lake Park

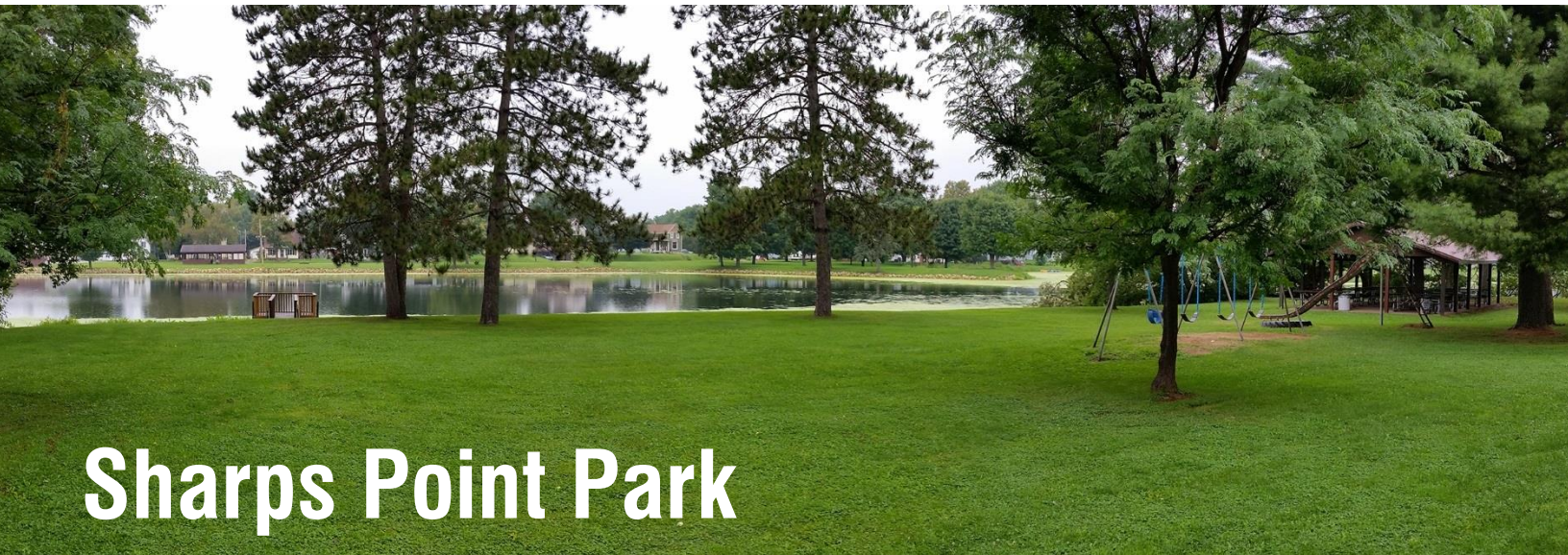
Site Photos:



Mirror Lake Park

Site Photos (Continued):





Sharps Point Park

Sharps Point Park is a 1.0 acre neighborhood park adjacent to Mirror Lake near the intersection of Oak Street and Lakewood Drive. Existing facilities include a playground, shelter and fishing pier. See Appendix C for detailed Park Concept Plans.

Existing Facilities:

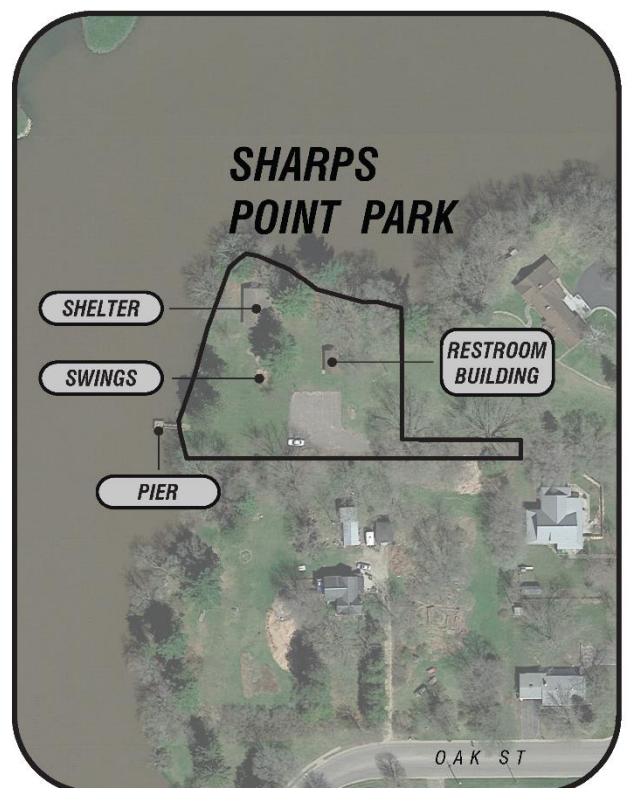
- Small park sign
- Pier
- Swings (4 std., 1 bucket)
- Metal Slide
- Restroom building
- Parking lot
- Shelter
- Picnic tables
- Tire sandbox
- Trash receptacles

Issues:

- ADA accessibility – No access to pier, shelter, restrooms or playground
- No parking lot striping
- No drop-in rail at pier
- Sand safety surfacing under play equipment
- No safety surfacing under swings
- Slide is aging
- No safety mat at slide
- Shoreline erosion in some areas
- No lights in shelter
- No bicycle parking
- No recycling receptacles
- No drinking fountain
- No ADA picnic tables
- Non-standard park sign

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- None



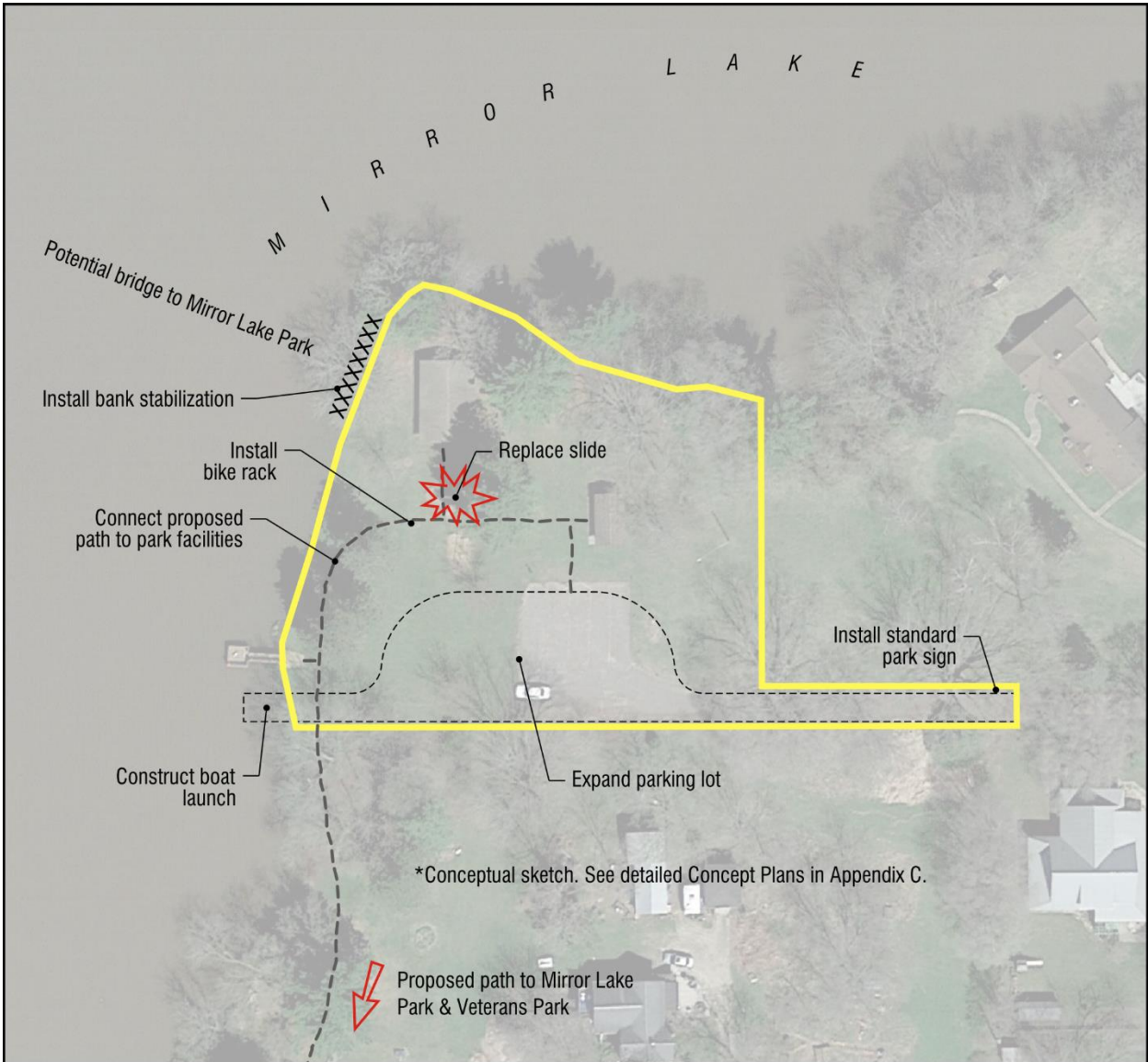
Sharps Point Park

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Remove and replace existing restroom building\$150,000
- Install 2 to 5 year old play structure\$60,000
- Expand parking lot\$50,000
- Construct boat launch\$40,000
- Install asphalt or concrete path connecting to playground, shelter, fishing pier and potential inter-park connector trail \$10,000
- Replace slide\$10,000
- Replace (4) picnic tables with ADA approved models\$6,000
- Install ADA approved drinking fountain\$5,000
- Install safety mats under play equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment\$5,000
- Install bank stabilization/erosion control measures\$5,000
- Install protected lighting in shelter\$3,000
- Install drop-in rail at pier\$2,000
- Install bike rack on hardscape surface adjacent to proposed path\$1,500
- Install standard park sign\$1,500
- Install recycling receptacle\$1,000

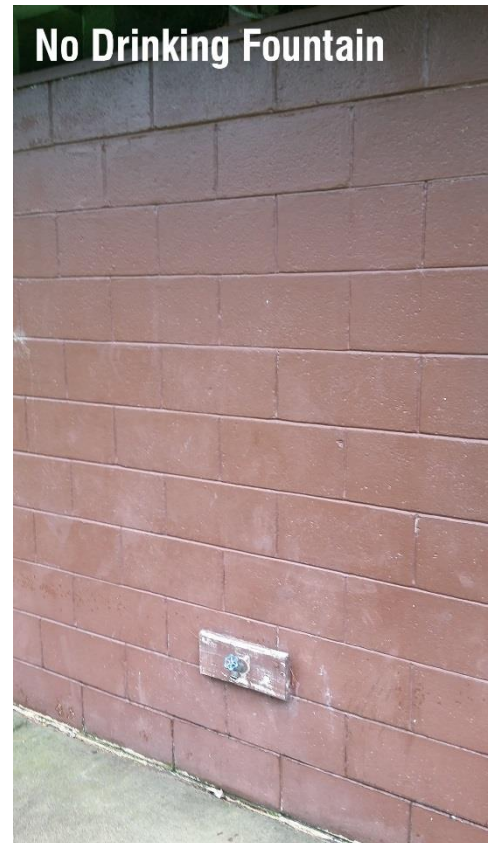
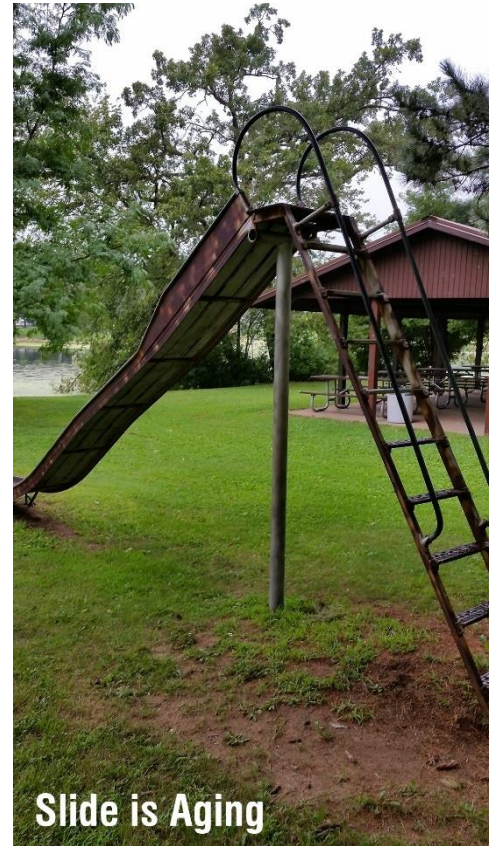
TOTAL \$350,000

Improvement Map



Sharps Point Park

Site Photos:





Veterans Memorial Park

This park is located south of Mirror Lake on Oak Street and contains 3.4 acres. Facilities include a veterans memorial wall, memorial benches and an M60A3 tank.

Existing Facilities:

- Tank
- Veterans Memorial Wall
- Flagpole
- Memorial benches (9)
- Podium
- Retaining walls
- Open space

Issues:

- ADA accessibility
- No trash/recycling receptacles
- No bicycle parking
- No flag lighting
- No parking
- No park sign



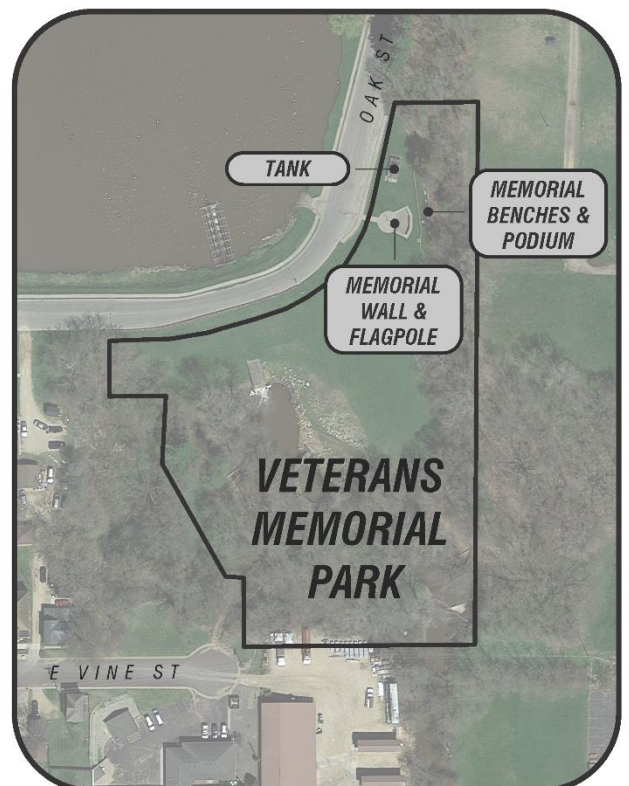
Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Memorial Day

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Install hardscape plaza/path to provide ADA access to memorial and podium area\$15,000
- Install potential inter-park trail (See page 29)\$15,000
- Add angled parking on Oak St\$10,000
- Construct storage shed\$10,000
- Install two outdoor exercise stations within park if the path is constructed\$10,000
- Establish community garden\$5,000
- Install crosswalk and curb ramp at proposed Mill St crossing\$2,500
- Install trash/recycling receptacles\$2,000
- Install bike rack on hardscape surface\$1,500
- Install standard park sign\$1,500
- Install flag lighting\$500

TOTAL \$73,000



Veterans Memorial Park

Site Photos:



Memorial Benches & Podium



Connect path to steps



Open Space



Lake Access



Tank



Flagpole

COMMUNITY PARKS



Memorial Park & Arboretum

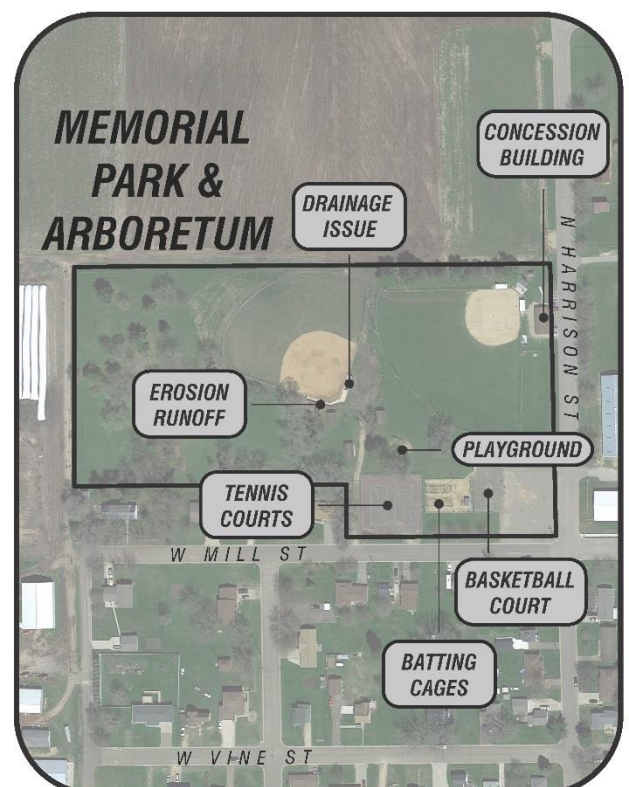
Memorial Park and Arboretum is a 10.7 acre community park located at the corner of West Mill Street and North Harrison Street. Facilities include two softball/youth baseball fields, tennis courts and the city arboretum.

Existing Facilities:

- Park sign
- Softball/Youth baseball fields with dugouts (2 - 1 lighted)
- Bleachers
- Batting cages
- Basketball court
- Parking lots (2)
- MYBA sign
- Equipment sheds (2)
- Tennis courts
- Wood play structure (5 to 12 year old)
- Tire sandbox
- Merry-go-round
- Tire swing
- Rings
- Shelters (3)
- Concession stand/restroom building
- Picnic tables
- Trash receptacles
- Restroom building
- Drinking fountains (2)
- Lighting
- Spool tables
- Press box
- Arboretum sign
- Open space

Issues:

- Faded parking lot striping
- Basketball court surface is in poor condition
- Basketball nets are torn
- Tennis court surface, nets and fence are in poor condition
- Wood play structures should be replaced
- Sand safety surfacing under play equipment
- Merry-go-round no longer meets safety standards
- ADA accessibility – No paths, drinking fountain
- No ADA picnic tables
- New dugouts not ADA
- East ballfield light post aging
- Drainage issue behind 1st base dugout of new (west) field
- Erosion runoff onto concrete at 3rd base dugout of new field
- Shelter foundation is cracked
- Cracks in floor of restroom building
- Restroom building roof in poor condition
- Broken bracket on east ballfield fence
- Trash receptacles in poor condition
- Concession building roof in poor condition
- Backstop of east ballfield is aging
- No bicycle parking
- Non-standard park sign



Memorial Park & Arboretum

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

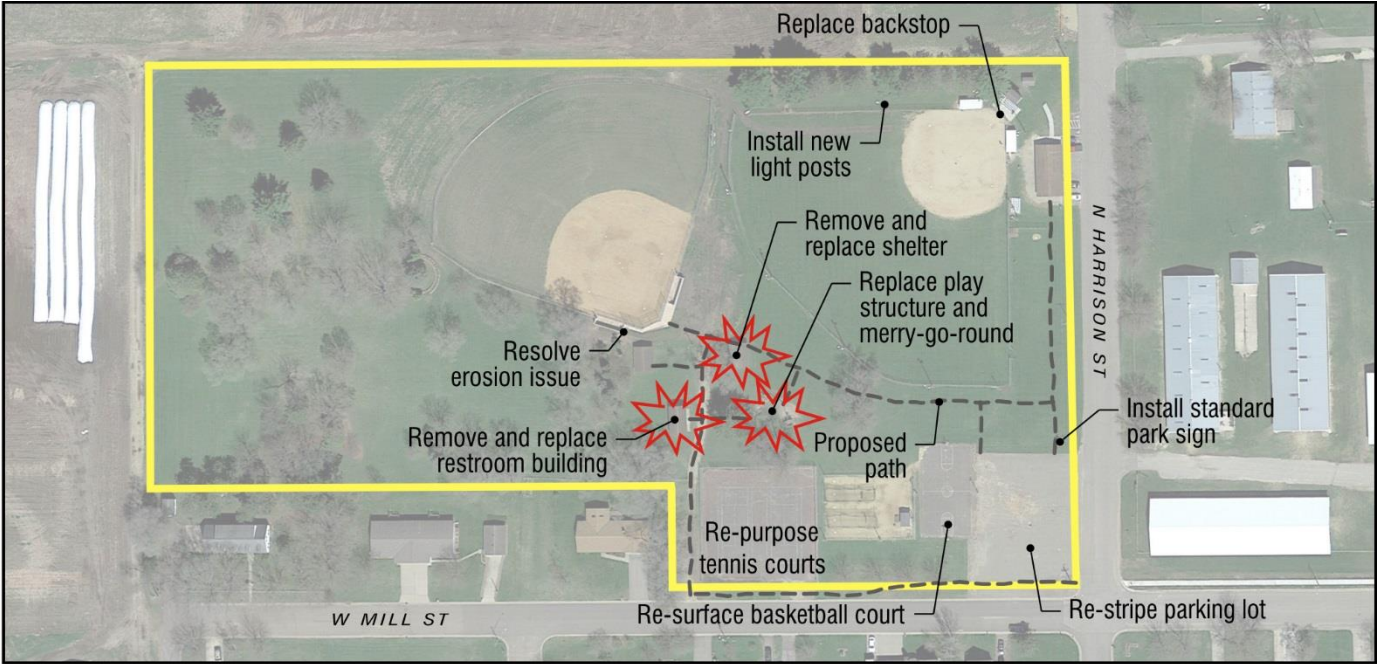
- Opening Day baseball (Mid May)

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Replace play structure (in process purchase)	\$0
• Remove and replace west restroom building	\$200,000
• Remove and replace shelter with cracked foundation.....	\$70,000
• Re-purpose tennis courts as parking	\$50,000
• Install asphalt or concrete path linking park facilities and connecting to potential inter-park connector trail	\$40,000
• Install new light posts on east field	\$15,000
• Replace backstop on east field	\$10,000
• Re-roof concession building	\$10,000
• Replace drinking fountains (2) with ADA approved models	\$10,000
• Install new trash and recycling receptacles (4 Each)	\$8,000
• Replace picnic tables (6) with ADA approved models	\$6,000
• Basketball court improvements (Seal cracks, resurface, stripe, replace nets)	\$5,000
• Remove merry-go-round. Replace with comparable alternative	\$5,000
• Install safety mats under play equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$5,000
• Re-stripe parking lot	\$3,000
• Modify new dugouts for ADA access	\$3,000
• Resolve grading/erosion issues at new dugouts	\$2,000
• Install standard park sign	\$1,500
• Install bike rack on hardscape surface	\$1,500

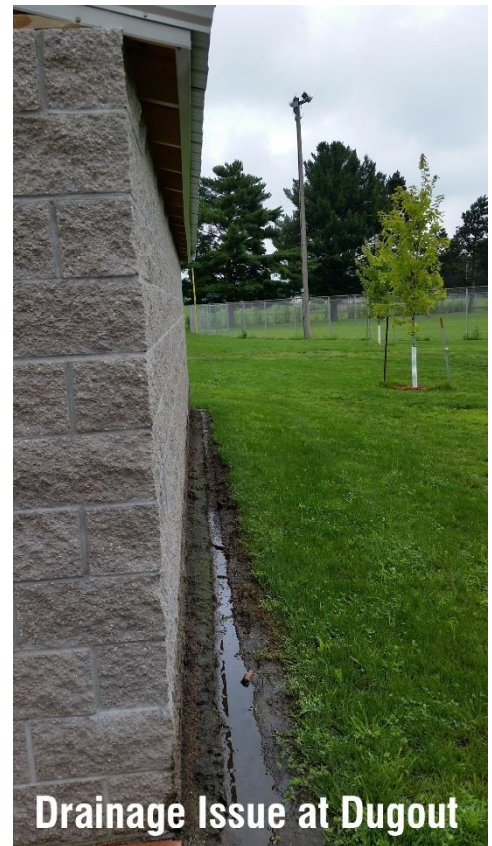
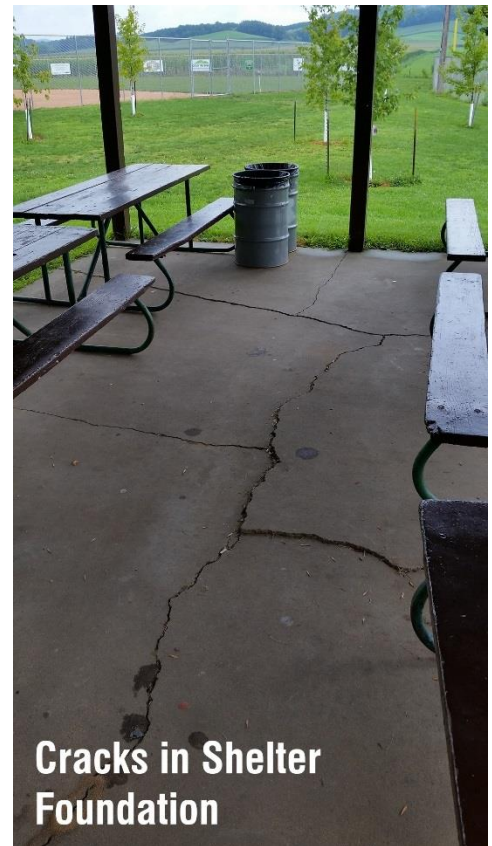
TOTAL \$445,000

Improvement Map



Memorial Park & Arboretum

Site Photos:



Memorial Park & Arboretum

Site Photos:



Erosion Runoff



Restroom Building Roof



Faded Parking Lot Stripping



Sandbox and Merry-Go-Round

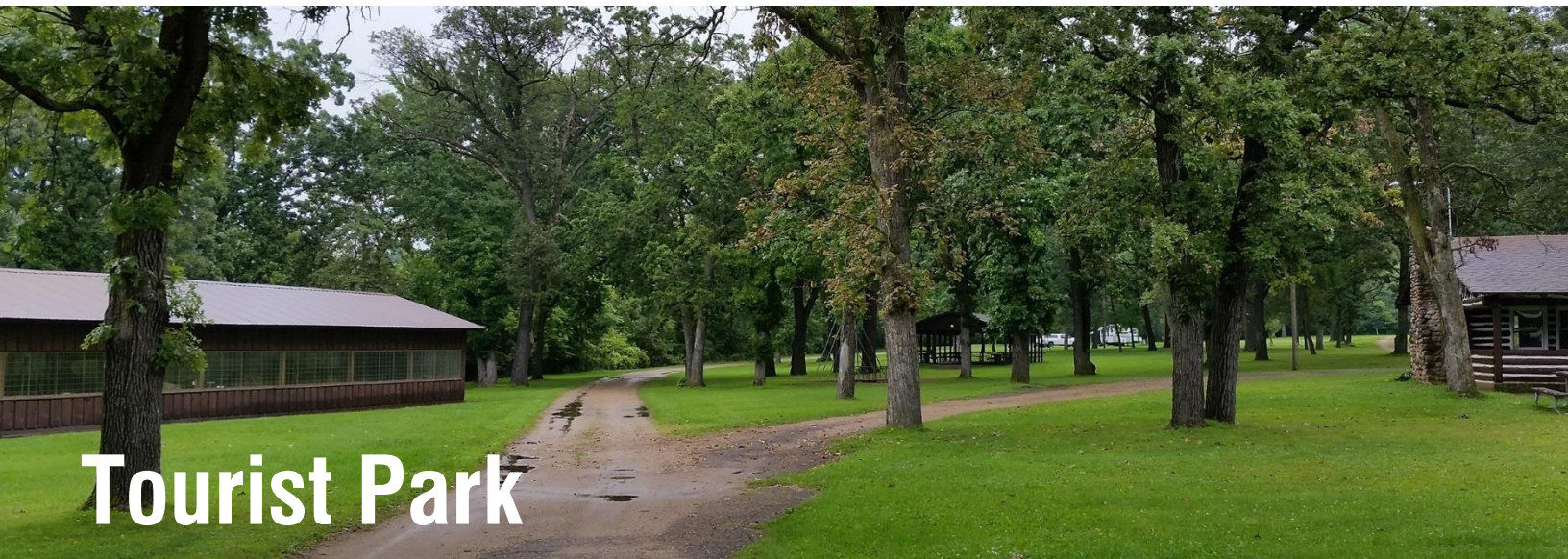


Backstop at East Ballfield



Concession Building

SPECIAL USE PARKS



Tourist Park

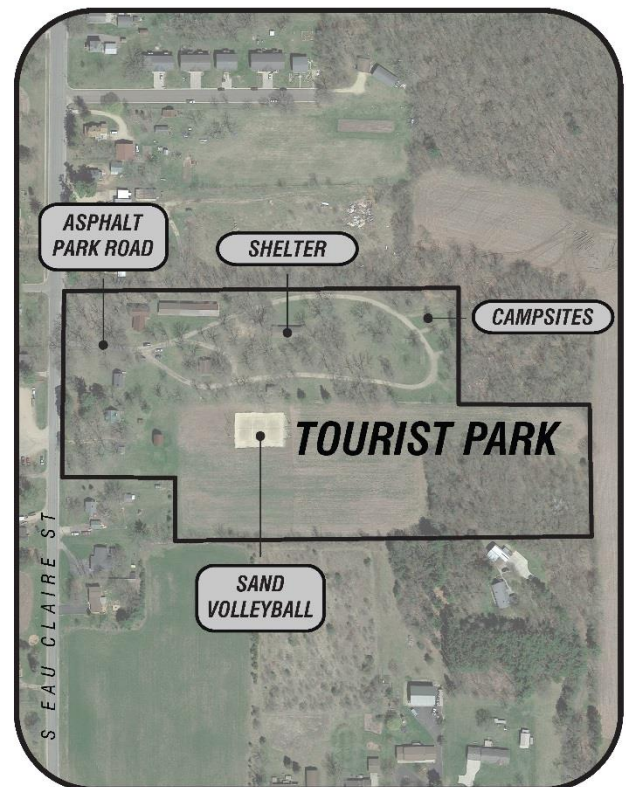
Tourist Park is an 15- acre special use park located on the City’s south side near the intersection of South Eau Claire Street and Parkview Avenue. The park includes a campground with six campsites, reservable shelters and a Historical Society Museum.

Existing Facilities:

- Campsites (6)
- Asphalt/gravel campground road
- Historical Society Museum
- Historical Society Machine Shed
- Historical Society School
- Cabin
- Little Free Library
- Camping fee deposit station
- Lighting
- Shelter
- Picnic tables
- ADA Picnic tables
- Swings (4 standard)
- Swings (1 std., 1 bucket)
- Merry-go-round
- Restroom building
- Drinking fountain
- Sand volleyball courts (3 - lighted)
- Trash receptacles

Issues:

- Asphalt park entrance road in poor condition
- Hardscape at restroom drinking fountain in poor condition
- Sand safety surfacing under play equipment
- Merry-go-round no longer meets safety standards
- Swing seats aging
- No safety surfacing under some swings
- Dead/dying tree limbs overhanging swings
- ADA accessibility
- No bike parking
- No recycling receptacles
- Non-standard park sign



Tourist Park

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

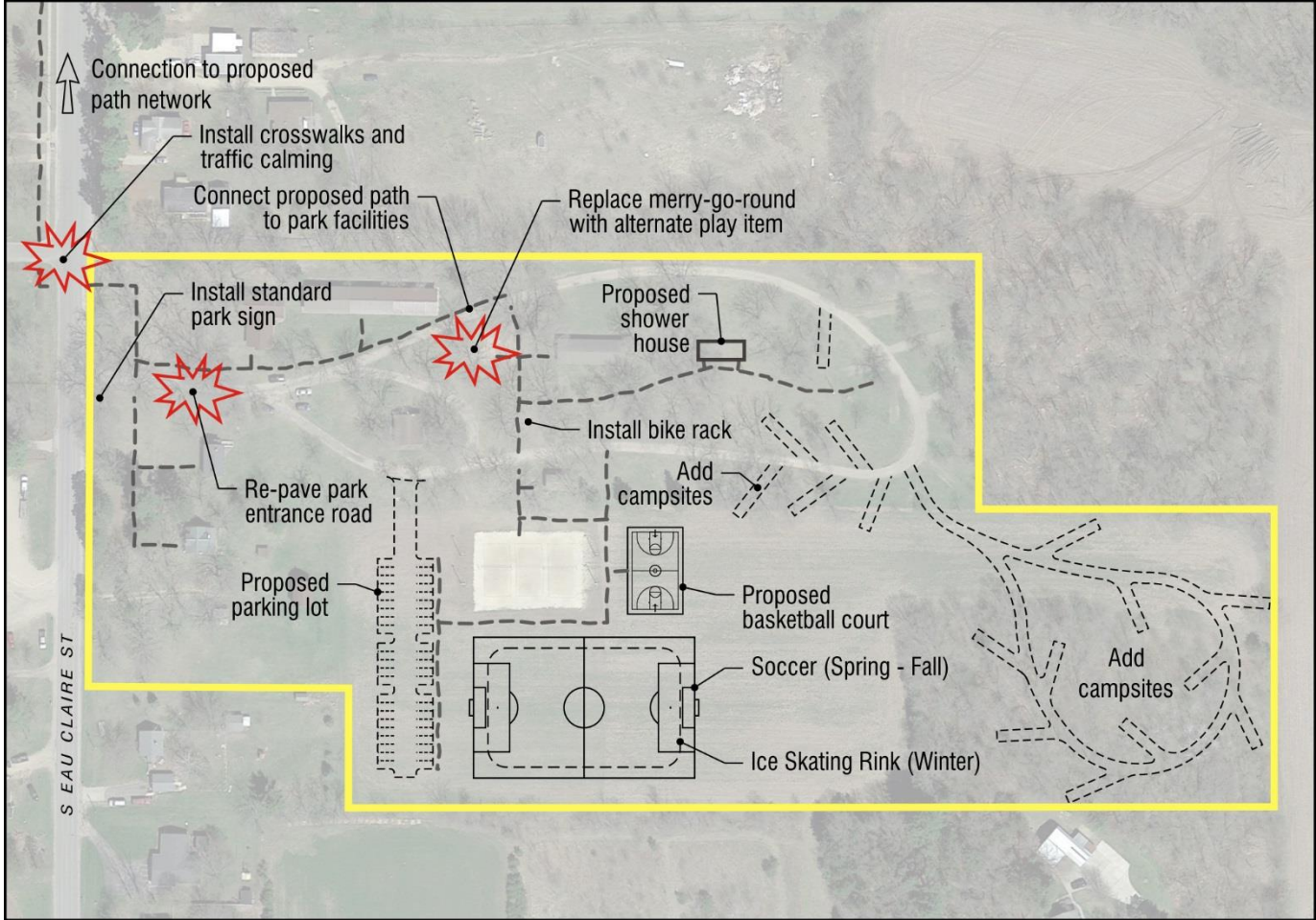
- Past in the Park (July 4th)

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Campground improvements (Add new campsites, shower house and dump station).....\$250,000
- Parking lot\$65,000
- Re-pave asphalt park entrance road\$50,000
- Install asphalt or concrete path linking park facilities and connecting to potential inter-park connector trail\$25,000
- Basketball court\$20,000
- Install safety mats under swings to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment \$5,000
- Install recycling receptacles (3)\$3,000
- Re-pave path at restrooms near drinking fountain\$3,000
- Remove merry-go-round. Replace with comparable alternative \$3,000
- Remove dead trees and trim dead limbs overhanging play areas\$2,000
- Install bike rack on hardscape surface\$1,500
- Install standard park sign\$1,500
- Replace swing seats (6).....\$500

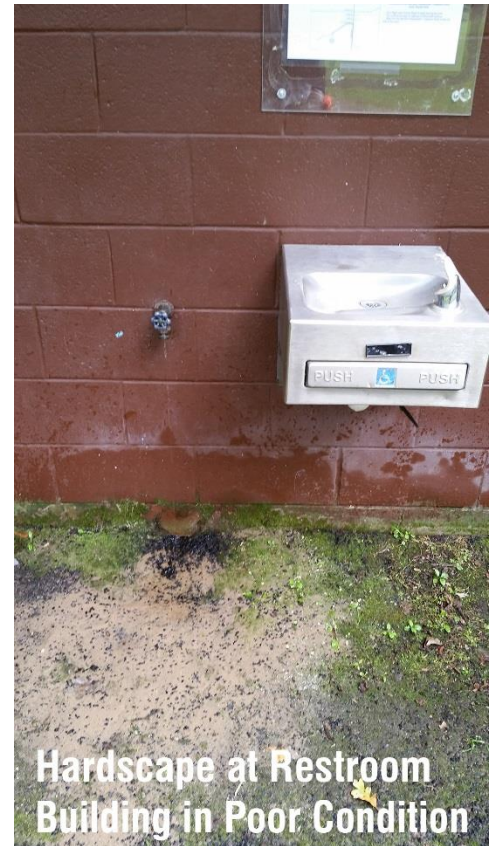
TOTAL \$429,500

Improvement Map



Tourist Park

Site Photos:



SCHOOL PARKS



School Park

This school district park is adjacent to Mondovi Elementary, Middle and High Schools on West Mill Street. Facilities include a public swimming pool, football field and baseball fields.

Existing Facilities:

- Baseball field
- Softball/youth baseball fields (2)
- Batting cages
- Football field with lights, stadium seating, scoreboard and press box
- Bleachers
- Track
- Discus circle
- Shot put circle
- Long jump track and pit
- Pole vault track
- Tennis courts (6)
- Basketball courts (2)
- ½ basketball courts (4)
- Public swimming pool
- Trash receptacles
- Bike racks
- Large play structure (5 to 12-year-old)
- Small play structure (2 to 12 year old)
- Benches
- Swings (12 standard, 1 chair, 1 ADA)
- Panel games
- Spring riders (2)
- School buildings and equipment sheds

Issues:

- Cracks in tennis court surface
- Heaving footing at baseball dugout on 3rd base side
- Heaving footing on shot put fence
- Accessible parking on grass
- Split post at baseball field dugout on 1st base side
- Rusted batting cage supports
- Bike racks on grass
- Pinch points on play structure bridge
- Missing pieces on play structure game panel
- Play structure is aging
- Swing seat is splitting
- ADA accessibility



Improvement Options & Estimate

- No recommendations

School Park

Site Photos:



4 IMPLEMENTATION

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

4.1 Plan Approval and Amendments

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Formal Plan Approval

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

Amending the Plan

Plan amendments are common and should be considered part of the planning process. They frequently represent good implementation or plan usage and should be acceptable for consideration by local decision-makers. Amendments must follow the same process as the original plan and should be developed in coordination with the Park Board before they are presented to the Common Council for approval. Amendments generally prolong the effectiveness of the parent plan.

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

4.2 Park Acquisition and Development Mechanisms

4.2.1 Parkland Dedication

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

As mentioned in Chapter 3, Mondovi currently has no ordinance for parkland dedication in its Municipal Code. It is the recommendation of this plan that a parkland dedication ordinance be developed that requires a developer to set aside some percentage of land for parks within a residential development. This ordinance should be established with the idea that it will help the City meet the goal of the NRPA standard of 10.5 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents.

Usable Lands

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

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

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

4.2.2 User Groups

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

4.2.3 Planned Giving

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

4.2.4 Grant Funding

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

4.3 Grant Information for Park Acquisition and Development

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

4.3.1 Projects that Require Grant Funding

The high cost of park improvement projects necessitates the acquisition of outside funding to enable development. Grant funding provides seed money and crucial capital for leveraging additional community dollars and support. While many projects identified in this CORP would benefit from the acquisition of outside funding sources, some projects will require grant funding if they are to be realized. Grant programs are discussed in the following section (4.3.2).

4.3.2 Grant Programs

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

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

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

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

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

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

Beth Norquist
Telephone: (715) 839-3751

Email: Elizabeth.Norquist@wisconsin.gov

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

A. Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

Description: Stewardship sets aside 50% of funds for projects that improve community parks and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Applicants compete against other applicants from their region. Funds may be used for both land

acquisition projects and development projects for nature-based outdoor recreation such as fishing piers, hiking trails and picnic facilities. Funds are not available for non-nature based activities such as baseball and soccer fields. Costs associated with operation and maintenance of parks and other outdoor recreation facilities are not eligible for Stewardship funds.

Eligible Project Examples:

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

Ineligible Project Examples:

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

B. Urban Rivers (UR)

Description: Stewardship allocates 20% of funds annually to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition of land or easements adjacent to rivers. Funding will be provided for projects that are part of a plan to enhance the quality of a river corridor. Applicants compete against other applicants statewide. The purposes of the program are:

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

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

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

C. Urban Green Space (UGS)

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

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

- a. Planning considerations, including:

- Specifically implementing a priority of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
 - Implementing the approved master plans of 2 or more units of government or regional planning agencies
 - Preserving land that is listed on the natural heritage inventory database
 - Implementing elements of water quality plans or initiatives
- b. Project considerations, including:
- Serving the greatest population centers
 - Serving areas of rapidly increasing populations
 - Providing accessibility
 - Having unique natural features, threatened/endangered species or significant ecological value
 - Providing open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas
 - Having water frontage
 - Containing or restoring wetlands
 - Protecting sensitive wildlife habitat
 - Protecting an area threatened by development
 - Preserving a natural community or one that could be restored
 - Having regional or statewide significance
 - Relating to brownfield redevelopment
- c. Administrative considerations, including:
- Projects that are ready to be implemented and/or to continue previously started projects

D. Acquisition of Development Rights

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

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

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

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

E. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

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

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

- Relationship to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; activities must be in locally approved plans
- Regional or statewide in nature
- Acquires land where a plan supports need

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

Eligible Project Examples:

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

F. Recreational Trails Act (RTA)

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

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

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails.
- Development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages.
- Construction of new trails (with certain restrictions on Federal lands).
- Acquisition of easement or property for trails.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

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

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

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

Contact: Bill Zimmer, Northwest Region at (715) 635-5014 or william.zimmer@dot.wi.gov

H. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

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

municipalities contribute 20% of the project costs. Federal regulations restrict the use of funds on trails that allow motorized users, except snowmobiles.

Contact: Tanya Iverson, State Coordinator at (608) 266-2574, tanya2.iverson@dot.wi.gov or Bill Zimmer, Northwest Region at (715) 635-5014 or william.zimmer@dot.wi.gov

Deadline: the next application cycle expected to open in 2019

Wisconsin Department of Administration

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

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

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

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

Other Programs

J. KaBOOM! Grants

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

Applicants with the best chance of receiving grants will:

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

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

K. Purchasing Partnerships

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

4.4 Capital Improvements Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Parks have been divided by classifications established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) including Mini, Neighborhood, Community, Conservancy, and Special Use parks. Improvement costs are shown by year (2018-2022) which establishes a priority ranking – higher priority improvements would occur sooner in the schedule. In some cases a capital improvement may utilize a special fund. When this occurs, the improvement contains an identifier citing that particular funding source. Depending on the fund, it may or may not be reflected in the subtotal for each park type.

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

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

Table 4.1: Total Improvement Costs by Year and Park Classification

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS						
Subtotal	\$234,200	\$413,000	\$433,063	\$314,475	\$72,025	\$1,466,763
COMMUNITY PARKS						
Subtotal	\$85,000	\$214,000	\$40,488	\$111,825	\$0	\$451,313
SPECIAL USE PARKS						
Subtotal	\$125,500	\$27,500	\$251,500	\$25,000	\$0	\$429,500
TRAIL CORRIDORS						
Subtotal	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$35,000	\$260,000	\$335,000
ALL PARKS						
Subtotal	\$444,700	\$654,500	\$765,050	\$486,300	\$332,025	\$2,682,575

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Grand Total
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS						
Lions Park						
Install hardscape path from E Water St connecting to playground and potential inter-park connector trail		\$25,000				
Install three outdoor exercise stations within the park if the path is constructed			\$7,500			
Install safety surfacing under swings	\$5,000					
Install safety mats under play equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$5,000					
Install crosswalk and curb ramps at proposed path on E Water St		\$2,000				
Install bike rack on hardscape surface near playground adjacent to proposed path		\$1,500				
Install standard park sign			\$1,500			
Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000					
Trim vegetation at bridge	\$200					
Subtotals	\$11,200	\$28,500	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$48,700
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 11,200	\$ 28,500	\$ 9,225	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,925
Mirror Lake Park						
Construct bridge to Sharps Point Park			\$400,000			
Remove existing shelter and restroom building. Replace with pavilion/restroom building		\$300,000				
Replace play structure and surfacing	\$100,000					
New pavilion across from Sharps Point Park					\$50,000	
Install asphalt or concrete path connecting to playground equipment and potential inter-park connector trail		\$40,000				
Install ornamental planting and/or prairie		\$20,000				
Construct proposed bridge landing plazas			\$12,000			
Install park sign/neighborhood entry sign				\$10,000		
Install curb ramps and crosswalk at sidewalk end on N Eau Claire and at proposed trail crossing on W Mill St		\$8,000				
Install safety mats under play equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$5,000					
Remove existing drinking fountain and replace with ADA approved model				\$5,000		
Replace (3) picnic tables with ADA approved models				\$4,500		
Install (2) recycling receptacles		\$2,000				
Remove merry-go-round. Replace with comparable alternative	\$2,000					
Remove hazard trees and trim trees overhanging play areas	\$2,000					
Install small transition plate/gangway over gap between pier and concrete path	\$2,000					
Install bike rack on hardscape surface			\$1,500			
Install flag lighting				\$500		
Subtotals	\$111,000	\$370,000	\$413,500	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$964,500
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 111,000	\$ 370,000	\$ 423,838	\$ 21,000	\$ 53,750	\$ 979,588
Sharps Point Park						
Remove and replace existing restroom building				\$150,000		
Install 2 to 5 year old play structure				\$60,000		
Expand parking lot	\$50,000					
Construct boat launch	\$40,000					
Install asphalt or concrete path connecting to playground, shelter, fishing pier and potential inter-park connector trail		\$10,000				
Replace slide	\$10,000					
Replace (4) picnic tables with ADA approved models				\$6,000		
Install ADA approved drinking fountain				\$5,000		
Install safety mats under play equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment	\$5,000					
Install bank stabilization/erosion control measures	\$5,000					
Install protected lighting in shelter				\$3,000		
Install drop-in rail at pier	\$2,000					
Install bike rack on hardscape surface adjacent to proposed path		\$1,500				
Install standard park sign				\$1,500		
Install recycling receptacle		\$1,000				
Subtotals	\$112,000	\$12,500	\$0	\$225,500	\$0	\$350,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 112,000	\$ 12,500	\$ -	\$ 236,775	\$ -	\$ 361,275
Veterans Memorial Park						
Install hardscape plaza/path to provide ADA access to memorial and podium area				\$15,000		
Install potential inter-park connector trail				\$15,000		
Add angled parking on Oak St				\$10,000		
Construct storage shed					\$10,000	
Install two outdoor exercise stations within the park if the path is constructed				\$10,000		
Establish community garden					\$5,000	
Install crosswalk and curb ramps at proposed Mill St crossing				\$2,500		
Install trash/recycling receptacles		\$2,000				
Install bike rack on hardscape surface				\$1,500		
Install standard park sign					\$1,500	
Install flag lighting					\$500	
Subtotals	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$54,000	\$17,000	\$73,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ -	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ 56,700	\$ 18,275	\$ 76,975
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS						
Subtotal	\$234,200	\$413,000	\$433,063	\$314,475	\$72,025	\$1,466,763

Appendix A:

Facilities Matrix

Appendix B:

Maps

Appendix C:

Park Concept Plans

Appendix D:

Adoption