

City of Monona

Park & Open Space Plan

2014-2018

DRAFT as of 1.15.15



Prepared By:

Jacob Anderson, Park & Recreation Director
Sonja Reichertz, City Planner

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

2014 City Council

Bob Miller, Mayor
Chad Speight, Alderman
Doug Wood, Alderman
James Busse, Alderman
Mary O’Conner, Alderman
Kathy Thomas, Alderman
Brian Holmquist, Alderman

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Jacob Anderson, Parks & Recreation Director
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Sonja Reichertz, City Planner/Assistant Economic Development Director
Sharon Devenish, Citizen Member
Griffin Dorschel, Citizen Member
Dale Ganser, Citizen Member
Chris Homburg, Citizen Member
Barbara Posekany, Citizen Member
Dennis Kugle, Citizen Member

Prepared By

Jacob Anderson, Parks & Recreation Director
Sonja Reichertz, City Planner/Assistant Economic Development Director

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I. INTRODUCTION:



The City of Monona has within its boundaries many natural land features, such as four miles of Lake Monona shoreline, a portion of the Yahara River, woodlands and wetlands. Through implementation of the City's Park and Open Space Plan, the community has worked to best utilize these features through its public park system. The Park and Open Space Plan for the City of Monona is an expression of the community's goals and objectives, current and future needs, and demands for recreational facilities. The intent of this document is to plan for the improvement and maintenance of Monona's recreational and open space resources by outlining a strategy to manage existing resources wisely, and to develop new resources to meet future needs and demands.

Parks can serve a limited neighborhood area, a portion of the City, or the entire community or region and provide area and facilities for outdoor recreation for residents and visitors. Open space can take the form of parks, greenbelts, wetlands and floodplains. Open space can also serve many functions for a community other than recreation, such as the following:

- Preservation of scenic, cultural and natural resources
- Flood management
- Protecting the area's water resources
- Buffering incompatible land uses

A well designed parks and facilities plan should incorporate private as well as public open space areas in the community. The development and continual updating of a Parks Plan, such as this, becomes a valuable asset to a community and contributes to its stability and attractiveness.

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Purpose of Plan

The specific purpose of this Plan is to guide the development and improvement of the City's outdoor recreation facilities over the next five years in order to meet the recreational needs and demands of the local residents. It also provides a tool for evaluating progress being made within the City's park system. It is not the intent of the plan, however, to restrict the use of parks in any way.

Policy decisions recommended by the City's Park and Recreation Board, Plan Commission, and City Council for park programs and improvements shall be guided by the goals and objectives, findings and recommendations of this adopted Plan.

Actual public policy decisions or choices are contingent on funding sources, new opportunities and ideas, changing growth patterns, budget priorities, and changing community needs and desires. For this reason, the Plan should be reviewed annually and a detailed update should be completed every five years. Updating the Plan every five years is also a requirement of the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for a community such as Monona to stay eligible for matching governmental funds for parkland acquisition and facility improvements. But just as importantly, the City of Monona needs to continue to set a course of action for improvement of its parks and outdoor recreation system.

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Definitions

In order to more clearly understand this plan, it becomes necessary to define certain terms as they are used in the context of this report.

Service Areas

The zone of influence of park or recreation service areas is usually determined by the average distance users are willing to travel to reach a facility. Although usually expressed in terms of service radius, it must be remembered that features such as major traffic arteries and rivers influence the distance users must travel. Also, a park or recreation area may be unique in the county or region and will therefore extend the zone of influence of that facility to the entire county or region. Where service areas are not influenced by the other factors, the zone of influence is generally considered as follows:

- Mini parks (tot lots) 1/8 to 1/4 mile radius
- Neighborhood parks 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius
- Community parks 1 mile radius
- Single/special purpose park encompasses entire municipality

Play Structure

A play system which incorporates a variety of functions such as slides, climbing bars, suspended platforms, and railing interconnected in one unit. Structures are usually sized for preschool and elementary users with structure height and apparatus complexity being the determining criteria.

Mini-Parks – Tot Lots

Mini-parks provide open space for passive and some active recreation opportunities within a limited walking distance of primary users. Average area size ranges from 1000 sq. ft. to one acre.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are designed to provide both active and passive short-term recreation activities. The primary user ranges from 5 to 15 years of age. However, informal recreation opportunities cater to groups of all ages. The service area of one-quarter mile radius includes the entire neighborhood, with some neighborhood overflow if features are unique. The average neighborhood park serves from 500 to 2500 population. Neighborhood parks commonly range from 5-10 acres in size.

Community Park

This type of park is designed to serve several neighborhoods while minimizing park travel distance. Though community parks are designed to accommodate all age groups, most activities cater to the active recreation needs of junior/senior high school students and adults. Although size is not always a sound criterion for classifying parks, it is generally recognized that community parks are more spacious than neighborhood parks or playgrounds. Community parks have an effective service radius of 1 mile and can serve from 2500 to 20,000 population. Most community parks have an average size of between 20-35 acres.

Open Space/Conservancy Parks

In addition to providing numerous recreational experiences, these types of parks can protect environmental quality and act as land use buffers. They also help break up development congestion and provide aesthetic quality. Most Open Space/Conservancy Parks contain natural areas such as woodlands, floodplains, wetlands, rock outcroppings, and scenic views. Though no set standard exists, several communities use a ratio of 1 acre/1000 population as a basis to project community demand.

II. PLANNING PROCESS:

The planning process for this Plan began with a meeting between the people preparing the document. Past Plans were reviewed for relevance in the present time. Using the *Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans* by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Community Assistance, the planning group was able to put together a tentative outline for the document. As a result, the following timeline was prepared regarding sections of the document:

2014 Tentative Outline

November 15 – December 20, 2013. Prepare a Community Survey and make available on City website and notify residents via e-mail, Herald Independent, and Community Cable Channel to provide input and attend listening sessions.

January 14th – Public Input Session

February 11th – Draft to Parks Board Meeting

February 24th – Draft to Plan Commission Meeting

March 11th – Parks Board Final Recommendation

March 24th – Plan Commission Final Recommendation

April 7th – City Council First Reading

April 21st – City Council Final Reading

III. GOALS & OBJECTIVES:

Monona's Park and Open Space Plan will serve as a vital element of Monona's Master Plan. It must, therefore, support the overall objectives for community development, growth and services. The following goals and objectives are presented to help guide decision making to reflect community values.

Goals are general statements of desirable ends while objectives are measurable statements of desirable ends. Objectives are usually specific but at all times they are in harmony with stated goals. As a community's desire and needs change, so too must its goals and objectives. Goals and objectives should be continuously refined and revised.

Goal 1: To provide safe and quality recreational opportunities of varied kinds for the residents of Monona now and in the future.

Objectives:

1. The City's parks should be made available to everyone by creating programs and activities for all people.
2. The City's parks should be made available to individuals with disabilities. All new facilities should be accessible and improvements should be made to existing facilities to make them as accessible as possible.
3. The City should identify and improve public access to surface waters for recreation.
4. The City should identify public and private facilities that can be jointly used to help meet the community needs.
5. The City should work to construct new bicycle routes and continue to improve existing bicycle routes in order to create safe and attractive travel and recreation options for all Monona citizens.

Goal 2: To provide the natural, cultural and scenic resources of the City for the enjoyment of present residents and future generations.

Objectives:

1. The City should preserve environmental corridors, scenic views, natural land and areas of ecological significance.
2. The City should preserve cultural, anthropological and historical sites.
3. The City should integrate, at the policy level, recreation components with other planning considerations such as land use and conservation.
4. The City should encourage conservation practices that improve the quality of the land and water.

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5. The City should preserve primary wetlands in their natural state and conserve soils, water and forest resources.
6. The City should encourage the proper handling of wastes and chemicals, so that they have a minimal effect on ground and surface waters.
7. The City should encourage uses of land and other natural resources which are in accordance with their character and adaptability.
8. The City should protect the beauty and amenities of landscape and man-made development.

Goal 3: To provide safe, updated, well-maintained park area for all residents within a reasonable distance from their homes.

Objectives:

1. Current City park facilities should be improved and updated yearly using the Park Plan recommendations as a guideline for future planning.
2. Equipment and facilities should be maintained to meet or exceed safety standards prescribed by appropriate regulatory agencies.
3. The City should optimize intergovernmental sharing of facilities and other resources by identifying facilities which can be jointly used to help meet community needs.
4. The City should take pro-active steps to ensure that provisions for additional parks are included in all future developments.
5. Potential alternative funding sources for expansion and improvement of the City's park system should be explored and utilized whenever possible.
6. City officials should encourage local service organizations and interest groups to assist in defraying the costs associated with improving and maintaining the beauty and operations of the parks.

Goal 4: Advance green efforts in design, construction, and maintenance of park facilities and operations. Reduce consumption of fuel, energy, and materials.

Objectives:

1. Education and Outreach: We will promote ways to engage Parks employees and the public through sustainability education and outreach.
2. Public Recycling: We will expand recycling in parks and at Special Events.
3. Vehicle Purchase Sustainable practices: We will include a sustainable checklist and option for all future purchases of vehicles and equipment and look at retrofitting existing equipment to reduce fuel consumption.

IV. COMMUNITY AND PARK INVENTORY:

Population and Demographic Trends and Forecasts

1. Population Totals and Projections

The 2010 population in Monona, according to the Census Bureau was 7,533. The 2015 Wisconsin Department of Administration projection was 7,269. Monona is currently in a period of slight population decline. The population of Monona grew substantially during the 1960s, but since then, the population has been decreasing. Wide population fluctuations have leveled off, since the 1980s. Population totals are outlined in Table I, while percentage of change is listed in Table II.

<p align="center">TABLE I: Population 1960-2020 <i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau & Demographics Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration, March, 2004</i></p>							
Census 1960	Census 1970	Census 1980	Census 1990	Census 2000	Census 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020
8,178	10,420	8,809	8,637	8,018	7,553	7,269	7,030

<p align="center">TABLE II: Population Change, 1960-2020 <i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau & Demographics Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration, March, 2004</i></p>					
1960 - 1970	1970 - 1980	1980 - 1990	1990 - 2000	2000 - 2010	2010 - 2020
27.42%	-15.46%	-1.95%	-7.17%	-5.80%	-6.92%

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TABLE III: Change in Housing Units – City of Monona 1960-2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau & Demographics Services Center

Housing Units	Total
1960 (U.S. Census)	2,256
1970 (U.S. Census)	3,363
1980 (U.S. Census)	3,751
1990 (U.S. Census)	3,822
2000 (U.S. Census)	3,922
2010 (U.S. Census)	4,088

From COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

The steady decline in Monona’s population can be attributed to a number of factors, including the following:

- an increase in the elderly population,
- the growth of empty nester households,
- a trend towards smaller household sizes, and
- the lack of available land for new housing development

In 2012, one-hundred-seventy-seven (177) apartment units were approved for construction between 2014 and 2015. These new housing units could affect population projections (as calculated by the DOA’s Demographics Service Center) and potentially increase Monona’s population.

Although the boundaries of the City of Monona cannot be expected to grow through annexation, there are opportunities for housing development in undeveloped areas within the City. Opportunities exist for housing development in areas along East and West Broadway, and densities are increasing along Monona Drive in the north end of the City where high density apartments and condominiums are replacing single family homes.

Population by Age

The State of Wisconsin Department of Administration computes Population Projections by Age for counties in the State, but not by small places or municipalities. The fastest growing age group in most parts of the country is the elderly. This trend is occurring in Dane County as well. Table IV shows the change in number of persons age 55 and older projected for Dane County from 1990 to the year 2020 and the percentage of the total population of the County that they represent.

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Table IV							
Population Projections by Age							
(Those 55 and Over Residing in Dane County)							
2005-2035							
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Number	86,765	106,952	127,559	147,691	164,015	176,674	188,213
% Change	25.4%	23.3%	19.3%	15.8%	11.1%	7.7%	6.5%
% of Total County Population	18.9%	21.8%	24.4%	26.4%	27.7%	28.3%	28.8%

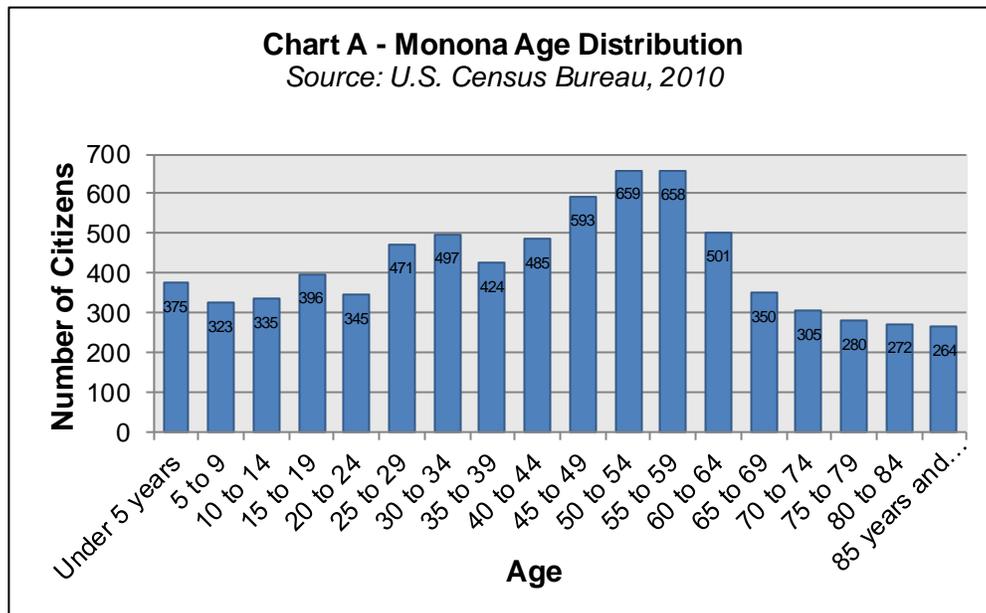
*Source: State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration
Demographic Services Center, 2009.*

2. Age Distribution

General trends can be seen in Monona’s population by age category. Chart A depicts age demographics for Monona. Forty-two percent of Monona’s population is between the ages of 25 and 54. Approximately 35 percent of the total City population, or 2,630 residents of Monona, are 55 or older.

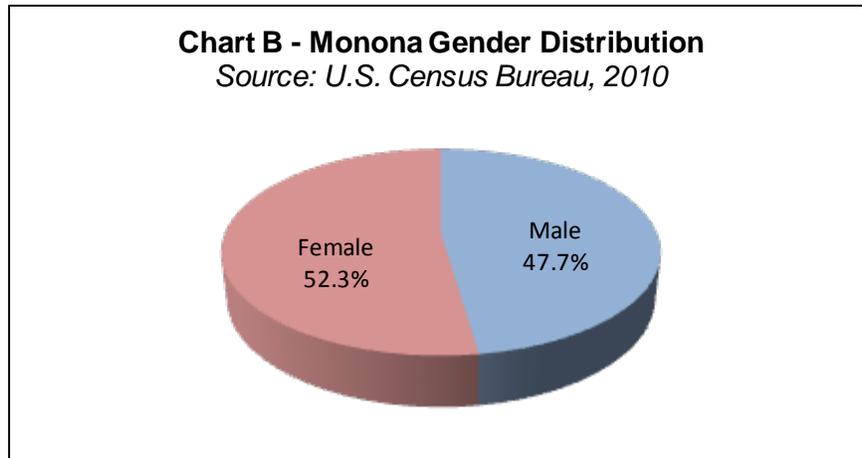
When looking at the next twenty-years, there will be a drastic increase in the number of 55+ citizens, meaning that the population will potentially be more stable and that there may be a large turnover of residences to young families.

The City of Monona has the second highest proportion of seniors in its population of any community in Dane County. The percent of people who are 55+ is 35% and is substantially higher than the average in Dane County of 22%. In addition, the percent of people age 65 and older in Monona is 19.5%, much higher than the Dane County average 10.3%.



3. Gender Distribution

In looking at Monona’s population by gender, Chart B shows that gender in Monona is distributed relatively equally. Approximately 3,596 residents are male and 3,937 are female.



4. Racial Distribution

According to the 2010 Census, the majority of Monona’s residents are of a white racial heritage. Hispanic or Latino is Monona’s second largest racial group, comprising 3.1% of the population. Black or African Americans make up Monona’s third largest racial group with 2.7% of the population. See Table V for a complete listing of the racial heritages of Monona’s residents.

TABLE V: Racial Distribution
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

	Number	Percent
White	6,842	90.8%
Hispanic or Latino, any Race	232	3.1%
Black or African American	202	2.7%
American Indian & Alaska Native	31	0.4%
Asian	100	1.3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0.1%
Some Other Race	12	0.2%
Two or More Races	112	1.5%

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5. Household Characteristics and Forecasts

Census 2010 figures indicated slight changes in Monona’s household characteristics for 2000. Some of the changes include:

- A stabilization in the number of family households,
- A slight increase (.9%) in the number of 65+ residents living alone, and
- A slight decrease in the average household size.

	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Households	3768	-	3777	-
Family Households	2053	54.49%	1925	50.97%
Non Family Households	1715	45.51%	1852	49.03%
Individuals Living Alone	1393	-	1546	-
Older than 65 yrs	519	37.26	590	38.16%
Average Household Size	2.12	-	1.99	-

(See Appendix H for the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of “household” and “family household.”)

6. Housing Tenure

The majority of Monona residents own their homes (59.5%), compared to these renting housing units (40.5%), according to the 2010 Census. The average household size of owner-occupied units is 2.27, while the average size of renter-occupied units is 1.58.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, housing in Monona in 2010 had a 7.6% vacancy rate. Out of the 4,088 total housing units in the city, 311 units were unoccupied. The U.S. Census Bureau calculated that the 2010 homeowner vacancy rate was 3.1%, while the rental vacancy rate was 9.2%.

7. Household Mobility

The majority of Monona’s residents (80% +) remained in the same house from the year prior during the period of 2009-2011. However, each year 10-12% of Monona residents surveyed had moved to Monona from somewhere within Dane County during this 3-year period. Likewise, each year approximately 4% of Monona’s residents had moved to Monona from somewhere within Wisconsin (other than Dane County) during the three-year period. Slightly fewer residents (less than 2%) had moved from a different state, and no residents had moved from a different country during the prior year from 2009 to 2011.

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TABLE VII: One Year Household Mobility Trends, 2009-2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2011, 2010, 2009

	2009 Resident Location in 2008		2010 Resident Location in 2009		2011 Resident Location in 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Same house	6,585	81.8%	6,411	85.0%	6,408	85.2%
Different House						
in Dane County	1,031	12.8%	823	10.9%	736	9.8%
in Wisconsin (excluding Dane Co.)	313	3.9%	246	3.8%	267	3.6%
in Different State (excluding WI)	120	1.5%	63	0.8%	112	1.5%
in Different Country	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Population 1 year & over	8,049		7,543		7,523	

8. Household Forecasts

Forecasts from the Dane County Regional Planning Commission indicate that between 2000 and 2035 Dane County's population will increase by about 2267,350 (53.3%) for a total of over 653,000 persons.

Monona's population, on the other hand, is expected to decline, approximately 6.92% percent from 2010 to 2020 and based on that projection the following observations and projections may be made:

- 12.8% of Monona's residents (2010 Census) are between the ages of 25 and 34 years old. In addition, 16.2% of Monona's residents are between the ages of 35 and 44 years old. In general, both of these groups (for a total of 25.4% of Monona's population) will be expanding their current household and family sizes.
- The next largest age group is those aged 50 to 59 years; this group composes 17.4% of Monona's total population. Over the next 20-years, children from these residents will potentially be moving away from Monona's homes, thus reducing the average household size.
- Following these segments of Monona's population are the 75 to 84 years group and 85 years and over group. Together, these groups compose 10.8% of Monona's population. This group currently presents the largest demand for smaller condominium homes and assisted living facilities.
- Over the next 20 years, the 65 to 74 years group representing 8.6% of the population (655 individuals) may also be interested in leaving their larger, single-family residences for smaller condominium homes and assisting living facilities.

(See the Housing Element for further details and analysis of Monona's households.)

Overall Issues and Opportunities

The City of Monona has identified issues and opportunities that will help to guide growth and change in the city for the next 20 year period. These issues and opportunities are identified by their appropriate Comprehensive Plan Element.

A. Housing

- Monona has a diverse housing stock, including single family homes, apartments and condominiums.
- There is a high amount of investment in existing homes from the remodeling and construction of additions, a trend that will continue.
- The proportion of seniors in Monona is significantly higher than that of Madison or Dane County; 35% of Monona's residents are age 55 and older, compared to 20% in Madison, and 22% in Dane County. This high proportion creates a strong market for senior housing.
- There is no vacant land remaining in the City of Monona for the development of subdivisions.

B. Transportation

- Monona reconstructed Broadway in the 1990s and is currently focusing on the reconstruction of Monona Drive which will conclude in 2014.
- With its location in a regional transportation system, Monona residents have easy access to destinations in the City of Madison and Dane County, though the effective network of streets, bus routes, and bike routes.
- Monona has an extensive transportation network, for which sufficient financial resources must be allocated to maintain and rebuild of the city's infrastructure.

C. Utilities, Community Facilities and Services

- The City of Monona has numerous public facilities and an extensive network of utilities, which provide its residents a wide variety of services.
- High quality utilities, facilities, and services are important to Monona residents and businesses; continued investment in the maintenance and improvement of these services and infrastructure will be necessary to continue to meet these needs.

D. Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

- Monona has many natural resources including Lake Monona, the Yahara River, woodlands, and wetlands, and has adopted a variety of plans and policies to preserve these resources.
- The City of Monona has developed an extensive park system, as well as programs to serve the recreational needs of residents.
- Occasional competing demands of natural resource preservation and economic development must be balanced.

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E. Economic Development

- There is very little vacant land remaining in the city and the city cannot easily grow through annexation; therefore the City of Monona has focused its economic development strategies on infill and redevelopment, while encouraging business retention, expansion, and attraction.
- New Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) State Legislation passed in 2004 offers opportunities for the greater use of TIF financing for economic development.
- A new City of Monona Economic Development Committee (EDC) is preparing a strategic plan for economic development and increased coordination between the City Council, Plan Commission, Community Development Authority, Economic Development Committee, and the Chamber of Commerce.

F. Land Use

- The City of Monona lacks substantial raw land for commercial and residential development because it is unlikely to expand its boundaries through annexation.
- It is important for the City to find creative ways to achieve continued growth in its commercial tax base.
- Trends indicate that the demand for commercial and residential development in the City is strong.
- Community needs and market trends need to be considered and balanced, when determining land uses for areas of development and redevelopment.
- Design standards for buildings will help guide Monona's future development and redevelopment.

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Park Classification System

The following classification system is intended to serve as a guide to planning. Services offered by parks, in terms of range of uses, convenience of location, user needs, and the park's physical environmental limitations, should be of primary concern in the selection and placement of recreational facilities, not park size. The determination of real community needs and future actions addressing those needs must also take into consideration the use of existing school facilities and open spaces not within the park system.

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Characteristics
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	Within neighborhoods and in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse developments, or housing for the elderly.
Neighborhood Park/Playground	Area 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)	Suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood population-geographically centered with safe walking and bike access. May be developed as a school-park facility.
Community Park	Area of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. May be and 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.	May include natural features, such as water bodies, and areas suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhoods served.
Area Park	Area for recreational pursuits of all types. Serves as a neighborhood park for surrounding homes, as a city park for more structured events offered to the community as well as a central location for area festivals and events.	2 ½ to 3-mile radius. Serves non-residents as well as residents.	Area suitable for several simultaneous large-group activities or lake access for a large number of boats. May include natural features such as water bodies and areas suited for intense development, easily accessible to the community.
Open Space/Conservancy Areas	Protection and management of the natural/cultural environment with recreation use as a secondary objective.	No applicable standard.	Variable, depending on the resource being protected.

Source: NRPA's Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines

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Acreage Breakdown

Neighborhood Parks

Birch Haven (LA)	.18 A
Bridge Road	1.80 A
Graham (LA)	.40A
Maywood	5.40 A
Tecumseh (LA)	.18 A
Three Meadows	1.83 A
Waterman Way	1.60 A
Wyldhaven (LA)	.26 A

Community Parks

Arrowhead	.55 A
Frostwoods	2.4 A
Frostwoods Beach (LA)	.81 A
Schluter Beach (LA)	1.8 A
Stone Bridge (LA)	.60 A
Tonyawatha (LA)	.68 A

Area Parks

Ahuska	21.58 A
Lottes (LA)	3.30 A
Oneida	3.68 A
Winnequah (LA)	44.30 A

Open Space

Aldo Leopold Nature Center	20.16 A
Monona Wetland Conservancy (LA)	220.0 A
Monona Woodland Park	17.52 A
Indian Mounds	.20 A
Interlake	.75 A

Note: All parks with the (LA) notation provide public access to Lake Monona or the Yahara River.

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EXISTING RECREATIONAL AND OPEN SPACE IN THE MONONA AREA

City of Monona Properties

Non-Recreational Green Space	.95 A
Neighborhood Parks	12.35 A
City Parks	6.35 A
Area Parks	90.38 A
Open Space	220.0 A

Private and Public Facilities

Monona Schools	7.5 A
Adjacent Madison Grade School	2.0 A
Monona Grove High School	22.0 A
La Follette High School	15.0 A

Specialized Recreation Areas Outside of Monona

Monona Grove Golf Course and Dean House	120.0 A
Edna Taylor Conservancy Park	30.0 A
Olbrich Park	45.0 A
9 Springs E-Way	2,800 A
Capital Springs Recreation Area	

INDIVIDUAL PARK DESCRIPTIONS

Ahuska Park - 400 E. Broadway - Area Park

Ahuska Park is located between East Broadway and the Beltline, directly south of Roselawn Cemetery. This 22-acre park is designated as an area park due to its large size and easy access to Monona Drive and the Beltline. The park is primarily flat and open, and is well shielded from the highway by the addition of berms and landscaping. Entrance to the park is off East Broadway, into a large landscaped and lighted 150-stall parking lot. Ahuska Park is also home to the Monona Farmer's Market, which meets Sundays May through October.

Ahuska Park contains two finished, full-size soccer fields, one of them lit for night games that is also used for football. It also features a lighted baseball diamond, eight lighted tennis courts, playground equipment, a sand volleyball court, and a large shelter with bathrooms and a concession stand that can be rented.

Ahuska Park serves as the City's athletic complex and is home to Monona Home Talent Baseball Team, Monona Grove Freshman and JV Baseball Teams, MG Youth Soccer, MG Youth Football, MG JV Tennis, Adult USTA Leagues, and numerous parks and recreation programs.

It also includes a Dane County Veteran's Memorial that was donated by Hometown USA Veterans Memorial Project, Inc and installed in 2006. The park also rents out the parking lot in November-December for private Christmas Tree sales.



Park Inventory:

2 soccer/football fields	1 large shelter w/ restrooms & concessions
1 lighted baseball diamond	Sand volleyball court
8 lighted tennis courts	1 small playground with 4 swings
150-stall parking lot	Veteran's Memorial

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Resurfacing of tennis courts (2012)
- Installation of 2 field goals on soccer/football field #1 for football (2009)
- Fence around soccer/football field (2010)
- Rubber Mulch surfacing at playground (2010)
- Updates to Concession stand at shelter (2012)

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Recommendations:

Ahuska Park is an extremely important park for athletic and community events. Every effort should be made to maintain the athletic facilities and make improvements for pedestrian access to those facilities. A separate master plan for Ahuska Park is included in this document. Future Improvements shall include:

- Drainage Improvements for Football Field Entrance
- Updated Master plan for improvements
- Entry Feature for Football Field
- Shelter Improvements (Concrete repairs, Concession Rooms Improvements, Lighting, Signage)
- Utility shed for maintenance equipment
- Baseball field drainage repairs
- Baseball & Football field irrigation systems
- Additional parking lot on east side of park between the baseball diamond and Veteran's Memorial
- Pedestrian walking paths from park shelter to soccer fields, baseball diamond, playground equipment, and Veteran's Memorial
- Tennis court windscreens
- Football Field Bleachers/Press Box/Scoreboard
- Baseball Field Entry Feature

Aldo Leopold Nature Center – 300 Femrite Dr – Conservation Park

The Aldo Leopold Nature Center Monona Campus is located at 300 Femrite Drive, Monona, on a 47 acre conservation park. A major addition was constructed in 2011. This land is leased by the City to Aldo Leopold Nature Center and borders Woodland Park. The City should work cooperatively with Aldo Leopold for inclusionary outdoor environmental programs and seek input on maintaining Woodland Park.

Arrowhead Park – 5060 Arrowhead Dr – Community Park

This park, approximately .55 acres in size, is located at the intersection of Vogts Lane and Tonyawatha Trail. Ingress/egress is directly from the street. No on-site parking is available. The site is predominantly flat with a few low spots, and provides a good open focal point in the neighborhood. Several mature trees canopy portions of the park. Current uses include informal field games, picnics and playground use.



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Park Inventory:

1 ball field and backstop
4 picnic tables
1 permanent bench
1 basketball hoop and blacktop surface
Playground equipment with swings

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Removal of playground equipment that did not meet CPSC guidelines
- Repaving of basketball court surface

Recommendations:

Arrowhead Park is an area that is seeing change with more young families moving into the neighborhood. Schedule Improvements for 2014 include:

- New playground equipment and protective fall zone surfacing
- Pedestrian Access Path from Street to playground
- Park Signage & Landscaping updates
- Additional improvements should include a water fountain and hookup to water flowers, and field/turf maintenance to provide a level field for informal recreation. Also the storm water inlet on the west side should be replaced or regarded so it's not a safety issue in the park

Birch Haven Park – 1100 Birch Haven Circle – Neighborhood Park



This park, approximately .2 acres in size, is located along the southern portion of Birch Haven Circle. The topography is flat with no major screening or trees present. Permanent seating and picnic tables are provided at this park. During the winter months, this park serves as an access point onto the lake for ice fishermen. No off-street parking is available.

Park Inventory:

1 permanent bench
1 picnic table
1 swing set

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Swing Repair or Replacement (2010)
- Bench Replacement (2011)

Recommendations:

Future Improvements shall include:

- Erosion Control Measures
- Pedestrian Access Path from Street to swing
- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Park Signage & Landscaping updates

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Bridge Road Park – 6200 Bridge Rd – Neighborhood Park

This park, approximately 1.8 acres in size, is located in the 6200 block of Bridge Road and is adjacent to City Well House No. 2. Ingress/egress to the park is through the service entry off Bridge Road and through two path entrances located on the east and west ends, respectively. The site is predominantly open and flat. Current uses for this park are open field activities, basketball, playground use and passive recreation activities.



Park Inventory:

- 1 basketball hoop and blacktop court
- 5 picnic tables
- 1 sand box
- 1 multi-use play structure with 3 slides
- 1 swing set (4 swings)
- 2 permanent benches

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Playground Surfacing -Rubber Mulch (2009)

Recommendations:

Bridge Road Park serves an important function in housing Well #2 providing the city with potable water. The park could see increased usage with upgrades to accessibility and amenities in the park. Future Improvements shall include:

- Pedestrian Access Path from Street to playground and to Midland Lane
- Playground Equipment Replacement
- Basketball Court Sealcoating/Resurfacing
- Parking Lot off Midland Lane 10-15 stalls
- Park Signage update and landscaping
- Property Boundary Location and Identification

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Frost Woods Beach – 5809 Winnequah Rd – Neighborhood Park

Frost Woods Beach, approximately .8 acres in size, is located in the 5800 block of Winnequah Road. Ingress/egress to the park is made through an on-site ten to twelve car parking lot. From the parking lot to the beach the topography is a continuous wooded slope, with a small area of open space providing a good transitional quality to the beach. Shrubs that border the park contribute to its woodland character. The beach provides amazing views out onto the bay and lake. Current uses include launching canoes and kayaks, picnicking, habitat viewing, shallow water play, fishing and small open space activities. In the winter the park serves as an access point for ice fishing on Squaw Bay.



Park Inventory:

- 1 picnic table
- 1 bench
- 1 canoe/kayak rack (holds 8 canoes/kayaks)

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Canoe/Kayak rack installation
- Bench Installation (Donated by Frost Woods Homes Association)
- Park sign Landscaping Improvements (Maintained by Frost Woods Homes Association)

Recommendations:

Frost Woods Beach is a beautiful spot to watch the sunset, launch a canoe/kayak or enter Lake Monona for Ice Fishing in the winter. Every effort should be made to clean up the beach area and work with the DNR on how to maintain standards and water runoff in an effort to make the area clean enough for swimming. The access path from the parking lot down to the beach should be modified to reduce erosion but still allow for park maintenance vehicles to access the park.

Future Improvements shall include:

- Improved maintenance of beach
- Parking Lot resurfacing
- Benches along pedestrian path (2)
- Shoreline Restoration
- Pedestrian Access Path from parking lot to beach
- Property Boundary Location and Identification

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Frost Woods Park – 500 Frost Woods Rd – Community Park

This park is approximately 2.4 acres in size, and is located on the north side of the 500 block of Frost Woods Road. Ingress/egress is allowed along the entire length of Frost Woods Road. The site is bound on the north, east and west by residential lots with very good, diverse buffer plantings. The site slopes gradually to the west. A baseball diamond with backstop, basketball court, and playground area are the major recreational facilities located in the park. The park is heavily used in the summer months for youth baseball and pick-up basketball games. A small storage shed located in the southwest corner of the park is used by all three activities. The outstanding feature of this park is the size of the open space and flexibility of space for open field activities. Parking is somewhat a problem with parking limited to adjacent streets.



Park Inventory:

1 baseball diamond w/backstop and bleachers	1 basketball court w/ two hoops
1 Playground system with swings	4 picnic tables
1 storage shed	4 red players' benches
1 drinking fountain	1 portable toilet (6 months)

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Baseball Field Repairs (2009)
- New Playground Equipment (2012)
- New Drinking Fountain (2012)
- Landscaping around park sign (2012)
- New fencing for ball diamond (2012)

Recommendations:

This park has the only baseball diamond for Boys in grades 5th – 7th. Games are played virtually every night from the end of May through the end of July. A plan should be developed for the improvement of the baseball field to include re-grading of the outfield, installation of a grass infield and outfield fence. The woods next to the park could be expanded with an interpretive walking trail explaining the different kinds of trees in the woods and how the land was donated to the city. Future Improvements shall include:

- Baseball field grading improvements – install grass infield for baseball
- Woodland Restoration
- Fencing along 1st base side
- Remove basketball courts and install baseball batting cages
- Extend sidewalk to batting cages and to 1st base side of baseball field
- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Park Signage & Landscaping updates

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Graham Park – 6117 Winnequah Rd – Neighborhood Park



This park, approximately .4 acres in size, is located west of the intersections of Graham Avenue and Winnequah Road. The site is flat, primarily open, and nicely screened from adjacent residential lots. Several willows shade the shoreline. Views of Squaw Bay, wetlands, and Lake Monona can be seen from the shore. Permanent seating is available. Current uses include fishing and passive park use.

Park Inventory:

1 permanent bench
1 picnic table

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

Landscaping around park sign (2011)
New bench installation (2011)

Recommendations:

This is another lakefront park that is a great place to watch boaters, do a bit of fishing or enjoy a great sunset. Future Improvements shall include:

- Pedestrian Access Path from street to bench
- Park sign facing lake
- Property Boundary Location and Identification

Indian Mounds Park – 6208 Midwood Ave – Open Space

This park, approximately .2 acres in size, is located at the intersections of Midwood Avenue and Ridgewood Avenue. This area is considered a specialized recreational area. The park is the location of an Indian burial mound believed to have been built around 1,500 years ago by the Hopewell Indians. This mound was unintentionally cut into during street construction in 1948 and skeletons were uncovered. These skeletons were noted at the time by the State Historical Society to be one of the most important archaeological discoveries ever made in southern Wisconsin. A State of Wisconsin historical marker was placed at this site in 1998.



Park Inventory:

1 historical marker

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

None

Recommendations:

- Park Signage and Landscaping

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Lottes Park – 400 W Broadway – Area Park

This park, approximately 3.3 acres in size, is located between the Yahara River widespread and West Broadway. Ingress/egress to the site is a dirt driveway off West Broadway. The topography is a gradual incline toward the water, with some mounding and low spots present. Currently both densely wooded and grassy areas are found in the park. Adjacent to the eastern border is a man-made inlet and former mobile home park. Interlake Drive and several residential areas border the west.



Park Inventory:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 picnic table | 1 boat landing |
| 1 boat launch kiosk | 1 fishing pier |
| 1 permanent bench | 1 Canoe/Kayak Rack |
| 1 portable toilet (6 months) | |

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Removal of several Cottonwood Trees

Recommendations:

Lottes Park continues to be a popular park for boaters to launch from. There are always vehicles parked in this lot during the fishing season. Efforts should be made to balance the need for parking and green space at this park. A park master plan is being worked on currently for improvements including paved parking lot, lighting, restrooms, and shoreline restoration. The city received a Dane County Grant in 2013 for \$150,000 for improvements to the park. A conceptual master plan is included in the appendix of this document. Future Improvements shall include:

- Asphalt Parking Lot with defined parking configuration
- Fish Cleaning Station and Boat Trailer Spray Station
- Shelter with restrooms
- Boat ramp improvements
- Fish Habitat and shoreline improvements
- Boardwalk path linking new development to River Place Boardwalk

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Maywood Park – 5618 Winnequah Rd – Neighborhood Park

This park, approximately 5.4 acres in size, is located on Winnequah Road adjacent to Maywood School. Ingress/egress is from Winnequah Road through an on-site, ten-stall parking lot. The park topography is predominantly flat. A drainage swale and a bermed bituminous basketball court provide some topographical relief in the park. Canopied by a mature stand of cottonwoods, Maywood Park evokes a woods-like quality. Current uses include picnicking, playground activities, basketball, nature trail, and passive recreation.



Park Inventory:

1 basketball court w/two hoops	1 additional blacktop area
1 Multi-purpose Playground	2 benches
3 picnic tables	1 sandbox
1 swing set (4 swings)	1 crushed rock pedestrian path (1/5 mile)

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Pedestrian Access Path (2011)
- New swing set and playground surfacing (2012)
- Brush Control

Recommendations:

Maywood Park has seen an increase in the amount of visitors since new playground equipment was installed in 2007 and new swings in 2012. Many Cottonwood trees have also been removed from this park since 2004 due to failure of branches. This park is a beautiful mature park that borders Maywood School and is used extensively by students from Nuestro Mundo. The crushed rock pedestrian path links up an access point from Maywood Rd to the park and can be used by both walkers, runners, and bicyclists.

Upgrades to this park should include a pedestrian path that would link Maywood School to Winnequah Road to the park access path on Maywood Road. Future Improvements shall include:

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- Parking lot resurfacing and possible addition.
- Install a porous asphalt path over existing crushed rock walking path.
- Water fountain and portable toilet for park users
- Additional tree and flower plantings
- Park Signage and Landscaping
- Look for alternatives to concrete storm water channel in the park for reduce the amount of runoff going into the lake.
- Update or look at alternatives to the basketball court
- Provide fitness equipment along path system

Monona Wetland Conservancy – Open Space

Kaukauna-Gisholt Machine Company gifted a large 200-acre wetland area, extending from West Broadway to the City limits and east to the widespread area of the Yahara River, to the City of Monona in the early 1970's. A management plan was created in 1990 for the conservancy. Long range plans include a trail system that will link up with the Capitol City Trail and the Dane County and State Rural Bike System, and the establishment of walking, hiking and cross-country ski trails.



Park Inventory:

1 park sign

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

None

Recommendations:

Future Improvements shall include:

- Park Signage & Landscaping updates
- Master Plan with wildlife viewing areas and trail system

Oneida Park – 1305 Neponset Trl – Community Park

Oneida Park, approximately 3.7 acres in size, is located at the corner of Neponset Trail and Tecumseh Avenue. The park was completely reconstructed in 2012 as part of the Belle Isle road construction project. Fill material raised the topography of the park and a storm water collection system was placed in the park. A separate master plan is included in the appendix to include a new shelter/bathroom combination, walking trails, and off-street parking.

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Park Inventory:

- 8 picnic tables
- 1 restroom with drinking fountain
- 1 multi-use play structure
- 1 swing set (4 swings)

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- New Playground Equipment (2009)
- Park Drainage Improvements and sidewalk installation (2011)
- 19 large trees planted (2012)
- Generator Screening & Landscaping (2013)

Recommendations:

Oneida Park received significant grading improvements during the Belle Isle Street Reconstruction of 2011 and included a master plan for a new park shelter with restrooms. The park now has off-street parking, a sidewalk running along much of the park and drainage improvements so the park does not flood. A soccer field was graded for ages U10 and under that will be playable in 2015. Future Improvements shall include:

- New Park Shelter/Restrooms (2014)
- Soccer Goals
- Pedestrian Access Path around park
- Volleyball Court and/or Bocce Ball Court
- Park Signage & Landscaping updates

Schluter Park – 4511 Winnequah Rd – Community Park

Schluter Park, approximately 1.8 acres in size, is located on the north side of the 4500 block of Winnequah Road. Ingress/egress to the site is made through a 35 stall, off-street parking lot located along the southern side of the park. The topography is flat with a few irregularities. Approximately two-thirds of the surface is turf, and the remainder is a sandy beach area running from the lake back around several pieces of play apparatus. A paved path runs from the parking lot to and around the bathhouse. A small gazebo, grills, and picnic tables provide an enjoyable picnicking area. This park provides a comfortable space with a mature canopy of trees, water, grass and a lake view. Current activities include picnicking, fishing, sunbathing, playground use, and launching canoes and kayaks.



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Park Inventory:

6 picnic tables	1 gazebo
1 restroom with drinking fountain	2 permanent benches
3 grills	1 accessible fishing pier
1 swing set (4 swings)	Playground Equipment

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Parking Lot Resurfacing
- Landscaping Improvements with new park sign
- Gazebo Refinishing (Eagle Scout Project)
- Canoe/Kayak Rack Storage



Recommendations:

Schluter Park is one of our most attractive parks situated on the lakefront. Attention needs to be placed on the maintenance of the beach. This is one of our most accessible parks with paths from the parking lot to the bathroom, gazebo, fishing pier and benches. A new shelter/restroom combination would make this a great park for people to rent out and improve a very beautiful park. A topographic study was conducted in 2013 in conjunction with a proposed public works project of installation of a sediment basin and lagoon improvements that would expand the beach area and provide more fishing habitat and piers along the lagoon. Future Improvements shall include:

- Park Shelter/Restroom Design
- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Park Shelter Construction
- Beach Expansion
- Boat Marina
- New Fishing Pier along lagoon to north of park
- Pedestrian Access Path Improvements
- Playground Equipment

Stone Bridge Park – 4227 Winnequah Rd – Community Park



This park, approximately .6 acres in size, is located just west of the intersection of Winnequah Road and Parkway. Ingress/egress to the site is from Winnequah Road. The topography is rolling in nature with a storm sewer ditch bisecting the park. Several mature ashes and willows provide a good tree canopy. A permanent bench and lighting is provided at this park. Currently the Monona Sailing Club uses a portion of the shoreline, having constructed dock facilities

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and a hoist mechanism for their members. About 20 boats currently use this facility during the summer. There is also a historical Pagoda situated in the park.

Park Inventory:

1 pier
1 light
1 permanent bench
1 pagoda

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

Garlic Mustard Removal Efforts
Perennial Plantings

Recommendations:

This park is another lakefront park that is used by bikers, walkers, and members of the Sailing Club. A natural spring has occurred at the Pagoda. A complete landscaping plan for this park is needed to showcase the pagoda. Earthwork should be done so the Pagoda can be viewed from the road. A pedestrian access path from the street to the shoreline would enhance the beauty of this park. Future Improvements shall include:

- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Storm Water Management Plan (2013)
- Pagoda restoration/landscaping plan (2014)
- Pedestrian Access Path from street to shoreline
- Park Signage & Landscaping updates

Tecumseh Park – 1204 Pocahontus Dr – Neighborhood Park

This park, approximately .2 acres in size, is located at the southern tip of Belle Isle. Presently, the park serves a neighborhood open space providing a pleasant view of Lake Monona. A lift station was installed in 2009.

Park Inventory:

1 bench

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

Lift Station



Recommendations:

- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Park Bench
- Park Signage & Landscaping updates

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Three Meadows Park – 302 Shato Lane – Neighborhood Park

The park is divided into two separate neighborhood areas, the east and west, each serving a different purpose. The parks are divided by a small wetland. A trail was constructed in 2000 to connect the parks through the wetland, with a bridge.

The East Meadow area is designed to provide a play space for neighborhood families. Ingress/egress is off of Cops Avenue, with parking available on the street. A gravel path leads from the road to the play area, which is surrounded on two sides by woods and by houses on one side.

The West Meadow area provides a passive park setting for the neighborhood. The park is a grassy triangle shape, bordered by the street, neighborhood homes and a wetland. The park is primarily flat and grassy, with few trees. A gravel path leads from the street to a gazebo and picnic area.

Park Inventory:

3 permanent benches
1 set of swings (4 swings)
structure
1 spring toy car
1 swinging bench

4 picnic tables
1 multi-use play
structure
1 gazebo



Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

Playground Upgrades (border timbers, loose fill rubber fall zone protection) 2012

Recommendations:

- Pedestrian Access Path from one side of park to other
- Park Bench (2)
- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Park Signage & Landscaping on Playground Side and Conservancy



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Tonyawatha Park – 4609 Tonyawatha Trl – Community Park

This park, approximately .7 acres in size, is located on the 4600 block of Tonyawatha Trail and serves principally as an access point for boating and fishing. Two launching ramps are provided with one short pier for temporary tie-ups. Some informal open space activities, picnicking, and wayside uses also occur. During the winter the park serves as an access to the lake for ice fishing. Excellent lake and shoreline views are provided. Both picnic tables and permanent park benches are located in Tonyawatha Park.



Park Inventory:

2 picnic tables 1 permanent bench
1 pier 1 boat launch kiosk

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Floating Pier (2009)
- Park bench replacement (2011)
- Dredging Improvements (2013)

Recommendations:

- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Park Signage and landscaping Updates

Waterman Way Park – 4530 Winnequah Rd – Neighborhood Park

Waterman Way Park, approximately 1.6 acres in size, is located at the corner of Winnequah Road and Waterman Way across the street from Schluter Beach Park. The topography is generally flat with a berm area in the northwest portion. A scattered row of trees line the edge of the park adjacent to Waterman Way. A major underground storm sewer system extends from south to north to Schluter Beach. Currently unstructured open field games occur in this park.

Park Inventory:

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:
Park Signage and Landscaping (2011)

Recommendations:

A master plan should be developed for this park to determine the best use for the area. This park is situated in a residential neighborhood and input from the neighbors should be solicited on potential future improvements.

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Winnequah Park – 5301 Healy Ln – Area Park

This park, approximately 44.3 acres in size, is located almost in the geographic center of the City. Most of the communities recreation programs, special events, and activities occur in this park. Winnequah Park is separated into 3 distinct sections. The three sections of the park offer most of the community scaled recreation facilities, including three reservable picnic shelters, various playgrounds, six ball diamonds, three tennis courts, a variety of other recreational opportunities, and the Monona Community Center and Monona Community Pool. A separate Draft Master Plan has been developed for this park and can be found in the appendix.

Northern Winnequah Park 920 Progressive Ln Fireman’s Park Shelter, Barry Johnson Baseball Field



This park is located in the northern-most corner of Winnequah Park, at the corner of Winnequah Road and Progressive Lane. Fireman’s Park Shelter was completed in 2013 that can be rented for picnics or other events and includes a small concession stand, playground equipment, Barry Johnson baseball diamond, open space and a parking lot. A walking path and pergola is planned for construction in 2014 on the opposite side of the shelter. This park is used by the Parks & Recreation Department for Youth Soccer and the Monona Grove High School for Boys Freshman Baseball.

The improvements made in 2013 will lead to more activity at this end of the park. Events such as National Night Out, Friends of Parks & Recreation Tailgate Picnic, summer playground program are scheduled to be at this park. New trees were planted in the Fall of 2013 and consideration should be given to existing trees and be evaluated to protect the large mature trees in this area.

Park Inventory:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 large shelter w/ restrooms & concessions | 2 drinking fountains |
| 14 picnic tables | 1 swing set (4 swings) |
| 1 baseball diamond w/backstop and bleachers | 1 multi-use play structure |
| 1 permanent bench | 1 sandbox |

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- New Park Shelter, Parking Lot & Storm Water Improvements
- Tree Plantings



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Recommendations:

This area would receive some major changes based on the recommended Winnequah Park Master Plan (See Appendix). Removal of the Barry Johnson Baseball Field and Softball Field #1 would be replaced by a full size 120 x 75 yard multi-purpose field and provide fencing and lights for the Kaiser & Gunderson Softball diamonds. A pedestrian walking path would also connect Fireman's Park Shelter area to Greenway Rd/Winnequah School and the skate park. Future Improvements shall include:

- Pergola and Access Path from west side of Parking Lot (2014)
 - Removal of Barry Johnson Baseball Field & Winnequah #3 Softball Field
 - Re-grade open space for soccer field usage and storm water improvements
 - Install a 10' permeable paved path from Greenway Rd to Park Shelter and Park Shelter to Skate Park
 - Playground upgrades including timber borders, loose fill surfacing for swings and new Ages 5-12 Playground near shelter
- Pedestrian access path from playground equipment with a bridge across lagoon to "Blue" Park

Schaefer Shelter Area Schaefer Shelter, Adult Softball Fields

This section of Winnequah Park is primarily flat and open space. There are three softball diamonds and a large open-air shelter with picnic tables. In addition, there is a concession facility with restrooms. The Monona Softball Association uses the softball fields and shelter for league play May – August. The Monona Grove School District also uses this area for physical education classes at Winnequah School.

Park Inventory:

3 softball diamonds w/bleachers	1 concession/restroom facility
1 open-air shelter	8 picnic tables
2 additional sets of bleachers	1 drinking fountain

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

Ball Diamond Groomer Purchase

Recommendations:

The large open area is great for physical education during the day, and Youth & Adult Sports in the evening. Many people utilize the pedestrian path from Greenway Rd to Nichols Rd. A study should focus on the long term popularity of Adult Softball, if all the diamonds are needed, and if there is consensus to light the fields for more youth and adult play. Future Improvements shall include:

- Review usage of Adult Softball Diamonds to determine if there is a need/desire for lights
- Shelter/Restroom Improvements
- New permeable paved path along school parking lot
- New Water Fountain at end of Greenway
- Remove Diamond #1

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Pool Area 1013 Nichols Rd Blue Park, Tennis Courts, Pool and Skate Park



This area of the park, located in the central section, is heavily used. It is divided from Dream Park Shelter area by Nichols Road. A lagoon separates the Blue Park area from the tennis courts and pool area. The lighted tennis courts and skate park are heavily used during the summer. The Community Pool is extremely popular and busy during the summer months.

Park Inventory:

Playground Equipment	Picnic tables
Skate Park with lights	Community Pool
2 tennis courts with lights	

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- New equipment at the Skate Park (2008)
- “Blue Park” Playground Replacement (2011)
- “Blue Park” Tree Planting (2013)



Blue Park Recommendations:

The Belle Isle Dredging project deposit the spoils in this area of the park. The park was graded in the summer of 2013 and will need some time for the earthwork to settle before any major development takes place. The playground equipment is popular with families and the open space is a great place to watch the Monona Fireworks. Improvements in this area should focus on active recreation use. Future Improvements of the Blue Park area shall include:

- Water Fountain by playground
- Open Air Shelter with electricity near playground
- Paved Pedestrian path with bridge that crosses lagoon into Fireman’s Park Shelter area
- Youth Soccer field

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Skate Park/Tennis Court Area Recommendations:

The Skate Park is an extremely popular park feature with young and old visiting and participating year round. The tennis courts are used heavily in the summer by the Recreation Department for Youth Lessons but the courts are in need of repair. A study will need to be done in conjunction with the Community Pool to see if expansion of the pool should occur at the Tennis Court area, and another site would need to be identified for 2-3 Tennis Courts. A Pickleball or lines for Pickleball should be examined for any upgrades to the tennis Courts. Future Improvements of the Skate Park/Tennis Court area shall include:

- Skate Park Signage with path from parking lot to elements
- Electrical Box Replacement
- Tennis Court Resurfacing with spectator seating



Community Pool Recommendations

The pool area is a popular destination spot for many visitors during the summer. It is the crown jewel of the city and must be maintained that way. An upgrade to the pool area that would attract more patrons needs to be studied. Possibilities could include addition of current pool to include a zero depth and splash pad area, new accessible family changing areas, and/or new slide or surfing feature where the tennis courts are located. A separate master plan would be needed along with a new home for tennis courts.

Pool:

- Parking lot resurfacing/sealcoating
- Pool Upgrade Study
- Concession Stand Upgrades
- Circulation Pump Replacement
- Paint Pool Basin and Waterslide
- Guard Stand Replacement



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Dream Park Shelter Area



On the south side of Nichols Road is the other section of Winnequah Park, which is a hub of activity all year round. From soccer and softball games to the Fourth of July Community Festival, from fishing in the lagoon to ice-skating during the winter months, there's something for everyone here.

The centerpiece is the "Monona Youth Dream Park," a children's playground built through a community effort in 1997. The central area of the Dream Park resembles a large castle with turrets, walls and bridges, a painted moat at the entrance and a dragon sculpture rising from it.

The Gazebo is a beautiful structure nestled by the lagoon and maintained by the Ladies Improvement Society. It is the site of many wedding ceremonies, family photos, and images of Monona.

The Dream Park Shelter was constructed in 2007 and is a popular shelter to rent and host special events like the Easter Egg Hunt, Fall Festival, and Monona 4th of July Festival. It is also the home of many parks and recreation programs.

Park Inventory:

1 shelter house w/restrooms	1 drinking fountain
Over 24 picnic tables	multi-purpose fields
Park benches	Dream Park Playground
1 sand volleyball court	1 lighted lagoon skating area
2 softball diamonds w/backstops & bleachers	1 Gazebo

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Access path from parking lot to shelter (2010)
- Dream Park maintenance/staining/fall zone protection (2010)
- Gazebo Improvements – Metal Roof and staining (2012)

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Recommendations:

The Central Park of Monona is the heartbeat of the city and improvements should reflect the immense value the park has to the community. Efforts should be made on accessibility in the park for the enjoyment of all. Future Improvements shall include:

- Detailed Master Plan stemming from original 1961 Plan
- Pedestrian bridge over lagoon
- New Parking Lot at end of Healy Lane
- Shoreline restoration of lagoon
- Walking Trails
- Bridge on Winnequah Rd to open up lagoon to channel for lake access
- Re-grading of soccer field/multi-purpose field to the west of the parking lot
- Winter Recreation ice skating improvements
- Restroom/Concession stand for youth baseball and softball
- Bandshell for Concerts in the Park

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Woodland Park – 300 Femrite Dr – Open Space

Late in 1995 the City of Monona purchased the property formerly owned by the Sand County Foundation located at 300 Femrite Drive. This 46.63-acre parcel has been divided into a number of different uses. Seventeen acres have been designed as public parkland and named the Monona Woodland Park, while 20 acres are currently leased to Aldo Leopold Nature center.

The Monona Woodland Park is a heavily wooded and hilly area with three trails of different lengths running through it. The Indian Mounds are one of the most striking features of the park, and are visible from the trails. The park is used primarily for walking and hiking in the warmer months, and snowshoeing in the winter. Monona Woodland Park is the only large forested areas located within the City.



Park Inventory:

Trails and trail signs

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

- Invasive Treatment of entire park (2010)
- Selective Tree Removal (2010-2013)
- DNR Grant Receipt for Oak Savanna Restoration work (2013)

Recommendations:

Woodland Park is the only urban forest in the City of Monona. It connects for a great regional attraction with Aldo Leopold Nature Center and Edna Taylor Parkway. Efforts on education should be incorporated in future development with the continuation of the management plan to restore the park into an Oak Savanna. Future Improvements shall include:

- Parking Lot off Bjelde Ln for approximately 15 vehicles
- Continuation of Management Plan (2014-2018)
- Restrooms/Shelter at trailhead

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Wyldhaven Park – 5201 Tonyawatha Trl – Neighborhood Park

This park, approximately .25 acres in size, is located at the intersection of Tonyawatha Trail and Wyldhaven Avenue. This site slopes subtly toward the lake before dropping off at the beach, where stairs are provided for easier access. Excellent views of Lake Monona and the Madison Isthmus are provided from the permanent seating within the park. Currently the park is used as a pedestrian wayside, passive beach, and fishing area. In the winter months, Wyldhaven Park is used by ice fisherman as an access to the lake.

Park Inventory:

1 picnic table

1 bench

Improvements in Last Five (5) Years:

None

Recommendations:

Wyldhaven has beautiful views of Lake Monona and an accessible pedestrian path with benches would add to this lakefront park. Landscaping will be improved with new park signage. A master plan should be developed to determine ADA requirements for improvements to the park.

- Pedestrian Access Path from street to shoreline
- Property Boundary Location and Identification
- Bioengineered retaining wall for shoreline protection
- Park Signage and Landscaping



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Trail System

Both on-street bicycle routes and hiking trails exist in Monona that connect with adjacent City of Madison bike routes and hiking trails. The opportunity and potential for other bike routes, both on and off-road and pedestrian trails exists in the City of Monona. These routes and trails could provide recreation networks for bicycling, walking, hiking, and even cross-country skiing. This plan recognizes the need to identify bicycle and pedestrian trail systems in Monona and the need to coordinate their planning and implementation with the City of Madison, Dane County and the State of Wisconsin.

Bicycle Trails

The existing on-street bikeway system in Monona is part of the Lake Monona Loop that runs through the Isthmus and connects with the City of Madison bike route system. This route is very popular with local bicyclists. A revision to this bike route rerouted this bikeway off a five-block section of Monona Drive and through a residential area in Madison before connecting back to the lake route, with all crossings of Monona Drive at traffic signals. Some problems have been experienced with cyclists continuing to use the former more dangerous sidewalk path route and crossing Monona Drive, a major commercial artery, at places where there are no traffic lights. Signage to help educate and inform cyclists of this route change and the best and safest routes through Monona has been developed, using the Dane County bicycle grant program to assist in funding.

A City of Monona Scenic Bike Route was established in 1998 that connects with the existing Lake Monona Loop and gives bicyclists the opportunity to cycle past popular City parks and landmarks.

The State and Dane County Parks Department are developing connecting routes to provide linkages for the new State off-street Capital City Trail that connects the Military Ridge and Glacial Drumlin Trails through Dane County. A link to Monona could provide trail connections for this cross-state trail using streets with or without bike lanes, off-road paved bikeways, and off-road gravel or unpaved bike trails. Bike lanes that have been added to West and East Broadway with the reconstruction of the street provide a connection across the Beltline at South Towne Drive to the Capital City Trail, just south of the Beltline near the MMSD Plant. This bike route could potentially connect to the east end of the Capital City Trail from Broadway north to Edna Taylor Parkway, and through the Edna Taylor Conservancy.

Walking Trails

Hiking trails have been mapped and signed in Monona Woodland Park, purchased by the City of Monona in 1995. These connect with the adjacent Aldo Leopold Nature Center trails to the east and the City of Madison Edna Taylor Conservancy further to the east to provide a large network of wooded and prairie trails on the east side of Monona and Madison.

V. PARK AND FACILITY STANDARDS:

This section uses a variety of methods to assess Monona's need and demands for additional park area, facilities, and programs. Needs and demands were determined by comparing standards for park space, service area, and major facilities to the City's current park area, service area, and major facility inventory. Recommendations for recreation activities for the Monona area were taken from the DNR's State-Wide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan's list of recreation need priorities for South Central Wisconsin. Public input in many forms from the Monona community was also used to identify more specific park facilities, improvements and programs needed and desired.

Acreage Standards

The most common standard to measure the adequacy of a community's park system is to determine the number of people it serves or has the capacity to serve. This is determined by assigning an acreage requirement for each type of park for each 1,000 population in the community.

For purposes of this study, the standard of twelve acres per thousand population is used as a basis for evaluating the City's park system. The twelve-acre standard is equal to the minimum standard recommendation by the Dane County Regional Planning Commission. This acreage should be distributed through the community so that residential area, age groups, and activity needs are served in the best manner possible.

Service capabilities of parks are best described in terms of their particular service areas. The general service area radius for neighborhood parks and playgrounds is considered to be one-fourth mile and that of community classified parks to be one-half mile. Reference Maps B and C (see pages _____) show the relative service areas of Monona's developed parks and show the effectiveness in meeting demands for neighborhood and community facilities by definition.

Acreage standards should only be considered as a guide in the community's decision making. Many other factors need consideration in evaluation existing and future park facilities.

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Activity/Facility Standards

Provided in the following table is recommended standards for facilities and activities in the Monona park system. Consideration of existing public and private school facilities should be taken into account when judging Monona's park system sufficiently based on these standards.

Activity/Facility	Recommended Standards
Baseball/Softball	One (1) baseball field per 5,000 population with a service radius of one-quarter to one-half mile. One (1) lighted softball diamond per 5,000 population or one (1) unlighted softball diamond per 2,500 population. May be part of neighborhood complex, lighted fields part of community complex. One (1) youth field per 2,000 population with a service radius of one-quarter mile
Basketball	One (1) hard surfaced 50 foot by 84 foot court per 5,000 population, one (1) 30 foot by 25 foot minimum hard surface court per 2,000 population, the recommended orientation is along a north-south axis.
Cooking Grills	A minimum of one (1) cooking grill for parks and one-half acre or less. A minimum of two (2) cooking grills for parks over one-half acre.
Ice Hockey	One (1) outdoor hockey rink per 5,000 population, minimum 85 feet by 185 feet. Orientation would be along the north-south axis.
Ice Skating	One (1) rink per 5,000 population, suggested square footage approximately 4,000 square feet. This could vary depending on site and conditions.
Playground	Each park where physically possible and desirable to the neighborhood should possess at least a minimum amount of playground equipment.
Major Shelter	To be located in community or area parks with off-street parking, where such a shelter would be deemed to have a positive impact on those parks without undue impact on adjacent neighborhoods.
Minor Shelter	To be located in neighborhood, community or area parks where such a shelter would be deemed to have a positive impact on those parks without undue impact on adjacent neighborhoods.
Soccer	One (1) play area per 2,000 population. Field sizes include: 120 X 210 (2), 165 X 270 (2), 210 X 330 (1). Orientation should be on a north-south axis, if possible.
Swimming Beach	Beach area should have 50 square feet of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be a 3:1 ratio of supporting land to beach.
Tables and Seating	A minimum of two (2) tables for parks in one-half acre or less. A minimum of three (3) tables for parks greater than one-half acre, one (1) permanent seating bench for each lakeside park.
Tennis	One (1) court per 2,000 population orientation along a north-south axis.
Volleyball	One (1) court per 3,000 population minimum size is 30 feet by 60 feet with six foot clearance on all sides. Orientation is along a north-south axis.

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State Needs Assessment by Area

The State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) has identified high, medium, and low priority recreation needs by area throughout the State. The priorities listed in the table below are based on data gathered from a statewide survey. They refer to the needs (those activities lacking sufficient facilities) of the Madison area which includes the four counties of Dane, Jefferson, Green, and Rock. These needs pertain primarily to state, county, and regional parks and may or may not coincide with Monona's local park and open space needs and priorities. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources does, however, refer to the listed priorities when making allocation decisions for Federal, State, and local funds.

SCORP Needs Priorities

High Priority

- Fairs, festival and amusement parks
- Play equipment
- Non-specific outdoor enjoyment
- Fishing
- Hiking/Backpacking
- Boat access
- Walking/jogging
- Historical sites

Medium Priority

- Picnicking
- Golfing
- Baseball/softball diamonds
- Horseback riding
- Outdoor concerts/theaters
- Pleasure driving
- Hunting land
- Zoos
- Tennis
- Downhill skiing
- Ice skating
- Boat tours
- Spectator Sports
- Camping

Low Priority

- Trail use
- Windsurfing
- Water skiing
- Nature activities

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Public Input

The City of Monona has attempted to identify and determine the public's needs and demands for outdoor recreational facilities, improvements and programs. A variety of sources have been surveyed and public participation has been encouraged. The following sources have contributed to the identification of needed and desired park facility and program improvements:

- Parks and Recreation Board Members
- Plan Commission Members
- Parks Operation and Maintenance Staff
- The general public through a citywide survey about various aspects of Monona, including parks and natural resources, conducted in 2010 and 2013
- Recommendations of the 2001 Park & Open Space Plan

The Monona Parks & Recreation Board is made up of two City Council members, the Park & Recreation Director, and six Monona residents. They have solicited information from City Staff and the general public and identified needed improvements for the City's park system.

This input, along with information on standards for park space, service area and major facilities, and DNR recommendations for high priority recreation needs were used by City Staff and the Park and Recreation Board to determine park facility and program needs and wants for the next five years for the City.

In addition, the Parks and Recreation Department conducted a survey in February of 2010, which was sent via e-mail to households in Monona, via a link on the City website, and links on the Park and Recreation Department's Facebook page. Approximately 204 responses were received on detailed questions such as parks, facilities, open spaces and natural resource issues within the City. Natural resources and in particular the park system of Monona, consistently ranked very high in terms of importance to the City and current levels of public satisfaction. Many people wrote detailed comments about their likes and dislikes of the park system, and the direction they would like to see the parks grow in the future. This information, in conjunction with the previously mentioned other sources of information, will help determine the shape of the park system for the next five years.

Overall, most respondents thought that facilities and activities provided by the City of Monona meet the needs of the community. The following is a summary of important questions in the survey:

When asked "The most important consideration regarding future parks in Monona is":

- Quality of facilities in design and construction (27.8% of respondents)
- Number of facilities (1.5% of respondents)
- Maintenance of facilities after construction (46% of respondents)
- Preservation of natural areas (24.7% of respondents)
- Other (8% of respondents)

When asked "The role of parks, recreation and open space in Monona today is:"

- Extremely Important (65.6% of respondents)
- Important (30.7% of respondents)
- Less Important (3.1% of respondents)
- Don't Know (0.5% of respondents)

Public responses to the 2010 & 2013 Parks & Open Space Survey can be found in Appendix E.

VI. FUNDING/IMPLEMENTATION:

Local Funding Sources

Local sources of funding for Monona park improvements include the City Park and Swimming Pool budgets, City long term borrowing to finance capital improvements, the use of user fees for certain programs and activities, and donations from organizations and individuals.

To help facilitate the private contribution of funds for Monona's parks and recreational programming, the Park and Recreation Board has created the Monona Park and Recreation Gift Fund and Catalog. The Gift Fund Catalog provides a list of items identified by the Board as enhancements which would complement City sponsored facilities and programming.

Statewide and Federal Funding Sources

The Stewardship Program

The Stewardship Program, created by the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature, provides for a ten year, \$250 million fund to enhance Wisconsin's outdoor recreational resources. The Stewardship Program is funded through general obligation borrowing and provides funding for a variety of purposes, including trails, habitat restoration, property development, local park aids, urban green space, general land acquisition, natural areas, and stream bank protection.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Program (LAWCON)

LAWCON provides financial assistance to state agencies, counties, villages, towns, school districts, cities, and Indian tribes for the acquisition and the development of public recreation areas and facilities. In Wisconsin, the LAWCON program is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Wisconsin's LAWCON program allocates 40 percent of available funds to local governments, 40 percent to state agencies, and 20 percent to a contingency fund for use by local governments and state agencies. The contingency fund allocation is reserved by the Department for projects meeting high priority, unforeseen or emergency needs. The LAWCON program provides up to 50 percent reimbursement grants for approved state and local projects. Eligible project include; land acquisition, and development of outdoor recreational facilities, including active sports facilities.

Criteria for evaluating projects include:

- Relationship to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- 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's, cooperation, volunteers and local donations
- First time applicants
- Sponsor has completed past projects

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- Provides multi-season, multi-activity use
- Nature-based restrictions do not apply
- Basic over elaborate facilities
- Participant over spectator facilities

Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

ADLP provides up to 50 percent matching grants to towns, villages, cities, counties or Indian tribes to acquire or develop public outdoor recreation areas. A comprehensive outdoor recreation plan is required to participate. Funds are apportioned on a Department district allocation system, with 70 percent of the funds distributed on the basis of each county's proportionate share of the state population and 30 percent distributed equally to each county. Qualified non-profit conservation organizations may also be eligible for land acquisition grants through the ADLP program. Each fiscal year, \$4.0 million are available for Acquisition and Development of Local Parks grants.

Program priorities:

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

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Urban Green Space Program (UGS)

UGA provides 50 percent matching grants to cities, villages, towns, counties, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts and qualified non-profit organizations for the acquisition of land. The intent of the program is to provide natural space within or near urban areas, protect scenic or ecological features, and to provide land for non-commercial gardening. \$1.6 million are available each fiscal year for the Urban Green Space program.

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 or endangered species, or significant ecological value
- Providing open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas
- Having water frontage
- Containing or restoring wetlands
- Protecting sensitive wildlife habitat
- Protecting an area threatened by development
- Preserving a natural community or one that could be restored
- Having regional or statewide significance
- Relating to brownfield redevelopment

c. Administrative considerations, including:

- Projects that are ready to be implemented and/or continue previously started projects

Regulatory Strategies

Natural Resource Zoning

Natural resources zoning may be used to protect standards, wetlands, flood plains, woodlands, agricultural lands, groundwater recharge areas, and recreation lands. In turn, desirable privately or publicly owned open space is provided. These districts are usually more applicable in sparsely developed areas where the natural resources are still abundant but can also be used in highly developed areas to ensure that ultimate use will revert back to that particular natural resource.

The State of Wisconsin Statutes (Section 59.97) and Administrative Code (NR117) require shore land-wetland and floodplain zoning by all cities and villages. Cities and villages are responsible for zoning in incorporated areas. The purpose of these regulations is to protect the shoreline, floodplain, and adjacent wetlands of navigable waters from undesirable use and development.

Environmental areas within the City of Monona have been established as Environmental Corridors by the city and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission. The Environmental Corridors Map in Appendix A is a map proposed by the Dane County Regional Planning Commission which outlines the areas in Monona that are within the Environmental Corridors.

The Monona wetlands are in the southern part of the City and have been zoned Conservancy. This wetland area, approximately 200 acres, is one of the largest conservation districts on the fringe of the Madison urban area.

Monona's Conservancy District was established to preserve in a natural open state certain areas, including wetlands and other areas of aesthetic and ecological value, which because of their unique physical features are desirable and functional as drainage ways, water retention areas, natural habitats for plant and animal life or protected open space. Development in the Conservancy District is limited in character, although certain agricultural, public and recreational uses are permitted when controlled by specific regulations. It is also intended that public highways and parkways will be permitted if they are designed to minimize damage and to provide the public with a view of the conservancy area, and to relieve safety and traffic congestion problems along existing highways.

One of the planning and management activities for this wetland conservation area is to ensure its preservation through the establishment of protective covenants on the deed.

Easements

Open space and public recreation use of private land may be acquired by easement. With an easement, certain rights are granted to the public for a specified period of time and the private owner is compensated for that public use. In purchasing an easement, the public body acquired a right either to use the land in a specific manner or to restrict the use to which an owner has for his land. For example, the rights to establish public hiking and bicycling trails or fishing access to a waterway may be purchased through easement. When the preservation of woodlands, wetlands, or other natural resources is desired, a conservation easement may be purchased. Scenic easements may be used to limit development along a highway and preserve the adjacent landscapes.

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Leases

Leases are similar to easements. Leases may be applied as methods to use or protect land until more permanent measures for preservation can be found. By leasing parcels of land, the land remains on the community's tax rolls and can be used for public recreation and open space.

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

Subdivision and Zoning Regulation

The City of Monona has adopted a regulation requiring dedications of land for parkland as part of its Subdivision and Platting Ordinance. This section, General Park and Public Land Dedication Requirements, requires that whenever land is subdivided, or residential development adds swelling units to previously platted lots and need is created for park and open space, each subdivider or developer is required to dedicate land or pay fees in lieu of land dedication for park use.

This requirement guarantees that as Monona's population grows denser through land subdivision and the addition of new dwelling units, additional parkland and open space is set aside and added to Monona's park system, or monies-in-lieu of parkland dedication are collected to be put toward improvements to the City's parks to provide for the recreation needs of the community.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Maps

Area Parks

Community Parks

Neighborhood Parks

Parks, Schools & Open Spaces

Winnequah Park Master Plan

Oneida Park Master Plan

Lottes Park Master Plan

Environmental Corridors

Appendix B: Estimated Project Costs

Appendix C: Potential Funding Sources

Appendix D: Park Facility Matrix

Appendix E: 2013 Parks & Open Space Survey Results