



WAUNAKEE - WESTPORT

Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan

2017-2022 ADOPTED JANUARY 16, 2017



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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PREPARED BY:

This document was prepared by MSA Professional Services, Inc. with assistance from Village and Town staff and the Village Parks & Recreation Committee and Town Parks Committee.
Project No.: 1631002

ORDINANCE NO. 17- 2

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE-TOWN OF WESTPORT JOINT 2017-2022 COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN AND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN AS AN ADDENDUM TO THE VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE-TOWN OF WESTPORT JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The Village Board of the Village of Waunakee, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Village of Waunakee is authorized to prepare, adopt, and amend a comprehensive plan

Section 2. The Village Board of the Village of Waunakee, Wisconsin, has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in the preparation of a comprehensive plan update as required by section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 3. The Plan Commission of the Village of Waunakee, and the Waunakee-Westport Joint Planning Commission, have each, by a majority vote of the entire commission recorded in its official minutes, adopted a resolution recommending to Village Board the adoption of the document entitled "Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint 2017-2022 Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan" as an addendum to the Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan.

Section 4. The Village has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, in compliance with the requirements of section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 5. The Waunakee Village Board, does, by enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint 2017-2022 Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan," pursuant to section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Village Board and publication as required by law.

Adopted this ~~11th~~ day of January, 2017

APPROVED



Chris Zellner, Village President

ATTEST



Julie Helt, Village Clerk

(Published/Posted):

(Approved, Vetoed): 7-0

TOWN OF WESTPORT

ORDINANCE NO. 17-02

AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT THE VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE - TOWN OF WESTPORT JOINT COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN AND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN AS AN ADDENDUM TO THE VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE - TOWN OF WESTPORT JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

WHEREAS, pursuant to section 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Town of Westport is authorized to prepare, adopt, and amend a comprehensive plan. and,

WHEREAS, the Town Board of the Town of Westport, Wisconsin, has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in the preparation of a comprehensive plan update as required by section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, the Plan Commission of the Town of Westport, and the Wauaukee - Westport Joint Plan Commission, have each, by a majority vote of the entire commission recorded in its official minutes, adopted a resolution recommending to the Town Board the adoption of the document entitled "Village of Waunakee - Town of Westport Joint 2017-2022 Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan" as an addendum to the Village of Waunakee - Town of Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan; and,

WHEREAS, The Town has held at least one public hearing on this plan and ordinance, in compliance with the requirements of section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes; and,

NOW THEREFORE, the Westport Town Board, does hereby ordain, by enactment of this ordinance, to formally adopt the document entitled, "Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint 2017-2022 Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan," pursuant to section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the Town Board and publication as required by law.

The above and foregoing ordinance was duly adopted at a regular meeting of the the Town Board of Supervisors of the Town of Westport on January 16, 2017, by a vote of 5 ayes, 0 nays, and 0 not voting (absent).

APPROVED:

By: Joan Van Dinter
Joan Van Dinter, Town Board Chair

Attest: Thomas G. Wilson
Thomas G. Wilson
Town Attorney/Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer

Approved: 1/16/17
Published: 1/26/17

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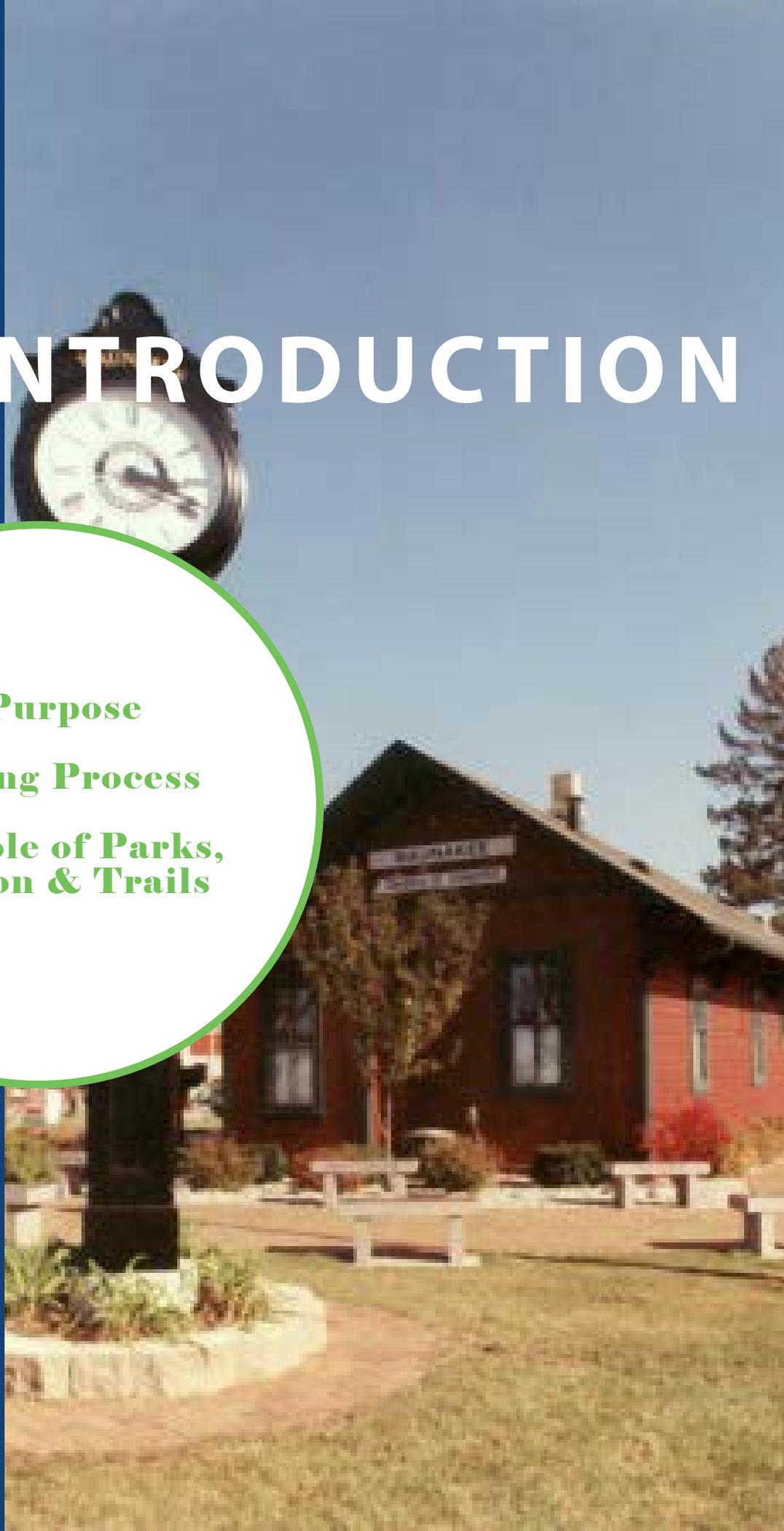
Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Plan Purpose

1.2 Planning Process

**1.3 The Role of Parks,
Recreation & Trails**



CORP & GRANT FUNDING

The Wisconsin Legislature created the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program (Stewardship) in 1989. Named for two of Wisconsin's most revered conservation leaders, Warren Knowles (Governor 1965-1971) and Gaylord Nelson (Governor 1959-1963, U.S. Senator 1964-1981), the purpose of the program is to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation. The conservation and recreation goals of the Stewardship Program are achieved through the acquisition of land and easements, development of recreational facilities, and restoration of wildlife habitat.

The Stewardship grant program is the most widely used recreational grant program in the state. Eligibility for the program requires that a community maintain a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (CORP), updated every five years, and that the project for which grant funding is sought is described in the CORP. Many other similar state and federal recreational grant programs have similar requirements or have shown a tendency to favor those grant applications which are supported through previous community planning efforts.

1.1 PLANNING PURPOSE

Parks, recreation, trails and open space are important elements in the quality of life for all communities. Not only do parks, open space and trails provide a safe and healthy place to recreate, they also serve to beautify, protect the natural environment and influence the patterns of development in and around the community.

The Village of Waunakee and Town of Westport realize the importance and benefits its parks, open space and trail systems have on the communities' character and quality of life and are committed to providing for the recreational needs of current and future residents. This plan intends to guide the continual improvement of the Village's and Town's park, open space and trail systems to maintain both communities' eligibility for State and Federal park and recreation grants. This plan envisions a connected system of parks, open spaces, and trails throughout Waunakee-Westport, related to the communities' natural resources, geography and neighborhoods.

The plan is also intended to be a support document and component of the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Land Use Plan. This plan along with the communities' other long-range plans and development-related ordinances, will be used to implement Waunakee's and Westport's parks and recreation program.

Specifically the plan provides:

- Information regarding demographic trends
- An inventory of existing park and recreational facilities,
- An analysis of parkland and recreational needs and demands,
- General policy direction regarding park and open space and bicycle and pedestrian facility planning and maintenance,
- Recommendations for improving existing park facilities and bicycle and pedestrian facilities,
- Recommendations for new park, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and
- Implementation strategies.

This plan identifies conceptual locations and recommendations for different types of parks, trails, natural areas, and recreational facilities. In nearly every case, more detailed planning, engineering, study, budgeting, and discussions will be necessary before decisions are made to actually acquire land or construct recreational facilities.

1.2 PLANNING PROCESS

Recreation and bicycle and pedestrian planning are essential components of long-range community planning in Waunakee-Westport. Currently Waunakee and Westport each have individual Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (CORPs) and a Joint Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan. In 2016, the Village and Town contracted with MSA Professional Services, Inc. to assist with an update to the Waunakee-Westport Joint Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (2005), Waunakee's CORP (2009) and Westport's CORP (2009). The end result being a combined, joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan. Preparation and adoption of this plan occurred simultaneously with the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan over a twelve month period. Assistance with the development of this plan was provided by Village and Town Staff and Parks and Recreation Committees.

Early in the planning process Waunakee and Westport facilitated an online community survey to gather citizen feedback on desired public park, trail and recreational facilities (Refer to Appendix A). The process also involved two public involvement meetings, one at the beginning of the process and one after draft goals, objectives, policies and programs had been created. A public hearing was also held prior to plan adoption.

It's the Village's and Town's intention to update this plan every five years, in-part to remain eligible for park and recreation grants (see left side bar), and as best practice to ensure that the plan remains relevant to both communities' needs.

This plan was developed following the Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans of the 2011-2016 Wisconsin State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) created by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The plan content and format have been tailored to fit the needs of Waunakee-Westport.

PROJECT MILESTONES

APRIL 2016

- Parks Committee - Survey Development
- Public Meeting

MAY 2016

- Parks Committee - Review Previous Plan Recommendations
- Parks Committee - Park Tours

JUNE 2016

- Parks Committee - Survey Review, Analysis of Needs

JULY 2016

- Parks Committee - Survey Review

AUGUST 2016

- Parks Committee - Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs Review

SEPTEMBER 2016

- Parks Committee - Recommendations for Existing Parks

OCTOBER 2016

- Parks Committee - Review Draft Plan

NOVEMBER 2016

- Public Meeting
- Parks Committee - Review Draft Plan

DECEMBER 2016

- Parks Committee - Plan Recommendation

JANUARY 2017

- Public Hearing
- Plan Adoptions

1.3 THE ROLE OF PARKS, RECREATION & TRAILS

Proper planning is essential for the Village's and Town's parks, open space and trail systems to continue to meet the recreation needs of the communities, as well as to continue to preserve valuable natural areas. Whether the Village and Town are experiencing a bear or bull period of economic growth, it is important to remember the many benefits that park and recreational facilities provide the community.

COMMUNITY IMAGE

Local parks provide opportunities for formal and informal social gatherings. Community festivals, organized recreational events, or chance meetings between residents at local parks, all provide opportunities for residents to socialize with people they might not otherwise meet. In addition, having excellent park and recreation facilities can be a source of pride for a community. These factors contribute to the image of both communities as great places to live, work, stay and play.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

With the rising national trend in obesity, especially among children, the Village's and Town's park, recreational and trail facilities play a vital role in maintaining and improving the health of residents in the community and aiding in the physical development of children. Parks also provide sanctuaries and places for residents to mentally recharge.

ECOLOGICAL HEALTH

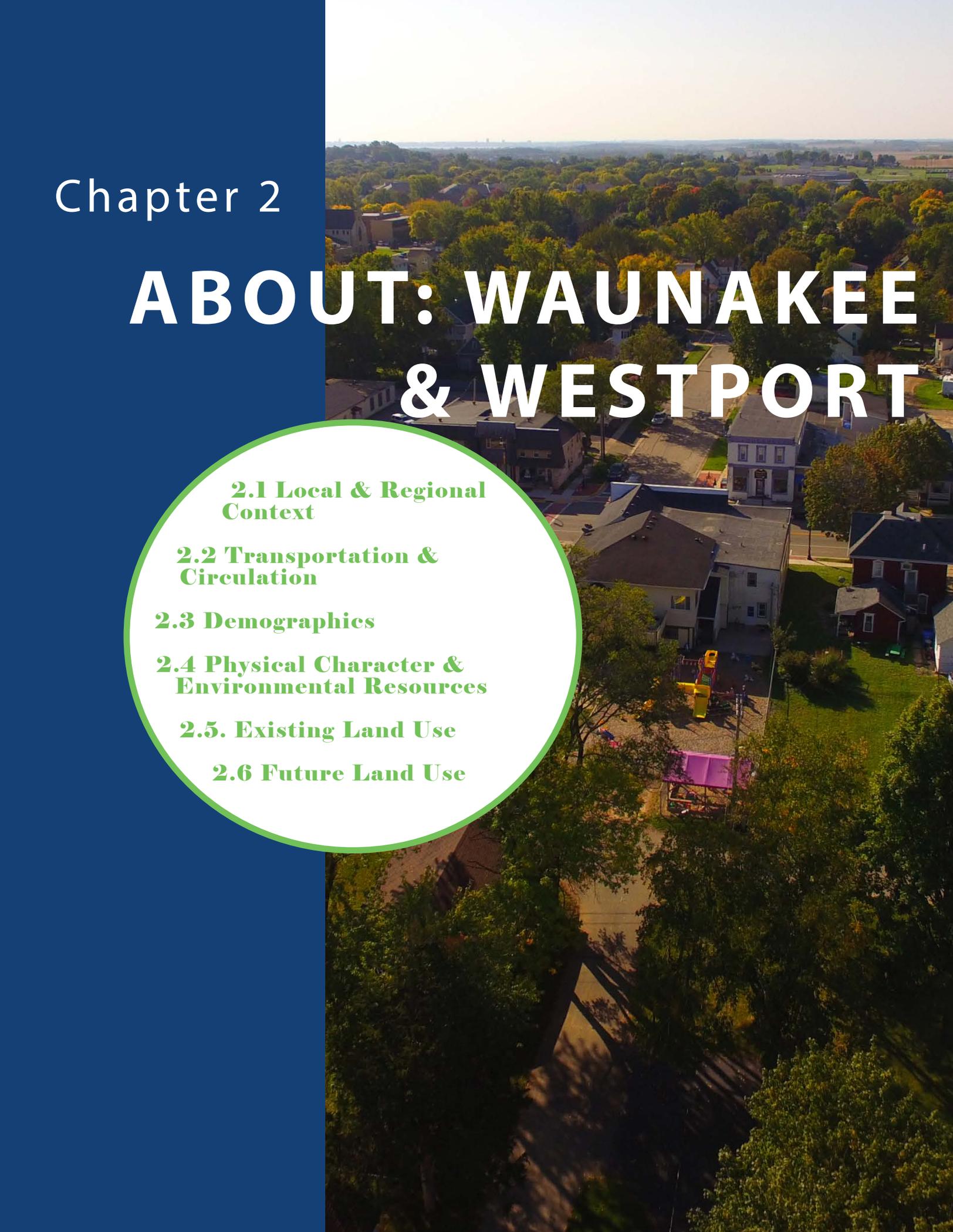
While parks, open spaces and trails provide opportunities to improve the health of residents, they also contribute to the greater ecological health of the Village and Town. Local parks are often tied together with environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, or significant woodlands which can include trails. These areas provide food and shelter for local wildlife and natural stormwater retention. Individual parks can provide important "rooms" of natural resource activity; however, they become even more functional when they can be linked together by environmental corridors, or "hallways." Wildlife, plants, and water all depend on the ability to move freely within the environment from room to room.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Leisure time is an important component of everyone's lifestyle and increasingly people are choosing locations to live based on quality-of-life amenities such as the amount and type of recreational facilities a community can offer. The ability to retain or attract new residents has direct economic benefits to the Village and Town. Studies have also concluded that property values generally increase the closer residential lots are to a park facility. In addition, if a local parks system is designed with regional amenities, or connections to regional destinations, it can serve to bring additional visitors to the Village and Town. The additional tourism can be a significant benefit to local businesses.

CONNECTIONS

Connecting parks and recreational facilities, downtowns, libraries and schools to each other and the general population via trails is important to encourage safe, alternative modes of transportation. The Village and Town both desire to be pedestrian and bicycle friendly, especially in highly trafficked locations in each community. The Village and Town also desire to be connected to other communities and regional facilities. This allows for residents to travel safely to locations outside of Waunakee and Westport and it also invites nearby communities in. Dedicated bicycle and pedestrian trails improve the comfort of users, open-up new travel options, reduce automobile traffic, increase recreation and exercise and help create more livable communities overall.

An aerial photograph of a suburban neighborhood. The scene shows a mix of residential buildings, including houses and a larger multi-story structure. There are numerous trees, some with autumn-colored foliage. A playground with colorful equipment is visible in the lower right. The background shows a vast, flat landscape under a clear sky.

Chapter 2

ABOUT: WAUNAKEE & WESTPORT

**2.1 Local & Regional
Context**

**2.2 Transportation &
Circulation**

2.3 Demographics

**2.4 Physical Character &
Environmental Resources**

2.5. Existing Land Use

2.6 Future Land Use

2.1 LOCAL & REGIONAL CONTEXT

Waunakee and Westport are located in north central Dane County. Westport borders the north shore of Lake Mendota and is adjacent to Madison and Middleton on its south side. Waunakee is approximately 5 miles north of Madison. Since 1980, the population of Waunakee has grown by over 200% and Westport by over 40%. While at a reduced rate, Waunakee and Westport are projected to continue to have growth rates higher than both Dane County and the State of Wisconsin through 2040.

Waunakee and Westport residents have many opportunities to enjoy the outdoors through their parks and bike/pedestrian facilities. Westport is home to the popular Governor Nelson State Park, and the highly-used Daleo Soccer Fields which also offers tennis courts, fishing in the on-site pond, and ice skating/hockey during winter months. Westport is also home to Jackson Landing Conservancy Park which offers a boat launch and a scenic walk/trail. One of Waunakee's most popular parks is Ripp Park which is used frequently for youth soccer and baseball leagues. Another is Centennial Park which is where Waunakee's annual Waunafest is held each summer. Waunafest features a 5k and 10k race, carnival/midway, beer garden, parade, music, volleyball and softball tournament, food and arts and crafts.

Waunakee and Westport are both desirable communities to live in because of the high quality of life offered. Residents enjoy the popular Village Center, quality homes, excellent school district, numerous parks and open space, all while being a short drive away from the retail, restaurant and entertainment offerings in the City of Madison.

2.2 TRANSPORTATION & CIRCULATION

Highway 113 (Northport Drive) provides the main access into Westport and Waunakee from the east side of Madison. The other highway that runs through Waunakee is WIS 19. The other highways that run through Westport include CTH M, CTH K, CTH I and CTH Q. A network of local and town roads completes the transportation network. Biking is allowed on County

roads within the area. However, narrow shoulders and high traffic speeds and volumes, especially on CTH M, make biking uncomfortable for most.

Most of Waunakee's roadways have sidewalks and there is a wide bike lane on Woodland Drive plus several off-street multi-use paths. Most roadways in Westport do not have sidewalks. Westport also has a trail that runs south of the Westshire subdivision and connects to Blue Bill Drive. In Waunakee's previous Comprehensive Plan, it noted that the Village, Town, County and other adjoining communities are developing key "spine trails" along Six Mile Creek and its tributaries. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail does not run through either community, but is located a few miles west of Westport. Encouraging alternative modes of transportation throughout both communities is a priority.

Waunakee experiences a lot of traffic congestion primarily due to the fact that its two primary arterials, Main Street (WIS 19) and Century Avenue (WIS 113), are regional arterials that carry a significant amount of through-traffic. Plus, the community has been rapidly expanding over the last several decades. Westport also experiences congestion along one of its major arterials, CTH M. The planned North Mendota Parkway (see *Chapter One of the Joint Comprehensive Plan for a description*) would serve to alleviate some of the congestion through Waunakee and Westport. The Parkway would run from the intersection of WIS 19 and the I-90/94 along WIS 19 to WIS 113, south on WIS 113, and then west on CTH M.

There are no options for public transportation in Waunakee or Westport. However Dane County does offer transportation options for older adults and those with disabilities.

A line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, operated by the Wisconsin & Southern Railroad Company, passes through Waunakee and Westport, running generally northwest to southeast. The line currently provides freight service and is designated as an active line in the long-range rail transportation plans of the WisDOT and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

This section describes some of the historic demographic trends for the Village and Town as it pertains to population, age composition, housing and school enrollment. The section includes data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) which is reported as a rolling average over a 5-year period. ACS data where the margin of error exceeds 10% will be **bolded** and *italicized* in tables.

POPULATION

The most recent ACS population estimate (2010-2014 ACS data) for Waunakee is 12,613, which is a 226% increase from 1980. By the year 2040, the population is expected to increase by 39% to 17,530. The most recent estimate for Westport is 4,061, or a 48% increase from 1980. By the year 2040, Westport's population is estimated to increase by 17% to 4,745.

AGE COMPOSITION

The age composition of Waunakee and Westport residents is quite different. This is immediately obvious when looking at the median age in each community; the median age in Waunakee is 37.8 and the median age in Westport is 52.7. The most drastic differences are with the population considered to be school age (0-19) and the population considered to be at retirement age (60+). Thirty-two percent (32%) of Waunakee and 17% of Westport is considered to be school age. Sixteen percent (16%) of Waunakee and 37% of Westport is considered to be retirement age. Westport's higher percentage of retirees is primarily due to its retirement community (Westshire Village) and other senior living options. Waunakee is largely comprised of families with children.

HOUSING

The increase in the number of households in Waunakee corresponds to the giant increase in population it has recently experienced. Between 2000 and 2014 Waunakee experienced a 41% increase in its number of households to 4,530 in 2014. The average household size of 2.76 has remained constant since 2000. The percentage of households with individuals under 18 has decreased slightly from 47% in 2000 to 44% in 2014.

Westport has also seen an 18% increase in its total households between 2000 and 2014. The number of households in Westport in 2014 is estimated to be 1,821. The average household size has decreased in Westport

Table 2.1 Population History & Projections

Source: US Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

	Village of Waunakee	Town of Westport	Dane County	Wisconsin
1970	2,181	2,411	290,272	4,417,821
1980	3,866	2,748	323,545	4,705,642
1990	5,897	2,732	367,085	4,891,769
2000	9,000	3,586	426,526	5,363,715
2010	12,097	3,950	488,073	5,686,986
2010-2014 ACS	12,613	4,061	502,984	5,724,692
Projections				
2020	13,850	4,215	530,620	6,005,080
2025	14,920	4,390	555,100	6,203,850
2030	15,940	4,555	577,300	6,375,910
2035	16,780	4,660	593,440	6,476,270
2040	17,530	4,745	606,620	6,491,635
Change				
1980-2014	8,747	1,313	179,439	1,019,050
2014-2040	4,917	684	103,636	766,943
Percent Growth				
1980-2014	226.3%	47.8%	55.5%	21.7%
2014-2040	39.0%	16.8%	20.6%	13.4%

Table 2.2 Age By Range

Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Age	Village of Waunakee		Town of Westport	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
0-9	2,218	17.6%	314	7.7%
10-19	1,866	14.8%	360	8.9%
20-29	1,035	8.2%	386	9.5%
30-39	1,614	12.8%	173	4.3%
40-49	2,142	17.0%	536	13.2%
50-59	1,777	14.1%	801	19.7%
60-69	995	7.9%	707	17.4%
70-79	550	4.4%	567	14.0%
80+	416	3.3%	217	5.3%
Median	37.8		52.7	

Table 2.3 Housing Statistics

Source: US Census, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

	Village of Waunakee	Town of Westport
Households		
2000	3,203	1,546
2010	4,344	1,782
2010-2014 ACS	4,530	1,821
Average Household Size		
2000	2.76	2.32
2010	2.76	2.20
2010-2014 ACS	2.76	2.22
% of Households with individuals under 18		
2000	47.2%	26.1%
2010	45.3%	22.1%
2010-2014 ACS	44.4%	20.8%

from 2.32 in 2000 to 2.22 in 2014. The percentage of households with individuals under 18 has also decreased from 26% in 2000 to 21% in 2014.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The Village and Town are both part of the Waunakee Community School District. The public and private schools in Waunakee and Westport are listed in Chapter 3. The 2014-2015 enrollment for the entire district was 4,031. Westport is also served by the Middleton-Cross Plains School District.

2.4 PHYSICAL CHARACTER & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

WATERWAYS

Six Mile Creek

Six Mile Creek originates in the Waunakee Marsh, Dane County's second largest wetland, located about a mile west of Waunakee in the Town of Springfield. The creek flows northeast into the north part of the Village, then southeast and south through the Town of Westport, and eventually joining with Dorn Creek to empty into Lake Mendota. The Castle Creek Conservancy is located in the central part of the Village on the west side of Six Mile Creek. The Village owns land along the creek in the north, from Highway 113 to Highway 19,

as well as land south of Castle Creek Conservancy. This Creek corridor is considered an excellent location for a recreational path system.

Dorn Creek

Dorn Creek (also known as Spring Creek) originates in the Town of Springfield and flows six miles southeast through the Town of Westport to join Six Mile Creek and empty into Lake Mendota. A fairly large area of wetlands surrounds the creek in Westport.

Yahara River/Cherokee Marsh

The Yahara River originates in the marshy areas of southeastern Columbia County and flows as a small, meandering creek through farmland to empty into Cherokee Marsh, and eventually Lake Mendota at the southeast corner of the Town. Cherokee Marsh is part of a large complex of over 2,000 acres of streams and wetlands. Southern portions of the area have been ditched, changing the habitat to more of a wet prairie. The marsh has a complex hydrology, and supports many species of mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Activities in the marsh include hunting, fishing and canoeing.

Lake Mendota

At 9,842 acres, Lake Mendota is the largest lake in Dane County. The lake is heavily used for recreational activities such as boating, canoeing, fishing and swimming. It provides habitat for a variety of aquatic flora and



fauna, though the lake is stressed by agricultural and urban runoff. Skipper Buds, a large marina, is located at the northernmost point of Lake Mendota, in the Town of Westport. A large portion of Westport's Mendota shoreline is occupied by Governor Nelson State Park, in the southwestern corner of the Town.

NATURAL VEGETATION

Wetlands within Waunakee and Westport are primarily found in Governor Nelson State Park and adjacent to the Yahara River, Cherokee Marsh and Six Mile Creek and its tributaries. A majority of these lands have been protected as conservancy lands.

Empire Prairies State Natural Area

Empire Prairies contains prairie remnants and a small oak opening that were once part of the extensive Empire Prairie, which stretched across southern Columbia and northern Dane counties. The 14-acre natural area consists of two prairies: Westport Drumlin Prairie -- a small but diverse prairie containing more than 100 native plant species, and Koch Prairie, which contains over 60 native species and is dominated by the relatively uncommon prairie drop-seed. Empire

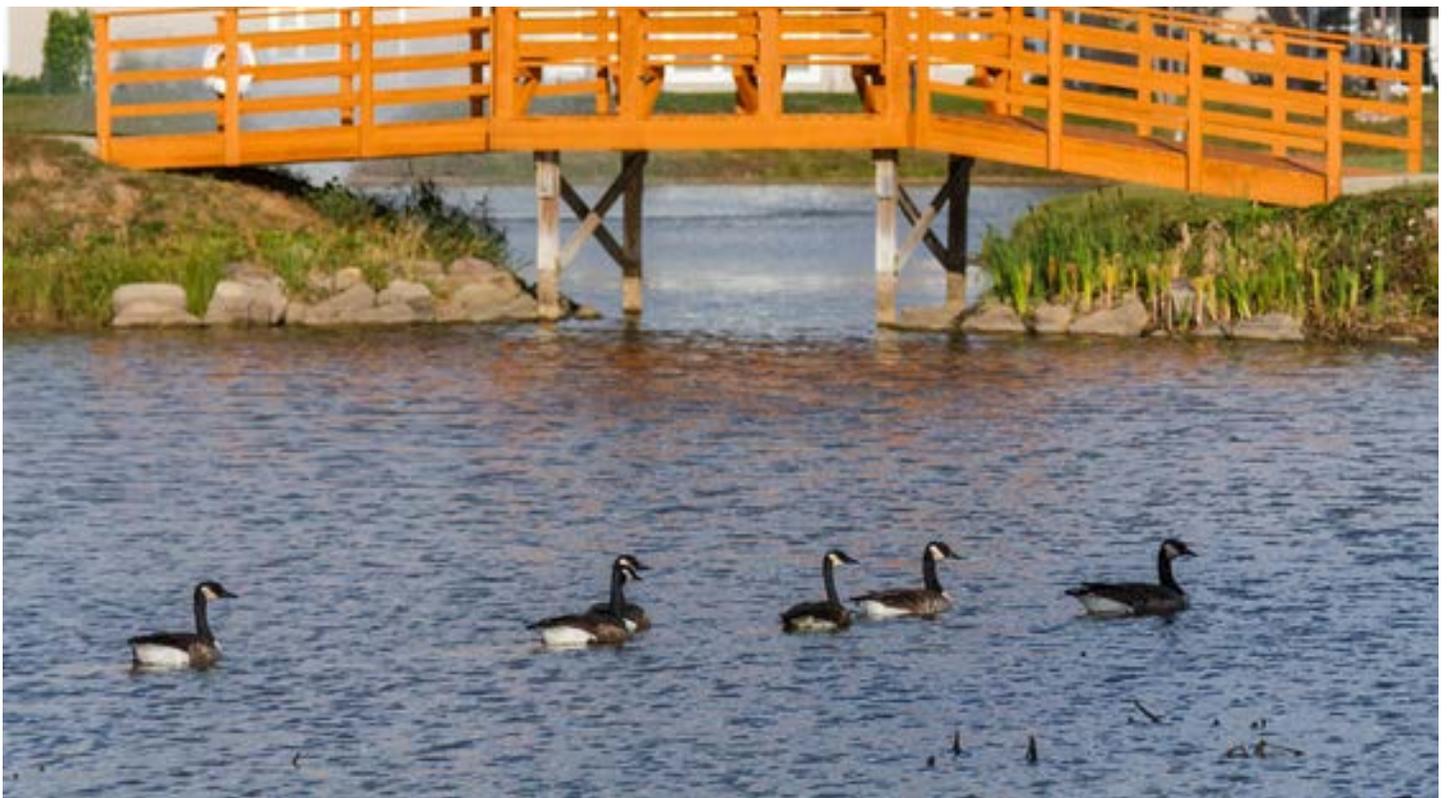
Prairies is owned by the DNR and private landowners and was designated a State Natural Area in 1984. The area is accessed from Bong Road, east of Highway 113.

WILDLIFE

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maintains a Natural Heritage Inventory which locates and documents rare species and natural communities, including federal threatened and endangered species. A comprehensive list can be found through the WDNR's Natural Heritage Inventory (<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nhi/>).

The natural resources of the Village and Town are many and varied and provide an attractive character to the community and also the potential for varied recreation opportunities. Perhaps the greatest recreation potential for these environmental corridors is as linear parks and trail corridors linking the Village's and Town's recreation, employment, commercial and school sites.

Please view the Other Existing Park, Recreation and Open Space map found in Appendix C which shows the items discussed in Section 2.4.



2.5 EXISTING LAND USE

According to the United States Census Bureau, the Village has a total area of 6.38 miles of land and 0.01 miles of water. Using 2010-2014 ACS estimates, the population density of the Village is 1,974 inhabitants per square mile. The Town has a total area of 22.2 square miles and 5.0 square miles of water. The population density of the Town is 149 inhabitants per square mile.

The primary residential areas within the Village are located north of WIS 19 and east and west of WIS 113; south of WIS 19 and west of the railroad tracks; and south of Bong Road and east of the railroad tracks. The primary residential areas in Westport are adjacent to the south boundary of the Village, west of the railroad tracks; between Lake Mendota, WIS 113 and CTH M; in the southwest corner of the Town off of CTH M; and there are several residential clusters between River Road and the Yahara River.

Commercial land uses in Waunakee are primarily located near the intersection of WIS 113 and WIS 19; as well as south of WIS 19, north of the rail line. Commercial land use in Westport is primarily located near the intersection of WIS 113 and CTH M.

Industrial land uses in Waunakee are located between WIS 19 and the rail line in the Waunakee Business Park. Industrial land uses in Westport are primarily located near the intersection of WIS 113 and CTH M, north of the existing commercial use.

The effect of the existing land use, transportation network and environmental resources divides the communities into neighborhoods and can limit access to recreational facilities. The primary barriers in Waunakee and Westport include the roadways already mentioned, Six Mile Creek and its tributaries and the rail line.

2.6 FUTURE LAND USE

The future growth of the Village and Town are guided by the joint Waunakee-Westport Comprehensive Plan (2017). The Comprehensive Plan (created at the same time as this plan), sets forth the desired development pattern for the communities over the comprehensive planning period. The plan also gives guidance to accommodated projected population, household, and employment growth; the infrastructure and institutions required to serve residential, commercial and industrial uses in the communities; and the communities' agricultural and natural resource base.

Within the planning area of the Village and Town (1.5-mile radius around Village limits), future residential uses are planned north of Easy Street and west of Schumacher Road; south of Easy Street and west of Schumacher Road; north of Arboretum Drive and west of WIS 113; north of Kennedy Drive and east of Moonlight Drive; west of CTH M and south of Oncken Road; west of CTH Q and south of Balzer Road; south of Woodland Drive and west of CTH Q; north of Woodland Drive and west of Spahn Drive; west of Hellenbrand Road and south of Kopp Road; and north of Kopp Road and south of the rail line.

Recreation lands and the future parks and recreation needs of planned residential areas should be considered as these areas develop, including linkages to existing Village and Town neighborhoods, parks and businesses via bicycle and recreational trails.

Figure 2.1 Existing Land Use

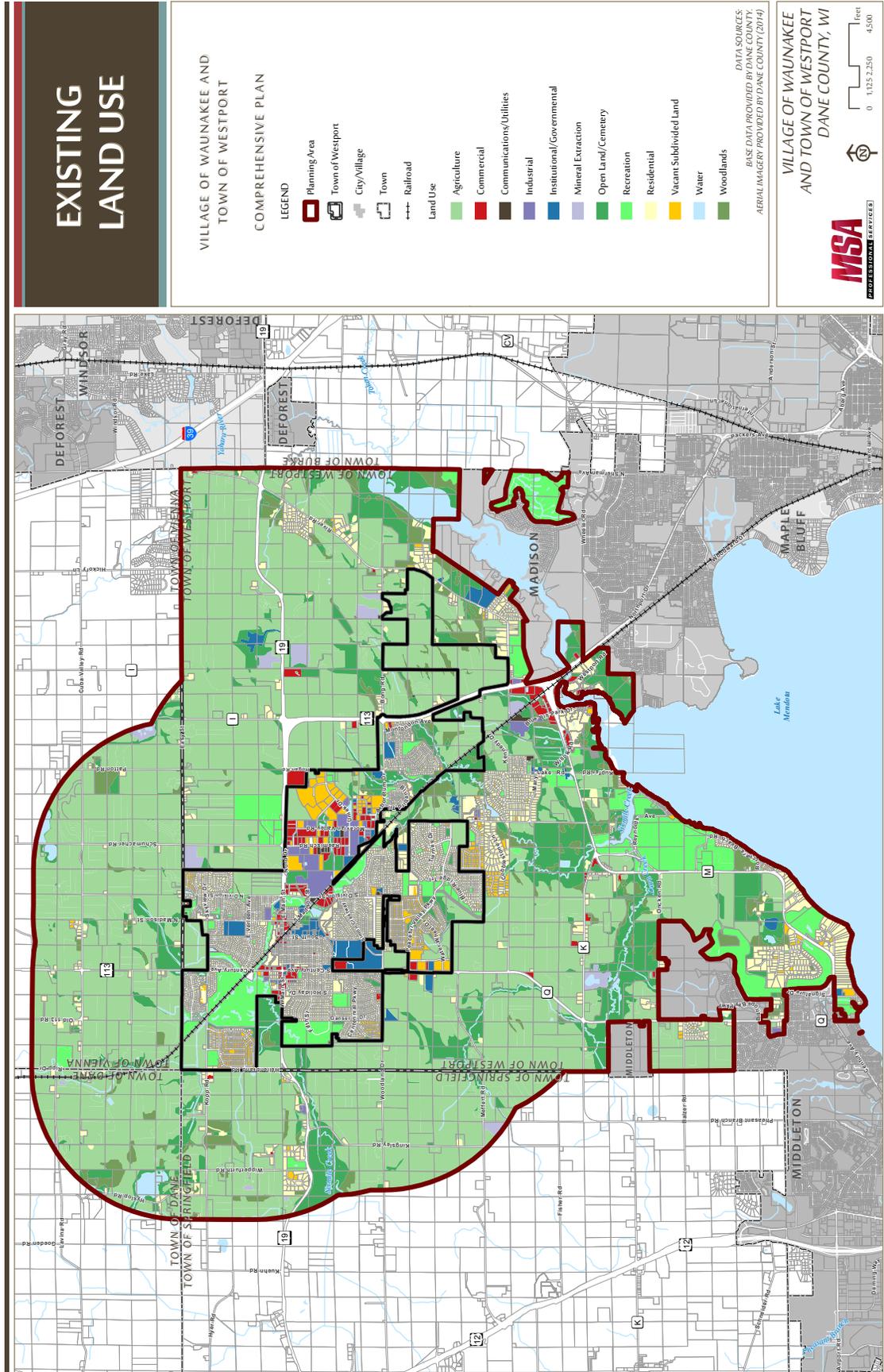


Figure 2.2 Future Land Use (North)

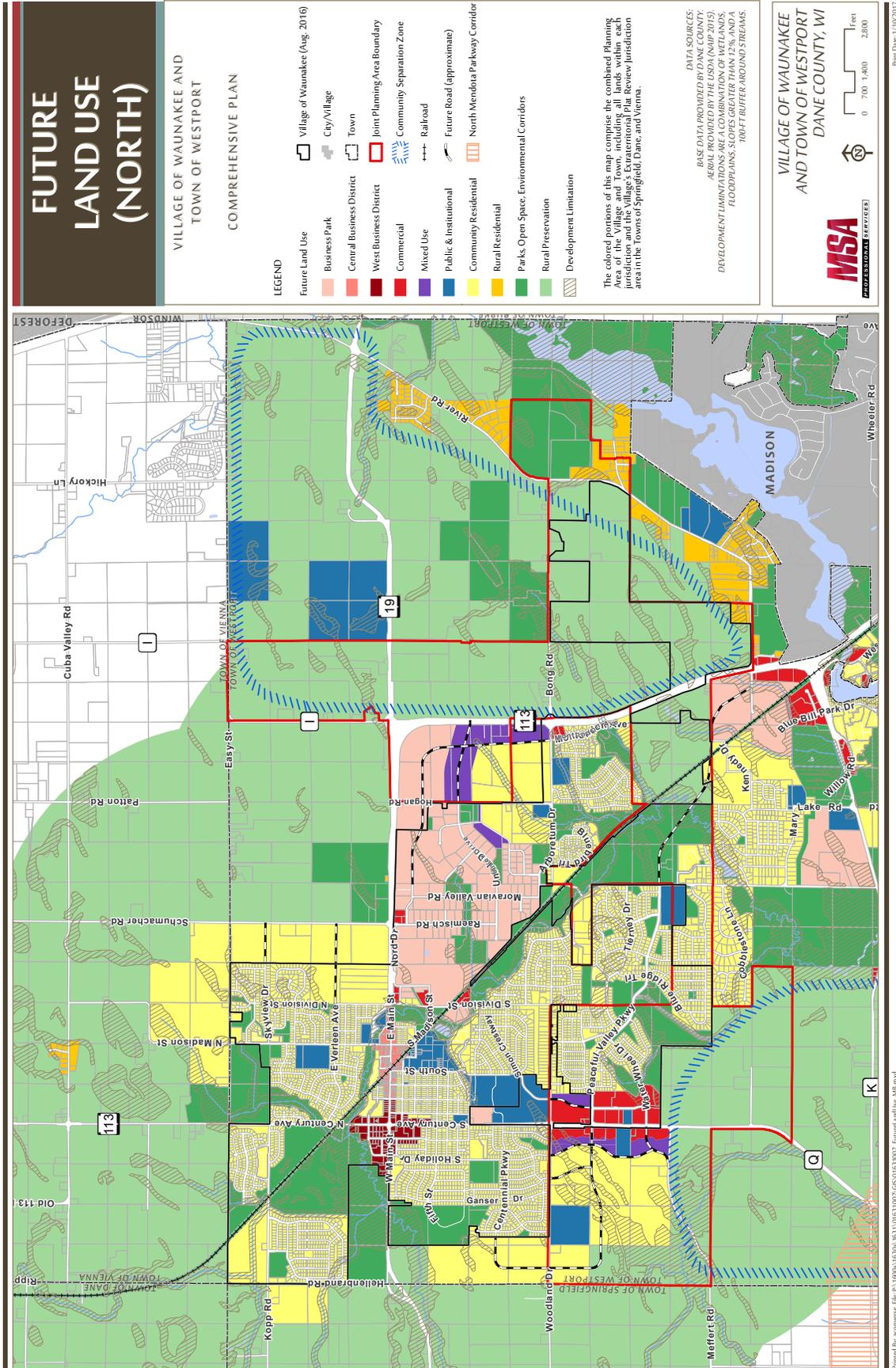
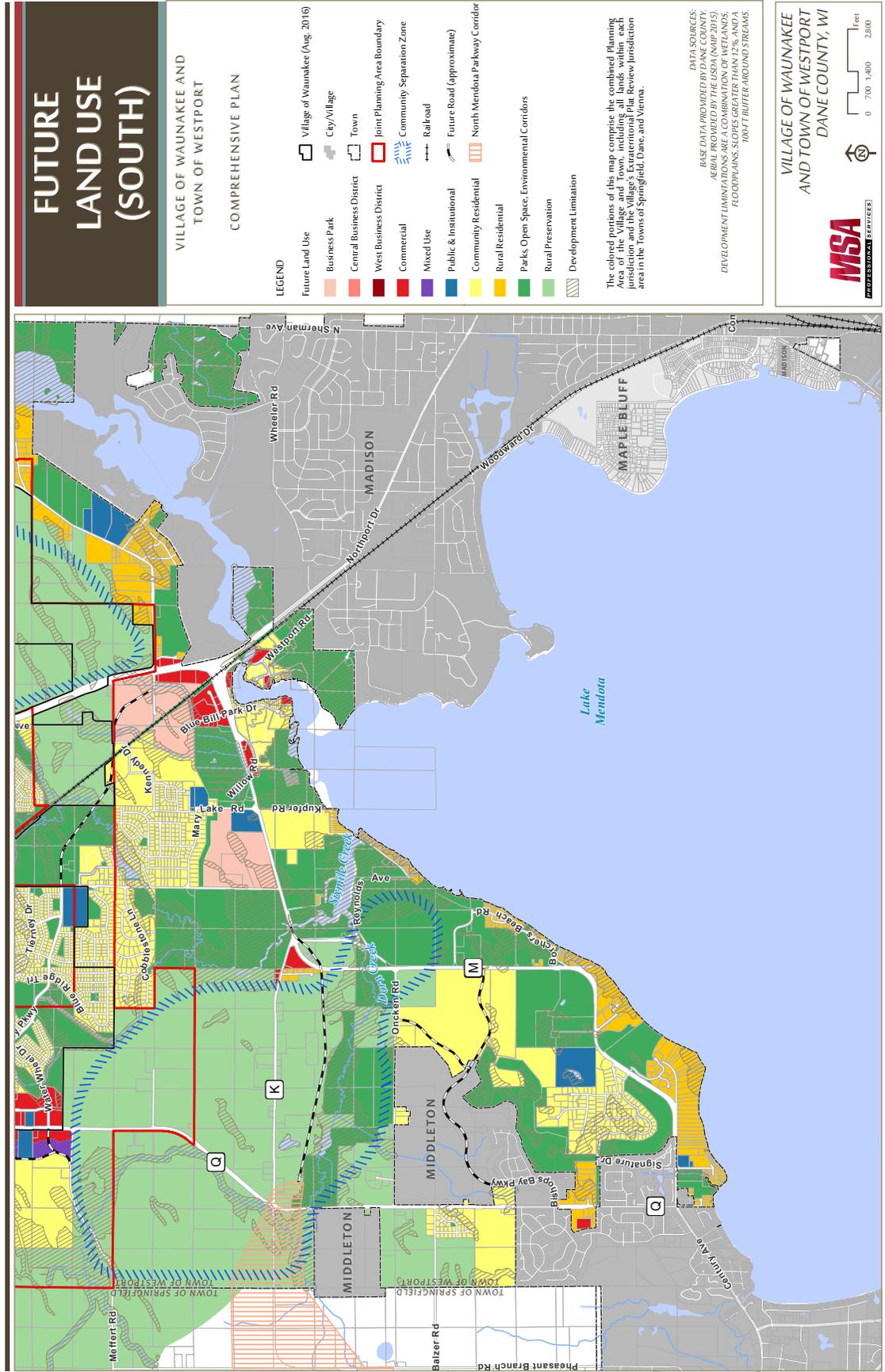
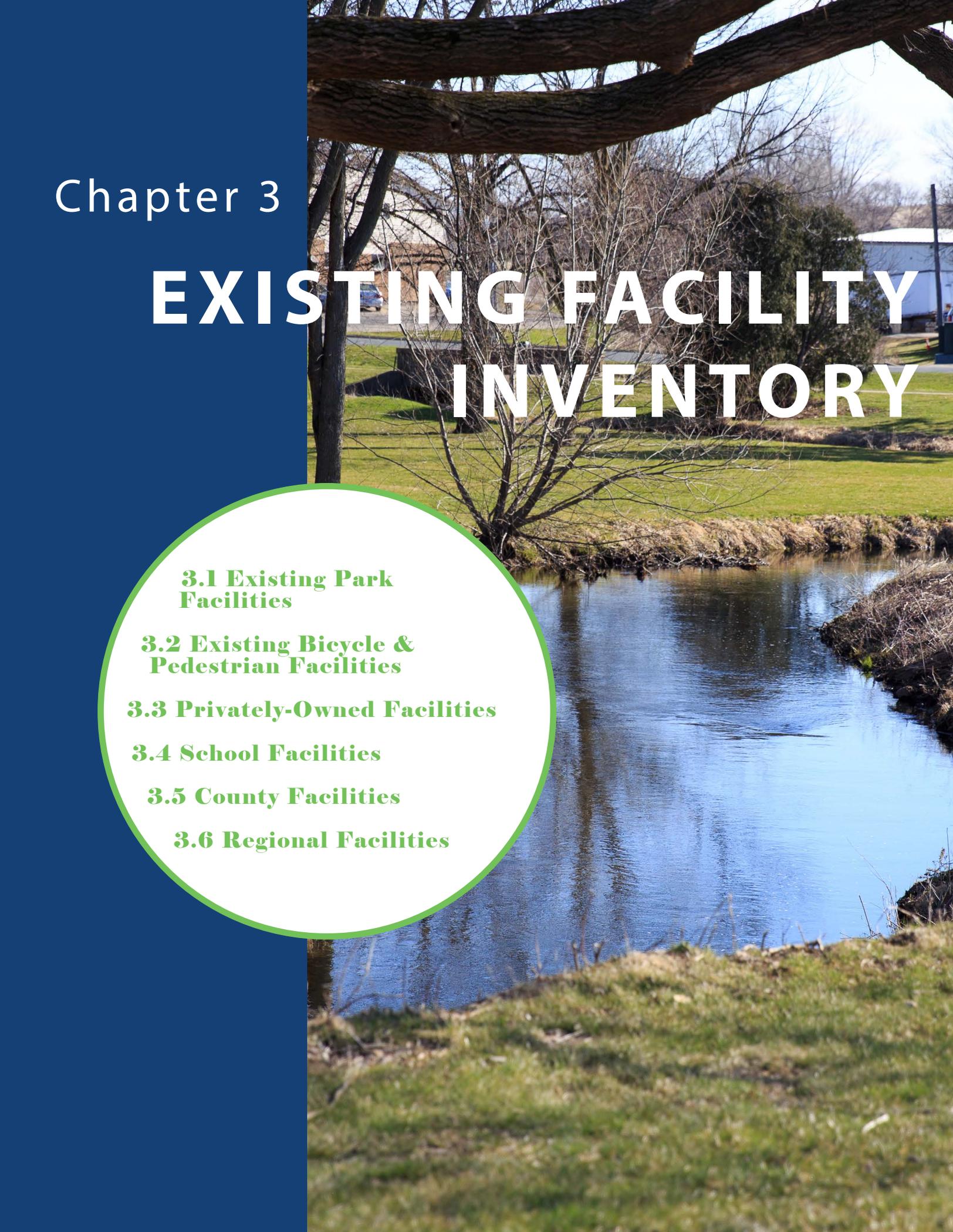


Figure 2.3 Future Land Use (South)



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A scenic photograph of a park. In the foreground, there's a grassy bank with some dry twigs. A river flows through the middle ground, reflecting the sky. The background features several trees, some bare and some with green leaves, and a white building with a dark roof. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a sunny day.

Chapter 3

EXISTING FACILITY INVENTORY

**3.1 Existing Park
Facilities**

**3.2 Existing Bicycle &
Pedestrian Facilities**

3.3 Privately-Owned Facilities

3.4 School Facilities

3.5 County Facilities

3.6 Regional Facilities

3.1 EXISTING PARK FACILITIES

The Waunakee Parks Department manages 32 parks which total 321 acres and the Westport Park Committee manages eight parks which total 97 acres. Note that land owned by the Village and Town that is currently being used as trail is **not** included in these calculations. Waunakee’s and Westport’s systems are represented by seven types of parks: mini-parks, neighborhood playgrounds, neighborhood parks, community parks, special purpose parks, nature preserves and undeveloped lands. Refer to Appendix B for a description of the characteristics of each of these park classifications.

Table 3.1 (page 27) lists each Village or Town park, acreage and amenities. The location of each park is shown on the Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities map in Appendix C.

VILLAGE-OWNED FACILITIES

Augusta Park

A 0.8-acre neighborhood playground on Augusta Drive serving the Six Mile Creek Subdivision neighborhood. The park is heavily used by young children in the neighborhood. Facilities at the park include playground equipment and a tot lot.

Blue Ridge Park

A 1.6-acre neighborhood park that is heavily used by children in the surrounding Blue Ridge Addition neighborhood. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, playground equipment, tot lot, basketball court and tennis court.

Bolz Conservancy

A 12.4-acre nature preserve located in the southwest portion of the Village at the south end of Division Street. The conservancy park occupies a hilltop overlooking the Southbridge Neighborhood and Tierney Park to the south. The park is currently maintained as a natural prairie. Facilities at the Conservancy include parking and a scenic walk/view.

Castle Creek Conservancy

A 46.5-acre nature preserve located along Six Mile Creek between Division Street and Woodland Drive. The park is bounded on the east by the railroad corridor. Facilities at the Conservancy include a scenic walk/view. The park is very lightly used due to the fact that there is little street front exposure and no parking areas. There is a small entrance area and bridge crossings on the portion of the park fronting on Division Street.

Centennial Park

A 16.5-acre community park located along South Holiday Drive. The park functions as a festival park for Waunafest, which is the Village’s primary festival held every summer. Facilities at the park include a shelter, drinking water, restroom, concession stand, parking, playground equipment, tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court, soccer field, football field, and tennis court. Centennial Park’s athletic facilities are heavily used.

Hanover Park

A 10.5-acre community park that serves the Montondon Addition to Savannah Village. The surrounding neighborhood has a high proportion of young families and the park is heavily used by children. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, portable toilet, parking, playground equipment, baseball-softball field, basketball court and three tennis courts.

Kilkenny Farms Fire Pit

A 0.6-acre special use park located on Dublin Way. Park facilities include a fire pit, walking path and pagoda.

Kilkenny Farms Park

A 2.1-acre neighborhood park located in the Kilkenny Addition. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, restroom, concession stand, parking, playground equipment, basketball court, tennis court and sand volleyball court.

Lions Park

A 2.0-acre special use park located on Prairie View Drive. Park facilities include a portable toilet, parking, and a skateboard ramp. The park is adjacent to the Ice Pond.

McWatty Park

A 2.1-acre neighborhood park adjoining the north side of Six Mile Creek at the east end of the historic downtown business district. Park facilities include playground equipment and a basketball court.

Meadow Brook Park

An 11.9-acre community park that serves the Meadow Brook Subdivision and other areas in the northwest portion of the Village. Meadow Brook Park is a heavily used park - especially for youth baseball. Park facilities include a portable toilet, parking, playground equipment, two baseball fields, basketball court, tennis court and a scenic walk/view.

Montondon Conservancy

A 4.9-acre nature preserve adjoining the Savannah Village Subdivision and the Montondon Addition. Park amenities include a scenic walk/view.

North Ridge Park

A 5.5-acre neighborhood park serving the North Ridge Estates Subdivision and the northeast portion of the Village. The park adjoins several stormwater management basins and is linked to Scenic Valley Park by an open space trail corridor. North Ridge Park is not heavily used, but greater use is expected as the surrounding area develops. Park facilities include a portable toilet, parking, playground equipment, tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court and tennis court.

Peaceful Valley Park

A 4.7-acre neighborhood park located in the Kilkenny Addition. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, restroom, concession stand, parking, playground equipment, tot lot, basketball court and tennis court.

Prairie Park

A 3.8-acre neighborhood park on North Madison Street serving the north and north central neighborhoods east of Century Avenue. Prairie Park is heavily used by the immediate neighborhood. Park amenities include playground equipment, basketball court, soccer field and tennis court.

Reeve Park

A 0.7-acre mini park located on East Main Street that includes the former railroad depot. The former railroad depot is currently leased to the Waunakee Area Chamber of Commerce. Amenities include parking.

Ripp Park

An 86.0-acre community park which is heavily used for youth soccer and baseball leagues. Park facilities





include a shelter, drinking water, restrooms, parking, playground equipment, baseball-softball field, batting cage, soccer field, football field, nine tennis courts, a scenic walk/view, dog-friendly area and a sledding hill. The park is home to the Waunakee High School tennis teams.

Savannah Park

A 3.3-acre neighborhood park on Arboretum Drive serving the Savannah Village Subdivision. Savannah Park is heavily used by residents of the adjoining Savannah Village Subdivision. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, grills, portable toilet, playground equipment, baseball-softball field, basketball court, tennis court, in-line hockey and ice skating.

Scenic Valley Park

A 2.8-acre neighborhood park on Badger Lane serving the North Ridge Estates Subdivision neighborhood. Park facilities include a shelter, playground equipment, tot lot and basketball court.

Settlers Park

A 1.5-acre mini park located in the Ashlawn Addition that has good views of the State Capitol. Due to plat restrictions, improvements at Settlers Park have been minimal. Facilities include parking and a scenic walk/view.

Six Mile Creek Conservancy (Madison to Century)

A 14.1-acre nature conservancy between Madison Street and Century Avenue. The land is not actively managed, but is held in reserve for future park improvements at the time that the Six Mile Creek Trail is extended. There are currently no facilities at the Conservancy.

Six Mile Creek Subdivision Conservancy

An 18.3-acre nature preserve adjacent to Six Mile Creek Subdivision. The land is not actively managed, but is held in reserve for future park improvements at the time that the Six Mile Creek Trail is extended. There are currently no facilities at the Conservancy.

Tierney Park

A 25.6-acre community park that serves the Southbridge Neighborhood. Tierney Park is connected to extensive public open space and conservancy lands to the south-extending southward to Governor Nelson State Park. To the north, Tierney Park adjoins the Bolz

Conservancy Park. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, restrooms, concession stand, parking, playground equipment, tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court, soccer field and tennis court. The park is used for youth football and lacrosse.

Village Center

A 2.9-acre special use park located on South Madison Street. The east side of the site adjoins Village Park and is managed and maintained as part of the Village Park. Facilities include drinking water, restrooms, parking, basketball court, community rooms, a walking track and indoor fitness. The Village Center offers approximately 250 fitness classes and issued just over 1,000 fitness memberships in 2014. The Village Center also offers approximately 90 sports programs and 150 enrichment programs.

Village Center Pond

A 9.0-acre nature preserve west of the Village Center. The land was formerly part of the Stokely canning plant. Now the pond serves as the primary stormwater management basin for the historic downtown area and is an important recreation area. Facilities include parking, fishing and a scenic walk/view.

Village Hall Rotary Plaza

A 0.1-acre mini park located on West Main Street, adjacent to Village Hall that has been improved by the Rotary Club. Facilities include parking.

Village Park

A 14.3-acre community park located in the central Village. It is one of the Village’s most heavily used parks. Park facilities include two shelters, drinking water, restrooms, concession stand, parking, playground equipment, tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court and scenic walk/view. The park also contains Veteran’s Monument and three bridges (built as part of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal Program).

Water Tower Park

A 4.1-acre neighborhood playground serving the Capitol Estates Neighborhood. An important feature of the park is the sledding hill, which is heavily used in the winter. The park also has playground equipment.

Waunakee Business Park Hillside Conservancy

A 1.7-acre special use park on the wooded hillside at the north end of the Waunakee Business Park Phase 2. The site was acquired to protect the wooded slope

and provide public open space within the business park. This conservancy land has been kept in natural vegetation and is generally not maintained. The site includes a scenic walk/view.

Westbridge Park

An 11.5-acre community park serving the Westbridge Neighborhood. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, restroom, concession stand, parking, playground equipment, tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court, tennis court and sand volleyball court.

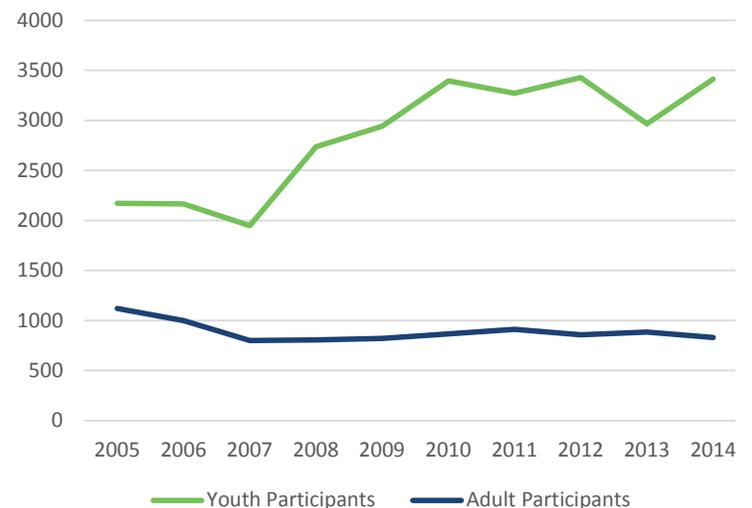
Woodland Wayside

A 1.7-acre undeveloped park serving the Kilkenny Addition to the Southbridge Neighborhood. The site has no facilities.

PROGRAMMING

The Village’s Recreation Department offers a wide variety of programming, nearly 200 programs throughout the year for youth and adults. Participation rates for youth and adult participants from 2005 to 2014 are shown below. Youth participation has increased approximately 57% since 2005, while adult participation decreased by 26% during the same time period. Examples of programming for youth include Hip Hop Dance, Ceramics for Kids and Tennis. Examples of programming for adults include Tennis, Ballroom Dance, Beaded Bracelets and Yoga. For current offerings visit <https://apm.activecommunities.com/waunakee/Home>.

Table 3.1 Participation in Village Recreation Department Programs
Source: Village of Waunakee



TOWN-OWNED FACILITIES

Carriage Ridge Conservancy Park

A 4.6-acre undeveloped park serving the Carriage Ridge neighborhood. The site has no facilities.

Carriage Ridge Neighborhood Park

A 2.1-acre undeveloped park serving the Carriage Ridge neighborhood. The site has no facilities.

Christina Park

A 0.5-acre neighborhood playground serving the Larwood Hills Subdivision. Park facilities include playground equipment.

Mary Lake Park

A 1.4-acre neighborhood park located at Rainbow and Riveredge Roads. Park facilities include playground equipment and a basketball court.

Steeplechase Park

A 0.6-acre neighborhood playground adjacent to the Steeplechase Condominium development. Park facilities include a shelter and playground equipment.

Sunrise Park

A 0.3-acre mini park located in Middleton's Sunrise Neighborhood. This park is maintained by neighborhood residents and requires little to no maintenance or supervision from the Town. Facilities include a small fishing pier.

Town Center Park / Daleo Soccer Fields

A 20.5-acre community park adjacent to the Westport Kennedy Administration Building. Park facilities include a shelter, drinking water, restrooms, concession stand, parking, fishing, playground equipment, tot lot, soccer field, tennis court and ice skating/hockey.

Jackson Landing Conservancy Park

A 73.5-acre nature preserve located on the north shore of Lake Mendota. Facilities at the site include a shelter, parking, boat ramp and scenic walk/view.

JOINT-OWNED FACILITIES

Bolz Property

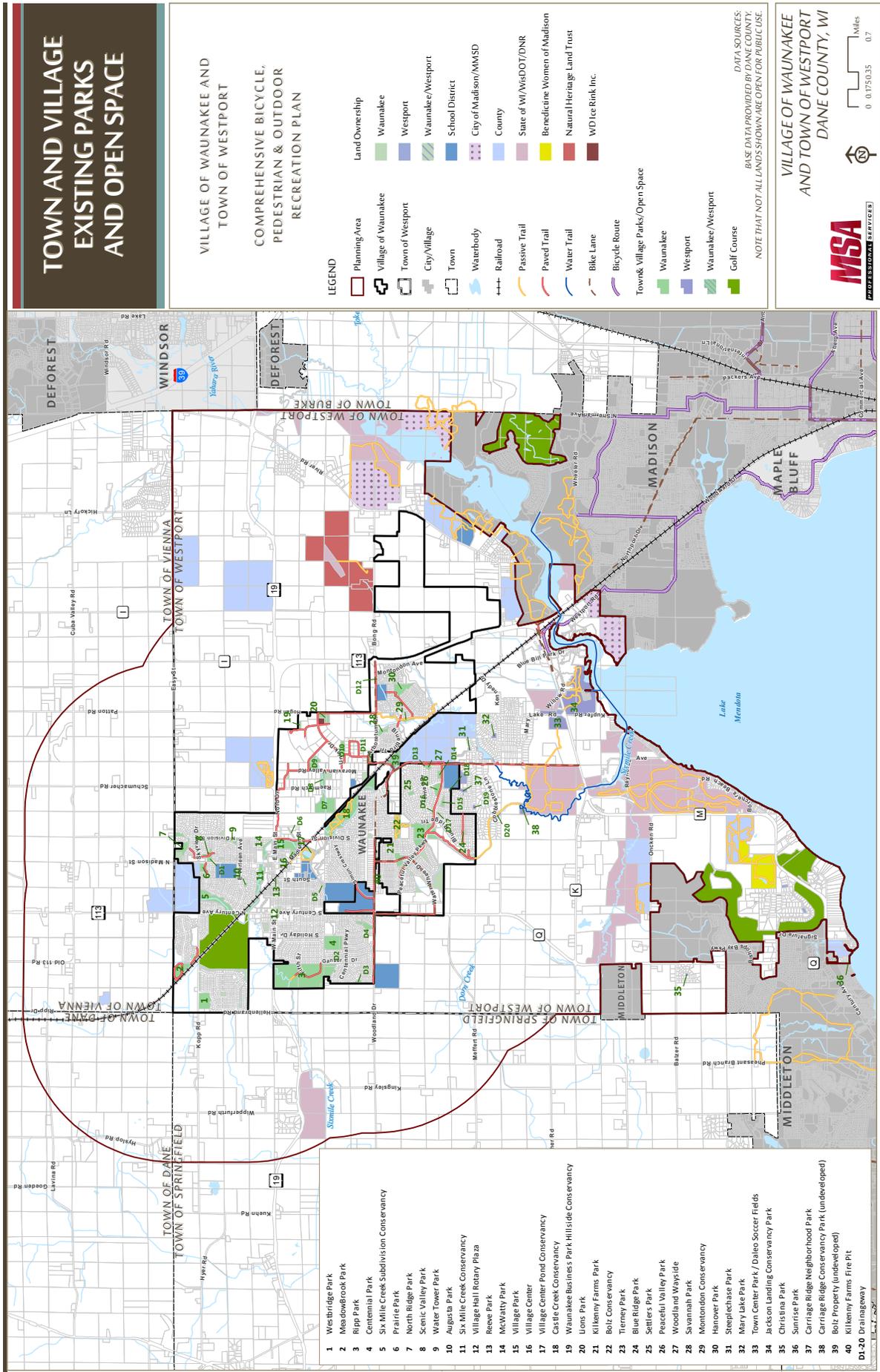
A 10.7-acre undeveloped park located at the intersection of Mill Road and the Railroad. There are currently no facilities at this park.

Table 3.1 Existing Parks & Recreational Facilities

Park/Facility	Location	Acres	Shelter	Drinking Water	Grills	Restroom	Concession Stand	Parking	Boat Ramp	Fishing	Playground Equipment	Tot Lot	Baseball - Softball Field	Batting Cage	Basketball Court	Soccer Field	Football Field	Tennis Court	Volleyball Court	Scenic Walk/View	Dog-Friendly Area	Ice Skating/ Hockey	Sledding Hill	Indoor Fitness	Fire Pit	Skateboard Ramp	
Mini Parks																											
Reeve Park	100 E. Main St. (Waunakee)	0.7					✓																				
Settlers Park	Ashlawn Addition (Waunakee)	1.5					✓													✓							
Sunrise Park (Westport)	Middleton's Sunrise Neighborhood (Westport)	0.3							✓																		
Village Hall Rotary Plaza	500 W. Main St. (Waunakee)	0.1						✓																			
Neighborhood Playgrounds																											
Augusta Park	Six Mile Creek (Waunakee)	0.8									✓	✓															
Christina Park (Westport)	Larwood Hills Subdivision (Westport)	0.5									✓																
Steeplechase Park (Westport)	Steeplechase Condominium (Westport)	0.6	✓								✓																
Water Tower Park	Capitol Estates (Waunakee)	4.1									✓														✓		
Neighborhood Parks																											
Blue Ridge Park	Blue Ridge Addition (Waunakee)	1.6	✓	✓							✓	✓			✓				✓								
Kilkenny Farms Park (half developed)	Kilkenny Addition (Waunakee)	2.1	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓				✓				✓	✓							
Mary Lake Park (Westport)	Rainbow & Riverege Rds. (Westport)	1.4									✓				✓												
McWatty Park	Original Plat (Waunakee)	2.1									✓				✓												
North Ridge Park	North Ridge Estates (Waunakee)	5.5				P		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓				✓								
Peaceful Valley Park	Kilkenny Addition (Waunakee)	4.7	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓				✓								
Prairie Park	Six Mile Creek (Waunakee)	3.8									✓				✓	✓			✓								
Savannah Park	Savannah Village (Waunakee)	3.3	✓	✓	✓	P					✓		✓		✓				✓							✓	
Scenic Valley Park	North Ridge Estates (Waunakee)	2.8	✓								✓	✓			✓												
Community Playfields																											
None																											
Community Parks																											
Centennial Park	West/Central (Waunakee)	16.5	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Hanover Park	Southeast/Savannah (Waunakee)	10.5	✓	✓		P		✓			✓				✓				✓								
Meadowbrook Park	Northwest / Meadowbrook (Waunakee)	11.9				P		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Ripp Park	West/Central (Waunakee)	86.0	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Tierney Park	South/Southbridge (Waunakee)	25.6	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Town Center Park / Daleo Soccer Fields (Westport)	Westport Kennedy Admin Bldg (Westport)	20.5	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Village Park	Central Village (Waunakee)	14.3	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Westbridge Park	Westbridge (Waunakee)	11.5	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Special Use Parks																											
Kilkenny Farms Fire Pit	Dublin Way (Waunakee)	0.6	✓																		✓					✓	
Lions Park	1130 Prairie View Dr. (Waunakee)	2.0				P		✓																			✓
Village Center	333 S. Madison St. (Waunakee)	2.9		✓		✓		✓							✓										✓		
Nature Preserve																											
Bolz Conservancy	Waunakee	12.4					✓														✓						
Castle Creek Conservancy	Waunakee (#15 and C5)	46.5																			✓						
Montondon Conservancy	Waunakee (C6)	4.9																			✓						
Six Mile Creek Conservancy (Madison to Century)	Waunakee (C2 & C3)	14.1																									
Six Mile Creek Subdivision Conservancy	Waunakee (C1)	18.3																									
Village Center Pond Conservancy	Waunakee	9.0						✓		✓											✓						
Waunakee Business Park Hillside Conservancy	Waunakee (C4)	1.7																			✓						
Jackson Landing Conservancy Park (Westport)	North shore of Lake Mendota (Westport)	73.5	✓					✓	✓												✓						
Undeveloped																											
Bolz Property (jointly owned)	Mill Road and Railroad (Waunakee)	10.7																									
Carriage Ridge Conservancy Park	West of Woodland Drive (Westport)	4.6																									
Carriage Ridge Neighborhood Park	Cottontail Drive (Westport)	2.1																									
Woodland Wayside	Kilkenny Addition to Southbridge (Waunakee)	1.7																									0

A Accessible B Beach W Wading Pool
 AP Accessible Pier G Grass volleyball court P Portable toilet

Figure 3.1 Existing Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities



3.2 EXISTING BICYCLE & PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

Connecting parks and recreational facilities, downtowns, libraries and schools is a central component of bicycle and pedestrian planning. The map on page 28 shows existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Waunakee-Westport. There are many existing trails that need to be connected within Waunakee-Westport and to other communities nearby.

The existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities are categorized into four general groups:

- **Passive Trail:** Facility separated from a roadway and intended for non-motorized user types, such as bikes and pedestrians. Paths are not paved and possibly have an earth, gravel, woodchip or grass surface.
- **Paved Trail:** Facility separated from a roadway and intended for multiple non-motorized user types, such as bikes and pedestrians. Paths are surfaced by asphalt.

- **Bike Lane:** A portion of road that has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.
- **Bike Route:** A segment of a system of on-and-off street bikeways designated by the jurisdiction having authority with appropriate directional and informational markers, with or without a specific bicycle route number.

Waunakee-Westport have several on-road bike lanes. Current on-road bike lanes exist along Woodland Drive, Arboretum Drive, Mill Road, partially along CTH M, partially along CTH Q and along Waterwheel Drive. There are also several bike overpasses and/or underpasses within the communities: on CTH M near Oncken Road and along WIS 113 near W Verleen Avenue.

In addition, the map on page 28 also labels water trails which are recreational routes on a waterway with a network of public access points supported by broad-based community partnerships.



BICYCLE COMPATIBILITY

Determining how existing traffic operations and conditions impact a bicyclist's decision to use or not use a specific roadway is the first step in determining the bicycle compatibility of the roadway. Dane County has conducted a roadway suitability analysis for shared bicycle/motor vehicle use for county and state roadways. The scale has three levels: "most suitable", "may be suitable", and "least suitable."

The map on the following page shows the bicycle compatibility of roadways as characterized by Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) (note: not all roadways are categorized). Of the roadways listed in the paragraph above, Hwy 113 (north of Highway 19 and south of CTH M) is listed as a rural road that is most suitable for biking. River Road, Bong Road, Oncken Road and Balzer Road are all listed as rural roads that may be suitable for biking. The remaining rural roads shown on the map are listed as rural roadways that are least suitable for bicycle facilities.

The Existing Bicycle Functional Class Map for Dane County from the Bicycle Transportation Plan (2015) shows Primary, Secondary and Other Bicycle Facilities throughout the County (see Figures 3.3 and 3.4). Descriptions of the route types as taken from the plan are listed below:

Primary Bikeways typically have high bicycle volumes or are comfortable, direct routes for the majority of bicyclists linking neighborhoods and destinations. Primary bikeways typically include routes on shared-use paths, buffered and protected bike lanes, bike lanes on moderate-volume streets and low-volume streets or bike priority streets. They are typically spaced every half mile to mile. In rural areas, primary bikeways connect cities and villages. In suburban areas, they collect cyclists from large catchment areas and provide continuous pathways to other communities.

Secondary Bikeways fill in the gaps between primary bikeways and provide neighborhood access to the primary bikeway system. Secondary bikeways typically consist of routes on continuous low-volume streets, short segments of shared-use paths, or moderate-volume highways with shoulders. The combined primary and secondary network typically provides two to four routes per mile. In rural areas, secondary bikeways connect towns and villages. In suburban areas, they form a network of connected streets and paths that cyclists follow to navigate within their communities.

The Existing Bicycle Functional Class for Dane County shows Woodland Drive as the primary bicycle route connecting the Town of Springfield to Westport and Waunakee before it heads south on Division Street and Woodland Drive to connect to County Highway M. Highway M is where it connects to Highway 113 and heads into Madison and north to Windsor and DeForest via River Road.

The map also shows Highway 19 as a primary bicycle network connecting the Town of Springfield to Waunakee, Westport and through to Windsor, DeForest and Sun Prairie. This map also shows another primary route stemming from Highway 19 in Waunakee and going south to Westport via North Division Street and Woodland Drive to County Highway M where the route heads into Madison on Highway 113 and Middleton on County Highway M. There are a handful of secondary bikeways in Waunakee and Westport.

3.3 PRIVATELY OWNED FACILITIES

Ice Pond

This is an indoor hockey and ice skating facility that is operated by Waunakee DeForest Ice Rink Inc., a non-profit organization. Ice Pond offers open skate, an adult hockey league, ice/figure skating and hockey lessons. The facility is home to three high school hockey teams: Cap City Cougars, Waunakee High School and Norski High School. The following youth teams also use the facility: Wildcat Youth Hockey and DC Diamonds Girls Youth Hockey.

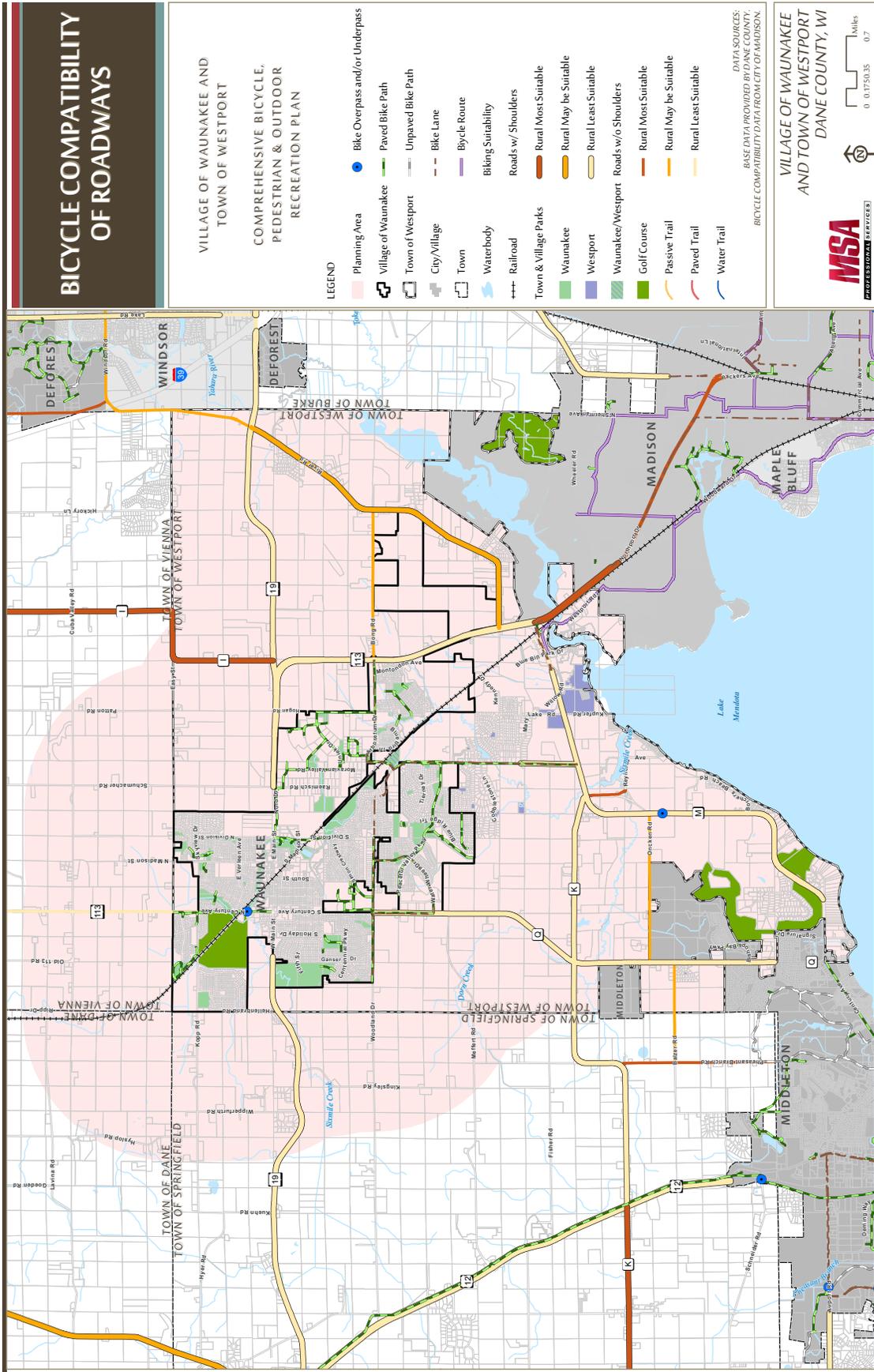
Tierney Field

This is a 3-acre park owned by a church on Mary Lake Road. The park is frequently used for soccer. The Town helps to maintain this park, which also includes a softball backstop and benches.

Willows Tavern

This restaurant/bar is located directly adjacent to the Jackson Landing Conservancy Park property owned by the Town. Sand volleyball courts, an archery range, and a softball diamond are available for use by patrons and local residents. The softball field is located on Town-owned land and operated by Willows Tavern.

Figure 3.2 Bicycle Compatibility of Roadways



Prepared by: saunweiss, file: P:\16005\16206\1651\1631\002_GIS\01631002_BicycleCompatibilityCitySubarea.mxd

Print Date: 12/2/2016

Note: This map is based on data provided by Dane County and the City of Madison, but has been modified based on knowledge of local roadways.

Figure 3.3 Existing Bicycle Functional Class Dane County
 Source: Dane County Bicycle Plan (2015)

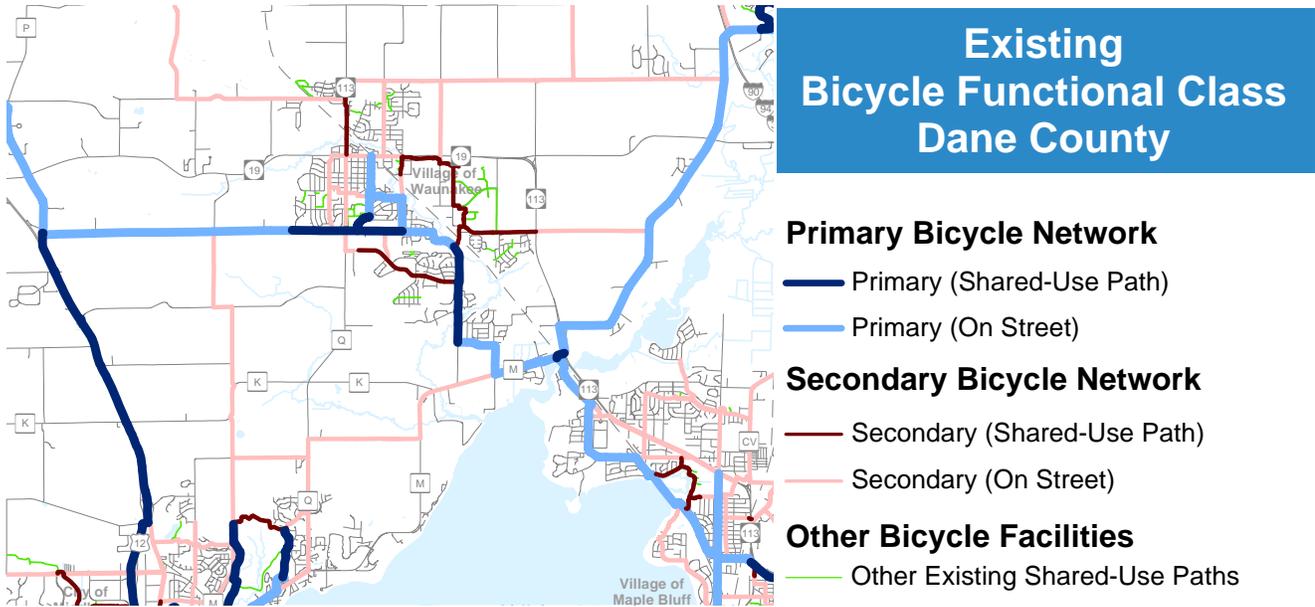
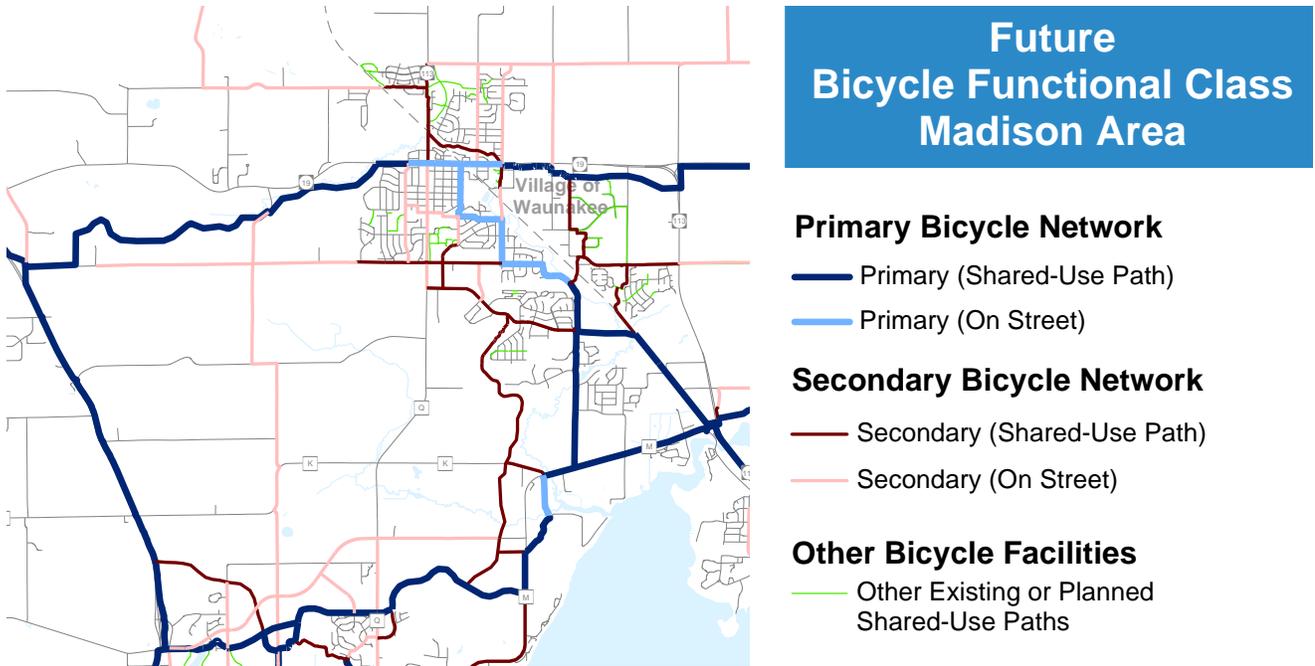


Figure 3.4 Future Bicycle Functional Class Dane County
 Source: Dane County Bicycle Plan (2015)



There are also several quasi-public and private open spaces in Waunakee and Westport that are protected through ownership and zoning. These areas include:

- Natural Heritage Land Trust parcels
- Homeowner association recreation facilities
- Privately-owned recreational facilities (e.g. golf courses, private swimming pools)
- Privately-owned conservancy lands that are protected through Conservancy zoning.

3.4 SCHOOL FACILITIES

Arboretum School (Arboretum Drive)
Facilities include playground equipment and playfields.

Heritage Elementary School (South Street)
Facilities include playground equipment and playfields.

Madison Country Day School (River Road)
Facilities include playfield and track field.

Mary Lake Montessori (Mary Lake Road)
Facilities include playground equipment and playfield.

Prairie Elementary School (N. Madison Street)
Facilities include playground equipment and playfields.

St. John’s School (3rd Street)
Facilities include playground equipment, basketball courts and playfields.

Waunakee Community Middle School (South Street)
Facilities include playground equipment, basketball courts and playfields.

Waunakee Community High School (South Street)
Facilities include athletic fields, basketball courts and playfields.

Waunakee Intermediate School (Woodland Drive)
Facilities include playground equipment, basketball courts and playfields.

3.5 COUNTY FACILITIES

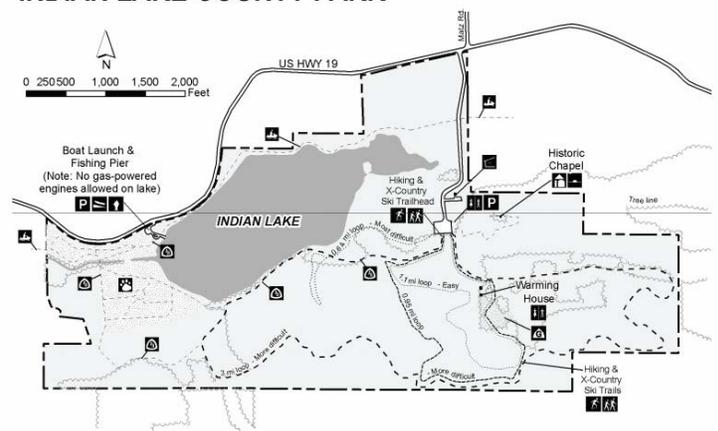
Dane County Shooting Range

The Firearms Training Center in the Town of Westport has five firearms shooting ranges. The facility also has a training building with multiple classrooms for general and physical training programs. The Wisconsin Air National Guard uses the facility for training of general military personnel assigned to Truax Field, as well as the Air Security Police detachment. The master plan for this facility includes future expansion by the addition of an emergency vehicle operations training course and future shooting ranges dedicated for public use. During October and November, the facility is open to the public during restricted hours for sighting in rifles in preparation for the annual deer hunting season.

Indian Lake County Park

Indian Lake County Park is a 442-acre County park located west of Westport and Waunakee in the Town of Berry. The park has outstanding natural and historic resources. Facilities include extensive hiking and cross-country ski trails and a shelter. There is a boat launch for non-motorized boats on Indian Lake. There is also a dog park at the western end of the Lake. The park is managed and maintained primarily as a passive recreation area.

INDIAN LAKE COUNTY PARK



Ella Wheeler Wilcox Historical Marker

The Ella Wheeler Wilcox historical marker is located adjacent to an open field eastbound on Easy Street, about a half-mile east of its intersection with County Road I, at or near 5202 Easy Street. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was an author and poet who grew up on a farm in the Town of Westport. She wrote forty books, numerous magazine articles and had a nationally syndicated advice column. Her best known work was *Poems of Passion* which included the poem “Solitude”, and the famous lines, “Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone”.

Mendota County Park

Mendota County Park is a 20-acre county park located in Westport with approximately 300 feet of frontage on Lake Mendota. Facilities include park shelters, picnic areas, swimming beach, tennis and basketball courts, boat mooring lagoon, and a 25-unit campground with showers, electricity and trailer dumping areas. Dane County recently added a filtration system to the park’s swimming area as part of a pilot program aimed at keeping swimming safe and tolerable. Shallow water near the shore is being run through filters and ultraviolet treatment. A reinforced plastic curtain is setup to separate the clean filtered water from the rest of Lake Mendota. The County is also updating the master plan for this park.

Schumacher County Park

Schumacher Park is a 117.85-acre natural resource area located on the north side of Highway 19 in the Town. The park includes a historic farmstead, demonstration gardens, prairie restoration and natural trails. The Park includes an outdoor museum depicting local farm life during the 1920’s and 1930’s. The site also contains an agricultural education and meeting facility which

is in a large barn. The park is open year round during daylight hours for picnicking, cross country skiing, volunteer opportunities and Friends of Schumacher Farm programs. Programming and development are sponsored by the Friends of Schumacher Farm.

North Mendota Natural Resource Area

North Mendota Natural Resource Area is 170-acres and is located northeast of the Steeplechase Neighborhood in Westport. The following recreational uses are currently allowed at the property: hiking, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, wildlife observation, nut, berry and mushroom picking, nature study, archery hunting (by permit only), on-leash dog walking (by permit only), metal detecting (by permit only), geocache (by permit only), star gazing (by permit only).

Six Mile Creek Resource Area

Six Mile Creek begins in the Waunakee Marsh and flows through the Village into the Town, eventually joining with Dorn Creek to empty into Lake Mendota. It is the second largest remaining wetland in Dane County. Water quality in Six Mile Creek’s 12-mile length is generally good, supporting a limited forage fishery west of Highway 113, a diverse forage and warm water sport fishery from Highway 113 to Lake Mendota, and abundant spawning area.

Yahara Heights County Park

Yahara Heights County Park is a 385 acre site that contains Cherokee Marsh, the largest remaining wetland in Dane County and the major wetland in Lake Mendota’s watershed. The park contains a 20-acre dog park, which is suitable for (careful) recreational walking, and a canoe and kayak launch.

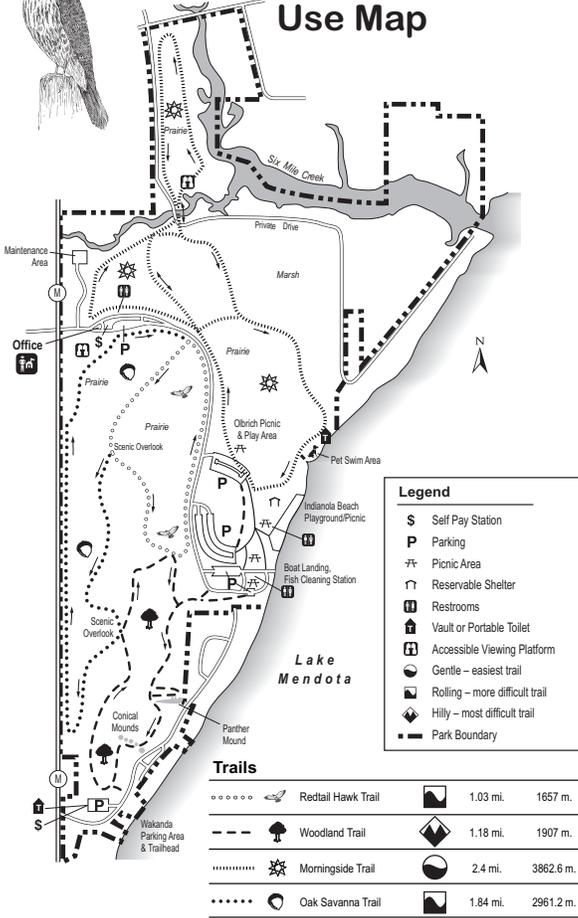
Bike and Pedestrian Facilities

Dane County bike facilities include County Q from Waunakee to Middleton; County K from County Q to County M and east to US 12; County M from Middleton to Highway 113; and County I from the intersection of US 113 and US 19. Counties Q and K have paved shoulders 4 feet or wider, County M has a 3 to 4-foot paved shoulder.





Governor Nelson State Park Summer Use Map



3.6 REGIONAL FACILITIES

Cherokee Marsh/Yahara Heights County Park

Cherokee Marsh is an approximately 1,000-acre publicly-owned conservancy area and wetland-complex located along the Yahara River. The area is owned and maintained jointly by Dane County, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the City of Madison. While maintained primarily as a conservancy area, there are extensive recreational trails and other passive recreation facilities within the Cherokee Marsh area. As mentioned on the previous page, a portion of the parkland adjacent to Highway 113 is managed as a dog park.

Dorn Creek Conservancy

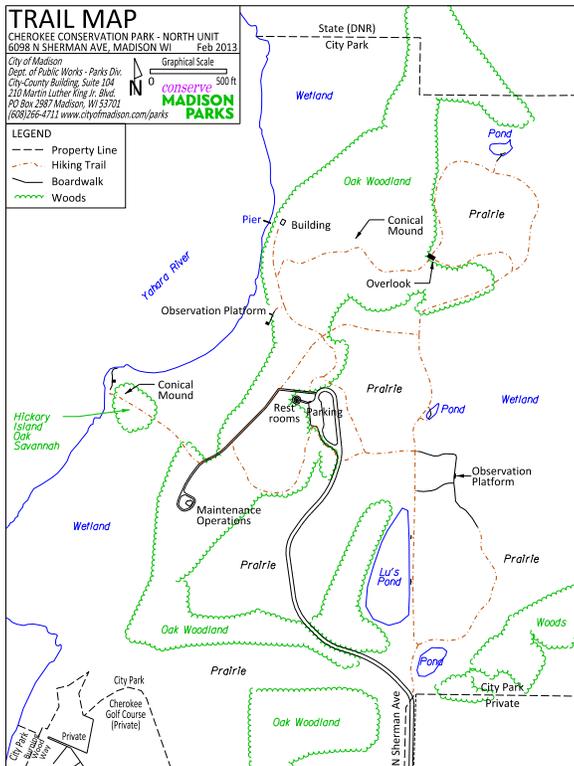
This 300-acre site between Highway M and Highway Q on the north side of Oncken Road is currently owned by WDNR. The County owns and maintains a trailhead on Oncken Road with limited parking.

Governor Nelson State Park

Governor Nelson Park is a 422 acre-State park located in the Town on County Highway M. The park has extensive picnic, hiking, cross-country skiing and boating facilities. There is also a swimming beach.

Ice Age Trail

The Ice Age Trail does not run through the Village or Town, but is located just a few miles west. The Ice Age Trail is a thousand-mile hiking path entirely within Wisconsin that highlights the State's Ice Age landscapes. There are two parking locations for the



Trail in Indian Lake County Park. The ability to connect to this trail along various routes, such as the potential Dorn Creek corridor and the US 12 bike path would be a great amenity for the community.

Metropolitan Refuse Site

The former metropolitan refuse site on Century Avenue is a 137-acre site managed for recreational use. The site is owned jointly by the City of Madison, City of Middleton, Village of Shorewood Hills and Metropolitan Refuse District. The primary facilities at the site include a dog park and soccer complex.

Pheasant Branch Conservancy

The diverse topography of this 160-acre site provides a panoramic view of the Capitol, the downtown Madison skyline and Lake Mendota. Native Americans were the first to appreciate the vistas from this point, as they chose this site for burial mounds. Opportunities for recreational walking, bird watching, snowshoeing and nature interpretation make this a very popular destination. This area is located approximately 1.5 miles north of Century Avenue (Highway M) on Pheasant Branch Road, just west of the Town. Dane County, WDNR and the City of Middleton all own parts of the Conservancy lands.

Upland Prairie

This small piece of native prairie is owned by the WDNR, and lies in the midst of quarries north of Bong Road and east of Highway 113.

Waunakee Marsh

Waunakee Marsh is an approximately 100-acre wetland complex located several miles west of Waunakee that is owned and managed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a conservancy area.

State of Wisconsin Bike and Pedestrian Facilities

WIS 19 has 5-foot paved shoulders west of Waunakee, and 3-foot paved shoulders east of Waunakee. WIS 113 also has paved shoulders; shoulder width is unknown.

Please see the map on the following page for the locations of items discussed in Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6.

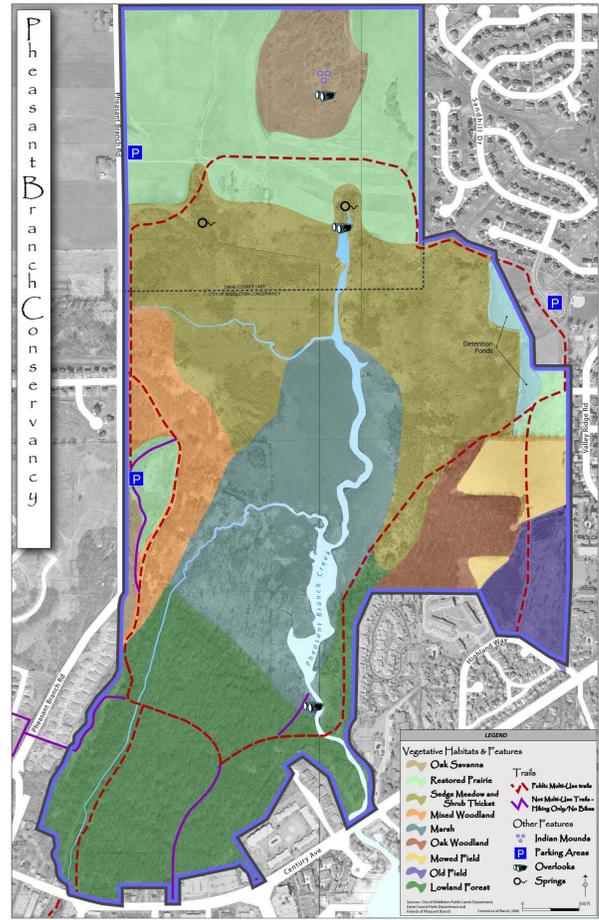
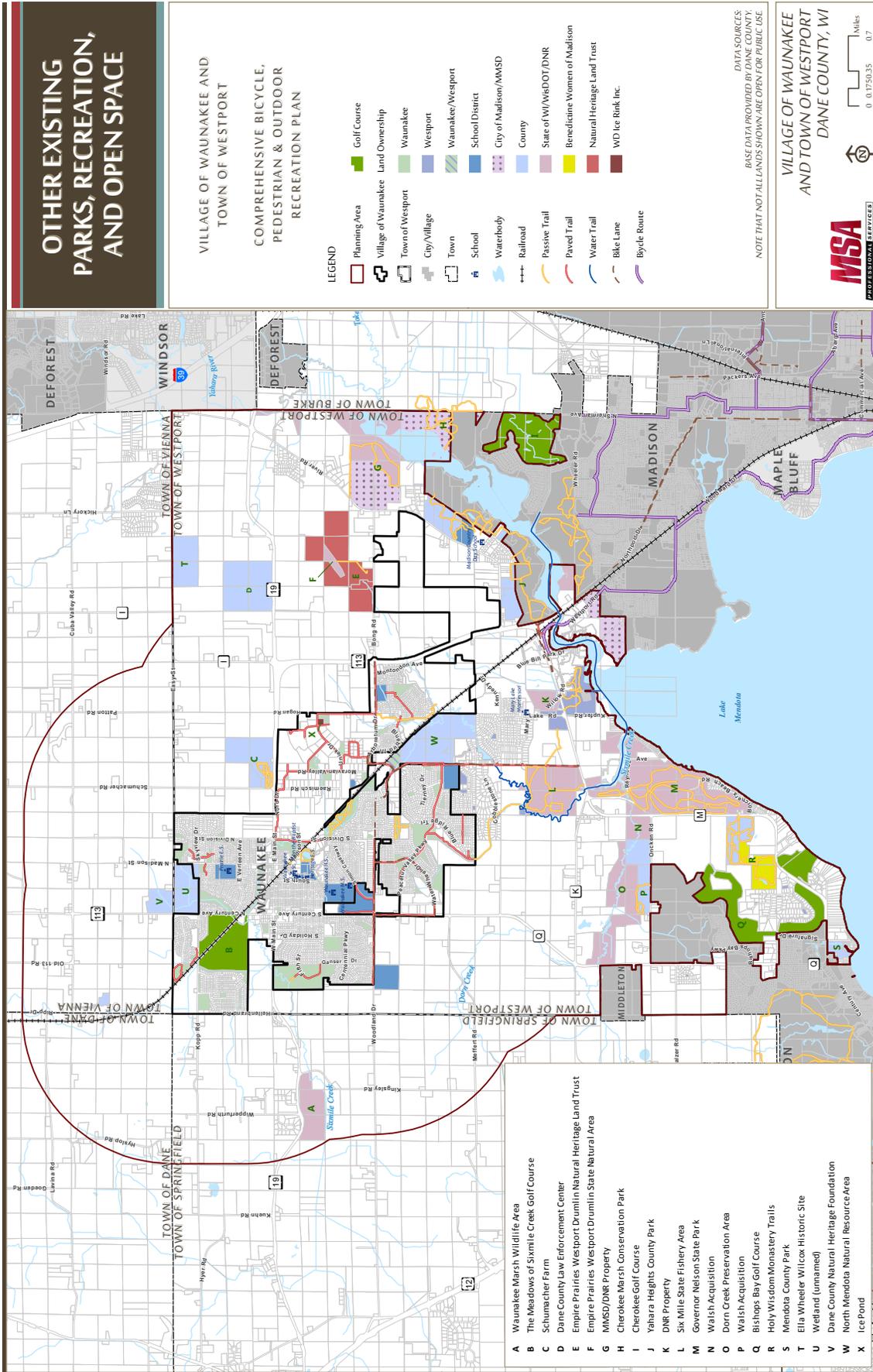


Figure 3.5 Other Existing Parks, Recreation and Open Space



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Chapter 4

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS & DEMANDS

**4.1 Quantitative
Analysis - Parks**

**4.2 Geographic Analysis
- Parks**

**4.3 Qualitative Analysis
- Parks**

**4.4 Biking & Walkability
Suitability Analysis**

**4.5 Regional & State
Trends**



This chapter presents an analysis of how well the Village’s and Town’s existing park and recreational facilities satisfy current needs in the communities. The adequacy of the Village’s and Town’s existing park and recreation systems are evaluated using the following methods:

- **Quantitative Analysis** - a comparison of existing parkland acreage and population projections versus park and recreational facility service guidelines, including a review of the types and amount of parkland available to Village and Town residents.
- **Geographic Analysis** - an analysis of the geographic distribution and accessibility of park facilities in the Village and Town.
- **Qualitative Analysis** - a summary of public input regarding Village and Town parks and recreational facilities gathered through the community survey.
- **Regional & State Trends** - a summary of the demand trends in recreational amenities at the county and state level.

4.1 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS - PARKS

An analysis of existing recreational land area is provided to determine if the recreational needs of residents are being met. This analysis is limited to an evaluation of park land, and does not include off-road trails not located in parks.

WAUNAKEE

Currently the Village is providing approximately 321 acres of parkland, not counting school facilities, county facilities or private facilities. This translates to 0.025 acres of parkland per person, or 25 acres per 1,000 residents. Using WI DOA population projections, if no new parkland is added in Waunakee, in 2040 there will be approximately 18 acres per 1,000 residents.

Table 4.1 summarizes the current and projected supply and demand for total parkland acreage based on Village population. For the purpose of calculating anticipated parkland demand, a service level of 10.5 and 15 acres per 1,000 residents was assumed. A loose target traditionally provided by National Recreation

Table 4.1 Waunakee Total Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit

Total Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit (in acres)				
Year	2014	2020	2030	2040
Population	12,613	13,850	15,940	17,530
Total Supply (acres)	321	321	321	321
Demand (10.5 acres/1,000)	132.4	145.4	167.4	184.1
Demand (15 acres/1,000)	189.2	207.8	239.1	263.0
Surplus (10.5 acres/1,000)	188.8	175.8	153.9	137.2
Surplus (15 acres/1,000)	132.0	113.5	82.1	58.3

Table 4.2 Waunakee Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit by Type

Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit by Type (in acres)				
Year	2014	2020	2030	2040
Population	12,613	13,850	15,940	17,530
Mini-Park				
Low Standard (0.5 acres/1,000)	-4.0	-4.6	-5.7	-6.5
High Standard (0.5 acres/1,000)	-4.0	-4.6	-5.7	-6.5
Neighborhood Playgrounds/Parks				
Low Standard (2.0 acres/1,000)	5.6	3.1	-1.1	-4.3
High Standard (3.5 acres/1,000)	-13.3	-17.7	-25.0	-30.6
Community Playfields/Parks				
Low Standard (8.0 acres/1,000)	75.4	65.5	48.8	36.1
High Standard (11.0 acres/1,000)	37.6	24.0	1.0	-16.5
Special Purpose Park	No Standard Applicable			
Nature Preserve	No Standard Applicable			

and Park Association (NRPA) is 10.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents (0.5 acres for Mini-Parks, 2.0 acres for Neighborhood Parks, and 8.0 acres for Community Parks). Since 2009 it has been the policy of the Village to strive for 15 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

Using a level of service standard of 15 acres per 1,000 residents (Waunakee’s current standard), the Village currently has a surplus of 132.0 acres. Assuming the population projections are correct, and the Village does not add additional parkland, the total surplus will shrink to 58.3 acres by the year 2040.

Table 4.2 summarizes the current and projected supply and demand for parkland acreage by park types, using the lowest traditional service guidelines provided by the NRPA and a modified Village standard of 0.5 acres of Mini-Parks, 3.5 acres of Neighborhood Playgrounds/Parks, and 11 acres of Community Playfields/Parks per 1,000 residents. It should be noted that the information in Table 4.2 groups neighborhood playgrounds within the neighborhood parks classification and community playfields within the community park classification in order to provide comparisons with the NRPA guidelines. The information in Table 4.2 is based on the existing current status of parkland.

The results from Table 4.2 indicate a projected deficit for all types of parkland beginning in 2040. By the year 2040, Neighborhood Playgrounds/Parks are projected to have a 30.6 acre deficit and Community Playfields/Parks are projected to have a 16.5 acre deficit. The deficit in Community Playfields/Parks is expected as the Village currently has no Community Playfields.

Note: Waunakee and Westport both show a projected surplus in total park acreage in Tables 4.1 and 4.3 but show projected deficits in all park types by 2040 in Tables 4.2 and 4.4. This is due to nearly 112 acres of parkland in Waunakee and 74 acres of parkland in Westport being classified as Special Purpose Park or Nature Preserve, for which there is no applicable standard.

WESTPORT

The Town is currently providing 97 acres, which translates into 0.024 acres of parkland per person, or 24 acres per 1,000 residents; slightly lower than Waunakee. If no additional parkland is provided in Westport, in 2040 the Town will provide approximately 20 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents (using WI DOA's population projections).

Table 4.3 summarizes the current and projected total parkland acreage based on Town population. For Westport, a service level of 10.5 (NRPA standard) and 12 acres per 1,000 acres was assumed. Using a level of service standard of 12 acres per 1,000 residents (Westport's current standard), the Town currently has a 48.1 acre surplus. Assuming the population projections are correct and the Town does not add additional parkland, the total surplus will shrink to 39.9 acres by the year 2040.

Similar to Table 4.2, Table 4.4 summarizes the current and projected supply and demand for parkland acreage by park types, using NRPA services guidelines and a modified Town standard of 0.5 acres of Mini-Parks, 2.5 acres of Neighborhood Playgrounds/Parks, and 9 acres of Community Playfields/Parks per 1,000 residents. As with Table 4.2, this information is based on the existing current status of parkland.

Table 4.4 indicates a projected deficit for Mini-Parks, Neighborhood Playgrounds/Parks and Community Playfields/Parks through 2040. Although the Town is supplying 24 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents,

Table 4.3 Westport Total Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit

Total Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit (in acres)				
Year	2014	2020	2030	2040
Population	4,061	4,215	4,555	4,745
Total Supply (acres)	97	97	97	97
Demand (10.5 acres/1,000)	42.6	44.3	47.8	49.8
Demand (12 acres/1,000)	48.7	50.6	54.7	56.9
Surplus (10.5 acres/1,000)	54.2	52.5	49.0	47.0
Surplus (12 acres/1,000)	48.1	46.2	42.1	39.9

Table 4.4 Westport Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit by Type

Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit by Type (in acres)				
Year	2014	2020	2030	2040
Population	4,061	4,215	4,555	4,745
Mini-Park				
Low Standard (0.5 acres/1,000)	-0.2	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0
High Standard (0.5 acres/1,000)	-0.2	-1.7	-1.8	-2.0
Neighborhood Playgrounds/Parks				
Low Standard (2.0 acres/1,000)	-5.6	-5.9	-6.6	-7.0
High Standard (2.5 acres/1,000)	-7.7	-8.0	-8.9	-9.4
Community Playfields/Parks				
Low Standard (8.0 acres/1,000)	-12.0	-13.2	-15.9	-17.5
High Standard (9.0 acres/1,000)	-16.0	-17.4	-20.5	-22.2
Special Purpose Park	No Standard Applicable			
Nature Preserve	No Standard Applicable			

approximately 68% of the developed park acreage in Westport is considered Special Use Park & Conservancy (Jackson Landing Conservancy Park) for which there is no park service standard. Since there is no service standard, Jackson Landing Conservancy Park's 73.5 acres are not included in Table 4.4 even though the park is being used, as evidenced in the community survey (see Appendix A). However there are few opportunities for active recreation at this Park.

It is important to note that school-owned properties were not included in the analysis for Waunakee and Westport. School-owned properties do play a vital role in filling the community playfield needs of the residents of both Waunakee and Westport; however, because access and maintenance are not regulated by the Village or Town these facilities were not included in our analysis. County and private recreational facilities were also excluded.

Although the total acreage of park and recreation lands is an easy indicator of the presence of parks and recreation space, it is not the only indicator of whether a community is able to meet the park and recreation needs of its residents. The NRPA advocates that the location of parkland, and the types of recreational facilities offered on that land, are just as important as

the total acres of parkland. A community with a lot of parkland, but few recreational facilities, is less likely to meet the needs of its residents than a community which has a lesser amount of parkland, but has a larger variety of recreational opportunities. Fortunately for Waunakee and Westport residents they have access to a wide range of recreational facilities as summarized in Chapter 3, Sections 3.1 - 3.6.

4.2 GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS - PARKS

The location of parks and open space facilities in relation to the Village's and Town's residents is an important indicator of how well existing facilities are dispersed throughout the communities. The National Recreation and Park Association advocates that all residents should live within a 1/4 to 1/2 mile of some type of public park or open space. The Park Service Areas map in Appendix C indicates areas of the Village and Town that are not currently served by a Village or Town park. The map also illustrates service areas based on park type, including 1.5-miles for community parks and 1/3-mile for all other park types. Areas currently zoned for neighborhood and urban residential uses that fall outside of these service areas are also highlighted.

The map shows one deficiency in the location of parkland in Waunakee:

- There is a residential area directly to the east of Waunakee Middle School that is underserved by all park types except community parks.

The map identifies the following deficiencies in Westport:

- There are several residential areas to the east and west of River Road near Highway 19 that are underserved by all types of parks. The nearest park/open space areas are an area south of the neighborhood on River Road which is owned by MMSD/DNR and the Westport Drumlin property which is owned by the Natural Heritage Land Trust. Westport Drumlin is open to the public for hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing trapping and hunting. There is an informational kiosk and parking area on the property. Both open space areas are approximately a mile from the residential neighborhood.

- The residential area in southeast Westport, surrounding Madison Country Day School, is primarily underserved by all park types; portions of the residential area are served by a community park. This residential area is adjacent to Yahara Heights County Park which is owned by Dane County. The park contains a 20-acre pet exercise area and a canoe and kayak launch. The Park also contains over 3,000 feet of water frontage on the Yahara River.
- The residential area off of Westport Road is underserved by all park types with the exception of community parks. This neighborhood is adjacent to the Cherokee Marsh-Mendota Unit, which offers hiking trails and a scenic overlook.
- There is a residential area adjacent to the Six Mile Creek-Lake Mendota confluence that is underserved by all park types except for Community Parks. This residential area is also adjacent to Governor Nelson State Park which offers a variety of park amenities including a sand beach, boat launch, fish cleaning facility, picnic areas, playground equipment and over 8 miles of trails. Pheasant Branch Conservancy offers several miles of scenic hiking trails.
- In the southwest corner of Westport there is a residential area that is underserved by all Village and Town Parks, but is located between Governor Nelson State Park and Pheasant Branch Conservancy in the City of Middleton.
- There are numerous other individual rural home sites located throughout Westport that are underserved by all park types.

Please view the "Park Service Areas" map found in Appendix C for these specific locations.

4.3 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS - PARKS

As part of the update to this plan, the Village and Town Parks Boards administered an online community survey to gather resident's opinion regarding Village and Town Park facilities and recreational programs.

The survey was well-promoted: Waunakee sent a utility bill stuffer to 5,134 homes, lobby posters with take-away handouts were available during the April

general election, the survey was posted on Waunakee and Westport’s websites and social media accounts, the Police Department advertised the survey in their April email newsletter which was sent to 1,500 people, the Village Center sent an email communication to all individuals in its system with a Waunakee or Westport address, the School District Superintendent emailed all parents and there were three intersection banners promoting the project’s website, plus other various direct emails from Village and Town Staff.

In total 1,080 individuals started the survey and 811 individuals responded to questions through the end of the survey. Approximately 78% of those who took the survey live in Waunakee and 18% live in Westport. The following is a summary of responses to key questions. Refer to Appendix A for the complete results.

BIKE/PEDESTRIAN

- When asked if there are any destinations in Waunakee or Westport that cannot safely be reached by bike or foot, respondents from Waunakee commonly responded with locations on Highway Q and Highway M; Governor Nelson State Park and businesses and restaurants in downtown Waunakee. Respondents from Westport commonly responded with Governor Nelson State Park, locations on Highway M and the Mary Lake subdivision.
- When asked where residents would prioritize the location of new bike facilities, routes or trail, common responses from Waunakee residents included between Waunakee and surrounding communities and trails; to/from schools and along Main Street. Common responses from Westport residents were along Woodland Drive, along Highway M and between Westport and surrounding communities.
- 84% of respondents said they feel most comfortable using a paved-off road trail when biking.
- Nearly 70% of respondents said their community should allocate additional funds to bicycle facilities/trails.

PARKS/OPEN SPACE

- The favorite park for respondents from Waunakee to visit is Village Park and the favorite park for respondents from Westport to visit is Governor Nelson State Park (the second most favored park was Village Park).

- The park most frequented by respondents from Waunakee was Ripp Park and the park most frequented by respondents from Westport was Governor Nelson State Park.
- 85% of respondents do not have concerns about safety or accessibility in any Waunakee or Westport parks.
- 60% of respondents commonly drive somewhere outside of Waunakee or Westport to use specific recreational facilities. Common responses of where included Middleton for the waterpark, splash pad, dog park and trails; Devil’s Lake for the trails; and Indian Lake for the beach, trails, dog park and skiing.
- When asked which activities or facilities respondents or members of their household most commonly participate in, the top response was walking for both communities (75% of respondents).
- When asked which amenities should be added, improved or expanded in Waunakee or Westport, the top responses included off-road/biking trails; outdoor pool and splash pad.

RECREATION PROGRAMMING

- 61% of respondents participated in Village-sponsored recreation programs in 2015.
- Nearly 90% of survey respondents visited/used the Village Center in 2015.
- When asked what new type of recreation program or service the Village or Town should consider offering, respondents from Waunakee said an outdoor pool, more programming for kids and a splash pad. Respondents from Westport said more bike trails, programming during evening hours and more hours for adult only swim.

4.4 BIKING AND WALKING SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

Connecting parks and recreational facilities, downtowns, libraries and schools to each other and the population is a central component of bicycle and pedestrian planning. The following is a summary of key trip destinations in Waunakee and Westport:

- Parks, natural and recreational areas
- Community buildings and schools
- Downtown areas
- Residential neighborhoods

Barriers for bicycles and pedestrians include both a lack of facilities and unsafe facilities. Where sidewalks do not exist, it is difficult for pedestrians to access necessary services. Streets with heavy vehicle traffic, particularly those that are narrow, pose a danger to on-street cycling. Lack of safe pedestrian or bicycle crossings of busy streets also poses significant danger. As mentioned previously, according to survey results and public meeting feedback the most common destinations residents can't reach by bike or foot and/or locations that need to be improved for bicycle or pedestrian safety include:

- Highway M
- Highway Q
- Main Street
- Governor Nelson State Park
- Mary Lake Road
- Woodland Drive intersection for school crossing
- Roundabouts in Waunakee
- Areas without sidewalks
- Businesses and restaurants in downtown Waunakee

Railroad tracks and creeks can also pose a barrier to bicycles and pedestrians. Separate bicycle and pedestrian crossing facilities are often not provided, and auto intersections can be difficult or dangerous on bike or on foot. The railroad tracks in Waunakee pose an east-west barrier. Six Mile Creek through the Village provides an opportunity for facilities along the creek corridor, although this opportunity presents the challenge of crossing the creek at key locations.

4.5 REGIONAL & STATE INSIGHTS

INSIGHTS FROM THE WISCONSIN STATEWIDE OUTDOOR COMPREHENSIVE RECREATION PLAN (SCORP), 2011-2016.

The goals listed below are recommended by the Wisconsin SCORP to help provide Wisconsinites better access/awareness to outdoor recreation opportunities and to help improve public health and wellness.

Public Access to Land and Water – One part of this goal is awareness; there is access to land and water, but many times people don't know about it. Maps and signage that are easily readable would help increase public awareness. The other part of this goal can be realized by providing additional sites with access to the water for boating, fishing, and swimming.

Promote Outdoor Recreation as a "Get Fit" Initiative – Educate the public about the health benefits of walking, biking, nature study, etc. and develop programming and recreation facilities with health agencies.

Create Urban Parks and Community Green Space – Create connected urban parks and community green spaces to improve quality of life and increase opportunities for recreation in urban areas.

According to the SCORP, in Wisconsin there is a projected **stable future demand for low-intensity recreational activities such as walking, gardening, viewing nature centers, sightseeing, bicycling, and picnicking (listed in order of popularity)**. Since these activities should experience stable growth in the future, opportunities to engage in these activities should be created and maintained.

Due to changing demographics, social trends, and other movements, the SCORP is projecting **increased demand for (generally) high-intensity recreational activities in the future such as kayaking, visiting dog parks, climbing, paddle boarding, playing outdoor soccer, RV camping, and BMX biking**.

Activities such as hunting, inline skating, skateboarding, softball and downhill skiing are projected to have a decreased demand in Wisconsin in the future also due to the changing demographics' preferences.

INSIGHTS FROM THE DANE COUNTY PARKS & OPEN SPACE PLAN (POSP), 2012-2017.

In its 2012-2017 POSP, the Dane County Parks Department compared recreation uses that require purchase of a permit in 2006 and 2010 to identify trends for these park uses. Findings included:

» An increase in number of nights camping from 2007 (7,119 nights) to 2010 (9,366 nights).

» **Lake access, dog exercise areas and camping** continue to be very popular uses on Dane County Park lands. **Disc golf, mountain bike and cross country skiing all showed significant use increases between 2006 and 2010.**

Dane County Parks staff also reported a strong increase in snowshoe use during the winter of 2010-11. Though this could have been attributed to a significant reduction in cost and increase in availability of snowshoes at most sporting good stores.

Overall, statewide hunting license sales showed slight declines between 2009 and 2010. This may have been partially attributed to hunter frustration with Chronic Wasting Disease in deer and increasingly complex hunting regulations.

The plan proposes several off road trails in the area. One of the trails begins in Madison and follows the rail line to Schumacher Farm (Sherman Flyer Trail), another comes from Middleton and also connects to CTH M (North Mendota Trail) and the last trail heads from the intersections of CTH M K north to Schumacher Farm (unnamed). See Figure 4.4 on the following page.

INSIGHTS FROM THE DANE COUNTY BICYCLE PLAN, 2015.

The Dane County Bicycle Plan notes that the overall proportion of commuters bicycling and walking to work in Dane County is relatively small compared to the entire workforce. According to 2013 ACS data, Waunakee had a bike commute mode share of 0.4% which is lower compared to the national average bike commute mode share in large U.S. cities (1.0%) and the City of Madison (5.3%). Waunakee does show a positive increase in Bike Mode Change (+0.4%) between the 2000 Census and 2013 ACS estimates. The Plan also shared the following trends:

- **Younger commuters are more likely to bike to work** (most likely due to the low cost of cycling). Individuals less than 25 years old are much more likely to walk to work compared to individuals over age 25.
- According to 2012 ACS data, **male respondents are about twice as likely to commute to work by bicycle** (4.1% in Dane County). Males and females are nearly equal in terms of walking to work (5.4% in Dane County).
- **Individuals identifying as “two or more races” report a higher bike commute mode share of 8.0%.**
- In Dane County, **commuting to work by bicycle, taxicab, motorcycle or other generally declines as household incomes increase until household incomes reach about \$60,000, at which point they begin to increase.**

The plan lists a regional, shared-use Hwy 19 path from Waunakee to DeForest as a planned priority to be completed between 2036 and 2050. A shared-use path from Bishops Bay to Waunakee is listed as a priority to be completed between 2020 and 2035. The plan also lists the Sherman Flyer Path (from Troy Drive in Madison to Waunakee) as a priority shared-use path to be completed between 2036 and 2050. The Woodland Drive Path in Westport from Mary Lake Road to Hwy M is listed as a project that will be completed in 2016.

Dane County Parks & Open Space Plan Regional Trail Map 2012 - 2017

Existing and Proposed Trails

- Existing Ice Age National Scenic Trail
- Proposed Off-road Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails
- Proposed Bicycle Pedestrian Ferry
- Existing Off-road Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails
- Water Trails
- Ice Age National Scenic Trail Corridor

Dane County Park Commission Lands

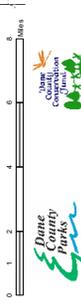
- Recreation Park
- Forest
- Historical/Cultural Site
- Natural Resource Area Property
- Wildlife Area

Proposed Off-Road Bicycle Pedestrian Trails

1. Town Creek Co. Park to Riley Drape Co. Park
2. Oshkosh Trail
3. McCarthy Co. Park to Lake Kegonsa State Park
4. McCarthy Co. Park Connector Trail
5. Upper Yahara River Trail
6. Blomquist Grove/Dunin/Dor Creek Park Trail
7. Lower Yahara River Trail
8. Kegonsa Loop (includes on-road segments)
9. Oregon to Cahoon Springs Trail
10. Oregon to Bauger State Trail
11. Fishburg/Oregon Rail Trail
12. Oregon to Bauger State Trail
13. Sugar River to Mount Hoes Trail
14. Sugar River to Mount Hoes Trail
15. Black Earth Creek to Pope Farm Park to Badger Prairie Co. Park
16. Badger Prairie Co. Park
17. Macomah to Saak City Rail Trail
18. Highway 12 Connector Trail
19. Indian Lake Spur Trail
20. Upper Yahara River Trail
21. Upper Yahara River Trail
22. DeForest to Sun Prairie Trail
23. Starweather Creek Trail
24. Starweather Creek to Sherkweather Creek
25. Blue Mounds Loop
26. Sheehan Flyer Trail
27. Camerock Co. Park to Silverwood Co. Park to City of Edgerton

Water Trails*

- A. Koshongong Creek
- B. Starweather Creek
- C. Sherkweather Creek
- D. Yahara Chain
- E. Barfish Creek
- F. Sheehan Flyer Trail
- G. Black Earth Creek




*Map updated by Dane County Parks on 1/17/2012. File: C:\Users\j\Documents\pdp\2012_POP\pdp\2012_1.rvt.mxd

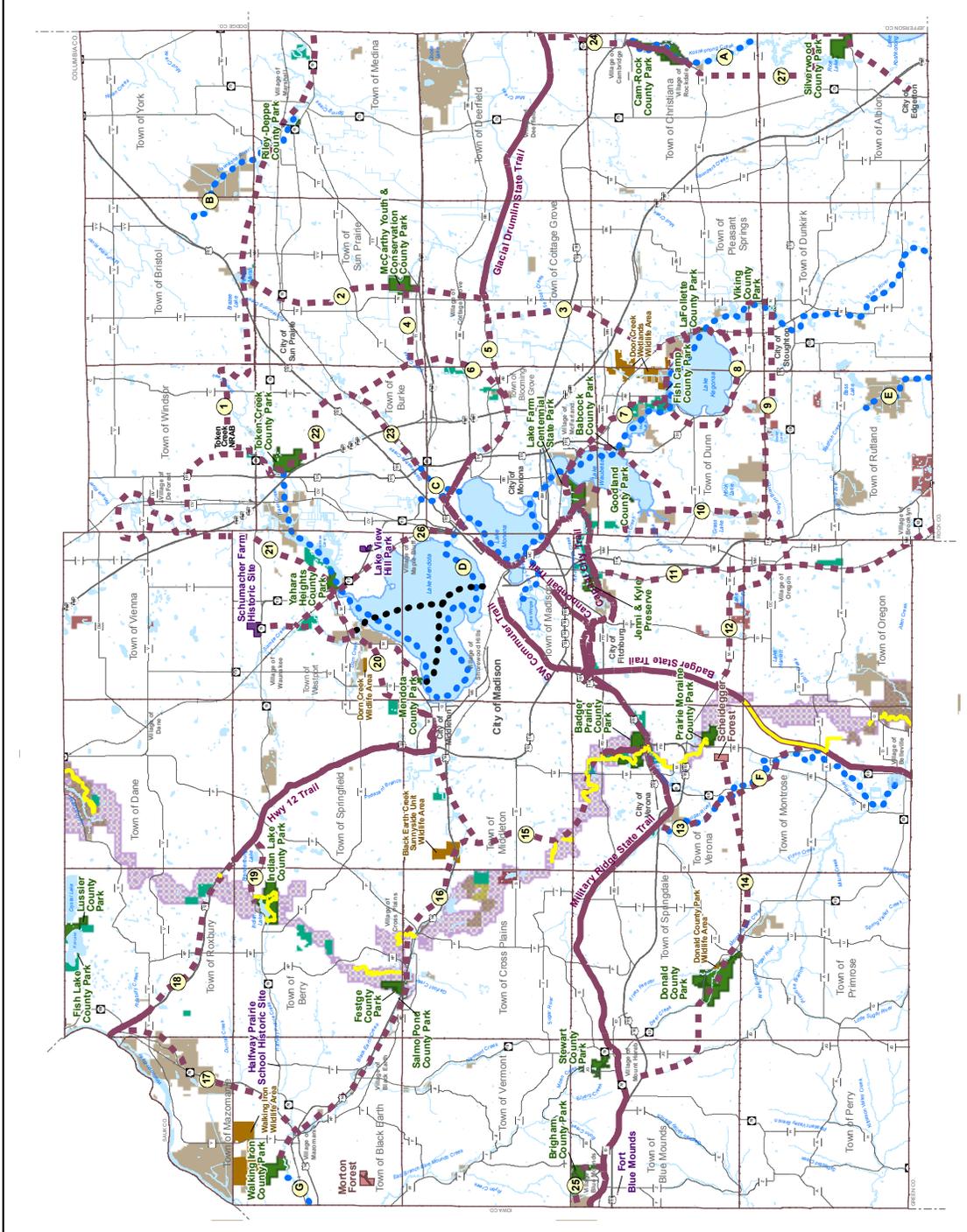


Figure 4.4 Dane County POSP Regional Trail Map
Source: Dane County POSP (2012)

Chapter 5

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES & PROGRAMS

5.1 Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs



This is a joint plan adopted by both the Village of Waunakee and the Town of Westport. Both communities will utilize this plan to guide development of subsequent parks, recreation, open space and bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Most of the goals, objectives, policies and programs are relevant and appropriate in both jurisdictions. Any items specific to only one jurisdiction are explicitly identified.

Goals and objectives are presented here as desired outcomes; objectives are added under a goal only when there is the need to describe multiple desired outcomes not adequately captured in the goal statement. Policies and programs include both actions and policy rules – they are the methods proposed to achieve the goals and objectives.

5.1 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES & PROGRAMS

GOAL 1 -PROVIDE A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE RECREATIONAL LANDS TO MEET CURRENT AND FUTURE RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY.

Objective 1- There will be a range of park types and sizes to meet the varied needs of the community.

Objective 2- The number of parks in the community will increase in relation to growth in new development.

Objective 3- Acquire additional lands for active and passive recreational use based on current deficiencies, demands created by increasing populations, or the environmental and recreational significance of the land.

Shared Policies & Programs

1. The park system will include a range of park types including:
 - a. Mini-parks, such as Village or Town Center plaza spaces, typically less than one-acre in size, including features such as gardens, fountains, memorials, gazebos, and benches
 - b. Neighborhood parks and playgrounds, typically

2-5 acres in size, including features such as play equipment, picnic areas, tennis and basketball courts, and playfields suitable for informal activities, such as soccer or ball games.

c. Community parks and playfields, typically 5-20+ acres in size, including features found in neighborhood parks in addition to walking paths, community event space, shelters with restroom facilities, off-street parking, athletic facilities suitable for organized recreational, team and tournament play.

d. Nature Preserves/Greenbelts/Historic Markers, size varies, typically includes either woodlands, prairies, floodplains, wetlands, streams, critical wildlife habitats and other areas having cultural, scenic, or natural values.

2. Require new developments to provide land or fees-in-lieu-of-land dedication sufficient to meet the parkland and trail needs generated by such development, based on the adopted parkland acreage policies of each respective community identified in this plan (see Village Policy #1 and Town Policy #1).
3. Land which is undevelopable (i.e. contains wetlands or floodplains) or proposed for stormwater management facilities shall not be counted toward the required amount of parkland dedication for new subdivisions.
4. Pursue additional land acquisition where existing neighborhoods are underserved by recreational land or where opportunities arise to add strategic parkland to the community which serves to implement one or more recommendations of this plan.

Village Policies & Programs

1. Maintain a level of service of at least 15 acres per 1,000 residents.
2. Collect park impact fees from new developments sufficient to meet the anticipated cost, on a per household basis, of providing park improvements at a level equivalent to the park standards adopted in this plan.

Town Policies & Programs

1. Maintain a level of service of at least 12 acres per 1,000 residents.

GOAL 2 -PROVIDE ADEQUATE ACCESS TO PUBLIC PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN SAFE WALKING DISTANCE.

Objective 1- New parks will be strategically located within the neighborhoods that they are intended to serve in order to meet the geographic park service standards identified in this plan (see Shared Policy 1 and 2 below).

Objective 2- New residential subdivisions will have access to both neighborhood and community parks.

Objective 3- Provide barrier-free access to public parks and recreational facilities.

Shared Policies & Programs

1. *New residential subdivisions should be designed such that all residential lots are within a 1/3-mile or less distance from some type of public park and open space facility.*
2. *New residential subdivisions should be designed such that all residential lots are within a 1.5-mile or less distance from a community park or community playfield.*

3. *Neighborhood parks should be sited and designed to enhance neighborhood cohesion and provide a common neighborhood gathering place.*
4. *It is the preference of the community to dedicate larger neighborhood or community parks capable of supporting a range of recreational facilities as part of land dedications requirements in lieu of dedicating multiple small mini-parks and neighborhood playgrounds.*
5. *New parks and recreational facilities will meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements and existing park facilities will be improved to meet ADA requirements as facilities are upgraded.*

Village Policies & Programs

1. *New parks should provide off-street parking spaces sufficient to meet the anticipated uses of the park. In many cases, smaller pull-in parking lots (e.g. those at Westbridge Park) can be utilized for neighborhood parks; however, larger off-street parking lots should be used for community parks and playfields to accommodate the increased number of users.*



GOAL 3 -PROVIDE A DIVERSITY OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES TO MEET THE VARIED NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

Objective 1- The community's park system provides recreation opportunities for people of all ages, races, and socio-economic status.

Objective 2- The variety of recreational facilities will increase within the community.

Objective 3- The community's park system provides opportunities for multi-seasonal recreation activities.

Objective 4- Recreational tourism will increase within the community.

Shared Policies & Programs

- 1. Parks should be designed to include a range of age appropriate playground equipment. For example, play equipment for children ages 6-23 months, 2-5 years old, and 5-12 years old. Play equipment should be properly signed to denote the intended age range of the equipment.*

- 2. New parks, or upgrades to existing parks, should consider opportunities to provide new types of recreational facilities not already found within the community in addition to traditional facilities such as playgrounds.*

- 3. Pursue the development of revenue generating recreational facilities and activities, or those uses which can bring an influx of tourists to support area businesses, which can aid in the development of new facilities and/or the maintenance of existing facilities.*

Village Policies & Programs

- 1. Recreational programs should provide opportunities for participation by residents of all ages, interests (i.e. sports and non-sports) and abilities.*

GOAL 4 -PROVIDE WELL MAINTAINED AND SAFE PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.

Objective 1- Prevent and minimize injuries to users of public parks and recreational facilities.

Objective 2- Continually monitor and maintain existing park equipment and vegetation to ensure its longevity and safety.



Shared Policies & Programs

1. Facility development and installation will be reviewed with safety in mind, adhering to accepted standards prior to installation including applicable Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) standards, American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) standards, or American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.
2. The Village/Town will make every effort to repair, replace, or remove park facilities that become broken or otherwise become a safety hazard. Upon learning of any defective park facility the Village/Town may post notice of a park closure or park facility closure until such time as corrective measures can be taken.
3. The Village/Town will make every effort to maintain the landscape at existing parks in good condition.
4. Investigate the increase use of low-maintenance ground cover in parks and conservancy areas.
5. Incorporate tree planting into neighborhood, community and special purpose parks.

Town Policies & Programs

1. Any new tree planting will include no more than 25% of any one tree species. Only native tree species will be planted (no invasives).

GOAL 5 -ADEQUATELY FUND PARK AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS.

Objective 1- Recognize the importance of an adequate park budget, which can financially address existing park maintenance and allow for future parkland acquisition and facility development.

Objective 2- Maintain a park and open space system that is sustainable with respect to annual maintenance and operations costs and servicing capacities of the community.

Objective 3- Continue funding the replacement of old and deteriorating recreation equipment in all Village/Town parks.

Objective 4- Continue funding to allow for future parkland acquisition and new facility development.

Objective 5- Invest funds for the development of facilities that will maximize existing park and recreation areas and providing recreational programs, with the intention of increasing park use.

Objective 6- Use all available funding resources to further enhance the quality of the community's park system.

Shared Policies & Programs

1. The Village/Town will maintain a capital improvements plan to replace worn or damaged recreational equipment and facilities.
2. Use this plan as a guide to establishing future capital improvement plans and annual budgets.
3. As new lands are added to the park system, the Village/Town will budget sufficient funds for on-going maintenance and operations of park and outdoor recreation facilities. Long-range maintenance and operations costs should be taken into consideration at the time new parklands are acquired through land dedications or other means.
4. Pursue grant funding from state, federal, recreation associations, or corporations which can aid in the purchase and/or development of desired park system improvements.
5. Nurture existing positive relationships with public and private organizations for donations and volunteer help to aid in park system development.
6. Provide residents an opportunity to make a tax-deductible charitable gift to assist with the maintenance and development of the Village's/Town's park and recreational facilities (e.g. endowment fund).
7. Utilize fees in lieu of land dedication to upgrade the local park system.
8. Review parkland dedication requirements, fees in lieu of land dedication, and park impact fees on an annual basis and update as needed to reflect changes in official policies or market conditions.

Village Policies & Programs

1. Establish a process for planning for and funding major regional recreational and athletic facilities that are not a part of the typical neighborhood and community park facilities. Examples of facilities with a broad regional benefit include:

a. *Swimming Pool/Water Park/Splash Pad*

b. *Indoor Athletic Complex*

These are “special purpose” facilities that generally have a targeted user groups and are usually funded by a combination of private and governmental sources.

GOAL 6 -PRESERVE AND ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AS PERMANENT OPEN SPACE AREAS.

Objective 1- Coordinate siting of active parklands with environmental corridors.

Objective 2- Link active parklands together via environmental corridors

Objective 3- Use park and recreational lands as a means to promote environmental education and community history.

Shared Policies & Programs

- 1. Utilize drainage ways, greenways, and environmental corridors as part of a permanent open space system suitable for passive recreation use, including nature walking, wildlife habitat preservation, and trail development. Such environmental areas are generally not suitable as neighborhood or community parks because of topography and drainage limitations.*
- 2. Where feasible and in the best interests of the community, consider siting active parklands adjacent to environmental corridors in order to expand the total amount of open space and to facilitate trail connectivity from active parklands to environmental corridors.*
- 3. Encourage public awareness of environmental and cultural resources by installing interpretative signage or historical markers within Village/Town parks. The Village/Town encourages the use of park facilities for outdoor environmental education.*

GOAL 7 -COORDINATE PARK AND RECREATION PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

Objective 1- Coordinate park and open space planning and development with adjacent governments, school districts, Dane County, state and federal agencies and other owners and managers of public, quasi-public and private open space lands in the community.

Objective 2- Coordinate the public use of indoor and outdoor school recreation facilities.

Objective 3- Coordinate subdivision review with all departments responsible for providing or maintaining adequate park facilities.

Objective 4- Preserve areas planned for future parks and recreational trails from development.

Objective 5- Complete regular reviews and updates of this plan in coordination with the Village/Town Comprehensive Plan.

Objective 6- Provide opportunities for public participation in park and recreational facility development.

Shared Policies & Programs

- 1. Provide copies of this plan to adjacent governments, Dane County Parks Department, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and non-profit bike and recreation associations operating in the area.*
- 2. Review and comment on parks and recreational plans of other adjacent governments.*
- 3. Participate in regional planning of parks and recreational needs, including staying in regular contact with the Capital Area Regional Plan Commission, the Dane County Parks Department, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.*
- 4. Where feasible and in the best interests of the community, consider siting active parklands adjacent to school properties in order to expand the total amount of open space and shared use of facilities.*
- 5. Consult and incorporate the needs identified in this plan before annexations, land divisions, or subdivision plats are approved to identify the appropriate types and locations of parklands, facilities, and trails impacted by the land use request.*
- 6. The Village/Town may use its Official Mapping powers to dedicate future park areas, recreational trails, bicycle and pedestrian facility rights-of-way in advance of development in order to prevent the loss of strategic public lands to other uses.*
- 7. Acquire lands suitable for park and recreation use by explicitly stating acceptable characteristics of land in the parkland dedication ordinance.*
- 8. This plan will be adopted as a component of the Village/Town Comprehensive Land Use Plan.*

9. *The Village/Town will update this plan every five years as a matter of best practice and to maintain eligibility for state and federal park and recreational grant programs.*
10. *Citizen involvement in planning and design of park and open space areas is encouraged.*
11. *Encourage cooperative Village/Town/School/Sports Association development projects to help improve and expand recreational opportunities throughout the community in a cost-effective manner.*
12. *Develop and maintain formal use/revenue/maintenance agreements between the Village/Town, State, other local governments, school district, or public recreation associations to help operate and maintain public recreation facilities in the Village/Town where appropriate. Agreements should be reviewed at least every five years, or annually as necessary.*

Village Policies & Programs

1. *Require developers to stub new water, sewer and electrical lines on the park side of the street, or bring a lateral to the park side of the street, so the Village can easily provide future water, sewer and electrical service to the park as it develops.*

GOAL 8 -REDUCE MOTOR VEHICLE DEPENDENCY BY ENCOURAGING A MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK, ENSURING ACCESS TO BIKING AND WALKING ROUTES FOR ALL WHO CHOOSE OR REQUIRE THEM.

Objective 1- Plan for pedestrian and bike connections between major generators and destinations of bike trips (such as residential neighborhoods, schools, and shopping).

Objective 2- Incorporate bicycle and pedestrian facilities in all new development projects, redevelopment projects, and reconstruction of existing roads.

Objective 3- Emphasize facilities that enable children to safely walk or bike to school.

Shared Policies & Programs

1. *Make improvements to better accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians as part of all new or upgraded road projects.*



2. Support the further study of the feasibility of establishing a pedestrian/bike ferry service across Lake Mendota, connecting Westport with downtown Madison.
3. Consider re-striping lanes to allow wider curb lanes with room for bicycles and narrower auto lanes as part of any new overlay or improvement project.
4. Provide signed and marked crosswalks in school zones, at signalized intersections, 4-way stops, and at midblock locations where there is a need to accommodate crossings. Consider adding advance crosswalk warning beacons and audible crossing signals where additional warning is deemed necessary, particularly along Main Street and Century Avenue. Consider using specially-surfaced, colored, and/or raised crosswalks in high-traffic areas.

Village Policies & Programs

1. In the Village of Waunakee, sidewalks (minimum width noted in parenthesis below) are recommended in the following locations:
 - a. Commercial and industrial streets (five feet): Both sides of new and existing streets.
 - b. Residential streets (four feet): Both sides of all new streets, both sides of existing streets when adjacent to multiple family housing or streets that provide a route to a school, at least one side on other existing streets.

Town Policies & Programs

1. Residential streets in the Town of Westport should be designed with four-foot paved shoulders along both sides to accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists.

GOAL 9 -PROVIDE SAFE AND EFFICIENT PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCESS BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS, SCHOOLS, PARKS, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL SITES.

Objective 1- Refer to this Plan in review of development proposals (e.g. add it to a development review checklist), making sure that recommendations are included in developer’s plans.

Objective 2- Update comprehensive plans, park and open space plans, and zoning and subdivision ordinances as needed to ensure bicycling and pedestrian access.

Objective 3- Connect new neighborhoods with each other and to existing development to provide a variety of safe and efficient transportation options for bikers and walkers.

Objective 4- Promote the creation of new trails/paths to link existing residential centers and existing/proposed greenspace areas.



Shared Policies & Programs

1. *Design neighborhoods to provide for multiple safe and direct bike and pedestrian connections in all directions.*
2. *Link major activity centers such as schools, libraries, parks, employment centers, and shopping areas through bicycle and pedestrian facilities.*
3. *Provide shortcuts to bicyclists and pedestrians wherever possible, through continuing paths from dead-end roads, across railroad tracks, or through long residential blocks and other barriers.*
4. *Plan for new destinations and activity centers in locations that are accessible or are made accessible to pedestrian and bicycle travel.*
5. *Provide connections between and within residential areas and major destinations with off-street bicycle and pedestrian facilities.*

GOAL 10 -INTEGRATE THE WAUNAKEE-WESTPORT AREA BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM WITH OTHER SYSTEMS.

Objective 1- Coordinate the planning of recreational trails between neighboring and overlapping jurisdictions, such as DeForest, Windsor, Middleton, Madison, Dane County, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Objective 2- Continue to work with neighboring and overlapping jurisdictions such as DeForest, Windsor, Middleton, Middleton, Dane County, and the State on future bicycle and pedestrian system planning and improvements. Utilize enhancement grants when available.

Objective 3- Link the bike and pedestrian system with environmental corridor protection, community planning, and road improvement processes.

Objective 4- Emphasize pedestrian and bicycle connections with and between regional and state recreational areas, such as Governor Nelson State Park.

Objective 5- Coordinate planning efforts of new transportation corridors, especially the proposed North Mendota Parkway, to ensure proper consideration of trail connection development, and adequate green space protection.

Objective 6- Adopt a policy that encourages the linking of existing public lands and trails in the City of Middleton, Village of Windsor, Village of Waunakee, City of Madison and other surrounding communities

Shared Policies & Programs

1. *Waunakee and Westport should make this Plan available to all communities and counties, state agencies, and non-profit agencies operating in the area.*
2. *Waunakee, Westport, Dane County, and the Madison Metropolitan Planning Organization should refer to this Plan when making transportation and land use plans and policies.*
3. *Seek to develop multi-use trails and footpaths along environmental corridors, such as Six Mile Creek and Dorn Creek, which are pleasant to use and provide logical travel corridors.*
4. *Protect and preserve the rail corridor running through Waunakee and Westport for future uses, including a potential mass transit option.*
5. *In the event that the existing rail corridor is abandoned, preserve the corridor for future recreational trails and transportation needs.*
6. *Support the designation of Six Mile Creek downstream from the Woodland-Arboretum Drive bridge as part of the Dane County Yahara Waterways Trail system.*
7. *Consider contributing local funds towards efforts for planning and land acquisition for regional county or state trail projects that would enhance the local trail system*

GOAL 11 -FOLLOW APPROVED STANDARDS TO CREATE A SAFE, CONVENIENT AND EFFICIENT BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEM.

Objective 1- Promote the convenience of pedestrians and bicyclists with the same level of support as motorists—people should be able to bike or walk anywhere they can drive.

Objective 2- Consider the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists in an effort to reduce bicycle and pedestrian accidents.

Objective 3- Design all new facilities to meet American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines.

Objective 4- Provide on-street facilities for cyclists, wherever possible, including bike lanes on arterial streets and designated routes on low-traffic streets.

Objective 5- Provide appropriate levels of facility maintenance, such as ensuring that paved shoulders and bike lanes remain free of gravel and debris.

Objective 6- Provide facilities for safe traffic interaction at road and driveway intersections.

Objective 7- Trail plans and new trail corridors are coordinated in a manner that prevents incompatible uses or trail designs.

Shared Policies & Programs

1. *Waunakee and Westport should adopt zoning and subdivision standards (as applicable) that meet the special needs of pedestrians and bicyclists, including the following:*
 - a. *Sidewalks on both sides of all new streets in the Village, and on new streets serving medium and high density residential areas, schools, and commercial areas in the Town;*
 - b. *Site planning standards designed to get pedestrians and cyclists safely from the street and sidewalks to the entrances of commercial, industrial, institutional, and multiple family residential projects;*
 - c. *Block lengths no greater than 800 feet in sewer service areas, 1,200 feet in unsewered areas or areas with larger lots;*
 - d. *New mid-block connections on existing long blocks (including blocks of parkland), where possible, to make bike and pedestrian connections more convenient (Waunakee: see ordinances Sec. 86-212 (b));*
 - e. *Mid-block connections where new development such as schools and shopping areas is proposed next to residential uses, to allow for easy travel;*
 - f. *Bike lanes, routes, or paths in new developments to connect new development to existing bike lanes, routes, or paths;*
 - g. *Bike racks in all new commercial and multi-family residential developments;*
2. *Consider implementing the following facilities and practices to make biking and walking more safe and pleasant:*
 - a. *Bike-safe sewer grates, railroad crossings, and other infrastructures;*
 - b. *Demand-actuated traffic signals that respond to bicycles;*
 - c. *Neck-downs and other traffic calming modifications on busy streets*
3. *Provide restrooms, drinking fountains, information kiosks, supply shops, wayfinding signage, and similar facilities along bicycle and pedestrian paths or routes.*
4. *Adopt access control regulations for arterial and collector streets with existing or planned parallel multi-use paths, to reduce the number of access drives.*
5. *On-street bicycle routes, lanes, and paved shoulders are preferred in the following locations:*
 - a. *Streets that have rights-of-way wide enough to provide for adequate separation between bicycles and moving and parked motor vehicles.*
 - b. *Streets having speed limits of no more than 35 miles per hour.*
6. *Discourage off-street bike paths along major streets where there is a high number of turning movements and side friction (e.g. multiple driveway access points).*
7. *Consider restricting “right turn on red” at intersections where significant pedestrian/bicycle-vehicle conflict exists.*
8. *Maintain and upgrade bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the Village and Town. Basic maintenance and upgrades of existing sidewalks and bicycle trails/lanes should be included in the capital improvement programs and annual budgets. Work with community groups, neighborhood and homeowners associations to assist in maintenance.*
9. *Limit motorized vehicle access to bicycle and pedestrian facilities to those vehicles necessary to provide access for persons with disabilities or impaired mobility.*

GOAL 12 -DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN EDUCATION AND AWARENESS PROGRAM.

Objective 1- Support the school district on a youth education program for schools.

Objective 2- Provide a map of the entire bike system, and update it as new facilities are provided.

Objective 3- Educate the general public on needs and improvements for the system.

Objective 4- Integrate environmental awareness into signs and exhibits along the route system.

Objective 5- Respect and integrate historical and cultural resources into bicycle and pedestrian facilities when possible. Work with the appropriate state and local historical groups on historic and cultural review processes and any existing regulations.

Shared Policies & Programs

1. *Post bike route and wayfinding signs directing users to various paths, activity centers, and other destinations.*
2. *The Village and Town should work with the Dane County Sheriff's Department, the Waunakee Police Department, schools, and non-profit groups to facilitate an education and public awareness program. The program should include educating pedestrians, bicyclists and motorists about the law, and providing residents, employees, and visitors with a user-friendly map of the bicycle pedestrian system and destinations. Examples of activities include:*
 - a. *Encouraging events during Bike-to-Work Week (the third week in May).*
 - b. *Working with employers to promote alternatives to driving, like carpooling, and facilities for bicyclists, such as bike racks and shower/locker facilities.*
 - c. *Working with local media outlets to promote and increase awareness about bicycle and pedestrian safety and rights.*
3. *Distribute a full bicycle/pedestrian system user map as the system develops, and update this map as needed to reflect new routes or safety information.*

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Chapter 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Existing Park Facilities

6.2 New Park Facilities

6.3 Off-Road Recreational Trail Improvements

6.4 On-Road Bicycle Improvements

6.5 Intersection Improvements

6.6 Other Recommendations

The quantitative, qualitative, and geographic analysis discussed in Chapter 4 reveals the need for improvements to existing facilities, as well as the acquisition and development of new sites for future recreational use. It should be noted that some of the recommendations may require considerable cooperation with others, including the citizens of Waunakee and Westport, local civic and business associations, neighboring municipalities, Dane County, and State agencies. In nearly every case, more detailed planning, engineering, study, budgeting, and/or discussion will be necessary before decisions are made to actually acquire land or construct recreational facilities.

The recommendations of this plan are divided into four major sections: (1) existing park facilities; (2) new park facilities; (3) off-road trails; (4) on-road bicycle improvements; (5) intersections; and (6) miscellaneous recommendations. Many of the specific

recommendations discussed in each section are identified on the Proposed Parks and Open Space map or the Proposed Bike and Pedestrian Facilities map. Acquisition projects will be implemented through donation, dedication, purchase, or a combination thereof.

The timeline for completion of the recommendations is within the next five years, or the life of this plan. Due to budgetary constraints it is unlikely that all of the recommendations within this chapter will be implemented in the next five years. Maintenance and improvement projects will be prioritized on an annual basis by the Village staff team in Waunakee and the Town Administrator in conjunction with each community's Parks Committee as part of the Village's/Town's annual budget. Many of the recommendations regarding locating new park facilities will be coordinated with the annexation or approval of development proposals; therefore, the timing is much more variable.



6.1 EXISTING PARK FACILITIES

The following is a bulleted list of recommendations for improvements to existing parks. Some of the recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the 2009 Waunakee CORP and the 2009 Westport CORP. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur.

WAUNAKEE

The Village Parks and Recreation Committee has prioritized the recommendations listed under each park. Recommendations are listed in a descending order of importance. Each recommendation also has a score listed in parenthesis: **(1)** should be completed ASAP, **(2)** should be completed in three to five years and **(3)** should be completed in the long range. Table 6.1 shows recommendations for all Waunakee parks ranked by priority.

Mini Parks

Reeve Park

1. Re-do brick patio and landscape **(2)**

Settlers Park

(no projects identified)

Neighborhood Playgrounds

Augusta Park

1. Plant trees **(2)**

Water Tower Park

(no projects identified)

Neighborhood Parks

Blue Ridge Park

1. Improve site landscaping **(2)**
2. Install path lighting **(3)**

Kilkenny Farms Park

1. Add pickle ball court **(1)**
2. Add trail connecting to Bolz Conservancy **(1)**
3. Tree planting **(1)**

McWatty Park

(Village would like to hold on all decisions until plans are finalized for the new library)

1. *Remove basketball court **(1)**
2. Add a swing for babies/toddlers **(2)**
3. Add access to Six Mile Creek **(2)**
4. *Add a path/bridge to the west **(2)**
5. *Plant trees and restore turf **(2)**
6. Develop a baseball field **(2)**
7. *Make a regional trailhead **(3)**

Northridge Park

1. Plant trees **(2)**
2. *Install a picnic shelter with picnic tables and restrooms **(2)**
3. Add soccer goals **(2)**
4. *Add trail to park that connects facilities within the park **(2)**

Peaceful Valley Park

1. Plant trees **(2)**
2. Add soccer field equipment **(2)**

Prairie Park

1. Add picnic tables **(2)**
2. Plant trees **(2)**
3. Replace basketball hoops **(2)**
4. Add soccer field equipment **(2)**
5. Install a pavilion **(3)**

Savannah Park

1. *Add off-street parking **(2)**
2. *Upgrade and/or renovate sport court **(2)**
3. Add a water source for the ice rink **(2)**

Scenic Valley Park

1. Repair heave around manhole cover **(1)**
2. Upgrade basketball backboard and rim **(2)**
3. Add a drinking fountain **(2)**
4. Add a sand table **(2)**
5. *Add landscaping and plant trees **(2)**
6. Resurface basketball court **(2)**

Community Parks

Centennial Park

1. Irrigate the ball diamonds **(2)**
2. Add sand volleyball court **(2)**
3. Repair the south parking lot **(2)**

Hanover Park

1. Plant trees **(2)**
2. *Install restrooms **(2)**
3. Repair/resurface basketball court **(2)**

Meadow Brook Park

1. *Construct park shelter with restrooms **(1)**
2. Add picnic tables **(1)**
3. Add a trail connection **(2)**
4. Repair parking lot asphalt **(2)**
5. Install lighting on path and throughout park **(2)**
6. Add another parking lot **(2)**

Ripp Park

1. Plant trees **(2)**
2. Add a boardwalk to pet exercise area **(2)**
3. Install path and road* lighting **(2)**
4. Add a trail connection **(2)**
5. Repairs to road surface **(2)**

Ripp Park-Pet Exercise Area

1. Improve signage **(1)**
2. Improve entrance to area **(1)**
3. Repair fence **(1)**
4. Add benches **(2)**
5. Add a connection to Ripp Park **(2)**
6. Add pet waste station **(2)**
7. Plant trees **(2)**
8. Install structures for dogs to play on/around **(3)**

Tierney Park

1. Add another parking lot **(2)**
2. Paint picnic shelter **(2)**
3. *Plant trees **(2)**
4. *Complete a master plan for the enlarged park **(2)**
5. *Add a south picnic shelter (small) with restrooms and drinking fountain **(2)**
6. Develop a trail through the park and add connections to nearby trails **(2)**
7. Add a footbridge over the drainage swale **(2)**
8. Add more lacrosse fields **(2)**
9. *Make a regional trailhead connection to Governor Nelson State Park and Middleton Parks **(2)**
10. Add more basketball courts **(3)**

Village Park

1. Plant trees **(2)**
2. *Basketball court resurfacing **(2)**

Westbridge Park

1. Finish grading and seeding fields **(1)**
2. Add trail connections **(2)**
3. Add another parking lot **(2)**

Special Use Parks or Nature Preserve

Bolz Conservancy

1. *Add trellis and/or informational kiosk **(2)**
2. Continue to focus on prairie plantings **(2)**
3. Add additional seating to hilltop **(2)**
4. *Pave the parking area **(2)**
5. Add trail connections **(2)**
6. Add a connection to Kilkenny Farms neighborhood **(2)**

Castle Creek Conservancy

1. *Add directional and interpretive signage as well as an overall park map **(1)**
2. Resurface/reconstruct third bridge **(2)**
3. *Add second entrance-at the end of Wimbleton **(2)**
4. *Develop several trail loop options (1 mi., 2 mi., etc.) **(2)**
5. *Develop a trailhead **(2)**
6. Add off-street parking **(2)**

Lions Park

1. Paint and evaluate for repairs **(1)**
2. Add signage **(2)**
3. Plant trees **(2)**

Montondon Park

1. *Add directional and interpretive signage **(2)**
2. *Trail improvements **(2)**
3. Add a trail connection and trailhead **(2)**

Six Mile Creek Conservancy

1. *Add directional and interpretive signage **(2)**
2. *Add trail improvements **(2)**
3. *Develop a "downtown trailhead" and parking area **(2)**
4. Install path lighting **(2)**

Village Center Pond Conservancy

1. Improve maintenance of pond **(1)**
2. Add more, larger fishing piers **(2)**
3. *Add directional and interpretive signage **(2)**
4. *Add outdoor ice skating facility with warming shelter **(2)**
5. *Develop a "downtown trailhead" **(2)**

Kilkenny Fire Pit

1. Add signage **(2)**
2. Add trails **(3)**

Undeveloped parks

Woodland Wayside

1. Add landscaping (1)
2. Add trail connections (1)
3. Install path lighting (2)

Bolz Property (Joint Owned)

1. Do a needs/use study in conjunction with Dane County for North Mendota Natural Resource Area (2)



Table 6.1 Waunakee's Park Recommendations Ranked by Priority

Rank	Park	Improvement
1	Woodland Wayside	Add landscaping
2	Village Center Pond	Improve maintenance of pond
3	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Improve signage
4	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Improve entrance to area
5	Meadow Brook Park	Construct park shelter with restrooms
6	Meadow Brook Park	Add picnic tables
7	Water Tower Park	Add picnic tables
8	Castle Creek Conservancy	Add directional/interpretive signage and an overall park map
9	Scenic Valley Park	Repair heave around manhole cover
10	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Repair fence
11	Lions Park	Paint and evaluate for repairs
12	Woodland Wayside	Add trail connections
13	McWatty Park	Remove basketball court
14	Kilkenny Farms Park	Add pickle ball court
15	Kilkenny Farms Park	Add trail connecting to Bolz Conservancy
16	Kilkenny Farms Park	Tree planting
17	Bolz Conservancy	Add trellis and/or informational kiosk
18	Bolz Conservancy	Continue to focus on prairie plantings
19	Castle Creek Conservancy	Resurface/reconstruct third bridge
20	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Add benches
21	Village Park	Plant trees
22	Prairie Park	Add picnic tables
23	Lions Park	Add signage
24	Centennial Park	Irrigate the ball diamonds
25	Centennial Park	Sand volleyball court
26	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Add pet waste station
27	McWatty Park	Add a swing for babies/toddlers
28	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Add a connection to Ripp Park
29	Tierney Park	Add another parking lot
30	Scenic Valley Park	Upgrade basketball backboard and rim
31	Scenic Valley Park	Add a drinking fountain
32	Peaceful Valley Park	Plant trees
33	Centennial Park	Repair the south parking lot
34	Bolz Conservancy	Add additional seating to hilltop
35	Augusta Park	Plant trees
36	Scenic Valley Park	Add a sand table
37	Kilkenny Fire Pit	Add signage
38	Lions Park	Plant trees
39	Ripp Park	Plant trees
40	Prairie Park	Plant trees
41	Castle Creek Conservancy	Add a second entrance-connect at the end of Wimbledon
42	Peaceful Valley Park	Add soccer field equipment
43	Tierney Park	Paint picnic shelter
44	Tierney Park	Add landscaping and plant trees
45	Blug Ridge Park	Improve site landscaping
46	North Ridge Park	Plant trees
47	Ripp Park	Add a boardwalk to the pet exercise area
48	Scenic Valley Park	Add landscaping and plant trees
49	Savannah Park	Add off-street parking
50	Savannah Park	Upgrade and/or renovate sport court
51	Ripp Park	Install path and road lighting
52	Tierney Park	Complete a master plan for the enlarged park
53	Bolz Conservancy	Pave the parking area

Rank	Park	Improvement
54	Bolz Conservancy	Add trail connections
55	Castle Creek Conservancy	Develop several trail loop options (1 mi., 2 mi., etc.)
56	Prairie Park	Replace basketball hoops
57	Scenic Valley Park	Resurface basketball court
58	Meadow Brook Park	Add a trail connection
59	Six Mile Creek Conservancy	Add directional and interpretive signage
60	Ripp Park	Add a trail connection
61	Montondon Conservancy	Add directional and interpretive signage
62	Westbridge Park	Add trail connections
63	McWatty Park	Add access to Six Mile Creek
64	Village Center Pond	Add more, larger fishing piers
65	Hanover Park	Improve site landscaping and add trees near parking
66	Savannah Park	Add a water source for the ice rink
67	Hanover Park	Add restrooms
68	Tierney Park	Add a south picnic shelter (small) with restrooms and drinking fountain
69	Castle Creek Conservancy	Develop trailhead
70	Montondon Conservancy	Trail improvements
71	Village Center Pond	Add directional and interpretive signage
72	Westbridge Park	Add another parking lot
73	Six Mile Creek Conservancy	Add trail improvements
74	McWatty Park	Add a path/bridge to the west
75	Village Park	Basketball court resurfacing
76	Prairie Park	Add soccer field equipment
77	Reeve Park	Re-do brick patio and landscape
78	Bolz Conservancy	Add a connection to Kilkenny Farms neighborhood
79	Tierney Park	Develop a trail through the park and connections to nearby trails
80	Ripp Park	Repairs to road surface
81	McWatty Park	Plant trees and restore turf
82	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Plant trees
83	Montondon Conservancy	Add a trail connection and trail head
84	Castle Creek Conservancy	Add off-street parking
85	Meadow Brook Park	Repair parking lot asphalt
86	Hanover Park	Repair/resurface basketball court
87	Village Center Pond	Add an outdoor ice skating facility with a warming shelter
88	Tierney Park	Add a footbridge over the drainage swale
89	Village Center Pond	Develop a "downtown trailhead"
90	North Ridge Park	Install a picnic shelter with picnic tables and restrooms
91	Six Mile Creek Conservancy	Develop a "downtown trailhead" and parking area
92	North Ridge Park	Add soccer goals
93	North Ridge Park	Add trail to connect facilities within the park
94	Meadow Brook Park	Install lighting on path and throughout park
95	Meadow Brook Park	Add another parking lot
96	Six Mile Creek Conservancy	Install path lighting
97	Tierney Park	Add more lacrosse fields
98	McWatty Park	Develop a baseball field
99	Tierney Park	Make a regional trailhead connection to Gov. Nelson and Middleton Parks
100	Bolz Property	Create a joint park plan
101	Prairie Park	Install a pavilion
102	Ripp Park Pet Exercise Area	Install structures for dogs to play on/around
103	Blue Ridge Park	Install path lighting
104	Kilkenny Fire Pit	Add trails
105	McWatty Park	Made a regional trailhead
106	Tierney Park	Add more basketball courts

WESTPORT

The Town Park Committee has given each recommendation an overall score listed in parenthesis: **(1)** should be completed ASAP, **(2)** should be completed in three to five years and **(3)** should be completed in the long range. Table 6.2 shows all top priority recommendations for Westport (those ranked as a “1”).

Neighborhood Playgrounds

Christina Park

- Add sandbox (similar to Mary Lake) **(1)**
- Repair cracked park sign **(1)**
- Upgrade play equipment. Ensure it is suitable for children under 5 years old. **(3)**

Steeplechase Park

- Add an infant/toddler swing to existing swing set **(1)**
- Install a stand-alone piece of play equipment for younger children (< 5 years old) to fit in existing play area **(3)**
- Budget and schedule replacement of all park equipment by 2025 **(3)**

Neighborhood Parks

Mary Lake Park

- Install new equipment in 2017 (play structure plus teeter-totter and spin stand-alone) **(1)**
- Resurface basketball court **(1)**
- Install new trash cans **(2)**
- *Add a medium-sized shelter **(3)**

Community Parks

Town Center Park/Daleo Soccer Fields

- Redo sand area **(1)**
- Install swing set **(2)**
- Add field signage **(3)**
- *Expand park to the north **(3)**
- *Add field shelters for players and referees **(3)**
- Budget/schedule replacement of main play structure no later than 2023 **(3)**
- *Add trail connections throughout and to Woodland Dr. **(3)**

Special Use Parks or Nature Preserve

Jackson Landing Conservancy Park

- Add signage to identify park and parking area with trail map **(1)**
- Remove buckthorn and other invasive species **(1)**
- Improve pedestrian/bike access along/across CTH M from Mary Lake Rd. **(2)**
- Improve gravel parking area **(2)**
- Improve access from Blue Bill Park Drive **(3)**
- Prairie reclamation on farmed land **(3)**

Undeveloped parks

Bolz Property (Joint Owned)

- Do a needs/use study in conjunction with Dane County for North Mendota Natural Resource Area **(2)**

Carriage Ridge Area Park/Trails

- Add signage **(2)**
- Add prairie plantings in newly acquired area and along trails **(2)**
- Acquire easement rights on Reis land for Blue Ridge Trail **(2)**
- Add a small shelter on the newly dedicated property **(3)**

Table 6.2 Westport's Park Priority Projects

Park	Improvement
Steeplechase Park	Purchase infant/toddler swing seat for existing swing set (switch out larger seat)
Christina Park	Replace sign
Christina Park	Add sandbox
Jackson's Landing	Invasive species clean up
Jackson's Landing	Install sign with trail map
Mary Lake Park	Play equipment installation
Mary Lake Park	Resurface basketball court
Town Center	Replace older play equipment in sand area

6.2 NEW PARK FACILITIES

The Village and Town should develop new park and recreational facilities in areas that are underserved by existing facilities, where future residential expansion is expected to occur, or where the acquisition of park and open space will advance the goals and policies of this plan or the Waunakee/Westport Comprehensive Plan.

The Potential Parks and Recreation Map in Appendix C identifies the general location for potential new or expanded park facilities, based in-part on the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan that is being developed at the same time as this plan (see Future Land Use Map in Section 2.6). These are generalized locations used for planning purposes only.

WAUNAKEE

Site B is in an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map and is approximately 53 acres. Based on Waunakee's land dedication requirement of 10% of the total area proposed to be subdivided, this area will need approximately 5.3 acres of parkland dedicated. The neighborhood is adjacent to Westbridge Park which currently offers amenities, some of which include a concession stand, playground equipment, tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court, tennis court and volleyball court. Due to the new park's proximity to Westbridge Park, it should be a basic neighborhood park that includes a playground, green space, some benches and does not duplicate the other facilities found at Westbridge Park.

Site C is in an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map. The site is approximately 60 acres. Based on Waunakee's land dedication requirement of 10% of the area proposed to be subdivided, there will need to be approximately six acres of parkland dedicated. The neighborhood is adjacent to Westbridge Park which currently offers amenities, some of which include a playground equipment, tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court, tennis court and volleyball court. The site is also adjacent to Meadow Brook Park which offers playground equipment, baseball-softball field, basketball court, tennis court and a scenic walk. Due to the new park's proximity to Westbridge and Meadow Brook Parks, it should be a neighborhood park that offers playground equipment and other uses that are not currently found at the adjacent parks.

Site D is in an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map and is approximately 220 acres. Based on Waunakee's land dedication requirement of 10% of the total area proposed to be subdivided, this area will need approximately 22 acres of parkland dedicated. The site has unprogrammed DNR land to its west and southwest sides. North Ridge Park is also located directly south of the neighborhood. Some of North Ridge Park's amenities include a playground, baseball/softball field, basketball court and tennis court. Due to the new park's massive size, it should be considered a community park or playfield, as Westport does not currently have one. Trees should be preserved within the park to provide the opportunity for a wooded park area. The park should offer activities not currently provided for in the existing park system such as pickleball, la crosse, or a frisbee golf field.

Site E is in an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map. This is an approximately 220 acre site, located in both Waunakee and Westport. Based on Waunakee's land dedication requirement of 10% of the area proposed to be subdivided, there will need to be approximately 22 acres of parkland dedicated. Using Waunakee's dedication requirement of 10% of the total area proposed to be subdivided, 22 acres of park land will be required. Between 11 and 22 acres is the typical size of a community playfield.

Site F is an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map and is located in both Waunakee and Westport. The site is approximately 180 acres. Using Waunakee's dedication requirement of 10% of the total area proposed to be subdivided, 18 acres of park land will be required to be dedicated. There are several existing parks around this area including the skate park and Savannah Park. Savannah Park offers basketball, tennis, ice skating, baseball/softball and a playground. Site U is a potential location for a larger sports facility with lighting as it is easily accessible to both residents and potential visiting participants.

Site G is approximately 25 acres and currently under private ownership. It is located south of the Savannah Village neighborhood and is largely wetland but could be preserved for passive recreation such as walking trails. The Village should seek to purchase this property. Due to the site's proximity to Six Mile Creek,

it could even become a trail from the neighborhood that connects to the Six Mile Creek Trail extension (Site H). The neighborhood is already served by Hanover Park which offers playground equipment, a baseball-softball field, basketball court and tennis court.

Site T is an approximately 78-acre area located southwest of the Southbridge neighborhood and is adjacent to Tierney Park. It is primarily wetland and floodplain, making this a good location for passive, nature-based outdoor recreation. Nearby Tierney Park offers many amenities, some of which include playground equipment, a tot lot, baseball-softball field, basketball court, soccer field and a tennis court. Waunakee owns half of these parcels and the remainder are under private ownership. Waunakee should seek to purchase the parcels that are under private ownership. The Site T park should contain disc golf, trails and parking on the north near Peaceful Valley Parkway to support Tierney Park and serve as parking for a trailhead. There should also be parking on the southwest side of this park.

Site U is an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map and is approximately 240 acres. Based on Waunakee's land dedication requirement of 10% of the total area proposed to be subdivided, this area will need approximately 24 acres of parkland dedicated. Waunakee Intermediate School is located adjacent to the site and there are several existing parks nearby including Ripp Park and Centennial Park which together offer baseball/softball, soccer fields, football field, tennis courts, scenic walk, playground, concession stand, basketball courts and tennis courts. Site U is a potential location for a larger sports facility with lighting as it is easily accessible to both residents and potential visiting participants.

Site V is an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map and is approximately 180 acres. Based on Waunakee's land dedication requirement of 10% of the total area proposed to be subdivided, this area will need approximately 18 acres of parkland dedicated. The neighborhood around Site V is adjacent to Ripp Park which offers a playground, sledding hill, baseball/softball field, soccer field, football field, tennis court and scenic walk. Thus, Site V should be a smaller, neighborhood park. The scenic overlook near the northern edge of the parcel (near water tower) should be preserved.

Site W, or 201 N. Madison Street, is approximately five acres, is adjacent to Six Mile Creek and contains floodplain. The site is the former location of the Waunakee Alloy Casting Corporation which ceased operations in 2009. The Village is currently considering this site as the location for its future library. The site is adjacent to Six Mile Creek Conservancy which is not actively managed and is being reserved for future park improvements when Six Mile Creek Trail is extended. Site W can serve as an additional extension of Six Mile Creek Trail. The site is currently under private ownership; the Village should seek to purchase this property or place it under a conservation easement. If the library is developed at this location, the master plan should incorporate an extension of Six Mile Creek Trail.

WESTPORT

Site I is in an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map and is approximately 105 acres. Based on Westport's land dedication requirement of 2,200 SF per dwelling unit, this area will need approximately eight acres of parkland dedicated. This residential area is north of open space owned by WDNR and adjacent to the neighborhood that contains Mary Lake Park, which offers playground equipment and a basketball court. The new park in this area should be a neighborhood park and have a trail link to the neighborhood. It should offer a larger playground and open play field.

Site J is located to the east of Town Center Park/ Daleo Soccer Fields and an unnamed property owned by the DNR. Site J is approximately 45 acres and is entirely floodplain and wetland, making it an ideal location for passive, nature-based recreation. The site is currently under private ownership; Westport should seek to purchase this property or place a conservation easement on it. The DNR property to the west is currently undeveloped.

Site K is approximately 18 acres, located south of Jackson Landing Conservancy Park. The site is largely floodplain. Jackson Landing Conservancy Park contains a shelter, parking, boat ramp and scenic walk/view. This parcel could allow additional space for trails to be extended to and is an ideal location for additional preservation land. It is currently under private ownership; Westport should seek to purchase this property or place a conservation easement on it.

Sites L, M, N, O, R and S (a total of approximately 230 acres) are south of the Carriage Ridge Neighborhood and located north (L,R,S), east (M) and south (N,O) of Governor Nelson State Park. Sites S, R, L and M are all adjacent to Six Mile Creek and thus contain wetland and floodplain. These sites have the potential to create an environmental corridor around Six Mile Creek and Governor Nelson State Park and preserved for the future extension of Six Mile Creek Trail. Site O has already been purchased by Holy Wisdom and will be conservancy land. Sites R and S are under private ownership, thus they should be purchased by the Town or the Town should strive to place conservations easements on them.

Site P is in an area designated as new community residential (Bishops Bay) in the future land use map and is approximately 250 acres. Based on Westport's land dedication requirement of 2,200 SF per dwelling unit, this area will need approximately 20 acres of parkland dedication. The new park will be jointly planned with the City of Middleton. This residential area is between Governor Nelson State Park, Walsh Acquisition, and several other parks. In keeping with the natural areas surrounding it, it is recommended that trees be planted in this new park and it contain active uses such as a playground and open space. No more than 25% of any one tree species can be planted in the park and only native species shall be planted (per Westport's policy - see Chapter 5).

Site Q is in an area designated as new community residential in the future land use map and is approximately 82 acres. Based on Westport's land dedication requirement of 2,200 SF per dwelling unit, this area will need approximately seven acres of parkland dedicated. This new park will be developed in conjunction with the City of Middleton. This area of the Town is lacking in programmed park space and this site would be a great opportunity to provide some new facilities in Westport. It is recommended this new park be a neighborhood park with shelter facilities, grills, basketball courts, ball diamonds, lighting, and restrooms.

Site X is just under one acre in size and is owned by Westport. This parcel is adjacent to Six Mile Creek in the Mary Lake subdivision and is currently being used as a canoe launch. The Town could consider installing a permanent boat launch in the future.

Site Y is approximately 80 acres and is Dane County conservancy land. The County's plans for this land include hunting grounds, a picnic shelter, paved paths and parking.

JOINT

Site A, the O'Malley property, is a 112-acre site that Waunakee-Westport is interested in jointly purchasing. The site contains both wetlands and floodplains which are considered development limitations, making this a prime location for a park. The Town plans to own 102 acres and the Village plans to own 10 acres. The O'Malley property is situated north of Ripp Park which offers many amenities some of which include playground equipment, baseball-softball field, batting cage, soccer field, football field, tennis court, a scenic walk and a sledding hill. The O'Malley property will be used for passive, nature-based outdoor recreation. An application for Stewardship Grant funding was submitted this year for park acquisition.

Site H is located east of the Savannah Village neighborhood. The area proposed as future parkland is approximately 40 acres surrounding one of Six Mile Creek's tributaries and contains wetland, which is a limitation to development making this area another good location for an off-road trail. Three parcels are owned by the Village and the remaining two parcels are under private ownership. The Village/Town should seek to purchase or place conservation easements on the privately-owned parcels. This site is adjacent to the North Mendota Natural Resource Area, which is part of the Dane County Parks system. The County's future plans include continuing to offer the existing recreational uses, enhancing/restoring habitat and enhancing or expanding hiking trails.

As new park lands are dedicated to Waunakee-Westport, individual park master plans should be developed in order to guide the installation of park facilities. All individual park master plans for the Village and/or Town should be adopted as appendices to this plan in order to maintain eligibility for state and federal park and recreational grants.

COMMUNITY INPUT

For a full summary of the Community Survey Results, see Appendix A.

DESTINATIONS THAT CAN'T SAFELY BE REACHED BY BIKE OR FOOT

Westport Residents:

- Governor Nelson State Park
- Locations on Highway M
- Mary Lake subdivision

Waunakee Residents:

- Locations on Highway Q and Highway M
- Governor Nelson State Park
- Businesses and restaurants in downtown Waunakee

SPECIFIC LOCATION THAT NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED FOR BICYCLE OR PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

Westport Residents:

- Highway M
- Mary Lake Road
- Governor Nelson State Park

Waunakee Residents:

- Roundabout
- Areas without sidewalks
- Main Street

COMMUNITY INPUT

For a full summary of the Community Survey Results, see Appendix A.

WHERE TO PRIORITIZE THE LOCATION OF NEW BIKE FACILITIES, ROUTES, OR TRAILS

Westport Residents:

- Along Woodland Drive
- Along Highway M
- Between Westport and surrounding communities

Waunakee Residents:

- Between Waunakee and surrounding communities and trails
- To/from schools
- Along Main Street

PARK AMENITIES TO BE ADDED, IMPROVED OR EXPANDED IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT

Westport Residents:

- Off-road walking/biking trails
- Outdoor pool
- Canoe/kayak facilities

Waunakee Residents:

- Off-road walking/biking trails
- Outdoor pool
- Splash pad

6.3 OFF-ROAD RECREATIONAL TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS

Some of the off-road recreational trail improvement recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the 2005 Bike/Ped Plan. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur. See Table 6.3. A map of the proposed routes can be found in Appendix C.

6.4 ON-ROAD BICYCLE IMPROVEMENTS

Some of the on-road bicycle improvement recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the 2005 Bike/Ped Plan. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur. See Table 6.4. A map of the proposed routes can be found in Appendix C.

6.5 INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Some of the intersection safety improvement recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the 2005 Bike/Ped Plan. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur. See Table 6.5. A map of the proposed routes can be found in Appendix C.

6.6 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the 2009 Waunakee CORP and the 2009 Westport CORP. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur. Other community-specific recommendations include the following:

WAUNAKEE

1. Install a spray park or pool; at this time the Village is undecided as to which one to install. Thus the Village will undertake a feasibility study to determine which facility to install, what additional amenities the site should include, where to install it and what the costs will be.
2. Tennis and basketball court resurfacing. The Village will create a community-wide plan that prioritizes the order in which tennis and basketball

courts are maintained and repaired. Criteria used to rank the courts should include foundation cracks, subsurface cracks, pooling, peeling, worn surfaces, fading and raveling.

3. Improvements to athletic fields
4. Add sculptures/public art to parks
5. Continue with aggressive tree planting
6. Light more ball diamonds and open play fields
7. Include more off-street parking in parks
8. Add bubblers/water bottle filling stations in more parks
9. Add pickleball courts
10. Add a frisbee golf course
11. Consider the addition of championship-style facilities (e.g. soccer, baseball)
12. Install creative play structures (e.g. castle or pirate themed play equipment) or nature-based play equipment (e.g. boulders to climb, multi-sensory garden to explore)
13. Add bocce ball court
14. Add outdoor ice skating facilities
15. Install restrooms in parks that currently don't have them
16. Install trail signage and map trails

WESTPORT

1. *Accessible restrooms - retrofit all park and park facilities to be accessible.
2. *Playground Safety Surfaces and Play Structure Inspection - cover surfaces directly under play equipment and a safe zone around play equipment.
3. *Playground Safety Surfaces and Play Structure Inspection - conduct a safety audit/inspection of all existing play structures.
4. *Improve existing playlots and playgrounds as neighborhood gathering places for all ages.
5. Develop prioritized park maintenance list.
6. Add a small shelter without restrooms at Tuscany Trail Park.

Table 6.3 Off-Road Recreational Trail Improvements

Off-Road Recreational Trail Improvements		Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
ID#	Streets/Amenity	Between	
A	Castle Creek	End of existing path in the Conservancy north of Dover Drive, east along the banks of the creek to Mill Road.	Third
B	Six Mile Creek	Division to Highway 113	First
B.2	Six Mile Creek	Division to Highway 113	First
C	Frank Street	Frank Street and Prairie View Court	First
D	Kopp Road	Pebblebrook to Countryside Crossing	First
E	Century Avenue	8th Street and Main Street	Second
F	Wolf Property loop	Kopp Road and Prairie Park	Second
G*	Wauwaukee Railroad connection	Madison Street to North Six Mile Creek Corridor path	Third
H*	North Six Mile Creek path	South side of creek, Hwy 113 to Madison St.	Third
I*	West Six Mile Creek path	Along creek, Hwy 113 to west	Third
Wauwaukee			
Off-Road Recreational Trail Improvements		Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
ID#	Streets/Amenity	Between	
J*	County M Corridor	Hwy 113 and Westport Road to Mendota County Park in Middleton	First
J1	County M Corridor	Between Holy Wisdom Monastery and Governor Dodge State Park	First
K	Town Center	Town Center and Kennedy Drive	First
L	Mary Lake Road	Westport Town Hall to Woodland Drive	First
M*	Oncken Road	County M and County Q	First
N*	Woodland Drive	Enchanted View to Tierney Drive	First
O*	Balizer Road	County Q to the west	Second
P*	Six Mile Creek	County M to Blue Bill Park Drive	Second
Q	Blueridge Trail	Blueridge to Governor Nelson State Park.	Second
R	Caton Lane	Dane County Dog Park off of Catfish Court to the Madison County Day School	Second
S*	Yahara River Trail	Hwy 113 to the east, along the Yahara River	Third
T*	River Road Trail	River Road Trail	Third
U*	Bong Road	Hwy 113 to Yahara River	Third
V*	Bluebill Drive	County M to Mary Lake Road	Third
W*	Westport Railroad connection	River Road to potential Montondon Trails	Third
X	Blueridge to Oncken	Blueridge to Oncken Road	Third
Westport			
Off-Road Recreational Trail Improvements		Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
ID#	Streets/Amenity	Between	
Y*	North Hwy 113 connection	Hwy 113 path, north of Verleen, to Easy Street	Third
Z*	Main Street (North)	Division to Schumacher Road	Second
AA*	Centennial connection	County Q at Centennial east to middle/high school property	Second
BB*	Century Avenue connection	Woodland Drive to Eighth St.	Second (school to construct)
CC*	Savannah Village east	Arboretum Drive south along Hogan's Run Creek to intersect with Six Mile Creek trail, then west along drainage to Woodland Drive	Third
DD*	Future North Mendota Parkway	Hwy 19 to Hwy 12, generally south of County K (detailed alignment not yet available)	Third
Joint			

Table 6.4 On-Road Bicycle Improvements

On-Road Bicycle Improvements						
ID#	Street	Between	Existing Bike Facilities	Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority	
Waunakee	1*	Verleen Avenue	Madison Street to Division Street	None	Sign as a bike route, with route and cross-street signage.	Second
	2*	Main Street	Hwy 113 to Division Street	None	Stripe a shared bike/parking lane on both sides of road. Add signage to make drivers more aware.	Second
	3*	Fifth Street Bike Route	Ripp Park to South Street	Fifth and Sixth Streets are shown as a bike route on the Village's Comprehensive Plan trails map, but the route is not marked.	Fifth Street should be used as the route, as there is an improved crossing at Fifth and Century. Signs should be added on the route to make drivers aware that it is a route. Signs on cross streets should also be added to direct users to the route.	Second
	4*	Knightsbridge Road	South Street to Division Street	None	Sign as a bike route, with route and cross-street signage.	Second
	5*	Centennial Parkway	Ganser Drive to County Q	None	Sign as a bike route, with route and cross-street signage.	Second
	6*	Second Street	Village Mall to railroad track, crossing to new development to the east	None	This should be a designated bike route, with route and cross-street signage, to provide safe access for the new development east of the railroad tracks, including the senior housing, to shopping at the Village Mall and to the north.	Second
	7*	Ganser Drive/Dorn Drive	Woodland Drive to Fifth Street	None	Sign as a bike route, with route and cross-street signage. As these streets do not connect with one another, a small portion of off-street path will be needed to connect them across City Park.	Second
	8*	North Division Street	Main Street to Lexington	None	Division currently runs from Main Street to Verleen. Stripe shared bike/parking lane on both sides of this portion of road. Add signage to alert drivers. Do same when portion from Verleen to Lexington is completed.	Second
	9*	South Division Street	Main Street to Woodland	None	Stripe shared bike/parking lane on both sides of road. Add signage to make drivers aware.	Second
	10*	Blue Ridge Drive	Future Waunakee Parkway and Woodland Drive	None	Sign this as a route to connect to parks and residential areas.	Second
	11*	Wimbleton Way	Bolz Conservancy to Woodland Drive	None	Sign as a bike route, with route and cross-street signage.	Second
	12*	Main Street west	West side of Village to Hwy 113	None	Add paved shoulder for bike travel when road is reconstructed.	Third
	13*	Third Street	South Street and new development east of railroad tracks, ultimately connecting to Village Park trails	None	This designated bike route, with route and cross-street signage, would provide safe access between the school area and Village Park.	Third
	14*	North Century Avenue (Hwy 113)	Main Street to Kopp Road	None	Stripe bike lane on both sides of roadway. Add signage to alert drivers.	Third
Westport	On-Road Bicycle Improvements					
	ID#	Street	Between	Existing Bike Facilities	Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
	15*	Oncken Road	County M to County Q	None	Add bike lane when roadway is reconstructed.	Second
	16*	Balzer Road	County Q to west	None	Add bike lane when roadway is reconstructed.	Second
	17*	County Q	Woodland Drive to Middleton	3'-4' paved shoulder	Add bike lane when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
	18*	County K	County M to County Q and west	3'-4' paved shoulder between M and Q; narrow paved shoulder to west	Widen paved shoulder to when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
	19*	County I	Hwy 19 to the north	Narrow paved shoulder	Widen paved shoulder to when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
	20*	Hwy 19 west	West Village line to the west	Narrow paved shoulder	Widen paved shoulder to when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
	21*	Hwy 19 east	Hwy 113/19/I intersection to east	Narrow paved shoulder	Widen paved shoulder to when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
	22*	Schumacher Road	Main Street to Easy Street	None	Add paved shoulder when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
	23*	River Road	Hwy 113 to Hwy 19	None	Widen paved shoulder when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
	24*	Bong Road	Hwy 113 to River Road	None	Add bike lane when roadway is reconstructed.	Third
25*	Easy Street	Schumacher Road to River Road	None	Add bike lane on both sides of road when reconstructed.	Third	
26*	Meffert Road	County Q to the west	None	Add bike lane on both sides of road when reconstructed.	Third	
Joint	On-Road Bicycle Improvements					
	ID#	Street	Between	Existing Bike Facilities	Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
	27*	South Street and Extended Simon Crestway	Main Street to Woodland Drive	None	Stripe shared bike/parking lane on both sides of road. Add signage to make drivers aware that this is a designated route to school. Potential for "Safe Routes to School" funding, if it is made part of the TEA-21 reauthorization.	Third
	28*	South Century Avenue (County Q)	Main Street to Centennial Pkwy	None	Stripe shared bike/parking lane on both sides of road. Add signage to alert drivers.	Second
29*	Madison Street	Railroad Tracks/Third Street area to Easy Street	None	Stripe shared bike/parking lane on both sides of road to Prairie View Elementary. Add signage to make drivers aware that this is a designated route to school. Add bike lane on both sides of road from school to Easy Street.	Second	
30*	Hwy 113	Kopp Road and north	None	Add paved shoulder when roadway is reconstructed.	Third	

Table 6.5 Intersection Improvements

Waunakee	Intersection Improvements			
	ID#	Location	Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
	a*	Main Street and Century Ave.	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage, refuge medians, timed pedestrian signals).	Second
	b*	Main Street and South Street	Further enhancement to crosswalk (colored/textured surfaces, curb extension).	Second
	c*	Division Street and Knightsbridge	Existing colored/textured surface crosswalk. As traffic increases, pedestrian-actuated traffic signal may be needed.	Third

Westport	Intersection Improvements			
	ID#	Location	Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
	d*	County M and Woodland Drive with trail	Enhanced crosswalk (colored surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage, refuge median)	First
	e*	Woodland Drive and Mary Lake Road	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage)	First
	f	Woodland Drive to Tall Oaks Road	Enhanced crosswalk (rapid flash beacon, signage).	First
	g*	County K and County M	Bike turn lanes, driver warning lights and/or signs.	Second
	h*	County M and Mary Lake/Kupfer Road	Enhanced crosswalk (colored, driver warning lights and/or signage, refuge median).	Second
	i*	Woodland Drive and potential trail crossing below Cobblestone Lane	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage, timed pedestrian signals).	Second
	j*	County Q and Oncken	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surface, signage, driver warning lights).	Second
	k*	County Q and Balzer	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surface, signage, driver warning lights).	Second
	l*	County K near County M	Underpass to provide link from north to south under County K.	Third
	m*	County K and County Q	Existing bike turn lanes; enhance with driver warning lights and/or signage.	Third
	n*	Hwy 113/19 and Hogan Road	Traffic signals, pedestrian signals, enhanced crosswalk (colored surfaces, flashing lights, timed pedestrian signals, signage).	Third
	o*	Dorn Creek Trail north	Bridge over Dorn Creek north branch.	Third
	p*	Six Mile Creek crossing	Bridge over creek, west of Woodland, south side of County M.	Third
	q	Dorn Creek crossing	Bridge over creek, north of Oncken Road.	Third
r	County K	Underpass to provide link from north to south under County K.	Third	

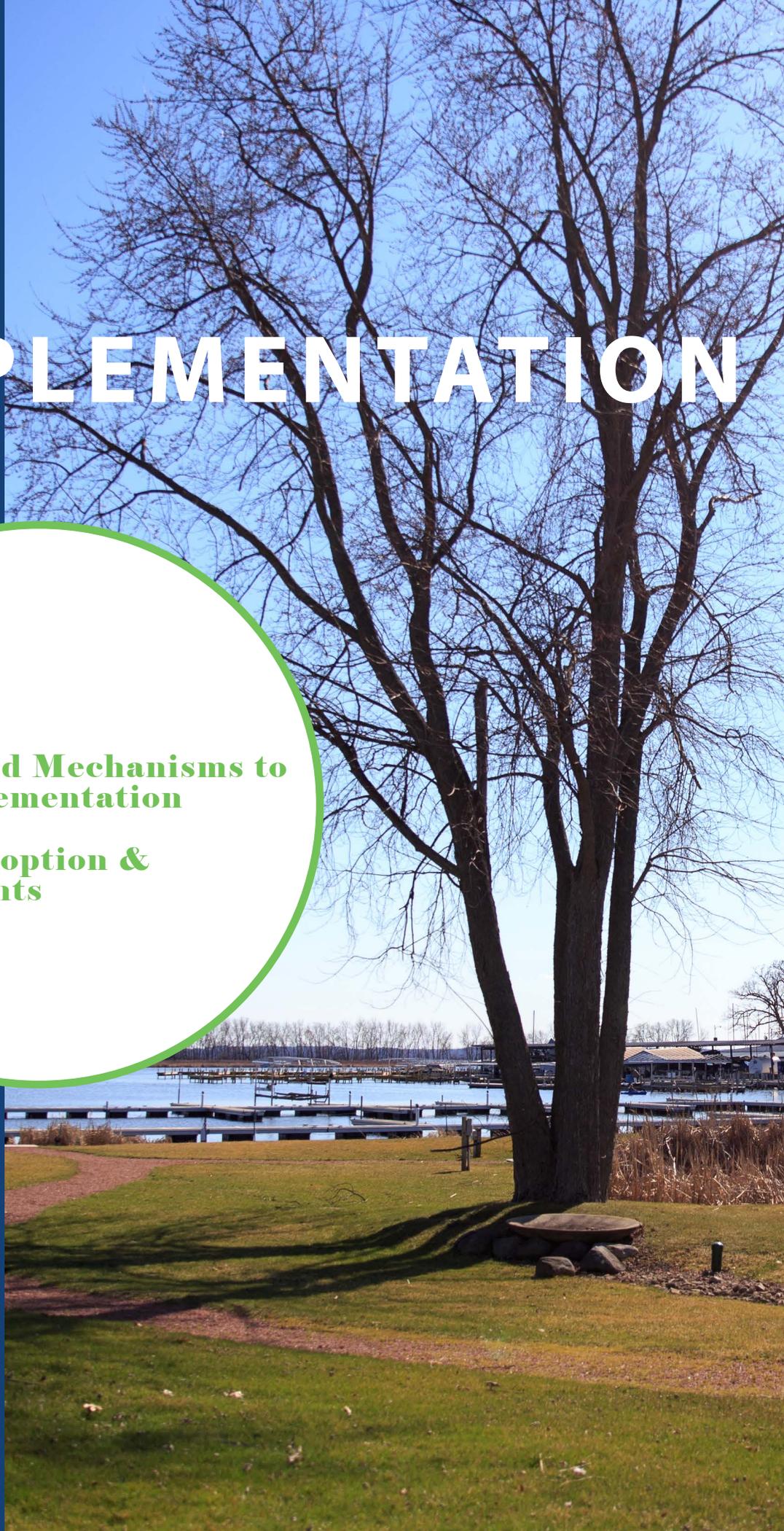
Joint	Intersection Improvements			
	ID#	Location	Proposed Bike/Pedestrian Improvements	Priority
	s*	Woodland Drive and County Q	Enhanced crosswalk (colored surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage, timed pedestrian signals, refuge median)	First
	t*	Kopp Road and N. Century Ave.	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage, refuge median).	Second
	u*	Hwy 113 and Arboretum Drive/Bong Road	Enhanced crosswalk (colored surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage).	Second
	v*	Main Street and Division Street	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage, timed pedestrian signals, refuge median).	Second
	w*	S. Century Avenue and Centennial Drive	Enhanced crosswalk (colored/textured surfaces, driver warning lights and/or signage). Traffic and pedestrian signals.	Second Third
x*	Six Mile Creek crossing	Bridge over creek, east of Woodland, south of Arboretum.	Third	

Chapter 7

IMPLEMENTATION

**7.1 Tools and Mechanisms to
Fund Implementation**

**7.2 Plan Adoption &
Amendments**



This chapter summarizes tools and mechanisms that the Village and Town can use to fund implementation of the park and open space recommendations discussed in Chapter 6, plan adoption and plan amendments.

7.1 TOOLS AND MECHANISMS TO FUND IMPLEMENTATION

Maintenance and operational expenses of the Village’s and Town’s Parks and Recreation Department are generally funded through property taxes and user fees. As the park system grows the need to increase funding to meet the basic maintenance and operational costs also grows. Often there are insufficient funds to undertake major capital improvement projects. There are a wide variety of potential funding sources to assist with up-front capital costs, including acquisition of land and the development of new recreational facilities.

GRANT PROGRAMS

An important source of funding is grant programs offered by state and federal agencies, especially the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Table 7.1 provides a summary of common state and federal park and recreation grant programs. The table is not an exhaustive list of grant programs, rather those that are typically used by municipalities. Other grant programs may exist and information regarding funding details shown in Table 7.1 should be verified with grant providers prior to seeking grant funding.

A new 5-year transportation program, Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act, was approved (in 2015) by President Obama and is authorized from October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2020. This Act is administered by the Federal Highway Administration. The FAST Act includes a set aside for pedestrian and bicycle facilities, recreational trails, safe routes to school projects, community improvements such as historic preservation and vegetation management, and environmental mitigation related to stormwater and habitat connectivity.

COMMUNITY FUND-RAISING & VOLUNTEER GROUPS

Community groups and civic organizations are sometimes willing to organize fundraising efforts to assist with these costs, and they may also be able to marshal volunteer labor to assist with small development projects such as trail creation or

playground installations. Local business and corporate support should also be sought. Both non-profit and for-profit organizations can be rewarded for their support with acknowledgement on a plaque or sign at the site.

501(C)3 FOUNDATION

The Village and Town can each set up an endowment fund as an additional means of providing continual financial support for park acquisition and development. An endowment fund works like a permanent savings account. The amount individuals give, which is the principal, is never spent. Only the interest income is spent, thereby providing a continual source of monies. A park endowment fund can provide a means for residents to either bequeath money or provide ongoing donations to the Village’s or Town’s park system, with the certainty that the money donated will only be used for the advancement of recreation in the community. Gifts to an endowment fund are typically tax deductible under federal and state law.

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF)

As part of a broader plan to redevelop an area, the Village and Town can use tax increment financing to assist with parkland or trail acquisition and development. There are some limitations to what revenues from a TIF district can be used to pay for, generally the costs of constructing public buildings can not be funded with TIF.

The Town has no active TIF districts. The Village currently has six active TIF Districts; TID #2, #3, #4, #5, #6 and #7 (see map below). The TIDs were created for the purpose of stimulating redevelopment and new public and private investments. Tax

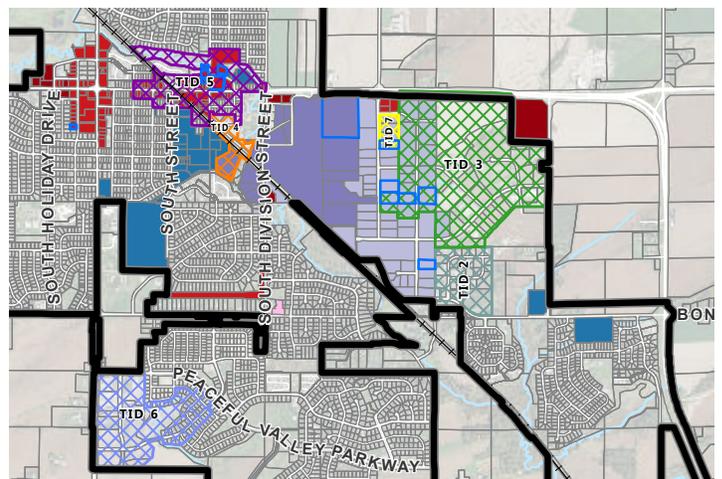


Table 7.1 Grant Funding Opportunities

Funding Programs By Category	Maximum Award	Application Due Date	Granting Agency
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This fund is used to implement projects that are identified by both the local and the state Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. In general, land acquisition, development, and renovation projects for public outdoor recreation purposes are eligible LWCF projects. LWCF does not include the “nature-based outdoor recreation” restriction that the Stewardship Local Assistance Programs do. 	50% local match required	1-May	DNR
Recreational Trails Program Grant			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible projects include: maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, construction of new trails, and acquisition of easement or property for trails. May only be used on trails which have been identified in or which further a specific goal of a local, county or state trail plan included or reference in a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan required by the federal LAWCON. 	Up to 50% of the total project costs of a recreational trail project	1-May	DNR
Urban Forestry			
<p>Provides technical service and financial assistance to communities for developing urban forestry programs. Priorities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Communities needing to develop an urban forestry plan; Communities needing worker training; and Communities needing to conduct a street tree inventory. <p>Eligible projects include 1) Undertaking street tree inventories; 2) Training for Village tree workers; 3) Developing urban open space programs; 4) Developing urban forestry plans; 5) Developing a tree ordinance; 6) Developing a public awareness program; and, 7) Tree planting and maintenance</p>	<p>50% local match required.</p> <p>Grants range from \$1,000 to \$25,000.</p>	1-Oct	DNR
Lake Protection and Classification Grants			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to assist lake users, lake communities and local governments as they undertake projects to protect and restore lakes and their ecosystems. Eligible projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of property or a conservation easement Restoration of wetlands Development of local regulations or ordinances Lake classification projects that allow counties to design and implement local land and water management programs that are tailored to specific classes of lakes in response to various development and recreational use pressures (these grants are limited to \$50,000). Lake protection projects recommended in a DNR-approved plan including watershed management, lake restoration, diagnostic feasibility studies, or any other projects that will protect or improve lakes. 	<p>25% local match required.</p> <p>\$200,000 maximum per project.</p>	1-May	DNR
Recreational Boating Facilities Grant			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities. Also includes purchase of navigation aids, dredging of channels of waterways, and chemically treating Eurasian water milfoil. 	50% local match required	Established quarterly	DNR
NRPA Fund Your Park			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crowdfunding platform service designed for park and recreation agencies 	<p>Service is free, tax deductible donations</p>	<p>Application Open: January 4 and June 6, 2016 Applications Due: February 2 and July 7, 2016</p>	IRPA

Table 7.1 Grant Funding Opportunities

Funding Programs By Category	Maximum Award	Application Due Date	Granting Agency
Statewide Multi-Modal Improvements Program (SMIP)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For planning proposals and for facility development projects that implement a bicycle and/or pedestrian plan. 	20% local match required	April 30, even-numbered years	WisDOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This program includes the Surface Transportation Discretionary Program (STP-D) which provides funding for projects that foster alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle trips. 	20% local match required	varies	WisDOT
Federal Transit Administration Grants			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For transit capital projects; includes intermodal facilities such as bike racks on buses and bicycle parking at transit stations; most funds are directed toward transit itself. 	20% local match required	Early spring	WisDOT
Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Program			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides funds for projects which will reduce vehicle trips and miles; reduce emissions due to traffic congestion; or reduce the per mile rate of vehicle emissions. 	50% local match required	Early April	US DOT
Section 402 and Section 403 - Highway Safety Funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Programs: provides funds for bicycle and pedestrian education and enforcement projects; non-construction projects such as helmet purchase, sponsorship or bicycle rodeos, development of brochures, etc. 	20% local match required	1-Dec	WisDOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway Safety Program: provides funds for bicycle/pedestrian education. May also be used to develop safety classes for Bicycle/Pedestrian offenders. 	20%-50% local match required	1-Dec	WisDOT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Projects: funds the research of data needed to substantiate unique local needs for safety funds. 	\$5,000 maximum per project	1-Dec	WisDOT
Wisconsin Main Street Community Program			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive downtown revitalization program which includes fundraising, business retention and marketing, volunteer development, public streetscape improvements, etc. 	Technical assistance is available for 5 yrs.	Late spring	National Main Street Center
Urban State Forestry Grant Program			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds to help communities increase their capability to manage trees through training, public awareness, inventory, tree planting, care and maintenance programs. 	50% local match required	1-Nov	DNR
Dane County Bicycle Grant Program			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aids in developing bicycle facilities such as paths, racks, and training programs. Information on the program is mailed to all Dane County municipalities annually in May. 	\$30,000 maximum per community per grant period	June	Dane County Public Works and Transportation Committee

Table 7.1 Grant Funding Opportunities

Funding Programs By Category	Maximum Award	Application Due Date	Granting Agency
Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program			
<p>The Stewardship Program was established in 1989 to preserve Wisconsin’s most significant land and water resources for future generations and to provide the land base and recreational facilities needed for quality outdoor experiences.</p> <p>These goals are achieved by acquiring land and easements for conservation and recreation purposes, developing and improving recreational facilities, and restoring wildlife habitat.</p> <p>This is an umbrella program that funds the following grants:</p> <p>Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to buy land or easements and develop or renovate local park and recreation area facilities for nature-based outdoor recreation purposed (e.g., trails, fishing access, and park support facilities). <p>Urban Green Space (UGS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to buy land or easements in urban or urbanizing area to preserve the scenic and ecological values of natural open spaces for nature-based outdoor recreation, including non-commercial gardening. <p>Urban Rivers (UR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to buy land on or adjacent to river flowing through urban or urbanizing areas to preserve or restore the scenic and environmental values of riverways for nature-based outdoor recreation. <p>Acquisition of Development Rights Grants (ADR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to buy development rights (easements) for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values, that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. <p>Recreational Trails Program (RTP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps acquire land or easements for trails, construct new trails, maintain or restore existing trails, and facility development. 	50% local match required	1-May	DNR

increment could be used for land acquisition and site development, but could not be used for construction of park shelters.

Under state statute 66.1105 a municipality can use tax increment to complete public improvements within a 0.5-mile radius of the TID, so long as the use of the funds supports and benefits the TID. Therefore it may also be possible to use TID #2, #3, #4, #5, #6 and #7 increment to pay for trail improvement projects within each district and within 0.5 miles of each district.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (TIP)

Waunakee and Westport should work with the Madison Area MPO and WisDOT to include major recommendations of this Plan in annual updates of the Transportation Improvement Program, to facilitate access to federal and state funding support. In particular, the communities should request that “first priority” projects get included in the TIP.

PARKLAND DEDICATION AND IMPACT FEES

The Village’s and Town’s Municipal Codes both include regulations regarding parkland dedication requirements. Within the corporate limits of the Village and Town, subdividers are required to dedicate sufficient land to provide park, recreation, and general open space to meet the anticipated neighborhood needs of residential and development areas, as such park development is determined necessary or desirable by this plan.

In addition to parkland dedication, the Village also requires that the subdivider grade and contour for proper drainage and anticipated use of the area and cover the areas to be seeded with four inches of quality topsoil. The Town requires that all park lands have frontage on a public street and that the subdivider install or provide for installation of water and sanitary sewer lines to the property line of all dedicated land, where such services are to be provided to the adjacent property.

Village Requirements - Parkland Dedication

» Land equal to ten percent of the total area proposed to be subdivided

Using the average persons per household value of 2.75 (2015) from the Village’s and Town’s Comprehensive Plan and taking a sample of the number of residences within a certain area (see sample area below), the

Village’s land dedication requirement currently provides approximately 13.76 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents ($x \text{ acres}/1,000 \text{ residents} = 4.13 \text{ acres}/300 \text{ residents}$) for all types of residential development. The existing land dedication requirement for all units is below the Village’s policy (Chapter 5) to maintain 15 acres per 1,000 residents. In order to be consistent with the level of service of 15 acres per 1,000 residents, the land dedication requirements should be approximately 11% ($15 \text{ acres}/1,000 \text{ residents} = x \text{ acres}/300 \text{ residents}$), ($x = 4.5 \text{ acres}$) ($4.5 \text{ acres}/41.3 \text{ acres} = 10.9\%$).

Village Requirements - Fees in Lieu

If parkland dedication is not possible, at the sole discretion of the Village Board a subdivider may satisfy the requirement for provisions of such park, recreation and general open space by payment of a fee in lieu of land. These fees are collected and used for purchase, development, improvement and maintenance of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and other recreational sites



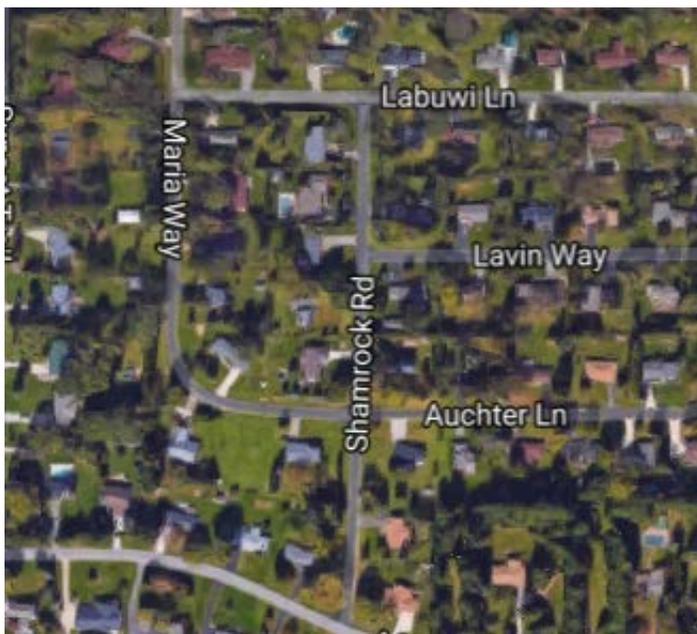
The approximate area in the image above is 1,797,114 square feet (SF) or 41.3 acres of land, which requires a 4.13 acre parkland dedication. The estimated number of dwelling units in this area is 109. Using an average persons per household size of 2.75, the estimated number of people living in this area is 300 people.

and facilities. Payments are required before the plat is submitted for final approval. The schedule for fees in lieu of dedication in 2016 were as follows:

- » \$475 per single-family dwelling unit(DU)
- » \$315 per duplex or multi-family DU

During this planning process it was determined that Waunakee’s fees in lieu of land dedication had not been updated in well over a decade. Therefore, the Park Committee and Village Staff recommended these fees be updated to reflect correct market conditions and that the fee should be updated thereafter on an annual basis using the following methodology.

Waunakee’s impact fees should be based on a three-year rolling average for the price per acre of farmland in Dane County. The 2016 fee (\$7,643 per acre) is based on 2015 (\$7,211), 2014 (\$8,000) and 2013 (\$7,719) prices per acre in Dane County. Using the rolling average and assuming the average lot size of a single-family dwelling unit is 0.25 acres in the Village, the appropriate fee is \$1,911 per single-family DU and \$1,274 per multi-family DU in 2016. The multi-family fee is calculated as 2/3 of the fee for a single-family development. These fees should be recalculated



The approximate area in the image above is 1,796,696 SF or 41.2 acres of land. The estimated number of DU in this area is 66. Using an average persons per household size of 2.19, the estimated number of people living in this area is 145 people.

annually and use the 3-year rolling average price of farmland per acre in Dane County (the 2015 report is found here: <https://cdp.wisc.edu/pdf/Wisconsin%20Ag%20Land%20Prices%202010-2015final.pdf>). The Village, at its discretion, may provide impact fee credits for developments that are for seniors, low-income residents, or assisted living facilities.

Village Requirements - Impact Fees

In addition, at the time building permits are issued for new construction of single-unit or multi-family residential units, a one-time fee is assessed and paid as a special charge (impact fee) for park development. This fee does not apply to commercial/industrial properties.

Town Requirements - Parkland Dedication

- » 2,200 SF minimum per DU

Using the average persons per household value of 2.19 (2015) from the Village’s and Town’s Comprehensive Plan and taking a sample of the number of residences within a certain area (see sample area on the following page), the Town’s land dedication requirement currently provides 22.99 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents ($x \text{ acres}/1,000 \text{ residents} = 3.33 \text{ acres}/145 \text{ residents}$) for all types of residential development. The existing land dedication requirement for all units is above the Town’s policy (Chapter 5) of maintaining 12 acres per 1,000 residents. In order to be consistent with the level of service of 12 acres per 1,000 residents, the land dedication requirement only needs to be approximately 1,148 SF per dwelling unit ($12 \text{ acres}/1,000 \text{ residents} = x \text{ acres}/145 \text{ residents}$), ($x = 1.74 \text{ acres}$ or 75,795 SF) ($75,795 \text{ SF}/66 \text{ DU acres} = 1,148 \text{ SF}/1 \text{ DU}$), based on the sample.

Town Requirements - Fees in Lieu

If parkland dedication is not possible, at the sole discretion of the Town Board a subdivider may satisfy the requirement for provisions of such park, recreation and general open space by payment of a fee in lieu of land. These fees are collected and used for purchase, development, improvement and maintenance of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and other recreational sites and facilities. Payments are required before the plat is submitted for final approval. The schedule for fees in lieu of dedication is as follows:

- » \$937.40 per multi-family DU (1 bedroom or less)
- » \$1,512.65 per other residential DU

Table 7.2 Fees and Land Dedication Requirements in Nearby Communities

	Village of Maunakee	City of Verona	City of Middleton	City of Sun Prairie	Village of DeForest
Park Impact Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,823.19 per single-family DU \$1,240.95 per multi-family DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$300/bedroom for new construction in Group 1 area (residential development) 	<p>none</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$2,160 per single-family DU \$1,710 per multi-family DU \$770 per assisted living DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3,308 (for park land) and \$1,739 (for park improvements) per single-family/duplex DU \$2,486 (for park land) and \$1,308 (for park improvements) per multi-family DU
Land Dedication Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land equal to ten percent of the total area proposed to be subdivided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,800 SF per residential unit for single-family and duplex development 1,250 SF per residential unit for multi-family development 4% of the total acreage intended for commercial or industrial purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,450 SF per DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 acre per 39 single-family homes (~1,117 SF per DU) 1 acre per 49 multi-family units (~889 SF per DU) 1 acre per 108 assisted living units (~403 SF per DU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.921 SF per single-family or duplex DU 1.440 per multi-family DU
Fees in Lieu of Land Dedication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$475 per single-family DU \$315 per duplex or multi-family DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$2,450 for single-family and duplex properties \$1,700 per unit for multi-family properties \$1,000 per acre for commercial and industrial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1,705 per multi-family DU with one bedroom or less \$2,841 per multi-family DU with two or more bedrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current rate as established by the common council for each DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3,308 per single-family/duplex DU \$2,486 per multi-family DU
Capital Park Department Budgets (2014, 2015, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$173,000 2015: \$160,000 2016: \$230,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$158,000 (parks) 2015: \$499,000 (parks) 2016: \$236,000 (parks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$110,300 (parks & recreation), \$515,400 (conservancy lands) 2015: \$245,270 (parks & recreation), \$124,200 (conservancy lands) 2016: \$262,200 (parks & recreation), \$213,200 (parks & recreation-trucks/mowers), \$256,200 (conservancy lands) \$10,000 (conservancy lands- mower) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$246,500 2015: \$369,629 2016: \$336,160 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$23,500 2015: \$20,700 2016: \$4,303,000
Operational Park Department Budgets (2014, 2015, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$455,831 (parks), \$1,068,676 (community services) 2015: \$423,056 (parks), \$1,081,696 (community services) 2016: \$364,619 (parks), \$1,163,944 (community services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$250,805 (recreation), \$464,753 (parks) 2015: \$263,197 (recreation), \$464,753 (parks) 2016: \$272,864 (recreation), \$510,056 (parks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$144,888 (rec admin), \$63,793 (summer rec), \$29,224 (fall-winter-spring rec), \$280,979 (aquatic center), \$123,968 (land conservancy), \$824,664 (public lands) 2015: \$224,084, \$155,789 (conservancy lands), \$924,432 (public lands), \$156,112 (rec admin), \$62,333 (summer rec), \$32,084 (fall-winter-spring rec), \$272,089 (aquatic center), \$20,055 (concession stand) 2016: \$205,170 (rec admin), \$53,188 (summer rec), \$93,269 (fall-winter-spring rec), \$287,544 (aquatic center), \$168,719 (land conservancy), \$941,498 (public lands) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$588,633 (parks), \$379,752 (recreation), \$245,608 (aquatic), \$46,823 (forestry) 2015: \$793,189 (parks), \$399,219 (recreation), \$318,581 (aquatic), \$69,693 (forestry) 2016: \$697,248 (parks), \$448,324 (recreation and aquatic), \$74,849 (forestry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: \$575,582 2015: \$610,970 2016: \$616,540
FTE & PTE Parks & Recreation Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE: 5 PTE: 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE: 6 PTE: 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE: 6 PTE: 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE: 6 (parks), 3 (recreation), 1 (forestry) PTE: ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE: 3 PTE: ?
Total Number of Parks	31	31	27	42	23
Total Park Acreage	328.4	177.2	558	426.5	389.18
2014 ACS Population	12,613	11,353	18,185	30,601	9,232

Table 7.2 Fees and Land Dedication Requirements in Nearby Communities

	Town of Meostort	Town of Verona	Town of Middletown	Village of Windsor
Park Impact Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,036.65 per DU • For units within 1/4 mile of Christina Park, an additional \$93.75 per DU • For units within 1/2 mile of Mary Lake Park, an additional \$33.30 per DU • For units within 1/2 mile of a planned neighborhood playground just South of the V. Waunakee, an additional \$419.43 per DU 	<p><i>none</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dane County: 1,750 SF for each DU. Total amount cannot exceed 1/3 of the total gross area of the plat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4,209.12 - from 2008 meeting minutes 	<p><i>none</i></p>
Land Dedication Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,200 SF minimum per DU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dane County: Determined by Town Board. Minimum amount cannot be less than the last official equalized value for the required public land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,000 SF per DU • \$4,200 per lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,356 SF per DU
Fees in Lieu of Land Dedication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$937.40 per multi-family DU (1 BR or less) • \$1,512.65 per other residential DU 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation method: (1) Value A, required dedicated acreage: Multiply the total number of dwelling units by 0.10 acres; (2) Value B, acreage to apply fee in lieu to: Subtract from the value calculated as Value A above the amount of land, acres, being dedicated as parkland; and (3) Fee in lieu owed to Town: Multiply Value B by \$14,035.00 (adjusted as of January 1 of each year utilizing the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U); U.S. city average from the U.S. Bureau of Statistics
Capital Park Department Budgets (2014, 2015, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: \$20,000 • 2015: \$40,000 • 2016: \$25,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: none • 2015: none • 2016: none 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: ? • 2015: ? • 2016: ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: ? • 2015: ? • 2016: ?
Operational Park Department Budgets (2014, 2015, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: \$66,895 (parks) • 2015: \$66,895 • 2016: \$68,295 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: none • 2015: none • 2016: none 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014: \$84,125 (parks or conservancy), \$225,518 (culture, rec, ed) • 2015: \$102,850 (parks or conservancy), \$234,626 (culture, rec, ed) • 2016: \$119,396 (parks or conservancy), \$241,204 (culture, rec, ed)
FTE & PTE Parks & Recreation Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: 0 • PTE: .5 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: none? • PTE: none? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: ? • PTE: ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: ? • PTE: ?
Total Number of Parks	6	1	2	19
Total Park Acreage	108.6	7644	26.1	390
2014 ACS Population	4,061	1,780	6,041	6,517

Town Requirements - Impact Fees

In addition, at the time building permits are issued for new construction of single-unit or multi-family DUs, a one-time fee of \$1,036.65 per DU is assessed and paid as a special charge (impact fee) for park development. Additional fees are listed below. This fee does not apply to commercial/industrial properties.

- » For units within 1/4 mile of Christina Park, an additional \$93.75 per DU
- » For units within 1/2 mile of Mary Lake Park, an additional \$33.30 per DU
- » For units within 1/2 mile of a planned neighborhood playground just South of the Village of Waunakee, an additional \$419.43 per DU

COMPARABLE COMMUNITIES

When looking at impact fees in nearby communities, the Waunakee's and Westport's fees are lower than the City of Sun Prairie, Village of DeForest and Town of Middleton (See Table 7.2). Waunakee's fee is approximately 36% of the Village of DeForest's fee (including both park land and park improvements for single-family dwelling units). Westport's fee is 21% of the Village of DeForest's fee. DeForest has one of the highest park impact fees of the comparable communities (second only to the Town of Middleton). The City of Verona calculates impact fees on a per bedroom basis.

The land dedication requirement for residential development in Waunakee is calculated as a percentage of land of the total area proposed to be subdivided (10%). The comparable communities all have land dedication requirements based on number of dwelling units. If the sample on page 5 is used to compare Waunakee's land dedication requirement to the comparable communities, that scenario requires a 4.13 acre parkland dedication in Waunakee. Since there are approximately 109 dwelling units in the sample area, and assuming these are all single-family homes, the comparable communities would require the following land dedications:

- » City of Verona: 4.5 acres
- » City of Middleton: 3.6 acres
- » City of Sun Prairie: 2.8 acres

- » Village of DeForest: 4.8 acres
- » Town of Westport: 5.5 acres
- » Town of Verona: 4.4 acres
- » Town of Middleton: 7.5 acres
- » Village of Windsor: 10.9 acres

Waunakee's land dedication requirements are on the lower end of the comparable communities, but are higher than what is required in the Cities of Middleton and Sun Prairie. In addition, Waunakee's fees in lieu of land dedication are significantly lower than comparable communities.

Westport's land dedication requirements are higher than most comparable communities, but are lower than the Town of Middleton (3,000 SF per DU) and the Village of Windsor (4,356 SF per DU). The fees in lieu of land dedication in Waunakee and Waunakee are much lower than the City of Verona, City of Middleton, Village of DeForest and Town of Middleton.

7.2 PLAN ADOPTION & AMENDMENTS

This plan is adopted as a component of the Village and Town Joint Comprehensive Plan. As such, procedures for adoption of this plan, and future amendments, shall follow those procedures enumerated under sec. 66.1001 Wis. Stats. for comprehensive plan adoption. Those procedures are highlighted below:

Park Committee Recommendation

Both the Town and Village's Parks Committees shall meet (separately or jointly) to review the plan and pass separate motions to recommend approval of the plan or plan amendment.

Plan Commission Recommendation

Both the Town and Village Plan Commissions shall meet (separately or jointly) to review the plan and pass separate motions to recommend approval of the plan or plan amendment.

Public Hearing

Prior to adopting this plan, or plan amendment, the Village and Town must hold at least one public hearing

(separately or jointly) to discuss the proposed plan or plan amendment. At least 30 days prior to the hearing a Class 1 notice must be published that contains, at minimum, the following:

- The date, time and location of the hearing,
- A summary of the proposed plan or plan amendment,
- The local government staff who may be contacted for additional information,
- Where to inspect and how to obtain a copy of the proposed plan or amendment before the hearing.

The notice should also provide a method for submitting written comments, and those comments should be read or summarized at the public hearing. The public hearing may be held by either the Plan Commission or Village/Town Boards.

Plan Adoption

This plan and any future amendments become official Village and Town policy when the Village and Town Board each pass, by a majority vote of all elected members, an adoption ordinance. The Village and Town Boards may choose to revise the plan after it has been recommended by the Park Committee and Plan Commission, and after the public hearing.

Plan Amendments Requiring Joint Approval

From time to time the Village and/or Town may find reason to make minor amendments to the goals, objectives, policies, programs, or recommendations found in this plan. Any amendments to the shared goals, objectives, policies, programs or recommendations in this plan will require approval of both communities using the procedures previously discussed. If the proposed amendment only affects one community (e.g. a Village-only policy or Town-only park recommendation) then joint approval of both communities shall not be necessary in order to amend the plan. However, it shall be considered best practice to inform and consult the other community prior to taking any action that would amend independent policies or recommendations in this plan. Any individual community amendments shall still follow the same adoption steps as previously outlined (i.e. Parks Committee recommendation, Plan Commission recommendation, Public Hearing, Town Board adoption).

Plan Amendment vs. Plan Update

Amendments can be made at any time, but the Village and Town should not amend the plan more than once each per year. A common recommended approach is to establish a consistent annual schedule for consideration of minor plan amendments. This plan should be updated every five years in order to maintain eligibility for Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Stewardship Funding. Unlike an amendment, a plan update should revisit the entirety of the plan content and include more robust opportunities for public participation.

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Appendix A: **SURVEY SUMMARY**

COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

To encourage public involvement in the Waunakee-Westport Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the project team created an online public opinion survey. The survey was available April 18 through May 13, 2016 and hosted on Survey Monkey.

In total, 1,080 individuals started the survey and 811 individuals responded to questions through the end of the survey. Approximately 78% of those who took the survey live in Waunakee and 18% live in Westport. The remainder were primarily from Madison and surrounding towns (Vienna and Springfield).

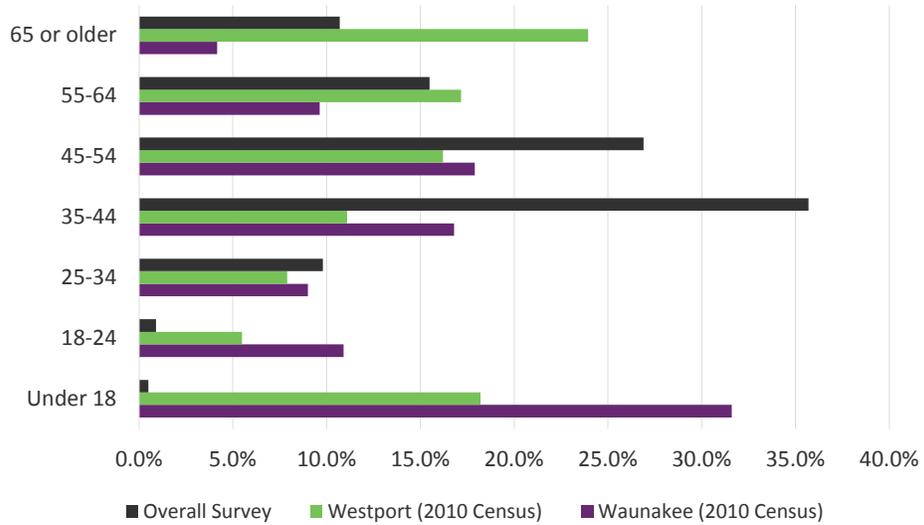
The survey represents a diverse group demographically, though certain groups were under- and over-represented. Generally older and younger members of both communities were under-represented and those categorized as middle-age were over-represented. For instance, those under 18 represented 0.5% of survey respondents but make up 18.2% of Westport and 31.6% of Waunakee. Those age 35-44 represented 35.7% of survey respondents but only make up 16.8% of the population in Waunakee and 11.1% of the population in Westport. The figure depicting respondents' answers to their corresponding age group compared to 2010 Census data is shown under question 1 on page A-2.

Responses were filtered by community of residence to identify any differences between the view of Waunakee and Westport residents. Any differences considered important are reported in the following pages.

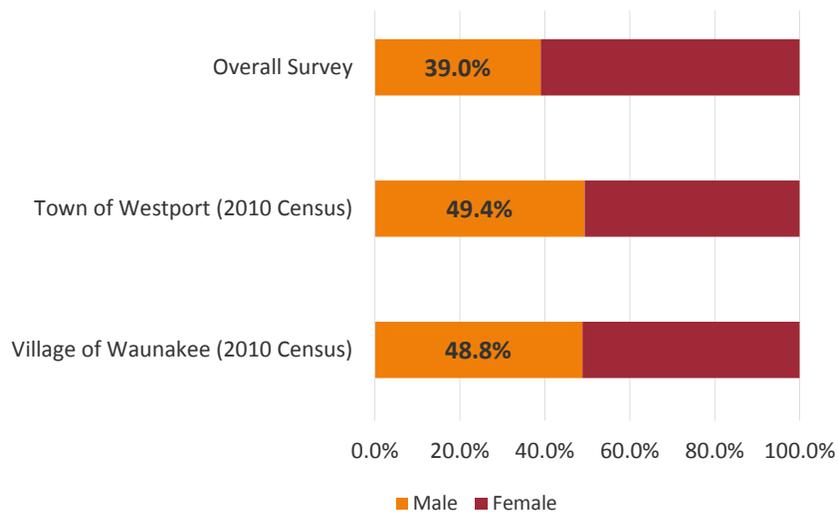
A comprehensive list of open-ended questions and comments is on file with the Village and Town. Questions with additional comments/open-ended responses will be marked with an asterisk (e.g. Q2).

Note: the number of respondents that answered each question is given in parentheses at the end of each question.

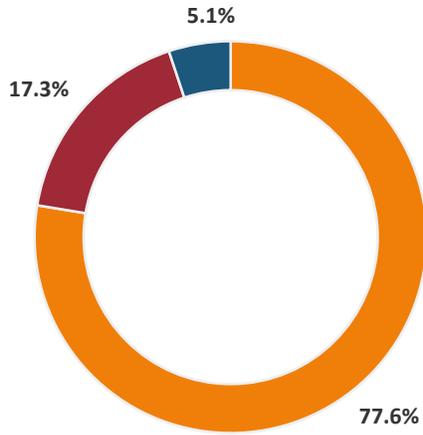
Q1 WHAT IS YOUR AGE? (1,073)



Q2 WHAT IS YOUR GENDER? (1,067)



Q3* WHERE DO YOU LIVE? (1,071)

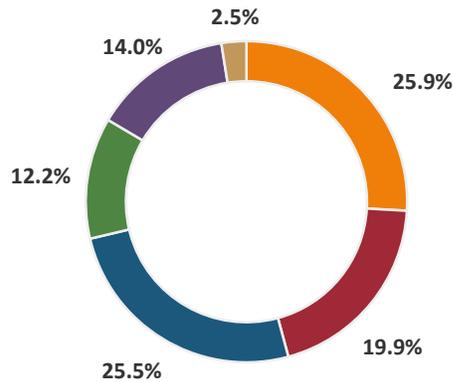


Common "Other" Responses

- Town of Vienna
- Town of Springfield
- Madison

■ Village of Waunakee
 ■ Town of Westport
 ■ Other (please specify)

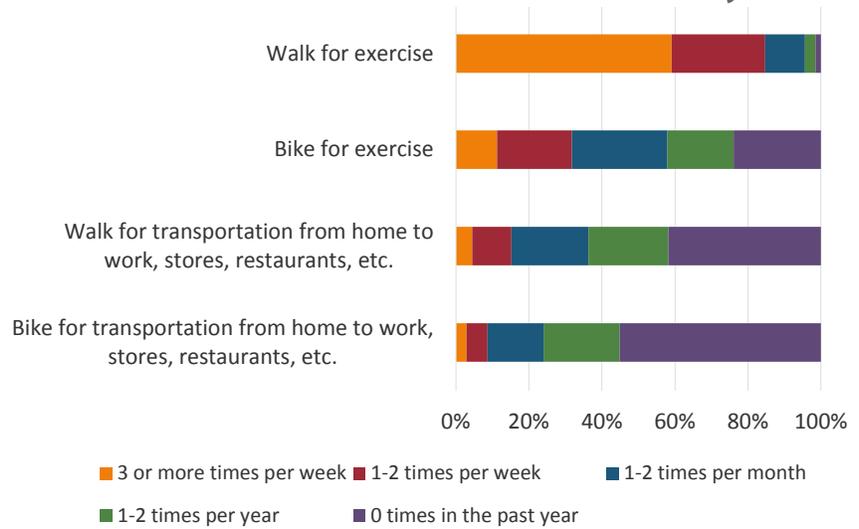
Q4 HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT? (1,072)



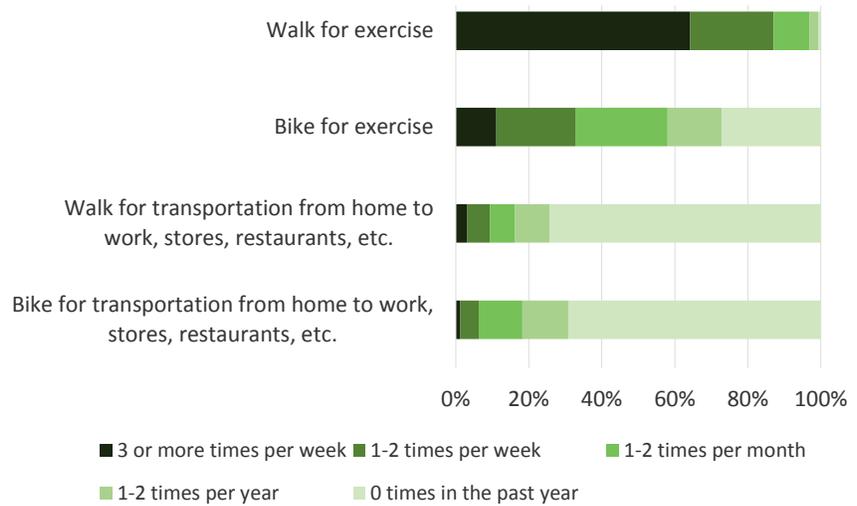
■ 0-5 years ■ 6-10 years
■ 11-20 years ■ 21-30 years
■ More than 30 years ■ I don't live in Waunakee or Westport

Q5 HOW OFTEN DO YOU... (939)

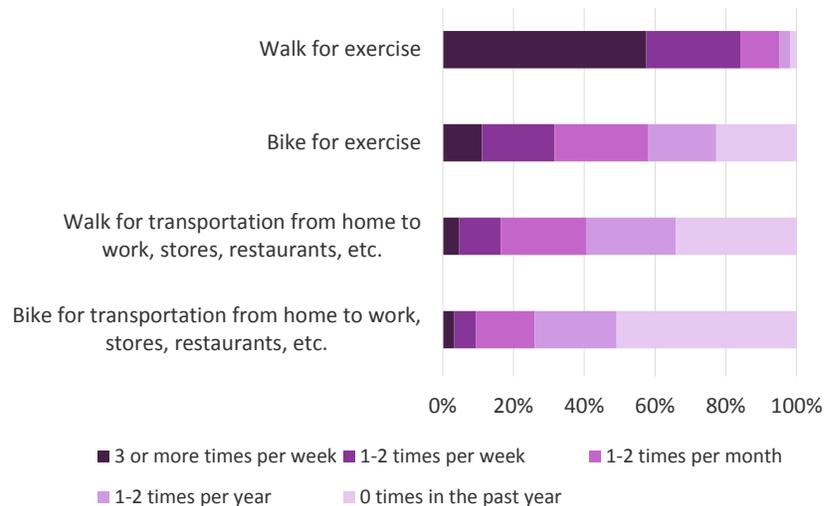
Overall Survey



Westport



Waunakee



Q6* ARE THERE ANY DESTINATIONS IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT THAT YOU CAN'T SAFELY REACH BY BIKE OR FOOT? (449)

Common Responses (Westport: 100 responses)

- Governor Nelson State Park
- Locations on Highway M
- Mary Lake subdivision

Common Responses (Waunakee: 336 responses)

- Locations on Highway Q and Highway M
- Governor Nelson State Park
- Businesses and restaurants in downtown Waunakee

Q7* NAME A SPECIFIC LOCATION IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT THAT NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED FOR BICYCLE OR PEDESTRIAN SAFETY. (491)

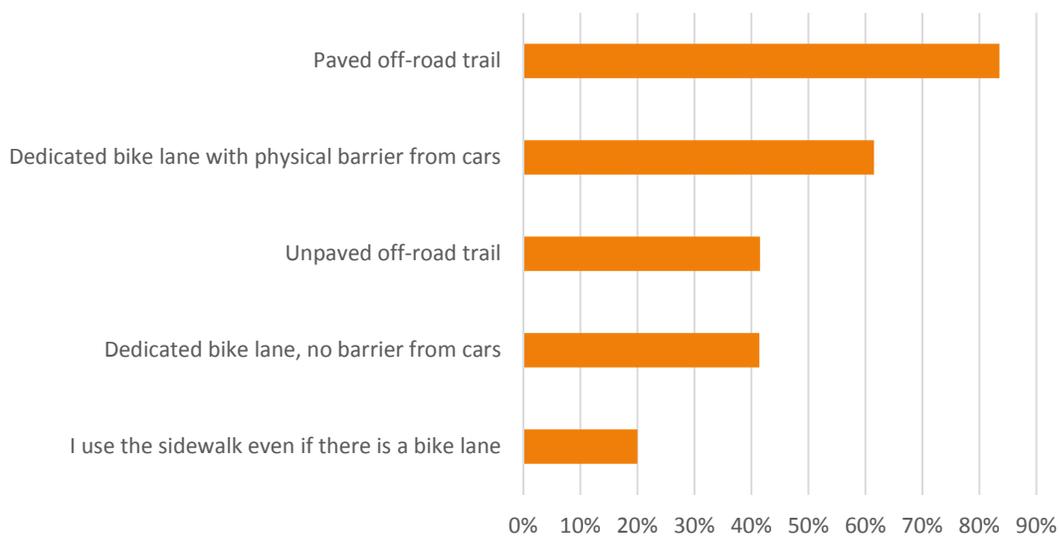
Common Responses (Westport: 99 responses)

- Highway M
- Mary Lake Road
- Governor Nelson State Park

Common Responses (Waunakee: 381 responses)

- Roundabout
- Areas without sidewalks
- Main Street

Q8 WHAT TYPE OF BIKE FACILITY DO YOU FEEL SAFE USING? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. (852)



Q9* WHERE WOULD YOU PRIORITIZE THE LOCATION OF NEW BIKE FACILITIES, ROUTES, OR TRAILS? (435)

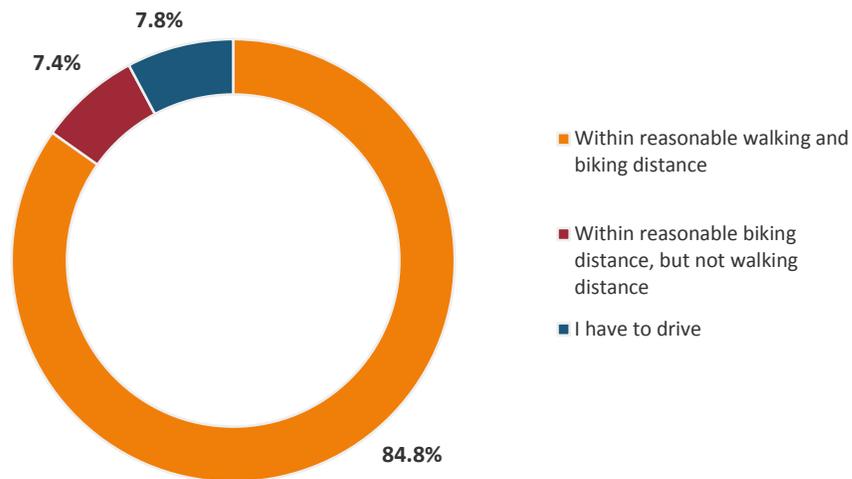
Common Responses (Westport: 85 responses)

- Along Woodland Drive
- Along Highway M
- Between Westport and surrounding communities (e.g. east side of Madison)

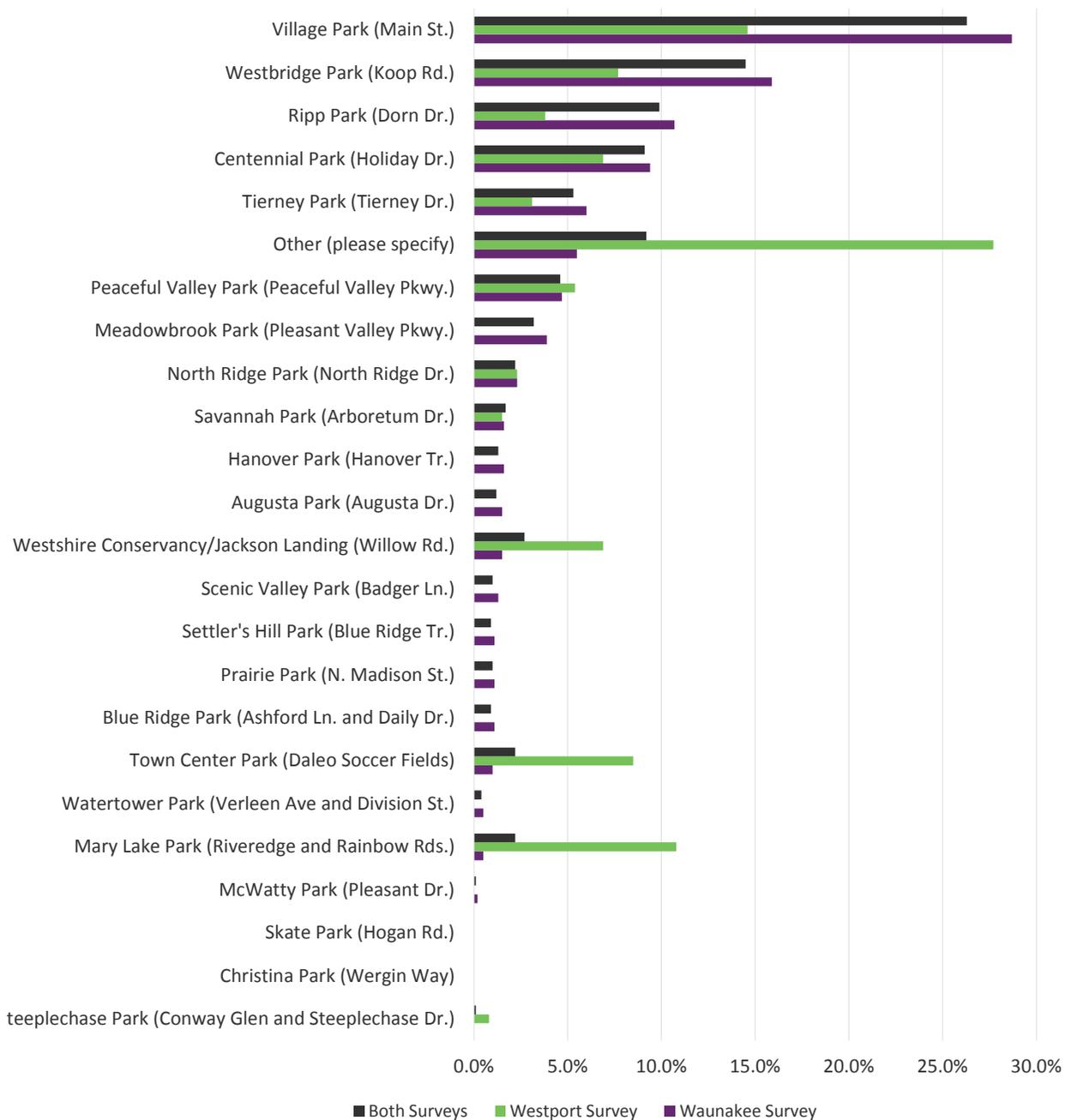
Common Responses (Waunakee: 335 responses)

- Between Waunakee and surrounding communities and trails (e.g. Middleton)
- To/from schools
- Along Main Street

Q10 HOW CLOSE IS THE NEAREST PARK OR TRAIL TO YOUR HOME? (920)



Q11* WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE PARK TO VISIT IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT? (779)



Common "Other" Response (Westport: 36 responses)

- **Governor Nelson State Park**

Common "Other" Responses (Waunakee: 34 responses)

- **Governor Nelson State Park**
- **Bolz Conservancy**
- **Castle Creek Conservancy**

Q12* WHY IS THIS PARK YOUR FAVORITE PARK TO VISIT IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT? (712)

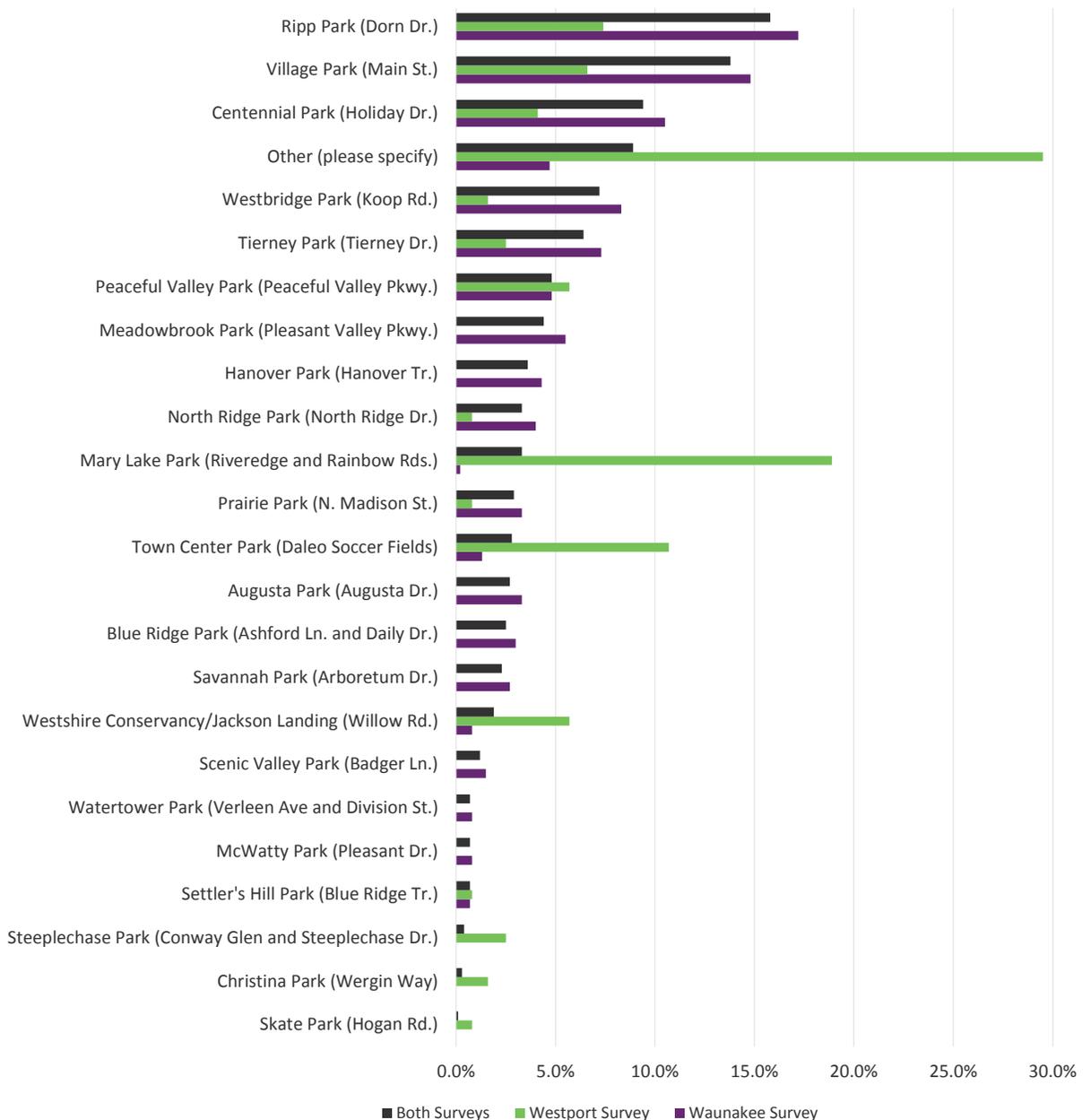
Common Responses (Westport: 122 responses)

- Walking paths/trails
- Playground equipment and activities for kids (e.g. zip line)
- It is peaceful

Common Responses (Waunakee: 565 responses)

- Six Mile Creek runs through it
- Playground equipment and activities for kids (e.g. zip line)
- Close to home

Q13* WHAT PARK DO YOU FREQUENT THE MOST IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT? (752)



Q13* CONTINUED....

Common "Other" Responses (Waunakee: 28 responses)

- Bolz Conservancy
- Prairie Elementary
- Cherokee Dog Park

Common "Other" Response (Westport: 36 responses)

- Governor Nelson State Park

Q14* WHY DO YOU FREQUENT THIS PARK THE MOST IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT? (698)

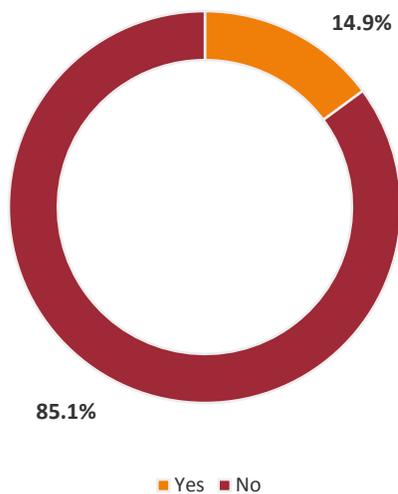
Common Responses (Westport: 115 responses)

- Closest to home
- Kid's/grandkid's sports team play there
- It is peaceful

Common Responses (Waunakee: 558 responses)

- Closest to home
- Kid's/grandkid's sports team plays there
- Trail use

Q15* DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS ABOUT SAFETY OR ACCESSIBILITY IN ANY OF OUR PARKS? (814)

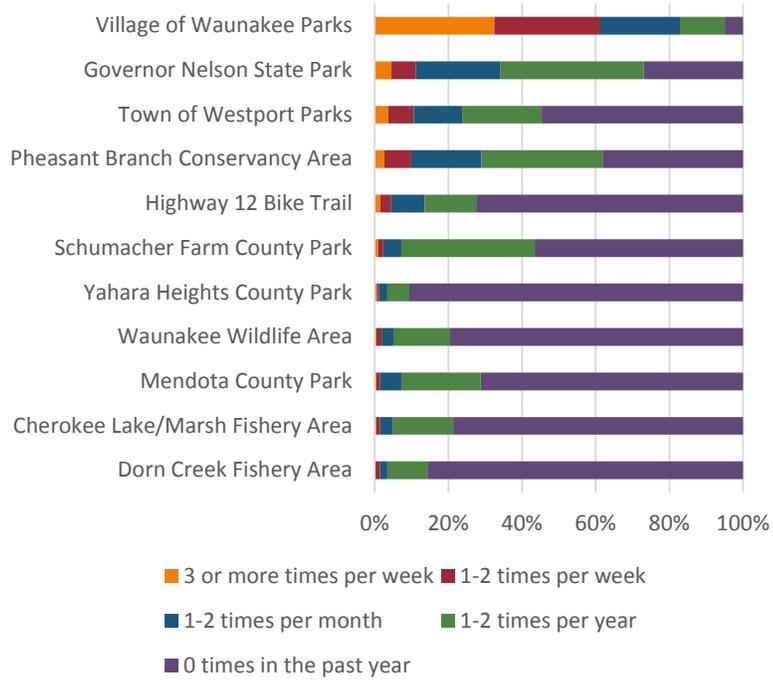


Common Responses

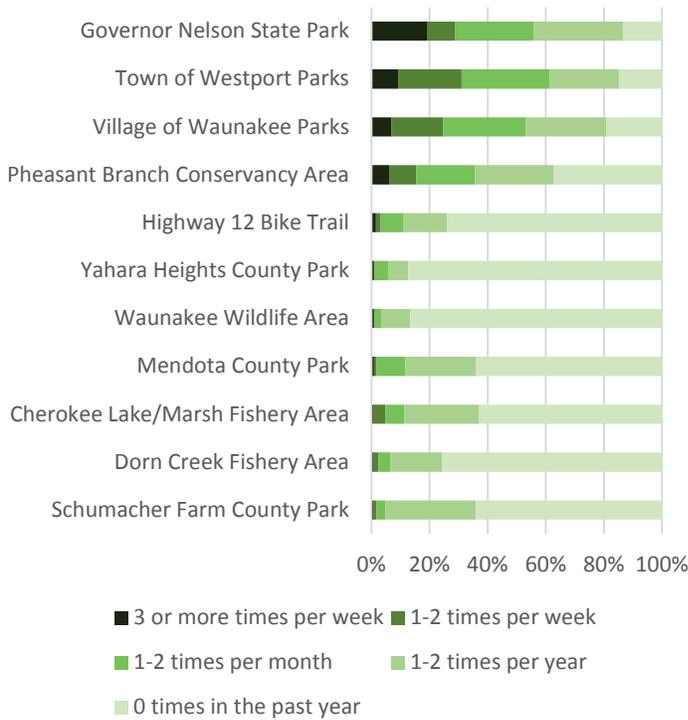
- Kids going to from/parks, playing on old equipment, health impacts of rubber mulch
- Open bathrooms earlier in the season, ensure they are accessible to all
- Difficulty biking/walking to Ripp Park, cars in parking lot after Park closes

Q16 EXCLUDING WINTER MONTHS, ON AVERAGE HOW OFTEN DO YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD VISIT OR USE...? (840)

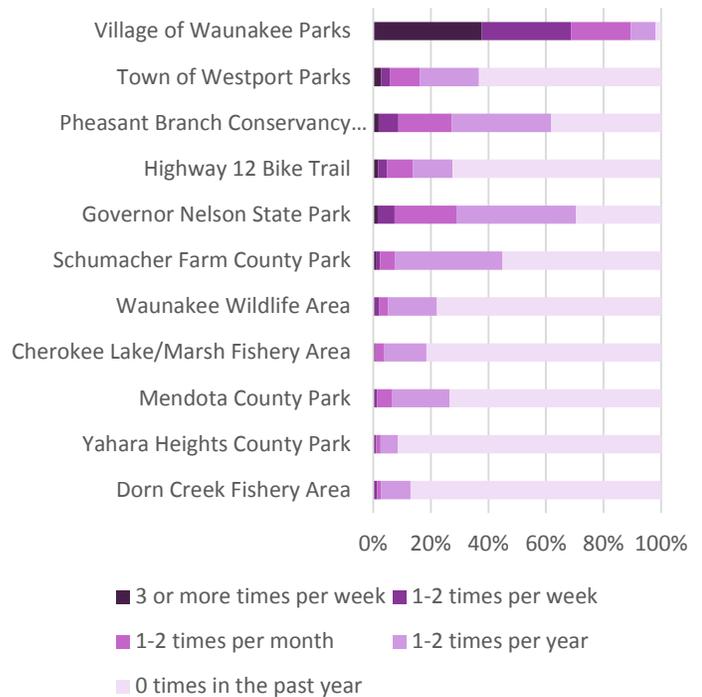
Overall Survey



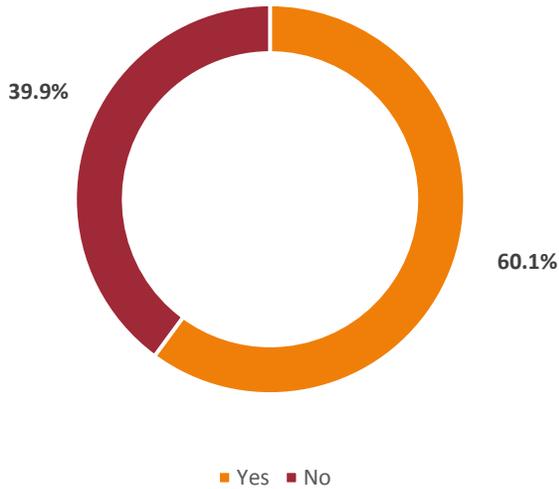
Westport



Waunakee



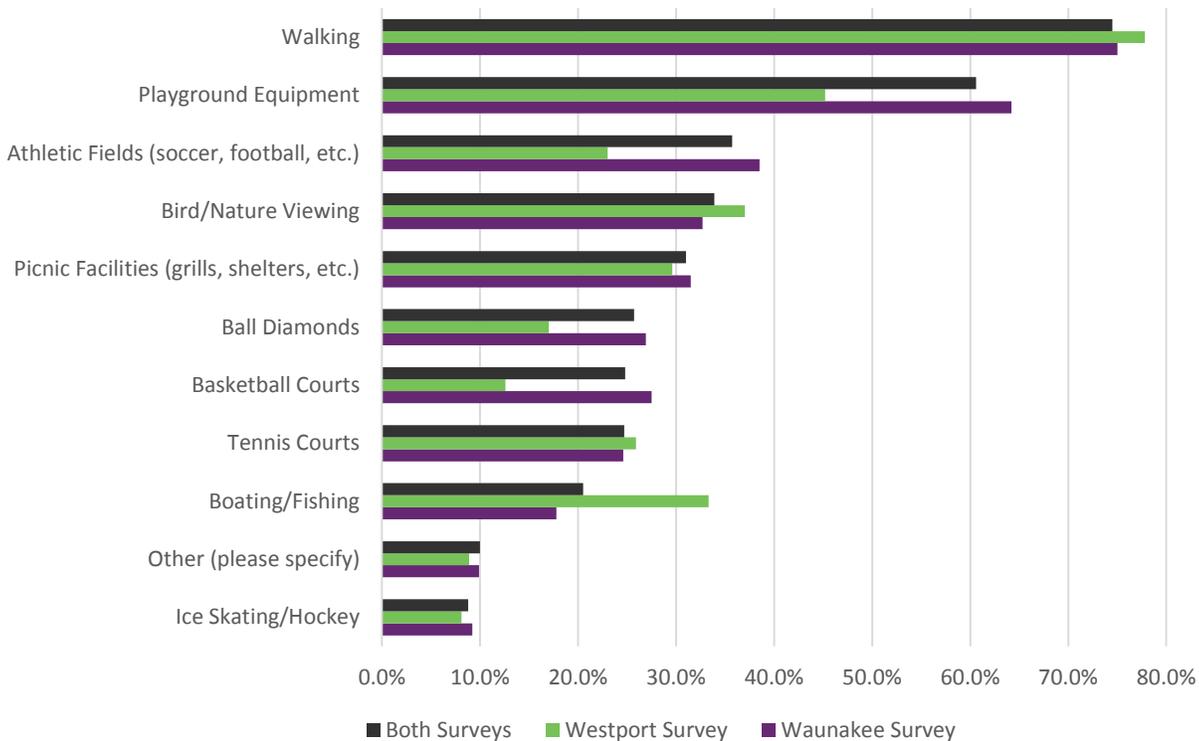
Q17* DO YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD COMMONLY (AN AVERAGE OF AT LEAST ONCE PER MONTH) DRIVE SOMEWHERE OUTSIDE OF WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT TO USE SPECIFIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES? IF YES, PLEASE SPECIFY WHERE YOU GO AND FOR WHAT ACTIVITIES/FACILITIES. (833)



Common Responses

- Middleton - waterpark, splash pad, dog park and trails
- Devil's Lake - trails
- Indian Lake - beach, trails, dog park and skiing

Q18* WHEN VISITING VILLAGE OR TOWN PARKS, WHICH ACTIVITIES OR FACILITIES DO YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST COMMONLY PARTICIPATE IN OR USE? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. (809)



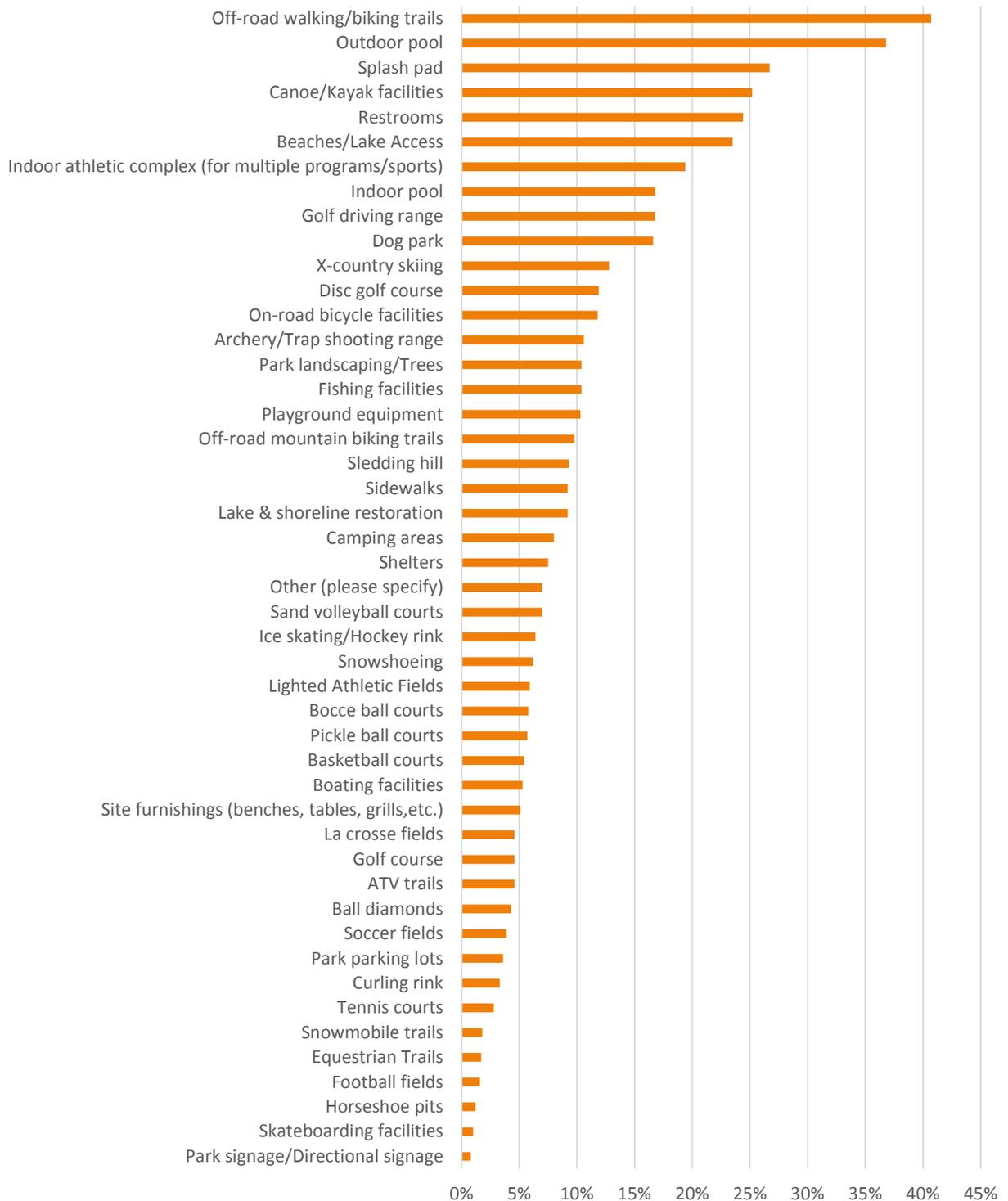
Common "Other" Responses (Waunakee: 558 responses)

- Hiking/biking trails
- Concerts in the Park
- Splash pads

Common "Other" Response (Westport: 12 responses)

- Cross country ski trails

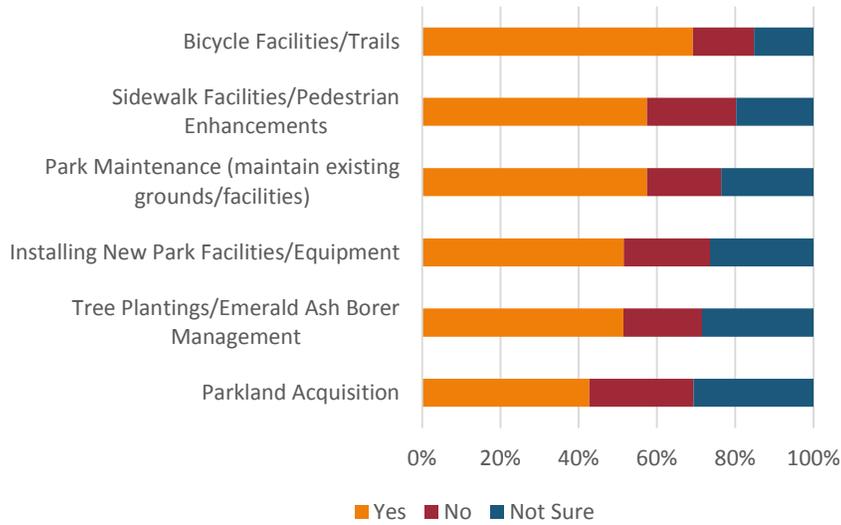
Q19* WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AMENITIES WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE ADDED, IMPROVED OR EXPANDED IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT EITHER BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ENTITIES? MARK UP TO 6 PREFERENCES. (829)



Common "Other" Responses

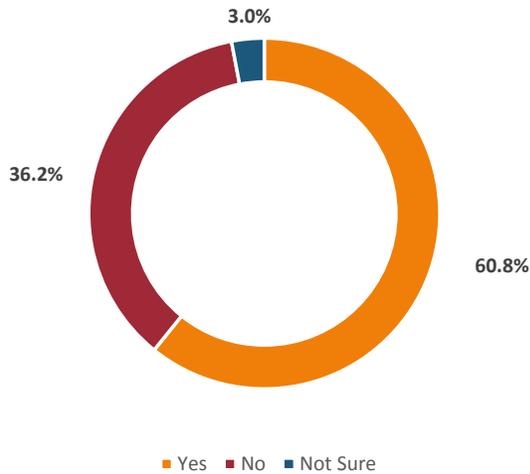
- **Outdoor pool**
- **Small dog park area**
- **Running trails**

Q20 SHOULD YOUR COMMUNITY ALLOCATE ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO BE SPENT ON? (806)

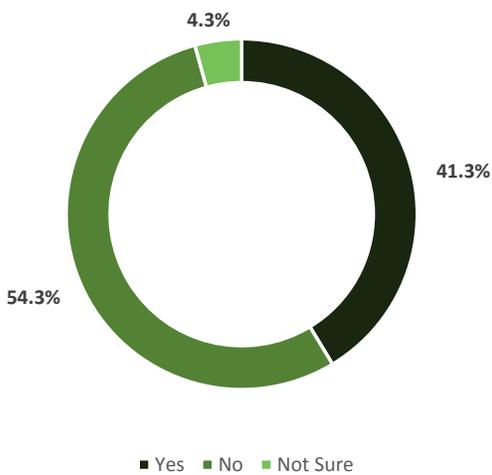


Q21 DID ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATE IN VILLAGE SPONSORED RECREATION PROGRAMS IN 2015 (E.G. YOUTH SPORTS, BALLROOM DANCE, ETC.)? (807)

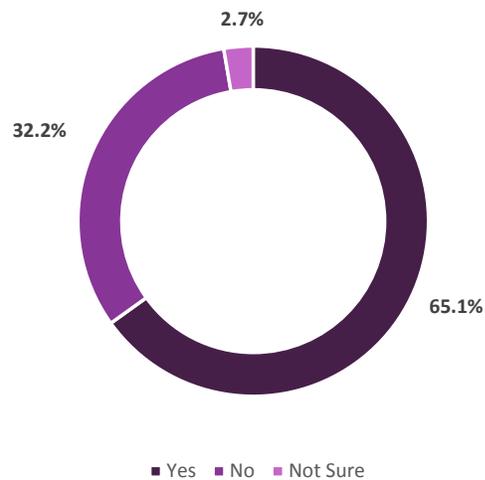
Overall Survey



Westport

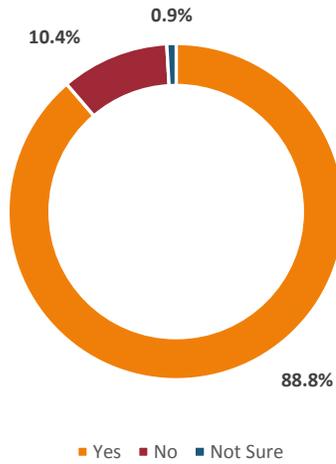


Waunakee

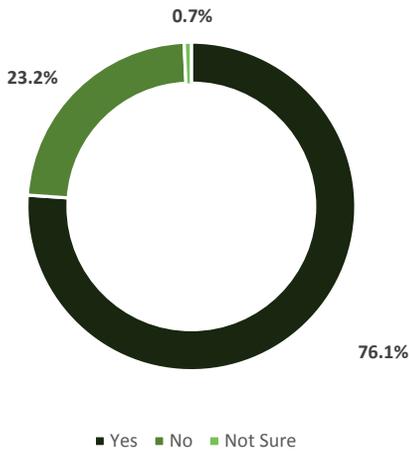


Q22 DID ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD VISIT/USE THE VILLAGE CENTER (333 S. MADISON ST.) IN 2015? (811)

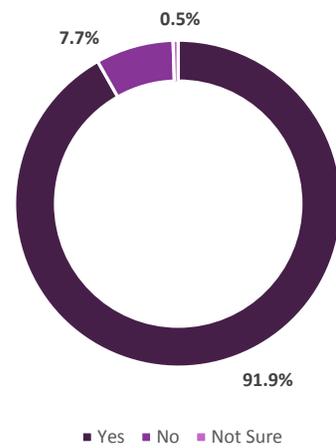
Overall Survey



Westport



Waunakee



Q23* PLEASE USE THE SPACE PROVIDED BELOW TO IDENTIFY A TYPE OF NEW RECREATION PROGRAM OR SERVICE THAT THE VILLAGE OR TOWN SHOULD CONSIDER OFFERING. (262)

Common Responses (Westport: 39 responses)

- More bike trails
- Programming for kids and adults during evening hours
- More hours for adult only swim

Common Responses (Waunakee: 213 responses)

- Outdoor pool
- More programming for kids
- Splash pad

Q24* PLEASE USE THIS SPACE TO PROVIDE ANY OTHER COMMENTS RELATING TO PEDESTRIAN, BICYCLE, PARK AND RECREATION SERVICES OR FACILITIES IN WAUNAKEE OR WESTPORT. (265)

Common Responses (Westport: 41 responses)

- Develop additional trails for biking and walking
- Focus on pedestrian and biker safety

Common Responses (Waunakee: 221 responses)

- Develop additional trails for biking and walking
- Add more sidewalks and repair existing sidewalks
- Outdoor pool

Open-ended Responses

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Appendix B:

PARK & OPEN SPACE, CLASSIFICATIONS/ FACILITY GUIDELINES

Definitions used in this plan are modifications of definitions found in the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2011-2016, Appendix E. They are used to classify the existing parks and recreation system and to guide plans for its future development.

B.1 PARK & OPEN SPACE CLASSIFICATIONS

MINI-PARK

Also sometimes referred to as a “Tot Lot” or “Pocket Park” typically located on a small lot, generally a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre or less, within a residential neighborhood or commercial business district. Often these sites were originally intended for residential use, but due to various factors (e.g. poor lot design, environmental concerns, etc.), have been converted to a park. Mini-parks generally lack any active recreational facilities and may be limited to gardens, benches, gazebos, fountains, or other small social gathering facilities. Mini-parks typically do not have off-street parking or restroom facilities. Over time they may develop into neighborhood playgrounds.

Desirable size: 1.5 acres or less

Acres / 1,000 population: 0.25 to 0.5 acres

Service Area: $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile radius

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYGROUNDS

A neighborhood playground mainly serves the active recreational needs of children from 5 to 15 years of age, and it may offer passive recreation opportunities to adults. Neighborhood playgrounds typically consist of one or more playground apparatus, small green space/general purpose fields, and associated benches. Some neighborhood playgrounds may develop over time to include additional amenities to become neighborhood parks. Neighborhood playgrounds typically do not have off-street parking, shelters, or restroom facilities.

Desirable size: 1 to 3 acres
Acres / 1,000 population: 0.5 to 1.5 acres
Service Area: 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

In addition to neighborhood playground facilities, neighborhood parks often include shelter facilities, grills, basketball courts, ball diamonds, lighting, and toilet facilities. In general, neighborhood parks offer a more complete range of recreational facilities, for a wider range of age groups, in a larger setting than neighborhood playgrounds. Off-street parking and permanent restroom facilities are not as commonly found as within community parks.

Desirable size: 3 to 10 acres
Acres / 1,000 population: 1.0 to 2.0 acres
Service Area: 1/2 to 1 mile radius

COMMUNITY PLAYFIELDS

The community playfield provides for the active recreational needs of several neighborhoods. It provides more unique facilities than a neighborhood park but less facilities as compared to a community park. Examples include parks designed specifically for court games (tennis, basketball, pickleball, etc.), field games (soccer, football, ultimate frisbee) or ball games (softball, baseball). A community playfield might adjoin a public junior or senior high school. Community playfields usually include off-street parking for vehicles and bicycles, concessions and restroom facilities.

Desirable size: 5 or more acres with 10 to 40 acres being most common, but will vary depending on function
Acres / 1,000 population: 5.0 to 8.0 acres
Service Area: 1 to 2 mile radius

COMMUNITY PARKS

The community park is intended to serve the active and passive recreational needs of a number of neighborhoods or a medium-sized municipality. Community parks can be thought of as a combination of a neighborhood park and community playfield. However, community parks usually also offer areas for passive recreation use such as wood areas and walking trails, scenic lookouts, botanical gardens, multiple shelters, grills, and picnic areas. Unique active use facilities may include band

shells and aquatic facilities. Off-street parking areas for vehicles and bicycles, permanent restroom facilities, shower facilities, and lighting are common.

Desirable size: 25 or more acres
Acres / 1,000 population: 5.0 to 8.0 acres
Service Area: 2 to 5 mile radius

SPECIAL USE PARKS

A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generating enterprise created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. A special use park may also be a sports park combined with enterprise activities and administered as a community recreation resource. Certain recreational facilities such as disc golf courses, golf courses, race tracks, municipal pools and waterparks, fishing areas and marinas might be considered special purpose parks. Less active uses may include community gardens or veteran memorials. Special use parks may be combined with community parks. Supporting facilities (off-street parking, restrooms, etc.) will vary based on the user needs.

Desirable size: Varies - depends on function
Acres / 1,000 population: Varies - depends on function
Service Area: Varies - depends on function

NATURE PRESERVES

Nature preserves may be established to conserve forest lands, marshlands, floodplains, prairies, wildlife habitats, and other areas having cultural, scenic, or natural values. Such areas are usually provided by county, state, or federal governments and have the primary function of wildlife and resource protection. Nature preserves usually include large tracts of land that are undeveloped or have limited development, although some improvements may be provided which are incidental to the enjoyment of the property. Improvements are usually located in one section on the property so that the area remains largely undeveloped. Improvements may include parking areas, interpretive centers, and restrooms. Hunting may be a primary recreational activity in such areas. Other recreational uses might include backpacking, camping, trail use, picnicking, and bird watching.

Desirable size: Varies - depends on function
Acres / 1,000 population: Varies - depends on function
Service Area: Varies - depends on function

GREENBELTS

The greenbelt has basically the same characteristics and functions as the reservation or preserve; however, a greenbelt may be used to shape urban development. It may be a buffer between an urban area and surrounding rural areas and may connect parks within an urban area.

Desirable size: Varies - depends on function
Acres / 1,000 population: Varies - depends on function
Service Area: Varies - depends on function

WAYSIDES, WELCOME CENTERS, AND HISTORIC MARKERS

These are special purpose parks designed to serve motorists. They are important to a tourist industry as a means of providing rest and information. They may include restrooms, picnic areas, shelters, or other facilities needed by motorists. The size and location of special purpose parks depends upon natural features and the functions they are intended to serve. If oriented to motorists, traffic volumes must be considered.

Desirable size: Varies - depends on function
Acres / 1,000 population: Varies - depends on function
Service Area: Varies - depends on function

B.2 PARK FACILITY GUIDELINES

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recognizes the importance of establishing and using park and recreation guidelines. The guidelines on the following pages are from *Lancaster, R.A. (Ed.). (1990). Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines*. The data from Lancaster should be used as a rule of thumb to guide future park facility development rather than City policy. For example, while the guideline identifies a community should have one tennis court per 2,000 residents logic would dictate

that facility supply be based on demand or locational needs. For example, placing eight tennis courts in one park to meet the one per 2,000 standard may not be as effective as dispersing 4 tennis courts in parks across the City. In addition, local demand may dictate higher or lower service standards depending on the popularity of tennis in the community.

In addition, the Lancaster publication does not include guidelines for all types of park facilities. For example, the guidelines for soccer facilities listed in the table are for regulation sized fields for high school or adult play and do not address youth soccer needs.

The information in the table may be more useful as guidelines for facility sizes and desired orientations than those sections addressing units per population or service radius.

B.3 DETAILED FACILITY GUIDELINES

Several types of facilities are recommended in this Plan. This section includes an explanation of how each facility type functions within the bike and pedestrian system as a whole, as well as recommended locational and design criteria. Note: This plan does not advocate specific auto-only travel lane widths. These recommendations are intended to guide the dimensions of bicycle facilities.

BICYCLE LANES

Overview

Bicycle lanes are areas of the road striped off for exclusive use by bicyclists. They are the preferred bicycle facility for urban arterial and higher volume collector streets (generally more than 2,000 vehicles per day). The bicycle lane on Woodland Drive, east of Division Street, has been popular in the Village of Waunakee.

Function

Striping bicycle lanes establishes designated traffic channels that promote an orderly flow by both cyclists and motorists. Bicycle lanes have great potential for attracting new bicyclists, in part because of the psychological effect of having space reserved for them. Unlike off-street paths, bike lanes can be integrated into

ACTIVITY/ FACILITY	SPACE NEEDED	SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION	UNITS PER POP.	SERVICE RADIUS	LOCATION NOTES
Basketball						
1. Youth	2400-3036 sq. ft.	46-50'x84'	Long axis north-south	1 per 1,000	¼ - ½ mile	Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
2. High School	5040-7280 sq. ft.	50'x84'				
Ice Hockey	22,000 sq. ft. including support area	Rink 85'x200' (minimum 85'x185') Additional 5000 sq. ft. support area	Long axis north-south if outdoor	Indoor – 1 per 100,000 Outdoor – depends on climate	½ - 1 hour travel time	Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multi-purpose facility.
Tennis	Min. of 7,200 sq. ft. single court (2 acres for complex)	36'x78'. 12' clearance on both sides; 21' clearance on both ends.	Long axis north –south	1 court per 2,000	¼ - ½ mile	Best in batteries of 2-4. Located in neighborhood/community park or adjacent to school.
Badminton	1,620 sq. ft.	Singles - 17'x44' Doubles - 20'x44'	Long axis north-south	1 per 5,000	¼ - ½ mile	Usually in school, recreation center or church facility. Safe walking or bike access.
Handball (3-4 wall)	800 sq. ft. for 4-wall. 1,000 sq. ft. for 3-wall.	20'x40' - maximum of 10' to rear of 3-wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	Long axis north-south. Front wall at north end.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minute travel time	4-wall usually indoor as part of multi-purpose facility. 3-wall usually outdoor in park or school setting.
Archery Range	Minimum of 0.65 A	300' length x minimum 10' wide between targets. Roped clear space on sides of range minimum 30', clear space behind targets minimum of 90'x45' with bunker.	Archer facing north= or - 45 degrees.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of regional or metro park complex.
Combination Skeet and Trap Field (8 Stations)	Minimum 30 A	All walks and structures occur within an area approximately 130' wide by 115' deep. Minimum cleared area is contained within 2 superimposed segments with 100-yard radii (4 acres). Shot fall danger zone is contained within 2 superimposed segments with 300-yard radii (36 acres).	Center line of length runs northeast-southwest with shooter facing northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of regional or metro park complex.
Volleyball	Minimum of 4,000 sq. ft.	30'X60'. Minimum 6' clearance on all sides	Long axis north-south	1 per 5,000	¼ - ½ mile	Same as other court activities (e.g. badminton)
Baseball						
1. Official	3.0-3.85 A minimum	Baselines – 90' Pitching distance 60 ½' foul lines – min. 320' Center field – 400'+	Locate home plate to pitcher throwing across sun and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound run east-north-east.	1 per 5,000	¼ - ½ mile	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
2. Little League	1.2 A minimum	Baselines – 60' Pitching distance – 46' Foul lines – 200' Center field – 200' – 250'		Lighted 1 per 30,000		
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 A	Baselines – 60' Pitching distance- 46' (min. 40') Women -Fast pitch Radius from Plate – 225' between foul lines Slow Pitch – 275' (men) 250'	Same as baseball	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)	¼ - ½ mile	Slight differences in dimensions for 16" slow pitch. May also be used for youth baseball.
Field Hockey	Minimum 1.5 A	180' x 300' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Fall season – long axis northwest to southwest. For longer periods north-south.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minutes travel time	Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.

ACTIVITY/ FACILITY	SPACE NEEDED	SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION	UNITS PER POP.	SERVICE RADIUS	LOCATION NOTES
Football	Minimum 1.5 A	160' x 360' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Same as field hockey.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minutes travel time	Same as field hockey.
Soccer	1.7 – 2.1 A	195' to 225'x330' to 360' with a minimum 10' clearance all sides.	Same as field hockey.	1 per 10,000	1-2 miles	Number of units depends on popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to schools or neighborhood parks.
Swimming Pools	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually ½ to 2 A site.	<i>Teaching</i> - minimum of 25 yards x 45' even depth of 3-4 ft.	None-although care must be taken in siting of lifeguard stations in relation to afternoon sun.	1 per 20,000	15 to 30 minutes travel time	Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive and recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.
<i>Competitive</i> – minimum of 25 m x 16 m. Minimum of 27 square feet of water surface per swimmer. Ratios of 2:1 deck vs. water.		(Pools should accommodate 3 to 5% of total population at a time.)				
Beach Areas	N/A	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sq. ft. of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be 3-4 A supporting land per A of beach.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Should have sand bottom with slope maximum of 5% (flat preferable). Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas.
¼ Mile Running Track	4.3 A	Overall width – 276' Length – 600.02' Track width for 8 to 4 lanes is 32'.	Long axis in sector from north to south to north-west-south-east with finish line at northerly end.	1 per 20,000	15-30 minutes travel time	Usually part of high school, or in community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.
Trails	N/A	Well defined trailhead maximum 10' width, maximum average grade is 5% not to exceed 15%. Capacity rural trails - 40 hikers/day/mile. Urban trails - 90 hikers/day/mile.	N/A	1 system per region	N/A	
Golf						
1. Par 3 (18 hole)	50-60 A	Average length vary 600-2,700 yd.	Majority of holes on north-south axis	--	½ to 1 hour travel time	18 hole course can accommodate 500-550 people/day.
2. 9-hole standard	Minimum 50 A	Average length –2,250 yards		1 per 25,000		9 hole course can accommodate 350 people/day.
3. 18-hole standard	Minimum 110 A	Average length 6,500 yards		1 per 50,000		Course may be located in community or district park, but should not be over 20 miles from population center.
Golf-driving Range	13.5 A for minimum of 25 tees	900'x690' wide. Add 12' width for each additional tee.	Long axis south-west-northeast with golfer driving toward northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time.	Part of a golf course complex. As separate unit may be privately owned.
Disc Golf*	One acre per 2-3 holes.	Vary hole configurations for multiple skill levels.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fairways should not cross or be too close to public streets, sidewalks or too near private property or other busy areas where non-players congregate.
	Championship courses can require more than one acre per hole depending on foliage density.	Fairways in the woods typically range from 15 ft wide pinch points up to 40 ft wide.				
		Most holes contain at least two sets of tees.				
Skate Park**						
1. Concrete	1,500 square feet per 10 skateboarders. Average size in region is approx. 11,000 sq. ft.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2. Steel Frame						
3. Portable & Wood						

Source: Lancaster, R.A. (Ed.). (1990). *Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines*. Ashburn, VA: National Recreation and Park Association. [militaryridgemap.pdf](#)

*taken from Professional Disc Golf Association Design Guidelines: <http://www.pdga.com/files/PDGA%20Course%20Design%20Guides%20March%202014.pdf>

** taken from Public Skate Park Guide: <http://publicskateparkguide.org/design-and-construction/factors-of-skatepark-design/>

the street network. They can therefore serve important destinations and take advantage of existing travel patterns.

Locational Criteria

Typically, bicycle lanes are established on roadways that are 32 feet or wider with no on-street parking. Shared parking/bicycle lanes generally function well where sufficient space is provided and the parking turnover rate is not too high. Shared parking/bike lanes are generally not recommended on streets with little parking, because they tend to get used as an additional travel lane. Section B.5 shows minimum street design requirements.

Signage

Bicycle facilities should be signed and marked in accordance with the AASHTO standards. Appropriately spaced pavement markings and street signs should be used to identify bicycle lanes. Signs and pavement markings are especially important at approaches to intersections and at the ends of bicycle lanes.

Below are a couple of examples of signs that may be used in conjunction with bike lanes:



Treatment in Plan

Bicycle lanes are recommended in Waunakee and Westport primarily on higher volume roads that serve as arterial roads, to provide good commuting routes for inter-community and regional travel (see Proposed Trails map in Appendix C). Combined parking/bicycle lanes are recommended on Main Street in downtown Waunakee.

PAVED SHOULDERS

Overview

Paved shoulders are not a “bicycle facility” per se, but rather a roadway condition that improves bicycle travel and bicyclist safety.

Bicycle Lane Design Criteria:

- Minimum width: 4 feet; 5 feet along arterial street.
- When used alongside a parking lane, should be at least 5 feet wide and located to the traffic side of parking lane.
- Where combined bike lane and on-street parking is provided, minimum combined width should be 11 feet (13 feet where there is substantial parking or turnover of parked cars is high, such as Main St.).
- Lanes painted with a “bicycle” pavement symbol or the words “bike lane” according to AASHTO standards.
- Lanes maintained on a regular basis to remove any sand, gravel and/or debris.

Function

Paved shoulders function much like a bicycle lane to separate the motor vehicle travel from bikes. The use of paved shoulders benefits motorists as well by providing space in an emergency, improving drainage, and supporting the traveled portion of the roadway.

Locational Criteria

For higher volume streets or highways (generally more than 1,000 vehicles per day) with rural cross-sections (i.e. no curb and gutter), the addition or improvement of paved shoulders is generally the most effective way to

Paved Shoulder Design Criteria:

- Minimum width: 4 feet, or 5 feet where traffic speeds exceed 50 mph.
- Stripe separating shoulder from roadway recommended.
- Generally not marked as exclusive bicycle facility.
- Lanes should be maintained on a regular basis to remove any sand, gravel and/or debris.

accommodate bicyclists. On rural roadways with lower traffic volumes, cyclists can “share” the roadway with motorists without widened shoulders.

Treatment in Plan

This Plan recommends paved shoulders on many roadways in Waunakee and Westport, including Wimbleton Way, CTH K, HWY 113, and others.

SIGNED BICYCLE ROUTES

Overview

Establishing signed bicycle route designations is a relatively inexpensive and efficient way to guide bicyclists through the existing street network.

Function

The purpose of a signed route system is to provide reasonably direct major routes through a community on streets that most bicyclists will feel comfortable using. Roads that are signed as bike routes may or may not include bicycle lanes or paved shoulders. Off-street paths may also serve as designated routes.

Locational Criteria

Bike routes are located so as to provide access to frequent bicyclist destinations, such as schools, parks, and employment centers. However, the routes are not designed to link all of these possible destinations. Many other

Signed Bicycle Route Design Criteria:

- Routes are best located on low-stress streets or designated bicycle facilities. Low-stress streets typically are those with traffic volumes less than 2,000 vehicles per day, speed limits less than 30 mph.
- Remove all hazards to bicycle travel, such as unsafe drainage grates, rough railroad crossings, potholes, gravel and debris.
- Direct riders to key destinations, such as schools, parks, and employment centers, and provide distances
- Help riders identify their location along the route.

local streets are suitable for safe bicycle travel. Therefore actual route selection is determined more by directness, continuity, aesthetics and personal preference.

Signage

“Share the Road” signs may be used along some routes to warn vehicles of bicycle traffic without necessarily designating the signed roadway as a preferred route. This type of sign is sometimes used on roadways with high levels of bicycle traffic, but relatively hazardous conditions for bicyclists. Caution must be exercised when using “Bike Route” signage along rural roadways, as this may encourage inexperienced riders to travel along routes that are not necessarily suitable for their skill level. Except in rare cases where other alternatives are not available, signs should not be used to designate sidewalks as bikeways.



Treatment in Plan

This Plan advises signed bicycle routes in central Waunakee, to facilitate safe movement between existing and planned major destinations, particularly schools. The Village and Town may in the future wish to designate additional bike routes over other roads and paths shown on the Proposed Trails Map in Appendix C.

OFF-STREET MULTI-USE PATHS

Bicycle facilities separated from the roadway are often referred to as bike paths or trails. In reality, these paths are typically also open to walkers, runners, and in-line skaters (where paved). Therefore, “multi-use path” is the proper term for such facilities, and they need to be designed with these various user groups in mind.

Function

Multi-use paths can be significant generators of bicycle use, particularly for less experienced cyclists, for which they provide a safe environment. They provide enjoyable recreation opportunities and, in many cases, desirable commuter routes.



Locational Criteria

A community’s road and sidewalk system provides the best means of accessing various destinations within a community, but multi-use paths can enhance the primary on-road bikeway system. Multiuse paths are most effective when used to provide regional recreational loops, bikeway system continuity, linkages to on-street routes, and/or short cuts where no adequate on-street facilities are available. Railroad rights-of-way, linear parks, river and creek corridors, lakes and dead-end streets (if planned in advance) provide good opportunities for construction of paths.

Signage

Signs placed at high-traffic trail crossings or trailheads that identify and draw attention to the path help to promote trail use. System maps at trailheads and smaller signs placed along the path identifying destinations to be reached by the path and their distances are extremely helpful for path users.

On lengthy off-street paths, quarter-mile markers assist users in identifying their exact location on the trails, particularly helpful in emergency situations. In areas with heavy use, it may be appropriate to include signage to separate pedestrians and bicycle traffic.



Treatment in Plan

This Plan recommends off-street multi-use paths in many locations. Waunakee has actively promoted multi-use paths in new developments, and existing paths are located throughout the Village. The paths are used in this Plan to

provide access between major destinations for riders of all abilities. Trailheads can be an important component of the path system as well.

TRAILHEADS

Overview and Function

Trailheads can provide visible access points to major off-street paths in the community’s system. They generally provide a parking area, locational and directional maps or other information about the trail system. Some might contain restroom facilities, picnic tables or benches for snacks or breaks.

Locational Criteria

Trailheads should be sited with easy and direct access to the trail system. The trailhead should be located on a good road system, to provide easy access. Trailheads can be a benefit to the local economy, bringing visitors into areas that the community wishes to promote. Therefore, they should be located in areas that have easy access to services for trail users, such as food, drinks, and bike rentals or repairs.

Treatment in Plan

This Plan recommends trailheads in Tierney Park, Castle Creek Conservancy, Montondon Park, and Village Center Pond Conservancy.

RURAL WALKWAYS

Overview and Function

Walkways in rural areas provide connections between urbanized areas, and access to parks and open space areas. Walkways may be restricted to pedestrian use because of environmental conditions. In certain locations, they may also be suitable for equestrian and/or bicycle use.

Locational Criteria

Rural walkways are often sited along creeks, streams, rivers, field boundaries and fence lines, or other natural linear systems. Because they generally travel through sensitive environmental areas, they are generally not paved. Instead, they are surfaced with crushed limestone, wood chips, hard-packed earth, or mowed grass.

Treatment in Plan

Walkways are shown in the Plan along Castle Creek.

SIDEWALKS AND URBAN WALKWAYS

Overview

A continuous pedestrian network connects neighborhoods and makes it possible for pedestrians to get from place to place. Sidewalks and urban walkways are key components that connect new and existing development, and provide pedestrian access to community amenities.

Sidewalk and Urban Walkway Design Criteria:

- Sidewalks should be:
 - Minimum 5 feet in width;
 - Surfaced with concrete;
 - Separated from the road by a landscaped terrace.
- Sidewalks wider than 5 feet are warranted in areas with higher volumes of pedestrian traffic, including commercial areas, near schools, and higher density residential areas, and on collector and arterial streets with higher traffic volumes and speeds. In this case, the combined width of the sidewalk and the terrace should be wider. This can be achieved by widening the terrace and/or widening the sidewalk.
- Parking meters, planters, mail boxes, light poles, signs and other street furniture should be located in the terrace adjacent to the sidewalk so that these potential obstructions do not narrow the width of the sidewalk. Where there are extreme right-of-way constraints and an obstruction of the sidewalk cannot be avoided, the sidewalk should have a minimum clear usable width of at least 36 inches at every point along its length.
- Walkways through parks, at the end of cul-de-sacs, between blocks, and on private development sites may be developed to different width and surfacing standards, based on expected use, context, and ADA requirements. It is to remove any sand, gravel and/or debris.

Function

Sidewalks and urban walkways provide safe places for people to walk to school, to the park, to shop, or for recreation. They also facilitate safe neighborhoods by encouraging self-surveillance as people commute, exercise, socialize and play.

Locational Criteria

In addition to their placement along streets, sidewalks and walkways provide important connectivity for between streets, buildings, and community facilities such as parks. Short walkways often serve the purpose of making a direct connection between the public sidewalk and a building, serving a valuable role in enhancing pedestrian access to destinations. Short walkways can also be used in the public right-of-way or easements to maintain pedestrian access through cul-de-sacs or long blocks. Longer pedestrian walkways are valuable for enhancing pedestrian mobility, especially where they provide the pedestrian with short cuts, such as through parks.

Treatment in Plan

This Plan advises the installation of sidewalks on new streets per the policies in Chapter Five, and the addition of sidewalks along both sides of Century Avenue, where currently missing. Sidewalks should be installed to fill gaps in other areas when opportunities present themselves.

INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Overview and Function

Adding improvements such as crosswalk striping or other visible markings (e.g. different surface textures or colors or integrated lighting), bike lanes, refuge medians, lights, pedestrian signals, and bulb-outs to intersections results in a more bicycle and pedestrian friendly intersection. In some situations where there are wide, high traffic volume, high traffic speed streets, overpasses and underpasses can obviate the need for an intersection improvement and serve an important role in maintaining continuity of the pedestrian/bikeway network by providing safe access across a street, river, or railroad that would otherwise pose a significant barrier to travel.

Signage

This Plan recommends pedestrian crossing signs like the one below for uncontrolled intersections. A flashing light used in conjunction with this sign could be used at high volume areas. Signage at controlled intersections should specifically notify all users of the presence and desired locations for bicyclists.



Locational Criteria and Treatment in Plan

Certain intersections need improvements to safely serve bikes and pedestrians. Retrofitting these intersections with new improvements such as bike lane and crosswalk striping, refuge medians and bulb outs will provide much more user-friendly intersections for pedestrians, bikers and automobiles. New intersections should be designed with bicycles and pedestrians in mind.

The Proposed Trails map in Appendix C shows the locations of intersections with proposed improvements. The improvements are described further in the tables in Chapter 6.

Several bridges will be needed to provide passage over creeks for rural paths. An underpass is recommended on CTH K near CTH M to provide a link from north to south.

B.4 COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

A plan that advised only bike and pedestrian facility construction would be incomplete. When designing community growth and individual neighborhoods, the needs of pedestrians

and bicyclists. A mix of land uses in close proximity, including residential, commercial, and recreational, allows residents to fulfill their daily needs within or near the neighborhood. There are several principles of site, neighborhood, and transportation facility design that the Village and Town should use when preparing, evaluating, reviewing, approving, and adopting community plans, transportation facility improvements, subdivision plats, and other development proposals. Detailed neighborhood plans for developing areas should incorporate these principles. Also, local subdivision regulations should be amended to incorporate these principles in review of development.

GENERAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Encourage an integrated mix of uses to provide basic needs and services to minimize vehicle miles traveled.
- Provide public space within the neighborhood (e.g. parks, pathways).
- In and at the edge of larger neighborhoods, provide opportunities for retail, office, entertainment, civic, and recreational land uses.
- Design the neighborhood at a human scale, providing easy pedestrian access and wayfinding opportunities.

NATURAL SYSTEMS, OPEN SPACE, AND LANDSCAPING PRINCIPLES

- Integrate natural resources into the neighborhood for conservation and quality of life purposes.
- Require conservation easements or public dedication for all ecological resources, buffers, trails, and other areas proposed for preservation.
- Provide wide areas for public access to parks and open space lands. Do not hide open space behind private lots.
- Maximize preservation of common open space in each neighborhood through public dedication and/or private management of open space through a homeowner's association.

P E D E S T R I A N - F R I E N D L Y NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- Design a network of streets that connects within the subdivision, and to existing and future subdivisions.
- Minimize use of cul-de-sacs.
- Require walkway connectors at cul-de-sac ends and through the middle of long blocks.
- Provide sidewalks on all public streets within the Village, with the possible exception of very short cul-de-sacs.
- Create looped internal pedestrian trails within neighborhoods, and connect to nearby parks and schools and the community-wide path system.
- Provide landscaping along pedestrian walkways and sidewalks.
- Provide street trees at regular intervals in terrace areas in the Village.
- Design streets to correspond to traffic volumes and adjacent use or density. Do not over design streets.

Reduce front yard building setbacks and orient entries and porches of buildings to streets and sidewalks. These steps will encourage walking by providing easy pedestrian connections, bring activities and visually interesting features to the street, and provide safety through watchful eyes.

Pay special attention to garage placement. Ideally, garages should be set back from or, at a minimum, flush with the front façade of the house. An overabundance of houses with garages thrust towards the street contributes to an environment that is not friendly to the pedestrian.

TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES

Neighborhood traffic management goes hand in hand with making the Waunakee and Westport area a better place to bike and walk. This section discusses some traffic calming measures that can be used to manage neighborhood traffic. These measures can be implemented for a number of reasons, including as a neighborhood design feature or focal point, as a measure to slow vehicular traffic speeds, and/or as a mechanism to enhance bicycle and pedestrian travel. Traffic calming measures enhance pedestrian travel by

slowing vehicular traffic, shortening pedestrian crossing distances, and/or drawing attention to a pedestrian crossing.

Curb Extensions

Curb extensions are also known as bulb outs, bump outs, or neck downs. Just as the name implies, the curb is extended into the street from its usual position to create a bulbed out sidewalk/terrace area that narrows the street. As such, curb extensions can be an effective tool for reducing the crossing distance for pedestrians. Curb extensions can be applied to one or more corners of an intersection, and therefore can impact one or both sides of a crossing on one or more legs of an intersection. Curb extensions are beneficial in that they:

- shorten the pedestrian crossing distance;
- provide better visibility for pedestrians to see and be seen;
- provide space for benches and other street furniture; and
- may reduce vehicle speeds.

This Plan recommends that these extensions be used on new or upgraded streets, where significant pedestrian traffic is expected, such as in Downtown Waunakee.

Refuge Medians

Refuge medians allow pedestrian to cross traffic in each direction of travel separately. Therefore, where refuge medians are provided, pedestrians only have to find an adequate gap in traffic in one direction of travel at a time. This can significantly reduce pedestrian delay and chances of conflict with motorists. This Plan recommends the installation of refuge medians on new or upgraded arterial and collector roads, at pedestrian crossing points.

Traffic Circles

Traffic circles are circles of varying diameter formed by curbs placed in intersections that are usually classified as local streets. Motorists must drive around the circle. Traffic circles reduce motor vehicle speeds through the intersection, depending on the current intersection controls in place. They may be an appropriate at certain locations in Waunakee.

Special Crosswalk Treatments

Special treatments, such as colored and/or textured surfaces, extra-wide striping or outlining, lights embedded in roadway surfaces, countdown pedestrian crossing signals, pedestrian actuated signals, and extra large or flashing signs draw the attention of the motorist and help to make crosswalks safer. The Village of Waunakee has installed colored surface and embedded lighting crosswalks in several key locations. Additional treatments are recommended at quite a few additional crossings of busy streets.

PEDESTRIAN-ORIENTED SITE DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Commercial areas, industrial parks, and major institutions are often destinations for pedestrians and bicyclists, and multifamily housing developments are often key generators. It is important to consider the needs of pedestrians and cyclists when reviewing site plans for these developments.

Each development project should provide for safe pedestrian and bicycle access to all uses within it, connections to existing and planned public pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and connections to adjacent properties. Walkways should be provided from all building entrances to existing and planned public sidewalks or pedestrian/bike facilities. Internal pedestrian walkways should be distinguished from driving surfaces. Walkways should also be provided

along the entire length of any building façade containing a public entrance, leaving room for foundation planting beds. The buildings should provide awnings or other weather protection features over all entrances. Site design should allow pedestrians to walk parallel to moving cars wherever possible. The following are examples of undesirable and desirable commercial site design features:

Undesirable Design

- All buildings a great distance from primary street
- Large unbroken expanse of parking

Desirable Design

- Pedestrian link to neighborhood
- Integrated pedestrian circulation and bike parking
- Pedestrian Plaza; buildings close to primary street
- Parking divided into smaller pods

The development should also provide secure, integrated bicycle parking and pedestrian furniture in appropriate quantities and locations.

B.5 STREET DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Minimum street design standards should be in accordance with the table below:

Table B.1 Street Design Recommendations

Type of Street	Right-of-way (feet)	Street Width, curb-face to curb-face (feet)	Curb & Gutter	Street Terrace	Sidewalks	Bicycle Lanes
Arterial Street	80+	52+	Both sides, 2 feet wide	Both sides, min. 8 feet wide	Both sides, min. 5 feet wide	Where required, add 5 foot wide lanes
Collector Street	60-80	36 (2-sided parking) 30 (1-sided parking) 24 (no parking)	Both sides, 2 feet wide	Both sides, min. 8 feet wide	Both sides, min. 5 feet wide	Where required, add 4 foot wide lanes
Subcollector Street	50-70	32 (2-sided parking) 28 (1-sided parking) 22 (no parking)	Both sides, 2 feet wide	Both sides, min. 8 feet wide	Both sides, min. 5 feet wide	Where required, add 4 foot wide lanes
Minor Street or Cul-de-sac	50-60	28 (2-sided parking) 26 (1-sided parking) 20 (no parking)	Both sides, 2 feet wide	Both sides, min. 6 feet wide	Both sides, min. 5 feet wide	None
Alley	20.0	14 (no parking)	None	None	None	None

Appendix C:

PARK & RECREATION MAPS

- Town and Village Existing Parks and Open Space
- Other Existing Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (Non-Village & Town)
- Bicycle Compatibility of Roadways
- Park Service Areas
- Park Facilities Distribution
- Town and Village Proposed Parks and Open Space
- Proposed Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

TOWN AND VILLAGE EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT

COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN & OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

LEGEND

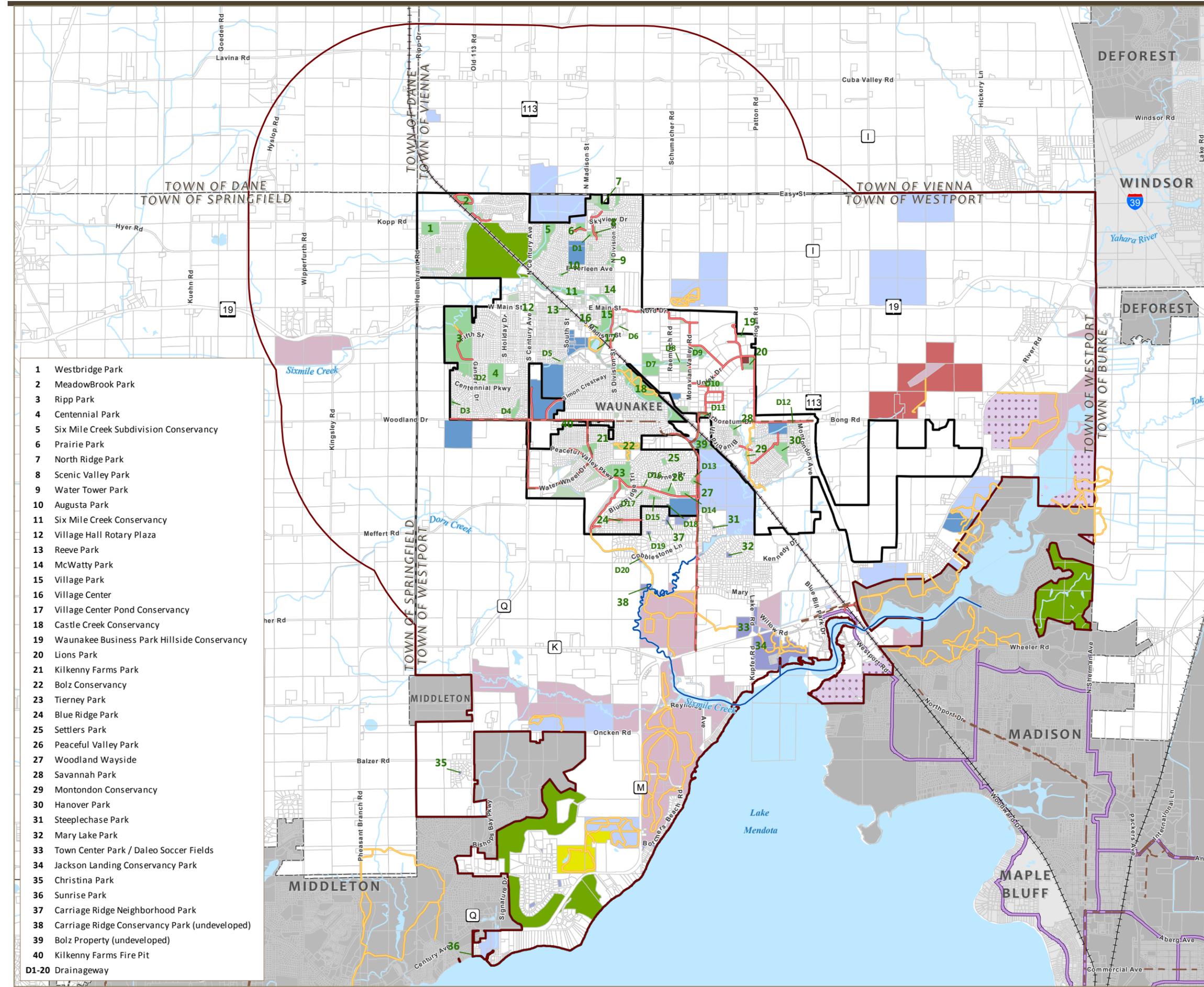
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Planning Area | Land Ownership |
| Village of Waunakee | Waunakee |
| Town of Westport | Westport |
| City/Village | Waunakee/Westport |
| Town | School District |
| Waterbody | City of Madison/MMSD |
| Railroad | County |
| Passive Trail | State of WI/WisDOT/DNR |
| Paved Trail | Benedictine Women of Madison |
| Water Trail | Natural Heritage Land Trust |
| Bike Lane | WD Ice Rink Inc. |
| Bicycle Route | |
| Town & Village Parks/Open Space | |
| Waunakee | |
| Westport | |
| Waunakee/Westport | |
| Golf Course | |

DATA SOURCES:
BASE DATA PROVIDED BY DANE COUNTY.
NOTE THAT NOT ALL LANDS SHOWN ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE.

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT DANE COUNTY, WI



- 1 Westbridge Park
 - 2 MeadowBrook Park
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 - 35 Christina Park
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 - 38 Carriage Ridge Conservancy Park (undeveloped)
 - 39 Bolz Property (undeveloped)
 - 40 Kilkeny Farms Fire Pit
- D1-20 Drainageway



OTHER EXISTING PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT

COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN & OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

LEGEND

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Planning Area | Golf Course |
| Village of Waunakee | Land Ownership |
| Town of Westport | Waunakee |
| City/Village | Westport |
| Town | Waunakee/Westport |
| School | School District |
| Waterbody | City of Madison/MMSD |
| Railroad | County |
| Passive Trail | State of WI/WisDOT/DNR |
| Paved Trail | Benedictine Women of Madison |
| Water Trail | Natural Heritage Land Trust |
| Bike Lane | WD Ice Rink Inc. |
| Bicycle Route | |

- A Waunakee Marsh Wildlife Area
- B The Meadows of Sixmile Creek Golf Course
- C Schumacher Farm
- D Dane County Law Enforcement Center
- E Empire Prairies Westport Drumlin Natural Heritage Land Trust
- F Empire Prairies Westport Drumlin State Natural Area
- G MMSD/DNR Property
- H Cherokee Marsh Conservation Park
- I Cherokee Golf Course
- J Yahara Heights County Park
- K DNR Property
- L Six Mile State Fishery Area
- M Governor Nelson State Park
- N Walsh Acquisition
- O Dorn Creek Preservation Area
- P Walsh Acquisition
- Q Bishops Bay Golf Course
- R Holy Wisdom Monastery Trails
- S Mendota County Park
- T Ella Wheeler Wilcox Historic Site
- U Wetland (unnamed)
- V Dane County Natural Heritage Foundation
- W North Mendota Natural Resource Area
- X Ice Pond

DATA SOURCES:
BASE DATA PROVIDED BY DANE COUNTY.
NOTE THAT NOT ALL LANDS SHOWN ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE.

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT DANE COUNTY, WI



BICYCLE COMPATIBILITY OF ROADWAYS

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT

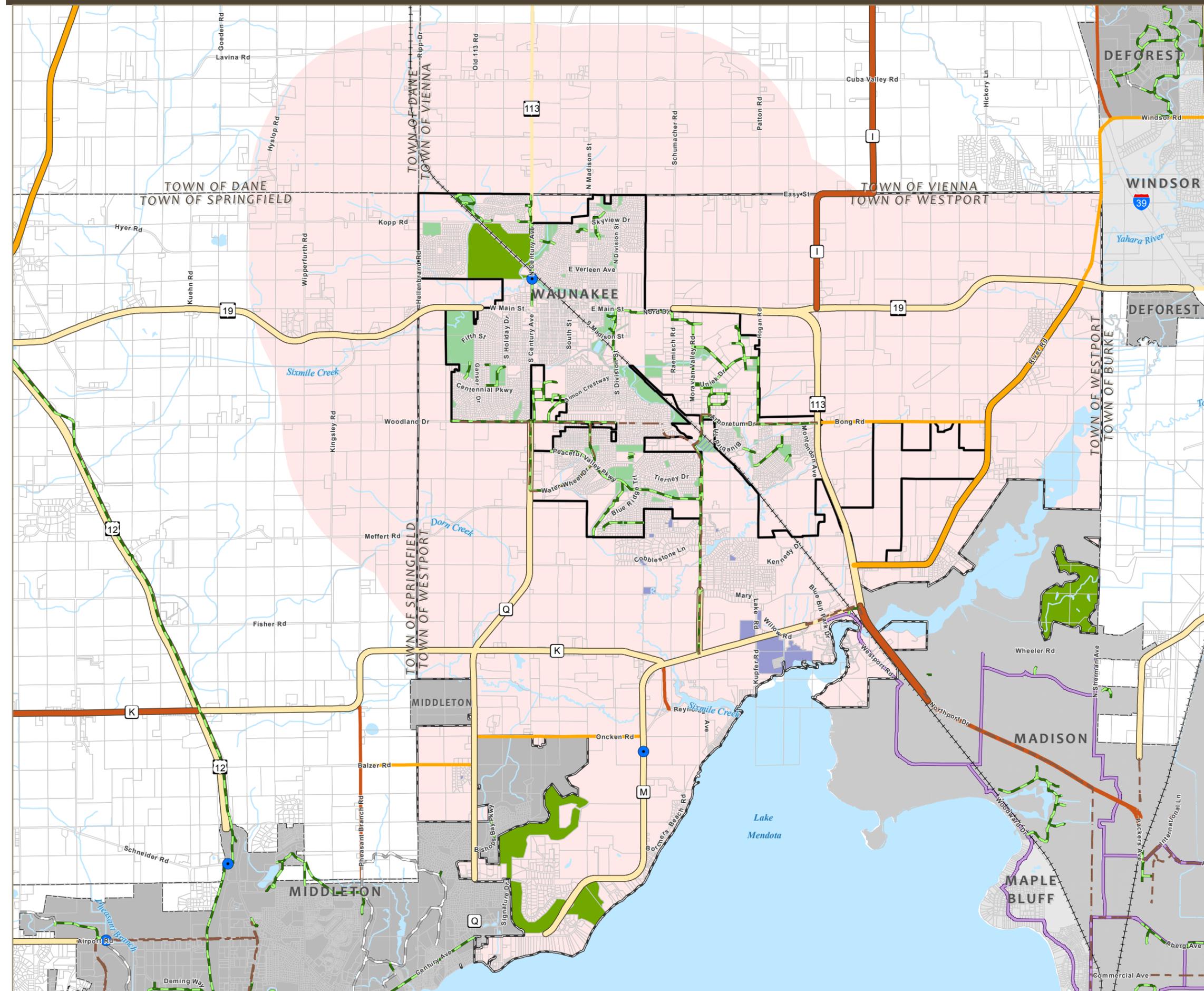
COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN & OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Planning Area | | Bike Overpass and/or Underpass |
| | Village of Waunakee | | Paved Bike Path |
| | Town of Westport | | Unpaved Bike Path |
| | City/Village | | Bike Lane |
| | Town | | Bicycle Route |
| | Waterbody | | Biking Suitability |
| | Railroad | | Roads w/ Shoulders |
| | Town & Village Parks | | Rural Most Suitable |
| | Waunakee | | Rural May be Suitable |
| | Westport | | Rural Least Suitable |
| | Waunakee/Westport | | Roads w/o Shoulders |
| | Golf Course | | Rural Most Suitable |
| | Passive Trail | | Rural May be Suitable |
| | Paved Trail | | Rural Least Suitable |
| | Water Trail | | |

DATA SOURCES:
BASE DATA PROVIDED BY DANE COUNTY.
BICYCLE COMPATIBILITY DATA FROM CITY OF MADISON.

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT DANE COUNTY, WI



PARK SERVICE AREAS

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT

COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN & OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

LEGEND

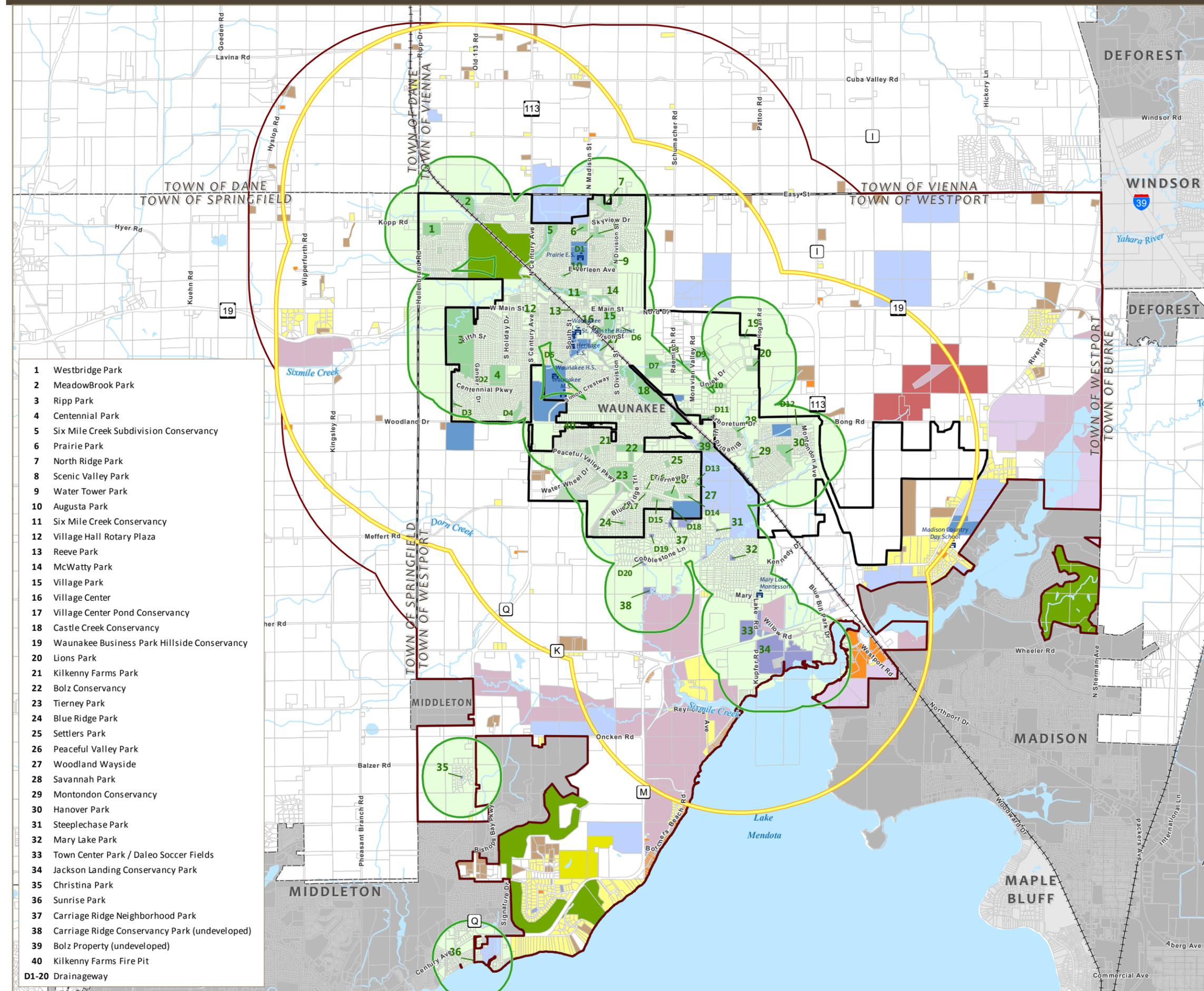
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Planning Area | Land Ownership |
| Village of Waunakee | Waunakee |
| Town of Westport | Westport |
| City/Village | Waunakee/Westport |
| Town | School District |
| School | City of Madison/MMSD |
| Waterbody | County |
| Railroad | State of WI/WisDOT/DNR |
| Town & Village Parks/Open Space | Benedictine Women of Madison |
| Waunakee | Natural Heritage Land Trust |
| Westport | |
| Waunakee/Westport | |
| Golf Course | |
| Park Service Area | |
| Village/Town Park (1/3 Mile) | |
| Community Park (1.5 Mile) | |
| Residential Zoning, Beyond Park Service Area | |
| R-1; R-1A; R-1V; R-2 | |
| R-3; R-3A; R-3D; R-4 | |
| RH-1; RH-2; RH-3; RH-4 | |

DATA SOURCES:
BASE DATA PROVIDED BY DANE COUNTY.
NOTE THAT NOT ALL LANDS SHOWN ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE.

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 - 39 Bolz Property (undeveloped)
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- D1-20 Drainageway



VILLAGE AND TOWN PARK FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT

COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN & OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

LEGEND

- Planning Area
- Park/Open Space
- Village of Waunakee
- Waunakee
- Town of Westport
- Westport
- City/Village
- Waunakee/Westport
- Town
- Park Facility
- Waterbody
- Park Facility with Lighting
- Railroad
- Passive Trail
- Paved Trail
- Water Trail
- Bike Lane
- Bicycle Route

- 1 Westridge Park
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- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Concession Stand | Baseball/Softball Field | Playground |
| Dog Friendly | Basketball Court | Scenic Walk |
| Drinking Water | Boat Ramp | Skateboard Ramp |
| Fire Pit | Fishing | Sledding Hill |
| Pagoda | Football Field | Soccer Field |
| Parking | Ice Skating/Hockey | Tennis Court |
| Restroom | Indoor Fitness | Volleyball Court |
| Shelter | | |

DATA SOURCES:
BASE DATA PROVIDED BY DANE COUNTY.

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT
DANE COUNTY, WI



TOWN AND VILLAGE PROPOSED PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT

COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN & OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

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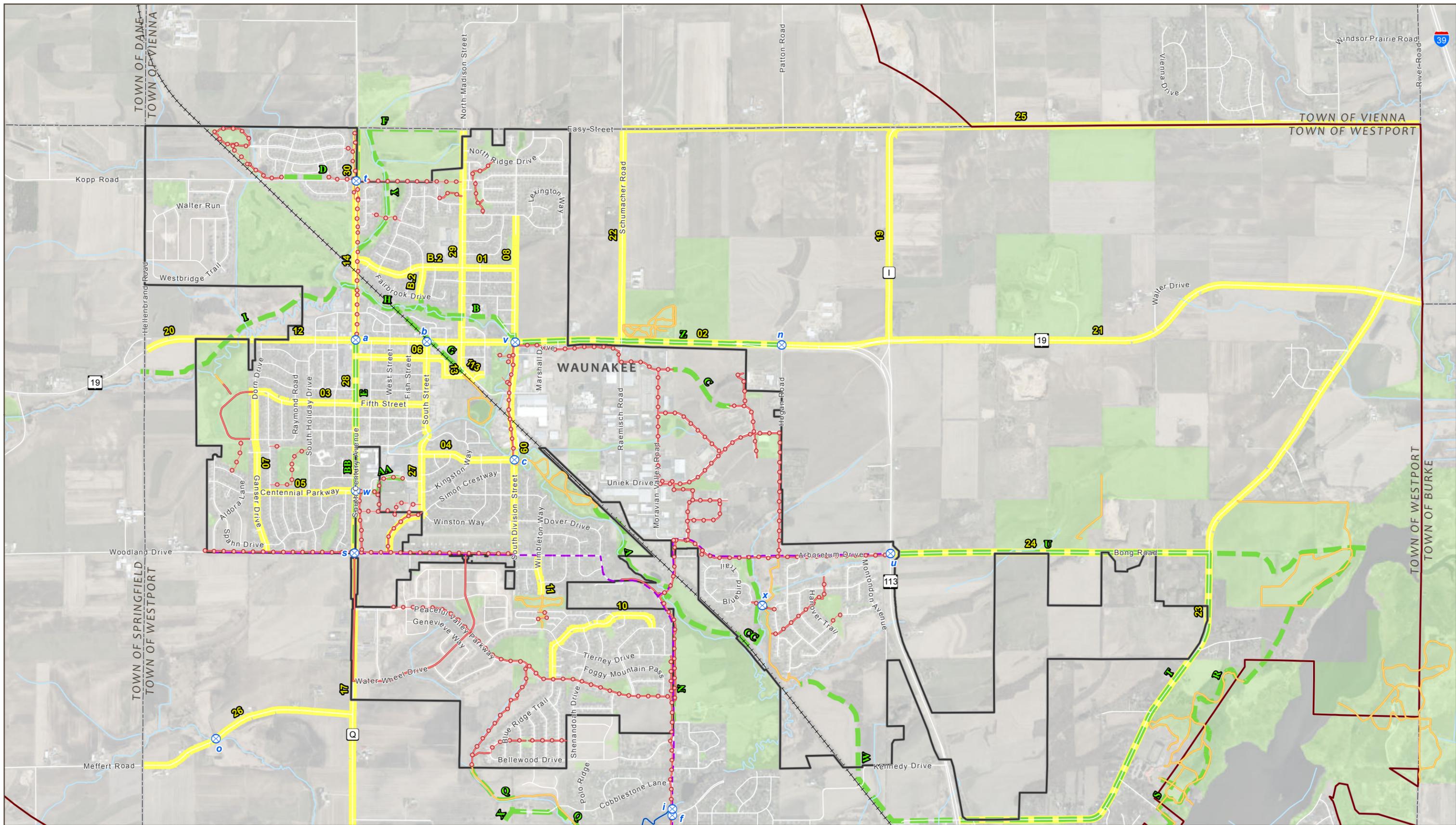
LEGEND

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Planning Area | Future Land Use |
| Village of Waunakee | Business Park |
| Town of Westport | Central Business District |
| City/Village | West Business District |
| Town | Commercial |
| Waterbody | Mixed Use |
| Railroad | Institutional |
| Village/Town Park/Open Space | Community Residential |
| Village | Rural Residential |
| Town | Parks, Open Space, Env. Corridors |
| Joint | Rural Preservation |

DATA SOURCES:
BASE DATA PROVIDED BY DANE COUNTY.
AERIAL IMAGERY PROVIDED BY DANE COUNTY (2014)

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT DANE COUNTY, WI

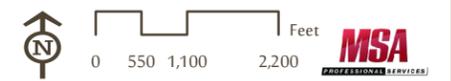


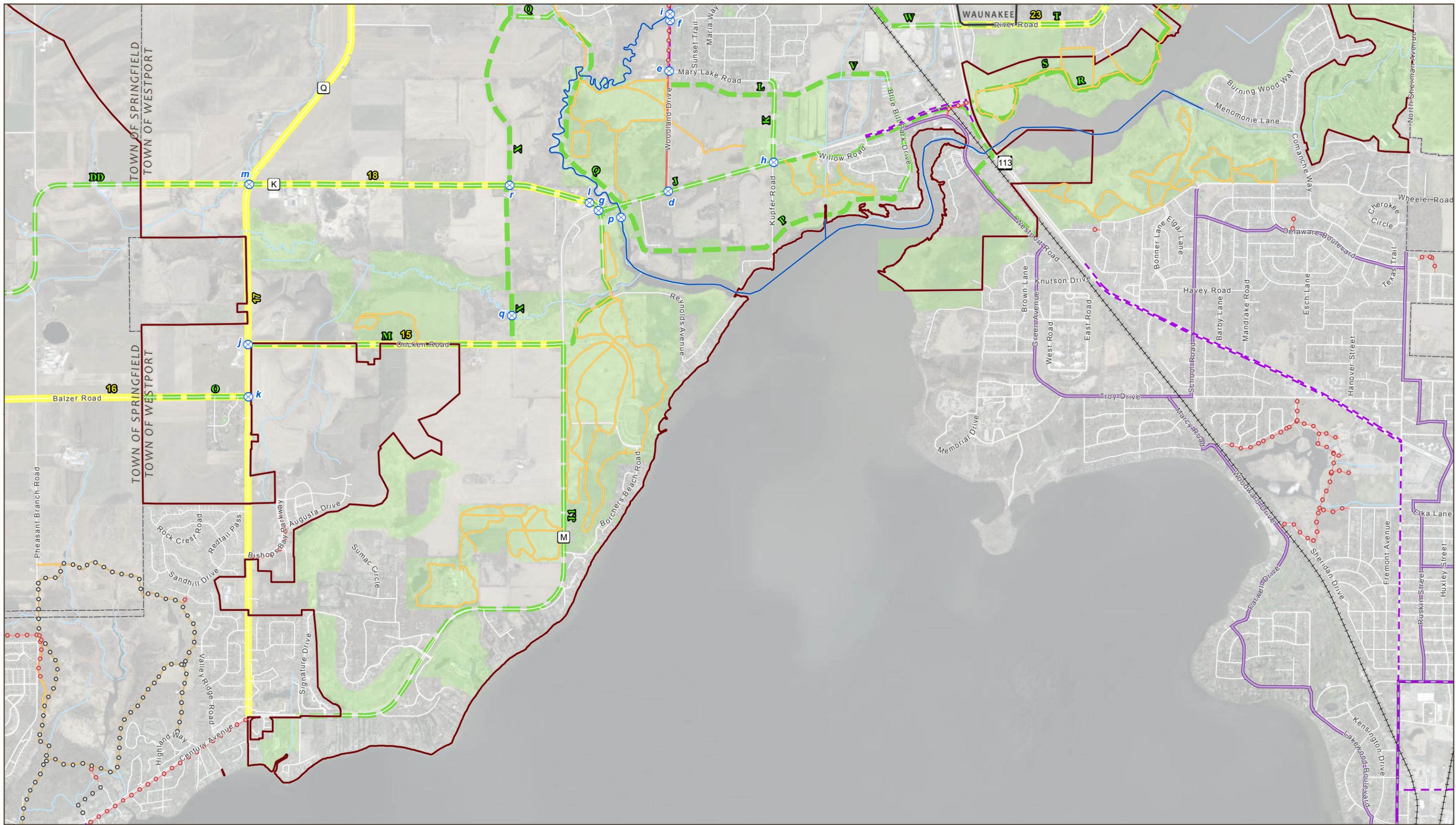


NORTH: PROPOSED BICYCLE & PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT
DANE COUNTY, WI

Proposed Off-Road Trail	Proposed Intersection Improvement	Existing Paved Bike Path	Existing Passive Trail	Existing Water Trail	Planning Area	Town	NHDFlowline
Proposed Bike Lane	Existing Bike Lane	Unpaved Bike Path	Existing Paved Trail	Existing Bicycle Route	Village of Waunakee	Railroad	





SOUTH: PROPOSED BICYCLE & PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE AND TOWN OF WESTPORT
DANE COUNTY, WI

Proposed Off-Road Trail	Proposed Intersection Improvement	Existing Paved Bike Path	Existing Passive Trail	Existing Water Trail	Planning Area	Town	NHDFlowline
Proposed Bike Lane	Existing Bike Lane	Unpaved Bike Path	Existing Paved Trail	Existing Bicycle Route	Village of Waunakee	Railroad	

0 550 1,100 2,200 Feet

MSA
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES



Appendix D:

ADOPTION RESOLUTIONS

- Waunakee/Westport Joint Plan Commission
- Waunakee Plan Commission
- Westport Plan Commission

**RESOLUTION NO. JPCR17-02
WAUNAKEE/WESTPORT JOINT PLAN COMMISSION**

**A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING ADOPTION OF THE
VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE-TOWN OF WESTPORT JOINT 2017-
2022 COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN AND OUTDOOR
RECREATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Town of Westport and Village of Waunakee desire to maintain a high quality of life in our community for current and future residents, including excellent health supported by facilities that encourage walking, biking and recreation; and

WHEREAS, said plan is required to be updated every five years by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in order for the Village and Town to remain eligible for recreation grant funding under the State of Wisconsin Stewardship Program and other grant programs administered by the Department; and

WHEREAS, the Town and Village have a strong partnership and history of collaboration and have elected to prepare a Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Town and Village staff have worked with MSA Professional Services, Inc. to collect and consider the latest data describing our current facilities and projected needs; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Westport Parks Committee and the Village of Waunakee Parks & Recreation Committee have participated in the drafting of the plan, meeting jointly at various times throughout 2016 to review and discuss data and policies; and

WHEREAS, Town and Village residents have participated in the drafting and review of this joint plan through a community survey, public information meetings and a public hearing, and the final draft document was available on the Village and Town websites, Town Hall, Village Hall and Waunakee Public Library for 30 days prior to the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, a Class 1 notice was published in the Waunakee Tribune a minimum of 30 days prior to the public hearing held on January 9, 2017 for the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan would be adopted as an addendum to the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan and would replace the Town of Westport Comprehensive Open Space and Recreation Plan as adopted in March 2009; the Village of Waunakee Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan as adopted December 7, 2009; and the Waunakee-Westport Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan as adopted in January and February 2005; and

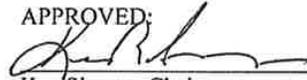
WHEREAS, the Town Parks Committee and Village Parks & Recreation Committee recommended approval of the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint Plan Commission that the Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint 2017-2022 Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan is hereby recommended for

Waunakee-Westport JPC - CORP

adoption by the Village and Town Boards as an addendum to the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan pursuant to s.60.62 (4), s.61.35 and s.62.23, Wis. Stats.

APPROVED:



Ken Sipsma, Chairperson
Joint Plan Commission

ATTEST:



**RESOLUTION NO. PCR17-02
VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE PLAN COMMISSION**

**A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING ADOPTION OF THE
VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE–TOWN OF WESTPORT JOINT 2017-
2022 COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN AND OUTDOOR
RECREATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Village of Waunakee and Town of Westport desire to maintain a high quality of life in our community for current and future residents, including excellent health supported by facilities that encourage walking, biking and recreation; and

WHEREAS, said plan is required to be updated every five years by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in order for the Village and Town to remain eligible for recreation grant funding under the State of Wisconsin Stewardship Program and other grant programs administered by the Department; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Waunakee and Town of Westport have a strong partnership and history of collaboration and have elected to prepare a Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Village and Town staff have worked with MSA Professional Services, Inc. to collect and consider the latest data describing our current facilities and projected needs; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Westport Parks Committee and the Village of Waunakee Parks & Recreation Committee have participated in the drafting of the plan, meeting jointly at various times throughout 2016 to review and discuss data and policies; and

WHEREAS, Village and Town residents have participated in the drafting and review of this joint plan through a community survey, public information meetings and a public hearing, and the final draft document was available on the Village website, Town Hall, Village Hall and Waunakee Public Library for 30 days prior to the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, a Class 1 notice was published in the Waunakee Tribune a minimum of 30 days prior to the public hearing held on January 9, 2017 for the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

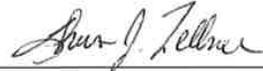
WHEREAS, the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan would be adopted as an addendum to the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan and would replace the Town of Westport Comprehensive Open Space and Recreation Plan as adopted in March 2009; the Village of Waunakee Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan as adopted December 7, 2009; and the Waunakee-Westport Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan as adopted in January and February 2005; and

Waunakee PC - CORP

WHEREAS, the Village Parks & Recreation Committee recommended approval of the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

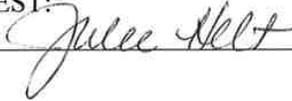
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Village of Waunakee Plan Commission that the Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint 2017-2022 Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan is hereby recommended for adoption by Village Board as an addendum to the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan pursuant to s.61.35 and s.62.23, Wis. Stats.

APPROVED:



Chris Zellner, Chairperson
Village Plan Commission

ATTEST:



TOWN OF WESTPORT PLAN COMMISSION

RESOLUTION NO. 17- 02

RECOMMENDATION TO ADOPT THE VILLAGE OF WAUNAKEE–TOWN OF WESTPORT JOINT 2017-2022 COMPREHENSIVE BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN AND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (WESTPORT PLAN COMMISSION)

WHEREAS, the Town of Westport and Village of Waunakee desire to maintain a high quality of life in our community for current and future residents, including excellent health supported by facilities that encourage walking, biking and recreation; and

WHEREAS, said plan is required to be updated every five years by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in order for the Village and Town to remain eligible for recreation grant funding under the State of Wisconsin Stewardship Program and other grant programs administered by the Department; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Westport and Village of Waunakee have a strong partnership and history of collaboration and have elected to prepare a Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

WHEREAS, Town and Village staff have worked with MSA Professional Services, Inc. to collect and consider the latest data describing our current facilities and projected needs; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Westport Park Committee and the Village of Waunakee Parks & Recreation Committee have participated in the drafting of the plan, meeting jointly at various times throughout 2016 to review and discuss data and policies; and

WHEREAS, Town and Village residents have participated in the drafting and review of this joint plan through a community survey, public information meetings and a public hearing, and the final draft document was available on the Village website, Town Website, Town Hall, Village Hall and Waunakee Public Library for 30 days prior to the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, a Class 1 notice was published in the The Waunakee Tribune a minimum of 30 days prior to the public hearing held on January 9, 2017 for the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan would be adopted as an addendum to the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan and would replace the Town of Westport Comprehensive Open Space and Recreation Plan as adopted in March 2009; the Village of Waunakee Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan as adopted December 7, 2009; and the Waunakee-Westport Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan as adopted in January and February 2005; and

WHEREAS, the Town Parks Committee recommended approval of the Joint Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Town of Westport Plan Commission that the Village of Waunakee-Town of Westport Joint 2017-2022 Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian and Outdoor Recreation Plan is hereby recommended for adoption by the Town Board as an addendum to the Waunakee-Westport Joint Comprehensive Plan pursuant to s.60.62 (4), s.61.35 and s.62.23, Wis. Stats.

The above and foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Plan Commission of the Town of Westport, Dane County, Wisconsin at a regular meeting held on January 9, 2017, by a vote of 7 ayes and 0 nays, 0 abstaining, and 0 not voting (absent).

TOWN OF WESTPORT PLAN COMMISSION

By: J. A. Van Dinter
John A. Van Dinter, Chair

Attest: Thomas G. Wilson
Thomas G. Wilson,
Town Attorney/Administrator/Clerk-Treasurer

Approved: 1/9/17
Posted: 1/12/17

