

2010-2015
STEVENS POINT
**comprehensive outdoor
recreational plan**



DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS, RECREATION & FORESTRY
stevenspoint.com/parks

STEVENS POINT
COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

2010-2015

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Stevens Point developed its first Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan in 1971, with subsequent updates in 1977, 1985, 1990, 1996, 2000 and 2004. These updates, including several extensions of the Plan to allow the City, to react to changing recreation demands and recertify the City for State and Federal aid eligibility.

The City of Stevens Point Development Guide, which identified long-range park and open space needs and opportunities, and the City's Land Use Plan, which provides for long-range park and open space land usage, were instrumental in the development of the 2010 - 2015 update.

This Plan is a policy document of the Stevens Point Common Council, Plan Commission and Board of Park Commissioners. The 2010 - 2015 Plan is the product of the City Parks and Recreation Department. Information contained in the City's 2010 - 2015 update will be included in the Portage County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation when it is updated.

It is important to keep in mind that the 2010 - 2015 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update is short term in nature, whose principal purpose is to identify specific park and recreation improvement projects. Cost estimates for the projects and timing over the five-year period will need to be prepared by staff, and finalized by the Parks Commission and Common Council.

SECTION 2.0 STEVENS POINT PARK PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Parks, recreation and forestry are integral parts of the City of Stevens Point's fabric and life-style. The establishment of goals and objectives for parks, recreation and forestry is an ongoing process, adaptive to changes that regularly occur in the community. As economic characteristics, interests, housing, local concerns, national interests and unlimited variables continually transform, so do the qualities of recreational needs.

This Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update identifies two principal goals for the 2010 – 2015 planning period:

1. To identify problems, trends, needs, opportunities and improvements for our existing parks and establish guidelines for the future of parks, recreation and forestry for the City of Stevens Point.
2. To strive for a park and outdoor recreation system which satisfies the basic outdoor recreation and open space needs of City residents, area residents and visitors in an economical and environmentally sensitive fashion.

The goals and objectives of the Parks and Recreation Department extend beyond meeting the needs of City residents. Stevens Point parks are part of a system of parks whose purpose is to protect and provide for the needs and interests of all persons. The Parks and Recreation Department recognizes established State and regional goals and objectives as identified in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the Portage County, Wisconsin Development Guide and incorporates into the City's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan the following objectives:

1. To develop a park and recreation system that provides for the year-round recreation and leisure time needs of the people in the community and to provide for their personal refreshment.
2. To develop a park and recreation system that will provide sites with equal accessibility for all, encourage sites which are properly maintained while reducing the conflicting uses of recreation lands and surface waters.
3. To promote wildlife habitat and ensure the preservation and protection of wetlands and river corridors.
4. To cooperate with the County, school district, University and adjacent units of government on the development of facilities, watersheds and programs which should serve all people in the area.
5. To emphasize natural beauty and resources in the planning and development of parks and open spaces, to provide for quality design, construction of parks and open spaces and to ensure increased improvement in water quality.
6. To provide neighborhood parks in accordance with adopted standards, and work to minimize the effect of conflicting uses of recreational lands.
7. To prepare detailed development plans for each park and recreation facility in the City that will reduce the conflicting uses of recreational lands and surface waters, and improve the physical condition of recreation areas and support facilities.
8. To utilize other publicly owned land for open space needs whenever possible and cooperate with private landowners in providing public access to recreation and privately owned land.
9. To acquire parklands in advance of development.
10. To develop "natural" parks and open space corridors that provide recreation opportunities, protect wildlife

habitats and preserve wetlands and river corridors.

11. To aggressively seek permanent sources of funding that are adequate to provide high quality park and recreation opportunities for the community.
12. To continue to provide a system of linear trails and green belt areas in order to connect existing and future City park developments to one another and to neighboring communities' parks.
13. To prepare and administer long-range planning of the City's Room Tax Fund.

In addition, the City Parks and Recreation Department believes that recreational needs include the experience associated with recreational activities. As such, the Parks Department identified the following seven categories related to the recreational experience, including objectives, in order to provide the fullest range of experience to the recreationist.

A. PHYSICAL HEALTH

1. To provide a wide range of sports and other physical activities appropriate to age, sex, physical condition and interests of the individual.
2. To encourage health education.
3. To provide for social relations which contribute to physical health.

B. EMOTIONAL HEALTH

1. To promote emotional stability by providing areas for physical conditioning.
2. To promote emotional stability by providing areas that encourage social interaction through group participation.
3. To provide areas that encourage relationships that reaffirm feelings of acceptance, belonging, initiative, creativity, achievement, recognition and self identity.
4. To promote emotional stability by providing for passive and individual experiences.

C. SPIRITUAL VALUES

1. To provide activities that promote personal recognition of the relative condition of the human environment.
2. To provide activities that promote the realization of one's interdependency within the natural ecosystem and community.

D. AESTHETIC GROWTH AND EXPRESSION

1. To provide exposure to and experience with ecosystem plant and animal life.
2. To promote artistic and aesthetic development by providing areas for experiencing the arts.

E. ETHICAL VALUES

1. To promote unselfish cooperation in communal activities.
2. To provide for experiences that promote a sense of satisfaction through contribution, assistance,

guidance and leadership.

3. To promote the development of social responsibility.

F. CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. To provide for participation in activities which promote awareness of past and present social and historical trends in arts, crafts and natural surroundings.

G. INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT

1. To provide for participation in activities which promote integration of mental alertness with physical well-being.
2. To provide for participation in activities which promote supplemental intellectual development with respect to formal education.

SECTION 3.0 RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

SECTION 3.1 LOCATION

The City of Stevens Point is located near the center of the State of Wisconsin and near the center of Portage County (Figure 1). The City sits astride the Wisconsin River and is situated at 89°34' longitude and 44°31' latitude. The City is within 35 miles of the following urban areas: Wausau, Marshfield and Wisconsin Rapids.

SECTION 3.2 CLIMATE

Prevailing Winds: Northwesterly in the winter, Southwesterly in the summer

Average Summer Temperature:	72°F
Average Winter Temperature:	16°F
Average Growing Season:	133 days
Average Annual Precipitation:	31.5 inches
Average Annual Snowfall:	48 inches

Stevens Point's climate is conducive to pleasant living, working and agricultural conditions, highlighted by four distinct seasons. Summers are warm enough for a full range of warm weather activities, while winters are long enough and snowy enough to allow a full range of typical winter activities.

SECTION 3.3 GEOLOGY

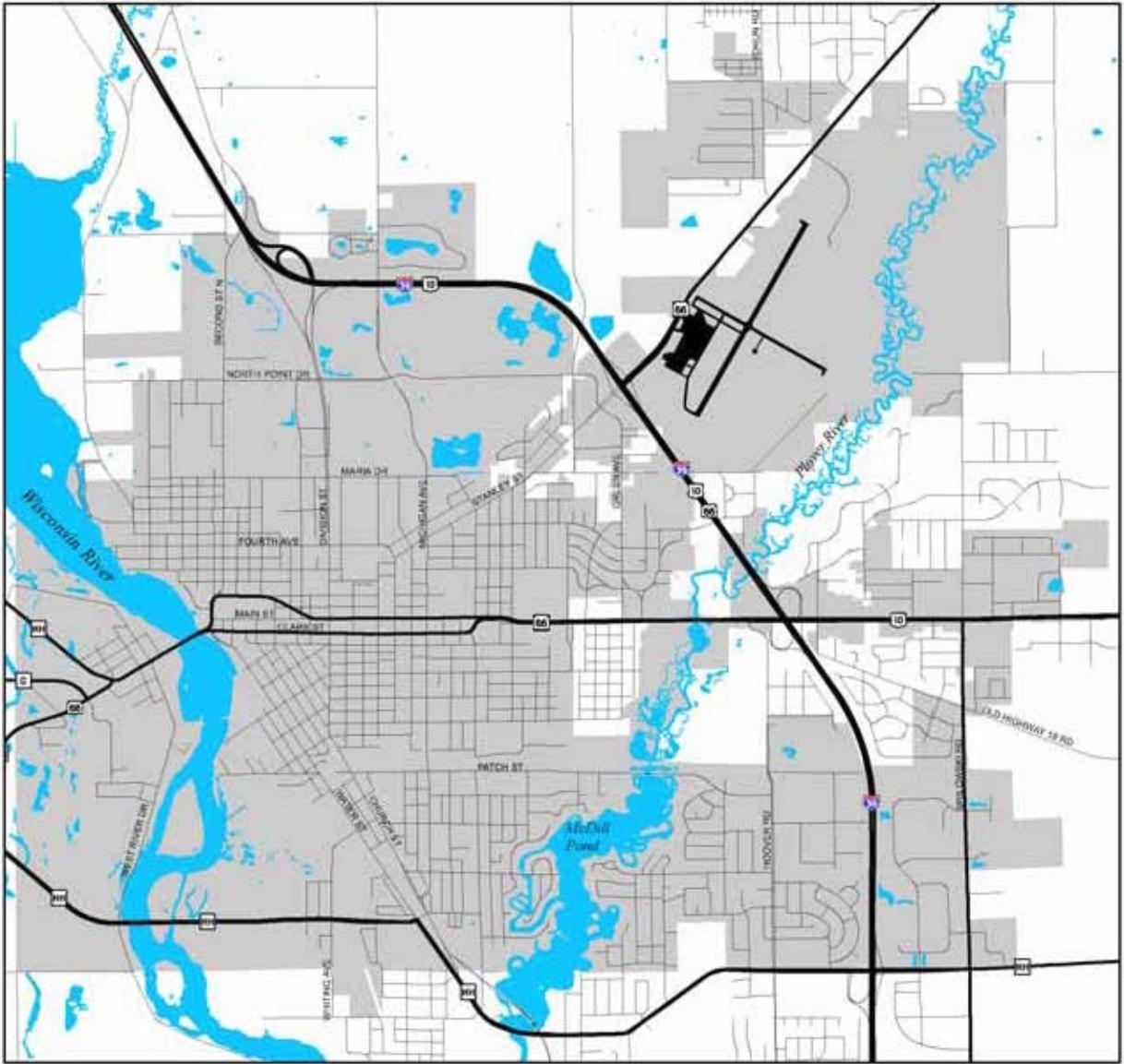
A. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The City of Stevens Point is located on the boundary line between two geological provinces, the northern highlands and the central sand plain. The former area is characterized by high bedrock, low available groundwater supply, clay type soils, poor land drainage and northern climate vegetation. Generally, the northern half of the City lies within this geological province. The southern half of the City and the area along the Plover River is characterized by sand plain features, including sandy soils that are extensively well drained, flat topography and ample groundwater supply.

The surface geology of the region along the Wisconsin River is characterized as an "outwash plain" and was formed from materials deposited in the area from melt water flowing to the Wisconsin River from the edges of the glacial ice sheets to the east. The landscape in this area of the City was not shaped directly by glacial action, as was the case a few miles east of the City, where glacial "drift" has formed a hilly landscape.

Although City growth has normally occurred in the southern and eastern portions of the City where sandy type soils dictate growth which is less costly and free of serious development problems, the City has begun to see development pressure in the northern part of the City where high bedrock and poorly drained soils normally would prohibit development. Examples of development in this area include the senior high school, multiple family units north of the senior high school, the Sentry Insurance building and the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (UWSP) addition to the Physical Education Building.

FIGURE 1
CITY OF STEVENS POINT LOCATION MAP



B. BEDROCK

The City's location at the head of a series of rapids (now inundated) on the Wisconsin River is evidence of the presence of bedrock near the surface of the ground throughout much of the area. The northern and western areas of the City and the Whiting Avenue area lie over this near surface bedrock, which is composed of granite and sandstone.

C. SOILS

The most prevalent soil type in the City is Plainfield loamy sand, which occurs throughout that part of the City south of State Truck Highway (STH) 66. The remaining soil types are generally denser, formed from residual bedrock material near the ground surface. These soils are subject to heaving and swelling due to frost action, thereby presenting potential problems to urban development. Further complications can be expected by the presence of bedrock in the same area.

D. TOPOGRAPHY

The glacial outwash formed a relatively flat topography in the City, which resulted in the City's elevation averaging about 1,100 feet above sea level. The flat topography contributes to some drainage problems in areas that have been hard surfaced for development purposes. There are no hills or steep grades which present significant problems to development. The shoreland area along the Plover River presents the sharpest change in topography, although the grades are relatively gentle.

SECTION 3.4 SURFACE WATERS

A. WISCONSIN RIVER

The Wisconsin River is the principal surface water resource located on the western edge of the City. Most of the river is in flowage condition due to the Consolidated Water Power Company dam, which is located within the City. At present, there are two bridges that cross the Wisconsin River in Portage County, that being the Clark Street and HH bridges in the City of Stevens Point.

B. PLOVER RIVER

The Plover River is the other significant surface water resource within the City. It historically was a barrier to eastward expansion of the City until the bridging of the river at Patch Street in 1981. The Plover River corridor has many environmental and recreational qualities which have been a strong factor in shaping urban development in the area.

C. MOSES CREEK

Much of the north side of the City used to be naturally drained by a small stream called Moses Creek. Most of it has been enclosed in a City storm sewer to allow urban development.

D. JOANIS LAKE

The largest man-made body of water in the City is Joanis Lake in the Schmeekle Reserve on the UWSP campus. This is a 27-acre groundwater lake, which is not connected to any stream.

E. WETLANDS

The City has a number of wetland zones located mostly along the Wisconsin River and on the City's north side. Part of the UWSP campus and Sentry Insurance expansions were over wetland areas. However, some remaining wetland zones are being preserved on both premises, most notably within the

UWSP's Schmeeckle Reserve.

F. WATER POLLUTION

Wisconsin River water quality has improved significantly since the late 1970's, a direct result of treatment plant improvements and effluent reductions of paper mills and other industry along the river. Recreational activities, particularly fishing and boating, have increased on the river. Water clarity continues to be low, however, due to suspended solids from soil erosion, organic material and non-point pollution sources. This condition, along with water stagnation, caused Mead Park beach to be closed in 1989 and has depressed the level of swimming at the Bukolt Park beach.

During periods of excessive rainfall, the Plover River experiences high coliform bacteria counts. This contamination is thought to originate from upstream livestock farms and has caused closure of the public beach at Iverson Park in the past. Urban stormwater runoff with its contaminants continues to be an important City concern, particularly with regard to the protection of McDill Pond.

SECTION 3.5 GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

Groundwater is generally plentiful and of good quality in that area of the City falling within the "sand plain". Groundwater is generally more limited and subject to hardness and other mineral contamination in the northern and western areas of the City, where the groundwater aquifer is shallow, due to bedrock. The City's public water supply is from wells that range in depth from 72.5 to 90 feet deep. These wells are located in the Plover River valley where the Plover River aquifer provides large quantities of very high quality groundwater. The eastern and upper regions of this aquifer are subject to potential groundwater contamination from agricultural activity, while on the west side of the Plover River the aquifer is subject to nitrate loading from lawn fertilizers and septic tank wastes.

Groundwater quality has deteriorated in certain subdivisions generally east of the City limits. This deterioration is largely due to areas of high groundwater, induced by heavy soils and high bedrock, which are subjected to the concentrated placement of on-site waste disposal systems and the heavy use of lawn fertilizers. Because these homes are located outside the City, water supply is via individual private wells. Some households are known to bring in water for domestic uses where poor on-site water quality exists.

Continued, intensive residential development in the STH 66 and USH 10 corridors just east of the City could be expected to generate significant loading to affect the water quality of the City's municipal wells. The City should look at remedial measures, which may include the extension of sewer and water service.

SECTION 3.6 DRAINAGE

A. STREAM FLOODING

The numerous dams and flowages along the Wisconsin River near Stevens Point greatly minimize the potential for flooding of developed lands within the City. Minor flooding normally occurs on the west side of the river during the spring while the ground is frozen. However, the majority of flooding occurs in undeveloped areas. The potential for flooding also exists on the east side of the river, as indicated by Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain boundaries for the City of Stevens Point. The most notable section of the floodplain includes an odd shaped finger that generally extends from the Wisconsin River eastward along Wisconsin Street to Division Street, then northward to Franklin Street. Even though the potential for flooding is minimal and is limited to spring, the City could reduce the floodplain area by undertaking flood control measures.

Flooding potential also exists along the Plover River within the City and affects developed lands. Such lands front on McDill Pond, where water levels, normally controlled by a dam in the Village of Whiting, may affect residences during the spring. Iverson Park, located within the City, is regularly inundated by

flood waters from the Plover River.

B. SURFACE DRAINAGE

The principal surface drainage problems affecting the central area of the City have been reduced, due to the 1983 Wisconsin Avenue sewer project. The new drainage system is large enough to handle the runoff in this area of the City under normal rainfall conditions. There remains a small number of isolated spots in the City where drainage causes temporary problems.

SECTION 3.7 PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE ZONES

Basically, the City of Stevens Point is situated in a "V" shape zone between two major natural resource corridors (the Wisconsin River and the Plover River). A valuable natural environmental area in the form of Schmeckle Reserve is located in the center of this zone between the two rivers. These environmental zones have important present day value and further potential for public recreation and other leisure time activities. The areas have importance for the preservation and appreciation of the natural environment. Potential also exists in these corridors for the integration of well planned private development, mostly of a residential nature, but with some very selective mercantile development.

SECTION 3.8 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

A. ECONOMIC BASE

Stevens Point's industrial, service and agribusiness sectors provide an important balance of economic growth to the community. Stevens Point is home to the Corporate Headquarters of Sentry Insurance and Travel Guard. Other major employers include the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point Public School District, Portage County, St. Michael's Hospital, New Page, Worzalla Publishing, Associated Bank, Donaldson, Inc., Copps and Joerns Healthcare. Sentry Insurance and the UWSP are the largest single employers in Portage County with employment levels of approximately 2,000 and 1,350 employees, respectively. The largest employment sector within the County is "service" with approximately 10,900 employees.

A number of City residents are employed in the agricultural sector, a sector that is increasing in strength even though the percentage of people employed in agriculture continues to decline. The importance of agriculture to the area is evidenced by Portage County's very high State ranking for income generated from the sale of field crops. In addition, Portage County produces the most potatoes of any County in the State. The income from crop sales has important secondary benefits to the City, such as producing commercial and service jobs that support the agriculture industry.

The City's economy is also strengthened by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. In addition to being a major employer, the University population of approximately 8,600 contributes millions of dollars to the Stevens Point economy. The Central Wisconsin Economic Research Bureau in a study, reported the UWSP contributed between 116 and 128 million dollars to the County's economy in 1991.

B. EMPLOYMENT

Table 1 summarizes employment by industry data provided for the last three census years. This information represents what type of industry that the working residents of the City were employed by, and is not a listing of the employment currently located within Stevens Point. The discussion of the City's economy will take place within the Economic Development Element of this Comprehensive Plan. It should be noted that the method used for classifying industries was changed between the 1990 and 2000 census, and therefore the information included in the industry categories of Table 1 is not entirely consistent for comparison between these years. The table attempts to place the three census years in a useable context.

Table 1: Summary of Employment by Industry

Industry	City of Stevens Point			Village of Plover			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining	122 1.2%	132 1.2%	108 0.9%	37 1.5%	114 2.6%	56 0.9%	1,816 7.3%	1,755 5.8%	1,241 3.5%
Construction	325 3.1%	264 2.4%	451 3.6%	50 2.0%	196 4.4%	240 3.9%	1,004 4.0%	1,297 4.3%	1,707 4.8%
Manufacturing	1,494 14.1%	1,360 12.5%	1,617 12.9%	632 25.4%	971 21.8%	1,102 18.1%	4,637 18.6%	5,373 17.8%	6,314 17.7%
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	398 3.8%	384 3.5%	549 4.4%	132 5.3%	199 4.5%	299 4.9%	1,214 4.9%	1,511 5.0%	1,948 5.5%
Information	~	~	346 2.8%	~	~	141 2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	835 2.3%
Communications/ Other Public Facilities	175 1.7%	152 1.4%	~	17 0.7%	55 1.2%	~	325 1.3%	367 1.2%	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	290 2.7%	378 3.5%	336 2.7%	114 4.6%	164 3.7%	298 4.9%	885 3.5%	1,026 3.4%	1,235 3.5%
Retail Trade	2,238 21.2%	2,486 22.8%	1,940 15.5%	360 14.5%	756 17.0%	866 14.2%	4,317 17.3%	5,667 18.8%	4,813 13.5%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1,264 12.0%	1,053 9.7%	1,190 9.5%	424 17.1%	681 15.3%	769 12.6%	2,971 11.9%	3,359 11.1%	3,682 10.3%
Professional, Management, Administrative	~	~	729 5.8%	~	~	309 5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1,627 4.6%
Business and Repair Services	229 2.2%	371 3.4%	~	82 3.3%	147 3.3%	~	518 2.1%	941 3.1%	
Personal Services	~	373 3.4%	~	~	88 2.0%	~	0.0%	777 2.6%	0.0%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation Services	322 3.0%	212 1.9%	1,519 12.1%	62 2.5%	62 1.4%	475 7.8%	734 2.9%	388 1.3%	3,005 8.4%
Educational, Health, Social Services	3,103 29.3%	2,735 25.1%	3,047 24.3%	482 19.4%	771 17.3%	1,211 19.9%	5,331 21.4%	5,617 18.6%	7,192 20.2%
Other	288 2.7%	690 6.3%	442 3.5%	48 1.9%	192 4.3%	149 2.4%	624 2.5%	1,362 4.5%	1,236 3.5%
Public Administration	325 3.1%	296 2.7%	273 2.2%	46 1.9%	60 1.3%	179 2.9%	571 2.3%	710 2.4%	842 2.4%
Total Employed Persons	10,573	10,886	12,547	2,486	4,456	6,094	24,947	30,150	35,677
Unemployed Persons	744	691	1,301	130	163	215	2,013	1,590	2,255
Total Labor Force	11,317	11,577	13,848	2,616	4,619	6,309	26,960	31,740	37,944
Percent Unemployed	6.6%	6.0%	9.4%	5.0%	3.5%	3.4%	7.5%	5.0%	5.9%
Persons 16 Years +	~	19,343	20,604	~	5,763	7,919	~	47,202	53,135

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census.

C. INCOME

The City of Stevens Point residential community is made up of different types of households. The U.S. census defines a household as “including all of the people who occupy a housing unit”. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. Table 2 below details the changes in the make-up of Stevens Point households over the last 20 years, and compares them with Village of Plover and Portage County data. The City is unique within Portage County in that it has a roughly 50/50 split between Family and Non-Family households (Portage County is distributed 66/34; Village of Plover is distributed 71/29). Family households, which had traditionally been the largest group within Stevens Point, have seen their percentage of total households decrease over the last 20 years, even as their number has continued to increase. Married-couple households, traditionally the largest group within the Family households, have also seen their percentage decrease over the last 20 years. Single-father or mother headed family households have increased from 18% in 1980 to over 24% in 2000, with this rise equally attributable to the increase in single-mother and single-father headed households. Stevens Point contains 46% of Portage County’s single-mother households. Non-family households, or households made up of non-related residents, have increased from 41% of all City households in 1980 to 50% in the year 2000. Stevens Point contains 55% of all County non-family households, including 50% of Portage County’s householders living alone.

Table 2: Household Type Comparison, City of Stevens Point

Household Type	City of Stevens Point			Village of Plover			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Family Households <i>(percent of Total Households)</i>	4,448	4,482	4,652	1,372	2,207	2,846	13,257	14,883	16,496
	58.8%	54.4%	50.0%	81.9%	77.2%	71.4%	72.4%	69.9%	65.9%
Married-Couple Families <i>(percent of Family Households)</i>	3,639	3,514	3,517	1,241	1,907	2,386	11,592	12,645	13,808
	81.8%	78.4%	75.6%	90.5%	86.4%	83.8%	87.4%	85.0%	83.7%
Other Family, Male Householder <i>(percent of Family Households)</i>	149	196	303	42	60	127	437	602	861
	3.3%	4.4%	6.5%	3.1%	2.7%	4.5%	3.3%	4.0%	5.2%
Other Family, Female Householder <i>(percent of Family Households)</i>	660	772	832	89	240	333	1,228	1,636	1,827
	14.8%	17.2%	17.9%	6.5%	10.9%	11.7%	9.3%	11.0%	11.1%
Non-Family Households <i>(percent of Total Households)</i>	3,112	3,763	4,653	303	650	1,139	5,056	6,423	8,544
	41.2%	45.6%	50.0%	18.1%	22.8%	28.6%	27.6%	30.1%	34.1%
Householder Living Alone <i>(percent of Non-Family Households)</i>	2,116	2,525	3,104	240	486	830	3,730	4,679	6,130
	68.0%	67.1%	66.7%	79.2%	74.8%	72.9%	73.8%	72.8%	71.7%
Householder 65 Years and Over <i>(percent of Non-Family Households)</i>	~	1,064	1,106	~	106	184	~	1,933	2,196
		28.3%	23.8%		16.3%	16.2%		30.1%	25.7%
Total Households	7,560	8,245	9,305	1,675	2,857	3,985	18,313	21,306	25,040
Persons Per Household	2.56	2.38	2.29	3.17	2.86	2.63	2.93	2.71	2.54

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census.

The Persons Per Household (PPH) calculation for both the City and the County have continued a similar shrinking trend, decreasing 0.27 and 0.39 persons respectively, over the last 20 years. The City of Stevens Point has historically had one of the lowest PPH in Portage County. The rate of decrease within the Village of Plover was more accelerated than Stevens Point or the County overall, having declined 0.54 persons per household since 1980.

Another instructive piece of information on the state of households within the City is the level of income that each household achieves. Again the census provides insight into the range of incomes present within Stevens Point. Table 3 below describes how incomes have changed in the last 20 years.

Table 3: Household Income Comparison for Stevens Point, Plover, and Portage County

Household Income Per Year	City of Stevens Point			Village of Plover			Portage County		
	1979	1989	1999	1979	1989	1999	1979	1989	1999
Less Than \$10,000	2,719 36.2%	1,779 21.6%	1,042 11.2%	236 14.1%	267 9.3%	147 3.7%	5,300 28.9%	3,210 15.0%	1,767 7.0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,286 17.1%	1,010 12.3%	868 9.4%	205 12.2%	177 6.2%	172 4.3%	2,919 15.9%	1,978 9.3%	1,608 6.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,877 25.0%	1,801 21.9%	1,616 17.4%	699 41.7%	463 16.1%	389 9.7%	5,423 29.6%	4,072 19.1%	3,174 12.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	931 12.4%	1,341 16.3%	1,311 14.1%	377 22.5%	531 18.5%	568 14.2%	2,907 15.8%	3,654 17.1%	3,425 13.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	474 3.4%	1,296 5.8%	1,611 4.9%	119 0.6%	626 1.8%	623 1.2%	1,223 6.7%	4,370 20.5%	4,484 17.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	146 1.9%	758 9.2%	1,612 17.4%	30 1.8%	599 20.9%	1,071 26.8%	380 2.1%	2,983 14.0%	5,771 23.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	78 1.0%	121 1.5%	686 7.4%	12 0.7%	158 5.5%	545 13.6%	193 1.1%	661 3.1%	2,820 11.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	~	84 1.0%	354 3.8%	~	34 1.2%	286 7.2%	0 0.0%	274 1.3%	1,346 5.4%
\$150,000 or more	~	36 0.4%	176 1.9%	~	15 0.5%	199 5.0%	0 0.0%	134 0.6%	717 2.9%
Total Households	7,511	8,226	9,276	1,678	2,870	4,000	18,345	21,336	25,112
Median H-Hold Income	\$13,923	\$22,194	\$33,178	\$21,309	\$34,942	\$51,238	\$16,659	\$28,686	\$43,487

Source: U.S. Census bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census.

It is a testimony to both the inflation of wages and the increased earning power of the residents of Portage County that the percentages of households making greater than \$50,000 per year has increased from 3% in 1979 to almost 43% in 1999. Median household income level for the County overall has increased from \$16,659 to \$43,487 (+160%) over the period. The median income for Stevens Point increased from \$13,923 in 1979 to \$33,178 in 1999 (+138%). The City still lags 35% behind the Village of Plover and 24% behind the County overall in median household income level. This difference in income can be caused by a number of factors, including the City's large college student population (a group that generally is not engaged in full-time work while attending school) and large single-parent population.

SECTION 3.9 POPULATION STATISTICS

A. POPULATION ANALYSIS

As of 2000, Stevens Point accounted for 37% of Portage County's population. Table 4 below details the number of Stevens Point residents in specific age groups in each of the last three census years, along with similar information for the Village of Plover and the County. Insight into the nature of the City's population's change over time can be gained through examining how these age groups change as they move through their life cycles. The age groups (or "cohorts" as they are called when tracking a group of same-aged people) have been displayed within the table in ten-year increments to more easily see how their numbers increase or decline over different census years. The diagonal series of gray or

white boxes within Table 4 indicate the path of each age cohort through the three census periods.

Table 4: Distribution of Population, by Ten-Year Age Groups

Age Group	City of Stevens Point			Village of Plover			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Under 5 years	1,133 4.9%	1,203 5.2%	1,236 5.0%	608 11.5%	742 9.1%	786 7.5%	4,343 7.6%	4,226 6.9%	3,964 5.9%
5 to 14 years	2,200 9.6%	2,228 9.7%	2,431 9.9%	1,066 20.1%	1,525 18.7%	1,672 15.9%	8,671 15.1%	9,080 14.8%	9,118 13.6%
15 to 24 years	9,062 39.5%	7,893 34.3%	8,377 34.1%	970 18.3%	1,163 14.2%	1,590 15.1%	15,270 26.6%	13,081 21.3%	13,983 20.8%
25 to 34 years	3,043 13.2%	3,519 15.3%	3,096 12.6%	1,165 21.9%	1,639 20.0%	1,519 14.4%	9,180 16.0%	9,897 16.1%	8,322 12.4%
35 to 44 years	1,505 6.6%	2,259 9.8%	2,743 11.2%	730 13.7%	1,488 18.2%	1,857 17.7%	5,593 9.7%	8,690 14.2%	10,261 15.3%
45 to 54 years	1,640 7.1%	1,432 6.2%	2,312 9.4%	370 7.0%	820 10.0%	1,584 15.1%	4,447 7.7%	5,489 8.9%	8,945 13.3%
55 to 64 years	1,701 7.4%	1,541 6.7%	1,376 5.6%	208 3.9%	390 4.8%	810 7.7%	4,185 7.3%	4,299 7.0%	5,235 7.8%
65 to 74 years	1,480 6.4%	1,446 6.3%	1,405 5.7%	138 2.6%	261 3.2%	385 3.7%	3,391 5.9%	3,610 5.9%	3,791 5.6%
75 to 84 years	936 4.1%	1,094 4.8%	1,094 4.5%	41 0.8%	126 1.5%	242 2.3%	1,806 3.1%	2,273 3.7%	2,565 3.8%
85 years and over	270 1.2%	391 1.7%	481 2.0%	14 0.3%	22 0.3%	56 0.5%	534 0.9%	720 1.2%	998 1.5%
Total	22,970	23,006	24,551	5,310	8,176	10,520	57,420	61,405	67,182
Median Age	23.9	25.5	25.6	25.1	29.2	32.9	25.4	29.3	33.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census

For example, the 5-to-14 year old cohort for Stevens Point numbered 2,200 people in 1980. This number grew to 7,893 (+259%) in 1990 (as the 5-to-14 year olds became 15-to-24 year olds), and then decreased to 3,096 in 2000 as 25-to-34 year olds. The 15-24 year old age group in any census year is greatly inflated with the addition of University students, who are included within the City's census total population. There were, however, more residents within this particular cohort group in the year 2000 (3,096) than were present in 1980 (2,200). Altogether, 896 people joined this cohort group over a 20-year period, an increase of nearly 41%. This could be a result of college students who remain in Stevens Point after graduation. Only one other cohort group, besides the group including college-aged residents, recorded any type of increase. The 25-to-34 year old cohort group numbered 3,043 people in 1980. This number decreased to 2,259 (-26%) in 1990 (as the 25-to-34 year olds became 35-to-44 year olds), and then increased again to 2,312 (+2.4%) in 2000 as 45-to-54 year olds. Altogether, a quarter of the 35-to-44 year olds left in the 1980's, while a small group of new 45-to-54 year olds joined this group in the 1990's. The other Stevens Point cohort groups lost residents over time.

By comparison, all age cohorts below the age of 85 within the Village of Plover have increased or maintained their numbers at a level higher than the City of Stevens Point or the County as a whole. Every Plover age bracket below age 55 has increased since 1990. The City of Stevens Point has seen an overall decrease in the 25-to-44 year old cohort groups over time. The presence of college-aged people within Stevens Point skews the 15-to-24 year old age cohort upward; historically there has been a steep decrease in their numbers 10 years later (as 25-to-34 year olds). The County as a whole follows this pattern as well. The Village of Plover experience has been the opposite, with the 25-to-34 year olds gaining numbers.

If you were to examine the Stevens Point age group data straight across the census years instead of diagonally, you can get a feeling for how the increase in City population in the last 10 years has been distributed. The age groups from “Under-5” through “15-to-24” have shown increases in numbers. The year 2000 25-to-34 age group dropped over 400 people from the 1990 total (here you can see the relationship between this group and the 15-to-24 year olds that precede it). The 35-to-54 year old age groups showed a strong increase in numbers (particularly the 45-to-54 year olds). The 55-to-84 year old age groups showed a decline or no gain in numbers, while the 85+ group increased by nearly a quarter. The Stevens Point population is somewhat under-represented in the 25-to-64 year olds, with 29% of County residents in these age categories, and over-represented in the under-25 and over-65 categories (45% and 41% of these County age categories, respectively).

The “median age” is the point where ½ of the population lies above and ½ below; the older this age is, the older the overall population for a place is becoming. The City of Stevens Point has historically had the lowest median age in the County, due in part to the presence of college-age residents. The City’s median age (25.6) has only increased 1.7 years since 1980. The Village of Plover and Portage County have seen much larger increases, 7.8 and 7.6 years, respectively. The City and County have historically maintained a higher percentage of their populations in the 65+ age groups. Stevens Point’s 65+ percent of population actually declined one-half percent between 1990 and 2000, even though the actual numbers increased slightly. In fact, while the City still holds the largest share of Portage County’s total 65+ population (41%), this percentage has been declining for the past 20 years (47% in 1980, 44% in 1990). The number and percentage of the Village of Plover population over the age of 65 has been moving up since 1980, with the number of residents 85 years + more than tripling in 20 years. Plover has retained its population aged 65 to 85 at a level higher than the City or County as a whole. This upward trend in numbers should be considered by both Stevens Point and Village of Plover as they address future housing and services needs.

Table 5: Comparison of Population Aged 65+

Age	City of Stevens Point			Village of Plover			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
65 years and over	2,686 11.7%	2,931 12.7%	2,980 12.1%	193 3.6%	409 5.0%	683 6.5%	5,731 10.0%	6,603 10.8%	7,354 10.9%
Total Population	22,970	23,002	24,551	5,310	8,176	10,520	57,420	61,405	67,182
Median Age	23.9	25.5	25.6	25.1	29.2	32.9	25.4	29.3	33.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Portage County Planning and Zoning Dept.

TABLE 6
Population Statistics
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS HISTORICAL POPULATION COUNTS

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Stevens Point	17,837	23,479	22,970	23,006	24,551
Portage County	36,964	47,541	57,420	61,405	67,182
Urban Area	23,803	32,894	38,425	41,348	45,437
Rural Area	13,161	14,647	18,8995	20,057	21,745

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

STEVENS POINT POPULATION COMPARISONS

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Percent of County	48.5%	49.4%	40.0%	37.5%	36.5%
Percent of Urban Area	74.9%	71.4%	59.8%	62.5%	54.0%

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1994 -95 & 2001-03

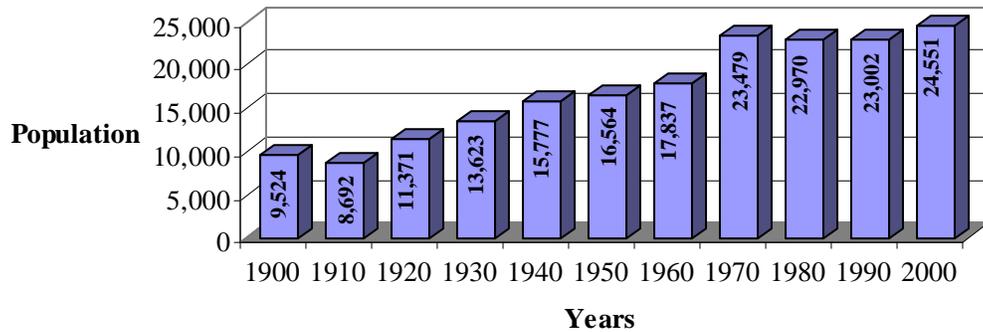
	1994	1995	2001	2002	2003
Stevens Point	23,580	24,066	24,698	24,857	25,057
Portage County	64,297	65,116	67,692	68,227	68,664
Urban Area	43,458	44,051	46,040	46,735	46,828
Rural Area	20,839	21,065	21,652	21,492	21,836

Source: Official Population Estimates; Department of Administration

B. GROWTH ASSUMPTIONS AND PROJECTIONS

Every 10 years the Federal government performs the national census, and these results are the main source of the information used to understand how communities change over time. According to the latest census the City of Stevens Point had a 2000 population of 24,551, marking the first time in 30 years that the number of residents within the City increased to a level greater than the 1970 census. Prior to this recent jump, the City's most significant population growth since 1940 was attributed to the enrollment growth of the local state university in the decade of the 1960's during which the city's population increased 31.6 percent. From 1970 to the 1990, the City did not receive much population growth from the significant economic development and job growth which took place within its boundaries and elsewhere in the urban area. Most of the new labor force attracted to the area settled in suburban municipalities, particularly in the Village of Plover and the Town of Hull. Stevens Point is located within a larger urban area with a population of over 40,000 and within Portage County, having a 2000 population of about 67,182.

Figure 2: City of Stevens Point Population Change, 1900 to 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census

Stevens Point's population growth from 1970 to 2000 of 4.6% was considerably slower than the Village of Plover's rate of 302%, as well as that of Portage County (+41%) and the State of Wisconsin (+21%) over the same period (see Table 7). According to census figures, the City actually lost population slightly between 1970 and 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, however, the census numbers show a Stevens Point population increase of 1,549. The Village of Plover gained 2,344 over the same period. The 2002 State of Wisconsin Department of Administration population estimate for Stevens Point was 24,875, an increase of 324 people since the 2000 census. This increase over the 2-year period was slightly accelerated over the average annual gain for the City over the previous 10-year period. The Village of Plover 2002 estimate was 10,855, an increase of 335 people. This increase over the 2-year period was slower than the previous 10-year average annual population gain.

Table 7: Stevens Point / Plover Area Population Change, 1970 to 2002

	U.S. Census				State DOA Estimate	1970 to 2000 Change	1990 to 2002 Change	
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	%	#	%
City of Stevens Point	23,479	22,970	23,002	24,551	24,875	4.6%	1,873	8.14%
Village of Plover	2,618	5,310	8,176	10,520	10,855	301.8%	2,679	32.77%
Village of Whiting	1,782	2,050	1,838	1,760	1,744	-1.2%	-94	-5.11%
Village of Park Ridge	817	643	546	488	481	-40.3%	-65	-11.90%
Portage County	47,541	57,420	61,405	67,182	68,227	41.3%	6,822	11.11%
State of Wisconsin	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,453,896	21.4%	562,127	11.49%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; State of Wisconsin Dept. of Administration; Portage County Planning and Zoning Department

Table 8: City of Stevens Point Department of Community Development

Population Projections
2000 - 2015

	2015	2020	2025	2030
Stevens Point	26,293	26,932	27,482	27,918
Portage County	73,792	76,100	78,195	79,952
Urban Area	41,667	43,246	44,704	45,60
Rural Area	32,125	32,854	33,491	33,992

Source: Department of Administration

**"Urban Area" = Stevens Point and the Villages of Plover, Whiting, Park Ridge

***"Rural Area" = all other Portage County municipalities

SECTION 4.0 RECREATIONAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

SECTION 4.1 CLASSIFICATION OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The inventory of existing outdoor recreational facilities for the City of Stevens Point incorporates a classification system similar to National Recreation and Park Association recommendations, which groups parks according to the facilities offered, service area and size. Stevens Point's parks are classified as follows:

<u>Urban Classification</u>	<u>Facilities</u>
Community	- Large scale recreation/natural areas
Neighborhood	- Small scale recreation/passive rest area
Mini - Park	- Play equipment and playfields
Special	- Natural or cultural - Historic sites worth preserving - Open space located to break up dense congested areas - Sites located to reinforce a locale's identity - Greenbelts/Parkways

Parks have also been classified according to ownership, including public, institutional and private. Institutional lands are lands privately owned, yet open to the public, or lands owned by nonprofit organizations whose membership is open to the public. Private lands are those open to the public, but developed as a commercial business. There are no State or Federal owned lands for recreational purposes in the City of Stevens Point.

Each section includes a location map and a table which identifies each recreational facility, its size, type and existing improvements.

SECTION 4.2 CITY OF STEVENS POINT DEVELOPED PARKLANDS

A. ATWELL PARK - 1.4 ACRES

1. Playfield
2. Playground equipment

B. BUKOLT PARK - 56 ACRES

1. Lighted baseball diamond
2. Playfield
3. Playground equipment
4. Restrooms
5. Lodge
6. Volleyball court
7. Swimming beach
8. Bathhouse
9. Boat ramp
10. Lagoon
11. Picnic area
12. Horseshoe pits
13. Rest area
14. Docking area
15. Access to Green Circle Trail

C. CONIFER PARK – 2.17 ACRES

1. Playground Equipment
2. Playfield

D. GOERKE PARK - 28 ACRES

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Two lighted ball diamonds | 14. Outdoor lighted basketball court |
| 2. Rest rooms | 15. Indoor ice arena:
- locker rooms
- concession stand
- exposition center |
| 3. Two playfields | 16. Recreation center
- administrative office
- television studio
- gymnasium
- meeting room
- storage areas |
| 4. Six lighted tennis courts | 17. Practice football/soccer field |
| 5. Swimming pool and water slide | 18. Playground equipment |
| 6. Wading pool | |
| 7. Bathhouse | |
| 8. Lighted football field | |
| 9. Outdoor lighted hockey rink | |
| 10. Outdoor lighted skating rink | |
| 11. Warming house | |
| 12. 400 meter running track | |
| 13. Concession stand | |

E. HEIN PARK - 1.6 ACRES

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Small playfield | 3. Volleyball court |
| 2. Playground equipment | |

F. IVERSON PARK - 121 ACRES

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Lighted ball diamond | 12. Lighted sled hills |
| 2. Concession stand | 13. Beach |
| 3. Three lodges | 14. Bathhouse |
| 4. Volleyball courts | 15. Nature trail |
| 5. Three open shelters | 16. Nature center |
| 6. Playfields | 17. Wash rooms |
| 7. Picnic areas | 18. Two unused pump houses |
| 8. Playground equipment | 19. Bike trail along HWY 66 |
| 9. Two lighted toboggan slides | 20. Cross-country ski trail |
| 10. Lighted outdoor ice rink | 21. Access to Green Circle Trail |
| 11. Warming house | |

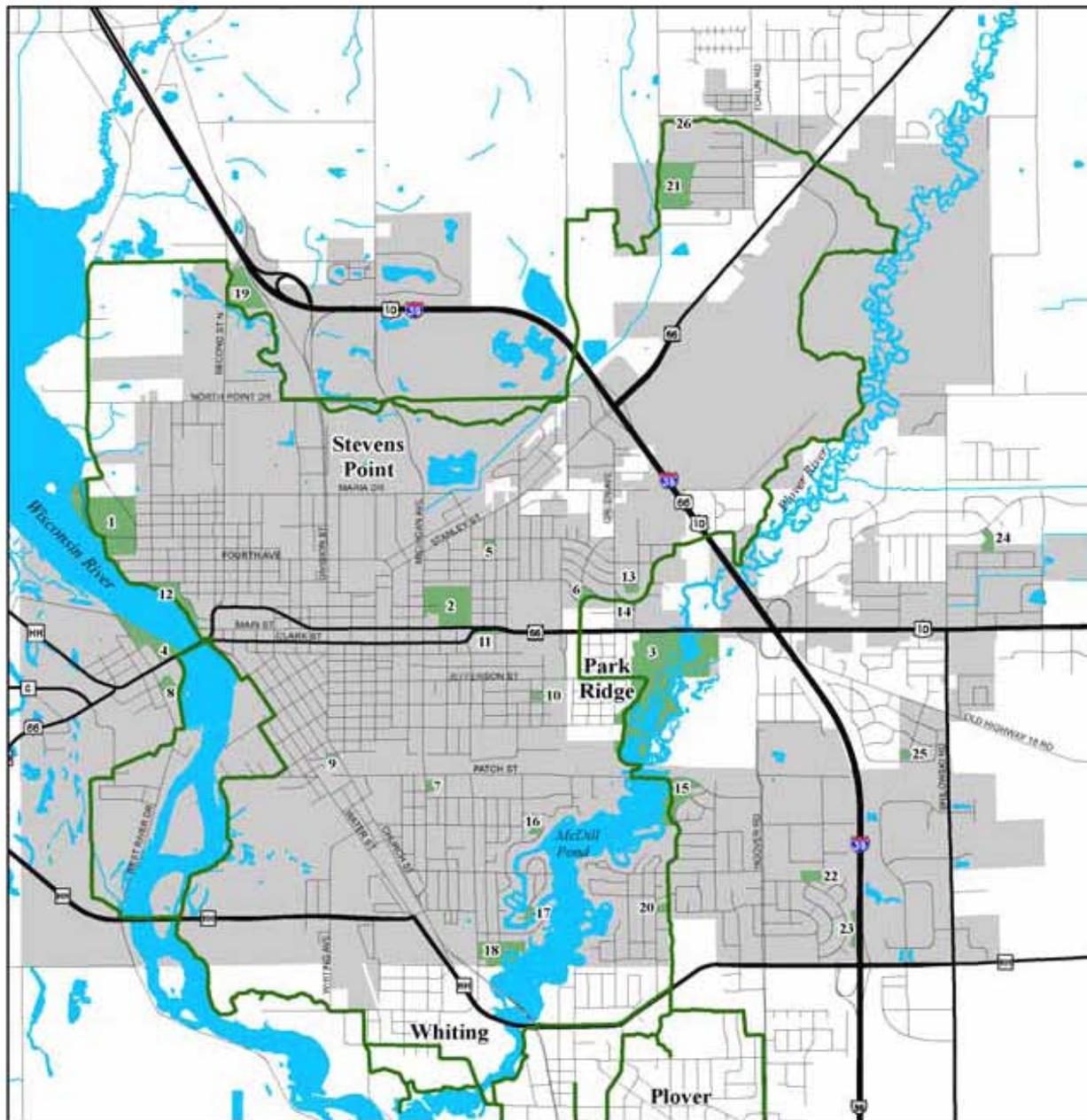
G. KOZICZKOWSKI PARK - 10 ACRES

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Playground equipment | 4. Picnic area |
| 2. Play area | 5. Water access |
| 3. Volleyball court | 6. Nature trail |

H. McGLACHLIN PARK - 2.5 ACRES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Fountain/reflection pool | 3. Memorial |
| 2. Sitting areas | 4. Welcome signage |

FIGURE 3
STEVENS POINT PARKS, 2010



I. MEAD PARK - 15.6 ACRES

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Lighted ball diamond | 8. Swimming beach |
| 2. Playfields | 9. Wash rooms |
| 3. Playground equipment | 10. Docking area |
| 4. Two lighted tennis courts | 11. Lighted volleyball court |
| 5. Four horseshoe pits | 12. Bathhouse |
| 6. Open shelter | 13. Disc golf course |
| 7. Picnic areas | |

J. MORTON PARK - 2.3 ACRES

1. Lighted ball diamond
2. Picnic area

K. PARKWOOD PARK – 1.84 ACRES

1. Playground Equipment
2. Playfield
3. Access to Green Circle Trail

L. PIFFNER/PIONEER PARK - 9.8 ACRES

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Lagoon | 8. Lighted bike/walking trail |
| 2. Band shell | 9. Gazebos |
| 3. Playground equipment | 10. One storage building |
| 4. Picnic area | 11. Boat launch |
| 5. Restrooms | 12. Access to Green Circle Trail |
| 6. Lodge | 13. Riverfront Arts Center |
| 7. Boat slips | |

M. PLOVER RIVER PARK - 15.5 ACRES

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nature trail | 4. Rest area |
| 2. Nature reserve | 5. Access to Green Circle Trail |
| 3. Water access | |

N. RIVERWOODS PARK - 2.7 ACRES

1. Lineal open space

O. SLOMANN PARK – 2.74 ACRES

1. Playground equipment
2. Picnic area
3. Playfield

P. TEXAS PARK - 3.7 ACRES

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Little league diamond | 3. Small basketball court |
| 2. Playground equipment | 4. Volleyball court |

Q. VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK - 1.4 ACRES

1. Memorial
2. Playground equipment
3. Formal garden

R. WHITETAIL PARK – 13.98 ACRES

1. Access to Green Circle
2. Disc Golf course

S. ZENOFF PARK - 16 ACRES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Three lighted softball diamonds | 6. Picnic area |
| 2. Concession stand | 7. Parking |
| 3. Rest rooms | 8. Rest area |
| 4. Playground equipment | 9. Access to Green Circle Trail |
| 5. Two lighted volleyball courts | |

T. YULGA PARK ACRES – 26.10 ACRES

1. Green Circle Trail access
2. Playground equipment
3. Picnic areas

R. VILLAGE GREEN PARK – 5.38 ACRES

1. Playground equipment
2. Picnic areas

S. VILLAGE GREEN NATURAL AREA – 2.74 ACRES

1. Natural area

O. EAST OAKS PARK – 1.36 ACRES

1. Playground equipment
2. Picnic area
3. Walking trail

S. GODFREY & MAYBELLE ERICKSON NATURE AREA – 5.40 ACRES

1. This property is an area where people can enjoy birding.

SECTION 4.3 GREEN CIRCLE TRAIL

The Green Circle Trail is a nationally recognized (1993 National Park Service Award), an approximately 24-mile recreational corridor that encircles the Stevens Point Urban Area (Figure 4). The Green Circle Trail accentuates the rich history of the region as it follows the Wisconsin and Plover Rivers, where Stevens Point began as a logging community and where American Indian culture once prospered.

Starting from the Stagecoach Trail at its northwest corner at Old Wausau Road and DuBay Avenue, the Green Circle Trail winds east to the Holiday Trail, then south of Sentry Insurance to Schmeeckle Reserve and northwest to the Moses Creek Trail. Moses Creek connects at the public ski lodge on Highway 66 with the Plover River Trail, which takes a southward plunge to Barbara's Lane. The Trail then uses City streets to connect with Iverson Park, then moves to the McDill Trail, then to the Whiting Park Trail. From there, the Paper Mill Trail shoots north again to the River Pines segment, which continues all the way up to the Riverfront Trail to complete the loop.

The Green Circle Trail is intended to meet the growing recreational needs of area residents and provide access to open spaces, close to where these people live. The trail provides for activities which have experienced dramatic growth in popularity, but have not been typical responsibilities of area recreational managers, including bicycling/bicycle trails, jogging, cross-country skiing and nature study. The trail is comprised of 12 segments, each of which offers a unique view of the area's natural beauty. A majority of the Green Circle Trail travels through undeveloped areas, thereby enhancing the trail user's outdoor recreational experience. Road rights-of-way are utilized in locations where no other alternative route exists.

The Green Circle Trail accomplishes three goals:

1. The development of a multipurpose trail network that is accessible to all area residents and visitors and provides new recreational opportunities consistent with local needs as called for by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors and defined by the Stevens Point Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
2. Preserves and enhances the natural diversity of undeveloped land in and around Stevens Point, particularly the Plover and Wisconsin River Corridors.
3. Encourages appreciation and understanding of the natural and cultural history of the Stevens Point area.

SECTION 4.4 CITY OF STEVENS POINT UNDEVELOPED PARKLANDS

A total of 15 parcels of land have been dedicated to the City, many in fulfillment of the City's Subdivision Ordinance (Figure 5 illustrates the location of these parcels). Some of these sites are too small to be efficiently utilized. In other cases, the site topography or location makes it a poor choice for park development. Most of the sites currently do not meet the criteria for use as special parks. The following is an inventory of City-owned undeveloped parklands:

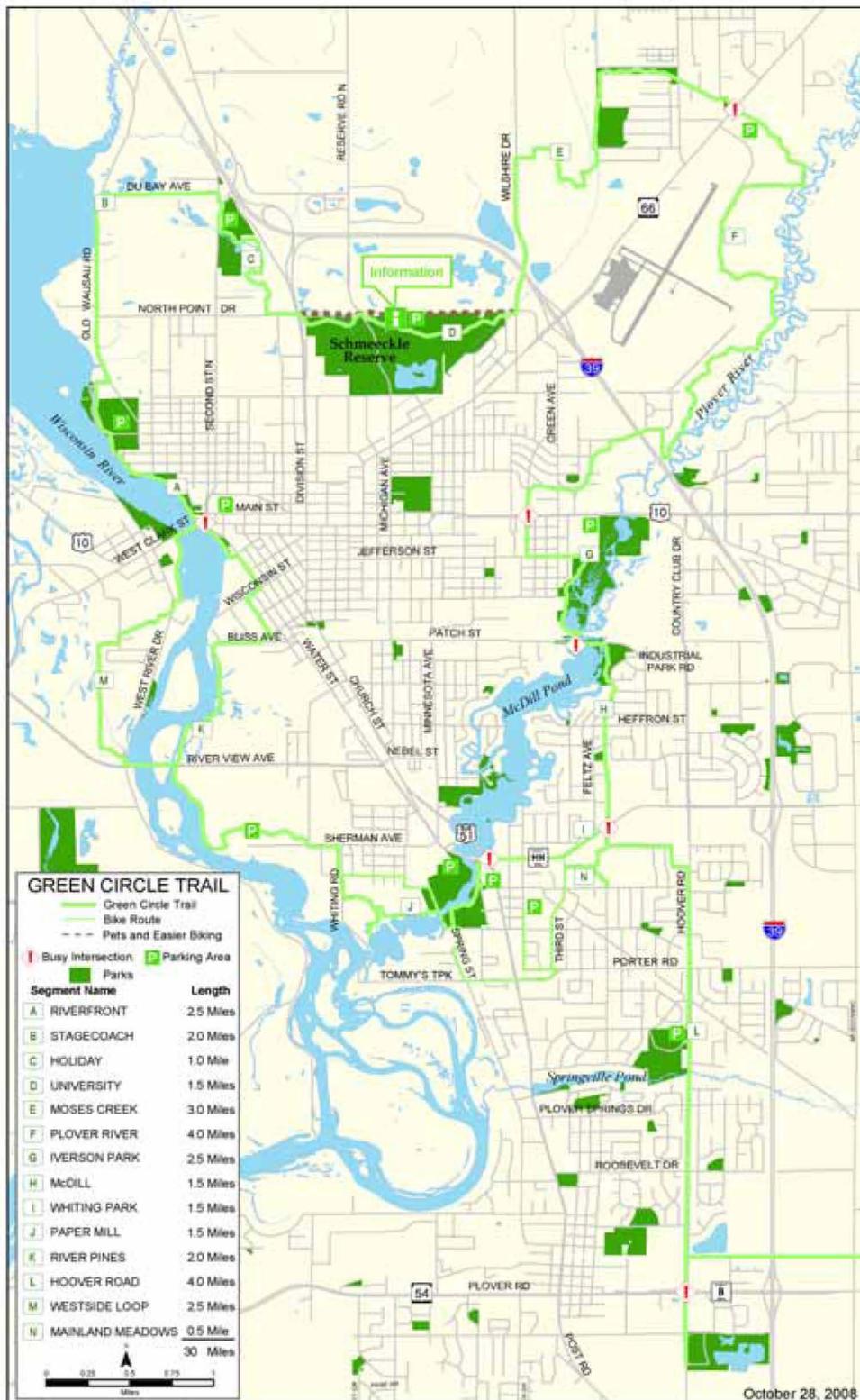
A. MOSES CREEK CORRIDOR – 80 ACRES

This parcel is located in the Moses Creek watershed and is undevelopable. The Green Circle Trail crosses through this parcel by way of a boardwalk.

B. PLOVER HILLS 1 - 1.8 ACRES

Plover Hills 1 is bounded by Simonis Street and Sunset Fork residential lot lines. This parcel is too small to develop, even as a recreation lot.

FIGURE 4
GREEN CIRCLE TRAIL



C. NORTH IVERSON PARK - 3.0 ACRES

North Iverson Park is bounded by HWY 66 and Ridge Court residential lots. This portion of Iverson Park is north of the main body of the park, with HWY 66 dividing these two sections. As such, access to the site is poor.

North Iverson Park is proposed to be developed as part of the Green Circle Trail system and will connect the airport to Iverson Park.

D. PLOVER HILLS 2 AND 3 - 0.15 ACRES

Plover Hills 2 and 3 consists of islands in the roadway, which were dedicated to the City. Although these sites serve to identify and provide aesthetics to the subdivision, they are too small to develop.

E. RICE STREET AND CHANNEL DRIVE - 0.8 ACRES

This area is too small to develop.

F. ZINDA PARK - 3.7 ACRES

Zinda Park is located adjacent to Jackson School on Zinda Drive. The park provides good open space, although it may be too wet to develop.

G. FORMER HOFMEISTER PROPERTY - APPROXIMATELY 22.0 ACRES

This area is located adjacent to the Plover River, south of Barbara's Lane. The Hofmeister land is proposed to be developed as part of the Green Circle Trail system and will connect the airport to Iverson Park.

H. FORMER DITTBURNER PROPERTY - APPROXIMATELY 14.0 ACRES

The Dittburner land is located adjacent to the Plover River, south of Interstate 39, near its intersection with HWY 66. This land is proposed to be developed as part of the Green Circle trail system in conjunction with the Hofmeister land. These two areas will help connect the airport to Iverson Park.

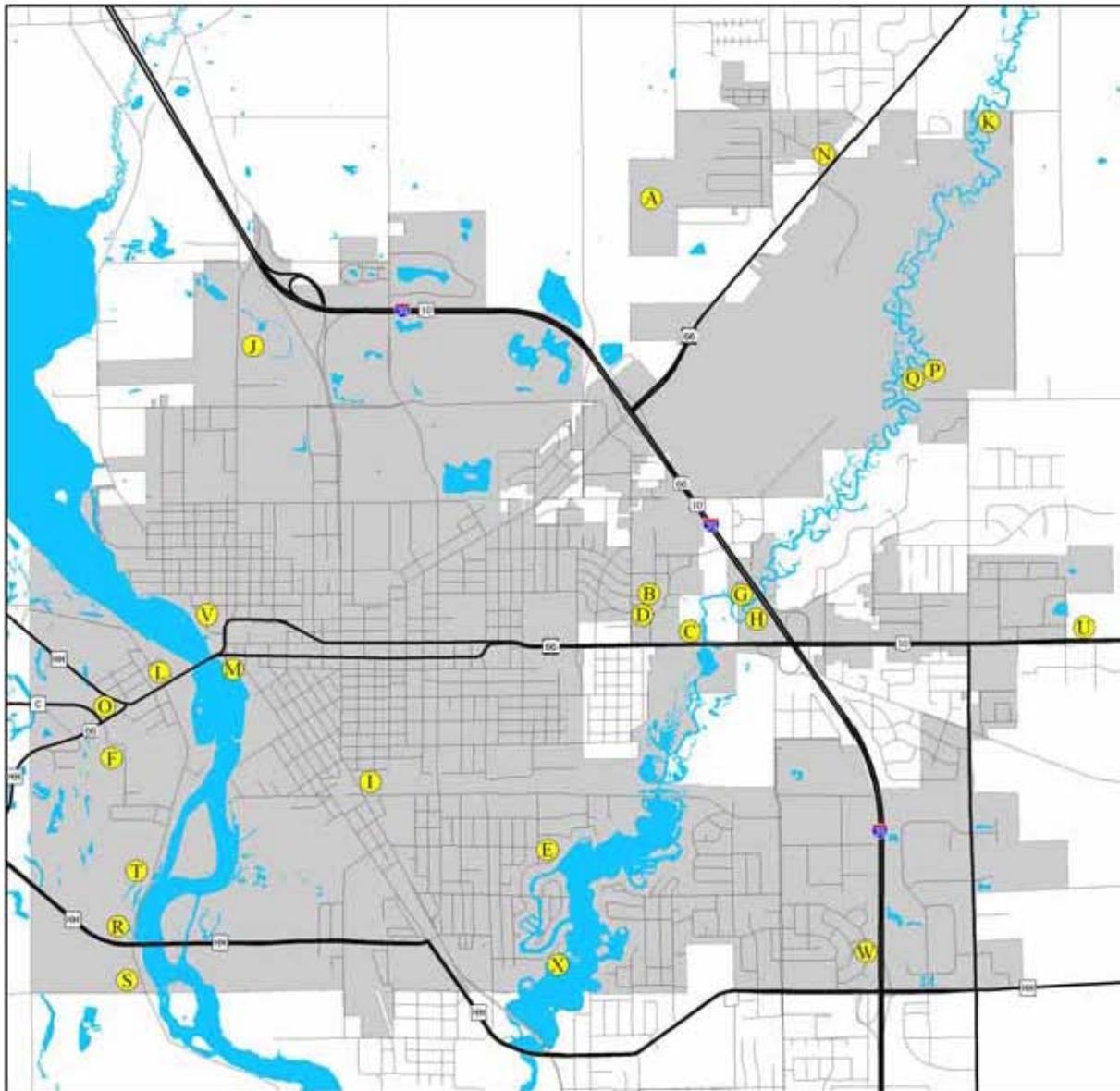
I. FORMER SOO LINE RAILROAD LAND - APPROXIMATELY 0.3 ACRES

This land is located south of Monroe Street and East of Church Street. The small size of this site, its poor location in the neighborhood, its lack of direct access to a public street, and its location next to Canadian National railroad tracks, and associated liability concerns, are predominant reasons why this land has not been developed as a park.

J. LAND PURCHASED FROM THE JELICH FAMILY - APPROXIMATELY 23.0 ACRES

This land is located immediately south of Zenoff Park and was purchased from the Jelich family with Room Tax Funds with a desire to develop a major attraction on this parcel. The city has approved the creation of a Sculpture Park on this parcel,

FIGURE 5
 STEVENS POINT UNDEVELOPED PARKLANDS, 2010



- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Moses Creek Corridor | J. Land Purchase From Jelich Family | R. Stora Enso North America |
| B. Plover Hills 1 | K. Former Harrer Property | S. Stora Enso North America |
| C. North Iverson Park | L. Land Donated By Richard Guzman | T. Studa/Wanta/Galecke |
| D. Plover Hills 2 & 3 | M. Former WI Central Limited | U. Parkdale |
| E. Rice Street & Channel Drive | R.R. Property | V. Koltz/Kitt |
| F. Zinda Park | N. Sunnycrest Dr. / HWY 66 | W. Village Green |
| G. Hofmeister Land | O. Telephone Park | X. Godfrey & Maybelle Erickson |
| H. Dittburner Land | P. Donated Land To Town of Hull | Nature Area |
| I. Soo Line Railroad | Q. Former Zurawski | |

K. FORMER HARRER PROPERTY - 18.2 ACRES

This land is located northeast of the airport, along the Plover River. This land was purchased to preserve the Big Plover River Corridor in its natural state. No development is planned for this land.

L. LAND DONATED BY RICHARD GUZMAN - 6,540 SQUARE FEET

This land was donated to the City by Richard Guzman for park purposes and is located on the corner of West Whitney Street and Cornell Avenue. This land was donated to the City in an effort to provide a buffer between Mead Park and the neighbors.

M. FORMER WISCONSIN CENTRAL LIMITED RAILROAD PROPERTY - 1.0 ACRES

This land was purchased from the Wisconsin Central Limited Railroad and is located north of Edgewater Manor and south of Clark Street, between the Wisconsin River and Water Street. This land was acquired to preserve the Wisconsin River corridor and to extend the Green Circle Trail along the Wisconsin River.

N. SUNNYCREST DR./HWY 66 PROPERTY (LOT23) – 1.61 ACRES

This lot was purchased for the purpose of securing land that the Green Circle is developed on. It should be left undeveloped.

O. FORMER DOT PROPERTY - .40 ACRES

This property was deeded to the city as part of the HWY 66 reconstruction project, as part of relocating the pay phone area lost during construction.

P. LAND DONATED TO TOWN OF HULL – 2.40 ACRES

This land was donated to the Town of Hull for park purposes and was annexed into the city.

Q. FORMER ZURAWSKI PROPERTY – 5.23 ACRES

This property along the Plover River was purchased from the Zurawski's as part of the Plover River protection program.

R. FORMER STORA ENSO PROPERTY – 15.12 ACRES

This property is located on the corner of County Highway HH(north of HH) and West River Drive. The west side Green Circle loop runs through the property.

S. FORMER STORA ENSO PROPERTY – 38.06 ACRES

This property is located approximately 400 feet south of the corner of County Highway HH and West River Drive. The a trail runs through the property from West River Dr. to Rocky Run Road.

T. FORMER SRODA/WANTA/GALECKE PROPERTY – 76.10 ACRES

This property is located adjacent STORA ENSO property on West River Drive. The Green Circle Trail runs through the western edge of the property.

U. PARKDALE PARK – 21 ACRES

This land was donated to the city from the Parkdale developers. A trail has been developed from Badger Ave. to the south side of the soccer complex.

V. FORMER KOLTZ/KITT PROPERTY – .30 ACRES

This property was purchase by the city as part of the adopted Riverfront Plan.

W. VILLAGE GREEN NATRUAL AREA – 2.74 ACRES

This property is located in the Village Green subdivision and is located adjacent to I39.

X. GODREY & MAYBELLE ERICKSON NATRUAL AREA – 5.40 ACRES

This property was purchase and developed with the help of the Aldo Leopold Audubon Society for the purpose of birding.

SECTION 4.5 SCHOOL RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

This section consists of public and parochial schools with outdoor recreational facilities. School locations are illustrated in Figure 6, while Table 10 identifies the school, the size of the recreation area, its type and existing facilities.

SECTION 4.6 INSTITUTIONAL LANDS

This section consists of institutional lands (shown in Figure 7) with existing or potential for outdoor recreational facilities. A brief description of each facility is included, along with maps and figures that show the general location of institutional lands in the City of Stevens Point.

A. BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA - CAMP FLETCHER - 171 ACRES

These lands, owned by the City, are undeveloped and available to boy scouts for day camp and overnight use. They are located northeast of Isaac Walton League lands.

B. ISAAC WALTON LEAGUE - 149 ACRES

Isaac Walton League lands are located adjacent to the airport. Membership is open to the public. This group is community service and natural resource oriented. Facilities provided include rifle, trap and archery ranges, a clubhouse and access to the Plover River.

C. STEVENS POINT WELL FIELD LANDS - 282 ACRES

The Stevens Point well field lands, located along the Plover River and adjacent to the airport, are undeveloped except for five municipal wells. Land surrounding the wells serves as a buffer to protect groundwater quality relative to the wells' cone of depression and for possible future well locations. The Plover River Segment of the Green Circle Trail runs through the well field lands and connects the airport to Iverson Park.

FIGURE 6
STEVENS POINT SCHOOLS, 2010

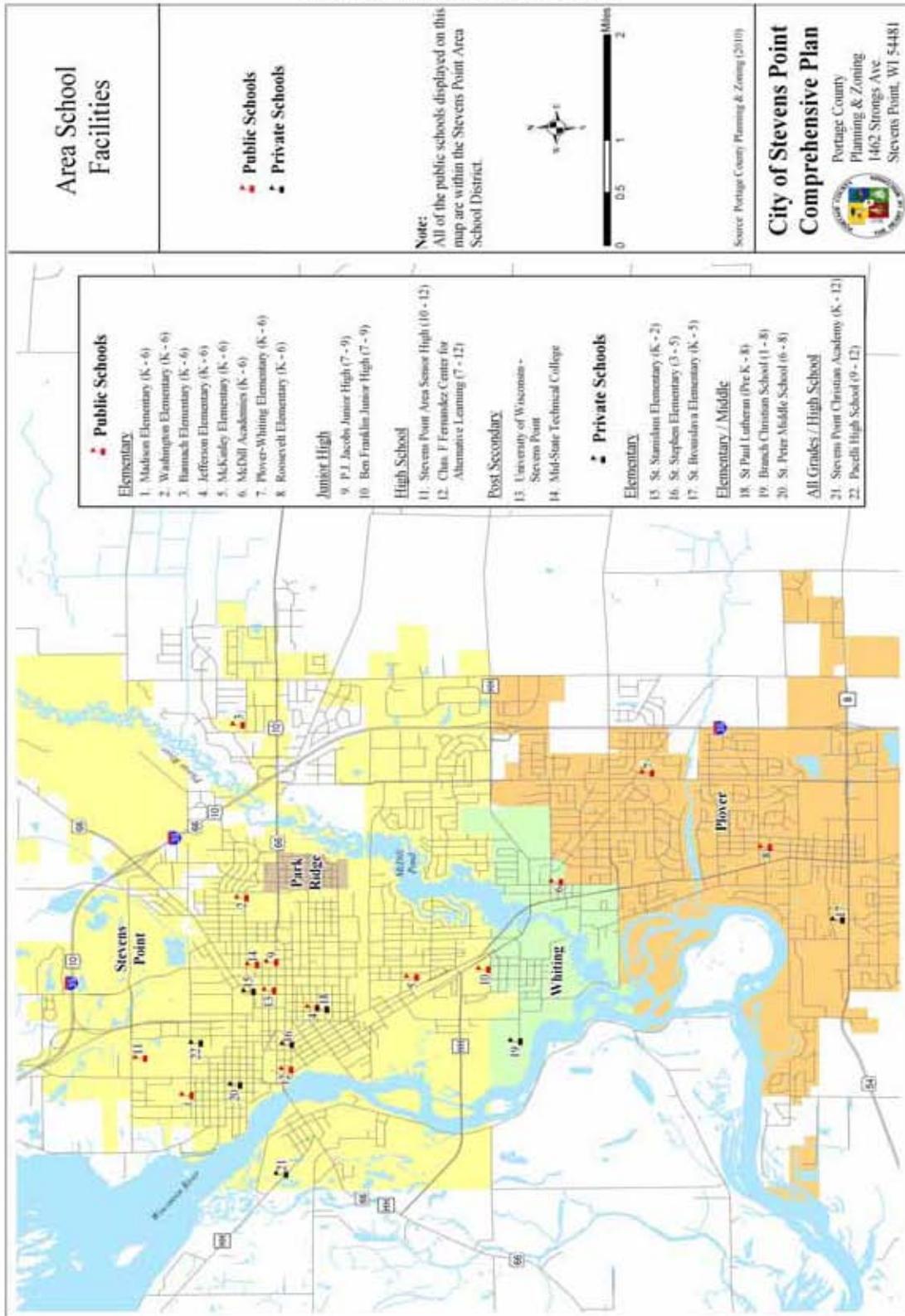


TABLE 10
CITY OF STEVENS POINT SCHOOL RECREATION FACILITIES, 2010

SCHOOL RECREATION FACILITY	SIZE	TYPE			FACILITIES										
	Upland Acres	Community	Neighborhood	School Rec. Area	Ball Diamond	Basketball	Football Field	Parking	Play Apparatus	Soccer	Swimming Pool	Tennis Courts	Outdoor Skating Rink	Running Track	Nature Trail
1. Bannach	9.0		♦		♦	♦	♦	♦	♦	♦					
2. Emerson	1.0		♦		♦	♦									
3. Jefferson	0.9		♦			♦									
4. Madison	3.5		♦			♦		♦	♦	♦					
5. McKinley	1.8		♦		♦	♦		♦							
6. St. Peter's	1.4		♦		♦										
7. Washington	3.8		♦		♦	♦			♦						♦
8. Ben Franklin Jr. High	28.0			♦	♦	♦	♦	♦		♦		♦		♦	♦
9. Grant	0.3			♦					♦						
10. Jackson	1.9			♦		♦		♦	♦	♦					♦
11. Pacelli	3.7			♦			♦	♦							
12. St. Joseph's	1.2			♦	♦	♦		♦	♦						
13. St. Paul's	0.2			♦					♦						
14. St. Stan's	0.3			♦		♦			♦						
15. St. Stephens	0.4			♦		♦			♦						
16. SPASH	31.0			♦	♦		♦	♦		♦	♦	♦			
17. P.J. Jacob Jr. High*	2.4	♦						♦			♦				

*P.J. Jacob Junior High also utilizes Goerke Park facilities, since they are located immediately adjacent to the school.

D. STEVENS POINT AIRPORT BUFFER LANDS - 192 ACRES

Airport buffer lands are located northeast and west of the airport and are City owned. Presently, these lands are undeveloped. The Plover River Segment of the Green Circle Trail runs through airport buffer lands. The City wishes to extend the Plover River Segment of the Green Circle Trail along the Plover River to connect airport lands to Iverson Park. This would complement the existing bike trail that currently follows street rights-of-way (Barbara's Lane to HWY 66).

E. NEW PAGE- 1,420 ACRES

There are 330 acres of New Page lands within the City of Stevens Point. Approximately 140 acres are along the east bank of the Wisconsin River on Riverview Avenue. Currently, these lands are undeveloped and access is available to the public. The River Pines Segment of the Green Circle Trail passes through New Page lands and is located along a scenic stretch of the Wisconsin River. The River Pines Segment of the Green Circle Trail connects the River Pines Living Center to Pfiffner/Pioneer Park.

West of the Wisconsin River, New Page land extends into the Town of Linwood, where there are approximately 1,090 acres of land. These lands are undeveloped, with the acreage divided between pine plantation and early successional native forest. These lands are also open to the public.

F. WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE - 155 ACRES

These lands are undeveloped and in a natural state. The land is adjacent to Stora Enso North America on the north side of Rocky Run Road in the southwest corner of the City. All lands are open to the public except for the electrical substation located on the site.

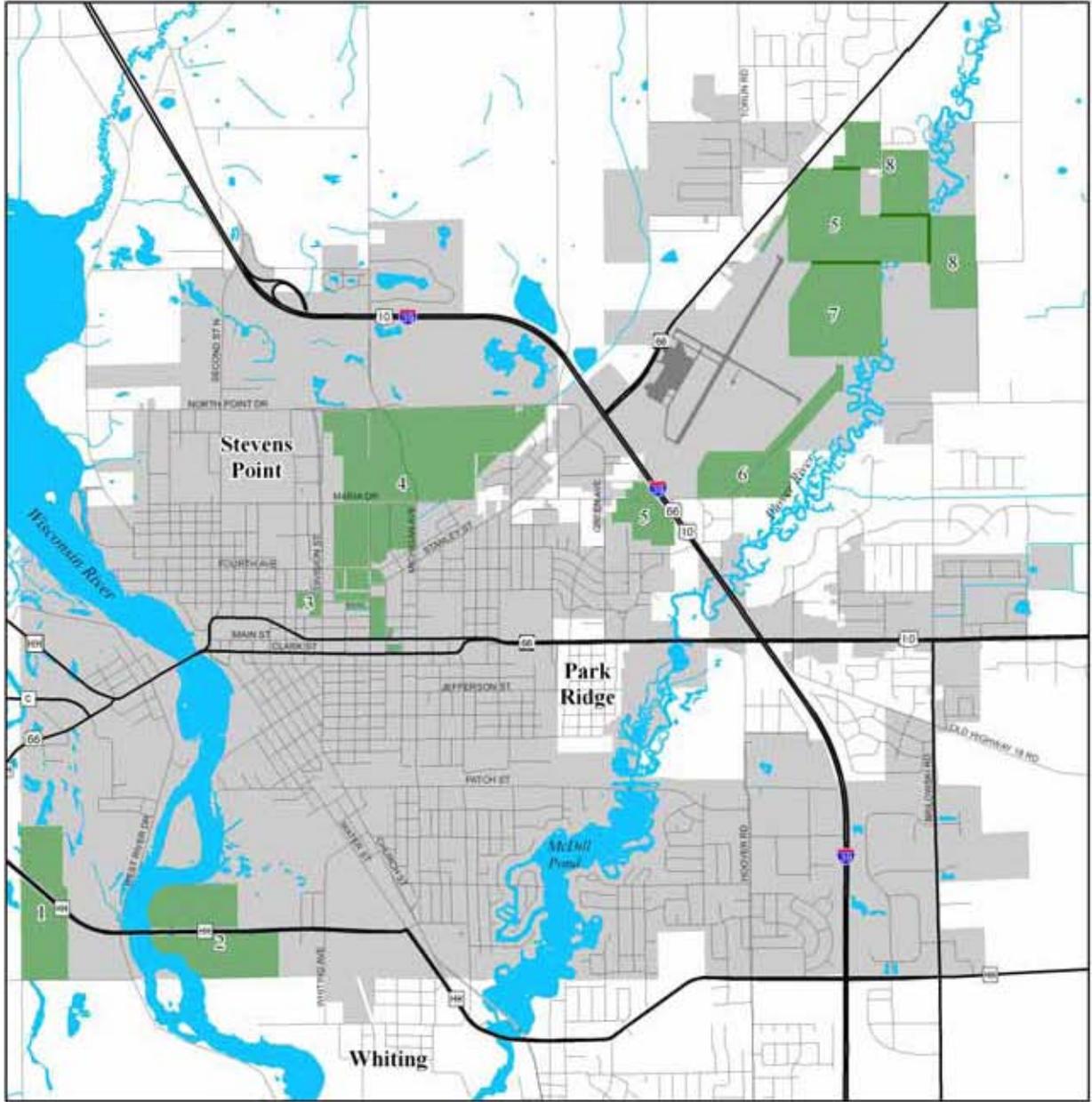
G. YMCA - 6.5 ACRES

Although most YMCA activities take place indoors, the playfields along Prentice and Franklin Streets are used for baseball, flag football and soccer.

H. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN STEVENS POINT FACILITIES

The University had a 2009 enrollment of approximately 8,400 (full-time equivalent of 7,635). Based on State University enrollment requirements, future enrollment is expected to increase to approximately 8,600 students (full-time equivalent of 8,000). Summer enrollment averages 2,300 students, plus an additional 2,000 individuals per week that attend summer camps and conferences. During the summer, peak outdoor recreation usage demand from University students is decreases.

FIGURE 7
 STEVENS POINT AREA INSTITUTIONAL LANDS, 2010



Stevens Point Area Institutional Lands, 2010

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. American Transmission Co. | 5. Stevens Point Airport Buffer Lands |
| 2. Stora Enso North America Corp. | 6. Stevens Point Wellfield Lands |
| 3. Y.M.C.A | 7. Isaak Walton League |
| 4. UWSP Campus | 8. Boy Scouts of America: Camp Fletcher |

The University's outdoor recreation facilities are prioritized for development and use as follows:

1. University outdoor class facilities.
2. University teams, clubs and organizations and intramurals.
3. Public uses such as organizations, leagues or open play.

Due to the priority given to campus use, University facilities are listed as semipublic rather than public facilities. University outdoor recreation facilities are described below and include UWSP Foundation lands, Schmeeckle Reserve and campus facilities.

1. UWSP FOUNDATION LANDS

UWSP Foundation lands are located in six Wisconsin counties and total more than 1,700 acres. There are four UWSP Foundation land holdings in Portage County, located in the Towns of New Hope, Grant and Hull and the City of Stevens Point.

McDonald Island is located on the Wisconsin River in Stevens Point and is 30 acres in size. The University uses the island as an outdoor teaching laboratory. The land is managed in a natural state.

The UWSP Foundation parcel in the Town of Hull is located on Northpoint Drive, to the east of the Schmeeckle Reserve Visitor Center, and is 7 acres in size. This parcel is managed in a natural state and is considered an undeveloped extension of the Schmeeckle Reserve.

2. SCHMEECKLE RESERVE

Schmeeckle Reserve is located just east of Business Highway 51 in the City of Stevens Point and is 335 acres in size (Figure 8). A 27-acre man-made lake (Lake Joanis) is located in the southeast corner of the Reserve. The remainder of the Reserve consists of environmentally sensitive lands that include wetlands, meadow and forest. Diverse vegetation and wildlife abound in the Reserve, which is a testament to the quality of natural habitat that is being maintained.

Schmeeckle Reserve facilities include a visitor center, the Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame, shelter building, 2 mile wheel chair and blind accessible hiking trail, microenvironmental study plot, observation tower, and fitness and walking trails. They were selected for their low impact character, so users would not impact the land for extended periods of time. The Reserve is used extensively by University faculty and students for instruction, study, interpretative and recreation purposes. It is also open to and used by the citizens of Stevens Point and the surrounding community. The University Segment of the Green Circle Trail also runs through Schmeeckle Reserve.

3. CAMPUS FACILITIES (Figure 9)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. Baseball diamond | f. Three horseshoe pits |
| b. Softball field | g. Football practice field/one softball field |
| c. 1/3-mile track and hockey field | h. Rugby field |
| d. Twelve tennis courts (4 lighted) | i. Four lighted football/rugby fields |
| e. Five volleyball courts | |

FIGURE 8
SCHMEECKLE RESERVE
UWSP CONSERVANCY

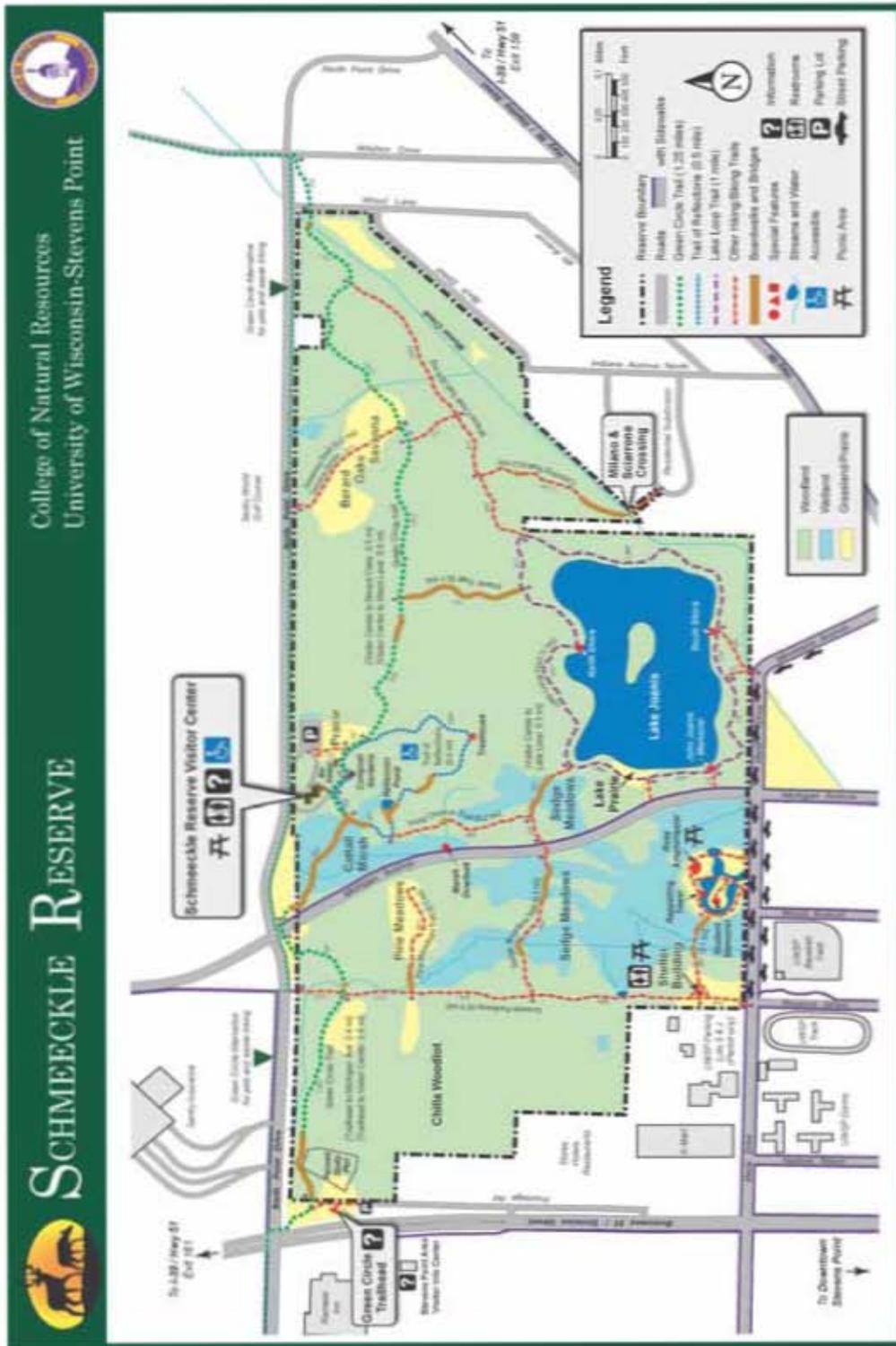
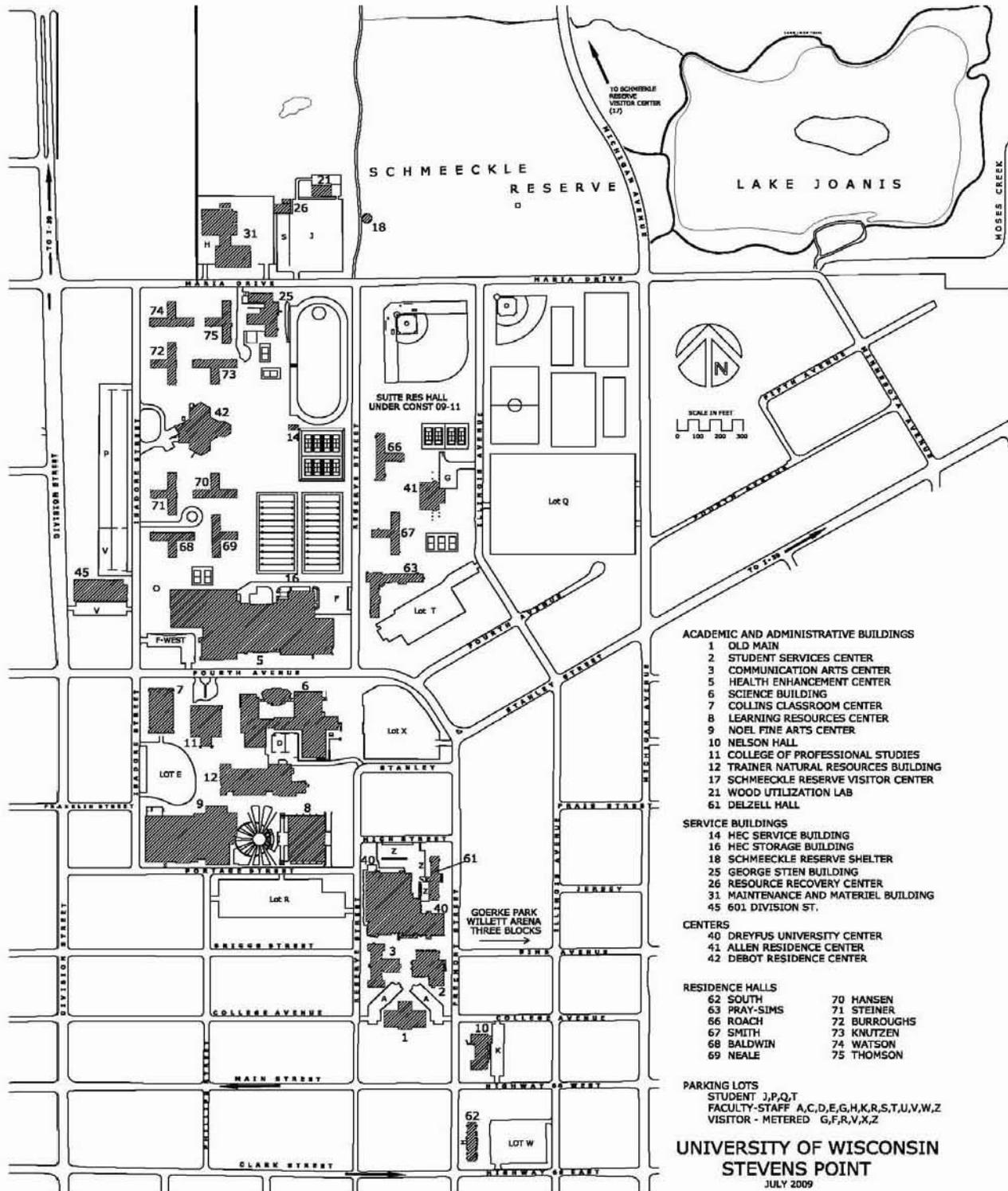


FIGURE 9
UWSP CAMPUS FACILITIES



SECTION 4.7 PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL RECREATIONAL LANDS (see Figure 10 for locations)

A. STEVENS POINT COUNTRY CLUB

The Stevens Point Country Club is located immediately adjacent to the City in the Town of Hull and covers 146 acres. The club is a private, members only club and offers golf, tennis, cross-country skiing and social activities. The policy of the club is to limit members to a predetermined number based upon the carrying capacity of the facilities. Currently, all recreational memberships to the club are filled. Facilities include an 18-hole golf course, putting practice area, driving range, pro shop, 3,000 square foot swimming pool, two tennis courts, cross-country ski trails, restaurant and bar, and a curling area (open to the public).

B. SENTRY WORLD RECREATION CENTER

The Sentry World Recreation Center is a recreational sport center located on the north side of Stevens Point. The complex is open to the general public and has a wide variety of facilities, including an 18-hole regulation par 72 golf course, putting practice green, driving range, pro shop, six indoor, two restaurants and two bars. Major activities at the center include golf, tennis, and dining.

C. OTHER SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL FACILITIES

Other significant regional facilities that impact City residents include the Wisconsin River Country Club and Lake Pacawa.

The Wisconsin River Country Club is a 208-acre facility whose golf course is open to members and nonmembers. Facilities include a 18-hole golf course, driving range, pro shop, and dining hall.

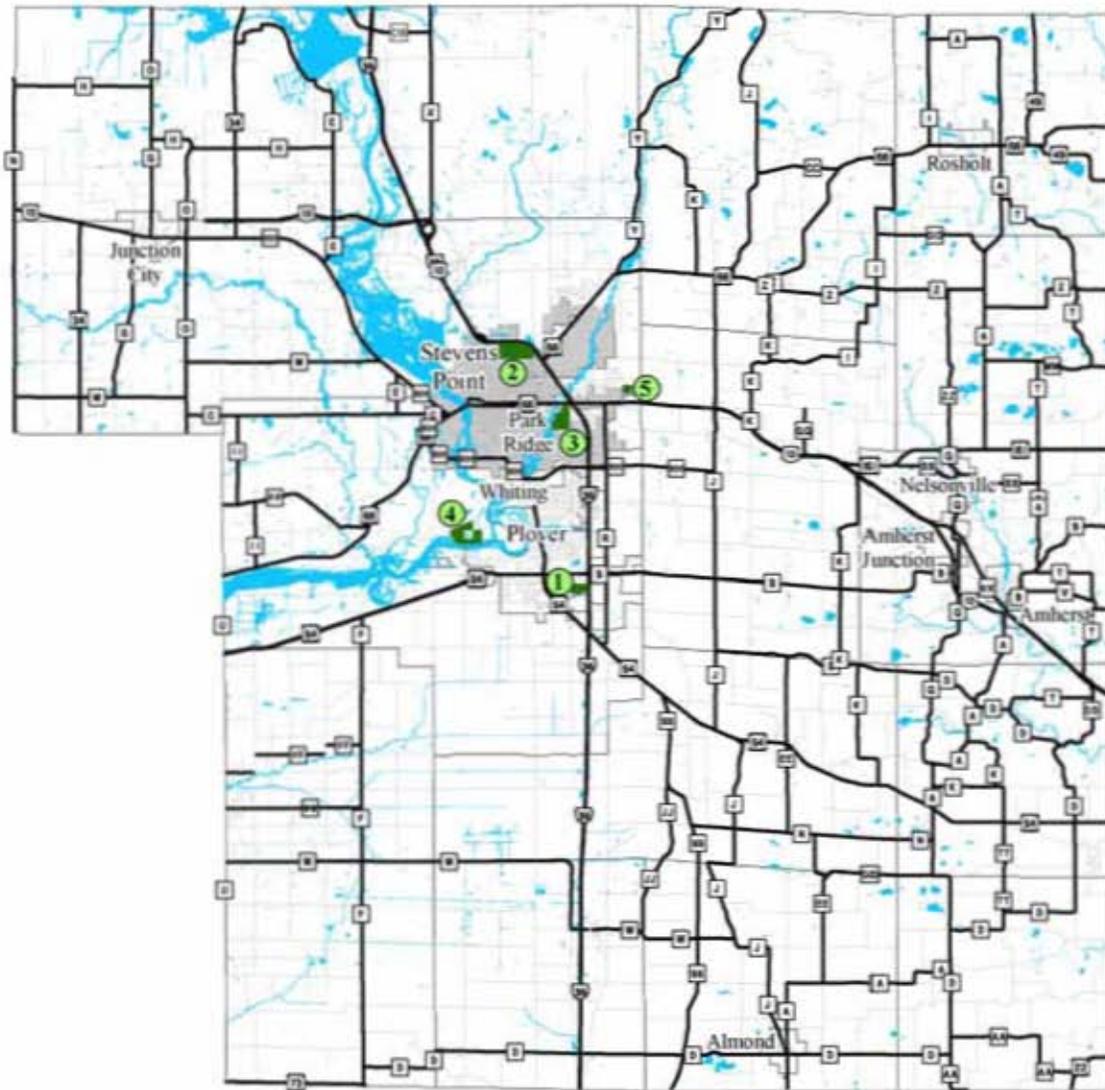
Lake Pacawa is a 58-acre site located in the Village of Plover adjacent to Interstate 39. This facility is jointly owned and operated by the Plover/Whiting Lions Club and Village of Plover. Facilities include 19 picnic tables on six acres, two picnic shelters, band shell, playground equipment, volleyball court, .78-acre beach surrounding the man-made lake, camping, boathouse with toilets and a pay phone. Major limitations of the facility include surface water quality of the man-made lake, which is threatened due to groundwater pollution from nutrient enrichment, and a limited lifeguard area of .13 acres.

A youth sports complex has been developed on Badger Ave., just north of Highway 10E. The complex currently has a indoor ice facility, which consists of: regulation ice surface, lockerrooms, concession, small lobby and seating for 400. Eleven soccer fields have been construction. The soccer complex will have a concession area and one lighted field with stadium seating.

D. STEVENS POINT AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT

Several of the schools located through the city offer open space for the community to use for recreational purposes.

FIGURE 10
PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL RECREATION AREAS, 2010



FACILITY	DESCRIPTION
1. Lake Pacawa	Private Park
2. Sentry World Recreation Center	Public Golf Course & Indoor Rec. Facility
3. Stevens Point Country Club	Private Golf Course
4. Wisconsin River Country Club	Public Golf Course
5. Youth Sports Complex (PCYOI, PCYS)	Private Facilities

SECTION 5.0 STANDARDS

Standards are a means of translating the goals of a community into quantifiable levels of accomplishment. The standards presented were derived from the National Recreation & Park Association. To insure the standards reflect local expectations, they were presented to the Stevens Point Parks and Recreation Commission for their review.

The standards in this section should be considered minimum criteria necessary to meet the recreation needs of Stevens Point residents. Standards have been developed to meet casual family and organized sports needs of the public.

SECTION 5.1 CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL RECREATION OPEN SPACE

The City of Stevens Point will use the Classification System for Local and Regional Recreation and Open Space developed by the National Recreation and Parks Association. This classification system is intended to serve as a guide to park planning - not as an absolute blueprint. More than one component may occur within the same site (but not on the same parcel of land), particularly with respect to special uses within a regional park. Planners of park and recreation systems should be careful to provide adequate land for each functional component when this occurs.

The City's park system, at a minimum, should be composed of a "core" system of parklands, with a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of **developed** open space per 1,000 population. The size and amount of additional parklands should be taken into account when considering a total, well-rounded system of parks and recreation areas. General standards for parks are illustrated in Table 11.

A. LOCAL/CLOSE-TO-HOME SPACE

1. Mini-Park

A Mini-Park is a small area that is intended to provide specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population, or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. Mini-Parks should be located within neighborhoods and in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse development and/or housing of the elderly.

2. Neighborhood Park/Playground

A Neighborhood Park/Playground is an area intended for intense recreational activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc. Since Neighborhood Park/Playgrounds are suited for intense development, they should be easily accessible to neighborhoods and geographically centered with safe walking and bicycle access. Neighborhood Park/Playgrounds may be developed as a school park facility.

3. Community Park

A Community Park should provide areas of diverse environmental quality and may include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. Community Parks may also include areas of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting and picnicking. Depending upon site suitability and community need, Neighborhood Parks may be any combination of the above.

TABLE 11

GENERAL STANDARDS FOR PARKS

COMPONENT	SERVICE AREA	DESIRABLE SIZE	ACRES/1,000 POPULATION
A. LOCAL/CLOSE-TO-HOME SPACE:			
Mini-Park	Less than 1/3-mile radius.	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5A
Neighborhood Park/Playground	1/3 to 1/2-mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood).	15+ acres	1.0 to 2.0A
Community Park	Several neighborhoods, 1 to 2 mile radius.	25+ acres	5.0 to 8.0A
TOTAL CLOSE-TO-HOME SPACE = 6.25 - 10.5 A/1,000			
B. REGIONAL SPACE:			
Regional/Metropolitan Park	Several Communities. 1 hour driving time.	200+ acres	5.0 to 10.0A
Regional Park Reserve	Several communities. 1 hour driving time.	1,000+ acres; sufficient area to encompass the resource to be preserved and managed.	Variable
TOTAL REGIONAL SPACE = 15 - 20 A/1,000			
C. SPACE THAT MAY BE LOCAL OR REGIONAL AND IS UNIQUE TO EACH COMMUNITY:			
Linear Park	No applicable standard.	Sufficient width to protect the resource and provide maximum use.	Variable
Special Use Areas	No applicable standard.	Variable, depending on desired size.	Variable
Conservancy Areas	No applicable standard.	Sufficient to protect the resource.	Variable

B. REGIONAL SPACE

1. REGIONAL/METROPOLITAN PARK

Regional/Metropolitan Parks should include areas of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and trail uses and may include play areas. Regional/Metropolitan Parks should be contiguous to or encompass natural resources.

2. REGIONAL PARK RESERVE

Regional Park Reserves should include areas of natural quality for nature-oriented outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature, wildlife habitat and conservation; swimming; picnicking; hiking; fishing; boating; camping and trail uses. Regional Park Reserves may include play areas. Generally, 80% of the land should be reserved for conservation and natural resources management, with less than 20% used for recreation development.

C. SPACE THAT MAY BE LOCAL OR REGIONAL AND IS UNIQUE TO EACH COMMUNITY

1. LINEAR PARK

Linear Parks should be developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel, such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, cross country skiing, canoeing and pleasure driving. Linear Parks may include active play areas. Any of the components of Local/Close-To-Home or Regional Space may occur in a Linear Park. Desirable Linear Park site characteristics include that development occur in built or natural corridors, such as utility rights-of-way, bluff lines, vegetation patterns and roads. These built or natural corridors should be linked with other components of the recreation system or community facilities, such as schools, libraries, commercial areas and other parks.

2. SPECIAL USE AREAS

Special Use Areas should be developed for specialized or single purpose recreational activities. Examples include golf courses, nature centers, marinas, zoos, conservatories, arboreta, display gardens, arenas, outdoor theaters, gun ranges, downhill ski areas or areas that preserve, maintain and interpret buildings, sites and objects of archeological significance. Plazas or "squares" in or near commercial centers, boulevards and parkways are also considered appropriate as Special Use Areas. Special Use Areas should be located within communities.

3. CONSERVANCY AREAS

Conservancy Areas should be developed to protect and manage the natural/cultural environment, with the provision of recreational uses as a secondary objective. Desirable Site Characteristics for Conservancy Areas are variable and depend on the resource being protected.

SECTION 5.2 ORGANIZED ACTIVITY STANDARDS

This approach to standards is designed to ensure that the needs of organized sporting activities are met. The standards developed here are based upon Stevens Point Parks and Recreation Department past and present user demand characteristics. These department standards (Table 12) are utilized as policy standards for scheduling the reservation of facilities.

TABLE 12

CITY OF STEVENS POINT PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZED RECREATION STANDARDS

ACTIVITY	STANDARD	
Baseball	1 game per field per night 4 games per field per week	
Softball	4 games per field per night 23 games per field per week	
Swimming Beach	49 hours per beach per week	
Swimming Pool	49 hours per pool per week	
Tennis	Lighted, singles	10 people per court per night 50 people per court per week
	Unlighted, singles	6 people per court per night 30 people per court per week
Volleyball	80 people per court per day	

SECTION 5.3 SPACE STANDARDS

The following space standards (Table 13) have been developed by the National Recreation and Parks Association as suggested facility development standards. By adhering to these standards, each activity will be ensured adequate space for complete development and adjacent activities will not physically overlap and interfere with one another.

These space standards should be considered the minimum space necessary to develop each activity. Outdoor recreation facilities will not be developed on sites smaller than the minimum standards.

**TABLE 13
SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES
MINIMUM DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**

ACTIVITY/ FACILITY	RECOMMENDED SPACE REQUIREMENTS	RECOMMENDED SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION	# OF UNITS PER POPULATION	SERVICE RADIUS	LOCATION NOTES
Badminton	1,620 square feet	Single: 17' x 44' Doubles: 20' x 44' Also add a 5' unobstructed area on all sides.	Long axis north-south	1 per 5,000	3 - 2 mile	Usually in school, recreation center or church facility. Safe walking or bike access.
Basketball						
1. Youth	2,400 - 3,036 square feet	46' - 50' x 84'	Long axis north-south	1 per 5,000	3 - 2 mile	Same as badminton.
2. High School	5,040 - 7,280 square feet	50' x 84'				
3. Collegiate	5,600 - 7,980 square feet	50' x 94' with 5' unobstructed area on all sides				Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
Handball (3 - 4 wall)	800 square feet for 4 wall, 1,000 square feet for 3 wall	20' x 40' Minimum 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.
Ice Hockey	22,000 square feet, including support area	Rink 85' x 200' (Minimum 85' x 185'). Additional 5,000 square feet support area.	Long axis north-south, if outdoor	Indoor: 1 per 100,000. Outdoor: depends on climate.	2 - 1 hour travel time	Climate important consideration affecting # units. Best as part of multi-purpose facility.
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 square feet single court. (2 acres for complex)	36' x 78'; 12' clearance on both sides; 21' clearance on both ends.	Long axis north-south	1 court per 2,000.	3 - 2 mile	Best in batteries of 2-4. Located in neighborhood/ community park or adjacent to school site.
Volleyball	Minimum of 4,000 square feet	30' x 60' Minimum 6' clearance on all sides.	Long axis north-south	1 court per 5,000	3 - 2 mile	Same as other court activities (e.g. badminton, basketball, etc.)
Baseball						
1. Official	3.0 - 3.85 acres minimum	! Baseline = 90' Pitching distance: 60.5'; Foul lines: 320' minimum; Center Field: 400'+	Locate home plate so pitcher is throwing across sun and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitcher's mound should run east- northeast.	1 per 5,000. Lighted: 1 per 30,000.	3 - 2 mile	Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
2. Little League	1.2 acres minimum	! Baseline = 60' Pitching distance: 46'; Foul lines: 200'; Center Field: 200 - 250'				

TABLE 13 (continued)

ACTIVITY/ FACILITY	RECOMMENDED SPACE REQUIREMENTS	RECOMMENDED SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION	# OF UNITS PER POPULATION	SERVICE RADIUS	LOCATION NOTES
Field Hockey	1.5 acres minimum	180' x 300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides.	Fall season: long axis northwest to southeast. For longer periods, north to 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.
Football	1.5 acres minimum	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 acres	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with a 10' minimum clearance on 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.
Golf - Driving Range	13.5 acres for minimum of 25 tees	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width for each additional tee.	Long axis southwest-northeast with golfer driving toward northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of golf course complex. As a separate unit, may be privately operated.
3 Mile Running Track	4.3 acres	Overall width: 276'; length: 600.02'. Track width for 8 to 4 lanes is 32'.	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest-southeast 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.
Softball	1.5 - 2.0 acres	Baseline: 60'; pitching distance: 46' (minimum 40' for women). Fast pitch field radius from plate - 225' between foul lines. Slow pitch: 275' (men) or 250' (women).	Same as baseball.	1 per 5,000 (f also used for youth baseball).	3 - 2 mile	Slight difference in dimensions for 16" slow pitch. May also be used for youth baseball.
Multiple Recreation Court (basketball, volleyball, tennis)	9,840 square feet	120' x 80'	Long axis of courts with primary use in north-south.	1 per 10,000	1 - 2 miles	
Trails	N/A	Well defined head, maximum 10' width, maximum average grade 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	

TABLE 13 (Continued)

ACTIVITY/ FACILITY	RECOMMENDED SPACE REQUIREMENTS	RECOMMENDED SIZE AND DIMENSIONS	RECOMMENDE D ORIENTATION	# OF UNITS PER POPULATION	SERVIC E RADIUS	LOCATION NOTES
Archery Range	0.65 acre minimum	300' length x minimum 10' width between targets. Roped clear space on sides of range, minimum of 30'. Clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' width with bunker.	Archer facing north \pm 45°.	1 per 50,000	30 minutes travel time	Part of a regional/metro park complex.
Combined Skeet and Trap field (8 stations)	30 acre minimum	All walks and structures occur within an area approximately 130' wide by 115' deep. Minimum cleared area is contained within two superimposed segments with 100 yard radii (4 acres). Short-fall danger zone is contained within two superimposed segments with 300 yard radii (36 acres).	Centerline of length runs northeast- southwest with shooter facing northeast.	1 per 50,000	30 minute travel time	Part of a regional/metro park complex.
Golf 1. Par 3 (18 hole) 2. 9 hole standard 3. 18 hole standard	! 50 - 60 acres ! 50 acres minimum ! 110 acre minimum	! Average length varies: 600 - 2,700 yards. ! Average length: 2,250 yards. ! Average length: 6,500 yards.	Majority of holes on north-south axis.	! 1 per 25,000 ! 1 per 50,000	2 - 1 hour travel time	Course may be located in community or district park, but should not be over 20 miles from population center. ! 9 hole course can accommodate 350 people.day. ! 18 hole course can accommodate 500 - 550 people per day.
Swimming pools	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 2 to 2 acre site.	Teaching: minimum of 25 yards x 45'; even depth of 3 to four feet. Competitive: minimum of 25m x 16m. Minimum of 27 square feet of water surface per swimmer. Ratios of 2:1, deck vs. water.	None, although care must be taken in situating lifeguard stations in relation to afternoon sun.	1 per 20,000 Pools should accommodate 3 to 5% of total population at a time.	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 dividing boards. Located in community park or school site.
Beach Areas	N/A	Beach area should have 50 square feet of land and 50 square feet of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be 3 - 4 acres of supporting land per acre of beach.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Should have sand bottom with slope a maximum of 5% (flat preferable). Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas.

SECTION 6.0 PROBLEMS, TRENDS, NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The objective of this section is to list the various problems, trends and long term goals for each City park. If the opportunity arises to implement a long term goal during the next five years, the goal should be implemented.

SECTION 6.1 GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The City of Stevens Point may not have an adequate supply of land to meet park and open space needs for the 2010 - 2015 growth period.
2. The larger Stevens Point - Portage County area has an abundance of environmental assets and diverse open spaces which greatly facilitate the recreation and open space needs of Stevens Point residents, thereby easing the burden on City government to solely satisfy such needs.
3. Stevens Point residents have access to parks, recreation and open spaces in addition to City provided facilities. Such facilities provided by the Portage County Parks Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources help to reduce recreational costs and responsibilities of City. However, many outside the city take advantage of the parks, facilities and programs operated by the city.
4. The Stevens Point school system and the University contribute a wide range of outdoor recreation, open space and other leisure time facilities. The magnitude of these opportunities in relation to the size of the community is a distinct advantage in adding to the quality of life for local residents.
5. The private sector contributes significant open space and recreational facilities which are available to the general public.
6. The City of Stevens Point is located at the merging point of the Wisconsin and Plover Rivers. These environmental corridors are a natural resource which offers special assets to the park system, associated with river amenities and opportunities for future quality park development. Water and shoreline habitat along the river edge is important for plant and animal diversity, aesthetics and migration.
7. There is a need to continue to give greater attention to recreational pursuits which are enjoyed by residents.
8. The City of Stevens Point should take advantage of unique opportunities to focus on the historical and cultural aspects of the community, as they relate to the current and future parks throughout the city.
9. The City should obtain ownership or ownership rights to any lands within the City that the Green Circle Trail currently uses, through either an easement or purchase.
10. Work with Dog Park Committee on developing a dog park on the Old Land Fill site.
11. The park system should work to develop and maintain a parks and recreational system that will serve all populations and needs.
12. Work with Skate Board Committee on developing a Skateboard Park in Bukolt Park.
13. Work with Sculpture Park Committee on developing a sculpture park on former Jelich property.

SECTION 6.2 STEVENS POINT PARKLANDS

A. BUKOLT PARK

1. Relocating the City garage should be reviewed.
2. If the garage is not relocated, a landscaping plan needs to be developed to help hide the garage from park patrons.
3. This Park has a Master Plan which contains an improvement program that should be followed.
4. Find use for Bathhouse.

B. GOERKE PARK

1. Relocation of the technical school should be reviewed, with no further encroachment south or east into park property.
2. Additional landscaping barriers could be planted to reduce conflict between active areas and single family residences adjacent to the park.
3. This Park is predominantly used as a community sports center.
4. The landscaping program should be continued.
5. Future study for updates of Aquatic Facility.

C. IVERSON PARK

1. Landscaping is needed to replace dying and dead trees.
2. Siltation of channels within the park has happened over the years, and the channels should be re-established
3. This Park is a prime starting, resting and stopping place for canoeists.
4. A comprehensive plant and wildlife inventory and Master Plan should be developed for this Park.
5. This Park offers prime potential for appreciation of wildlife and nature.

D. KOZICZKOWSKI PARK

1. This Park is located on scenic frontage of the Plover River and contributes to the greenbelt character of the river corridor.
2. This Park serves a residential area which is generally quite distant from other parks and open spaces.
3. The presence of power lines through this Park may somewhat limit the scope or layout of some activities.
4. Care should be used in buffering active areas from adjacent residences.
5. Work with Audubon Society on upkeep and maintenance of the park.

E. MEAD PARK

1. Swimming area is poor, with no area for expansion.
2. The adjacent New Page land should be reviewed for possible addition to the Park.
3. A trail concept should be studied for the adjacent New Page land.
4. Landscaping should be expanded on the north end of the Park.

F. ATWELL PARK

1. Continue playground equipment replacement program.

G. HEIN PARK

1. Vehicular/pedestrian conflicts should be guarded against, with barriers.
2. Continue playground equipment replacement program.

H. MORTON PARK

1. Continue playground equipment replacement program.
2. Continue to work with user groups to improve the ball diamond.

I. SLOMANN PARK

1. Poor drainage renders playfields unusable during wet periods.

J. TEXAS PARK

1. Continue playground equipment replacement program.

K. McGLACHLIN PARK

1. This Park acts as an entrance to the City.
2. The City's historical character is exhibited by this Park.

L. RIVERWOODS PARK

1. This Park is small in size.
2. This Park provides good access to water.
3. This Park is undeveloped at present time.

M. VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK

1. This Park provides green space and a memorial.
2. The Park's image and identification are good.
3. Existing play equipment serves area children well.
4. Place to observe trains.
5. Central location.

N. PLOVER RIVER PARK

1. This Park has natural beauty and a pleasing environment.
2. An access to McDill Pond should be explored.
3. This Park's terrain is not suitable for major development.

O. PIFFNER/PIONEER PARK

1. This Park has a Master Plan which contains an improvement program.
2. There is a need for temporary mooring by the boat launch.

P. ZENOFF PARK

1. This Park's image and identification are excellent.
2. Zenoff Park aids in creating a positive image of the City due to its high visibility from Interstate 39.
3. Facilities at this Park enable Stevens Point to host State and National softball tournaments.

Q. JELICH LAND

1. Develop and operate Sculpture Park on property.

R. GREEN CIRCLE TRAIL

1. As the City's population ages, there will be an increasing demand for walking trails and passive recreational opportunities. This trail will help to satisfy those needs.
2. Trail extensions should be explored.

S. CONIFER PARK

1. Develop park as per adopted neighborhood plan.

T. PARKWOOD PARK

1. Develop park as per adopted neighborhood plan.
2. Continue playground equipment replacement program.

U. YULGA PARK

1. Continue playground equipment replacement program.

V. WHITETAIL PARK

1. Continue to improve the disc golf course.

W. EAST OAKS PARK

1. Continue to work with Town of Hull

X. SOO LINE DEDICATED PROPERTY

1. Follow current adopted plan.

SECTION 7.0 2004 - 2009 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Parks Improvement Program deals with general recommendations for improving the quality of recreational experiences and specific proposals concerning individual park Master Plans and improvements. Approval of this Improvement Program by the City of Stevens Point Common Council indicates a desire on the part of the community to carry out the Program. Approval, however, does not commit the existing or future Parks Commission or Common Council to implement the Program exactly as approved. Subsequent amendments may be necessary to the Improvement Program, which is intended to represent City policy and be a guiding document for project development for the period 2010-2015.

SECTION 7.1 GENERAL COMMENTS

1. Lands between Highway 66W and I 39 should be acquired for development as part of the Green Circle Trail.
2. The Kulas, Friday and Rachick properties, which are adjacent to Bukolt Park, should be acquired if they become available.
3. Utilization of the City's wellfield property for recreation purposes should be continued as a recreational opportunity.
4. The lowland area of the landfill should be left as a wetland area and wildlife habitat.
5. The City, County Park Department, other governmental agencies and Stevens Point Public School System should continue cooperation in planning parks, open spaces and recreation facilities and programs.

6. Develop a neighborhood park, south of Clark Street, west of Division St. and east of the Wisconsin River.
7. Develop a park in the Riverview/Whiting Avenue area on the southside of Riverview Ave. between Echo Dells and the Wisconsin River, to address the recreational needs of this new segment of Stevens Point's population.
8. Support the future expansion of Schmeeckle Reserve.
9. Develop a Community Park east of the Interstate 39 beltline. Strong consideration should be given to the area east of Brilowski, south of HWY 10, north of Old 18 and west of CTYJ. This area should have at least two small parks, one large community park and a trail system linking them. This trail system should link to the Green Circle through the County Industrial park.
10. Develop a trail system along Country Club Road/Hoover to connect the existing HWY 66 bike trail adjacent to Iverson Park to the established Hoover Road bike trail in the Village of Plover.
11. The city should look at acquiring land and/or easements, adjacent to the Plover River, Wisconsin River and Moses Creek area upstream from Michigan Ave., as it becomes available, for recreation purposes.
12. Work with the School District on developing a park on the former Emerson School site.
13. Support current and any future Bike/Ped, Riverfront, Green Circle, Downtown Directional Study Plans as adopted by the Common Council.
14. Work on better identifying current public access along the Plover River corridor.
15. Construct an underpass for the Green Circle Trail under the Canadian National tracks, where the trail intersects the tracks, near the Wisconsin River and Wisconsin St.

SECTION 7.2 STEVENS POINT PARKLANDS

A. BUKOLT PARK

1. Follow the adopted Riverfront Park Plan recommendations.
2. Implement a program to prevent shoreline erosion.

B. GOERKE PARK

1. The entrance road to the Park should be landscaped and more clearly identified in order to make it distinct from the parking lot.
2. Develop a buffer strip between parking and the west edge of the Park.
3. Create better signage to the facilities.
4. Look at developing a future plans for the Aquatic Facility

C. IVERSON PARK

1. Continue the tree planting program to compensate for lost trees.
2. Inventory entire Park for wildlife and plant species.
3. Improve abandoned wellhouse.
4. Develop natural areas of the Park for interpretation.
5. Re-establish channels through the park.
6. Resurface the roads and parking lots.

D. KOZICZKOWSKI PARK

1. Work with the Audubon Society on developing a birding area in the expansion area.

E. MEAD PARK

1. Maintain current swimming area.
2. Provide a lighted trail along the Wisconsin River, while being aware of dark sky initiatives.
3. Continue to support and help develop Kids Are Special Here (K.A.S.H.) playground area.

F. ATWELL PARK

1. Update equipment as needed.

G. HEIN PARK

1. Develop a Master Plan for this Park.

H. MORTON PARK

1. Provide a passive/sitting area.
2. Buffer and landscape the entire Park.

J. SLOMANN PARK

1. Continue playground equipment replacement program.

J. TEXAS PARK

1. Consider installation of perimeter plantings.
2. Placement of more benches.

K. McGLAUCHLIN PARK

1. Maintain the passive, resting aspect of this Park.

L. RIVERWOODS PARK

1. Preserve the Park's open space.

M. VETERAN'S MEMORIAL PARK

1. Buffer the south and west side of the Park from the parking lot.
2. Continue playground equipment replacement program.

N. PLOVER RIVER PARK

1. The Park's natural environment should be maintained.

O. PIFFNER/PIONEER PARK

1. Enhance the linkage between the downtown and this Park. Work with adopted Downtown Directional Study Plan.
2. Implement Riverfront Park Plan recommendations, which were adopted in June, 1993.
3. Develop some type of temporary boat mooring near launch.

4. Purchase or obtain a long term easement of the Wisconsin Public Service property for park expansion as per the adopted Riverfront Plan.
5. Replace the existing small restrooms.

P. ZENOFF PARK

1. Continue to work with Softball Association on improvements.

Q. JELICH LAND

1. Work on developing a Sculpture Park on the property.

R. GREEN CIRCLE TRAIL

1. Provide for the security of trail users.
2. Explore additional trail extensions (along the west side of the Wisconsin River, for example).
3. Continue working with the Green Circle Committee on upkeep and maintenance.
4. Add more benches along trail.
5. Explore widening blacktop surface in Bukolt and Pfiffner Parks.

S. CONIFER PARK

1. Install swing set.

T. PARKWOOD PARK

1. Follow adopted neighborhood plan.

U. YULGA PARK

1. Work on developing Master Park Plan.

V. WHITETAIL PARK

1. Continue to develop the Disc Golf Course.

W. EAST OAKS PARK

1. Continue to work with Town of Hull

X. SOO LINE DEDICATED PROPERTY

1. Follow current adopted plan.

SECTION 8.0 PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN PLAN

2011

Project	Estimated Costs
Screening City Garage	\$15,000
Parking lot entrance to Sims Ave. - Goerke	\$15,000
Playground Equipment – Zenoff	\$25,000
Develop Master Park Plans	\$10,000
Signage/Landscaping - Goerke	\$12,000
Resurface Parking Lot - Morton	\$5,000
Renovation - Iverson	\$50,000

2012

Project	Estimated Costs
Replace restrooms – Pffifner	\$175,000
Renovation - Iverson	\$50,000

2013

Project	Estimated Costs
Develop Master Park Plans	\$10,000
Lighted trail – Mead	\$75,000
Temporary Boat mooring – Pffifner	\$15,000
Playground Equipment – Conifer	\$7,500
Renovation - Iverson	\$50,000

2014

Project	Estimated Costs
Playground Equipment – Hein	\$7,500
Riverfront Park Plan	\$100,000
Playground Equipment – Veteran’s Memorial	\$25,000
Renovation - Iverson	\$50,000

2015

Project	Estimated Costs
Playground Equipment/Landscaping – Texas	\$17,500
Landscaping Veteran’s Memorial	\$5,000
Riverfront Park Plan	\$100,000
Renovation - Iverson	\$50,000

SECTION 9.0 SERVICE AREAS

FIGURE 11
STEVENS POINT PARK SERVICE AREAS, 2010

