



# REPORT

## Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan



Prepared for: City of Glendale, WI

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CITY OF GLENDALE  
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

## Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

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## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	1
Recreational Area Definitions .....	2
Planning Methodology .....	11
Existing Recreation Areas and Facilities.....	13
Analysis of Needs and Demands .....	23
Goals and Objectives .....	25
Recommendations and Action Plan.....	28
Trails and Connectivity.....	32
Long Term Goals .....	33
Implementation and Financing .....	34

### Appendix A – Maps

Map 1 - Existing Parks

Map 2 - Existing Trails

Map 3 - Service Areas & Obstacles to Access

Map 4 - Existing & Potential Facilities



## Introduction

The City of Glendale is located in Milwaukee County just north of the City of Milwaukee along the Milwaukee River. Glendale is five miles north of the Milwaukee downtown and is part of the suburban development corridor that extends northerly through Milwaukee County and into adjacent Ozaukee County. The City is a combination of a medium density residential community, an industrial community and a commercial center providing goods and services to several adjacent suburbs in northern Milwaukee County. Glendale is a completely built out community and is in an urban portion of a metropolitan area which needs to manage open space, particularly if it is to provide a good quality urban environment.

The primary objectives of any city planning program are to provide for an attractive and desirable physical environment for residents of the community. Some determination needs to be made of the number of people who will live in the community at the end of the planning period, as a basis for preparing the outdoor recreation plan.

Glendale was incorporated in 1950 with a population of 3,150. Between 1950 and 1970 it grew rather steadily with a population of 9,537 in 1960, increasing to a population of 13,436 in 1970. Since 1970 the population of Glendale has remained fairly constant, with a population of 12,887 in 2014.

Since Glendale is a built out community and the population has remained fairly constant since the 1970s, the figure of 14,000 people would appear to be a reasonable estimate for future planning purposes.

The City of Glendale realizes that planning is a process and that the purpose of any planning is implementation. The City has the opportunity to use this plan to acquire and develop new trails to connect existing parks and playgrounds. Completion of this Outdoor Recreation Plan qualifies the community for cost sharing through State and Federal programs. Eligibility for these programs, however, does not guarantee adequate recreation space and facilities; in fact, implementation depends more upon the commitment by the community, service groups, and residents to adapt and carry out these recommendations. The plan and the funding opportunities are the framework within which the community can work.

As Glendale changes, the City should strive to provide diversity in function, location, size, development and service area of recreation facilities. This can best be accomplished if the City takes the lead in assuring that these objectives are met through land acquisition, development and improvement. It should be the responsibility of the City to guide recreation planning over the years.

This plan begins with a presentation of definitions and recreational planning methodology. A discussion of existing recreational facilities and recreation needs in the City follows. It concludes with the five-year action program and a brief discussion of long range goals and objectives and of implementation procedures.

## Recreational Area Definitions

Diversity in recreation areas necessitates that all persons involved in recreation and park planning share a common language. The following recreation area definitions are commonly used and are defined by the *Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2011-2016*.

### Mini Park

#### 1. Definition Summary:

A play lot or playground provides space for parental supervised recreation of toddlers and young children within a neighborhood, or as part of a larger neighborhood or community park and urban center, including retail shopping areas.

#### 2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

#### 3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally within a neighborhood of a half mile radius or population of 2,000-3,000. Mini parks may be included in parks that serve a larger population or service area.

#### 4. Location Objectives:

Located in protected areas with separation from street traffic and high visibility; serving local neighborhoods and adjoining schools, libraries, or police and fire facilities.

- Population Ratio to Acreage: .25 to 0.5 acre per 1,000 population to achieve a park unit size that serves 2,000 to 3,000 people.

#### 5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a play lot or playground may range from as small as 2,500 sq. ft. to 1.5 acres.\* Amenities offered by these facilities generally include sand play areas, play apparatus, play equipment, and other special child-oriented features. The service radius for these parks in terms of distance from population served is limited to less than a quarter mile, or within a super block space, unless the playground is incorporated into a larger park.

#### 6. Orientation:

Small geographic areas, sub-neighborhoods, or neighborhoods, when combined with a larger park unit. Serves youth ranging in age from toddler to 12 years, with adult supervision. Playgrounds also serve important needs in city business districts and inner city areas where a mix of commercial and recreation activity is desired.

#### 7. Function:

Provides outdoor play experiences for youth under parental supervision. Generates neighborhood communication and provides diversion from work and domestic chores. Promotes neighborhood solidarity.

## Neighborhood Park

### 1. Definition Summary:

A neighborhood park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for the immediate neighborhood in which it is located. It is considered an extension of neighborhood residents' "out-of-yard" and outdoor use area.

### 2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

### 3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a one mile radius, but actually defined by collector street patterns which form the limits of a neighborhood or recreation service area. Population served may range from 2,000 up to 5,000.

### 4. Location Objectives:

Centrally located for equitable pedestrian access within a definable neighborhood service area. Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary, middle school or high school, fire station, or library, if possible.

### 5. Program Objectives:

Compatible with the neighborhood setting and park site constraints. Generally includes the following facilities, which are determined with public input as to use and activities:

- a. Parking for 10 to 20 vehicles.
  - 1) On-street parking is acceptable if negative impact to residential units can be mitigated. On-site parking is preferable as a planning objective.
  - 2) Bike racks with Class II trail connections where possible.
- b. Restrooms
  - 1) Men's restroom with 2 water closets, 2 urinals, 2 lavatories.
  - 2) Women's restroom with 3 water closets and 2 lavatories.
  - 3) Utility and minimum park janitorial storage space.
- c. Tot lot/children's play area
- d. Family event/group picnic facility
- e. Informal family picnic area with benches and tables
- f. Unstructured turf grass play area/play or practice field for children, young adults, and families.
- g. Sport facilities—compatible with neighborhood setting and park site constraints.
  - 1) Basketball—half court, full court, or tri-court configuration
  - 2) Volleyball area
  - 3) Softball field/soccer practice or game overlay
  - 4) Other features as needs or site conditions allow

### 6. Orientation:

Serves all age groups, with an emphasis on youth and families in neighborhood settings.

### 7. Function:

To provide a combination of active recreation and passive activities, both outdoor and indoor facilities, and special features as required or needed.

### 8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

A minimum size of 5 to 25 acres with amenities including sports facilities, picnic areas, swim

facilities, cultural activities, arts, crafts, and individual passive activities. The park should primarily serve a defined neighborhood area population of 2,000- 5,000. Distance from this neighborhood will vary depending on urban development pattern, zoning, and densities in the respective neighborhoods being served. Efforts should be made to allow easy pedestrian access to the park.

## Community Park

### 1. Definition Summary:

A community park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for a defined service area, the entire city, or significant geographic segment of the city's population.

### 2. Size Objectives:

Usually more than 25 acres.

### 3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 2 to 5 mile radius within the city and adjacent neighborhoods outside of city limits.

### 4. Location Objectives:

Centrally located if planned to serve a particular geographic segment of the city. Located adjoining or immediately adjacent to a collector street providing community-wide vehicular access, thereby reducing neighborhood traffic impacts. Connected with Class II on-street and/or off-street community trail and bike lane system. Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary, middle, or high school if possible.

### 5. Program Objectives:

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. The following facilities may be compatible with community setting and park site constraints:

- a. Off-street parking calculated to satisfy demand of park and recreation activities provided. Includes bike racks and a public transit station at the site as well as both on-site and street parking.
- b. Restrooms designed to accommodate the level of park and recreation activities provided and the number of people served. Restrooms should be located within a reasonable walking distance from children's play equipment and other high-use areas.
- c. Community recreation center
- d. Park maintenance and equipment storage building
- e. Tot lot/children's play area
- f. Group picnic shelters
- g. Family picnic facilities
- h. Sport/recreation facility fulfilling the overall city demand Appropriate program elements include:
  - 1) Community pool/water feature
  - 2) Soccer fields
  - 3) Softball, little league baseball, junior pony league baseball
  - 4) Football
  - 5) Roller hockey/skateboard area
  - 6) Tennis courts
  - 7) Basketball courts
  - 8) Amphitheater/performing arts center
  - 9) Volleyball (indoor and outdoor)
  - 10) Jogging trails

- 11) Other facilities as desired and as permitted under park site plan
- 12) Concessions (food and beverage)

**6. Orientation:**

Multi-purpose service area or community-wide recreation resource serving most or all of the population.

**7. Function:**

Provides opportunities for a diverse mix of indoor and outdoor recreation, including walking and bicycling, outdoor performances, various programmed and non-programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The minimum space for a community park is 15 acres. Facilities typically provide for some sports activities, though emphasis is on passive cultural and community centers with recreational programming and organized activities. The community park may serve populations within a 2 to 5 mile radius, a scope that would allow residents of other communities to use the park as well.

### **Special Use Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generating enterprise created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. A special use park may also be a sports park combined with enterprise activities and administered as a community recreation resource.

**2. Size Objective:**

The actual size of a special use park is determined by land availability and facility/market demand for special uses or recreation programs.

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

Community or area-wide and determined by the type of recreation program, special events or use activities.

**4. Location Objectives:**

Determined by the property opportunity, service area and size objectives.

**5. Program Objectives:**

Special use parks require facility programming that is user- or market-driven and based on community needs or economic and service principles for public and private partnerships. The magnitude and type of special use facilities may include:

- a. Water play park
- b. Amphitheater
- c. Festival/swap meet/farmers market
- d. League/individual sports complex
- e. Fitness/entertainment center
- f. Skateboard/in-line hockey park
- g. Recreation programs and classes

**6. Orientation:**

Provides recreation programming, sports and special event attractions and activities for all age groups.

**7. Function:**

Special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sports, community gatherings, ethnic/cultural celebrations, plays and numerous other recreational programs and activities.

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The minimum size for special parks varies depending on intended use and programming.

## **School Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

By combining the resources of two public agencies, the school park classification allows for expanding the recreational, social, and educational opportunities available to the community in an efficient and cost effective manner. Depending on the circumstances, school park sites often complement other community recreation or open lands. As an example, an elementary/middle school site could also serve as a neighborhood park. Likewise, middle or high school sports facilities could do double duty as a community park or as youth athletic fields. Depending on its size, one school park site may serve in a number of capacities, such as a neighborhood park, youth athletic fields, and a location for recreation classes. Given the inherent variability of type, size and location, determining how a school park site is integrated into a larger park system will depend on case-by-case circumstances. The important outcome in the joint-use relationship is that both the school district and park system benefit from shared use of facilities and land area

**2. Size Objective:**

The optimum size of a school park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

Neighborhood park and community park classifications criteria should be used to determine school park functions and area served. For planning purposes, the degree to which school lands, including buildings or facilities, meet community needs depends on the specific inter-local agreements formed.

**4. Location Objectives:**

The location of a school park site will be determined by the school district based on district policy. Coordinated city and school district planning allows for siting, acquisition, and facility development to be responsive to community needs. Service areas for school park sites will depend on the type of use and facilities provided.

**5. Program Objectives:**

The criteria established for neighborhood parks and community parks should be used to determine how a school park site is developed and programmed. If athletic fields are developed at a school park site, they should, where feasible, be oriented toward youth rather than adult programs. Establishing a clearly defined joint-use agreement between involved agencies is critical to making school park relationships workable. This is particularly important with respect to acquisition, development, maintenance, liability, use, and programming of facility issues. The orientation of school park projects is typically for neighborhood and community recreation services. The functions

may include sports, recreation classes, passive recreation activities, and other recreation programs suitable to an elementary or secondary education school.

## **County Park**

### **1. Definition Summary:**

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

### **2. Size Objectives:**

The size of recreation parks varies greatly from park to park, but with the exception of those parks that serve a special use or are trail corridors, a recreation park should consist of a minimum of 100 acres of land. Each park should be of sufficient size to accommodate the estimated use and to allow for the operation and maintenance of planned recreational facilities.

### **3. Service Area Objectives:**

County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents. Special facilities like camping and trails are also used by tourists and visitors to the county.

### **4. Location Objectives:**

The land should have high recreational potential and be able to withstand intensive and extensive recreational activities. Land should have potential to accommodate large groups of people. Land for corridors should be located so as to connect to communities, parks, and open spaces. The potential for future land acquisition should be taken into account.

### **5. Program Objectives:**

Development should be appropriate for intended use and should accommodate moderate to high use. Development and planning should consider the physical condition and characteristics of the land and recognize potential environmental or structural limitations that might require intensive maintenance. County parks may include the following facilities:

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas
- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas
- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms
- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

**6. Orientation:**

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a county or multi-county population.

**7. Function:**

To provide sufficient parks and recreation areas to meet the needs of the people of the county.

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The size of a county park should be a minimum of 100 acres. Facilities vary by park; some parks offer active recreation (camping, recreational trails, etc.), while others provide passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most parks provide both active and passive recreation. County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents, though special facilities also serve tourists and visitors to the county.

**State Forest**

**1. Definition Summary:**

A state forest consists of well blocked areas of state-owned lands which are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economies and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forest land and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

**2. Size Objectives:**

Typically between 1,000 and 250,000 acres, but can be larger or smaller.

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

Generally a 100 mile radius. State forests typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users typically travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state forests, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel to state forests can, however, exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and travel to “destination areas.”

**4. Location Objectives:**

Areas with large blocks of land.

**5. Program Objectives:**

State forests must meet ecological, economic, social, and cultural needs. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Facilities may include the following:

Current Level of Supply:

Hiking trails	1,256 acres per linear mile of trail
Cross-country ski trails	2,551 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	639 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	559 acres per linear mile of trail
ATV trails	1,795 acres per linear mile of trail
Camping sites	1 campsite per 265 acres

**6. Orientation:**

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

**7. Function:**

To provide for nature conservation, provide income to forest owners, supply raw materials to the wood processing industry, and provide public recreation.

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The size of a state forest is determined by the extent of the area’s natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state forest. Facilities are not universal and vary by forest. The geographic location of the forest and the natural resources present dictate recreation available at the site. State forests serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

**State Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

A state park, by size, program, and location, provides space for outdoor recreation and education about nature and conservation. These parks serve a significant geographic segment of a state or regional population. State parks aim to preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

**2. Size Objectives:**

Parks must be large enough to accommodate a reasonable mix of outdoor recreational activities. Typically, parks are between 500 and 3000 acres, but can be smaller (10,000 acres).

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

Generally a 100-mile radius. State parks typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users generally travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state parks, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel distances to state parks can often exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and trips to “destination areas.”

**4. Location Objectives:**

Siting of Wisconsin State Parks is typically based on five criteria developed by John Nolen. These criteria are: 1) large size to serve a large number of citizens, 2) accessibility to major population areas, 3) a healthful, natural setting, 4) reasonable cost for land acquisition, 5) land possessing “decidedly uncommon charm and beauty.” All, or a combination of these criteria are used to determine where to site a state park.

**5. Program Objectives:**

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Developments may include the following facilities:

Current Level of Supply:

Hiking trails	196 acres per linear mile of trail
Surfaced bicycle trails	860 acres per linear mile of trail
Mountain bike trails	549 acres per linear mile of trail
Nature trails	1,871 acres per linear mile of trail

Cross-country ski trails	430 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	426 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	400 acres per linear mile of trail
Picnic sites	0.05 acres per picnic table
Camping sites	1 campsite per 29 acres
Parking stalls	Year-Round = 1 stall for every 3 visitors
Swimming beaches	17 linear feet per 1,000 users

**6. Orientation:**

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

**7. Function:**

To provide for public recreation and education of conservation and nature study. To preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The size of a state park is determined by the extent of the area’s natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state park. Facilities are not universal and vary by park. Some parks offer active recreation (camping, boating, mountain biking trails, hunting etc.), while others offer passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most provide both active and passive recreation. The geographic area and the natural resources present dictate recreation uses and facilities present in the park. State parks serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

## Planning Methodology

To determine if the park facilities and areas now provided are adequate, there are four methodologies which can be used to analyze the City's current and future recreational needs. The most common is to relate spatial park needs to number of people. The second appraises each park's serviceability to the age groups most likely to use the facilities. The third calculates future demand for facilities and activities, based upon recognized public demand. The fourth does not attempt to quantify need, but to identify and preserve valuable land for parks.

Standards for public recreation facilities are presented in table 1.

**Table 1 - Standards for Public Recreation Facilities**

Type of Facility	Service Area (Miles)	Typical Size (Acres)	Primary Age Group Served
Mini Park	0.25	0.5 to 1.5	Toddler to 12 Years Old
Neighborhood Park	1	5 to 25	Youth and Families
Community Park	2 to 5	Greater than 25	All Ages
School Park	1	5 to 25	Youth and Families
County Park	Region	Greater than 100	All Ages

### **A. Acreage Standards:**

There are a number of acceptable standards which relate park acreage for each 1,000 persons in a community. Standards of 10, 12 and 15 acres per thousand population are commonly used in local units of government. Many communities in Wisconsin establish, in their *Open Space Plan*, a goal of 12 acres of open space for every 1,000 residents. For purpose of this study, a standard of 10 acres per 1,000 population is used as a basis for evaluating the City's acreage requirements. Approximately one-half (5 acres/1,000 population) should consist of local and neighborhood parks with the remainder in large parks. The helps diversify the services the parks will provide to the residents.

There is some danger in adhering to this technique exclusively. A quantitative measurement of recreation acreage mentions nothing about the diversity of park land available, the type and condition of the facilities provided, or whether residents are best served by the existing acreage. For these reasons, recommendations in the City's Outdoor Recreation Plan are based upon more than need for additional acreage.

### **B. Service Area:**

A neighborhood recreation area has limited usefulness if its access is blocked by a heavily-traveled thoroughfare. It is obvious that the extent to which an area is frequented is heavily dependent upon its effective service area. Neighborhood park and playground facilities have a service area radius of about 1 mile when not interrupted by obstacles to access. Mini Parks should be within 1/4 mile of home, while playfields and community parks have a service area of up to 5 miles and are used by residents living throughout the community.

### **C. Recreational Demand:**

In this report, recreational demand is a qualitative assessment. The methodology used involves

estimating what types of activities and areas are in demand and who will use them. This approach most closely matches facilities with current and future needs and the recreation activities of residents.

***D. Resource Preservation:***

One important factor in meeting needs and planning for the future is to conserve and preserve potential recreation lands. It is never too early to think in terms of acquiring potential parkland. Scenic hilltops and glens, wooded areas, wetlands, streams, and well-located parcels are frequently attractive for development. This competition for potential recreational land necessitates that local units of government and regional agencies plan to acquire and protect these resources.

## Existing Recreation Areas and Facilities

A land use survey was conducted to inventory existing recreational areas and facilities in and their relationship to residential and potential residential developments. Included in the inventory were municipal and educational recreational areas which contribute to recreational supply and opportunities in the City.

The following is a description of each recreation area and a summary of the facilities in it. A summary of the existing areas is presented in table 2. Existing recreation areas are located on map 1.

1. *Bel Aire Parkette* is a mini park which covers approximately 0.4 acres and is located on the City's southwest side on the corner of Bel Aire Drive and Ames Terrace. There is an open area with (2) two benches and a flag pole.



2. *Bethmaur Parkette* is a mini park which covers approximately 0.1 acres and is located on the City's southwest side on the corner of Bethmaur Ln and Dexter Ave. The area is wooded and includes 3 benches surrounding some aesthetically pleasing landscaping.



3. *Shasta Park* is a mini park which covers approximately 0.1 acres and is located on the City's southwest side on the corner of Shasta Dr. and Dexter Ave. The area has flower beds and (2) two benches to enjoy the open space.



4. *Wingate Park* is a mini park which covers approximately 0.4 acres and is located on the City's southwest side on West Wingate Street. The area is heavily wooded and includes a picnic table, a playground set, a sandbox, and two (2) benches. There are sidewalks on the south side of Wingate Ave with a crosswalk and median to help safely cross the road. Access to the site is walkable and safe.



5. *Winston Park* is a mini park which covers approximately 0.7 acres and is located on the City's west side on N Jean Nicolet Rd. The area is currently an empty lot and has room for development.

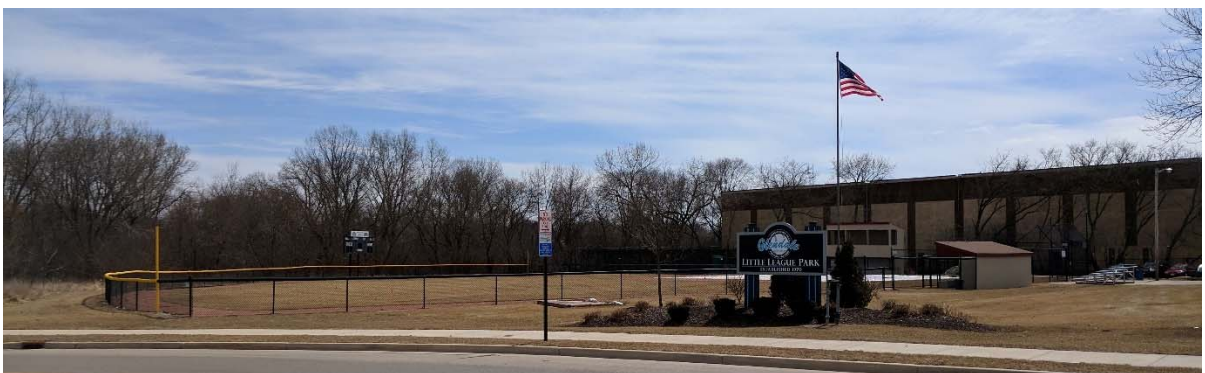


6. *Civic Center Area* is a special use park located adjacent to City Hall and the Civic Center in the south-central portion of the City, covering approximately 11.5 acres. The park has two areas, separated by Civic Drive.

South of Civic Drive is a little league complex that includes two (2) diamonds with grass infields, cyclone backstop and fencing, cement block dugouts, press boxes, a concession stand that serves both diamonds, and four (4) sets of bleachers. There is also a small playset for young children including a slide and swings.

North of Civic Drive is a large area that consists of a baseball diamond with a grass infield. The site includes two (2) fenced in benches, two (2) sets of bleachers, a pitching net, and a combination fence and net backstop.

The entire complex is very well maintained, with no room for further development. The closeness to the City offices could offer activities that may include "civic" minded events. Many communities have a "focal point" or "town square" type of park area.



7. *Richard E. Maslowski Glendale Community Park* is a neighborhood park which covers approximately 13.2 acres and is located on the City's west side on Bender Road. The park is a multi-generational gathering point for Glendale families and beyond, offering a wide variety of activities which include a community amphitheater, a multipurpose civic building and plaza, a family play area that is fully handicapped accessible, a beer garden, a large open grass area, and a veteran's memorial.

The complex is very new with construction completing in 2017. There is discussion with Nicolet High School to develop three (3) baseball diamonds to host WIAA/NCAA sponsored events in the open grass area. The park is located in a business park so access to the park is generally by car.



8. *Good Hope Elementary School* is a school park located on West Good Hope Road on the City's north side. Excluding the actual school site, the area covers approximately 10.5 acres. Facilities included at the site are three (3) tennis courts enclosed by cyclone fencing, two (2) benches associated with the tennis courts, a totlot area that includes one (1) rope/chain climbing apparatus, a playground with slides and a basketball hoop, and one (1) monkey bar set. Also included at the site are one (1) softball diamond with a cyclone fencing backstop, one (1) pitchers net, two (2) benches, two (2) sets of bleachers, two (2) permanent soccer goals, three (3) picnic tables, a paved area with that also doubles as an ice skating rink, a warming house, five (5) benches, one (1) bike rack, one (1) football field with a goal post, and a large open grass area.

The area is well developed and has ample parking by the school. The paved area, that doubles as a skating rink, is in need of being resurfaced or removed entirely and turned into additional green space. Access to the site is hindered by West Good Hope Road and North Green Bay Avenue. A large apartment complex directly across the street is severely restricted from use of the area due to heavy traffic. The park does serve the area to the south and west very well.



9. *Parkway Elementary School* covers approximately 7.0 acres and is located on Milwaukee River Parkway directly across from City Hall. The area serves as a school park and includes a wood-chip surface totlot that includes three (3) climbing apparatus with slides and one (1) monkey bar set. There is a large grass area that includes two (2) softball diamonds with cyclone fencing backstops, eight (8) sets of bleachers (four (4) by each diamond), two (2) permanent soccer goals, a paved area with markings for various games, and four (4) basketball hoops.

The area is well developed and has ample parking space by the school. As can be seen from map 3, the service area of Parkway overlaps that of the Civic Center, showing congestion of park space in the area. Development of either of these two facilities should be diverse to avoid duplication of services.



10. *Glen Hills Middle School* is located on West Mill Road on the City's east central side. Excluding the actual school portion, the site covers approximately 9.4 acres and serves as a school park. Included on the site are four (4) tennis courts completely enclosed with fencing, two (2) permanent soccer goals with field markings and one (1) set of bleachers, one (1) adult softball diamond with a cyclone fence backstop, one (1) sand volleyball court, a large open grass area, an asphalt area with various markings for games, and three (3) basketball standards. Located near the asphalt area (which also serves as a parking area), and a totlot area that includes one (1) climbing apparatus and one (1) monkey bar set. The school serves as the physical facility of the City's recreation department administrative offices. The facility has a very efficient service area and has the potential for further development, with various kinds of equipment.



11. *Nicolet High School* serves as the City's Athletic Playfield and covers approximately 17.9 acres. It is located next to I-43 on the City's northeast side and serves as a neighborhood park. The school has an athletic complex for football/soccer and track and field, seven (7) tennis courts enclosed by cyclone fencing, six (6) benches and four (4) sets of bleachers associated with the tennis courts, and two (2) softball diamonds with cyclone fencing backstops.

As mentioned previously, the High School facility serves as an Athletic Playfield and as such is used by organized teams of the high school as well as adults. Access is generally by car and activities are limited and do not provide diversity. The facilities located at the high school are in excellent condition.



Also located within the and near the City limits are five parks which are a part of the Milwaukee County Park System.

- Within City Limits:
  - Lincoln Park (Partial)
  - Kletsch Park
  - Milwaukee River Parkway (Partial)
- Adjacent to City Limits:
  - Lincoln Park (Partial)
  - Milwaukee River Parkway (Partial)
  - Estabrook Park
  - Brown Deer Park


These parks are designed to meet the needs of the entire County as well as a multi-County area and its residents. Glendale does benefit recreationally from these parks; however, the facilities that are provided in many cases do not meet neighborhood needs. As a result, for purpose of this plan, more attention is focused on Glendale facilities; however, the County facilities are and should be included in any analysis and implementation program the City initiates recreationally.

The following is a table summary of the park and recreation facility acreage in the City of Glendale according to park type.

Table 2 – Public and Semi Public Recreation Acreage

<b>Park</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Function</b>
Bel Aire Parkette	0.4	Mini Park
Bethmaur Parkette	0.1	Mini Park
Shasta Park	0.1	Mini Park
Wingate Park	0.4	Mini Park
Winston Park	0.7	Mini Park
Civic Center Area	11.5	Neighborhood Park
Richard E. Maslowski Park	13.2	Community Park
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26.4</b>	
Good Hope Elementary School	10.5	School Park
Park Way Elementary School	7.0	School Park
Glen Hills Middle School	9.4	School Park
Nicolet High School	17.9	School Park
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>44.8</b>	
Kletsch Park	141.3	County Park
Lincoln Park (part)	199.5	County Park
Milwaukee River Parkway (part)	24.5	County Park
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>365.3</b>	
<i>Total Public and Semi Public Recreation Acreage = 436.5</i>		

Table 3 – Public and Semi Public Recreation Facilities

 Park and Recreation Facilities	Bel Aire Parkette	Bethmaur Parkette	Shasta Park	Wingate Park	Winston Park	Civic Center Area	Richard E. Maslowski Park	Good Hope Elementary School	Park Way Elementary School	Glen Hills Middle School	Nicolet High School	Kletzsch Park	Lincoln Park (part)	Milwaukee River Parkway (part)	Total
	Shelter						X	X	X				X		
Trails												X	X	X	3
Woods/Nature Area		X	X	X								X	X	X	6
Open Space	X				X		X	X		X		X	X	X	8
Playground Equipment				X		X	X	X	X	X		X			7
Ball Diamonds						3		1	2	1	2	4			13
Soccer Fields								1	1	2		4		2	10
Tennis Courts								3		4	7				14
Ice Rink								X							1
Basketball Hoops									4	3					7
Amphitheater							X								1
Beer Garden							X								1
Paved Activity Area								X	X	X					3
Athletic Playfield											X				1
Sand Volleyball Courts										2		1			3
Archery												X			1
Football								1							1
Golf													X		1
Disk Golf												X			1
Fishing Access												X	X	X	3
Dog Park															0
Waterpark/Pool															0
Skate Park															0
Picnic Areas												7			7

Estabrook Park (adjacent)	Lincoln Park (adjacent)	Brown Deer Park (part)	Total
X	X	X	3
X	X	X	3
X	X	X	3
X	X	X	3
X	X	X	3
1	1	3	5
6	5	2	13
	4	4	8
			0
	12		12
			0
X			1
			0
1		2	3
			0
		X	1
X		X	2
X	X		2
X			1
	X		1
X			1
8	5	8	21

## Analysis of Needs and Demands

### **Introduction**

The next step in this report is to analyze the existing recreational facilities in the City of Glendale and determine if the needs of the citizens are being adequately met. The definitions, standards and other criteria outlined earlier in the report have been applied in the analysis.

### **Analysis of Existing Facilities**

#### *Acreage*

The first step is to judge the adequacy of the park system by using the acres/population ratio. Using the standard of 10 acres per 1,000 population (total) and 5 acres per 1,000 population each for neighborhood (City) parks and larger (County) parks, the following is observed.

Table 4 – Per Capita Standards

City and County Park Sites	Minimum Standard Net Acreage Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons)	Existing Net Acreage	Per Capita Acreage Requirements			
			Existing 2014 Population: 12,887		Planned 2048 Population: 14,000	
			Net Acreage Requirement	Net Acreage Need	Net Acreage Requirement	Net Acreage Need
All Parks	10	436.5	130	----	140	----
City Parks	5	71.2	65	----	70	----
County Parks	5	365.3	65	----	70	----

The City shows an adequate amount of park space for the population. The large (County) parks acreage makes up the large surplus; however, it should be noted that the acreage provided is not meeting the needs of the City in terms of providing needed facilities. Special mention should also be made that although Nicolet High School acreage was computed in the "City" acreage, the services it provides do not in any way meet "neighborhood" type of demand. The result existing net acreage shown on Table 4 should be looked at as a conservative figure.

#### *Serviceability*

Existing parks along with their corresponding service area and obstacles to access are shown on map 3.

Nicolet High School and the various County Parks all have by definition a minimum half-mile service area. Restrictions to access are not particularly important because a large number of park users will drive to the facility from throughout the City, County and multi-County areas.

The City does, however, face restricted access to corresponding recreational areas by such major items as the Milwaukee River, Interstate 43, West Good Hope Road, the Chicago and Northwest Railway, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway. The restricted access difficulties restrict the various areas' use, especially by younger children.

In summary, Glendale's outdoor recreation usage is surrounded by major traffic thoroughfares. In a

number of cases access problems significantly restrict service areas. It is obvious from the map outlining service areas (map 3), that there are several portions of the City that are not currently served by neighborhood facilities.

*Resource Preservation*

The City possesses beautiful natural features along the Milwaukee River. It is recommended that the City encourage, with strong cooperation of Milwaukee County, continued preservation of open spaces, greenways, wetlands, woodlands, scenic areas located within the City.

## Goals and Objectives

The initial task in preparing any type of planning document includes the formulation of a series of goals and objectives that outline the City's intent throughout the planning document. These goals and objectives will serve as a guide for the City to follow in providing a desired community-wide park and recreation system.

**Mission Statement:** The overall purpose of the park system and reason for the parkland and recreation program provision.

**Goal:** A broad statement of direction, purpose, and general public priorities. A goal should be based on the stated needs, key issues, and opportunities of the community. A goal should be long-range and timeless as well as idealistic.

**Objective:** Defined as a quantifiable aim within a limited time frame. Objectives should be derived from stated goals, quantifiable, specific, and within a limited time frame. Objectives are usually attainable through strategic planning and implementation activities. Implementation of an objective contributes to the fulfillment of a goal.

A goal provides the City with its long-term destination; objectives act as mile markers along the way. All recommendations listed in the plan are specifically designed to address the goals and objectives listed here. In order to conduct a thorough and accurate planning process, it is important to establish a set of goals, objectives, and policies that will serve as the basis for the recommendations in this Plan.

The following list of goals, objectives, and policies that Glendale should strive for. Some of the goals are also vision components in "Glendale 2021 - Our Vision".

### **Goal #1 – Continue to make the Milwaukee River the focal point in the community.**

The Milwaukee River is a major focal point in the community. It hosts leisure and recreation activities from canoeing to fishing or just contemplating nature. An extensive system of green corridors, biking/walking trails and river walkways join the community's neighborhoods, the City's recreation center, commercial areas and Milwaukee County's Oak Leaf Trail system, all adding to Glendale's quality of life.

#### **Objectives:**

- Develop a strategy to make the River a focal point and instill that strategy into all actions related to the river.
- Develop "river walk plan" to provide access where possible.
- Work to connect river to neighborhoods, schools, City center through walking/biking trails.
- Purchase land along the river and zone conservancy when there is a benefit to the community.
- Host leisure and recreation activities from canoeing to fishing or just contemplating nature.
- Work with County, DNR and other organizations and agencies like the Milwaukee River Watershed Association to maintain and improve water quality and recreational opportunities.
- Seek to keep spillways and down-river dams from being removed.
- Develop plan for biking/walking trails and river walkways.

- Coordinate work with County Government to gain best advantage of linking.

## **Goal # 2 – Maintain green space and landscaping throughout the community**

Glendale residents treasure their green space. Landscaping surrounds not only homes, but commercial and industrial areas as well, maintaining the semi-rural feel and beautifying and providing landscape buffers where business and residential areas come together. Mini parks, school parks, special use parks, neighborhood parks, and scenic parkways provide an added opportunity for residents to appreciate nature. Community, ethnic, and neighborhood festivals add a unique flair to the community's quality of life.

### **Objectives:**

- Make green space a priority in all City actions.
- Develop landscaping requirements for all property usage.
- Purchase open land and zone as conservancy when there is a benefit to the community.
- Landscaping surrounds not only homes, but commercial and industrial areas as well, maintaining the semi-rural feel
- Increase landscaping requirements for new construction and remodeling.
- Require professional landscaping and site design for new commercial and residential construction.
- Develop minimum landscaping requirements for residential construction.
- Require ongoing maintenance of landscaping.
- Develop an expanded beautification program led by the Beautification Committee and continue beautifying and providing landscape buffers where business and residential areas come together
- Develop and implement zoning and site design requirements for buffering business, industrial and retail areas from residential areas.
- Lobby and work with County government to make sure parkland is not lost or changed.
- Maintain conservancy zoning for park lands
- Develop policy and supporting funding for parkettes.
- Add additional parkettes and scenic parkways
- Lobby and work with county government to make sure parkways are maintained and not lost or changed.
- Make sure that adequate resources, both financial and human, are available for the Fourth of July and other activities that are determined to be appropriate.
- Encourage private funding to supplement public funding.
- Develop and implement policies to encourage ethnic festivals that are held in the community.
- Continue policy of encouraging neighborhood block parties.

### **Goal # 3 – Provide safe accessibility to existing parks**

Glendale faces restricted access to many of their recreational areas by major items such as the Milwaukee River, Interstate 43, West Good Hope Road, the Chicago and Northwest Railway, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway. Safely being able to access the parks is a top priority. Providing meaningful sidewalks or trails for residents to use, creates a safe means to access the existing parks.

#### **Objectives:**

- Connect existing parks to the existing Oak Leaf Trail. Richard E. Maslowski Community Park shall be a priority due to its close location to the trail.
- Provide safe, high visible crossing at roads adjacent to the parks
- Provide an east west walkway for the north side of the city.
- Complete a trail to connect the oak leaf trail along North Milwaukee River Parkway which currently has a gap.
- Continue the sidewalk in front of the Civic Center Area on Civic Drive west to Green Bay Ave.
- Completion of the proposed paths will complete a loop in the Oak Leaf Trail around the City.

## Recommendations and Action Plan

### A. *Introduction:*

To meet existing and future needs, the City should chart a reasonable course to improve existing facilities and improve accessibility to the parks. The purpose of this Action Program is to outline such a course by presenting a series of recommendations covering general outdoor recreation policy, acquisition and development.

The recommendations in this 5-year plan are realistic and implementable. The City of Glendale must establish which of these recommendations have the highest priority. The community's out-door recreation needs and priorities in the next five years are closely tied to the rate at which the City grows. Continued growth and development in the City will exert considerable influence as to whether or not acreage will be purchased in the recommended locations and whether specific improvements are to be carried out.

However, both acquisitions and development of new parks and improvements to existing facilities must be anticipated and not delayed until it is too late.

### B. *General Recommendations*

- 1) The City should be sensitive to potential acquisition of recreation land. This is particularly important when and where a recreational resource can be preserved for future use, or development pressures indicate that a site will eventually serve a neighborhood.
- 2) The City should coordinate its activities with the Milwaukee County Parks Commission's programs.
- 3) The City should make maximum use of any Federal and State cost-sharing funds for outdoor recreational planning, acquisition and development.
- 4) The annual cost of maintaining neighborhood parks and playgrounds, community facilities, and open space should not exceed what the City is willing to pay.
- 5) The City should encourage the preservation of open spaces, greenways, shorelands, wetlands, woodlands, and scenic areas.
- 6) Improvements to existing parks or development of new parks should include features to help the handicapped, such as ramps, traction walkways, grab rails, special seating, and special playground equipment.
- 7) The City should concentrate on providing facilities for "lifetime" recreational activities. These are activities both young and old can enjoy, such as horseshoes, volleyball, hiking, jogging, skating, tennis, softball, and target sports.
- 8) Civic and service organizations should be approached for help in defraying costs and assisting with maintenance of facilities. City crews and equipment should also be made available.

- 9) The recreation department should have maintenance personnel either directly or available to it.

### ***C. Acquisition Recommendations***

Potential Facility recommendations are located on Map 4. They should guarantee that neighborhood facilities be planned for and acted on as soon as implementation can become a reality.

#### ***1) Principles of Park Land Acquisition***

Lands for park purposes should be acquired:

- only after feasibility study has been made
- with a definite purpose in mind
- according to the provisions of the master plan for acquisition
- in combination purchase with new school sites where desirable
- in the order of predetermined priorities
- according to trends in population growth areas
- in advance of ability to develop
- by gift, only in the same manner as purchased land
- centrally located within the area it is to serve
- with as much adjacent natural resources that is consistent with park classification
- with full knowledge and support of the public
- with full knowledge of existing and proposed facilities of other agencies
- with possibilities for flexibility of use and multiple use
- by condemnation only with the approval of the municipality involved
- with a full understanding of its environmental, economic, social, etc., impacts

#### ***2) Feasibility Studies***

Prior to the acquisition of each park proposal, a feasibility study and plan should be made to determine the ability of the site to satisfy all the criteria required for each classification of park. These criteria include:

- site shape requirements
- total size required by spatial standards
- size and planned facility orientation requirements
- natural resource requirements
- drainage requirements
- utility requirements
- site exposure requirements
- suitable building site requirements
- public transportation capabilities to serve the site
- site accessibility requirements
- adjacent land use zoning requirements or restrictions
- wood cleared area ratio requirements of park classification
- proximity of site to the center of the area of influence of the park
- cost-benefit ratio (acquisition cost consideration)

### 3) *Reservation of Needed Open Space*

Full use of existing methods of preserving needed park and open space land should be made, while a search for new techniques continues so that needed lands will not be irretrievably lost to urban development before they can be purchased, or otherwise made unavailable for development. Ways of accomplishing this objective include:

- official mapping
- guarantee value schemes
- lands held in trust
- zoning (agricultural districts, floodplain districts, timed development districts)
- purchase options and agreements
- rights of preemption - right of public agency to first refusal on all land sales

## **D. *Development Recommendations***

- 1) Richard E. Maslowski Park
  - a) Finish development of open space into baseball fields.
  - b) Connect park to Oak Leaf Trail.
- 2) Wingate Park
  - a) Continue to maintain the park to keep clean and safe
- 3) Civic Center
  - a) Continue to improve various plantings and shrubbery
  - b) Total development should provide diversity with the facilities located at adjacent Parkway Middle School
- 4) Glen Hills Middle School
  - a) Provide lighting for tennis courts
  - b) Provide planting and shrubbery
- 5) Good Hope Elementary School
  - a) Upgrade or remove asphalt area used for skating
  - b) Provide safe access to site across West Good Hope Road
  - c) Provide lighting for tennis courts
  - d) Provide water and toilet facilities at the existing shelter
  - e) Connect to Oak Leaf Trail by providing an east-west sidewalk along Good Hope Rd.
- 6) Parkway Elementary School
  - a) Diversify equipment and facilities from adjacent Civic Center Area
  - b) Connect park to existing sidewalk on N. Green Bay Ave.
  - c) Extend Oak Leaf Trail south to eliminate gap in the trail which allows safer pedestrian access.
- 7) Nicolet High School
  - a) Continue cooperation between the school district and the City.
  - b) Provide lighting for tennis courts.

- 8) Kletzsch Park
  - a) Work in coordination with Milwaukee County Parks to develop a dog park.
- 9) Winston Park
  - a) Provide a dog park if unable to coordinate one with Milwaukee County Parks at Kletzsch Park.
  - b) If Kletzsch Park gets a dog park, develop into a mini park.
- 10) Bel Aire Parkette, Bethmaur Parkette, and Shasta Park
  - a) Continue to maintain the parks plants, shrubs, and landscaping.

## Trails and Connectivity

The City of Glendale is fortunate to have an abundant supply of park land (441.2 acres or 11.5% of the City) that provides a variety of natural features and facilities that is difficult for any community of population 13,000 to match. There were some concerns expressed in the 1976 Plan that Glendale is lacking in the number and location of neighborhood parks, with some insistence that man-made and natural barriers (Milwaukee River, railroad right-of-ways, major street corridors) furthered the stated need for neighborhood parks. However, with the expansive Milwaukee County parks and ample sized residential lots located throughout most of the City, it is somewhat difficult to conclude that the City would be better served with the addition of small neighborhood parks. It is more important that the City of Glendale steadily works to improve ease of movement and connectivity throughout the City via the addition of sidewalks, bicycle paths, and trails.

With major obstacles such as the Milwaukee River, Interstate 43, West Good Hope Road, and railroads, it is important to be able to provide safe access to the parks. The Milwaukee county's Oak Leaf Trail runs throughout the city. Connecting the existing parks to the trail system will allow access to a wider service area and provide safe access to the parks.

The City of Glendale is also missing a simple east-west walkway servicing the north side of the City. Good Hope Rd. does not have any sidewalks and the only other major east-west corridor is W. Green Tree Rd where sidewalks only extend one block west of Green Bay Ave. Providing an east-west walkway will help improve the movement and connectivity throughout the City and to the open spaces that already exist in Glendale.

With the addition of the above stated trails the connectivity of the parks to the general public will be greatly increased and an increase in park use will follow. Due to the natural and manmade barriers, special attention to the connectivity is a must in order for the general public to make use of the open space in the city. For the parks to be accessible to everyone in the community, these safe routes need to be introduced so that parks and open spaces are accessible by vehicle, bicycle, or pedestrians. Making sure all these requirements are met will create a happy user experience for the city.

In summary, the following list of trail and connectivity projects will greatly improve the flow and walkability of the city:

- Connect Richard E. Maslowski Community Park to the Oak Leaf Trail
- Complete sidewalk or trail along Good Hope Rd from the city boundary to Milwaukee River Parkway.
- Close gap in Oak Leaf Trail along Milwaukee River Parkway from Sunny Point Road to Silver Spring Drive.
- Continue the sidewalk in front of the Civic Center Area on Civic Drive west to Green Bay Ave.

## Long Term Goals

The City of Glendale's long range recreational goals and objectives are based upon a continuing concern for quality recreation areas and facilities and for the future growth and development of the community.

Recreation goals beyond the 5-year planning period must be a result of a periodic re-examination of this plan, a review of the adequacy of facilities and area, as well as a review of recreational demand.

Long range goals should be:

- Continue to provide diversity in recreational opportunities to all residents.
- Provide neighborhood areas and facilities for developing areas of the City.
- Continue to maintain and, where possible, improve facilities.
- Continue to improve trails and connectivity throughout the city.
- Provide adequate acreage. If the City continues to grow, apply the quantitative "rule of thumb" for neighborhood facilities of 5 acres per 1,000 population. This should be considered as a minimum acreage requirement.

Specific objectives to meet these goals can be outlined as the recreation planning process continues.

A specific long-term goal shall be to continue to purchase properties in the Milwaukee River floodplain at the end of N. Sunny Point Lane as they become available. Once the City of Glendale has acquired the properties, a good use of the land will be a neighborhood park. It is not feasible to achieve this within the time constraints of a 5-year planning period. However, it is a long-term goal and will be remembered for future plans.

## Implementation and Financing

Adaptation of the plan by the City is the first step in the implementation process. Following adoption, the City may wish to appoint a committee to officially establish project priorities and to prepare a capital improvements program, complete with costs and an estimated timetable of implementation.

If the community desires to pursue acquisition and development of park land, it is recommended that the community contact the Southeastern District of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), since the approval of the site plan will lead to the City's eligibility to participate in State or Federal grant programs. Both Federal and State programs are administered by the Wisconsin DNR and potentially reduce the cost of recreation land acquisition and development by 50%. The City may submit an outdoor recreation project to the DNR for cost sharing at any time during the 5-year eligibility period.

Other methods of financing include:

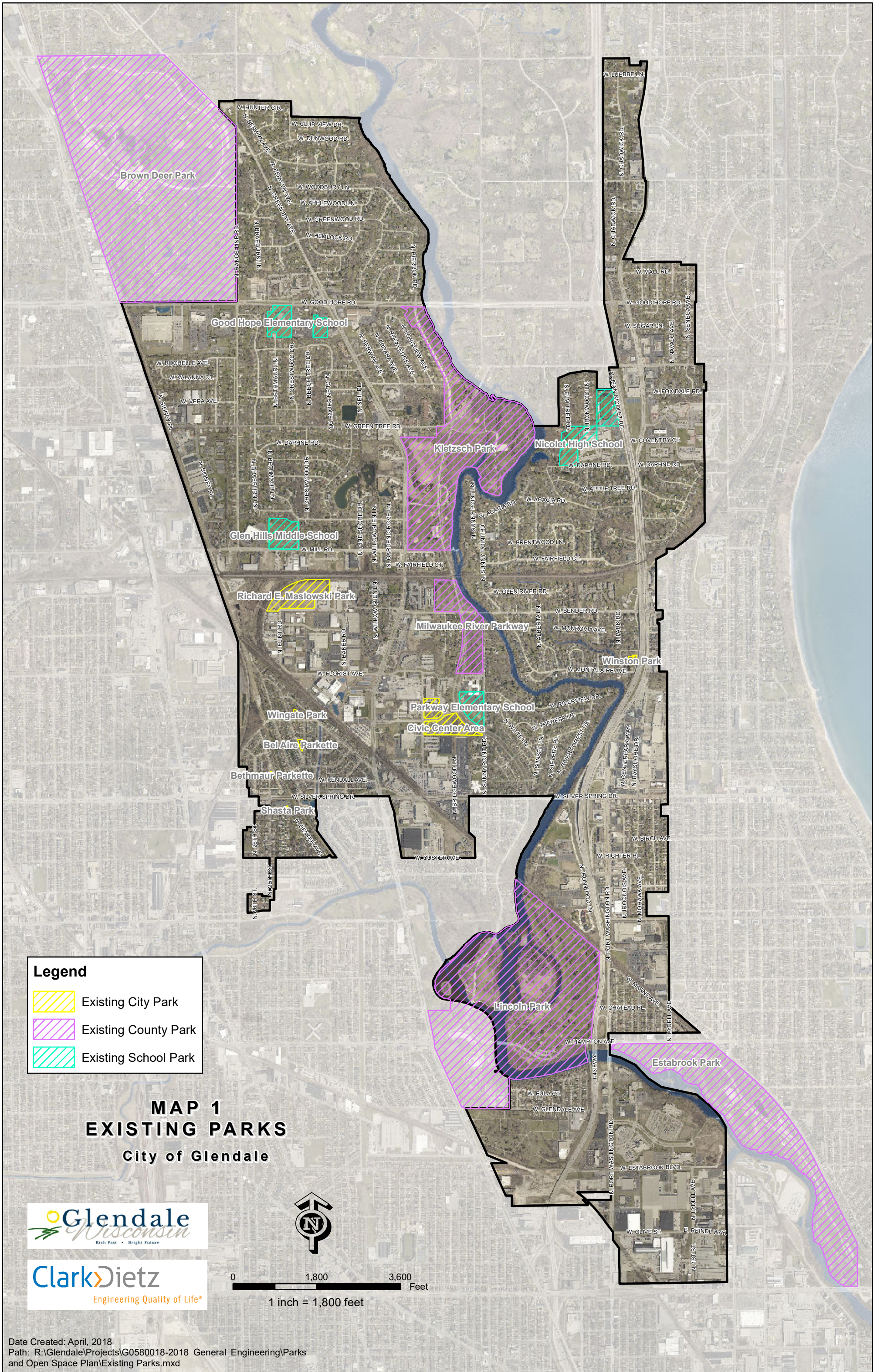
- Special Assessment- to those populations benefiting from the project
- Bonding - General, limited obligation or revenue bonds Facility user fees and charges
- Bank Loans
- Pay-as-you-go financing
- Financial campaigns
- Monetary gifts from individuals, groups, corporations or other organizations
- Subdivider fees obtained in lieu of land dedication
- Trust fund revenues

Federal grants-in-aid programs including:




- Acquisition aids through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- Land acquisition aids through the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration
- Land acquisition and development through the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services (HCRS)
- Development through the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act (UPARR)
- Land acquisition and development through the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
- Land acquisition and development of local parks through WDNR Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Grant Program (ADLP)
- WDNR Federal Recreation Grant Program Recreation Trails Program (RTP)

Implementation of the parks plan is as dependent on citizen support and involvement as it is on monetary assistance. Funding assistance coupled with community effort to acquire, develop and improve park land, can insure successful implementation of Glendale's 5-year outdoor recreation plan.

# APPENDIX A



**Legend**

-  Existing City Park
-  Existing County Park
-  Existing School Park


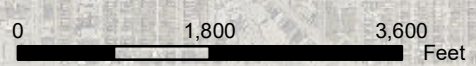
**MAP 1  
EXISTING PARKS**  
City of Glendale



Rich Past • Bright Future

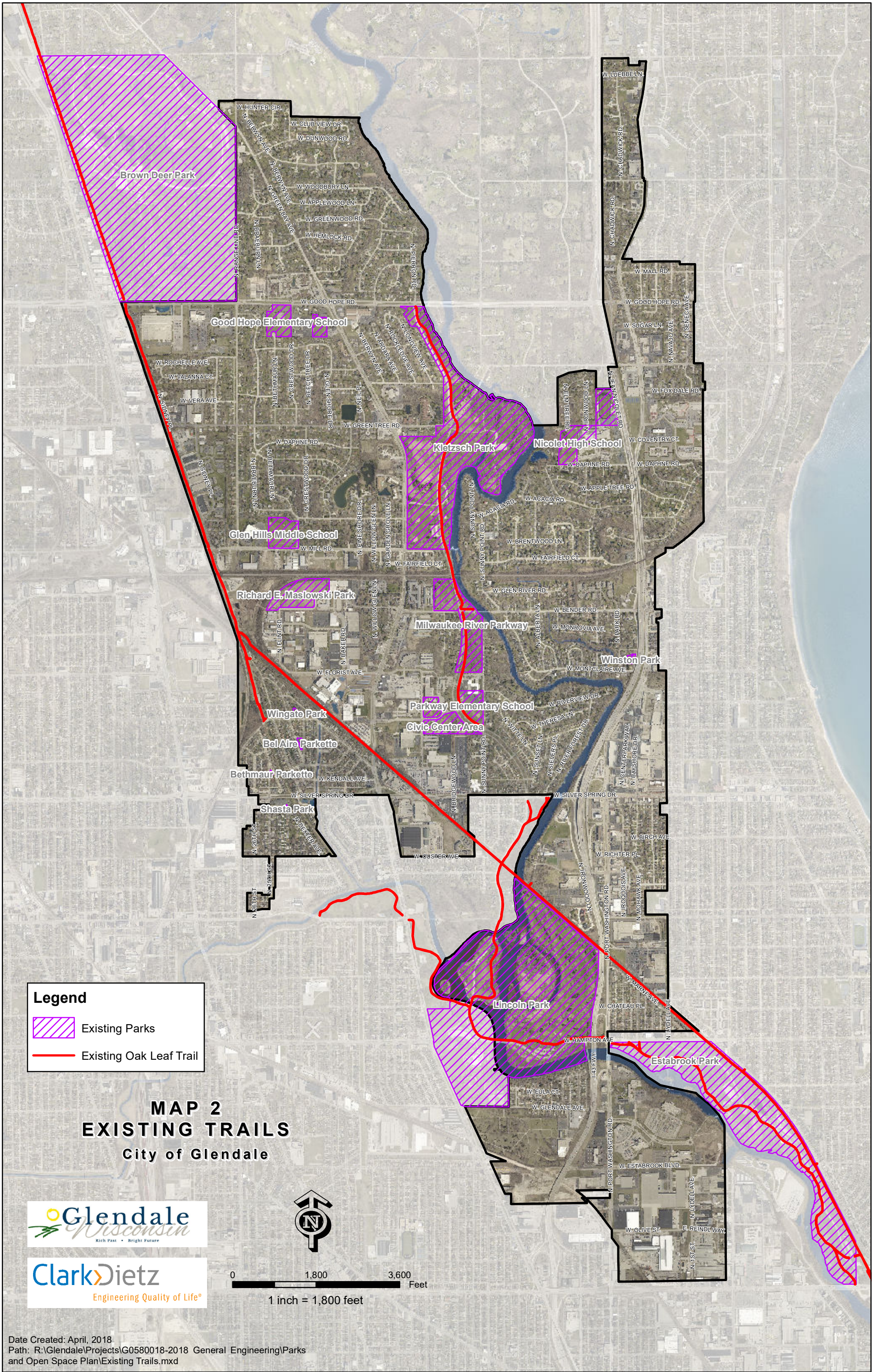


Engineering Quality of Life®

0 1,800 3,600 Feet

1 inch = 1,800 feet


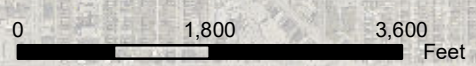


**Legend**

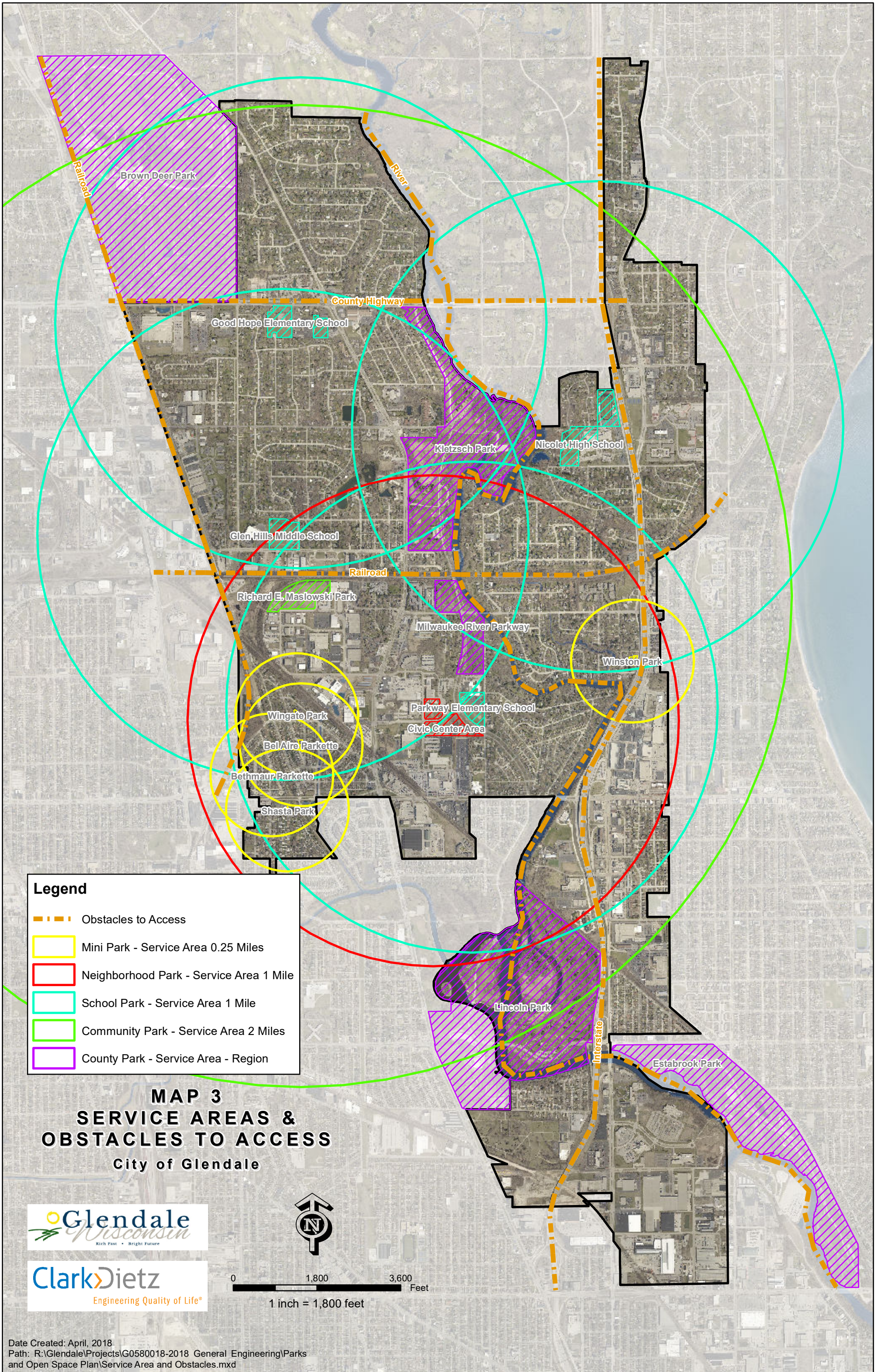
- Existing Parks
- Existing Oak Leaf Trail

**MAP 2  
EXISTING TRAILS**  
City of Glendale









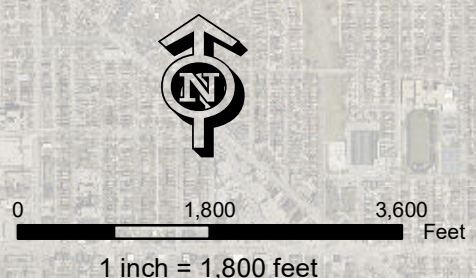
1 inch = 1,800 feet

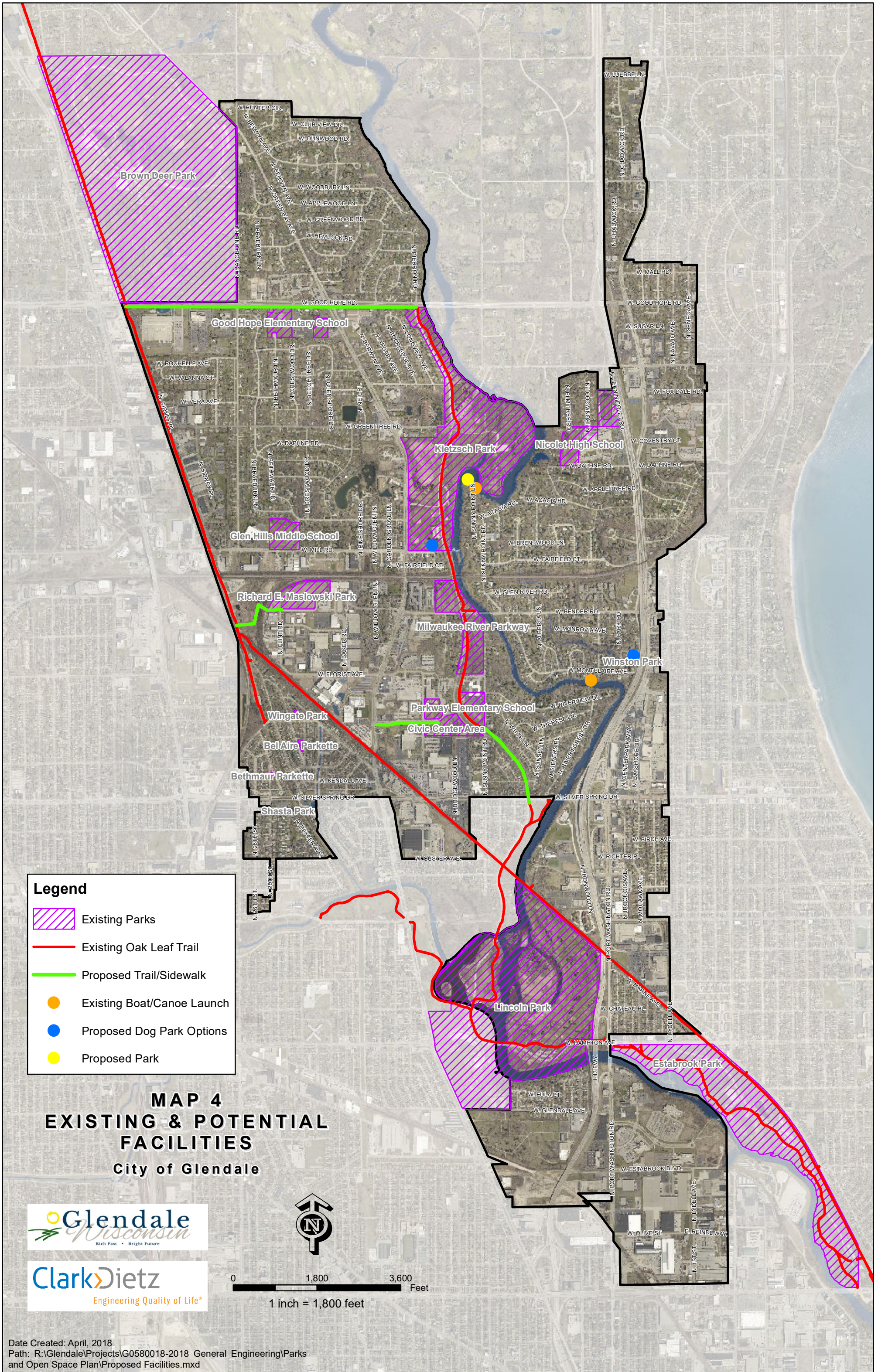


**Legend**







-  Obstacles to Access
-  Mini Park - Service Area 0.25 Miles
-  Neighborhood Park - Service Area 1 Mile
-  School Park - Service Area 1 Mile
-  Community Park - Service Area 2 Miles
-  County Park - Service Area - Region

**MAP 3  
SERVICE AREAS &  
OBSTACLES TO ACCESS  
City of Glendale**




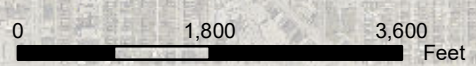


**Legend**

-  Existing Parks
-  Existing Oak Leaf Trail
-  Proposed Trail/Sidewalk
-  Existing Boat/Canoe Launch
-  Proposed Dog Park Options
-  Proposed Park

**MAP 4  
EXISTING & POTENTIAL  
FACILITIES  
City of Glendale**



1 inch = 1,800 feet

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