

# Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan



Village of Bellevue

2021-2025

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 **Purpose & Scope**

Communities throughout the country are recognizing that parks, recreation facilities and natural areas are key components of high-quality living environments. These open spaces provide the community with many benefits such as providing outdoor recreation, promoting and accommodating a healthy lifestyle for residents, enhancing the aesthetic quality of a community, increasing property values, attracting visitors and tourists, shaping development patterns and protecting the natural environment.

The recommendations presented in this Plan will guide the acquisition, preservation and development of land for parks, recreation trails and other open spaces in the Village of Bellevue to meet the needs of a growing and changing population. Such recommendations will also serve to protect and enhance the community's natural resource base into the future. Although this Plan addresses the long-range park and open space needs of the community (through the year 2040), it focuses more specifically on recommendations for development over the next five years.

This Plan is also intended to incorporate, refine and update the previous findings and recommendations presented in the Village's 2015-2020 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. This Plan was prepared in accordance with guidelines that will make it certifiable by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

The Plan must be updated every five years to ensure that it reflects the current needs of the community and retains its DNR certification. This Plan was also prepared as a detailed component of the Village's "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan under Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001.

## 1.2 **The Planning Process**

Planning is the key to effective management of any program. Good plans make the difference between cost-effective, proactive management and costly, crisis management. Plans establish focus and direction; they provide the framework for program implementation and a basis for consistent decision making. They are tools for determining budgets and other support needs.

Planning is a continuous process that follows a logical sequence of steps. Four principal questions drive the planning process, regardless of the type of plan or its complexity:

1. Step One – What do you have;
2. Step Two – What do you need;
3. Step Three- How do you get what you need;
4. Step Four – Are you getting what you need

### **1.2.1 History & Development**

The Village adopted its initial Master Plan for the Park System in 1991. The Plan was updated in 1996, 2001, 2006, 2010 & 2015. In order to keep the plan current and maintain eligibility for grant funding, the Village initiated a review process starting in 2020.

### **1.2.2 Amending the Plan**

The planning process, no matter how well thought out, is still subject to miscalculations and unforeseen circumstances. Amending a plan due to unforeseen developments and opportunities is common and should be considered part of an ongoing planning process. For the life of the CORP (2021 to 2025), the process of amendment will be as follows:

1. Park Commission or Staff identifies a critical opportunity not accounted for in the CORP.
2. The Park Commission, Staff or consultants develop an amendment to the plan that provides a discussion of the needs for the facility, an outline of the proposed uses and a Capital Improvement Plan.
3. The amendment is discussed at a public meeting of the Park Commission and changes are made to reflect the concerns and comments made at the meeting.
4. The Park Commission recommends adoption by the Village Board of the amendment.
5. The Village Board officials adopt the amendment.

## 2 Goals, Objectives & Policies

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 specific recommendations within the CORP.

**Goals** are broad statements that express general public priorities. Goals are formulated based on the identification of key issues, opportunities and challenges that affect the park system.

**Objectives** are more specific than goals and are usually attainable through implementation of strategic action steps. Implementation of an objective contributes to the fulfillment of a goal.

**Policies** are rules and procedures of action used to ensure plan implementation. Policies often accomplish several objectives.

The Department of Parks, Recreation & Forestry's adopted mission statement is as follows:

*"Bellevue Parks, Recreation & Forestry Department provides essential community park, recreation & urban forestry services through quality driven, citizen-focused and fiscally responsible efforts."*

The following list of goals, objectives and key policies are based on the information that has been presented with this Plan, including citizen input and discussions amongst Village Staff and Park Commission members.

### 2.1 Goals

- 1 Ensure the provision of a sufficient number of parks, recreational facilities and open spaces to enhance the health and welfare of Village residents and visitors. Such facilities should be well-maintained, safe, accessible and accommodate a variety of park users including youth, adults, the elderly and individuals with disabilities.
- 2 Preserve the Village's unique natural resources and amenities for the benefit of current and future residents and visitors.

## **2.2 Objectives**

- 1 Ensure that at least one public greenspace is within a safe, accessible and comfortable walking or biking distance for all Village residents.
- 2 Maintain a diversity of recreational opportunities (active and passive, resource-orientated and non-resource orientated, water based and land based), and ensure that these opportunities are distributed throughout the Village.
- 3 Provide pedestrian, bicycle and/or vehicular access to all parks and recreational facilities.
- 4 Balance the need to acquire and develop new park and recreational facilities with the need to maintain and upgrade existing sites.

## **2.3 Policies**

- 1 The Village should continue to maintain and upgrade existing parks and recreational facilities for the safety, accessibility and convenience of user groups and individuals.
- 2 Mini-parks and neighborhood parks should be sited and designed to enhance neighborhood cohesion and provide a common gathering area. All parks should have multiple access points from surrounding neighborhoods. When and where appropriate, all new residential development should be within walking or biking distance of a park or public greenspace.
- 3 Acquisition of park and open space should occur in advance of, or in conjunction with, development to provide for reasonable acquisition costs and facilitate site planning. Parklands in undeveloped areas should be acquired through land developer dedications when feasible.
- 4 The Village should continue to develop a diversity of park sizes and types based on the characteristics and needs of individual neighborhoods, the surrounding land use and natural resource features.
- 5 The preservation of primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resources areas, steep ravines/slopes, woodlands, streams, floodplains, riparian habitats and wetlands should be maintained as vegetative, wildlife and fish habitats, as areas for passive outdoor recreation and as stormwater and flood management areas where appropriate.
- 6 All new development should meet the park and open space preservation standards and recommendations as outlined in this Plan and be incorporated into the Village's Zoning Code and Subdivision of land ordinance(s).

- 7 The provision of safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle connections to, from and between parks and open spaces should be implemented based on the Village's Pedestrian, Bicycle and Safe Routes Plan.
- 8 The Village should encourage public awareness of the Village's park system by promoting through maps, signage and other marketing materials.
- 9 The Village should take measures to ensure that existing park facilities are upgraded to comply with ADA design guidelines. Future parks should be designed so that they are barrier-free and accessible to persons with disabilities.
- 10 The Village should provide diversity of recreation opportunities to adequately serve different age and interest groups.
- 11 The Village should maintain and review parkland dedication, fees-in-lieu of land and/or impact fee ordinances in order to reflect the current and future demand for parkland.
- 12 Parks and recreational facilities should be developed through partnerships with the local school district or other non-profit recreational providers where appropriate and feasible, with joint planning and maintenance agreements when necessary.

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### 3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### 3.1 Demographics

The Village of Bellevue is located in east central Brown County. The City of Green Bay borders the Village on the north, the Town of Eaton to the east, the Town of Ledgeview to the south and the Village of Allouez to the west. Major transportation routes within the Village include I-43, US - 141, WI - 29 and WI - 172.

The topography of the Village of Bellevue is comprised of a diversity of features. The western portion of the East River Valley is generally flat due to submergence by glacial and post-glacial lakes. To the east, the land surface rises over a dissected portion of the Niagara escarpment. Further east, the terrain is gently rolling. Fairly deep-cut intermittent streams constituting the East River Watershed provide local relief. These wooded ravines generally run east to west. The landscape gently cascades from the eastern boundary to the East River, descending 230 feet over six miles.

Bellevue's population has experienced dramatic increases in past decades as shown in **Table 3.1**. Statistically, the Village has been one of the faster growing municipalities in Brown County. From 1990 to 2000, the population grew 56.8 percent, increasing from 7,541 to 11,828. The 2010 census showed the population to be 14,570, or an increase of 2,742 people over the 2000 population of 11,828. These figures represent a 23 percent increase. The Village experienced a jump of 5.4 percent in population between 2014 and 2019. This trend is expected to continue to rise in the coming years.

**Table 3.1**  
**Population Trends 1960 to 2019**

Year	Population	% Change
1970	1,736	--
1980	4,101	+136.2%
1990	7,541	+83.9%
2000	11,828	+56.8%
2010	14,570	+23.2%
2015	15,047	+3.3%
2020	15,706	+4%

*\* Source: Wisconsin Census Official Population: 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2015  
Wisconsin Department of Administration, preliminary population estimate: 2020*

**Table 3.2** portrays population projections for the Village through the year 2040. Future growth forecasts indicate that the Village’s population should continue to increase rapidly. According to the new projections, the Village can expect a 22 percent increase in the population base between 2010 and 2025, and a 43 percent increase between 2010 and 2040.

**Table 3.2**  
**Population Projection**

Year	Population	% Change
2020	15,706	--
2025	17,840	13.6 %
2030	19,140	7.3%
2035	20,150	5.3%
2040	20,780	3.1%

\* Source: WI Department of Administration

### **3.2 Existing Land Uses**

Bellevue’s current land use consists of a range of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural and public development. The location and extent of these uses are concentrated throughout the central and western portions of the Village. The highest concentrations of single-family residential development lie within the sewer service area in the central portions of Bellevue. In addition, extensive multi-family unit developments are located in the northwestern section of the Village, making this the area with the highest population density. Commercial developments are dispersed with most businesses located or planned along heavily traveled roads. Substantial existing and future commercial development is situated along Bellevue Street, Lime Kiln Road, US 141 and in the vicinity of the Manitowoc Road/I-43 interchange and the WI - 172/CTH - GV interchange. Light and heavy industrial uses are located in the northeast portion of the Village. Lands located in the far east and southwest portion of the Village are predominantly utilized for agricultural purposes and maintain a rural character, however, the southwest portion of the Village does have development along Bellevue Street, Hoffman Road, and Bower Creek Road.

**Figure 3.1** indicates the existing land uses of the Village.

### **3.3 Future Land Uses & Growth**

In outdoor recreation and open space planning, the location of future residential development is most important, especially when planning future park locations. The population projections previously displayed (**Table 3.2**), in concert with projected growth areas, play a crucial role in facilitating an adequate relationship between residential growth, corresponding outdoor recreation and open space provisions servicing the population. This relationship is especially important for Bellevue because the Village is projected to continue to grow at a moderate rate through the year 2040 and is projected to be one of the faster growing metropolitan communities within Brown County. Most future residential growth can be expected to occur in the eastern section of the Village.

The following areas are projected as future residential growth areas within the Village.

Long-Term:

- East – The far eastern section of the Village will see moderate growth in the next 5 – 15 years. Most of the prime development land for residential use lies in this area, east of Ontario Road and west of Erie Road. Development has crossed to the east side of Huron Road and the Village has created a Tax Incremental Finance District to assist development in extending utilities and installing infrastructure.
- Southwest – The southwestern section of the Village may also see moderate growth over the next 5-15 years. Much of the development in this area will be related to the commercial development centered around the GV Interchange; however, a moderate amount of land remains available for residential development.

Short Term:

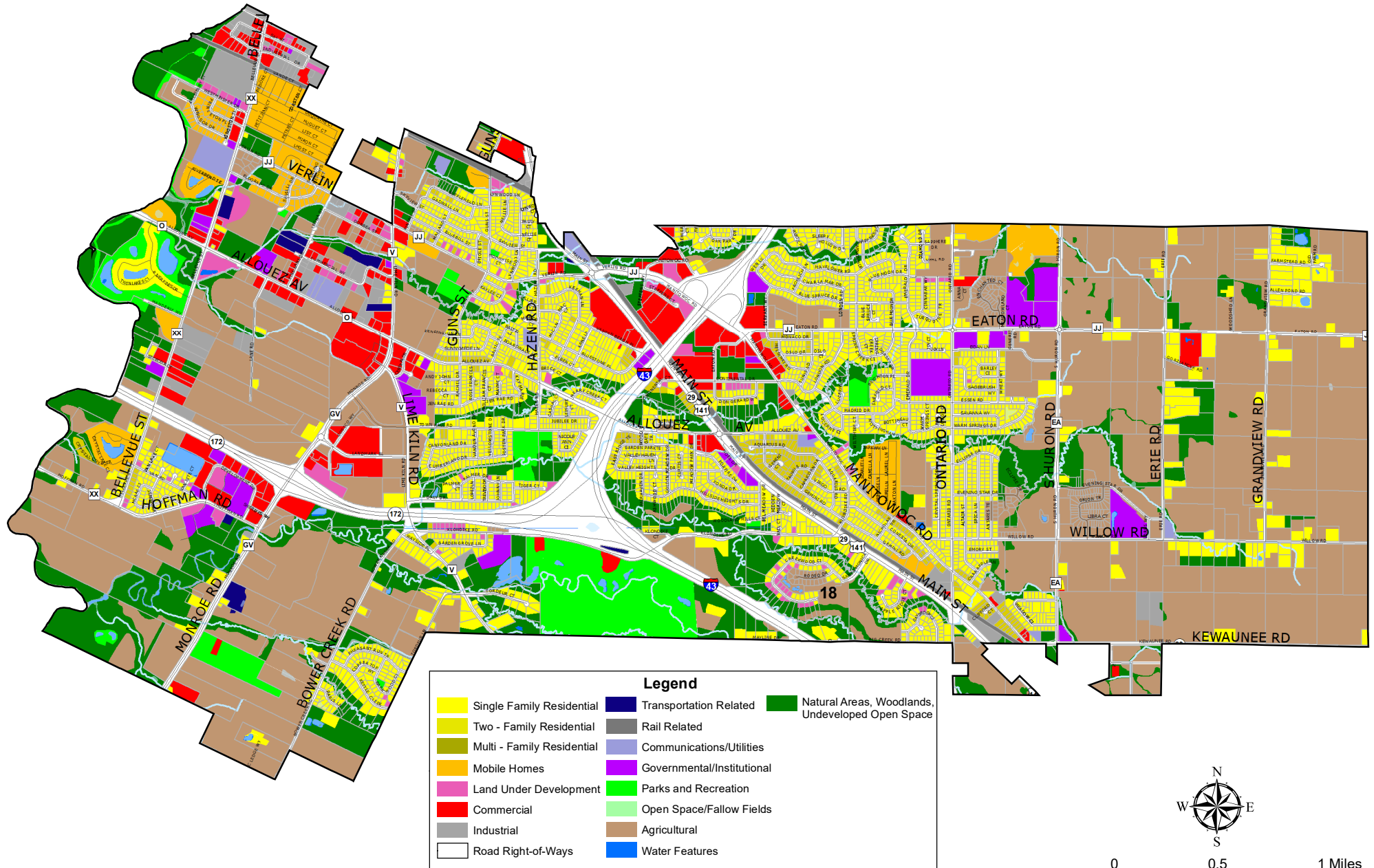
- Meadow Brook—Development of the area located north of Eaton Road, West of Huron Road, East of Ontario Road has progressed to include three multi-family apartment complexes totaling 343 units and single-family developments totaling 83 lots. Additional single-family development areas lie just east on Ontario Road south of the I-43 Business Park.
- Huron Road Corridor—According to the Village’s Comprehensive Plan, this area will be the eastern commercial area and mixed-use residential development of the Village serving newly developing areas. Single-family projects such as Willow Grove and Willow Glen will bring in approximately 200+ lots which should sustain development over the next few years. Recreational interests along this area should consist of linear greenways and civic plazas.
- Bedford Heights- The fourth phase of Bedford Heights was created in 2020 with one remaining phase to be constructed within the next 5 years.
- Northwest – This section of the Village is likely to see multi-family development and limited single-family residential development over the next five years.

**Figure 3.2** indicates the future land uses of the Village.

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# Existing Land Use

Village of Bellevue, Brown County, Wisconsin



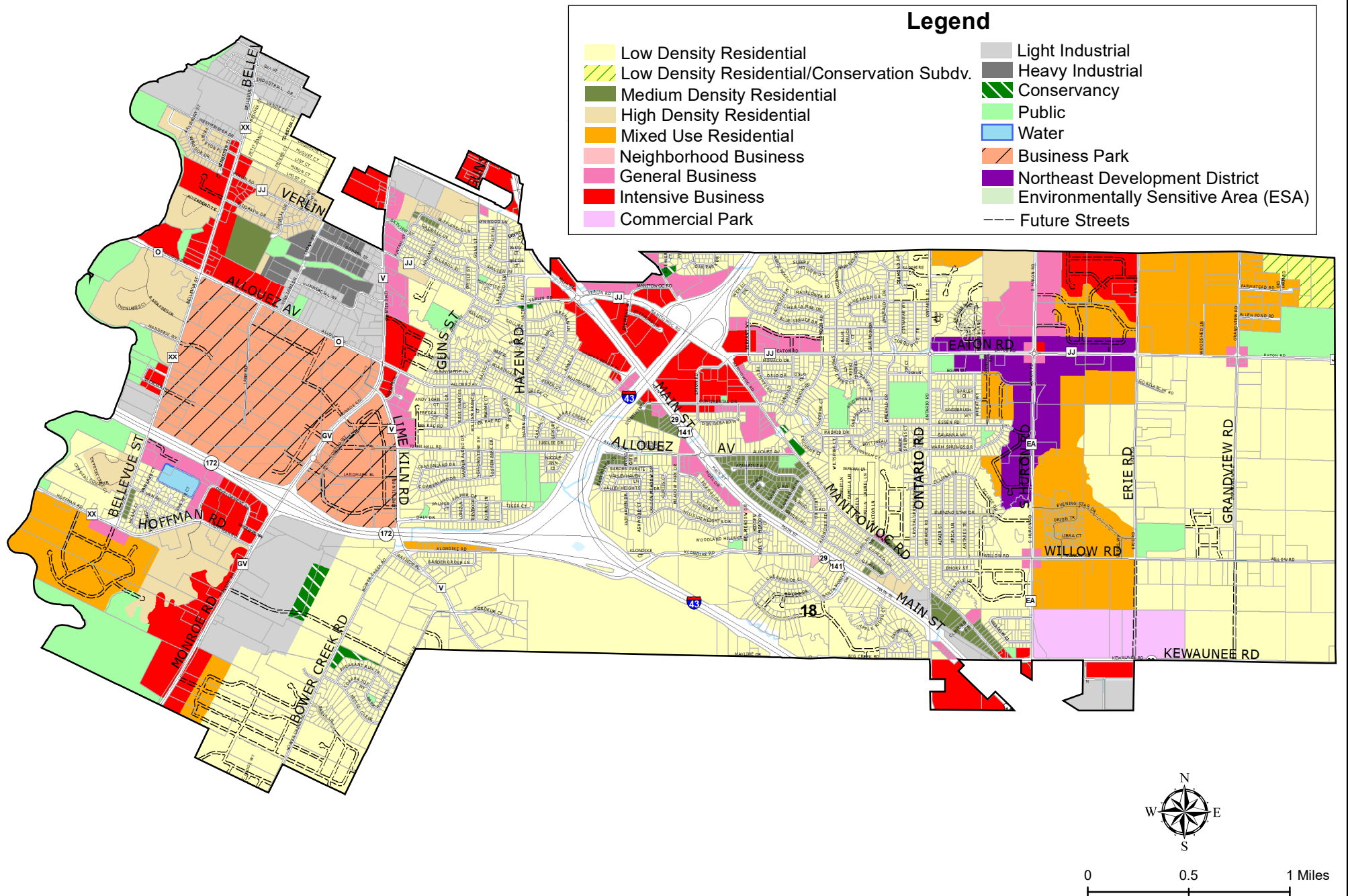
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Figure 3.2

# Future Land Use

Village of Bellevue, Brown County, Wisconsin



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## 4 PARK & RECREATIONAL FACILITY STANDARDS

### 4.1 Parkland Classification

In order to help guide the park planning process, it is important to identify a set of minimum standards for park and recreational facilities that can serve as a benchmark for evaluating the adequacy of the park system. Such standards enable a community to quantitatively measure how well its existing facilities are meeting the needs of residents compared with other communities and help to plan for future facilities based on projected population growth. As such, park and recreation standards are commonly expressed as a ratio of the number of minimum acres recommended per 1,000 residents.

It should be noted that while such national standards provide acceptable target guidelines for the provision of parks and open spaces, a more thorough and accurate analysis of the Village's park system must emphasize the local demand and historic expectation for recreational resources.

#### 4.1.1 **Mini-Park/Pocket Park**

**General Description:** These parks offer specialized facilities that serve a centralized, concentrated or specific group, such as young children or senior citizens.

**Service Area:** Less than ¼ mile in residential areas

**Desirable Size:** 1 acre or less

**Acres per 1,000 Population:** .25 to .5 acres

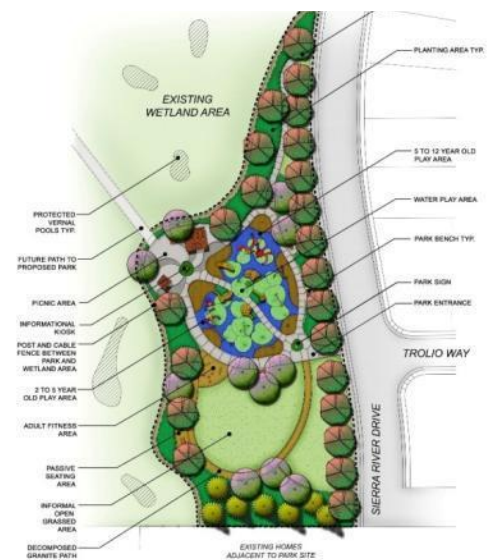
**Basic Facilities and Activities:**

- Playground equipment and structures for pre-school and elementary school age children
- Conversation and sitting areas arranged to permit easy surveillance by parents
- Landscaped areas that provide buffering and shade
- Lighting for security at night (direct cut-off)
- Parking not typically provided

**Desirable Site Characteristics:**

- Suited for intense development
- Easily accessible to the neighborhood population
- Centrally located in close proximity to residential development
- Accessible by walking or biking
- Well buffered by open space and/or landscape plantings and in some cases, separated from roadways by physical barriers, such as fences

**Figure 4.1**  
Mini-Park Example



#### 4.1.2 Neighborhood Park

**General Description:** These parks are designed specifically to accommodate residents living within the immediate surrounding area. They are often characterized by active recreational facilities, such as baseball and soccer fields, but should also incorporate some passive recreational areas for picnicking and nature-study.

**Service Area:**  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius uninterrupted by non-local roads and/or other physical barriers

**Desirable Size:** 5 acres minimum; 15+ acres is optimal

**Acres per 1,000 Population:** 1.0 to 2.0 acres

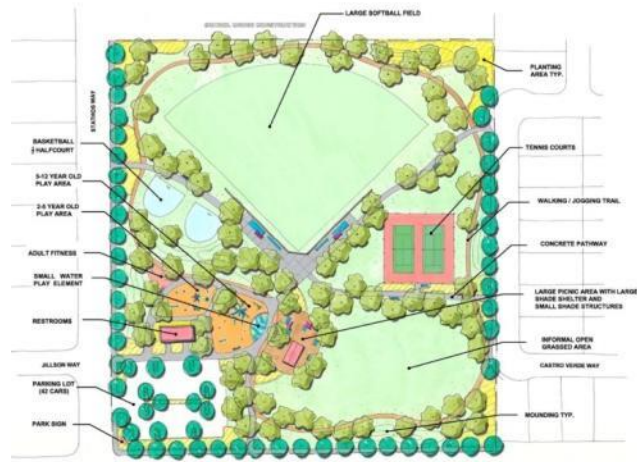
##### Basic Facilities and Activities:

- Active recreational facilities such as playfields, tennis courts, basketball courts, playgrounds and ice-skating rinks
- Passive recreational facilities such as picnic/sitting areas and nature study areas
- Service buildings for shelter, storage and restrooms
- Lighting for security at night
- Adequate on-street and off-street parking
- Not intended to be used for activities that result in overuse, noise and/or increased traffic with exception of limited use by youth teams

##### Desirable Site Characteristics:

- Easily accessible to the neighborhood population
- Accessible by walking or biking

**Figure 4.2**  
Neighborhood Park Example



#### 4.1.3 Community Park

**General Description:** Community Parks are intermediate in size and can accommodate visitors from the surrounding community and multiple neighborhoods. These sites focus on both the developed aspects of the park, such as intense recreational activities, as well as the natural resource amenities.

**Service Area:** 1 to 2 mile radius

**Desirable Size:** 25+ acres

**Acres per 1,000 Population:** 5.0 to 8.0 acres

**Basic Facilities and Activities:**

- Active recreational facilities such as areas for swimming and boating, biking/walking/skiing trails, playfields, playgrounds and sport courts
- Passive recreational facilities such as walking trails, picnic/sitting areas and nature study areas
- Service buildings for shelter, storage and restrooms
- Facilities for cultural activities, such as plays and concerts in the park
- Community Center building with multi-use rooms for crafts, theatre, restrooms, social activities and older adult use
- Lighting for security at night
- Adequate off-street parking

**Desirable Site Characteristics:**

- May include natural areas, such as bodies of water or wooded natural areas
- Easily accessible to the neighborhood population
- Accessible by walking or biking

**Figure 4.3**  
Community Park Example



#### 4.1.4 Linear Park

**General Description:** Linear parks accommodate various outdoor activities, such as biking, hiking, walking, jogging, horseback riding, nature study and cross-country skiing. A well-designed park system provides connections between parks and open space lands through use of linear park areas. Linear parks can be designed to serve different functions and to accommodate various and sometimes conflicting activities.

**Service Area:** Variable - depends on length & size

**Desirable Size:** Sufficient width to protect the resource and provide maximum use

**Acres per 1,000 Population:** Variable - most Linear Park areas are not included in the overall community calculation of park and recreation space per 1,000 persons.

##### **Desirable Design Criteria for Multi-Use Paths:**

- Minimal width of 10 feet to accommodate two-way bicycle traffic, and recommended paved surface to facilitate bike, walking, running and skating
- Avoid placement alongside roadways where multiple cross-street and driveways are or will be present
- Minimum 20 mph design speed

##### **Desirable Design Criteria for Walking/Hiking Trails:**

- Because these trail facilities often travel through environmentally sensitive areas, they are generally not paved. Rather, they are surfaced with crushed limestone, decomposed granite, wood chips, hard packed earth or mowed grass.

**Figure 4.4**  
Linear Park Example



#### **4.1.5 Special Use Areas & Conservancy**

**General Description:** Areas of open space that cannot be measured by a quantifiable standard because of their unique and diverse contributions to the community. Special Use Areas enhance an overall park and open space system by maintaining and improving the community's natural resource base, accommodating special activities that are not included in other parks and providing interconnections between isolated parks and recreation areas. Examples of Special Use Space Areas vary but can include lands that accommodate passive or special recreational activities, such as golf courses, sledding/skiing hills, marinas, beaches, display gardens, arboreta and outdoor amphitheaters, as well as lands that have been protected for their environmental significance or sensitivity and provide limited opportunity for recreational use. Examples of the latter may include water bodies, floodplains, wetlands, shorelands and shoreland setback areas, drainage ways, storm-water management basins, conveyance routes, environmental corridors or isolated natural areas, wildlife habitats, areas of rare or endangered plant or animal species, prairie remnants and restoration areas.

**Service Area:** Variable - depends on function

**Desirable Size:** Variable - depends on function

**Acres per 1,000 Population:** Variable - most Special Use Space Areas are not included in the overall community calculation of park and recreation space per 1,000 persons. Their value extends beyond the community's boundaries and contributes significantly to overall quality of life.

**Basic Facilities and Activities:** Variable - some may include:

- Active recreational facilities such as areas for swimming and boating, skiing hills, biking/walking/skiing trails, skating rinks and golf courses
- Passive recreational facilities such as walking trails, picnic/sitting areas and natural study areas
- Service buildings for shelter, equipment storage/rental, concessions and restrooms
- Signage, trail markers, trash receptacles and information booths
- Lighting for security at night
- Off-street parking spaces if appropriate to the area

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## 5 PARK & RECREATIONAL FACILITY INVENTORY

### 5.1 Natural Resources

Natural resources in the Village of Bellevue are somewhat limited, consisting primarily of the East River and its adjacent wetlands: Bower Creek, Willow Creek and several intermittent streams. Because the East River Watershed is relatively flat, the floodplain is quite extensive on the west edge of the Village and narrows approaching the ravines to the east. The extensive floodplain results in the formation of vital wetland areas along the river corridor. East of the floodplain, Bellevue is dissected by several wooded ravine drainage ways. Relief along the stream beds is as high as 50 feet at some locations.

### 5.2 Existing Park Areas & Recreational Facilities

The Village of Bellevue has a total of 329.4 acres of Village-owned outdoor recreation and open space land. Of the 329.4 acres, approximately 67.1 acres are developed as mini-park, neighborhood or community park space, whereas 172.2 acres are designated as Special Use or conservancy areas. **Table 5.1** illustrates the Village's park inventory and their classifications. **Figure 5.1** shows park location mapped within the Village.

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**Table 5.1  
Park Inventory**

<b>Park Facilities</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Park Category</b>	<b>Basketball</b>	<b>Canoe/Kayak Launch</b>	<b>Dog Park</b>	<b>Enclosed Shelter</b>	<b>Ice Rink</b>	<b>Open Shelter</b>	<b>Picnic Area</b>	<b>Playground</b>	<b>Restrooms</b>	<b>Sledding Hill</b>	<b>Soccer Field</b>	<b>Softball</b>	<b>Tennis</b>	<b>Volleyball</b>	<b>Walking Trail</b>	<b>Undeveloped</b>
<b>Bedford Heights</b>	6.6	M P																
2900 creekwood Circle																		
<b>Bel-Meadow</b>	3.3	M P																
2710 Woodland Hills Court																		
<b>Bethel</b>	7.1	NP																
1479 Seville Drive																		
<b>Bower Creek</b>	0.8	M P																
3223 Barkwood Circle																		
<b>Bower Creek Conservancy</b>	6	SU																
Bower creek Road																		
<b>DeBroux</b>	12.5	NP																
2900 Brighton Place																		
<b>East River Parkway</b>	88.2	LP/SU																
End of Westminster Drive																		
<b>Josten</b>	35.5	CP																
2280 Town Hall Road																		
<b>Moonrise</b>	0.8	M P																
2215 Moonrise Court																		
<b>Mossakowski Dog Park</b>	7.7	SU																
2282 Bellevue Street																		
<b>Osprey Point Izaak Walton League</b>	80	SU																
3320 Monroe Road																		
<b>Shaha</b>	54.8	CP																
3833 Eaton Road																		
<b>Veterans Memorial</b>	21.8	CP																
2575 Erie Road																		
<b>Willow Creek</b>	10	NP																
1800 Guns Street																		

MP – Mini-Park, NP – Neighborhood Park, CP – Community Park, LP – Linear Park, SU – Special Use Area/Conservancy

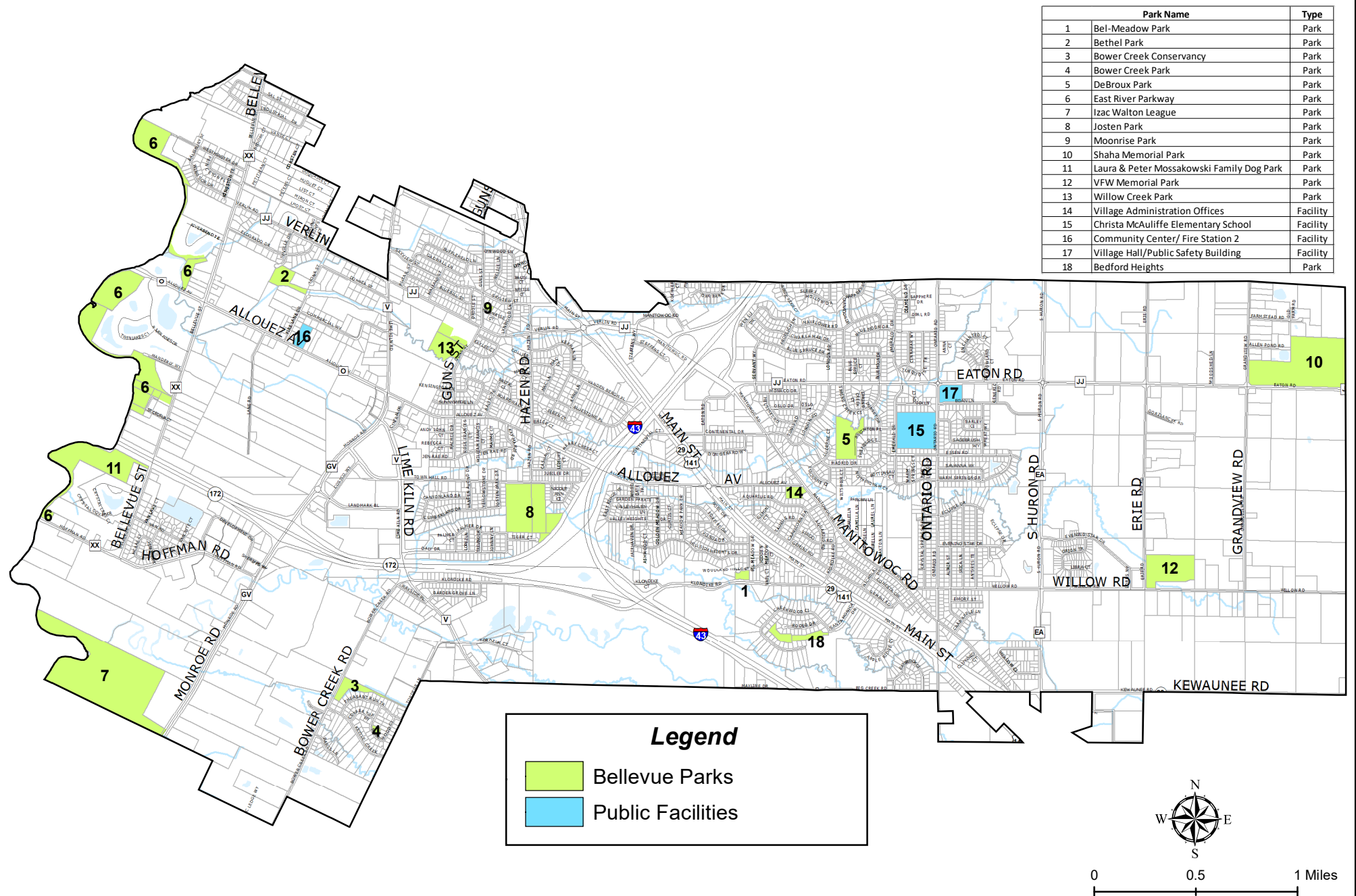
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Figure 5.1

# Existing Park and Facility Locations

Village of Bellevue, Brown County, Wisconsin



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### **5.3 Recreation Programs**

Recreational programming has been a part of the Village for many years.

The following categorizes and lists programs offered by the Village's Leisure Services Department:

- *Youth Enrichment*
  - Dance, Poms, Drama/Theatre, Drawing, Summer Day Camp, Kinder Kamp, Before/After School Program, Leaders-In-Training, School's Out Day Trips, Coding, Varsity Builders Camp, Chess, Babysitter Course, Youth Enrichment League
- *Youth Sports*
  - Baseball, Soccer, Little Hoop Stars Basketball, Little Ninjas, Tae Known Do, Tennis, T-ball, NFL Flag Football, NFL Flag Mini-Camp
- *Adult Programs*
  - Cardio Exercise, Instructional Golf, Over 30 Open Gym, Yoga in the Park, Kickball League, Active Adult Dance
- *Older Adult Programs/Events*
  - Bingo, Book Club, Trips, Summer Picnic, Holiday Gala, Senior Movie Matinee, Lifelong Learning Institute, Big Kids Korner, Breakfast with the Experts, ADRC Meals and Presentations
- *Family Programs*
  - Tae Kwon Do, Ski Trip, Various Trips, Village of Bellevue Citizen's Academy
- *Community Events*
  - Kite Fest, Easter Egg Bonanza, Movie in the Park, Trick or Treat Trail, Rockin' at Josten, Family Skate Night, K-9 Karnival, Youth Fun Run Series, Grinch's Candy Cane Hunt, Dog Park Birthday Celebration, Food Truck Rally

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## 6 PARK & RECREATIONAL FACILITY ANALYSIS

This chapter presents an analysis of how well the Village's existing park and recreational facilities satisfy current needs in the community. The adequacy of the Village's existing park and recreation system will be evaluated in the following ways:

- An application of quantitative park and recreational facility service standards to reliable population projections for the Village;
- A qualitative analysis of the Village's park system;
- An analysis of the geographic distribution and accessibility of park open space areas;
- A consideration of public input regarding the future of the Village's park and open space system; and
- A review of Wisconsin's State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The results of this analysis will serve as the basis for the recommendations presented in the next chapter of this Plan.

### 6.1 Quantitative Acreage Analysis

**Table 6.1** presents a comparison of NRPA's park and recreation standards (acres per 1,000 persons) to the Village's existing park system. As indicated in the table, the Village currently has approximately 11.58 acres of parkland for every 1000 residents. Based upon these calculations, the Village has a sufficient amount of local parkland; however, it is deficient in terms of developed local park acreage as shown in **Table 6.2**

In general, NRPA standards recommend a minimum of approximately 10 acres of parkland per 1000 residents.

While the Village exceeds national standards for mini parkland, it is deficient in developed acreage for community parkland, and is on the low end of the spectrum for recommended acreage of neighborhood parkland. It should be noted, however, that national standards do not factor in characteristics of individual communities. Therefore, it is appropriate and necessary for each community to develop their own local park standard. This will be addressed later in this chapter.

**Table 6.3** presents an inventory of the total number of existing recreational facilities in the Village. Because the demand for such amenities varies substantially between communities, national standards will not be used in this Plan to analyze the adequacy of existing facilities. However, this component of the park system will be discussed in more detail in the qualitative analysis section of this chapter.

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**Table 6.1**  
**Total Park Acreage Analysis, 2020**

Park Type	NRPA Standard Acres Per 1,000 persons	Recommended Acreage based on Acres per 1,000 Persons*	Existing Village Park Acreage	
			2020 Acres per 1,000 persons	2020 Total Acres
Mini-Parks	.25 - .50 acres	3.93 – 7.90	.73 acres	11.5 acres
Neighborhood Parks	1 – 2 acres	15.70 – 31.40	1.88 acres	29.60 acres
Community Parks	5 – 8 acres	78.55 – 125.68	7.14 acres	112.1 acres
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.25 – 10.5 acres</b>	<b>98.18 – 164.98</b>	<b>9.75 acres</b>	<b>153.2 acres</b>
Special Use Areas	Varies	N/A	11.58 acres	181.9 acres

*\*Based on 2020 population estimate of 15,706 residents*

**Table 6.2**  
**Developed Local Park Acreage Analysis, 2020**

Park Type	NRPA Standard Acres Per 1,000 persons	Recommended Acreage based on Acres per 1,000 Persons*	Existing Village Park Acreage	
			2020 Acres per 1,000 persons	2020 Total Acres
Mini-Parks	.25 - .50 acres	3.93 – 7.90	.73 acres	11.5 acres
Neighborhood Parks	1 – 2 acres	15.70 – 31.40	1.48 acres	23.3 acres
Community Parks	5 – 8 acres	78.55 – 125.68	2.26 acres	35.5 acres
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.25 – 10.5 acres</b>	<b>98.18 – 164.98</b>	<b>4.47 acres</b>	<b>70.3 acres</b>

*\*Based on 2020 population estimate of 15,706 residents*

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**Table 6.3  
Existing Recreational Facilities**

<b>Facility Type</b>	<b># of Existing Facilities in Village</b>
Playgrounds	9
Picnic Areas	12
Enclosed Shelters	2
Open Pavilions	9
Softball Diamond	1
Softball Diamond– Lighted	2
Baseball Diamond	0
Baseball Diamond – Lighted	0
Soccer Fields	5
Football Fields	1
Basketball Courts	2.5
Tennis Courts	2
Volleyball Courts	1
Horseshoe Courts	3
Disc Golf	0
Outdoor Ice Rink	1
Outdoor Ice Rink – Hockey	0
Outdoor Pool/Aquatic Center	0
Sledding Hill	2

## **6.2 Service Area Analysis**

Another method of analyzing the Village's parkland needs and adequacy of service is to plot park service areas on a base map and identify areas that are not being served. Utilizing the park service radii criteria established by the NRPA, park service areas were mapped for existing neighborhood and community parks in Bellevue. The Village is divided by several busy streets including two limited access highways (WI - 172 and I - 43) and contains several major physical barriers. These roads and barriers limit the areas that the individual parks serve and isolate parts of the Village from existing park lands.

All residents of the Village of Bellevue should have reasonable access to Village parks. Specifically, all Village residents should reside within the park service area of a neighborhood park or mini-park. The NRPA standard service area for a neighborhood park is a ½ mile radius and for a mini park it is a ¼ mile radius.

**Figure 6.1** demonstrates that several neighborhoods are within the service area of either a neighborhood park, mini-park or a school facility that provide park-like facilities. However, there are several neighborhoods that are underserved as indicated by the map. Josten Park is considered a community park; however, it mostly provides neighborhood park facilities to the immediate neighborhood. As such, Josten Park has been included in the analysis. This map also makes it clear that as new neighborhoods develop, they will need additional neighborhood parks to serve them.



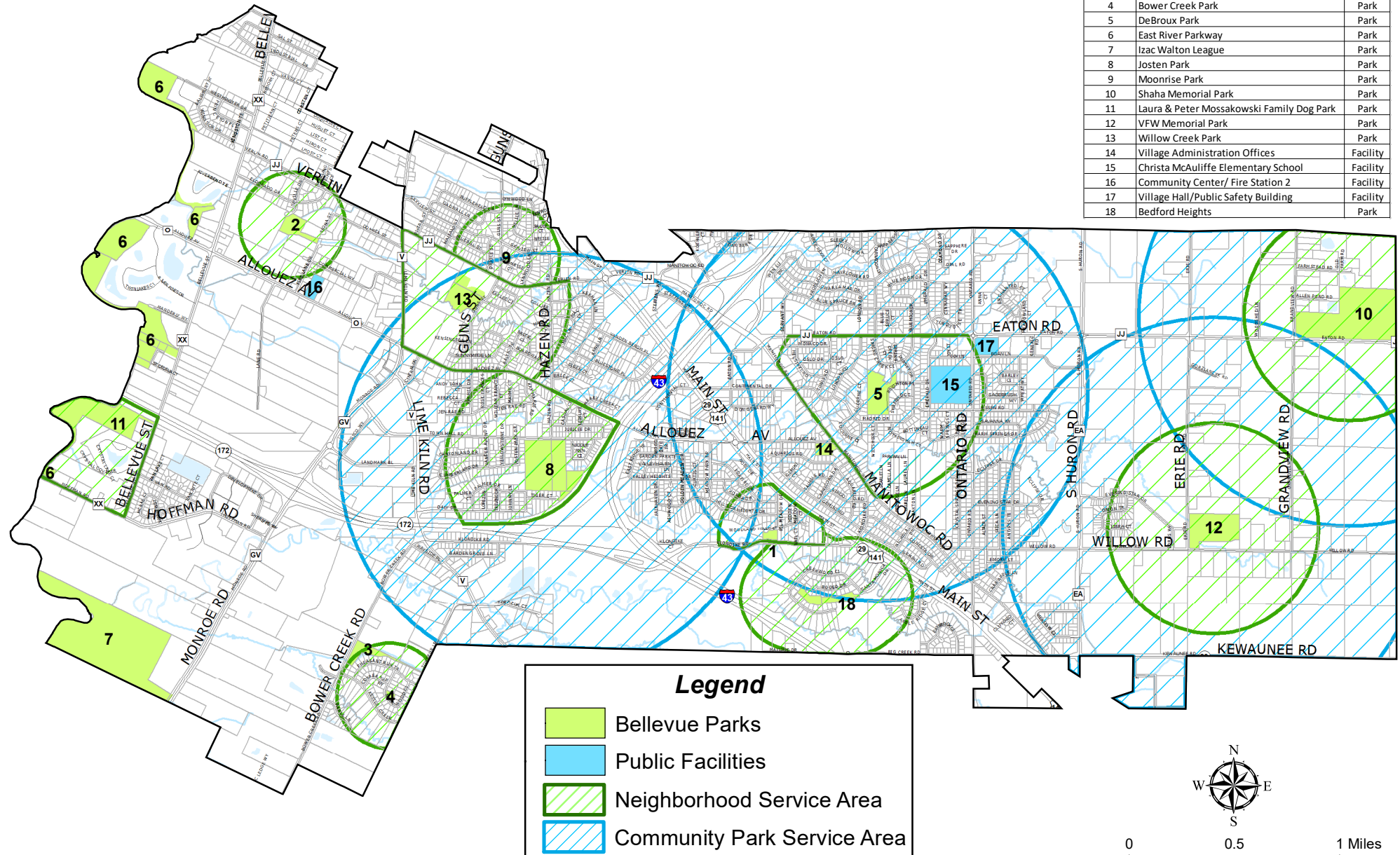
Figure 6.1

# Existing Park and Facility Service Areas

Village of Bellevue, Brown County, Wisconsin



	Park Name	Type
1	Bel-Meadow Park	Park
2	Bethel Park	Park
3	Bower Creek Conservancy	Park
4	Bower Creek Park	Park
5	DeBroux Park	Park
6	East River Parkway	Park
7	Izac Walton League	Park
8	Josten Park	Park
9	Moonrise Park	Park
10	Shaha Memorial Park	Park
11	Laura & Peter Mossakowski Family Dog Park	Park
12	VFW Memorial Park	Park
13	Willow Creek Park	Park
14	Village Administration Offices	Facility
15	Christa McAuliffe Elementary School	Facility
16	Community Center/ Fire Station 2	Facility
17	Village Hall/Public Safety Building	Facility
18	Bedford Heights	Park



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### **6.3 Qualitative Needs Analysis**

Although quantitative standards based on the NRPA recommendations provide a good basis for formulating the recommendations in this Plan, a thorough assessment of the Village's existing facilities must include a more subjective analysis that takes into consideration the needs of citizens, as well as those characteristics that make Bellevue unique from other communities.

Furthermore, the qualitative analysis will produce the following results:

- Identify park system deficiencies and strengths that are not captured by NRPA standards;
- Ensure that future parks and recreational facilities are developed to meet the needs of the Village's residents;
- Allow for the establishment of a more reasonable and specialized level-of-service standard by which the Village can plan its future park system

A summary of the citizen and stakeholder survey results can be found in the Appendix of the Plan.

Important factors to consider include the following:

1. The Village's population is projected to grow by approximately 21 -percent over the next ten years, increasing the demand for parkland and recreational facilities. In 2011 the Village Board adopted a Parkland Dedication Ordinance which provides the Village with \$698 per residential household. The fees may only be used for new development i.e. not maintenance of existing parks. Even with the establishment of the Parkland Dedication Ordinance, the Village will have to come up with innovative and flexible solutions for developing these spaces and facilities if the Village is going to maintain its existing level of service for parklands into the future. The Parkland fees will only cover a portion of the cost associated with new development. With the addition of new facilities comes an increase of operation costs. As facilities are added, additional resources (i.e. increase in operating budget, additional staff) need to be added to the Parks, Recreation & Forestry Department in order to get the most out of added facilities.
2. One of the major challenges facing the Village is the need to establish a regional identity. This planning process offers several opportunities to contribute to this effort, specifically in the following areas:
  - a. Development of natural areas at and around the East River and East River watersheds should be organized around wetlands, woodlands and other natural features of the area. The East River Parkway should be promoted as a prime recreational component of the Village.
  - b. Parks and open spaces should be interconnected with off-street multi-use trails. Connection streets should have sidewalks and on-street bike lanes. Establishing trail locations along linear stream, ravine or woodland corridors will maximize the recreational benefit of the surrounding neighborhoods.
  - c. A unique and identifying space near the GV/172 Corridor should be preserved and developed as a civic "town square" park or plaza.
  - d. Well maintained and strategically sited parks should serve as anchors for new residential neighborhoods and contribute to the character and identity of that neighborhood.

3. Maintenance and upgrades to antiquated facilities needs to take place on a routine basis. Enclosed park shelters and competition athletic facilities are not currently meeting safety, accessibility or modern design standards.
4. The citizen input process has identified three main areas in which the Village's parks and recreational facilities/amenities are substandard:
  - a. Trails and park connectivity, i.e. paved walking/biking trails, nature/hiking trails etc.
  - b. Natural areas, wildlife habitats, preservation conservancies, etc.
  - c. Outdoor swimming/aquatic center

#### **6.4 Relation to Wisconsin SCORP**

The last component of this needs assessment involves a review of the State of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), prepared by the Wisconsin DNR. Statewide surveys conducted between the years 2011 and 2016 were designed to collect information regarding the types of recreational activities that people engaged in most frequently, as well as residents' level of satisfaction with the state's existing facilities. Please refer to the 2011-2016 SCORP for a detailed discussion of survey methodology.

Based upon the results of this research, the DNR categorized recreation participation levels into three groups. Tier one activities had between a 50 and 90 percent participation rate. These activities included picnicking/ tailgating/ cookouts, hiking, running on trails, walking for pleasure, visiting a beach, swimming in lakes/ ponds/ rivers, bird/ wildlife watching at home and visiting a nature center. Tier two activities have participation rates that are between 30 and 50 percent. These include motor boating, lake fishing, bird/wildlife watching away from home, nature photography, bicycling, canoeing/ kayaking, tent camping, walking dogs on trails and gathering berries. Tier three activities have participation rates up to 30 percent, and include activities such as target firearm shooting, ice fishing, visiting dog parks, stream/ river fishing, water skiing/ tubing/ wakeboarding and target archery outdoors. Participation in these activities generally requires specialized equipment and some degree of training or skill.

Top growth outdoor activities in Wisconsin include: Bicycling in Winter/ fat-tire biking, RV/ pop-up camping, mountain biking, riding ATVs, paddle boarding, using trails for recreation, training, or walking dogs, kayaking/canoeing and pickleball. Outdoor activities that are decreasing in demand include: hunting, inline skating, skate boarding, horseback riding on trails, softball and downhill skiing.

Recommendations presented in this Plan will generally reflect residents' needs for facilities that accommodate tier one and tier two activities.

#### **6.5 Future Needs Analysis**

Based upon the analyses provided in this chapter, the Village's future local standard for park acreage is approximately 10 acres per 1,000 persons (NRPA's standard is roughly 10 acres/1000 persons). The local standard was determined based on the following factors:

- The quantity and quality of the Village's existing park and open space lands;
- National park standards as defined by NRPA;

- The Village’s specific park and recreation needs identified during the planning process;
- The location of existing parks and open spaces;
- An assessment of land availability within the Village;

Based on the local standards, **Table 6.4** and **Table 6.5** illustrate the minimum additional park acreage that should be provided to accommodate the Village’s projected population in the years 2025 and 2040.

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**Table 6.4**  
**Park Acreage Needs, 2025**

Park Type	Local Standard Acres Per 1,000 persons	Recommended Acreage based on Acres per 1,000 Persons*	Village Park Acreage	
			2020 Total Acres	Minimum Additional Acres Needed by 2025
Mini-Parks	.5 acres	8.9 acres	11.5 acres	0 acres
Neighborhood Parks	2 acres	35.7 acres	29.6 acres	6.1 acres
Community Parks	8 acres	142.7 acres	112.1 acres	30.6 acres
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.5 acres</b>	<b>187.3</b>	<b>153.2 acres</b>	<b>36.7 acres</b>

*\*Based on 2025 population estimate of 17,840 residents*

**Table 6.5**  
**Park Acreage Needs, 2040**

Park Type	Local Standard Acres Per 1,000 persons	Recommended Acreage based on Acres per 1,000 Persons*	Village Park Acreage	
			2020 Total Acres	Minimum Additional Acres Needed by 2040
Mini-Parks	.5 acres	10.4 acres	11.5 acres	0 acres
Neighborhood Parks	2 acres	41.6 acres	29.6 acres	12 acres
Community Parks	8 acres	166.2 acres	112.1 acres	54.1 acres
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.5 acres</b>	<b>218.2 acres</b>	<b>153.2 acres</b>	<b>66.1 acres</b>

*\*Based on 2040 population estimate of 20,780 residents*

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## 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Recommended Additional Parklands

Recommendations in this chapter are based on projected population growth rates, park acreage analysis and service area analysis as identified earlier in the Plan. Over the next 20 years, it is recommended the Village acquire and/or develop an additional 66.1 acres of parkland and make improvements to a number of existing park and recreational facilities. Based upon the 2040 population estimates, these recommendations would satisfy the Village's local park standards as defined in Chapter 4 Parks and Recreational Facility Standards. The timing of parkland acquisition and development should coincide with the actual demand for additional parks and recreational facilities.

**Figure 7.1** shows the approximate locations for future parks in the Village. In some cases, more precise park boundaries will be determined during the preparation of detailed development plans or when lands are acquired for platted. Following are general descriptions of the park recommendations.

#### 7.1.1 **Mini-Park/Pocket Parks**

While it is not recommended that the Village adds additional Mini-Park acres based on local park standards, future residential development that occurs in the eastern portion of Bellevue will not have easily accessible park areas in close proximity. Because of this, it is recommended that additional Mini-Parks should be integrated into the design of future residential neighborhoods based upon the following criteria:

- The park should be centrally located within the development and highly visible to the public;
- The park should be easily accessible by walking or biking;
- The park should be well buffered by open space or landscape plantings and separated from roadways by physical barriers if necessary;
- The park should be marked by obvious signage and should be clearly separated from adjacent residential lots;
- The park area should have enough space to accommodate a playground, picnic area, some open space or small informal playfield, and in some cases, hard surface play areas such as half court basketball; and
- Lands comprised of wetlands or floodplains, lands that are "left over" or unwanted for development and areas designed for storm-water management will not satisfy the parkland requirements.

**Figure 7.1** depicts the recommended locations for future mini-parks. However, the precise location of these sites may not be decided upon until development occurs and/or land is acquired or platted.

**Future Site A:** This site is located in the GV/172 Corridor. The site would consist of 2-3 acres of space that would be used for a gather space, orientated toward adults rather than children, providing open space to eat lunch, read the newspaper, and take a break from working or shopping. This area may include paved areas, while also accommodating and providing some green space. Local art groups should be included in the plaza planning process, as the location

would be an ideal spot for showcasing local artwork. Trees and water features should be incorporated into the plaza wherever possible. It is recommended that the Village require the dedication of this property as part of the final plat approval process.

### **7.1.2 Neighborhood Parks**

It is recommended that the Village acquire and/or develop a minimum of 12 acres of neighborhood parkland over the next 20 years. It should also be noted that existing undeveloped Community park space should be developed with neighborhood amenities, much like Josten Park, in order to serve dual purposes, thus reducing the need to develop additional sites. Neighborhood parks should be integrated into the design of future development based on the following criteria:

- The park should be centrally located within the neighborhood and highly visible to the public;
- The park should be easily accessible by walking or biking, but should also provide minimal parking (7-10 stalls) to accommodate long distance visitors;
- The park should be well buffered by open space or landscape plantings and separated from roadways by physical barriers if necessary;
- The park should be marked by obvious signage and should be clearly separated from adjacent residential lots;
- The park area should have enough space to accommodate a variety of both active and passive recreational facilities. These may include, but are not limited to:
  - Playgrounds for both younger and older children
  - Picnic areas and/or shelters/pavilions
  - Open space and/or informal play fields
  - Hard surface recreational areas such as basketball and/or tennis courts
  - Athletic field(s)
  - Paved walking/biking paths
  - Gardens and landscaped areas or natural areas with trees and natural vegetation
- Lands comprised of wetlands or floodplains, land that are “left over” or unwanted for development and areas designed for storm-water management will not satisfy the parkland requirements.

**Figure 7.1** depicts the recommended locations for future neighborhood parks. However, the precise location of these sites may not be decided upon until development occurs and/or land is acquired or platted.

**Future Site C:** Bethel Park is an existing partially developed neighborhood park. It is recommended that this site be fully developed to maximize the site’s service area to the adjacent residential area. It is also recommended to acquire additional adjacent linear space to make a future connection to Willow Creek Park.

**Future Site D:** This site is located west of Huron Road and adjacent to Spring Creek. This site should consist of 5-10 acres of parkland. It is recommended that the Village require the dedication of the property as part of the final plat approval process.

### **7.1.3 Community Parks**

It is recommended that the Village acquire an additional 54.14 acres of community parkland over the next 20 years. It is also recommended that the Village develop its existing community park space consisting of approximately 76.6 acres.

**Future Site E:** This site, which is currently owned by the Village, is located near the corner of Willow & Erie Road and consists of 21.5 acres. The site should be developed to include both passive and active recreational uses. In particular, the Village should consider utilizing this park to develop new athletic facilities to alleviate scheduling burdens at Josten, DeBroux and Willow Creek parks. Furthermore, when preparing the site plan for this park, the Village should work with the Green Bay Area School District and local athletic organizations to determine their need so that monies can be allocated effectively and appropriately.

**Future Site F:** This site, which is currently owned by the Village and is referred to as Shaha Memorial Park is located at the corner of Eaton & Grandview Road. The site consists of approximately 50 acres of dedicated parkland. The site should be developed to include both passive and active recreational uses.

**Future Site G:** This site located east of Monroe Road and west of Bower Creek Road is recommended for a future community park space. It is recommended that the Village acquire approximately 30-40 acres of parkland in this area of the Village. It is also recommended that additional land along Bower Creek be preserved for conservancy areas and/or linear parkways.

**Figure 8.1** depicts the locations for future community parks. The precise location of **Future Site H** may not be decided upon until development occurs and/or land is acquired or platted.

### **7.1.4 Linear/Special Use & Conservancy Areas**

In addition to developing local parks, such as mini-park, neighborhood and community park spaces, the Village should continue to acquire/preserve environmentally significant lands as funds become available. The Village should also support other state, county, regional and non-profit agencies in such efforts. Acquisitions should focus on those lands that have been designated as environmental corridors and nature features such as woodlands, wetlands, and watersheds should be preserved and incorporated into development design. In many cases, most of these lands can remain in private ownership, with small linear tracks dedicated or provided through perpetual easements for trail purposes.

Such areas that should be strongly considered are:

**Future Site H:** East River Corridor; land should be acquired/preserved south of Hoffman Road along the river to connect to the Existing Parkway and the Osprey Point Conservancy. Linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation. These developments should connect with preexisting developments north of Highway 172 or connect to the Village of Allouez' existing linear trail system by a river crossing.

**Future Site I:** Bower Creek Northern Branch Corridor; land should be acquired/preserved from Monroe Road west along Sorensen Creek, connecting the future property to Osprey Point Conservancy. Linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation.

**Future Site J:** Bower Creek Southern Branch Corridor; land should be acquired/preserved from Bower Creek Road west along Bower Creek to Monroe Road, connecting the Bower Creek Conservancy to the Sorensen Creek site. Linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation. It should be noted that a significant portion of this area can be acquired in conjunction with **Future Site H**.

**Future Site K:** Willow Creek Corridor; land should be acquired/preserved along Willow Creek, connecting Willow Creek Park to Bethel Park. Along this corridor, linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation.

**Future Site L:** Spring Creek Southern Branch; land should be acquired along the southern branch of spring creek between **Future Site D** and **Future Site E**. Linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation.

**Future Site M:** Eastside park connector; land should be acquired/preserved connecting the future Veteran's Memorial and Shaha Memorial Parks. Along this corridor, linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation.

**Future Site N:** Huron Road to Erie; land should be acquired/preserved connecting Ontario/ Huron Road Trail. Linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation.

**Future Site O:** Ontario to Huron Road Trail; along this corridor, linear park amenities should also be developed to provide access to walking/biking trails, nature observation and wildlife habitation.

## **7.2 Recommended Unique Recreational Facilities**

### **7.2.1 Outdoor Swimming/Aquatic Center**

The Village's Leisure Services Department does not offer any form of aquatic programming. As indicated in the citizen survey, resident interest for developing an outdoor swimming/aquatic center is extremely high. Currently aquatic programming is provided by the non-profit YMCA. Since these activities are owned and maintained by the YMCA, YMCA sponsored activities are given priority. Furthermore, these facilities are only available to the general public for open swim at very limited times. For these reasons, it is recommended that the Village investigate in the community interest and future opportunities to construct its own swimming/aquatic facility. The cost to run and maintain aquatic centers can be cost prohibitive, therefore it is recommended the Village hold off on construction until there is a large enough tax base to support the center and an in-depth feasibility study has been completed. Until an aquatic center can be constructed it is recommended that Staff collaborate with nearby aquatic centers to provide information regarding opportunities to Bellevue residents.

Swimming pools can be characterized by a variety of features depending upon the needs of the community. Based on the nature of aquatic programming and on information gathered during the planning process, the facility should be orientated towards children, families and senior citizens, and should be characterized by features such as warm water, zero-depth entry, sliding boards, wading pools, lap lanes and diving boards.

### **7.2.2 Disc Golf Course**

The Village does not currently have any disc golf courses. Neighboring towns, such as Allouez, Howard, De Pere and Green Bay, have highly utilized courses that are free for public use. As indicated in the citizen survey, resident interest is moderately high in creating a disc golf course in a Bellevue location. Building a disc golf course would increase foot traffic in the park while also offering a potential revenue source by allowing the Village to offer a disc golf league or teaching classes. For these reasons, it is recommended that the Village investigate in the future community interest and opportunities to construct its own disc golf course.

Additional parkland needs to be purchased to accommodate the space needed for an 18-hole course, and therefore, the Village should include this in future CIPs and CORPS for consideration. 9-hole courses have the possibility of being added to existing park spaces without purchasing additional land.

### **7.2.3 Pickleball Courts**

The Village currently has two lined pickleball courts located at Josten Park. The citizen survey showed great resident interest in developing both pickleball programs and additional courts. Pickleball is the fastest growing sport in the country right now, with popularity spanning all age groups. For these reasons, courts should be lined as both tennis and pickleball courts during the DeBroux Park tennis court reconstruction. Courts should then be marketed as a multi-use court to emphasize its ability to support multiple types of activities. Additional courts should be included in future CIP and Master Plans to meet resident interest.

#### **7.2.4 Recreational Trail Programs**

Demand for recreational trails has remained a high priority dating back several CORP cycles. To utilize new and existing trails to the fullest extent, it is recommended that the Village create specific trail programs. Suggested programs include walking/ biking clubs and adding geocaches along trails. The Village should create partnerships with trail user groups, such as the Green Bay Bicycling Collective, but should still establish its own recreational clubs. Geocaches will be logged with the Wisconsin Geocaching Association and will encourage visitors from across the state to utilize Bellevue trails. Additionally, the Village can offer courses to teach individuals of all ages how to geocache, giving an opportunity for revenue and community enrichment.

#### **7.2.5 Conservancy and Environmental Education**

Resident interest in conservation and preservation of environmentally sensitive areas continues to grow exponentially. As indicated in the most recent CORP survey, resident interest in environmental education programs is also high. Because of this, the Village should pursue educational programs that aid in community understanding of conservation and preservation. Programs should create partnerships with the UW- Extension and local interest groups that share common goals.

### **7.3 Recommended Improvements to Existing Developed Facilities**

In addition to the recommendations presented in the previous sections of this chapter, which mainly focus on the acquisition and development of new parkland or existing undeveloped parkland in the Village, recommendations for improvements to existing parks and open spaces are as follows:

#### **7.3.1 General Recommendations**

The Village should continue to update their parks based on the changing needs of the community and provide facilities that support life-long recreational activities for all ages and abilities, rather than facilities geared only toward team sports or certain age groups. Necessary upgrades should be completed to bring all parks and recreational facilities into compliance with accessibility guidelines and safety regulations. Also, the Village should continue to fund updates to existing equipment as needed based on a reasonable lifespan of the equipment.

#### **7.3.2 Josten Park (Park Site #8)**

Several improvements will need to be made for Josten Park in the short term, such as:

- Upgrades to hard surface courts – The tennis courts need resurfacing. The basketball court also needs striping as this has not been completed. It is recommended that these two areas be addressed together so that routine coating of the surfaces can be placed on similar schedules.
- Upgrades to paved walking/biking trails – It is recommended that a comprehensive paved walking trail system be developed for the park. Access should be given between both the southern and northern areas of the park. Improved access should specifically connect all major amenities of the park.
- Upgrades to Enclosed Shelter – The current enclosed shelter currently does not meet accessibility guidelines. In addition, the concession area does not meet food service

requirements. The building is also not meeting the current needs of program space. It is recommended that the Village make marked improvements of the building to meet current usage and future program & community needs. The facility also will need a new furnace as the current furnace is 25+ years old.

- Field improvements will need to be made to the lower ball diamond. A new infield skin as well as fence improvements should be made in the short term.

#### **7.3.3 DeBroux Park (Park Site #5)**

Several improvements will need to be made to DeBroux Park in the short term, such as:

- Upgrades to hard surface courts – The basketball court and tennis courts need resurfacing. It is recommended that these two areas be addressed together so that routine coating of the surfaces can be placed on similar schedules.
- Upgrades to paved walking/biking trails – The park currently features paved walking access from Brighton Place; however, paved walking routes do not exist from Madrid Street. It is recommended that a paved route be made from Madrid to the park shelter.
- Upgrades to Enclosed Shelter: Replacement of the roof, windows and exterior doors.
- Work with Green Bay East Side Baseball to continue to add amenities surrounding the ball diamond. Future projects include storage shed, batting cages and infield skin.

#### **7.3.4 East River Trail (Park Site #6)**

Several improvements will need to be made to East River Trail in the short term, such as:

- Asphalt repair and replacement – Resurface existing asphalt portions of the trail. Due to high water, some areas may need routine patchwork until water levels allow for the transport of resurfacing equipment.

#### **7.3.5 Willow Creek (Park Site #13)**

Improvements will need to be made to Willow Creek Park in the short term, such as:

- Bleachers – Currently there are no bleachers located within the park. The park is highly utilized by both GB Strikers Soccer and East River Pop Warner.

#### **7.3.6 Moonrise Park (Park Site #9)**

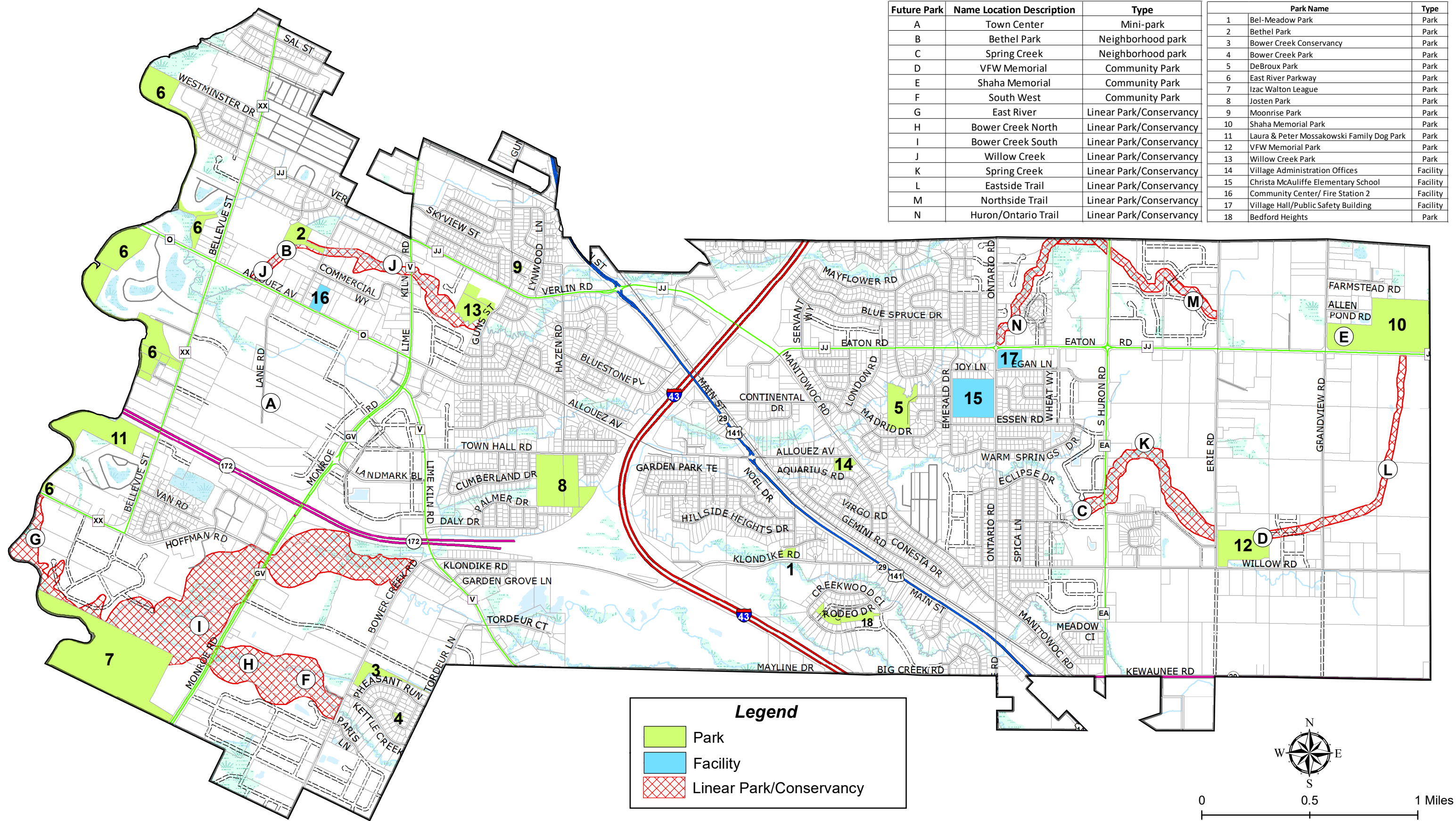
Improvements will need to be made to Moonrise Park in the immediate short term, such as:

- Remove out dated and non-compliance play structure.
- Run water utilities to site during the Guns Rd. improvement project
- Construct and manage a large-scale community garden site on the premise.

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Figure 7.1  
Future Park and Facility Locations  
Village of Bellevue, Brown County, Wisconsin



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## 8 ESTIMATED COST PROJECTIONS

### 8.1 **Parkland Acquisition and Development Mechanisms**

This chapter contains detailed capital cost estimates for providing the new park and recreational facilities recommended in this Plan. The information is intended to assist the Village with the budgeting and planning for future parks and to satisfy Wisconsin Statutes 66.0617 and 236.29 regarding parkland dedication and fees-in-lieu of dedication.

In addition, this section of the Plan includes a brief description of parkland dedication, fees-in-lieu of dedication, and park impact fees.

#### 8.1.1 ***Parkland Dedication & Fee-in-Lieu of Land Dedication Ordinance***

The ordinance was written to give Bellevue the option of accepting land or a fee in lieu of land from the developer. The fees collected are placed in a separate fund for park land acquisition or is used to develop/ improve existing park land to serve the new residents. The "exaction" (how much land is to be donated or fee is to be paid) is calculated and agreed upon during the subdivision plat review process. The Village uses the number of dwelling units expected to be developed or the total acres of the subdivision as a means of calculating the amount. Meeting the requirements of the park land dedication ordinance is one of many steps in the approval process that must be completed by the developer before plat approval can be received and construction can begin on a new subdivision.

If the Village and the developer agree upon the dedication of land in lieu of all or a portion of the impact fees imposed in this section, the impact fees owed on the land development shall be reduced by an amount equal to the value of land being dedicated to the Village. The value of the land to be dedicated shall be determined by the Village's Assessor based on the full and fair market value of the land to be dedicated. If the developer is not satisfied with the appraisal, he may appeal the determination. In this case the appraisal board, consisting of one appraiser selected by the Village at its own expense, one appraiser selected by the developer at his own expense, and a third selected by the two appraisers at the Village expense, shall determine the value.

#### 8.1.2 ***Impact Fees***

Any developer creating or constructing additional residential dwelling units within the Village of Bellevue shall pay a fee to the Village to provide for the capital costs necessary to accommodate the park and recreational needs of land development, except as provided in § 270-10 below.

The amount of the fee per residential dwelling unit to be constructed or created by the proposed development, subject to adjustment pursuant to § 270-11 below, shall be as follows:

- For each residential development, the fee shall be \$698 per dwelling unit.

Such fees collected by the Village shall be placed in a special fund which shall be separate from the general fund of the Village. The special fund and all interest earned thereon shall be used exclusively for the particular capital costs for which the fee was imposed.

Such fees shall be expended by the Village for the aforesaid purpose within seven years of the date of payment, or such fee amount paid along with any interest that has accumulated shall be refunded by the Village to the current owner(s) of the property with respect to which such fee was imposed.

Such fees need to be regularly reviewed and updated. It is recommended that impact fees be reviewed by both the Park Commission & Tree Board and the Village Board every 3-5 years.

## **8.2 Estimated Cost Projections for Future Parkland**

For the purposes of calculating estimated park impact fees and parkland dedication requirements, a 2027 population projection has been utilized to correspond to the April 2006 amendment more accurately to Chapter 66.0617 of the Wisconsin Statutes. This amendment specifies that municipalities have a seven-year timeframe for fee collection and expenditure. Therefore, the fees and land dedication requirements calculated in this chapter are based on an estimation of what the Village can reasonably expect to develop in a seven-year timeframe.

The 2027 population projection was extrapolated based upon the expected population change between the Village's estimated 2020 population (15,706) and its projected 2030 population (19,140). This 10-year population increase of 3,434 people amounts to an annual population increase of roughly 343 people (assuming linear population growth). Adding 343 people per year to the Village's 2020 population yields an estimated 2027 population of 18,107, or a population increase of 2,401 people.

Based on a projected growth of 2,401 persons by the year 2027, the Village's local standard of 10 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons and the average value of land in the Village, the Village should plan to spend an estimated \$966,403 in 2020 dollars for parkland acquisition. Dividing 2,401 people by the Village's average household size (2.5 people) indicates that there will be an estimated additional 961 dwelling units built by 2027 to accommodate new residents.

Assuming the addition of 961 dwelling units, a fee-in-lieu of land dedication of \$1,005.62 per new dwelling unit would meet this demand. The alternative dedication of 1,088 square feet (0.025 acres) per dwelling unit would also satisfy this requirement if land dedication were preferred. However, land dedication per this provision must be suitable for the development of a mini, neighborhood, or community park. The Village should accept conservancy areas as donations to the park system, but these lands will not count toward this land dedication requirement. The process for arriving at these calculations is described in detail in **Table 8.1**.

**Table 8.1**  
**Projected Parkland Dedication and Fee-in-Lieu of Land Dedication**

Row	Calculation	Value
A	Projected Additional Population in 2027 (individuals)	2,401
B	Projected Additional Dwelling Units in 2027 (dwelling units)	961
C	Calculated Additional Acres Needed (Row A/1000)*10)	24.01
D	Calculated Land Dedication Requirement per Dwelling Unit in Acres (Row C/Row B)	0.025
E	Land Cost per Acre Estimate (Based on an average cost per acre listed for comparable land sales in the Village in 2014)*	\$35,000
F	Projected Cost of Land Acquisition (Row C *Row E)	\$840,350
G	Legal, Engineering, and Design Costs (Row F*15%)	\$126,053
H	Total Land Acquisition Cost (Row F + Row G)	\$966,403
I	Calculated Fee-in-Lieu of Land Dedication per Dwelling Unit (Row H/Row B)	\$1,005.62
J	Alternative Land Dedication per Dwelling Unit in Square Feet	1,082

\*Data received from the Village Assessor

### **8.3 Estimated Cost Projections for Future Park Improvements**

Each park type—mini, neighborhood, and community—should have a minimum amount of park equipment and recreational opportunities available. The cost of certain equipment varies with the park type and expected intensity of use. Equipment in mini-parks is intended for smaller children, and the equipment available in larger parks must accommodate a wider age range of children. Additionally, athletic space (informal & formal) is integral to the development of any park area, as are benches and other site amenities. **Table 8.2** outlines the typical playground costs associated with each park type. A cost of \$1,005.62 per dwelling unit is required to cover the costs associated with future park development.

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**Table 8.2**  
**Projected Park Improvements by Park-Type**

	Mini-park	Neighborhood	Community	Totals
<b>Equipment &amp; Facilities</b>	\$38,350	\$76,700	\$153,636	\$268,686
<b>Hard Surface Areas</b>	\$19,234	\$38,468	\$76,936	\$134,638
<b>Amenities</b>	\$3,835	\$12,803	\$25,606	\$42,244
<b>Total Estimate</b>	\$61,419	\$127,971	\$256,178	\$445,568
<b>Typical Size per 1,000 Residents</b>	.5 acres	2.0 acres	7.5 acres	10.0 acres
<b>Cost per Acre</b>	\$122,838	\$63,986	\$34,157	\$44,557

NOTE: Estimates based on a review of recent projects in the Village. All costs based on 2020 dollars.

**Table 8.3**  
**Projected Park Improvement Fees**

Row	Calculation	Value
<b>A</b>	Projected Additional Population in 2027 (individuals)	2,401
<b>B</b>	Projected Additional Dwelling Units in 2027 (dwelling units)	961
<b>C</b>	Calculated Additional Acres Needed (Row A/1000)*10)	24.01
<b>D</b>	Average Park Improvement Cost per Acre Estimate	\$44,557
<b>E</b>	Projected Cost of Park Improvements (Row C * Row D)	\$1,069,813.5
<b>F</b>	Calculated Park Improvement Cost per Dwelling Unit (Row E / Row B)	\$1,113.23

By using the fees as outlined in Table 9.1 and Table 9.3 for parklands and park improvements, the total park fee needed per dwelling to cover costs associated with population growth is \$2,118.85. Currently, the Village is only assessing \$698.00 per dwelling unit. Based on a projected 961 additional dwellings by 2027, if the Village continues to only assess \$698 per dwelling unit in impact fees, the Village will need to raise an additional \$1,415,437 in funds to pay for park improvements and land acquisitions to maintain NRPA parkland acreage standards. Options moving forward include:

- Reassess the current park impact fee to raise enough funds to cover necessary park improvements and land acquisition to develop parkland consistent with projected growth.
- Use Village Capital Improvement funds to cover the costs of new park land development not fully covered by impact fees.
- Do not meet recommended NRPA parkland acreage standards due to lack of funds to develop parkland consistent with Village population growth.

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## 9 APPENDIX

### 9.1 Recommended 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan

#### 9.1.1 *Fiscal Year 2021*

##### 9.1.1.1 Josten Playground Accessibility Path

**Description:** ADA accessible path (sidewalk) around the perimeter of the Josten Park (North) playground and a path from Josten South parking lot to the shelter and playground. Currently, just the north and a portion of the west side have a sidewalk as part of the Town Hall Road reconstruction. This would be approximately 450 feet of 6' wide sidewalk.

**Justification:** The path would increase accessibility to the playground around the perimeter of the playground, as well as decrease wear and tear on the turf. This is a highly utilized play area in one of our most used parks. A path will also allow for better access for residents using strollers or wheelchairs and those with accessibility issues while also helping to maintain the fall surfacing in the appropriate area. Overall, this will result in a safer environment for park patrons and reduce the amount of fall surfacing the Village needs to purchase each Spring.

**Requirements:**

**Anticipated Results:** An ADA accessible sidewalk path that provides a safer environment and requires less maintenance.

**Estimated Cost:** 450 feet of 6' sidewalk at \$7.00/sq ft= \$14,700. Quote provided by Martell Construction in 2016 (\$5.25 per sq. ft), updated to \$7.00/ft in 2018. Add 3%/ year = **\$15,600**. Initially, Staff will need to purchase additional fall surfacing for Josten North, but future annual purchases will be smaller due to losing less fall surfacing to runoff each year.

##### 9.1.1.2 Moonrise Park to Community Garden Conversion

**Description:** The playground at Moonrise Park is in serious disrepair and many of the amenities in the playground do not comply with National Playground Safety Institute (NPSI) safety guidelines. As of June 2020, many of the pieces of the play structure have been removed by Staff due to immediate safety concerns. At the direction of the Park Commission, Staff would like to remove the final pieces of unsafe playground and convert Moonrise Park to Moonrise Community Gardens. Cost includes removal of playground, trees and any permanent amenities and includes water to the site. Volunteer groups will be enlisted to assist with the construction of the raised garden beds.

**Justification:** As of 2018, Park Staff have begun removing non-compliant and/or broken playground equipment from the site. Due to the aging of the playground equipment, the playground at Moonrise could become a liability to the Village if not replaced or removed. Removal and replacement of the playground costs approximately \$110,000. Community gardens were constructed at Josten Park several years back, and the popularity has skyrocketed in the last

couple of years. Staff strongly believe there will be a similar response to the gardens at Moonrise, especially with the park's proximity to several apartment complexes. Garden plots will serve as a revenue source for the Village moving forward.

**Requirements:** Ideally, this project should be completed at the same time Guns Street is reconstructed to help save costs on running water to the site.

**Anticipated Results:** Removal of an unsafe playground and conversion of Moonrise Park to Moonrise Community Gardens.

**Estimated Cost:** The estimated cost to run water to the site during the Guns Street project is **\$11,800**. If the project is completed outside of the Guns Street project, additional costs will be accrued.

#### **9.1.1.3 DeBroux Park Tennis Court Removal**

**Description:** Due to the continued deterioration of the tennis courts at DeBroux Park and the moisture issue under the courts, the Village Board recommended permanent removal of the tennis courts once the site became unsafe, unplayable, or when minor fixes by the Village Staff are no longer enough to suitably rectify the issue. As of July 2018, cracks have developed in the DeBroux Tennis Courts that cannot be repaired by Park Staff and are tripping hazards for users. The courts are used by the summer campers, tennis players, and pickleball players. At the July 2018 Park Commission meeting, the Park Commission recommended rather than removal, courts be resurfaced with a tiled system. The budget number requested for 2019 reflects the Park Commission request. Due to the rapid deterioration of the courts, Staff no longer believe a tiled system is practical and that removal is the preferred project.

**Justification:** As of the summer of 2019, the DeBroux tennis nets have not been put up due to the size of the cracks in the surface. Various options of replacement and removal were presented to the Board in February and March of 2016 with direction given to remove the courts. Staff felt strongly that it was not in the Village's best interest to remove the courts. Prior to Staff designating the court as unsafe, the facility was heavily utilized by tennis and pickleball players as well as DeBroux Park Summer Camp participants.

**Requirements:** If the decision is made to remove the courts, the classification of this project as capital improvement should be reconsidered as an operating expense because the "useful life" does not meet the criteria of 10 years to be considered capital.

**Anticipated Results:** The removal of tennis courts at DeBroux Park.

**Estimated Costs:** The cost for removal of courts by Village Staff will run **\$13,000**.

## **9.1.2 Fiscal Year 2022**

### **9.1.2.1 East River Trail Asphalt Replacement**

**Description:** The East River Trail was originally installed in 1996 and the boardwalk sections of the trail were replaced in the fall of 2017. The original asphalt of the trail is currently in need of repair. Repairing the middle two sections of the asphalt will involve permitting as the boardwalks cannot support heavy equipment and therefore the equipment will need to traverse wetlands to access the asphalt. As such, Staff is recommending replacing the needed sections and at the same time seal all remaining portions in between the boardwalks while the appropriate equipment is on site and permits have been secured.

**Justification:** Due to the proximity to the East River, there are portions of the trail that are under water each spring and after extreme rainfall throughout the year. As such, these portions have undergone much heaving and the base has been compromised. Asphalt areas have ruts, cracks and hazards that are compromising the safety of the trail for users and exposing the Village to liability for lack of repair. The East River Trail connects five communities and is one of the most highly utilized recreational amenities in Bellevue.

**Anticipated Results:** Safer boardwalk sections of the highly utilized East River Trail.

**Estimated Costs:** Due to the nature of this project it is difficult to use standard estimating methods for a trail improvement. The current estimate is **\$336,000**. Large project trail grants are available every three years. A grant through the DNR was applied for in 2018 but was not awarded to the Village. Recreational Trails Act Grants may be available for this project. Large dollar project (up to \$200,000) grants are awarded every three years, with the next grant cycle application in 2021 for 2022 project. Engineering at 20% of the estimated cost is \$51,000. Contingency of 10% is also added. Total Village match if grant is awarded (assuming 50% grant award, with Village match of a 10 year note at 3% interest) is **\$168,000**.

### **9.1.2.2 Josten Park Tennis Court Resurface**

**Description:** Josten Park tennis courts are beginning to show need for resurfacing. Tennis courts should typically be recoated every 7-10 years. Tennis courts in Northern WI typically last 20-25 years before it needs to be replaced again, but soil issues and drainage can play a factor into longevity of a court. Additionally, the net posts are no longer stable and need to be repaired and replaced. The Josten tennis courts were constructed in 2001 and were last recoated (painted) in 2012. Contractors recommend asphalt in fall and paint in the following spring. The estimated costs assume the court's fence can be reused. At this time, Staff feel the fence is in good shape and can be reused. A new fence for the courts would add an additional cost to the project.

**Justification:** Proper preventative maintenance procedures identify that tennis courts should be resurfaced every 7-10 years. Courts in Wisconsin, especially those with less than ideal drainage such as the ones at Josten Park, tend to need to be resurfaced in the early half of the identified time range. The courts at Josten were repainted in 2012. For the Village to get the maximum life expectancy out of the courts, resurfacing should occur.

**Anticipated Results:** A resurfaced tennis court at Josten Park that will provide users with a safer experience. Additionally, the Village will be able to get the maximum life expectancy of the tennis courts from this investment.

**Estimated Cost:** Resurfacing the courts with replacement of the net posts is estimated to cost **\$73,000**. If the fence around the court needs replacement the cost will increase around **\$25,000**. A final decision on replacing the fence will be made a year prior to the project.

### **9.1.3        *Fiscal Year 2023***

#### **9.1.3.1 Debroux Tennis Court Replacement**

**Description:** As of July 2018, cracks have developed in the DeBroux Tennis Courts that cannot be repaired by Park Staff and are tripping hazards for users. The courts are used by summer campers, tennis players and pickleball players. At the July 2, 2018 Park Commission meeting, the Park Commission recommended that rather than removal, courts be resurfaced with a tiled system. Due to the rapid deterioration of the courts, Staff no longer believe a tiled system is practical. If the Village is interested in maintaining the investment of the original tennis courts, Staff are recommending that the courts be reconstructed with proper drainage and grading.

**Justification:** The tennis courts were highly utilized prior to closing by tennis players, pickleball players, and the Village's Summer Camp participants. If the courts are reconstructed there would be the opportunity to setup and stripe several pickleball courts, allowing for marketing as a multi-use court and attracting additional court users. Pickleball has been one of the fastest growing sports in America for several years, and additional courts is a regular request by Village residents.

**Anticipated Results:** A multi-use court at DeBroux Park.

**Estimated Costs:** The project will consist of installing a proper drainage system and construction of the courts. This cost is estimated to be **\$195, 000**.

### **9.1.4        *Fiscal Year 2024***

#### **9.1.4.1 Ontario- Huron Pedestrian Trail**

**Description:** As the Village continues to add residential housing in the Eastern portion of Bellevue, there is a need for additional recreational amenities. One amenity which has been included in all Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plans since 2011 is a pedestrian trail that connects Ontario and Huron Road to the north of JJ. A trail in this location would connect highly saturated residential areas around the Whispering Willow subdivision with the Huron Road trails, as well as other amenities such as Bellin and the YMCA.

**Justification:** A pedestrian trail that connects Ontario Road and Huron Road located generally to the north of JJ has been included in all Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans since 2011. Safe pedestrian connectivity has been a top priority of long-range planning within the Village for some time. The trail system would create a safe, accessible and improved connection between Huron Road and Ontario Road. The Trail is in proximity for residents residing in the Whispering Willow Residential Subdivision, Huron Grove Apartments, Ontario Crossing, and several other residential

areas. This trail would provide residents who live to the north of JJ easy and safe access to community amenities.

**Anticipated Results:** A trail safe, accessible, and improved connection between Huron Road and Ontario Road to the north of JJ.

**Estimated Costs:** Engineering for this project will start in 2024. The estimated cost is **\$75,000** with more accurate estimates to be developed in the coming years.

### **9.1.5 Fiscal Year 2025**

#### **9.1.5.1 Ontario- Huron Pedestrian Trail**

**Description:** As the Village continues to add residential housing in the Eastern portion of Bellevue, there is a need for additional recreational amenities. One amenity which has been included in all Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plans since 2011 is a pedestrian trail that connects Ontario and Huron Road to the north of JJ. A trail in this location would connect highly saturated residential areas around the Whispering Willow subdivision with the Huron Road trails, as well as other amenities such as Bellin and the YMCA.

**Justification:** A pedestrian trail that connects Ontario Road and Huron Road located generally to the north of JJ has been included in all Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans since 2011. Safe pedestrian connectivity has been a top priority of long-range planning within the Village for some time. The trail system would create a safe, accessible and improved connection between Huron Road and Ontario Road. The Trail is in proximity for residents residing in the Whispering Willow Residential Subdivision, Huron Grove Apartments, Ontario Crossing, and several other residential areas. This trail would provide residents who live to the north of JJ easy and safe access to community amenities.

**Anticipated Results:** A trail safe, accessible, and improved connection between Huron Road and Ontario Road to the north of JJ.

**Estimated Costs:** Engineering for this project will start in 2024. The estimated cost is \$75,000 with more accurate estimates to be developed in the coming years. Construction will begin in 2025. Early estimates project construction to cost **\$429,000**, making the total estimate **\$504,000**. The project would qualify for the WDNR Recreational Trail Program, which is a 50-50 matching program. If awarded the grant, the Village's share would be **\$252,000**. Impact fees are projected to be available to cover the entirety of the Village's share.

## **9.2 Citizen Input Survey Summary**

The Department of Parks, Recreation & Forestry conducted a needs assessment to gather citizen input to assist with the update of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The input was utilized to gather priorities of community members as it relates to future development surrounding the Village of Bellevue's park system. The following steps were taken to gather citizen input:

- An online survey was available for residents from July 27<sup>th</sup>- August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2020. 62 responses were received. Paper copies were available upon request.
- The survey was completed by members of the Park Commission & Tree Board and Village Board; responses were recorded separately from the public.
- A survey about park use and needed improvements was sent to all athletic associations and user groups that currently utilize, or have recently utilized, Village-owned facilities.

The responses referenced above can be found in the 2021-2025 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan support materials.

### 9.3 State & Federal Grant Programs

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Application Deadline	Notes	Administering Agency	Contact
<b>Federal Grant Programs – Incorporates LWCF and RTA (see below)</b>						
Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	To encourage nationwide creation & interpretation of high quality outdoor recreation opportunities	Up to 50% match per project; Dependent on availability of Federal funds	May 1	An approved comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to participate	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	Christine Halbur (920) 662-5121 <a href="mailto:Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov">Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov</a>
Recreation Trails Act (RTA)	To provide funds for the maintenance and development of recreational trails and related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized uses	Part of SAFETEA-LU; Up to 50% cost sharing assistance; dependent on federal funding	May 1	An approved comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to participate	DNR	Christine Halbur (920) 662-5121 <a href="mailto:Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov">Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov</a>
<b>Wisconsin Stewardship Program – Incorporates ADLP, UGS, UR and ADR (see below)</b>						
Aids for the Acquisition & Development of Local Parks (ADLP)	To acquire or develop outdoor recreation areas	\$4,000,000 per year statewide; Up to 50% match per project	May 1	An approved comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to participate	DNR	Christine Halbur (920) 662-5121 <a href="mailto:Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov">Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov</a>
Urban Green Space Program (UGS)	To acquire land to provide natural space within or near urban areas, or to protect scenic or ecological features	\$1,600,000 per year statewide; Up to 50% match per project	May 1	An approved comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to participate	DNR	Christine Halbur (920) 662-5121 <a href="mailto:Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov">Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov</a>

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Application Deadline	Notes	Administering Agency	Contact
<b>Wisconsin Stewardship Program – Incorporates ADLP, UGS, UR and ADR (see below)</b>						
Urban Rivers Grant Program (UR)	To acquire lands, or right in lands, adjacent to urban rivers for the purpose of preserving or restoring them to economic revitalization or outdoor recreation activities. Also pays for development of trails and parks near urban rivers.	\$1,600,000 per year statewide; Up to 50% match per project	May 1	An approved comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to participate	DNR	Christine Halbur (920) 662-5121 <a href="mailto:Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov">Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov</a>
Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR)	To Acquire development rights to protect natural, agricultural, or forest lands that enhance and or provide nature-based recreation	\$800,000 per year statewide; Up to 50% match per project	May 1	An approved comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to participate	DNR	Christine Halbur (920) 662-5121 <a href="mailto:Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov">Christine.Halbur@wisconsin.gov</a>
<b>Statewide Multi-Modal Improvement Program (SMIP) – Incorporates TE and BFPF (see below)</b>						
Transportation Enhancements Program (TE)	Promotes activities that “enhance” the surface transportation system	\$6,250,000 statewide per year. Part of SAFETEA-LU; Reimbursable for 80% of approved project costs	Early April	Minimum project costs apply, 2 year funding cycle	WisDOT Enhancement s: John Duffe (608) 264-8723 <a href="mailto:john.duffe@dot.state.wi.us">john.duffe@dot.state.wi.us</a>	WisDOT through the NE Region office: Pam Deneys (920) 492-5679 <a href="mailto:Pamela.Deneys@dot.state.wi.us">Pamela.Deneys@dot.state.wi.us</a>
Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities Program (BFPF)	Funds Projects that construct or plan for bicycle or pedestrian facilities	\$2,720,000 statewide per year. Part of SAFETEA-LU; Reimbursable for 80% of approved project costs	Early April	Minimum project costs apply, 2 year funding cycle	WisDOT Enhancement s: John Duffe (608) 264-8723 <a href="mailto:john.duffe@dot.state.wi.us">john.duffe@dot.state.wi.us</a>	WisDOT through the NE Region office: Pam Deneys (920) 492-5679 <a href="mailto:Pamela.Deneys@dot.state.wi.us">Pamela.Deneys@dot.state.wi.us</a>

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Application Deadline	Notes	Administering Agency	Contact
<b>Statewide Multi-Modal Improvement Program (SMIP) – Incorporates TE and BFPF (see below)</b>						
Highway Safety Improvement Program	Focuses on projects intended for locations that have a documented history of previous crashes				WisDOT Chuck Thiede (608) 266-3341 <a href="mailto:Charles.Thiede@dot.state.wi.us">Charles.Thiede@dot.state.wi.us</a>	WisDOT through the NE Region office: Pam Deneys (920) 492-5679 <a href="mailto:Pamela.Deneys@dot.state.wi.us">Pamela.Deneys@dot.state.wi.us</a>
NHTSA: Section 402 Highway Safety Funds	Bicycle and pedestrian education and enforcement projects; Non-construction projects	Up to \$1,000 for bicycle safety programs or \$3,000 for bicycle safety law enforcement	Fall		WisDOT	Larry Corsi (608) 267-3154 <a href="mailto:Larry.Corsi@dot.state.wi.us">Larry.Corsi@dot.state.wi.us</a>
Safe Routes to School (SRTS)	Funds bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, planning and promotional projects that enable and encourage children to bike and walk to school	Part of SAFETEA-LU; 100% federally funded	April 4	Projects must be within two mile of a K-8 <sup>th</sup> grade school	WisDOT	Renee Callaway (608) 266-3973 <a href="mailto:Renee.Callaway@dot.state.wi.us">Renee.Callaway@dot.state.wi.us</a>
<b>Local Programs</b>						
Tax Increment Finance District (TIF)	Promote growth and economic development within a community				Village of Bellevue	
Transportation Utility District (TUD)	A TUD is a fee that has been adopted by a municipality to cover the rising costs of road maintenance.	Annual fee that is placed in a segregated account for the use of developing transportation facilities			Village of Bellevue	

**VILLAGE OF BELLEVUE  
RESOLUTION #V-31-2020**

**ADOPTION OF THE VILLAGE OF BELLEVUE  
COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the Village of Bellevue, Brown County, Wisconsin, has heretofore adopted a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to guide the acquisition, development and management of Village park and open space, and

**WHEREAS**, the Village desires to update its Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to reflect changes made since the previous update, and so as to remain eligible for cost-sharing aid programs administered through the State of Wisconsin, and

**WHEREAS**, the Village Park Commission conducted a community wide citizen input survey, and user group survey from July through August 2020, and

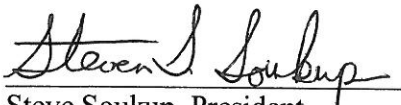
**WHEREAS**, The Village Park Commission has prepared an update and submitted same for consideration and approval of the Village Board, and

**WHEREAS**, after giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Park Commission and public comment made through the citizen input survey, that the Village Board finds that approval of the amendment is in the public interest.

**NOW, THEREFOR BE IT RESOLVED** that the Village of Bellevue Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is adopted as the approved outdoor recreation plan for the Village.

Adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Bellevue, Wisconsin, this 28<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2020.

APPROVED:

  
Steve Soukup, President

ATTEST:

  
Karen M. Simons, Clerk-Treasurer

Motion by: Gauthier

Seconded by: Katers