

TOWN OF HOLLAND OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN



2022 - 2026



PREPARED BY:

*Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission
in collaboration with the Town of Holland Park Committee*



Town of Holland

Outdoor Recreation Plan 2022-2026

Prepared by:

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Town of Holland Park Committee

A special thanks to members of the public who took the time to fill out the survey, offer online feedback on the goals and objectives, and/or attended a public meeting. Thank you to the stakeholder groups who took the time to speak with Town staff members and share their interests, concern, and ideas for the Plan.

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Introduction

The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to the Town of Holland for the preservation, future acquisition, development, and improvements of outdoor recreation and open space facilities. This plan provides details on public recreation and open space areas within the Town, along with general information on recreation opportunities on school, Town, and State properties in the area. The plan will assist the Town of Holland in meeting the present and future outdoor recreational needs of its residents.

The completion of this 5-year Outdoor Recreation Plan followed by the Town's adoption of the plan will make the Town's projects eligible for various state and federal funding programs through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). Additionally, the preparation of the plan is an efficient way to plan for the allocation of funds to be placed toward future recreation opportunities in the community.

The inventory of outdoor recreation facilities is included in the document. A survey was posted on the Town's website and distributed by the Parks Committee to gather feedback about park facilities and opportunities. Committee members provided input regarding long- and short-term goals of the Town's outdoor recreation parks and outdoor spaces.

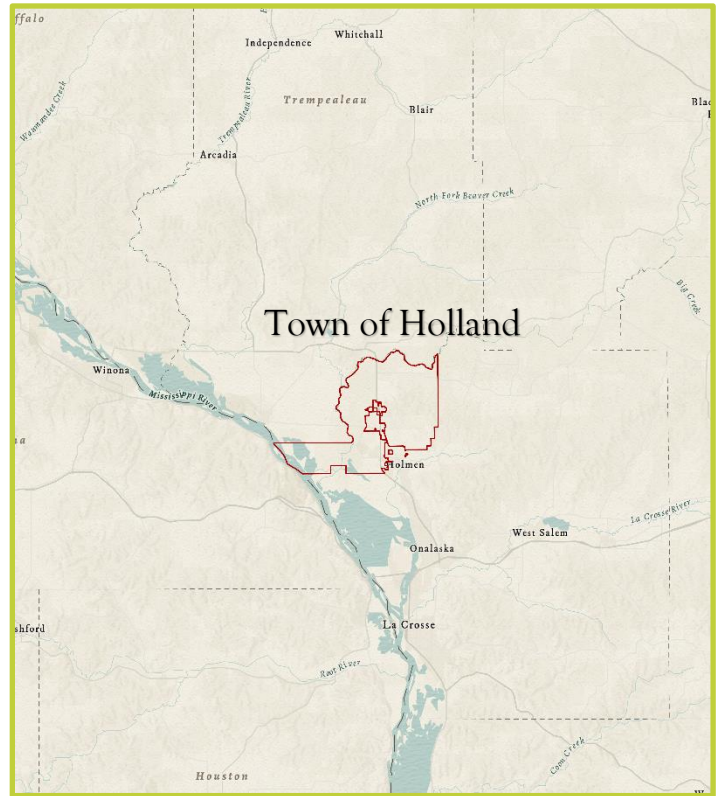
Potential projects for the future are identified based on input from staff and long-term planning initiatives regarding future maintenance and priorities for the Town's park system. The goals and objectives are intended to guide future decisions for investment. The Town of Holland requested the Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission to coordinate and prepare this Outdoor Recreation Plan.

1. Description of Planning Area

Natural Resources of Town of Holland

The Town of Holland is located within the state's Western Upland. This is in the Driftless Area, a region untouched by glaciers. The name 'driftless' comes from the root word drift, also meaning till, and, where no glaciers touched, no till could be deposited. The sculpted topography was carved out by glacial melt 11,000 years ago by retreating glaciers. What remains are scenic ridges and valleys that make up the area now commonly referred to as the "Coulee Region."

Climate: La Crosse County is in the humid continental climatic zone of the Midwest which is characterized by warm summers, cold winters and moisture throughout the year. January is the coldest month of the year with an average daytime high of 26 degrees Fahrenheit while July is the warmest month of the year with an average daytime high of 84 degrees Fahrenheit. La Crosse County annually receives approximately 33 inches of precipitation and 43 inches of snowfall.



Soils: The soils of County vary by their location and proximity to the rivers in the County. The southern half of the County is primarily made up of limestone soil types and the northern part of the County consists largely of sandstone soil types. The western edge of the County along the Mississippi River is dominated by alluvium and marshland soil types.

Surface Waters: The County's surface waters are one of the County's most popular environmental resources from a recreation perspective. Like most counties in the Western Upland, there are few natural inland lakes in the County. The surface waters of the Mississippi River, Black River, Lake Onalaska and Lake Neshonoc are the biggest contributors to surface water recreation. Lake Onalaska has 7,685 surface acres of water and Lake Neshonoc offers 737 surface acres of water for recreational activity. La Crosse County also has all or parts of 16 streams that are classified as trout waters. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources wetland inventory maps, within La Crosse County there are over 37,000 acres of wetlands of five acres or more in size.

Woodlands: The most recent forest statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that there are 131,500 acres of forest land in La Crosse County. The native forest of the County is mostly hardwood or deciduous trees. Oak is the predominant hardwood in the area. The softwood resources of the County mainly consist of jack pine and red pine

Social Characteristics

Population: Table 1 details the population trends in La Crosse County from 2015 to 2019. In 2015, La Crosse County had a population of 117,048 which is projected to grow by 5% and be 122,764 in 2025. The Town of Holland had a population of 3,865 in 2019 with an estimated 1.74% increase from 2015 to 2019. The projected

growth in population will place more demands on outdoor recreation facilities and increases the need for an updated outdoor recreation plan.

Table1-1 Population

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i># Change 15-19</i>	<i>% Change 15-19</i>
T. Bangor	703	528	-175	-24.89%
T. Barre	1,169	1,196	27	2.31%
T. Burns	1,023	1,083	60	5.87%
T. Campbell	4,397	4,341	-56	-1.27%
T. Farmington	2,105	2,228	123	5.84%
T. Greenfield	2,107	2,051	-56	-2.66%
T. Hamilton	2,498	2,518	20	0.80%
T. Holland	3,799	3,865	66	1.74%
T. Medary	1,528	1,859	331	21.66%
T. Onalaska	5,699	5,736	37	0.65%
T. Shelby	4,818	4,884	66	1.37%
T. Washington	490	569	79	16.12%
Town Totals	30,336	30,858	522	1.72%
V. Bangor	1,435	1,200	-235	-16.38%
V. Holmen	9,432	9,854	422	4.47%
V. Rockland	661	649	-12	-1.82%
V. West Salem	4,936	5,005	69	1.40%
C. La Crosse	51,933	51,666	-267	-0.51%
C. Onalaska	18,255	18,662	407	2.23%
City/Village Totals	86,652	87,036	384	0.44%
La Crosse County	117,048	117,894	846	0.72%
Wisconsin	5,742,117	5,790,716	48,599	0.80%
United States	316,515,021	324,697,795	8,182,774	2.60%

Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019

Population Age: The median age of La Crosse County residents is 35.9 years. This is compared to a median age of 39.5 years for the State of Wisconsin. 19.9% of the population in La Crosse County is under the age of 18, while 80.1% are 18 years or older and 15.8% of the population is over the age of 65. The age class with the largest% of the county population is the 25 to 34 year age class with 12.7% of the population. The majority of the population of the County is Caucasian (90.3%). African American residents make up 1.3% of the population, while residents of Asian descent comprise 4.4% of the County population. This is compared to the State of Wisconsin which is 81.8% Caucasian, 6.2% African American and 2.6% Asian. This data was gathered from the Wisconsin ACS Demographic and Housing information estimates for 2015-2019.

Local Economy: La Crosse County has a diverse economy with employment opportunities in many different industry sectors. The industry sectors with the largest percentages of employees in the county are Education and Health care sector employing 21,053, the Trade, Transportation, Utilities sector employing 14,766, and the

Manufacturing sector employing 7,636. These statistics were according to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Labor Market Information, QCEW, June 2017. In 2018, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development reported that La Crosse County had total civilian workforce of 68,197 people with an unemployment rate of 2.2%. In 2017, according to the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), the per capita personal income (adjusted for inflation) in La Crosse County was \$45,731 compared to \$47,850 for the State of Wisconsin and \$50,392 for the United States.

2. Review of Recreation Demand

Introduction

The planning of outdoor recreation facilities is of utmost importance for the development of healthy and viable communities. Three important parts of recreation planning are: (1) Determine the demand for different types of outdoor recreation activity, (2) Inventory the existing facilities which accommodate the various types of outdoor recreation activity, and (3) Evaluate the existing facilities and determine the need for improvements or additions to meet the existing and anticipated recreational demand.

According to the Outdoor Recreation Roundtable (<https://recreationroundtable.org/impact/>):

“The outdoor recreation industry does more than bring joy to millions of Americans: It helps drive our economy. In 2018, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) included outdoor recreation in its calculations of U.S. GDP for the very first time—a significant step that formally recognizes the critical role the industry plays in supporting economic growth in the United States. In addition, the BEA found that the outdoor recreation industry is growing rapidly, eclipsing the average increase in overall U.S. GDP.

Outdoor recreation is also a major generator of quality American jobs in industries ranging from manufacturing to retail to tourism. These jobs can be found from coast to coast and play a critical role in the economic health of local and state economies.”

Recreational Demand

As we progress into a new decade, events and issues that influence outdoor recreation in the future are changing. Issues, which will influence future outdoor recreation activities include:

- Shifting land use patterns
- Ownership patterns in rural areas are changing
- Budgets for operation and maintenance of recreation resources are not expected to increase

In addition, the demographics of the Town are shifting. As pointed out earlier in this plan, the County’s median age 65 and older population increased 2.5% since 2010. As people age, recreation activities they participate in

Activity Group	% of WI residents that participated at least once in the last 12 months
Hiking	68%
Hiking/walking/running on trails	
Nature Observation	66%
Bird/wildlife watching	
Nature photography	
Gathering berries, mushrooms, etc.	
Boating-related	61%
Motor boating	
Canoeing/kayaking	
Personal watercraft (jet-ski)	
Sailing	
Stand-up paddle boarding	
Waterskiing	
Fishing	49%
Lake fishing	
Stream/river fishing	
Ice fishing	
Camping	41%
Tent camping	
RV/pop-up camping	
Dog-related activities	38%
Walking/running dog on trails	
Visiting a dog park	
Bicycling	35%
Bicycling on rail-trails or other developed trails	
Mountain biking	
Fat-tire biking/snow biking	
Hunting	27%
Big game hunting	
Turkey hunting	
Small game hunting	
Migratory bird hunting	
Motorized trail-based activities	25%
ATVs/UTVs on trails-routes	
Snowmobiling	
4-WD vehicles on trails-routes	
Motorcycles on trails-routes	

may change. The changes in family structure (an increase in single parent families) also changes recreation choices.

For guidance on the demand for recreational outdoor activities, a review of the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023 was conducted. During the development of SCORP, numerous Wisconsin residents were questioned as to how often they participate in various recreation activities. Data was collected at 8 regional levels where the Town of Holland lies within the Mississippi River Corridor. The box below and to the right indicates the most popular recreation activities in the State with activities **bolded** indicating the top activities in the Mississippi River Corridor Region.

Favorite Places to Visit Based on Public Input

Of the people providing input, the majority (67%) selected the quality of trails as one of the top four most important factors in determining their favorite property to visit. This is expected, given that many respondents noted their participation in a variety of motorized and non-motorized activities. The following were the next three important factors to determine favorable places to visit:

1. Desire to be in a quiet place
2. Maps, signs, or information about the property
3. The quality of the habitat

Wisconsinites have historically participated in outdoor recreation at higher rates than the national average. The table on the previous page shows participation rates of Wisconsin residents for general groupings of nature-based recreation activities. For comparison, 46% of Wisconsin residents participated in ball sports (golf, tennis, basketball, softball, baseball, soccer, and handball).

77% of respondents believe more outdoor recreational opportunities are needed in the Mississippi River Corridor Region. The opportunity that was most frequently selected as needed in the Mississippi River Corridor Region was more trails for hiking, walking, or running, which was selected by nearly half of respondents.

The Mississippi River Corridor Region is a unique setting lending itself well to various types of outdoor recreation. Trout fishermen are drawn from throughout the Midwest to the many streams draining to the Mississippi River. These same rivers attract paddlers and bluffs are attractive to mountain bikers. The area provides exceptional habitat for many game species, especially deer and turkey. The river is a migratory bird flyway which attracts waterfowl hunters during the fall migration as countless birds make their way south. The bluffs are also home to rare plant species and natural communities. With the abundance of nature, this area offers countless avenues to be explored.

These communities are partnering with local citizen groups, raising funds, and developing parks, trails, and accesses to waterways, attracting visitors year-round. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) was enacted by Congress in 1965 “to strengthen the health and vitality of the citizens of the United States” through

**Popular recreation activities
in which respondents to the
State survey participate**

Bicycling – paved trails

Bicycling – mountain biking,
single track

Bicycling – winter/fat tire

Camping – tent

Canoeing/kayaking

Cross-country
skiing/snowshoeing

**Fishing – from a boat, canoe,
or kayak**

Fishing – from shore

**Harvesting berries,
mushrooms, etc.**

**Hiking, walking, running on
trails**

outdoor recreation. From 1965 to 2017, La Crosse County has been awarded \$636,281 by LWCF and has been used for 30 projects.

Future Recreation Needs

Based on the 2019-2023 SCORP, the Mississippi River Corridor Region rates recreational activities as high, medium, or low relative to needs of the region. The groupings are as follows:

Future Recreation Needs – High	Future Recreation Needs – Medium	Future Recreation Needs – Low
Bicycling – touring/road riding	ATV/UTV riding	Dog sledding/ skijoring
Bicycling – mountain/off road	Bicycling – fat tire/snow	Dog training
Bird or wildlife watching	Fishing – lake from shore	Dog Trialing
Camping – developed	Fishing – ice fishing	Geocaching
Camping – primitive	Four-wheel vehicle driving	Off-highway motorcycle riding
Canoeing or kayaking	Horseback riding	Rock climbing
Cross Country Skiing	Horse cart driving	Sailing, windsurfing, rowing, etc.
Dog Walking	Hunting – migratory birds	Snowmobiling
Fishing – lake from vessel	Hunting – small game	Scuba diving/snorkeling
Fishing – river from vessel	Hunting – turkey	Whitewater rafting
Fishing – stream or shore wading	Motorboating (waterski, tubing)	
Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.	Swimming in lakes and rivers	
Hiking, walking, trail running	Target shooting – archery	
Hunting – big game	Target shooting – firearms	
Nature photography	Trapping	
Nature based education programs		
Picnicking		
Snowshoeing		
Visit a beach, beach walking		

Definitions

To assist in the interpretation and implementation of the Town of Holland Outdoor Recreation Plan, the following terms have been identified.

Community Park (30-50 acres) – A park designed to serve several municipalities or neighborhoods and to provide many recreational opportunities for people of all ages.

Neighborhood Park (0.5-5 acres) – A park usually less than 2 acres in size, designed to serve the needs of the surrounding neighborhood.

Neighborhood Playground – A facility often provided in conjunction with a community school. It is designed to serve the needs of the surrounding neighborhood and can accommodate a variety of informal or active athletic activities.

Specialized Recreation Area – Areas restricted by design to certain uses and may not always be available for use by the public. In some cases, they may serve an exceedingly small segment of the community’s population. Golf courses, historic sites, and conservancy areas are examples of specialized recreation areas.

Open Space – Primarily land and water that is owned or managed by federal, state, or local governments, or a conservancy organization that is preserved for public use. Examples include wetlands, woodlands, wildlife refuges, prairies/meadows, rock outcroppings, etc.

Pathways and Parkways – Spaces that are connections related to travel such as trail or water trail providing connectivity for recreation and/or transportation purposes.

Recreation Trail – A travel way established through construction or use and is passable by the following, including but not limited to foot traffic, bicycles, cross country skis, off road recreation vehicles, snowmobiles, etc.

Wayside – Locations adjacent to a public highway that provides motorists with a convenient opportunity to stop and rest. Historical markers, restrooms, drinking water, picnic area, and waste disposal are commonly found at waysides.

Recreation Standards

One accepted way to measure the adequacy of a Town's park system is to determine the number of people the system serves or has the capacity to serve. This is accomplished by assigning an acreage requirement for each type of recreation facility for every 1,000 people in the service area. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has set the following "rule of thumb" standards for designing recreation facilities:

"Rule of Thumb" Standards	
Neighborhood Playground:	2 acres per 1,000 people
Community Park:	5 acres per 1,000 people
Specialized Recreation Area:	as needed

These standards are dependent on the physical and cultural features of a given Town. In this Outdoor Recreation Plan, one of the guidelines to be used to determine the adequacy of recreational facilities and areas is the standard of 12 acres per 1,000 people. It has been determined through the planning process that this standard is acceptable to apply in the Town of Holland recreational planning process.

3. Public Participation

The Town prepared a survey prior to updating its Outdoor Recreation Plan. The survey was made available on the Town's website and shared on social media platforms hosted by Town of Holland. A total of 76 responses were received and the results are shown below.

1. Top 3 parks participants said they utilize or associate with most:
 - a. Holland Estates (42%)
 - b. George Hammes Memorial Park (40%)
 - c. Town Hall Park (24%)
2. Based on the selected parks, participants felt the above parks:
 - a. Did not have enough play equipment (36%)
 - b. Felt the landscaping needed attention (24%)
 - c. Thought it was perfect the way it was (24%)
3. Participants felt the following were the most important components to a Town neighborhood park:
 - a. Recreation for children
 - b. Recreation for adults
 - c. A space to visit with family
 - d. Sporting activities
4. The most requested equipment or amenities for the development of future parks were:
 - a. Interactive equipment (5-12 years old) (43%)
 - b. Physical fitness/health circuit (adults) (43%)
 - c. Basketball court (40%)
 - d. Rollerblade/bike trail (paved) (35%)
 - e. Sledding hill (37%)
5. Top additional requests from participants that they would like to see in the park selected (*3 or more participants included this in their comment*):
 - a. Ninja park
 - b. Ice skating rink
 - c. More bathrooms

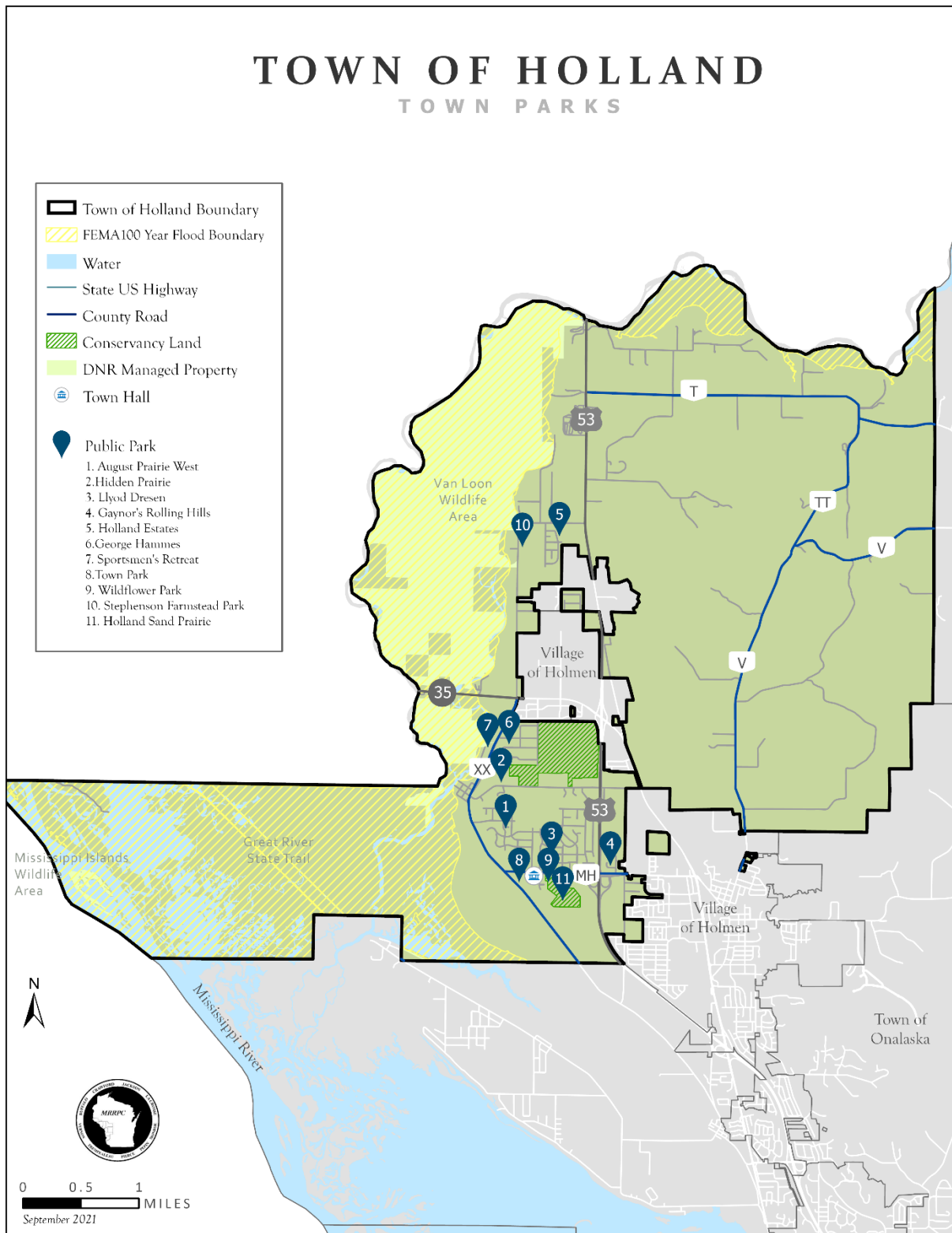
Demographic Information from the Survey

Number of adults in your home – 80% indicated 2 or more adults

Number of children in your home (under 18) – 51% indicated 2, 16% indicated 0, 12% indicated 3

4. Town Recreation Facilities and Opportunities

Map Town of Holland Town Parks



Town Parks	Needs/Actions
<p><i>There are various Town parks scattered throughout the township. All parks are open to the public during daylight hours. A map of each park can be found in Section 7, Maps.</i></p>	
<i>August Prairie Park:</i>	
<p>Located at Country Avenue in the August Prairie subdivision, has a 1/2 basketball court, a soccer wall and play equipment installed in 2007.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update basketball court (paint and cracks) • Plant pollinators in the east park
<i>Dresen Park:</i>	
<p>Located on Meadow Way in the Country Estates subdivision, has play equipment, baseball field and park shelter (available on first-come basis).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace baseball benches with aluminum benches • Address grass and weeds in dirt of ball field • Update chain link fence
<i>Gaynor Park:</i>	
<p>Located on St. Croix Avenue in Gaynor subdivision, has play equipment and a small baseball field.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve baseball field or convert to a soccer field
<i>Hammes Park:</i>	
<p>Located in the Prairie Woods/Prairie Meadows subdivision, has a walking trail and park shelter (available on first-come basis) with play equipment installed in 2007.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mow for sledding in late fall • Install a sled library • Plant trees or install shade structure
<i>Hidden Prairie Park:</i>	
<p>Located on north side of Old NA, was platted in 2020 and the development is in the building stages. The designated park area will be developed at a later date.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wait until minimum 50% occupancy to plan
<i>Holland Estates Park:</i>	
<p>Located on Ducke Drive in the Holland Estates subdivision, has a shelter house (available on first-come basis) and play equipment with the installation of a baseball field in process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add sign for new baseball field • Install gravel parking lot
<i>Stephenson Farmstead Park:</i>	
<p>Located on Amsterdam Prairie Road, to the east of the entrance to the McGilvray Road state park, was donated to the Town in 2020 with a parking lot installed early 2021. Current work is being done to install walking trails and historical interpretive signs highlighting the old farmstead.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and coordinate with Friends of McGilvray Road volunteers

Town of Holland Park:

Located on County Road MH next to the Town Hall, has two baseball fields, two volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, sledding hill, play equipment for all ages and three park shelters (two available by reservation and one on a first-come basis). A zipline and ninja equipment were installed in 2020-21.

- Mow for sledding in late fall
- Maintain volleyball court on a yearly basis
- Install backstops on ball fields
- Add sand to sandbox and volleyball area

Wildflower Park:

Located on south side of County Road MH to the east of the Town Hall, has a parking lot (used for event parking) and open field with border trees were planted in 2019. The designated park area will be developed at a later date.

- Install gazebo
- Install walking trails and plant pollinators/wildflowers
- Connect walking trail with Town park

5. Public and Private Outdoor Recreation Facilities

State Natural Areas

State Natural Areas (SNAs) are areas being preserved by the DNR and its partners to protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin's native landscape. The DNR has designated 402,000 acres of land in Wisconsin as SNA. Not all SNAs are owned by the State. In this region, private landowners and land trust organizations own properties classified as SNAs. Some of these lands are owned and managed by the Mississippi Valley Conservancy (MVC). The lands are valuable for research and education use and home to rare plants and animals. Town of Holland has 2 SNAs and most SNAs are open to recreational activities unless otherwise noted and do not require an entrance fee. These include hunting, fishing, trapping, wild edibles, hiking, cross country skiing, wildlife viewing, scientific research, and outdoor education. Prohibited are camping, horseback riding, rock climbing, motorized vehicles, geocaching, and collecting non-edible plants.

Holland Sand Prairie

Situated on an expansive, gently rolling Mississippi River sand terrace, Holland Sand Prairie protects the last sizable sand prairie remnant remaining between Trempealeau and Prairie du Chien. The prairie is diverse with nearly 150 native plant species identified to date. Large patches of uncommon plants such as prairie smoke, silky prairie clover, and sand dropseed are scattered throughout the site. Other species include little bluestem, side-oats grama, June grass, clasping milkweed, silky aster, prairie coreopsis, rough blazing-star, hairy puccoon, purple prairie clover, and goat's-rue. Of note is the presence of a state-threatened plant. The landscape also contains large vegetated "dunes" that are an extremely rare geological landform in the area, which were created thousands of years ago by wind-swept sands on the Mississippi River Terrace. The prairie has been heavily studied and used over the years by area students, teachers, and researchers. Very few comparable sites remain on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi River and most occur within railroad rights-of-way. Numerous individuals and groups collaborated to permanently protect this site including the citizens of Holland Township, Mississippi Valley Conservancy, and the Wisconsin DNR. Holland Sand Prairie is owned by the Town of Holland and was designated a State Natural Area in 2007.

Van Loon Wildlife Area

Van Loon Wildlife Area originated as a lease project in 1948 and was known then as McGilvray Bottoms. Fee acquisition began in 1957 with the purchase of 758 acres from the William Van Loon estate. The property contains six historic McGilvray arch truss bridges [exit DNR] over the Black River built circa 1892.

Habitat on the property consists primarily of flood plain forest, sand prairies and oak savanna. Situated on sand and gravel deposits of the Black River, it features groves of scattered oak forest with green ash. The sparse canopy of the savanna has permitted the development of prairie grasses and forbs and the exceptionally rich ground layer has over 100 species documented. The mature floodplain forest situated between channels of the Black River contains canopy dominants of large silver maple, swamp white oak and green ash. Associated species include river birch, cottonwood, yellow bud hickory, American elm, basswood and black ash. Swamp white oak is reproducing well and there is good distribution of both size and age classes for most tree species, although very large individuals are relatively infrequent. The site is dissected by several flood channels and

topography is nearly level. The shrub layer is moderately dense composed of prickly ash, elderberry, buttonbush, common winterberry and nannyberry.

Van Loon is a WBCI Important Bird Area noted for yellow-crowned night-herons, Acadian flycatchers, cerulean warblers and prothonotary warblers that breed there. The site also supports red-headed woodpeckers, blue-winged warblers and field sparrows. Waterbirds congregate in late summer and thousands of land birds migrate through, particularly in the spring. Van Loon is also featured in the Mississippi-Chippewa River Region of the Great Wisconsin Birding and Nature Trail.

The Van Loon Floodplain Forest State Natural Area and the Van Loon Floodplain Savanna State Natural Area are found within the wildlife area.

The McGilvray Bridges are located in the Van Loon Wildlife area, also known as the McGilvray Bottoms, in the northwest corner of La Crosse County, about 3.5 miles northwest of the Village of Holmen, Wisconsin. The property extends five miles south of the Black River, from Highway 53/93 Hunter's Bridge to New Amsterdam on County XX. The entire trail from the parking lot to the Sixth Bridge and back measures 3.7 miles.

(WiDNR, 7bridgesrd.org)

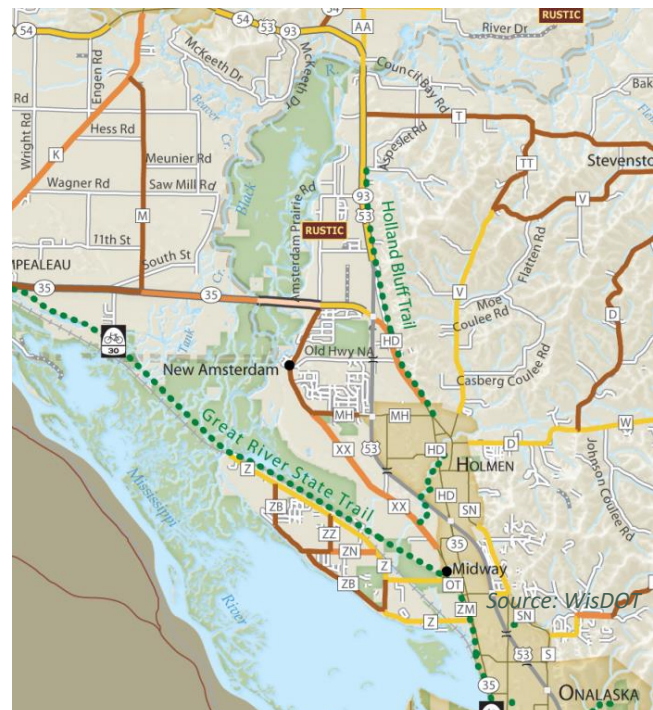
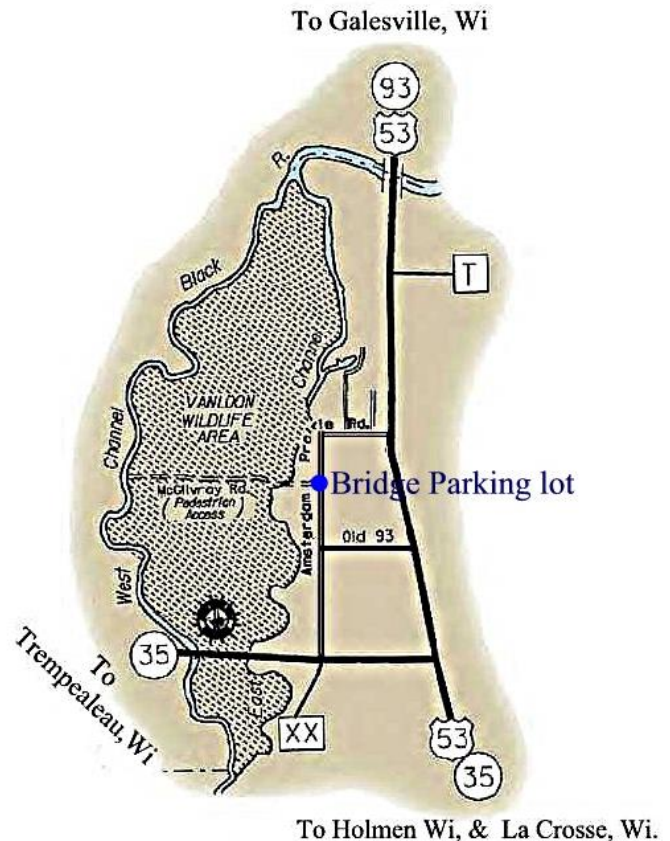
Public Access Lands

Holland Bike Trail

Open year round to the public. Trail starts at the corner of Holmen Drive and Main Street and continues north to Sylvester Road approximately 4 1/2 miles. No motorized vehicles allowed.

Black River Access

Public access can be found at either the boat landing on Highway 35 just west of County Road XX or south of Hunter's Bridge (entrance off Oak Drive, west of Highway 53).



6. Planning Initiatives and Funding Opportunities

The following section outlines the Town of Holland planning initiatives. It also expands on the needs and actions listed in section 4 by park. Tailing the planning initiatives is an inclusive but not exhaustive list of funding opportunities for recreational development and maintenance activities.

The following improvements are planned for Town of Holland Outdoor Recreation Facilities.

High Priority Actions

- Install trails for safe walking and biking
- Install equipment at Wildflower Park

Medium Priority Actions

- Install equipment at Hidden Prairie Park
- Increase biodiversity in current parks (native plants, trees, wildflowers)
- Examine Town owned properties, assess usage, and explore opportunities to develop or enhance the area for public use
- Build pickleball courts in new or existing parks

Low Priority Actions

- Maintaining and mending all park fencing
- Maintain park signage

Related Public and Private Organization Plans

Mississippi Valley Conservancy

Projects and Initiatives:

- Native habitat restoration
- Invasive species removal
- Improve signage
- Encourage people to use MVC lands for outdoor classrooms

La Crosse County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2019-2024

Projects and Initiatives:

- Goal 2: Maintain an outdoor recreation program that protects the natural environment and responds to the outdoor recreational needs of the residents and visitors of the County.
- Goal 3: Maintain a program that enables the County and municipalities to continually maintain and improve their recreation programs in a way that is economically feasible.
- Goal 5: Encourage future developments /redevelopments to incorporate greenways and recreational linkages (open space corridors, trails, etc.) into their future projects.

Town of Holland Comprehensive Plan 2021-2040

Projects and Initiatives:

- Transportation Element, Goal 3: Enhance connectivity within the Town with multi-use trails to schools and community facilities

- Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element, Goal 2: Enhance public access, use and enjoyment of the community's natural and recreational resources.
- 5 Year Action Plan:
 - Create and adopt a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.
 - Explore establishing an ad hoc committee to determine preferred routes for bicycle travel on existing roadways to connect neighborhoods and schools. This committee could also examine the best place to make connections between recreational facilities and other destinations for trail users. Ideas should be articulated into a multi-year transportation improvements plan.

Funding Opportunities

Funding Programs Funding for recreational development can come from several sources both public and private. Most funding for this type of development comes from public local funds. Primarily, local funds come from a number of sources including the sale of bonds, allocations from the local tax base, and donations from individuals and organizations. Non-local funding can come from a number of sources, either in the form of a grant or a loan. Currently, the DNR, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, and Rural Development (RDA) provide competitive funding relating to outdoor recreation.

The Wisconsin Waterways Commission is a good source of funding for acquiring and improving those amenities that primarily benefit recreational boaters in the state. Boat ramps, launches, parking lots, restrooms, and other boating related improvements can be 50% funded under this quarterly grant program administered by the WDNR.

Did You Know?

OutWiGo is a statewide initiative encouraging people to improve their overall health and wellness by being active in the outdoors.

Since launching in May 2018, over 2,000 residents have pledged to be active in Wisconsin's Parks, Forests and Trails. OutWiGo aims to reach additional users through outreach, partnership events and social media marketing.

Learn more at:
<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/parks/outwigo.html>

OutWiGo

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is a main source of funding for outdoor recreation facilities. The Stewardship Program, administered by the DNR, is a fund designed to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, protect land sensitive to environmental degradation, conserve and restore wildlife habitat and protect water quality. As a prerequisite to the following WDNR funding programs, applicants must first submit a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, such as this plan, or a master plan that has been approved by resolution by a local governing unit, or a plan of a higher unit of government. Applicants submitting qualifying comprehensive outdoor recreation plans or master plans may receive eligibility to apply for funding for up to five years. The DNR's priority for funding is land acquisition, followed by facility development. Outdoor recreation grant programs currently administered by the DNR include:

All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Program provides funds to accommodate all-terrain vehicles through the acquisition, insurance, development, and maintenance of all-terrain vehicle trails and areas, including routes.

ATV Enforcement Patrol: provides grants to Town sheriffs for all-terrain vehicle patrols.

Town Conservation Aids: provides funds to counties or recognized Indian tribes to carry out fish or wildlife management projects that enhance fish and wildlife habitat or fishing and hunting opportunities.

Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration: provides funding for sport fish restoration and boating access including the construction of boat landings and fishing piers.

Recreational Boating Facilities Program: provides funds to local units of government and qualified lake associations for the construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities. The program also provides financial assistance for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational boating facilities, purchase of aquatic weed harvesting equipment, purchase of navigation aids, dredging of channels of waterways, and chemical treatment of Eurasian water milfoil.

Recreational Trails Program: provides funds for motorized and non-motorized recreation trail rehabilitation, trail maintenance, trail development, and trail acquisition.

Snowmobile Trail Aids: provide funds to maintain trail systems that provide passage through a Town and connections with adjacent counties.

Town Snowmobile Enforcement Patrols: provide funds for Town snowmobile patrols functioning as a law enforcement unit for the enforcement of Ch. 350, Wis. Stats.

Stewardship Local Assistance - Acquisition and Development of Local Parks Stewardship: provides funding to acquire land, rights in land, and develop public outdoor recreation areas for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes.

Stewardship Local Assistance - Urban Rivers Stewardship Local Assistance: provides funds for the acquisition of land in urban areas. Projects focus on providing access for the greatest number of potential users and providing the greatest opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.

Stewardship Local Assistance - Urban Greenspace Stewardship Local Assistance: provides funds for the acquisition of land in and around urban areas. Projects focus on providing access for the greatest number of potential users and providing the greatest opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF): provides financial assistance to state agencies, counties, villages, towns, school districts, cities, and Indian tribes for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program provides up to 50% reimbursement grants for approved state and local projects. Competition for LWCF funds is on a statewide basis.

Rural Development Administration (USDA - Rural Development)

The USDA provides a loan program, which provides Community Facility Project Loans to applicants with areas of less than 20,000 people, for the purpose of constructing, enlarging, or improving community facilities for health care, public safety, or public services. These loans should be secured with bonds or notes pledging taxes, assessments, or revenues.

There are many Rural Development program that are different areas of community development that could provide loans, or possibly grants, if criteria are met for income and utility rates, for facilities in the communities that are smaller in size. 59 Coastal Management Program, Department of Administration

Transportation Assistance Program (TAP) Wisconsin Department of Transportation

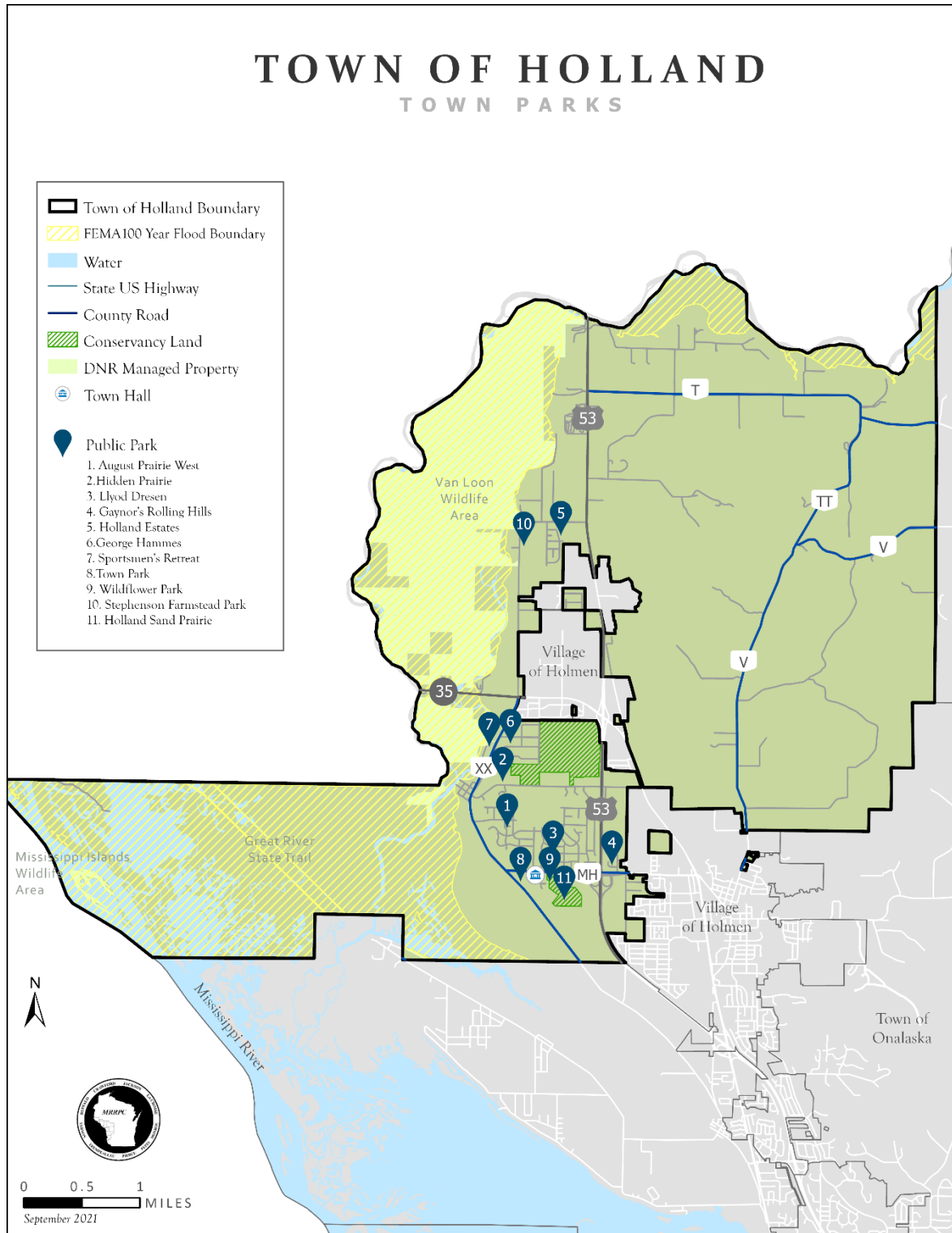
This program provides funds for non-traditional projects within programs called the Safe Routes to School Program, Transportation Enhancements, and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program. The TAP program provides up to 80% reimbursement grants for approved projects that target transportation-oriented pedestrian and bicycle planning and construction projects.

Community Development Block Grant, Department of Administration

This program funds support infrastructure and facility projects for communities. Examples of eligible projects include improvements, repairs, or expansions of streets, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, sidewalks, and community centers.

7. Maps

Map Town Parks Overview

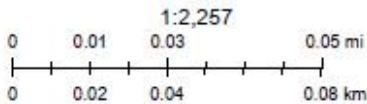


Map 1 August Prairie Park



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- Municipality Limits
- Parcels
- County & Town Roads
- Federal & State Roads



La Crosse County

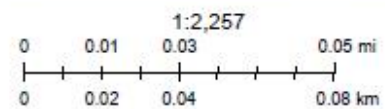
Representative Fraction (RF) or Natural Scale: 1:1200 (this is the same as 1/1200) The RF says that 1 of any measurement on the map equals 1200 of the same measurement on the original surface; Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

Map 2 Hidden Praire Park



12/31/2021, 12:46:59 PM

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| — Municipality and Private Roads | — County Road |
| La Crosse County Roads | — Municipality |
| — Federal Highway | — Exit |
| — US Highway | □ Parcels |
| — State Road | |



La Crosse County

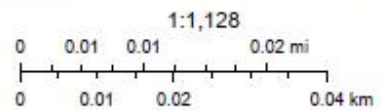
Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS
Representative Fraction (RF) or Natural Scale: 1:1200 (this is the same as 1/1200) The RF says that 1 of any measurement on the map equals 1200 of the same measurement on the original surface;

Map 3 Lloyd Dresen Park



12/31/2021, 12:03:33 PM

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|----------------------------------|----------------|
| — Municipality and Private Roads | — State Road |
| — La Crosse County Roads | — County Road |
| — Federal Highway | — Municipality |
| — US Highway | — Exit |



La Crosse County

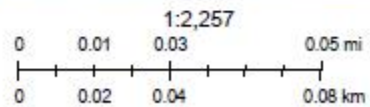
Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS
Representative Fraction (RF) or Natural Scale: 1:1200 (this is the same as 1/1200) The RF says that 1 of any measurement on the map equals 1200 of the same measurement on the original surface;

Map 4 Gaynor Park



12/31/2021, 12:17:18 PM

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|----------------------------------|----------------|
| — Municipality and Private Roads | — County Road |
| — La Crosse County Roads | — Municipality |
| — Federal Highway | — Exit |
| — US Highway | □ Parcels |
| — State Road | |



La Crosse County

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

Representative Fraction (RF) or Natural Scale: 1:1200 (this is the same as 1/1200) The RF says that 1 of any measurement on the map equals 1200 of the same measurement on the original surface;

Map 5 Holland Estates Park



12/31/2021, 12:33:18 PM

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|----------------------------------|----------------|
| — Municipality and Private Roads | — County Road |
| — La Crosse County Roads | — Municipality |
| — Federal Highway | — Exit |
| — US Highway | □ Parcels |
| — State Road | |



La Crosse County

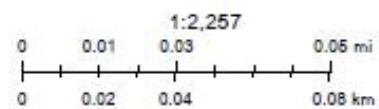
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Map 6 Hammes Park



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| — Municipality and Private Roads | — County Road |
| — La Crosse County Roads | — Municipality |
| — Federal Highway | — Exit |
| — US Highway | □ Parcels |
| — State Road | |



La Crosse County

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

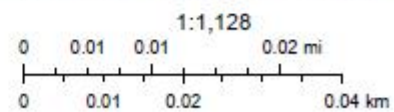
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Map 7 Sportsmen's Retreat



3/14/2022, 10:46:01 AM

-  Municipality Limits
-  Parcels
-  County & Town Roads
-  Federal & State Roads



La Crosse County

Representative Fraction (RF) or Natural Scale: 1:1200 (this is the same as 1/1200) The RF says that 1 of any measurement on the map equals 1200 of the same measurement on the original surface;

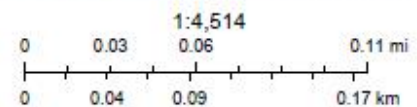
Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

Map 8 Holland Town Park



12/31/2021, 12:56:35 PM

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| — Municipality and Private Roads | — County Road |
| — La Crosse County Roads | — Municipality |
| — Federal Highway | — Exit |
| — US Highway | □ Parcels |
| — State Road | |



La Crosse County

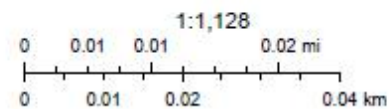
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Map 9 Wildflower Park



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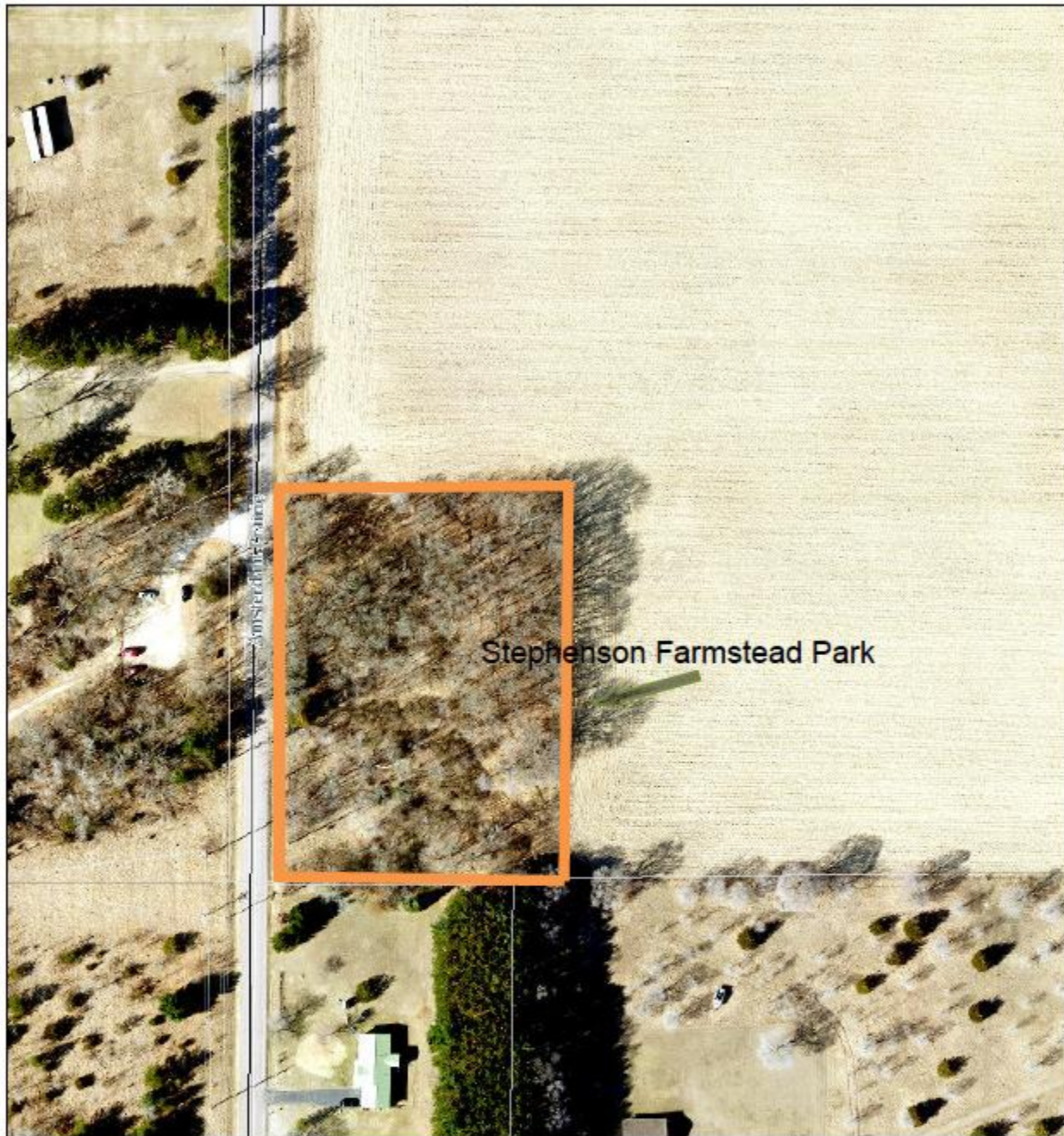
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|----------------------------------|----------------|
| — Municipality and Private Roads | — County Road |
| — La Crosse County Roads | — Municipality |
| — Federal Highway | — Exit |
| — US Highway | □ Parcels |
| — State Road | |



La Crosse County

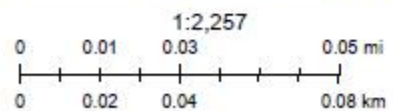
Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS
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Map 10 Stephenson Farmstead Park



12/31/2021, 12:43:53 PM

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|----------------------------------|----------------|
| — Municipality and Private Roads | — County Road |
| — La Crosse County Roads | — Municipality |
| — Federal Highway | — Exit |
| — US Highway | □ Parcels |
| — State Road | |



La Crosse County

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS

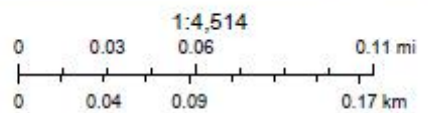
Representative Fraction (RF) or Natural Scale: 1:1200 (this is the same as 1/1200) The RF says that 1 of any measurement on the map equals 1200 of the same measurement on the original surface;

Map 11 Holland Sand Prairie



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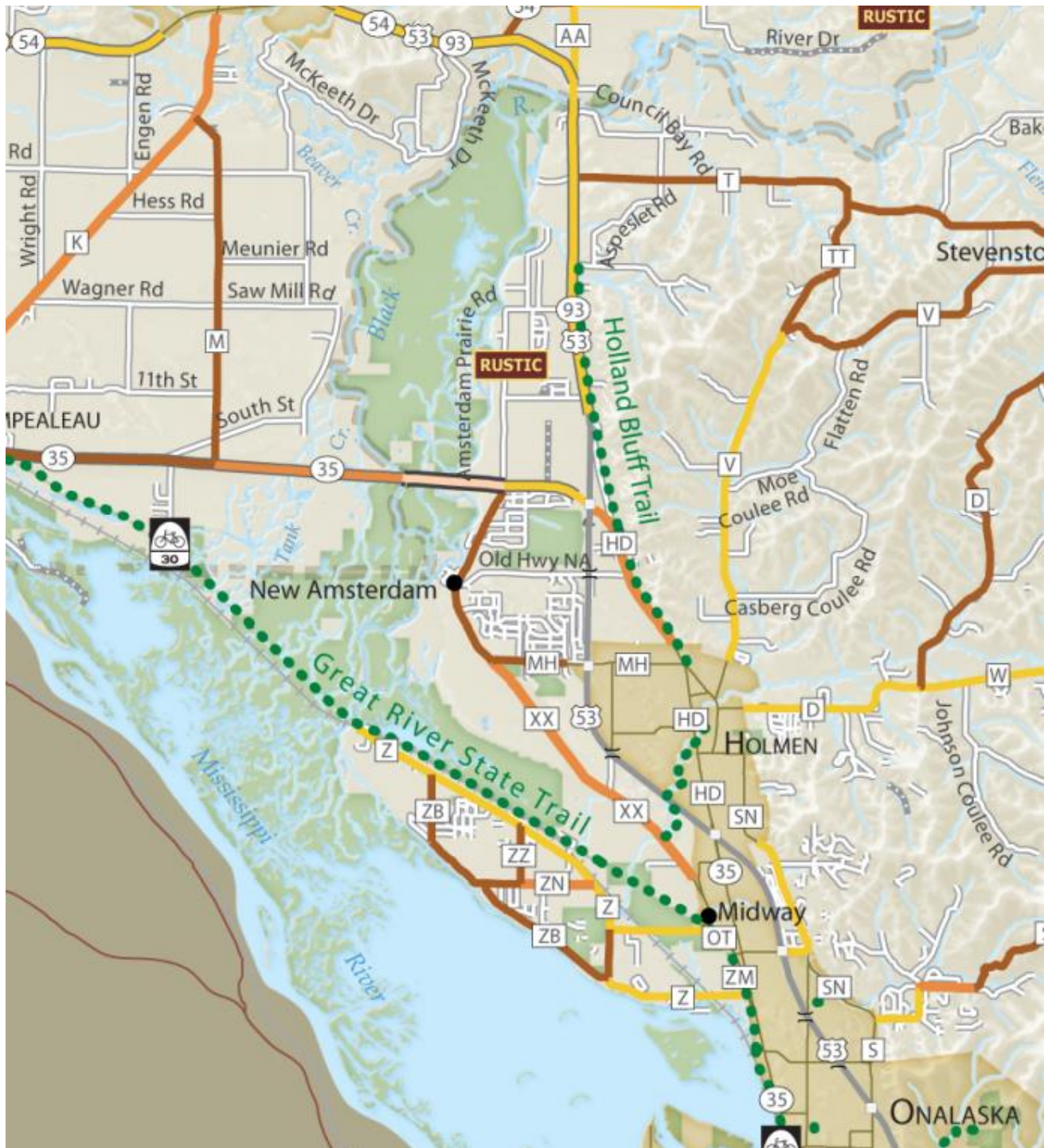
-  Municipality Limits
-  Parcels
-  County & Town Roads
-  Federal & State Roads



La Crosse County

Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS
Representative Fraction (RF) or Natural Scale: 1:1200 (this is the same as 1/1200) The RF says that 1 of any measurement on the map equals 1200 of the same measurement on the original surface;

Map 12 Holland Bike Trail



Adoption Resolution

TOWN OF HOLLAND

RESOLUTION 2022-1

**A RESOLUTION TO ADOPTING THE
OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Town of Holland, has participated in a Town-wide Outdoor Recreation Planning Program covering the inventory and recommended development of outdoor recreation facilities within the Town of Holland, and

WHEREAS, said planning program has been conducted through the Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission in conjunction with the Town of Holland, and

WHEREAS, said planning document reflects community recreation needs in light of goals, objectives, and generally accepted recreation planning standards, as amended tonight.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town of Holland does hereby adopt the Town of Holland Outdoor Recreation Plan 2022-2026 as its guide to future recreation facility improvements in the Town of Holland.

Dated this 13th day of April, 2022.

APPROVED BY:



Robert Stupi, Town Chair

POSTED ON:

4/14/22

Date

ATTEST:



Marilyn J. Pedretti, Town Clerk

SUBMITTED BY:

I, Marilyn Pedretti, as Town Clerk do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution adopted by the Town of Holland at the meeting held April 13, 2022.



Marilyn J. Pedretti
Town Clerk