

City of Whitewater
Parks and Recreation Board Agenda
Monday, August 6, 2012 - 4:00pm
Cravath Lakefront Room - 2nd Floor, City Municipal Building
312 W. Whitewater St. Whitewater, WI 53190

Call to Order and Roll Call

Consent Agenda:

| | |
|------|---|
| CA-A | Approval of Parks and Recreation Board minutes of July 2, 2012 |
| CA-B | Receipt and acknowledgement of Urban Forestry Commission minutes of June 26, 2012 |

Hearing of Citizen Comments:

No formal action will be taken during this meeting, although issues raised may become part of a future agenda. Participants are allotted a 3 minute speaking period. Specific items listed on the agenda may not be discussed at this time; however, citizens are invited to speak to those issues as designated in the agenda.

Staff Reports:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Parks & Recreation Director | Youth Baseball & Softball, Youth Football, Treyton's Field of Dreams, Oak Savannah |
| Senior Coordinator | Senior Center Month, Pickleball Update, WASC Fall Conference, Storage Project |

Considerations:

| | |
|-----|--|
| C-1 | Discussion and possible action regarding Emerald Ash Borer problems |
| C-2 | Action on Park Development Fund improvement projects for 2012 |
| C-3 | Action on request for free facility use by AWANA |
| C-4 | Action on facility rental & reservation policy to include reservation of parks |
| C-5 | Action on geese management plan |
| C-6 | Request for future agenda items |
| C-7 | Adjourn |

Memo

To: Parks and Recreation Board
From: Matt Amundson, Parks and Recreation Director
Date: August 1, 2012
Re: Parks & Recreation Board Meeting: August 6, 2012

C-1 Discussion and possible action regarding Emerald Ash Borer problems

Chuck Nass will be updating the Board on discussions related to EAB at the Urban Forestry Commission level and address potential strategies moving forward.

C-2 Action on Park Development Fund improvement projects for 2012

I have included in the support material the summary of the park development fund from 2009-2012. On the 2012 summary I am making the assumption that we install dugouts on the North diamond at Starin Park, the project would include approximately \$1500 for additional fencing and \$1500 for materials to make the dugout roofs. The fence work would be contracted out and the dugout roofs constructed by the Public Works staff. Additionally, I have included \$4500 for the installation of engineered wood fiber as the surface on the Starin Park playground in the City's ongoing efforts to meet ADA requirements. This would leave a fund balance of \$10,266.14. I have also included a listing of discussed or future projects that need funding, likely from this funding source.

C-3 Request for free facility use by AWANA

I spoke with representatives from Crosse Pointe regarding further clarification that was asked for at the June board meeting. They are looking at either 4-6 or 6-8 pm time frame based on the availability of staff to lead the program. The program consists of games, instruction, and social interaction for Kindergarten through 6th graders and is open to the public. They indicated that the Starin Park Community Building would meet their needs.

C-4 Action on facility rental and reservation policy to include reservation of parks

I have included in the support documentation an update of the facility rental and reservation policy that allows for the reservation of a City Park. I have also included some additional pricing structure for some of the common rental requests we receive. I would like to discuss this concept with the board and determine if additional edits to the policy are needed.

C-5 Action on geese management plan

The August meeting has always included a discussion of the annual waterfowl hunting program. This year I would like to discuss a comprehensive management program and policy that includes chemical treatment, oiling of eggs, and the continuation of the waterfowl hunting program. This policy and information has been included in the packet.

Your consideration of these matters is greatly appreciated.

Thanks!
Matt Amundson,
Parks & Recreation Director

Parks & Recreation Department Improvement Projects

Updated 8/2/12

| Project | Status Updates | Project Budget | Who is Involved? | Targeted Completion Date | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------|
| A. | Armory Doors | Proposals were solicited for new exterior doors for the north end of the building. The low quote was from Home Lumber. The doors were ordered and have arrived. Will be installed by city staff this fall. | \$4,000 | Parks & Recreation Director; Parks Supt; DPW Staff | 10/01/2013 |
| B. | Effigy Mounds Turf Cover Removal | Parks & Recreation Board has directed staff to remove turf cover from two of the smaller oval shaped mounds and develop a short stature prairie grass on these mounds as a test project | \$4,000 | Parks & Recreation Director; Parks Supt; DPW Staff | 11/01/2013 |
| C. | Comprehensive Bike & Pedestrian Plan | Submitted TE planning grant application to DOT on 8/2 Awarded grant from DOT on 10/28; DOT informed City that training is now required for local sponsors, no date set for training (expected in next 2-3 months); unable to move forward on consultant selection until DOT presents project agreement; project agreement received on 8/1/2011; RFP for consultant services mailed in August; consultant interviews held on 11/8; ranking submitted to DOT on 11/10; scoping meeting with Alta held on 12/1; contract approved and meetings have started | \$50,000 (40k grant, 10k city funds) | Parks & Recreation Director; Steering Committee; DAAR; Consultant | 04/01/2013 |
| D. | Starin Park Parking Lot improvements | project currently included and approved as part of Capital Improvement Fund (CIF) Strand has developed site plan that re-aligns entrance drive and expands both parking lots to add 76 spaces. Work to relocate horseshoe pits will begin in Fall 2012 | \$225,000 | Public Works Director; Parks & Recreation Director | 06/01/2013 |
| E. | Treyton Kilar Field of Dreams | Rettler Corporation has donated services to complete a conceptual plan Fundraising efforts continue; Amundson & Vodenlich met with Rettler on 11/12/10 to discuss site lay-out; awaiting draft plan from Rettler; Pepsi Refresh Grant in progress; finished in 3rd place during Refresh in January 2011; PRB approved conceptual design of field on 3/14/11; held Family Day on 5/14; FOTP golf outing on 8/6; re-submitted Pepsi Refresh for Sept voting and won \$50,000 grant; submitted letter of inquiry to Baseball Tomorrow Fund; Contract approved with Strand & Associates to complete survey work & grading plan for the site. Bid packet developed for artificial turf, low bid awarded to Field Turf. Pepsi Refresh grant has paid for engineering and down payment on turf | \$474,000 | Parks & Recreation Director; Field of Dreams Committee | 09/01/2013 |

Parks Improvement Projects

Updated 8/2/12

| | Project | Status Updates | Project Budget | Who is Involved? | Targeted Completion Date |
|----|--|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| F. | Multi-Purpose Trail Extension Trippe Lake Park to Willis Ray Road | <p>Teronomy to extend trail to Tanner Way in 2008 Strand Engineering submitted cost estimates for multiple designs of extension Received letter of commitment from Southern Unit of KM State Forest Meeting scheduled for 5/1 with DOT, DNR, Town of WW TE Application submitted to WI DOT on 5/8/08; Kevin sent letter to Town & DNR City Attorney drafting agreement between Town & City Received award of \$150,000 from WI DOT TE Program on 9/22 Attended Town of WW Board on 2/11/09 Action on the issue was delayed; letter sent to Mr. Ridge in final attempt to secure easment on 3/4/09; met with Town, DOT, DNR to review alternative route; awaiting DOT approval - Strand working on preliminary engineering, discussing easements with WE Energies; held positive meetings with WE Energies, Teronomy, Dick Krause, & Whitewater Limestone; route submitted to DOT on 8/27/09; revised proposal submitted to DOT; awaiting project agreement from DOT Received project agreement from DOT 5/26/10; Town Board did not conceptually approve route on 6/9/10; ROW agreement not approved by Town on 7/14; Staff working on revised route to submit to DOT; wetland delineation completed 10/25; working on easements and DNR approval prior to submitting to DOT; Scope modification request sent to DOT on 6/10/11; DOT responded requesting preliminary engineering on 8/2/11; Strand has prepared estimate for engineering and construction costs at \$325,000; Council approved additional funding for project; working on securing easements and preliminary engineering</p> | <p>\$226,500 (\$150,000 WI DOT, \$76,500 City Budget)</p> | <p>City Manager, Parks & Recreation Director, Strand Engineering</p> | <p>11/01/2013</p> |

2012 Completed Projects:

- Effigy Mounds Restoration Plan
- Ray Trost Nature Preserve

2011 Completed Projects:

- Demolition of 372 N Fremont
- Lakes Management Plan
- Moraine View Park Trail
- Starin Park Scoreboard

2010 Completed Projects:

- East Gate Playground Installation
- Cravath Electrical Improvements
- Skyway Park Sidewalk
- Minneiska Park Site Grading
- Park Signage Phase II
- Purchase of 372 N Fremont

City of Whitewater
Parks and Recreation Board
Monday, July 2, 2012 - 4:00pm
Cravath Lakefront Room- 2nd Floor, City Hall Municipal Building
312 W Whitewater St. Whitewater, WI 53190

MINUTES

Call to Order and Roll Call and Board Introductions

The meeting was called to order in the City Managers Conference Room at 4:12pm

Present: Ken Kidd, Teri Smith, Rachel DePorter and Nathan Jaeger

Absent: Kim Gosh, Jen Kaina, Brandon Knedler, and Bruce Parker

Staff: Matt Amundson, Michelle Dujardin, Deb Weberpal, Nicole Golden (Parks & Recreation Intern)

Guests: Richard Helmick

Consent Agenda

No items to be removed from consent agenda. Kidd moved to accept the consent agenda consisting of approval of Parks and Recreation Board minutes of June 14, 2012, Receipt and acknowledgment of Urban Forestry Commission minutes of April 24, 2012 and May 22, 2012, and expedited approval of request for shelter reservation refund request by Rich Gudeyon and recreation program (tee-ball) refund request by Kellie Agen. Seconded by Smith. Ayes: Kidd, Smith, DePorter and Jaeger. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Gosh, Parker, Knedler and Kaina. Motion passed

Hearing of Citizen Comments

No formal action will be taken during this meeting, although issues raised may become part of a future agenda. Participants are allotted a 3 minute speaking period. Specific items listed on the agenda may not be discussed at this time; however, citizens are invited to speak to those issues as designated in the agenda.

There were no comments

(Knedler Arrived)

Staff Reports:

Parks & Recreation Director:

- **Armory Doors & Gym Floors:** Armory North End doors have been purchased and waiting for a rainy day for installation. Dwight Slocum (Building Maintenance) will be attending training for future in house treatment and care of the Armory gym floor.
- **Minneiska Park Drainage & Playground RFP:** Staff is currently waiting for Strand's plan to address the drainage concern. Playground RFP's will be sent out with finalist being judged by park neighbors to establish preferred playground equipment.
- **Youth Baseball & Softball Tournaments:** The last three weekends in July, Whitewater will be hosting an array of Tournaments.
- **Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan:** On June 12 there was a public meeting held, June 13 the steering committee met. Draft documents are currently being prepared.

Recreation & Community Events Programmer:

- **Ray Trost Nature Preserve Dedication:** Saturday, July 28th at 11am, the Ray Trost Nature Preserve will be officially dedicated to the City by Jean Trost.

Approval of amendments to restoration plan for Whitewater Effigy Mounds Preserve

Amundson referred to page 13 of current plan. Kidd moved to amend the plan to begin the process of removing the turf cover and to restore with a short-stature, native seed mix. City staff will identify two smaller mounds to convert in this manner in 2012. Seconded by DePorter. Ayes: Kidd, Smith, DePorter, Knedler and Jaeger. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Gosh, Parker and Kaina. Motion passed

Request for free facility use (Armory Gym) by AWANA

Agenda item postponed to August.

Discussion and action related to park hours

The Police Department was asked to increase patrol at Big Brick Park after 10pm due to a concern. Knedler suggested bringing the topic back to the board if concerns continued. No action was taken.

Approval of revised site plan for Treyton's Field of Dreams

Amundson presented current site plan from Strand. The revised plan no longer shows a large parking lot expansion in the northeast corner of the park. The revised plan reconfigured the existing entrance drive off of Starin Road and expanded both the current parking lots off the entrance drive.

Kidd moved to approve the revised site plan for the Treyton Field of Dreams. Seconded by Smith. Ayes: Kidd, Smith, DePorter, Knedler and Jaeger. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Gosh, Parker and Kaina. Motion passed

Approval of revised construction schedule for Treyton's Field of Dreams

Amundson stated the plan is to move forward with Strand to develop a grading plan for the site at a cost not to exceed \$21,000 and pay a down payment not to exceed \$29,000 to the selected turf company. These funds will be paid for from the Pepsi Refresh Funds.

The construction plan is to work with a selected turf company on the installation of the turf as the initial step of the constructions process. The second phase of construction would include backstop and dugout construction, fence installation, and construction of fan areas. The third phase would include site restoration and pathway/plaza construction. Future phases would include construction of restroom's/shelter/concessions facility and installation of lighting.

DePorter moved to approve the revised construction schedule for Treyton's Field of Dreams. Seconded by Jaeger. Ayes: Kidd, Smith, DePorter, Knedler and Jaeger. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Gosh, Parker and Kaina. Motion passed

Presentation and possible action related to Sunshine Fund Policy

Amundson presented current policy and program usage statistics from March 2010 – June 2012
Smith suggested contacting service groups for program fund support and promotion.
Parks and Recreation Staff will contact suggested groups for fund support. Upon adequate support, program promotion will be increased.

Approval of request by Jamie Gwaltney for use of East Gate Park

Amundson presented the request submitted by Jamie Gwaltney and Jeff Bierman for the use of East Gate Park all day for a formal reception on August 4, 2012. Park use would include the positioning of party tents within the park.

Kidd moved to approve the request to include a fee of \$50 for park rental. Seconded by Smith. Ayes: Kidd, Smith, DePorter, Knedler and Jaeger. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Gosh, Parker and Kaina. Motion passed

Approval of request for discounted rental of Starin Park Community Building by Brenda Schumacher
Amundson presented the request submitted by Brenda Schumacher for the use of the Starin Park Community Building for an AdvoCare Informational Meeting on July 16, 2012 at a discounted rate.

Jaeger moved to deny the request for a discounted rental rate for Starin Park Community Building for an Advocare Informational Meeting. Seconded by Smith. Ayes: Kidd, Smith, DePorter, Knedler and Jaeger. Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Gosh, Parker and Kaina. Motion passed

Request for future agenda items

- Renting Park Space Policy
- AWANA Facility Rental
- Detailed plan on Oak Savanna

Adjourn

A motion to adjourn was made at 5:42pm by Knedler. Second by Jaeger. Affirmed by voice vote.

Respectfully submitted,

Michelle Dujardin

Michelle Dujardin

**City of Whitewater
Urban Forestry Commission Meeting
Tuesday, June 26 2012**

Call to order by Chairperson, Andrew Crone.

Roll call:

Members present: Karen McCulloch, Karen Coburn, Andrew Crone, Bev Stone

Absent: Tiiu Gray-Fow, Brandon Knedler, Jay Craggs

City staff present: Chuck Nass

Citizens present: David Salsaa

Approval of Agenda:

Motion by Andrew Crone, second by Karen Coburn,
Unanimous approval.

Approval of minutes for April 24, 2012 and May 22, 2012 meetings:

Motion by Karen McCulloch, second by Karen Coburn.
Unanimous approval.

Planning and Architectural Board Report (Coburn)

Nothing to report from Coburn. Nass stated that Golden State Foods is making an addition to their offices. Planting 30 new trees and 36 ne bushes, wild flowers and wetlands. They will be moving berm. It has been approved by staff but has not been submitted to the planning board yet. Karen Coburn asks about considering, native. Nass customarily asks that something native be planted in new plans.

Parks and Recreation Board Report. Ray Trots Nature Preserve (Knedler).

Nass says things have been planted at park and some has been taken out. K and W paid for benches etc. Funding from Trost memorial fund paid for a placard.

Brandon Knedler joined the meeting at this point.

Knedler discussed work on Indian mounds restoration. One question being raised is what to do with grass on mounds. It was stated that they could try different things

on different mounds to test it. Stump grinding on new path placements requires coordination with the appropriate Indian Tribe.

Looking at signing options as part of the trail system. Crone mentioned that the bike planning committee is looking at signage as well. Weevil is the insect to eat Asian milfoil. Is it a native species?

Emerald Ash Borer in Walworth County-impact on Whitewater (To access Whitewater.

Nass stated that the Ash Bore is in Rock County too. Trees taken down can be used as used as firewood, but it has to stay in county. We are in quarantine. Our designated area for disposing of trees will be at the compost site. The Ash Bore is not in Whitewater yet. We have funds for the Ash Bore, but its been used by city on other projects. We will treat the 9 – 16 inch trees, but not the older trees. There has been no definitive decision not to save bigger trees. Bigger trees will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Some costs will be paid by reducing tree planting. A wasp that eats the bore is out, but beetle has to be there before wasp will show up. All information is on the Whitewater's website. 13.3% of our trees are ash. No trees will be removed unless they are dying or in decline. Funding is the criteria for treating. Once the Bore is on a tree, it is too late to treat. Any tree in town with a red tag nailed to it is an Ash.

Possible Joint meeting with down town Design Committee in August or September.

Nass has done a survey of trees, The Brass Rail is a 4-inch maple. Probably won't be replaced. Only 4 types of trees are downtown, an Autumn Blaze Maple, Linden, Ash and Honey Locust. The goal is not to remove the trees. Most trees wont' live for 20 years. The Ash are struggling. Whole sidewalk in Burgee's Jeweler will have to come out. The city is looking into using a pervious surface around the trees rather than the metal grates. Nass suggested the joint meeting be moved back to September. A tree in front of Roses will need to come out, it will be replaced with a Gingko. Coburn requested some Gingko be planted east of alley by Brass Rail.

Proposed yearly calendar details.

Nass will tell the Urban Forestry Committee dates specific tasks need to be placed on our Agenda.

Tree cuts/pruning or maintenance or construction related.

Nass stated that there are no cuts this month, The North Street project is done, three trees were planted (more than before), Milwaukee: 13 trees were on the cut list 6 were cut, 2 removed. We will need to wait to see on some areas for laterals for water to homes, Private trees will come down as part of project. Regarding the Clay street nature park, Black Cherries cause fungus on them. Tree saplings taken out to promote turtle hatching areas. Other trees were taken out to be in compliance with storm water laws. Area is designated as a storm water retention area. It acts to filter water before going into the lake

All trees are watered upon planting. Watered daily in pea gravel when the city first gets them. 320 trees are being watered plus 650 trees at the s farm. There is only one buggy to water with. 2 trees have been taken out. 10 gallons per tree 300-gallon truck. Budget has been cut 4% per year. The request to ask citizens to water terrace trees is on the banner today. The city is trying to arrange for 12 hours of continuous shifts for watering.

Citizen Comments

Dave Saalsaa spoke. He stated the Downtown Whitewater committee is looking at a plan for streetscape improvements, like new garbage receptacles, plantings and trees. He mentioned that trees are an asset to draw people downtown. People will spend more time there.

Future Agenda items

Nass suggested the September Downtown Whitewater joint meeting be conducted as a study session rather than a regular meeting. Coburn suggested we discuss filling in more trees at the Cravath Lake Park.

Adjourn

Motion by **Karen Coburn**, second by **Andrew Crone**,

Unanimous approval.

Respectfully submitted:
Andrew Crone

CHAPTER 6

Oak Savanna Communities

by Richard Henderson
Bureau of Research
Department of Natural Resources

DESCRIPTION

The term savanna is used in the Midwest to describe an ecosystem bordered by the prairies of the west and the deciduous forest of the east—a mosaic maintained by frequent fires and possibly by large ungulates.

The term *savanna* has never been well defined. It has its origin in the early Spanish colonization of the Caribbean in the 16th century, where it was applied to treeless grassy plains (Johnson and Tothill 1985). By the end of the 19th century, this Spanish term was widely used by plant geographers to describe tropical grasslands. Also by this time, woody plants had become an accepted and, in some cases, even mandatory part of the definition. By the mid-20th century ecologists were still struggling with the definition of savanna, especially in North America (Penfound 1962). Cole (1960) summed up the situation this way: “Perhaps of all types of vegetation the savanna is the most difficult to define, the least understood, and the one whose distribution and origin is the

most subject to controversy.” Today there is still no widely accepted, clear-cut definition of what is meant by savanna.

Fortunately for us in the Midwest, the term *savanna* has a relatively narrow definition. Here it is generally used to describe an ecosystem that was historically part of a larger complex bordered by the prairies of the west and the deciduous forests of the east. This complex was a mosaic of plant community types that represented a continuum from prairie to forest. Savannas were the communities in the middle of this continuum. The mosaic was maintained by frequent fires and possibly by large ungulates such as bison and elk. Oaks were the dominant trees, hence the term *oak savanna*.

Because savannas grade into both prairie and forest, there are no clear dividing lines between savanna and these two communities. In classifying the plant communities of Wisconsin, Curtis (1959) was forced to set limits for what he called savanna. He ultimately defined it as having no less than one tree per acre and no more than a 50% tree canopy. However, Curtis made it clear that these limits were arbitrary and chosen purely for convenience. Curtis also subdivided Wisconsin savannas into four categories based on plant composition: *oak barrens*, *pine barrens*, *oak opening*, and *cedar glade*. He defined *oak barrens* as savannas with black/Hill's oak on infertile, droughty sand or sandstone-derived soils. *Pine barrens* were defined as savannas with jack/red pine on similar soil types as oak barrens. *Oak openings* were defined as savannas on rich, mesic soils with mostly bur or white oak. *Cedar glades* were defined as savannas on dry limestone bluffs, with red cedar more prevalent than oaks. Another savanna community type, wet and wet-mesic soil savannas, was not listed by Curtis, because not enough intact examples could be found at the time of his study. Bur and swamp white oak were probably the dominant trees of this community historically. The following discussion mostly covers the community types Curtis called oak opening, but it applies to other savanna types as well. The sandy soil oak and pine

barrens are covered in a separate chapter in this report.

Just what the understory and ground layer vegetation of oak savannas was like is largely unknown. Bray (1960) described the oak savannas as having less grass and more forbs and woody shrubs than prairie, but more grass and fewer forbs than forest. Historically, the savanna community was probably a slowly shifting mosaic of plant species associations that had varying degrees of shade and sun tolerance. Consequently, the flora of oak savanna was probably a blend of the following species:

- ▲ True “sun-loving” prairie species that can tolerate or survive only light shading.
- ▲ Prairie-associated species that do well, or perhaps slightly better, in light shade than in full sun.
- ▲ True savanna species that do best in, or are restricted to, a blend of shade and sun.
- ▲ Forest-associated species that do well with fire and moderate amounts of sunlight.
- ▲ True forest species that can persist, but do not necessarily thrive, with occasional fire and moderate sunlight.

Historically, the savanna community was probably a slowly shifting mosaic of plant species associations that had varying degrees of shade and sun tolerance.

Although oak savannas were probably relatively dynamic communities compared with prairies or forests, major vegetation changes within these savannas still took decades if not centuries to occur.

Detailed descriptions of Wisconsin oak savanna vegetation can be found in works by Bray (1958, 1960) and Curtis (1959). These studies provide the best available data on savanna vegetation; however, they should not be considered the final word on historical savanna. By the time these studies were done, the savanna as a complete ecosystem had already been gone for 100 years. The remnants available



for Bray, Curtis, and others to study were limited in number and size and had probably already been altered to some degree by absence of fire and a history of domestic livestock grazing. Recent information and observations resulting from savanna

restoration attempts over the past decade suggest that the original oak savanna vegetation may have been even more diverse and specialized than the Bray and Curtis

studies indicate (Packard 1988a, 1988b; Bronny 1989; Clewell 1989; Pruka 1994; W. Pauly, Dane Co. Parks, unpubl. data; R. Henderson, Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour., unpubl. data).

The more wooded part of the historical prairie-forest complex (i.e., savanna or woodlands with 50%-100% tree canopy) is known to us only through the early accounts of explorers and settlers. This community was already so distorted by lack of fire and other disturbances by the mid-1900s that it was not even classified and studied as a separate community by Curtis and his students. What remained of this community at the time of the Curtis studies (i.e., grown-in savannas) was lumped with the dry or dry-mesic southern hardwood forest communities based on the residual oak trees, often independent of the actual soil moisture regimes of the sites. Recent

An oak opening is a savanna on rich, mesic soils with mostly bur or white oaks. Here is a white oak with prairie-like understory in a subdivision in Dane County. This tree has typical open-grown architecture, is more than four feet in diameter, and probably got its start around the Revolutionary War. Photo by Richard Henderson.

research is now starting to shed some light on this plant community. Pruksa (1994) studied the sorting out of groundlayer plant species along the natural sunlight gradients found in savanna and woodland.

This more heavily wooded portion of the prairie-forest complex (up to and including 100% closed canopy) might best have been described as an open oak woodland. Although much work needs to be done in describing and understanding this community, it should most likely be viewed as separate from oak forest. Based on historical accounts, it had a “park-like” structure, with the dense shrub and understory tree layers associated with oak forests of today kept sparse and low in stature by fire. The ground layer was probably dominated by forest species of low- to mid-shade tolerance (e.g., summer- and fall-blooming grasses, sedges, legumes, and composites) that are today doing best in forest gaps and edges, and savanna species of mid- to high-shade tolerance.

Oak savanna now shares equal billing with tallgrass prairie as the most threatened plant community in the Midwest and among the most threatened in the world. Intact examples of oak savanna vegetation are now so rare that less than 500 acres are listed in the Natural Heritage Inventory as having a plant assemblage similar to the original oak savanna. This is less than 0.01% of the original 5.5 million acres.

STATUS

PAST

Oak savanna has probably been in North America for 20-25 million years (Barry and Spicer 1987), shifting about and expanding and contracting with climatic changes. For the past several thousand years it has existed in a more or less stable and continuous band covering millions of acres in what is now Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Historically, what is now Wisconsin was probably a leader in total acres of oak

savanna. At the time of Euro-American settlement, Wisconsin had an estimated 5.5 million acres of oak savanna (not including the 4.1 million acres of oak and pine barrens) (Curtis 1959) and an additional 1.4 million acres of oak forest, much of which may have been open oak woodland (see Fig. 10).

PRESENT

In the early to mid-19th century, the oak savanna as an ecosystem was thoroughly fragmented and nearly totally destroyed throughout its range. Most of its

acreage suffered one of the following fates: (1) clearing and plowing, (2) overgrazing, or (3) invasion by dense shrub and tree growth due to lack of fire, lack of grazing, or both. Oak savanna now shares equal billing with tallgrass prairie as the most threatened plant community in the Midwest and among the most threatened in the world. Intact

examples of oak savanna vegetation are now so rare that less than 500 acres are listed in the Natural Heritage Inventory as having a plant assemblage similar to the original oak savanna. This is less than 0.01% of the original 5.5 million acres.

Many plant species that were probably savanna specialists are now uncommon and are found only in the fringes and openings of oak woods, brushy areas, and lightly grazed pastures. Some examples are yellow pimpernel, pale Indian plantain, woodland thistle, downy wild rye, elm-leaved goldenrod, New Jersey tea, sessile-leaved eupatorium, and horse gentian. Two likely savanna specialists (purple milkweed and wild hyacinth) are listed as endangered in the state and three others (kitten tails, cream gentian, and Virginia lespedeza) are listed as threatened.

Fortunately, most of the savanna species, especially the mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, have readily adapted to the changed landscape, or they have managed to hang on and survive to this point in suboptimal habitat (e.g., the fringes of other less devastated communities such as oak forests). The success of the vertebrate animals has been due to the fact that major elements of the savanna structure are still well represented today in various "edge" habitats, including wooded pastures, lawns, and woodlots. The fact that the plant species may be different in those habitats has not affected savanna vertebrate species for the most part.

Many of the mammal species that were closely associated with our historical oak savannas are still doing well today (e.g., long-tailed weasel, cottontail rabbit, woodchuck, fox squirrel, red fox, and white-tailed deer). However, others have been either extirpated from the former savanna regions (e.g., timber wolf, bison, and elk) or reduced to very low numbers (e.g., bobcat and black bear). The loss of these species, however, was due more to incompatibility with high human densities than to loss or degradation of the oak savanna plant communities. Some mammals associated with the most open savannas (and the prairies) have not fared as well with the changes. For example, the least shrew and the Franklin's ground squirrel are of special concern in the state.

Most savanna bird species are still doing very well today (e.g., American robin, indigo bunting, blue jay, American goldfinch, and brown thrasher). Only one oak savanna bird, the passenger pigeon, has become extinct, and another, the turkey, was extirpated but restored; both of these were lost to unregulated hunting rather than loss of habitat. However, a number of savanna bird species have not thrived or have begun to decline in recent years (e.g., black-billed cuckoo, northern flicker, red-headed woodpecker, warbling vireo, vesper sparrow, bobwhite quail, and field sparrow). One species, the orchard oriole, is on the state's list of special concern; one, Bell's vireo, is on the state's list of threatened



species; and two others, the loggerhead shrike and barn owl, are on the state's endangered species list (D. Sample and M. Mossman, Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour., pers. comm.). Although loss of habitat has not been the cause of decline in all these species, it certainly is affecting many of them. The abandonment and loss of savanna/woodlot pastures in the past few decades may be playing a role in some of these recent declines in savanna bird species.

Most of the amphibian and reptile species that were closely associated with our historical oak savannas are still doing at least moderately well today (e.g., Cope's gray treefrog, five-lined skink, eastern hognose snake, smooth green snake, western fox snake, eastern milk snake, and Dekay's snake). However, two reptiles associated with savanna habitat are suffering from habitat loss. These are the western slender glass lizard and the eastern massasauga rattlesnake; both are now on the state list of endangered species. Oak savanna sites may be important nesting sites for turtle species such as the threatened Blanding's turtle in some areas, as agriculture continues to dominate open spaces traditionally used for turtle nesting.

Unlike the vertebrate communities, our knowledge of oak savanna invertebrates is very limited. We don't know what species were characteristic or restricted to the community, let alone their current status. It is likely that many species were lost or are now very rare.

This property in Waukesha County shows what is thought to be the typical tree structure of oak openings. Since Euro-American settlement, oak openings have almost disappeared from the landscape because of clearing, plowing, overgrazing, or suppression of fire followed by invasion by dense shrub and tree growth. As Curtis (1959) observed, "Beyond question, an oak savanna with an intact groundlayer is the rarest plant community in Wisconsin today." *Photo by Eric Epstein.*

PROJECTED

In the absence of active management, the future of oak savanna looks very bleak in Wisconsin and throughout its entire range. The increasing abandonment of lightly to moderately grazed wooded pastures and the accelerating succession of oak woodlots toward heavy-shade-producing trees and shrubs will lead to the decline and possible loss of much of what remains of the savanna flora and fauna, including eventual decline of the oaks themselves.

ACTIONS CAUSING CONCERN

Threats to the future survival of oak savanna can be summarized in five categories.

- ▲ Loss of recovery opportunities due to
 - ✓ accelerating forest succession to dense-shade-producing species,
 - ✓ lack of recruitment and eventual die-out of long-lived plants in suboptimal habitat,
 - ✓ increasing or decreasing grazing pressure, due to changes in pasturing practices.
- ▲ General neglect and lack of knowledge about the community by the public, professional resource managers, and scientists.
- ▲ Resistance to the use of prescribed fire, especially in wooded areas, and lack of understanding by the public and professionals as to the importance of fire in maintaining the state's biodiversity.

Threats to the future survival of oak savanna include the lack of knowledge about the community, the resistance to the use of prescribed fire, the lack of understanding of the importance of fire in maintaining oak savanna, and increasing human population pressures, often expressed as rural home and suburban development.

- ▲ Invasion by aggressive exotics (i.e., honeysuckle, buckthorn, and reed canary grass).
- ▲ Increasing human population pressures, often expressed as rural home and suburban development.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES

Oak savanna was probably the optimum habitat for many game species (e.g., bobwhite quail, turkey, squirrels, deer, and rabbits). Thus, management for oak savanna is compatible with traditional wildlife management and hunter interests. The popularity of savanna songbirds, such as bluebirds, should also lend public

support to oak savanna restoration. Light to moderate cattle grazing can be compatible with maintaining the plant structure needed by many savanna species. There is support among private conservation groups for oak savanna protection and recovery; it is a high priority for The Nature Conservancy. However, the public in general lacks knowledge about savannas.

POTENTIAL FOR COMMUNITY RESTORATION

The recovery potential of oak savanna in Wisconsin is substantial (Holtz 1985; Bronny 1989; R. Henderson, Wis. Dep. Nat. Resour., unpubl. data). Degraded sites in the dry and wet ends of the spectrum can be recovered with relative ease. Mesic savannas with deep, rich soils will take more time and work, but recovery is still feasible. The pieces can still be found and put back together with a reasonable amount of effort (Packard 1988b). How-

ever, biological and socio-economic opportunities are gradually and steadily disappearing.

Currently there are hundreds if not thousands of acres of overgrown but retrievable oak savanna on Department-managed lands. In addition there are probably thousands of acres of private land, both overgrazed and overgrown, with retrievable oak savanna. Much of this land, especially low productivity sites, could be restored within a decade or two simply by tree thinning, brushing, and burning. Well-drained, rich soil sites will require more work and time to restore. Some plant reintroduction may be necessary, but much can be accomplished with fire alone. Light grazing may also have potential as a savanna management tool and as a means of maintaining the open habitat required by many savanna vertebrates. Grazing, however, should not be considered the best management tool for most savanna plants, although some may do well under light grazing.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS

The following possible actions are consistent with ecosystem management, but require more analysis and discussion. How priorities are set within this list will be based on ecoregion goals, staff workload, fiscal resources, public input and support, and legal authority. We will work with our customers and clients to set priorities and bring recommendations to the Natural Resources Board for consideration beginning in the 1995-97 biennium.

1. Develop an education and awareness program to enhance public and professional appreciation of what oak savanna is, its past prevalence, its rapid decline and current rarity, and its management needs. Because of the current rarity and long-time absence of oak savanna on the landscape, an

The recovery potential of oak savanna in Wisconsin is substantial.



education program is greatly needed for developing support for its recovery and maintenance. The Department's Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the Bureau of Information and Education should play a major role in this effort.

2. Develop a policy on prescribed burning that recognizes the dependence of some ecosystems, including oak savanna, on fire and examines the resources and staff support necessary to effectively and safely use fire to manage these fire-dependent communities. In addition, air quality standards and policies within the Division of Environmental Quality will need to be clarified.
3. Pursue, as a high priority, protection and maintenance of all high-quality remnants (i.e., with high savanna species richness and community integrity) and mildly degraded sites with high recovery potential. Small, high-quality sites should not be ignored, for they are probably the last refuge for many of the savanna plants, insects, and soil microflora and microfauna. Sites as small as a few acres may be contributing substantially to the genetic variation and survival of many species. This is a critical prerequisite to the success of Action 5, below.

Fire is an essential component of savanna ecosystems. To simulate wild fire, managers use prescribed burning as an important tool in restoration of oak openings and other fire-dependent communities. *Photo from Department State Natural Area Files.*

Small, high-quality sites should not be ignored, for they are probably the last refuge for many of the savanna plants, insects, and soil microflora and microfauna.

4. Provide buffer lands to these small, high-quality sites. Buffer lands are needed if remnant oak savannas are to hang on to the species they have retained through 150 years of continual decline. Buffer lands provide remnants with protection against the negative impacts of external influences and stochastic events and provide space into which the community can expand and rebuild. Buffer lands should be restored with communities that are compatible with the remnants.

5. Pursue recovery and restoration efforts on as large, varied, and intact tracts as are available. There should be several sites 1,000-5,000 acres or more in size. Habitat fragmentation issues should be considered in selecting candidate sites. Large tracts are needed because of the dynamic nature of oak savanna vegetation, due to the shifting mosaic of sun and shade over time. The larger and more varied the restoration area, the greater the likelihood that the savanna community and its associated species will be able to maintain themselves in the long run.

Many opportunities exist for recovery on land already managed by the Department, especially within state parks and wildlife areas.

6. Just what total recovery/restoration acreage goal in the state would ensure the long-term survival of the oak savanna community is unknown. Two to three percent (110,000-165,000 acres) of the original acreage may be a reasonable target. This goal, of course, would include both public and private lands. Whatever the final acreage goal, it should include representation of a variety of soil and topographic types as well as geographic locations. Based on the historical range of the community, distribution of the acreage goal within Department Districts should be approximately as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Southern District | 45% |
| Western District | 32% |
| Southeast District | 14% |
| Lake Michigan District | 7% |
| North Central District | 2% |

To reach these recovery/restoration acreage goals, some acquisition and protection of private land will be needed, but only for a limited number of high-quality sites. Much can be done for oak savanna in Wisconsin without new land acquisition. Many opportunities exist for recovery on land already managed by the Department, especially within state parks and wildlife areas. For example, the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit region is an area with recovery potential on a large scale, and the Department's Southern District Headquarters grounds are a small but highly visible site with exceptional

educational potential. There are also opportunities to encourage management for savanna, or at least components of it, on private lands through tax incentives, educational programs,

and the offering of technical advice, assistance, and partnerships. The Habitat Restoration Areas component of the Wisconsin Stewardship Program may also provide some opportunities for regaining oak savanna.

7. Conduct research on oak savanna and related oak woodland ecosystems regarding plant community association and classification, effects of management on maintenance and recovery, and status of rare species and remnants.

8. Become an active partner in the Midwest Savanna Ecosystem Recovery Plan to be proposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The plan will include recommendations on research, inventory, management, and protection of Midwest savannas. This plan was first

discussed at the Midwest Oak Savanna Conference held in Chicago (February 18-20, 1993), organized by the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5, and the College of Natural Resources, UW-Stevens Point.

9. Encourage the establishment of sufficient sources of seeds and plant material using local genotypes of oak savanna species.

Case Study

KETTLE MORaine OAK OPENING: NATURAL COMMUNITY PROTECTION AND RESTORATION THROUGH MASTER PLANNING

Contributed by Mark Martin, Randy Hoffman, and Signe Holtz.

The Natural Resources Board approved the master plan for the Kettle Moraine State Forest in 1991 after a long planning process that included a Department task force, a vegetation management committee, a citizen's advisory committee, various resource management specialists, citizens, and other organized groups. The state forest, as its name indicates, lies in the kettle moraine area of southeastern Wisconsin. Along the moraines in the Southern Unit are oak openings and oak woodland, and in the kettles and lowlands lie vast wetlands of prairie, fen, and sedge meadow. Dry prairies cover the southern- and western-facing hillsides. The Southern Unit also contains many populations of rare species (listed as endangered or threatened or of special concern), including 11 bird species, 18 plant species, seven insect species, and two mammal species.

As the planning process progressed, it became apparent that this property could contribute greatly to the protection of Wisconsin's natural heritage because it harbored degraded oak openings, one of the rarest natural communities in the state. As the largest block of public land in the southeast with more than 29,000 acres in the project boundary, it would also be one of the only opportunities in southeastern Wisconsin to restore an oak opening at the scale that it had occurred in the past. There were several sites with great restoration potential because of the existing tree structure and because surrounding public land ownership gave the Department the ability to manage effectively using prescribed burning. Out of this discussion came the proposal to create the Kettle Moraine Oak Opening, which would include the existing Blue Springs Oak Opening and three parts of the Messinger Dry Prairie and Savanna Preserve.

The proposal became part of the master plan and since then the Department has been preparing the site for larger prescribed burns. First, crews have been removing buckthorn and honeysuckle, both non-native species, by cutting and using spot-herbicides. Second, they have burned small prairie patches to stimulate existing prairie plants to produce more seeds. This seed production, combined with the removal of the non-native shrub layer, should allow prairie to expand more easily across the site.

Soon, the Department will burn much larger parts of the oak opening: 100-700 acres at a time, and at fairly short intervals (two or three years). As Randy Hoffman of the Department's Bureau of Endangered Resources explains, "This is a 100-year work-in-progress." As time goes by, the Department will examine the results, monitor restoration research, and change management as needed.

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Parkland Development Fund #245
2012

2012 Starting Balance **\$42,014.95**

REVENUE:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Donation - Trost | \$4,975.00 |
| Donation - Effigy Mounds | \$1,750.00 |
| 165 N Tratt Street | \$3,075.00 |
| Pepsi Refresh 2nd Payment | \$25,000.00 |

2012 Revenue **\$34,800.00**

Total Revenue **\$76,814.95**

EXPENSES:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Ray Trost Nature Preserve | \$4,048.81 |
| Strand & Associates (Field of Dreams) | \$21,000.00 |
| FieldTurf (Field of Dreams) | \$29,000.00 |
| Comprehensive Bike Plan Update (DOT Grant) | \$5,000.00 |
| Starin Park North Diamond Improvements | \$3,000.00 |
| Starin Playground Wood Fiber Surfacing | \$4,500.00 |

2012 Expenses **\$66,548.81**

Total Revenue - Expenses **\$10,266.14**

2012 Discussed/Proposed Projects

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Minneiska Playground | \$30,000.00 |
| Trippe Lake Fishing Pier/Dock | \$5,000.00 |

2013 & Beyond Potential Projects

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Trail Signage Program | unknown |
| Trippe Lake Playground Accessibility Improvements | \$5,000.00 |
| Moraine View Park Restrooms/Concessions Building | \$100,000.00 |
| Moraine View Park Playground | \$62,500.00 |
| Washington Elementary Tennis Courts | \$80,000.00 |
| Trail Expansion (Franklin to HS) | \$252,000.00 |
| Turtle Mound Playground | \$30,000.00 |
| Bark Park (possible relocation) | \$5,000.00 |
| Clay Street Nature Park Trail Improvement | \$2,500.00 |

Parkland Development Fund #245
2011

2011 Starting Balance **\$4,511.37**

REVENUE:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Donation - Coleman | \$1,115.00 |
| Scoreboard Sponsorships | \$6,000.00 |
| Bark Park Membership - Daily | \$12.00 |
| Interest Income | \$98.73 |
| 138 W Main Street | \$3,025.00 |
| 234 N Prince Street | \$10,455.00 |
| Pepsi Refresh 1st Payment | \$25,000.00 |

2011 Revenue **\$45,705.73**

Total Revenue **\$50,217.10**

EXPENSES:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Jennings & Associates (Effigy Mounds Plan) | \$1,865.00 |
| Max-R (Park Signage) | \$2,008.90 |
| Nevco (Scoreboard) | \$3,940.00 |
| GameTime (Starin Playground Repair) | \$388.25 |

2011 Expenses **\$8,202.15**

Total Revenue - Expenses **\$42,014.95**

Parkland Development Fund #245
2010

2010 Starting Balance **\$41,610.85**

REVENUE:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Donation - LaBelle (Park Bench) | \$1,500.00 |
| Donation - Stelse (Park Bench) | \$1,500.00 |
| Donation - Concessions Quad Co Tourney | \$425.89 |
| Bark Park Membership - Annual | \$480.00 |
| Bark Park Membership - Daily | \$134.01 |
| Interest Income | \$49.73 |
| 551-555 W Harper St | \$1,210.00 |

2010 Revenue **\$5,299.63**

Total Revenue **\$46,910.48**

EXPENSES:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Lee Recreation LLC (East Gate Playground) | \$19,527.00 |
| Quality Door & Hardware | \$510.00 |
| Lycon (East Gate Playground) | \$315.00 |
| Max-R (Park Signage) | \$10,149.70 |
| Rock Road Companies (East Gate Playground) | \$756.31 |
| Lycon | \$1,337.50 |
| Sassy Shirts (plaque) | \$79.70 |
| Rubbercycle | \$1,870.00 |
| Skyway Park path construction | \$3,750.00 |
| Max-R (Park Signage) | \$4,103.90 |

2010 Expenses **\$42,399.11**

Total Revenue - Expenses **\$4,511.37**

Parkland Development Fund #245
2009

2009 Starting Balance **\$85,496.05**

REVENUE:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 202 N Tratt Street | \$596.00 |
| 533 W Caine Street | \$11,820.00 |
| 141 W Main Street | \$598.00 |
| 214 N Tratt Street | \$1,773.00 |
| 242 N Tratt Street | \$4,137.00 |
| 258 N Tratt Street | \$591.00 |
| 761 W Main Street | \$18,321.00 |
| 850 S Janesville Street | \$4,728.00 |
| Balance Write Off | -\$1,650.00 |
| Bark Park Memberships - Annual | \$540.00 |
| Bark Park Memberships - Daily | \$94.67 |
| Interest Income | \$636.54 |
| Donation - Whitewater Kiwanis (Shelter Painting) | \$500.00 |
| Donation - Whitewater Kiwanis (Starin Playground) | \$10,000.00 |
| Donation - Whitewater Community Foundation (Starin Playground) | \$2,276.00 |
| Donation - Historic Starin Neighborhood Assoc (Starin Playground) | \$300.00 |
| Grant - Walmart (Starin Playground) | \$3,000.00 |
| Transfer - Recycling (Garbage Cans) | \$8,000.00 |

2009 Revenue **\$66,261.21**

Total Revenue

\$151,757.26

EXPENSES:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Max-R (Garbage & Recycling Cans) | \$14,203.08 |
| Whitewater Register | \$26.08 |
| Scott Trewyn Painting (Starin Shelter) | \$1,500.00 |
| Whitewater Register | \$33.92 |
| LYCON (Starin Playground Installation) | \$617.50 |
| MN/WI Playground (Starin Park Playground) | \$28,043.22 |
| MN/WI Playground (Accessibility Improvements) | \$4,297.25 |
| Home Lumber (Starin Install Supplies) | \$333.68 |
| Wausau Tile (Park Benches) | \$5,180.00 |
| LYCON (Starin Playground Sidewalks) | \$3,177.81 |
| Road Rock Companies (Starin Playground 3/8" Pea Gravel) | \$787.11 |
| Whitewater Limestone (Starin Playground 3/4" Limestone) | \$878.46 |
| Whitewater Limestone (Starin Playground Sand) | \$388.30 |
| Transfer (Trippe Lake Shelter) | \$50,680.00 |

2009 Expenses \$110,146.41

Total Revenue - Expenses

\$41,610.85

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| CITY OF WHITEWATER POLICY | | TITLE: Facility Rental & Reservation |
| POLICY SOURCE: Parks and Recreation Department | Parks and Recreation Board Approval Date: 11/10/08 Revised: 11/02/09, 11/1/10, 6/20/11, 8/6/12 | TEXT NAME: G:\Park & Rec\Policy\ Facility Rental & Reservation Policy |

I. PURPOSE

The Whitewater Parks and Recreation Department schedules, maintains, rents, and reserves indoor facilities, park shelters, and outdoor athletic facilities to the general Whitewater community and surrounding area. These facilities, which include the Downtown Armory, Starin Community Building, Cravath Lakefront Community Center, ball diamonds, soccer fields and tennis courts, are located in City parks and also on city property. The Parks and Recreation Department will schedule these facilities for its own programs, the Whitewater Unified School District, the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater and other private and not-for-profit groups and organizations. These other groups and organizations include, but are not limited to: Traveling Basketball, Traveling Baseball, and the Whitewater Soccer Club. The following policies and procedures have been developed to facilitate the scheduling of athletic facilities by all organizations.

II. SCHEDULING PRIORITIES

The Whitewater Parks and Recreation Department will determine capacity limits for all facilities consistent with established and accepted standards to maintain facilities for continued use. These capacities will be utilized when scheduling activities and may impact the availability of facilities for reservations.

The Whitewater Parks and Recreation Department schedules and reserves facilities according to the following priorities:

1. All Whitewater Parks and Recreation programs (games, scheduled practices, matches, camps, and instructional programs) will be the first programs scheduled at facilities that are managed/maintained by the Parks and Recreation Department.
2. Whitewater Unified School District programs/athletic events will be the second programs scheduled at facilities managed/maintained by the City.
3. Whitewater Unified School District programs/athletic events will be the first programs scheduled at facilities owned by the District.
4. Whitewater Parks and Recreation programs will be the second programs scheduled at facilities owned by the Whitewater Unified School District.
5. Private and/or not-for-profit groups and organizations which reserved facilities managed/maintained by the City will have their programs and events scheduled after all Parks and Recreation and School District programs have been scheduled.

III. GROUP CLASSIFICATIONS

Group 1 No Charge

Partner Organizations will not be charged a facility rental fee for their facility usage provided that their facility use is for the purposes of holding an organization meeting, practice, game, etc. Partner organizations provide a charitable good to the Whitewater community and have had a history of receiving free rentals for facility space.

Exception: Partner List members holding an event serving food or drink will require paying the entire rental fee. Exclusions: Optimist Breakfast w/ Santa & Kiwanis Pancake Breakfast
Any event serving alcohol will be required to pay 100 % of rental fee.

Partner List:

Tax Funded Organizations:

City of Whitewater
Whitewater Unified School District
Chamber of Commerce
Downtown Whitewater
Whitewater Tourism Council
Whitewater Arts Alliance
Whitewater Historical Society

Local Community Program Providers:

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
Special Olympics
Relay for Life (ACS)
4th of July Committee
Local Registered Political Parties
Walworth County Health Services
Whitewater 4H / Boy Scouts / Girl Scouts
Stone Mill Quilters
AWANA
Kettle Moraine Baptist Academy
Alcoholics Anonymus
Community Cat

Youth Sports Organizations:

Whitewater Traveling Basketball
Whitewater Traveling Baseball
Whitewater Youth Soccer
J-Hawks

Local Civic/Charitable Groups:

| | | |
|--|---------------------|------------|
| Kiwanis Club (Breakfast/Noon/Circle K) | Knights of Columbus | Lions Club |
| League of Women Voters | Optimists | |

Note: To be added or considered as a partner organization, please submit a letter of request to the Parks & Recreation Director. Decisions will be based on charitable contribution to the community and/or services provided to youth in our local community.

~~Group 2 — 25% of Listed Fee~~

~~Non-partner civic or charitable group holding an event, meeting, or practice without food & beverage that is free to the public to attend~~

Group 2 50% of Listed Fee

University of Wisconsin-Whitewater Recognized Organizations, Groups, Schools, Athletics
Private Events not serving food or beverages that are free to the public

Group 3 100% of Listed Fee

Private Event serving food and/or alcohol
Private Event charging admission

All Group 3 Reservations will not receive a key for the facility. A rental attendant will meet them at the facility and open the building, explain regulations, and answer questions beginning January 1, 2011.

IV. FEES & CHARGES

| Facility | Capacity | 4 Hours or Less Fee | | Per Hour Fee Over 4 Hours | |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | | Resident | Non-Resident | Resident | Non-Resident |
| Cravath Lake Community Center | 100 | \$220.00 | \$275.00 | \$40.00 | \$50.00 |
| Starin Community Building | 100 | \$150.00 | \$190.00 | \$30.00 | \$40.00 |
| Armory Gym w/ kitchen | 300 | \$150.00 | \$190.00 | \$30.00 | \$40.00 |
| Armory Dance Studio | 25 | \$150.00 | \$190.00 | \$30.00 | \$40.00 |
| Armory Activity/Meeting Room | 25 | \$75.00 | \$95.00 | \$15.00 | \$20.00 |

| Facility | Capacity | Daily Fee | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | Resident | Non-Resident |
| Cravath Lake Picnic Shelter | 100 | \$60.00 | \$75.00 |
| Trippe Lake Shelter (beach) | 100 | \$70.00 | \$90.00 |
| Trippe Lake Picnic Shelter | 100 | \$50.00 | \$65.00 |
| Starin Picnic Shelter | 100 | \$50.00 | \$65.00 |
| Starin Kiwanis Picnic Shelter | 100 | \$50.00 | \$65.00 |

| Daily Fee (unless otherwise noted) | | | |
|--|----------|--------------|--|
| Facility | Resident | Non-Resident | |
| Cravath Lakefront Park (park area only) | \$100.00 | \$125.00 | |
| Cravath Lakefront Park (park area & picnic shelter) | \$120.00 | \$150.00 | |
| Cravath Lakefront Park (includes picnic shelter, community center for 4 hours, & park) | \$285.00 | \$350.00 | |
| Starin Park Ball Diamond (no lights) | \$80.00 | \$100.00 | |
| Starin Park Ball Diamond w/ lights (South Field only) | \$150.00 | \$190.00 | |
| Starin Park (community building for 4 hours & 1 ball diamond) | \$175.00 | \$215.00 | |
| Starin Park (all 3 ball diamonds) | \$225.00 | \$275.00 | |
| Moraine View Park Soccer Field | \$80.00 | \$100.00 | |
| Moraine View Park (all 7 soccer fields) | \$420.00 | \$525.00 | |
| Any City Park not listed above | \$50.00 | \$65.00 | |

Full payment is required at the time of the reservation.

All groups must reserve the building for times needed including set-up and clean-up. In most cases, the contracted cleaning company will arrive at your scheduled completion time.

Groups 1 & 2 must pick-up keys during normal business hours.

Rental Damage Deposit

A \$500 damage deposit is required with any facility reservation. No deposits are required for picnic shelters. These deposits can be paid in one of two ways. The first option is to provide a valid MasterCard or Visa Card; this card will be charged for any damage that occurs. The second option is to write a check to the City of Whitewater for the amount of the required deposit. This check will be cashed the day it is submitted and the damage deposit will be returned within two weeks if no damage is incurred.

Long Term Rental Discount

Rental Groups interested in special rates based on continuous use must enter request 10 days prior to the month they are requesting use to the Parks and Recreation Director, who shall present an agreement to the Parks and Recreation Board for their approval at the next scheduled monthly meeting.

REFUNDS

All requests for facility rental refunds must be submitted in writing to the Parks and Recreation Board.

V. RULES & REGULATIONS

- All facility reservations must be made and completed in full a minimum of 10 days prior to the event. The Parks and Recreation Director can waive the 10 day minimum for special circumstances.
- For Groups 1 & 2, remember to check the site when you arrive! If there are any damages/problems please call 262-473-0122 immediately and leave a detailed message. The exact time of your call and your concerns will be documented.
- Separate permits are required for renters that are serving alcohol, using amplified sound systems (outdoor rentals only), or anyone selling merchandise or booth space. These permits can be obtained from the City Clerk's office.
- All park regulations shall be observed. Municipal Buildings open at 8:00 am and close by 11:00 pm unless approved by the City Clerk at the time the contract is signed. Parks are open at 6:00 am and close at 12:00 am (midnight). The renter will forfeit \$100 of the damage deposit if they are in violation of the park curfew ordinance.
- Payment for the reservation is due in full before the facility is reserved. Photo ID is required with completed facility request form AND payment of damage deposit, as renter you are responsible for any damages.
- For Groups 1 & 2, keys are not distributed on weekend days. You must stop by City Hall before your event, Monday – Friday during normal business hours. Failure to pick up a key will result in a \$50 charge from your security deposit. Failure to return the keys within 5 days of the rental or lost keys the renter will forfeit \$500 of the damage deposit.
- Consumption of alcohol is by permit only and in compliance with applicable ordinances and regulations. Permits/requests to have alcohol in a city facility should be submitted with payment at least 2 weeks prior to the event date. Only the applicant may request an alcohol permit, and photo ID is required with the application. Failure to obtain the proper permits the renter will forfeit \$500 of the damage deposit.
- Applicant shall be liable for any loss, damage or injury sustained by virtue of the activity conducted. Damages fees are as follows: replace rectangular table \$150, replace folding chair \$50, replace stackable chair \$150, replace 60" round table \$350. Building maintenance will be estimated at a rate of \$50/hour. Carpet cleaning will result in a \$300 charge and any floor refinishing or resurfacing will range in cost from \$300-\$550.
- Handicapped accessible entrance doors are not allowed or able to be propped open. Please do not try and force the doors to stay open. Any damage done to the doors by keeping them open will be assessed to your damage deposit.
- No smoking is allowed in the City of Whitewater Buildings. Failure to comply the renter will forfeit \$500 of the damage deposit.
- Decorations are not to be attached in any way to the suspended ceiling at the Community Building. An eye-bolt is available in the ceiling of the West Room for hanging decorations. In all City facilities renters should avoid placing tape on the walls, if tape is needed the Parks and Recreation Department will supply special tape to be used on the walls. No crepe paper is allowed in any rental facility.
- Please keep our facilities clean. It is the renter's responsibility to: bring your own dishtowels/cloths, wipe down tables and chairs and restore to the original locations, wipe down counters, appliances, and other surfaces, vacuum/clean floors and walls of any spills, clean any garbage from around the outside of the facility that your group may have caused, take all garbage with you after your event. Failure to remove garbage from the site is a \$100 charge against the damage deposit. Garbage can be taken to the dumpster located behind the Downtown Armory at 116 W North Street.

- Tent structures must be approved by the Parks and Recreation Director at time of facility request and comply with Diggers Hotline, Building Code and Fire Code requirements. No approval will be given and installation denied if compliance is not met.
- Photo ID Required with facility request AND payment of damage deposit.
- The Whitewater Parks and Recreation Department reserves the right to deny programs and/or special events which conflict with existing programs, use facilities for an event the facilities were not intended, or cause undue hardship on the facility and/or surrounding area. The availability of facilities for Class 1 may be limited based on requests and other rentals. Groups in Class 1 & 2 can provide the damage deposit or sign a “financial responsibility and damage deposit” form.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| CITY OF WHITEWATER POLICY | | TITLE: Goose Management |
| POLICY SOURCE: Parks and Recreation Department | Parks and Recreation Board Approval Date: 8/6/12 | TEXT NAME: G:\Park & Rec\Policy\ Geese Management |

I. PURPOSE

Goose Management programs can vary greatly depending upon the overall objectives of the program and the time of year in which the program is initiated. A successful Canada Goose management program will involve modifying at least two of the three key requirements for a thriving Canada Geese population: Food & Water, Safety and the Ability to Reproduce.

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Public campaign encouraging people to not feed geese or ducks.
2. Obtain egg addling permit from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Egg addling is a means of population control and deterring future nesting by a mating pair. Canada geese are protected by the Migratory Bird Act; therefore egg addling requires a permit. Egg addling will eliminate gosling populations, resulting in reduced future geese populations. Addling may also cause a mating pair to eventually abandon the nesting site over time if addling is performed yearly. The Humane Society has developed a document on egg addling.
3. Application of chemical deterrent to food sources.
FlightControl[®] PLUS will deter geese by removal of their food source. Geese feed on FlightControl[®] PLUS treated turfgrass and experience a temporary yet effective digestive irritation minutes to hours after feeding. The geese will not hesitate to eat treated turf if they have not encountered treated turf before. However, after eating treated turf, the learned memory association to treated turf and a post-ingestional irritation occurs. After one or several encounters with FlightControl[®] PLUS treated turfgrass, geese associate the UV absorbing material on grass leaves with the digestive irritation. Research has proven that after several encounters with FlightControl[®] PLUS, birds, including Canada geese, will not eat a treated food source and will seek out non-treated food.
4. Offer waterfowl hunting season as allowed by the Wisconsin DNR.

III. Plan Assessment

1. How has goose behavior changed?
Geese should be monitored closely during the weeks following application. Evaluate whether or not the geese are actively feeding in problem areas. Also, notice if geese are traveling elsewhere to feed (including just outside of treatment zone) or have abandoned sites completely.
2. Change in numbers of geese?
Applications will reduce geese populations over time. At times, large migratory flocks

may invade a site and feed for a short period of time before leaving. Migratory flocks are not permanent and should not be considered a nuisance.

3. Are additional measures required?

Continue to evaluate sites to determine if additional management techniques are required to herd or remove the geese.

4. RECORD IN A DOCUMENT

Creating records of geese numbers and movements or relocations will aid in the following year's management planning.

IV. Follow-up

1. Modify plan for the following season, if needed.
2. Improve scheduling (for example, put in for permits early enough to meet your State's waiting period and apply *FlightControl*[®] PLUS in the fall as soon as grass goes dormant)



August 11, 2011

Waterfowl Permit Requestors,

I am looking forward to another successful season in 2011 and we will again be requiring the following:

- A \$10 fee will be charged to anyone requesting a permit to cover the cost of the criminal background investigation and administrative time in processing the permit.
- Anyone requesting a permit will need to submit proof of approval to be on property owner's land. **You must obtain this written proof each year and attach with your permit application.** If you are hunting from a boat on one of the lakes, please indicate this on the permit form.
- The season has been broken into "mini-permit" seasons. Only 10 permits will be issued for each zone in each "mini" season.
- Hunting will be allowed 7 days a week within the established DNR seasons and the City issued permits. Exception: hunting program at Moraine View Park
- Requests are allowed for more than one "mini" season. Each requestor only need pay the \$10.00 permit fee once, no matter how many permits you are applying for.
- I will be asking that hunters provide the City data on the number of geese harvested in 2011. You will only need to submit this information at the conclusion of the season.

As the City continues to develop and more residential areas are created along the lakes, I ask all hunters to be mindful of community residents and property owners. I would like to highlight the following statement from the permit,

"I understand that safety will be adhered to at all times regardless of legal permit and that no hunting is allowed within 100 yards of any street, highway, or occupied building. I further understand that any violation of this permit or any of the fish and game laws of the State of Wisconsin will automatically revoke this permit. I understand I must have written permission for hunting on private property and must carry that permission at all times while hunting on that property."

In 2011, we will again include Moraine View Park as a hunting area on the weekends in November and December. This will provide a limited opportunity to hunt on public land that will not need landowner permission. A large detention pond exists in the park and it is my hope that the hunting program will assist in controlling the geese population at this location.

In addition, unless you are hunting from a boat or at Moraine View Park – you will need permission from the landowner to be on private property. WE Energies and ATC have informed us that they do not allow hunting from their property – please keep this in mind this season.

We have again broken the season into several permit options. If you are interested in multiple permits, please rank the season you are most interested in as your #1 choice, second most interested as #2, etc. Failure to do this may result in a delay in processing your permit request. If you are interested in all 10 permits, you must rank them from 1-10.

Thank you for interest and assistance in controlling the waterfowl population in Whitewater. If you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at (262) 473-0122 or via email at mamundson@whitewater-wi.gov.

Sincerely,

Matt Amundson

Matt Amundson, CPRP
Parks and Recreation Director



2011 Final Waterfowl Rule Summary

NRB approved August 10, 2011



Early September Canada goose season – September 1-15, with a daily bag of 5 geese.

Youth Waterfowl Hunt - September 17-18. The daily bag is the same as the regular seasons.

Ducks

60 Day Season – Daily bag of 6 ducks in total. Of the 6 ducks, no more than: 4 mallards of which only 1 may be a hen, 3 wood ducks, 1 black duck, 2 redheads, 2 scaup, 2 pintail, and 1 canvasback. In addition, 5 mergansers to include not more than two hooded mergansers. (For species of duck not listed such as teal and ring-necks, the combined total with all other species may not exceed 6 ducks). Coot daily bag of 15.

*Opening day shooting hours will begin at 9am.

Northern Zone: Sept 24 – Nov 22

Southern Zone: Oct 1- 9, Oct 15- Dec 4

Mississippi River Zone: Sept 24- Oct 2; Oct 15- Dec 4

Canada Geese – Final year of 5 year Mississippi Flyway stable Canada goose season.

Exterior Zone: Daily Bag of 2.

- North - Friday Sept 16 - Dec 9
 - South - Friday Sept 16 – Oct 9, and Oct 15 – Dec 14
- Mississippi River Subzone: Sept 24- Oct 2; Oct 15- Dec 29

Horicon Zone:

- H1- Sept 16 – Oct 30
- H2- Oct 31 – Dec 16

Daily Bag of 2. 6 Tags per hunter.

Collins Zone- Eliminated and now part of the Exterior Zone.

Light geese, brant and white-fronted geese - Light geese (Snow, Blue and Ross) and Brant: Seasons are the same as for the Canada goose zones and subzones. Daily Bag Limit: 1 brant and 20 light geese. White-fronted geese: Season is the same as for Canada geese in the Exterior zone. In the Horicon zone the season will be **September 20** – December 16. Daily Bag Limit: 1 white-fronted goose.

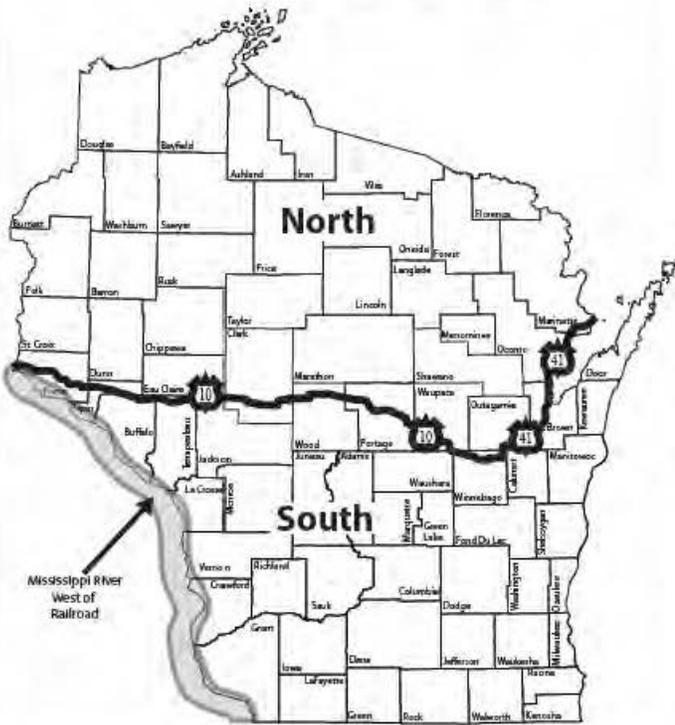
Current Two-Zone Configuration



3 Duck Zone Lake Michigan Option

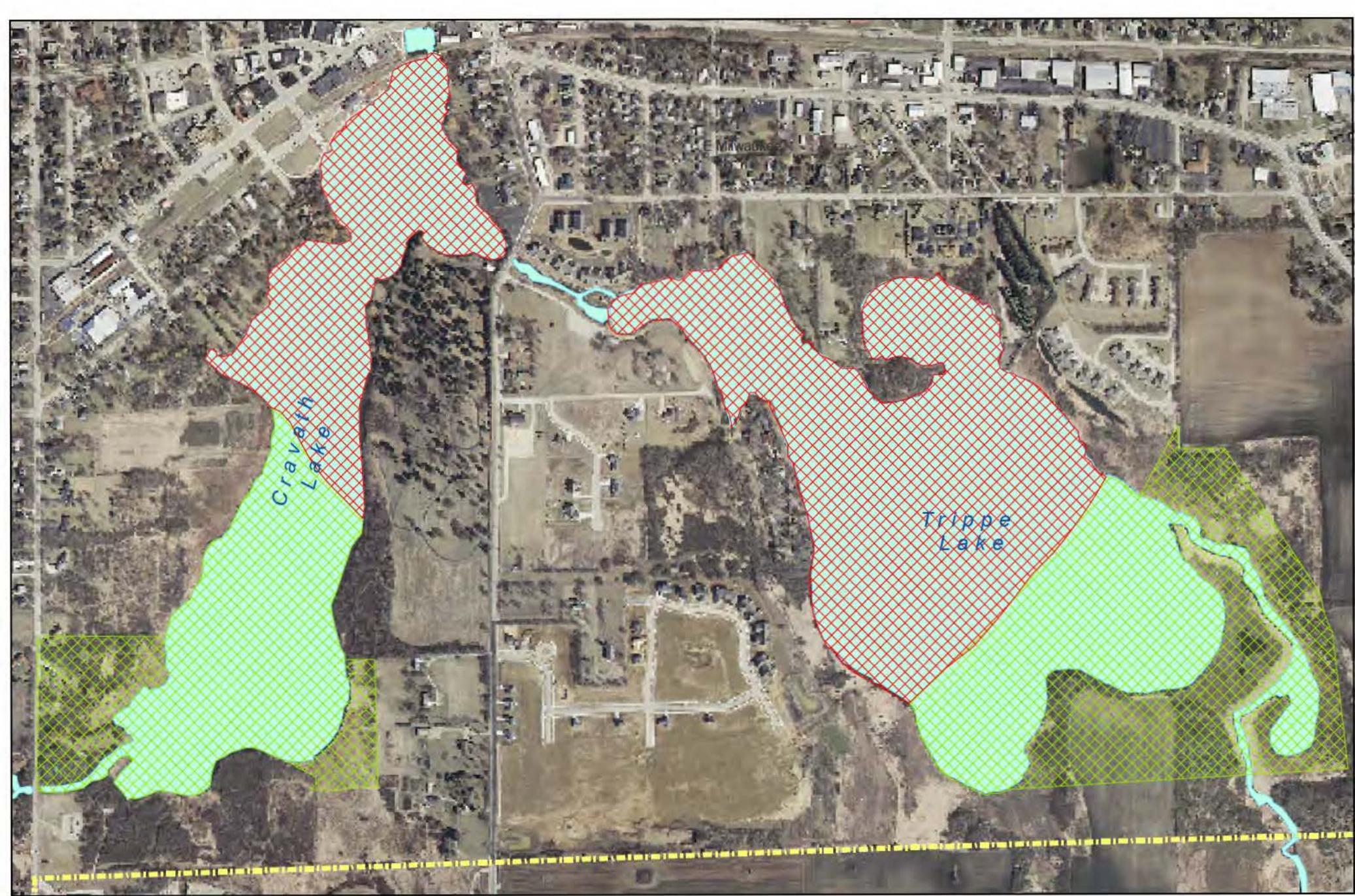


3 Duck Zone Mississippi River Option



4 Zone No Split Duck Hunting Option





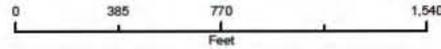
Water Fowl Control Areas

City of Whitewater, WI

Legend

Water Fowl Areas

- NO Hunting
- Approved Control Area
- City of Whitewater



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 Border of Park – Approved Control Area

Waterfowl Control Area – Moraine View Park
City of Whitewater, WI