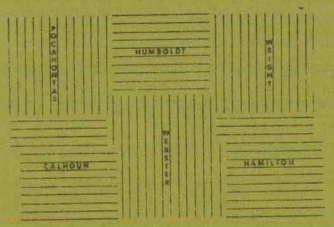
IOWA: REGION FIVE
OUTDOOR RECREATION & OPEN SPACES
PHASE ONE OF A REGIONAL FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN & PROGRAM: AN ELEMENT



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AN ELEMENT

MIDAS

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
12 S 10 STREET FORT DODGE IOWA

THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT WAS FINANCED IN PART BY A COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANT FROM
THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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The singularly most important goals and objectives in the development of this element, or phase one of a regional five-year action plan and program, are specifically to introduce the concept of regionalism to the processes of this area's planning and to provide for the outdoor recreation and open spaces requirements for the six county area of Iowa including the counties of Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Webster and Wright. (Iowa Region Five)

In the past planning and implementation in response to constituent demand has proceeded on a locally-oriented basis, and, hopefully, this will remain to be the case. However, the concept of regionalism demands that a more overall view of the area be made initially to avoid costly redundancy, overlap, and misallocation of recreation and conservation-oriented efforts and expenditures.

Based upon previous recommendations and upon the inherent wisdom of the citizens of the area, many effective and judicious developments have been created upon the land to satisfy the needs of the various localities of the region. This study is fortunate to have such a good basis from which to begin. The primary benefit that may result from this level of planning is that with such an overall view local county conservation boards and municipal recreation commissions will have a concept of how their individual actions relate to those being made in adjacent and comparable counties and municipalities. The coordination of efforts should be a logical by-product of such knowledge.

Adequacy of service areas and facility requirements will hopefully be better defined so that a comprehension of the net effect of any development will be known in advance, and consequently more accurate priorities will be established to produce a more workable outdoor recreation-open spaces system.

This element will proceed through an inventory of the natural features of the region including rivers and streams, topography, and vegetation patterns to develop the concept of natural corridors of land which has been proven time and again to be the most basic approach to recognition of land capabilities for any land-development function. Existing land use in terms of urban and rural usage will be identified and briefly analyzed and the existing public and private recreation facilities will be inventoried. At this point, the study should have adequate foundation in the

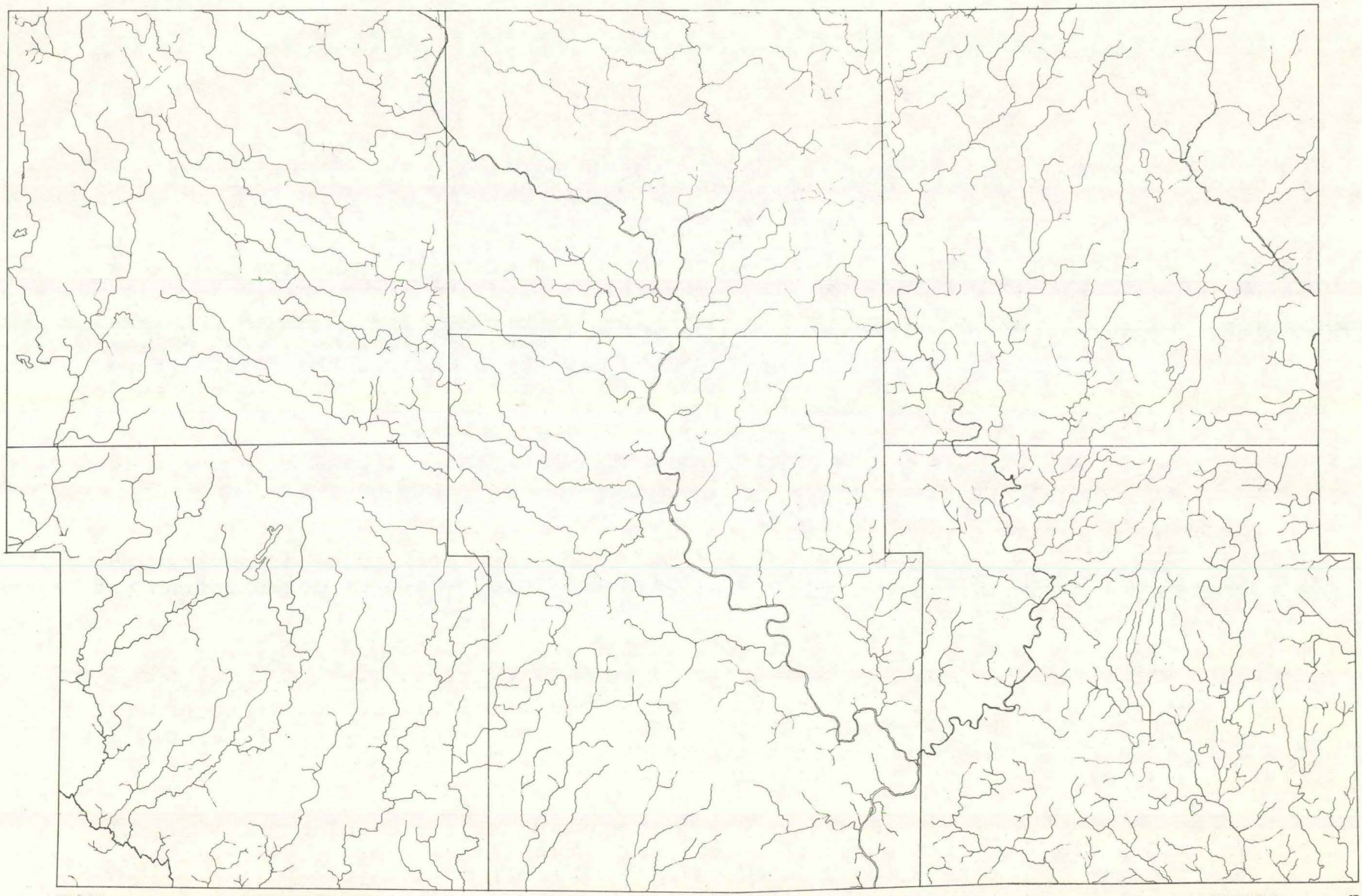
physical elements of the region to proceed in the human aspect of recreation and open spaces planning. Population statistics and a concept of a various aspects of regional constituent demand will be formed.

With this background, an identification of the current area's plans and proposals will be made and the correllation of these individual plans to a regional study will be discussed. Standards for recreation and open space areas are notoriously evasive and elusive features in such a planning process. For once, minimal standards specific to an area and its unique geography will begin to evolve so that in the future there may be some security available to persons charged with the responsibilities of meeting local needs and demands. Size, accessibility, and quality will be discussed and minimal standards derived for the sole purpose of achieving a uniform level of adequacy throughout the region's extent. Hopefully no unserved areas will remain in the future if such standards are met in fact.

The areas of present service deficiency within the region will be identified and recommendations will be proffered by which future and more detailed planning and implementation may direct actions toward fulfilling the total scope of conservation and recreation within the region.

These proposals will in turn be related to the Land Use Element developed for Iowa Region Five and the intended harmony of goals will be discussed. Federal, state, county, and local responsibilities and procedures will be discribed and an assessment of the future role of the regional planning commission will be made. At this point, the projected goals and objectives of MIDAS Regional Planning Commission will then be reviewed.

At the conclusion of this study, a brief discussion of the ongoing and increasing specific nature of a regional approach to outdoor recreation and open space planning will be entertained and this study will end only to begin as a more detailed examination and evaluation of the comprehensive function of regional recreation planning.



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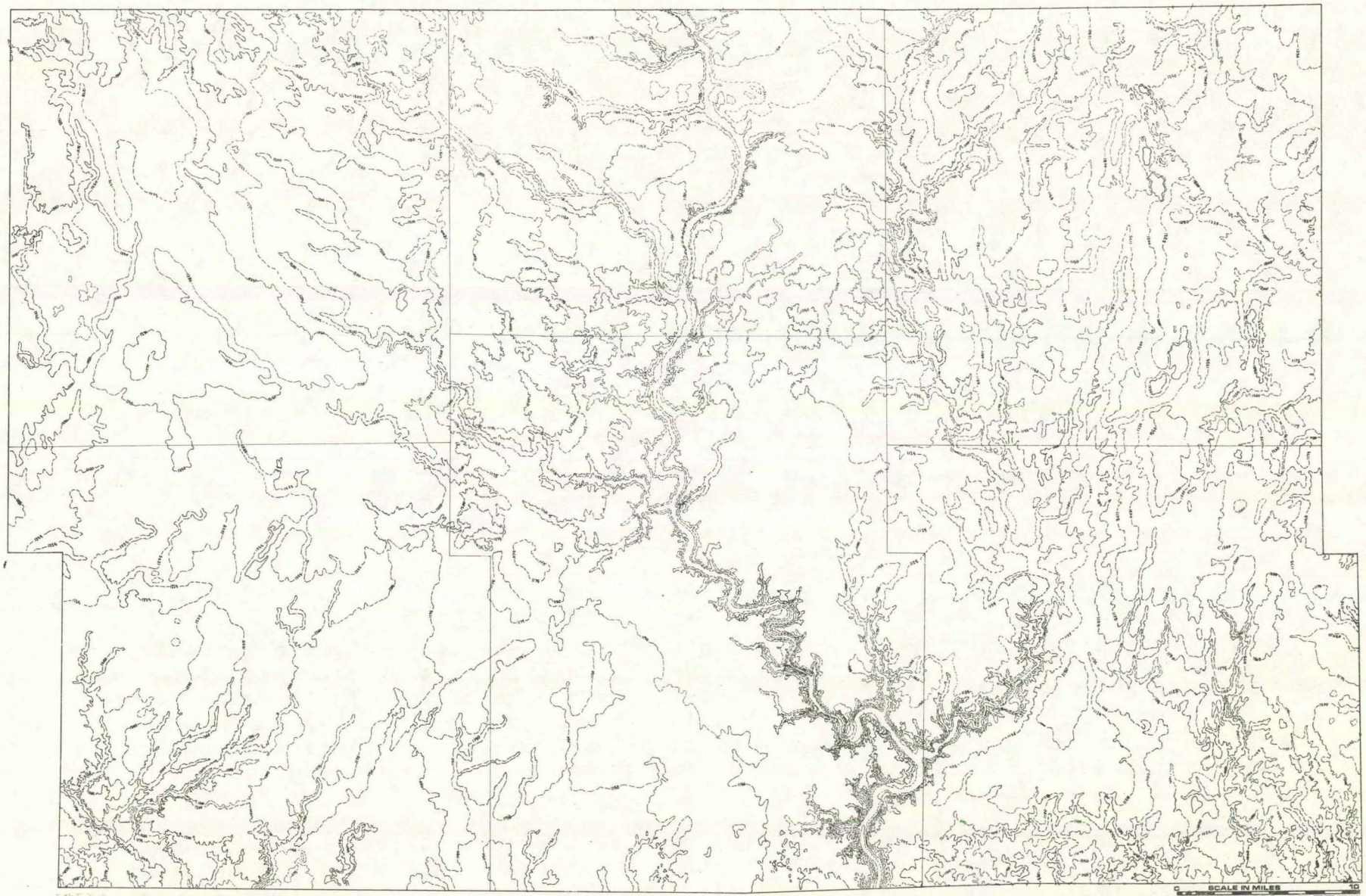
0 SCALE IN MILES 10

IOWA-REGION FIVE: RIVERS & STREAMS

The rivers and streams of Iowa Region Five are highly typical of a recently glaciated landscape. The dendritic or tree-like pattern of the waterways of the region orient toward four of the major watersheds of the state. In so doing, four major river valleys are formed and many upland creeks criss-cross the patchwork of fields to create the most basic system of natural features. Glacial lakes and ponds enter this feature inventory as regionally minor but locally significant elements of the landscape.

It is the recognition of natural features such as this that allows any land development study to orient its goals in line with the natural processes of the environment to avoid future conflict and to achieve maximum utilization of the available natural resources.



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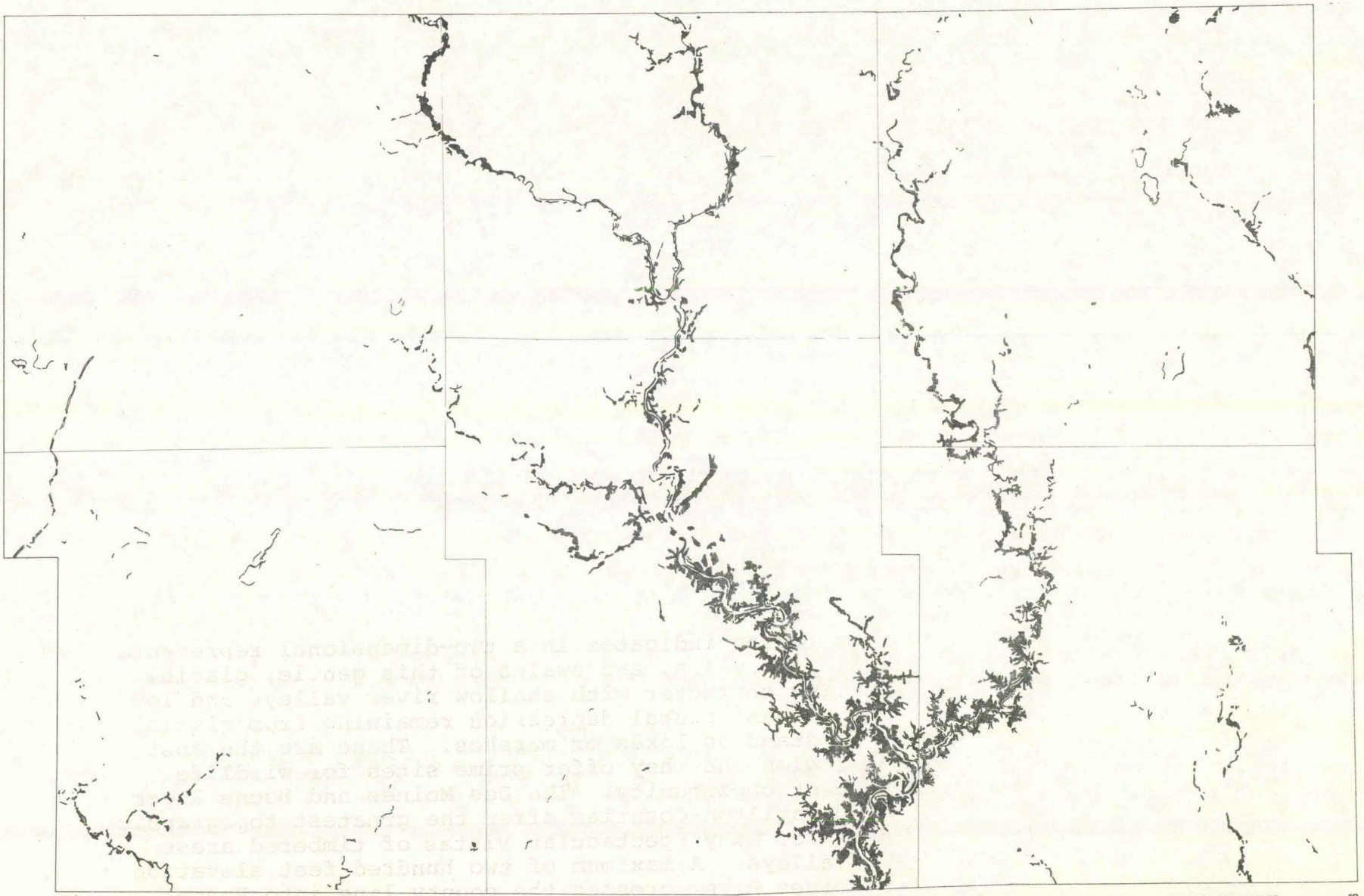
CONTOUR INTERVAL 25 FEET

IOWA REGION FIVE: TOPOGRAPHY

The topography map of this region indicates in a two-dimensional representation the three dimensional valleys, swells, and swales of this gentle, glacial landscape. Mid Iowa has a rolling character with shallow river valleys and low rising in the uplands. In many areas natural depression remaining from glacial action have been filled and now stand as lakes or marshes. These are the most unique characteristics of the region and they offer prime sites for wildlife habitat and recreation development opportunity. The Des Moines and Boone River Valleys of southern Webster and Hamilton Counties offer the greatest topographic relief of the region, providing for many spectacular vistas of timbered areas and the meanders of the river valleys. A maximum of two hundred feet elevation difference exists as the Des Moines River crosses the county line into Boone County and Iowa Region Eleven.



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IOWA-REGION FIVE: NATURAL VEGETATION

The patterns of natural vegetation as shown in the accompanying map more than tell a story about the region's landscape. The blackened areas represent the extent of natural timber areas within the six counties. Prior to white settlement of the region prairie fires annually swept the area and caused the forest to remain within the protection of the valley walls. With cessation of the fires through cultivation and removal of the prairies, the forest has inched its way into the uplands by way of the creeks and drainageways, but it is a certain bet nowadays that the blackened areas are indicators of marginally productive lands. Through the pressure of cultivation, the natural vegetation patterns have come to reflect the patterns of marginal soil and the white areas reflect the productive wealth of this Mid-Iowa area.

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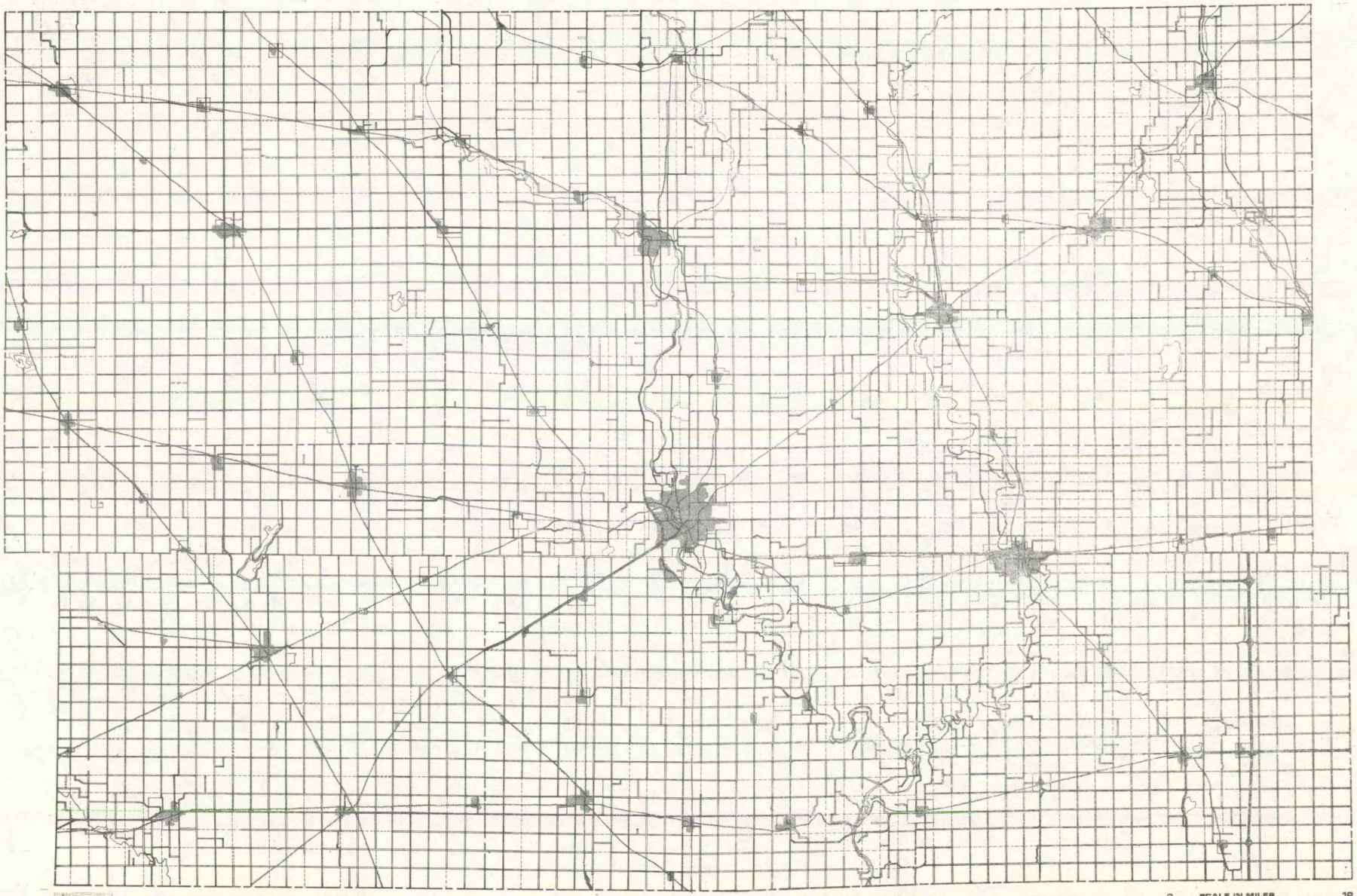
1973 IOWA-REGION FIVE: PRELIMINARY NATURAL CORRIDOR DELINEATION

0 SCALE IN MILES 10

By overlaying the three previous maps, a preliminary delineation of the natural corridors of the region may be made. Essentially, these corridors represent the land from valley ridge to valley ridge and the poorly drained nodes of natural areas containing the lakes of the region. It is safe to assume that these corridors indicate the marginally productive lands of the region. Through long-term and widespread experience, these areas have become known well as the most fragile landscapes of the region. Any tillage within these areas is certain to be met with too great a runoff factor with subsequent erosion or too little runoff and drowned crops. Not by sheer coincidence, these are the lands that appeal aesthetically to regional residents; nearly all of the existing recreation facilities detailed later within this study lie upon these corridor lands. These, then, are the natural corridors of the region. (The only change in this delineation that may occur will be the ultimate refinement and perhaps minimal enlargement of the corridors through use of the detailed soils and geologic information unavailable within the time frame of this study.) It is here that efforts should be made to meet the outdoor recreation and open space needs of the region, for it is in these marginally productive, ecologically sensitive, and intrinsically valuable lands that potential land use conflict of the future may be minimized, and that a truly harmonious land use pattern may be established.



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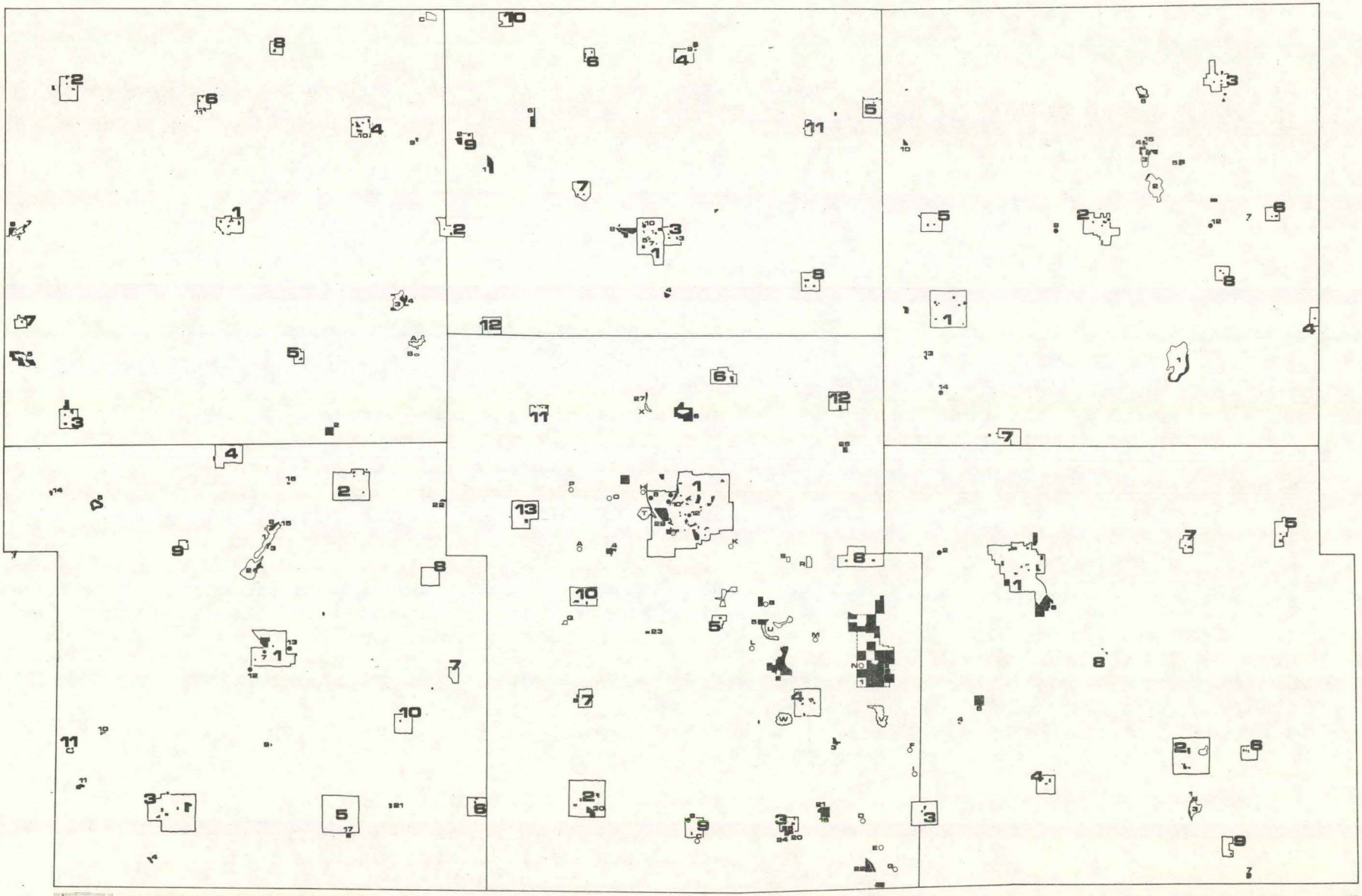
IOWA-REGION FIVE: URBAN - RURAL LAND USE

SCALE IN MILES 0 10

The scale of the base map detailed here provides an image of Iowa Region Five as it would appear from approximately thirty-six miles up into the sky. From this lofty perspective only the most general description of land use may be made. But there are some surprisingly relevant conclusions that may be drawn from such a general description. Only four per cent of the region's land appears as darkened or developed areas. The other ninety-six per cent of the landscape is rural in nature. It should be the goal of any study such as this to attempt to integrate the inhabitants of such a small percentage of the land with the larger scope of the landscape, and to accomplish this on a personal level. Certainly, transportation routes throughout the rural areas of the region provide a passing acquaintanceship with the landscape, but the stimulation of an involved awareness requires that a personal experience with the total landscape be pursued. The outdoor recreation and open space acres of the region are the places where this interchange and hopefully increased appreciation are apt to be kindled.

Within the darkened areas there exists the need to provide facilities for daily experience with the land on a somewhat different scale. Recreation and open space areas must, in these lands, be strategically distributed and of adequate size and supply that all people of the region have opportunity to avail themselves of both intensive and extensive involvement with the land.



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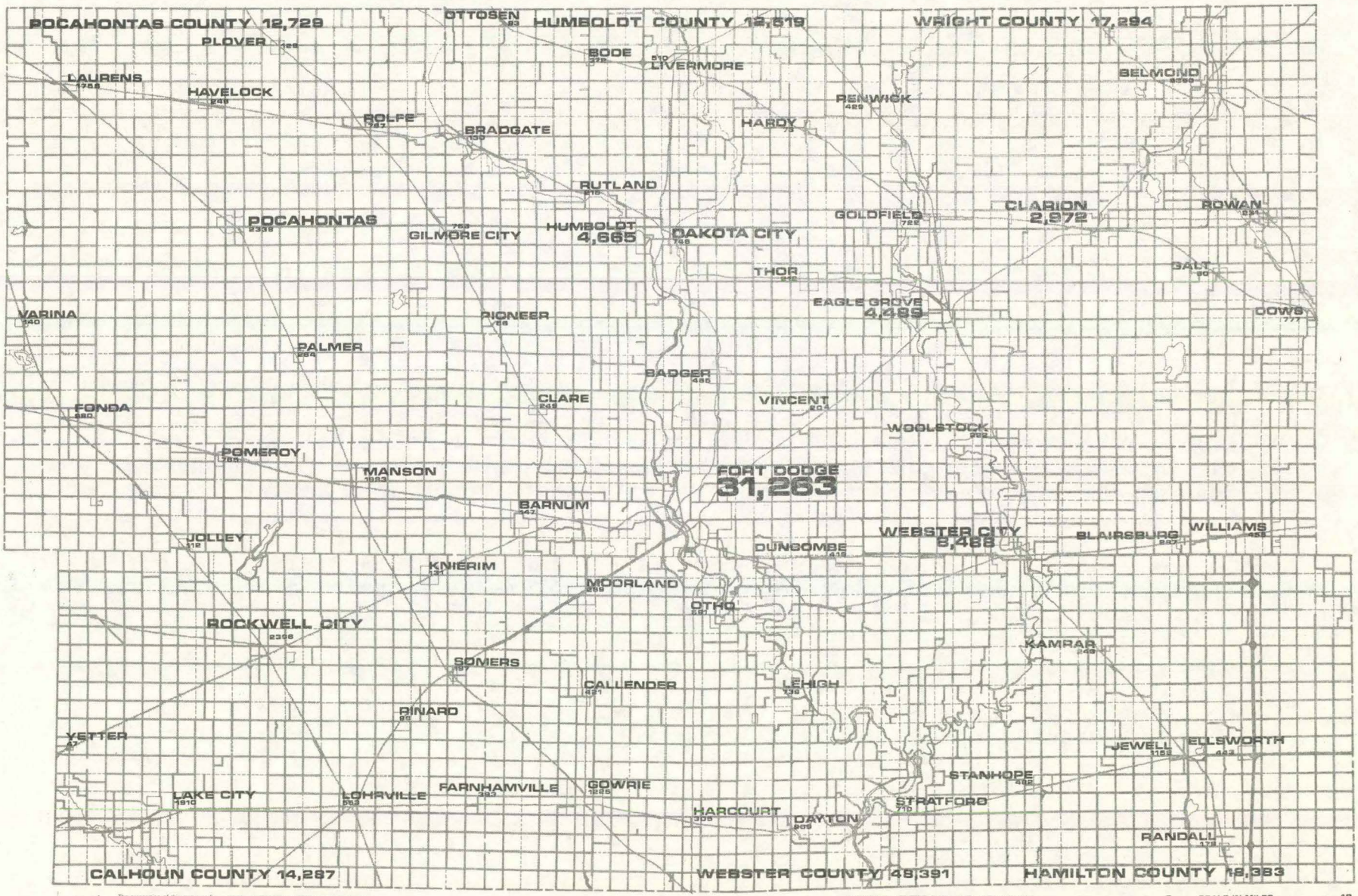
1973 IOWA-REGION FIVE: EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

SCALE IN MILES

Shown here by actual size are the existing outdoor recreation and open space facilities within Iowa Region Five. There are 102 areas indicated as present recreation and open space areas (excluding municipal recreation areas) comprising all the county and state parklands as well as natural preserves, wildlife habitat and special use areas such as golf courses, rest stops, and water access areas. The known total acreage represented by these areas within the region is 12,424 acres (including municipal acreages) of public and private outdoor recreation and open space lands. Of this 4,005 acres are water; there are then 8,416 acres of land devoted to use as places of environmental involvement. Approximately 539 acres are known by existing information to be of restricted access, that is, privately owned and special user-groups oriented. Municipal park acreages total 747 acres, leaving a total of 7,139 acres of public parkland readily available throughout the area on a region-wide basis. Subtracting non-recreation lands (i.e. undeveloped lands, preserves, wildlife area, etc.), 4,601 acres of recreation-oriented lands remain within the region to serve the 123,603 regional residents (1970 population census figures). That is 0.04 acres of public recreation land per resident. (See Appendix for a Facility Name, Size, Etc.)

It will be the function of this study to proceed toward a determination of the adequacy and accessibility of these areas, and if necessary to offer recommendations for amplification of the recreation potential by meeting ascertained needs on a regional basis.



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1970 CENSUS DATA

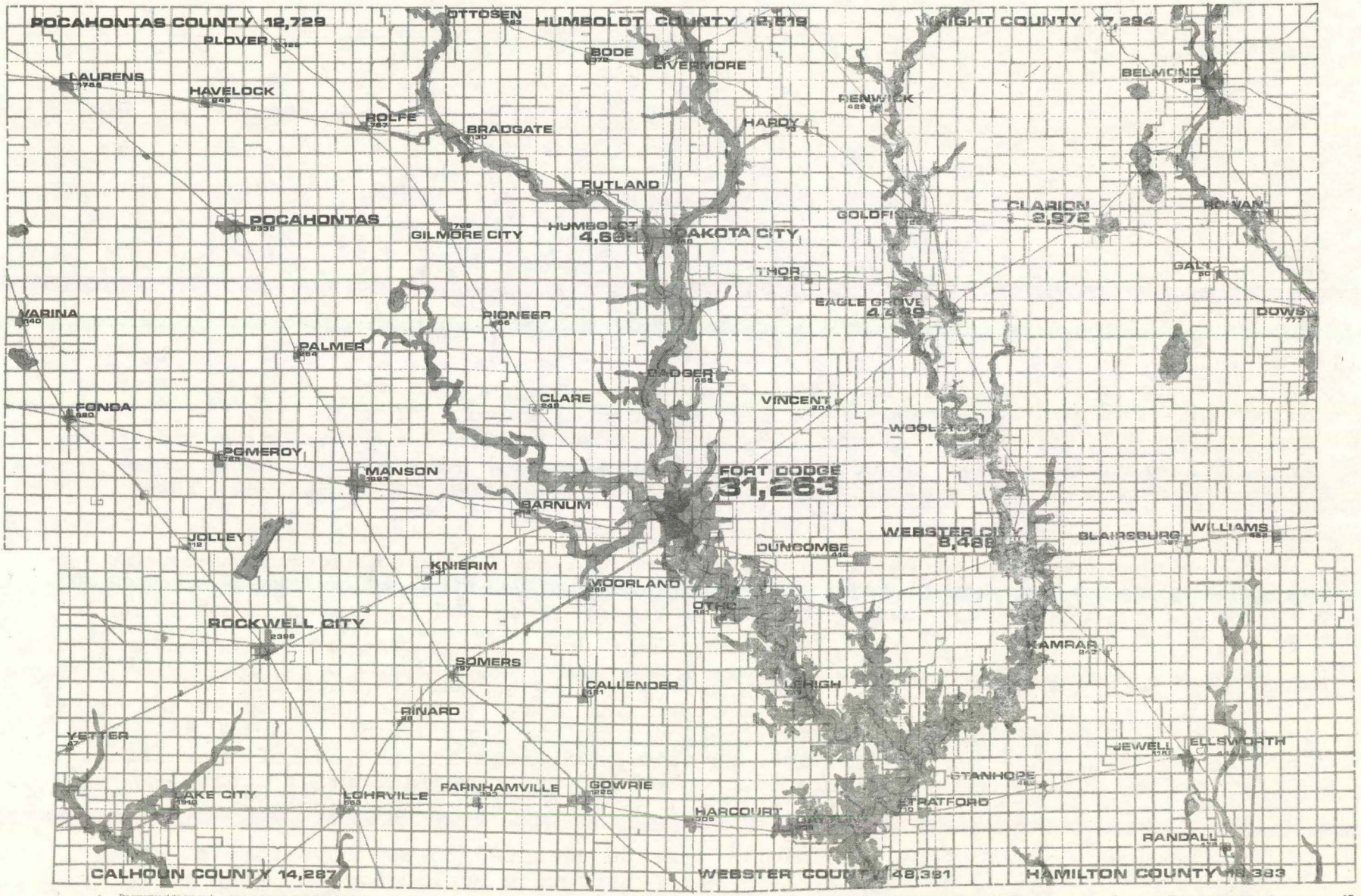
SCALE IN MILES 0 10

IOWA REGION FIVE: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

As previously stated there are 123,603 people living in Iowa Region Five. Of this total, forty-two per cent live within areas of 2,500 population or more, the national demarcation of urban and rural areas. With little doubt, then, the region can be defined as a predominately rural area of the United States. This status identifies many general problems and potentials inherent in rural life. The general lack of amenities attributed to such rural areas is offset in many ways by other features of the rural lifestyle (privacy, independence, slower pace, etc.) but it is significant that such rural areas of America generally lack the available cultural and natural amenities defined as part of the essentials of the American "good life."

Specifically, it is important that this study look from its regional perspective to insuring adequate availability of outdoor recreation and open space features in an attempt to help stabilize the population situation. Much outmigration involves a desire for more adequate facilities for the use of increasing leisure time. With the adequate provision of leisure time facilities, the retention power of this area's good life will be just that much stronger.

Much consideration and specificity must be directed to the inventory of the socio-economic factors of Region Five; with the future application of this information, more ideally suited recommendations may be proffered.



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1970 CENSUS DATA

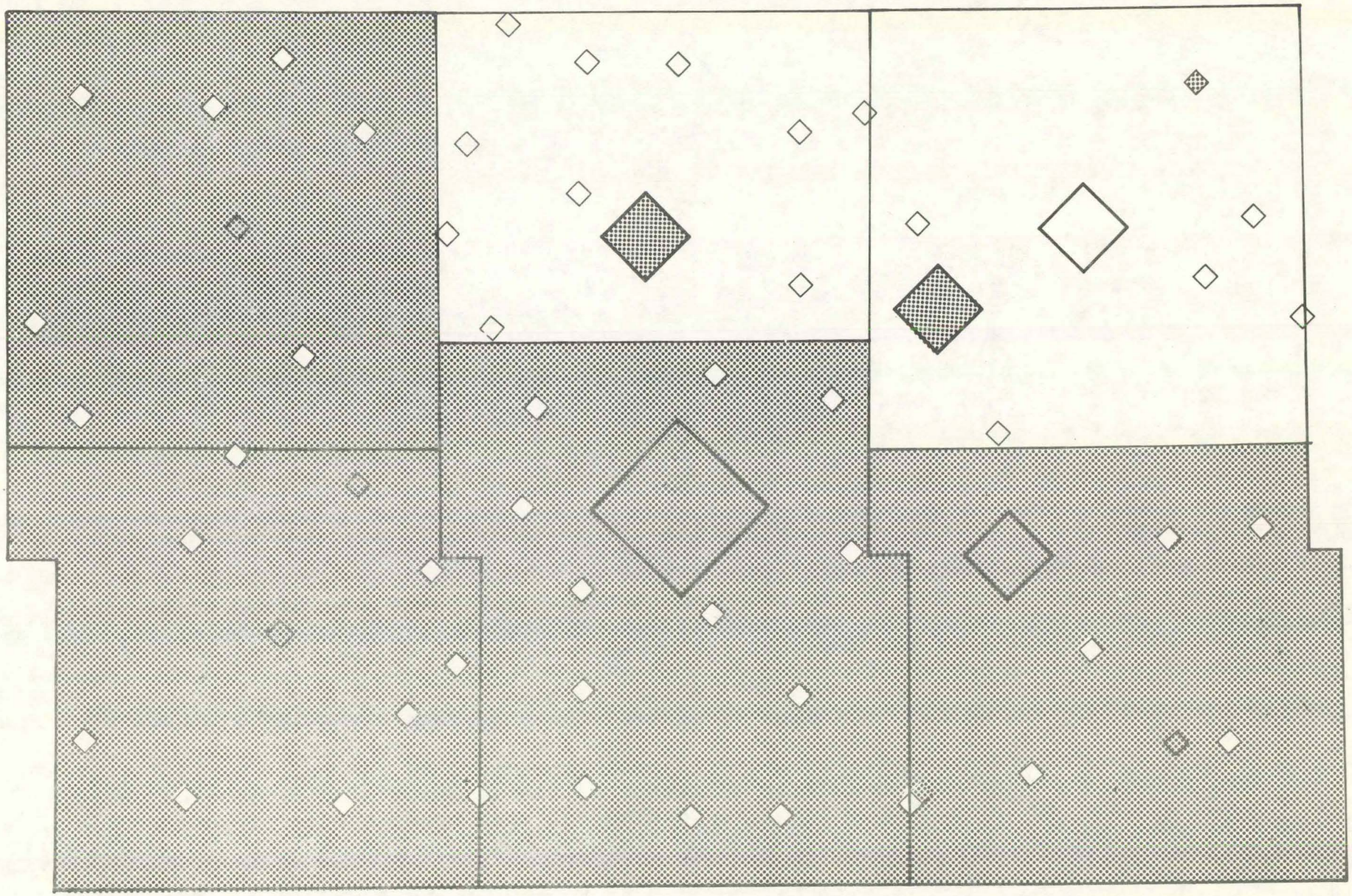
SCALE IN MILES 0 10

IOWA REGION FIVE: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Within this element, it should be repeated, a very general perspective will be maintained of each of the various features that combine to form the parameters of outdoor-recreation and open space planning. The level of involvement of this study must remain surficial at present and consequently the associated population maps represent little more than demographic studies of the distribution of the population throughout the region.

However, an exciting concept is presented here on this second population map. Included are the natural corridor areas previously evolved within this report. The inter-relationships of population centers and natural feature location that can be determined from this illustration will come to form the basis of the planning process which will hopefully culminate in the adequacy of distribution, size, and quality of the future outdoor recreation and open space system of Iowa Region Five.

As the specific socio-economic features of the region's population are translated into demand for recreation services, the natural resources can be specifically identified for potential functionality and usability.



IOWA REGION FIVE: EXISTING PLANS

Listed in Appendix B are the most recently developed plans existing for the localities and counties within Iowa Region Five. These plans in some manner accomodate the role of recreation planning for the areas within their scope. However, these plans vary in age, accuracy, quality and extent of content to the point that even the best and most complete overlook many of the implications of their function upon a larger, gestalt-like scale.

As this study must necessarily act only as a first phase to a more complete plan and program, these plans must, adequate or not, continue to function within their prescribed role. No glaring inaccuracies of intent are readily apparent in any of the plans, and in general, most of the plans, are valid to excellent in content. The forthcoming plan, however, should be developed with the intent of providing a uniform general level of planning throughout the region, in order that future specific plans may be developed to maximize the utility of regional resources and to provide maximum service to regional residents.

To quote the Iowa State Conservation Commission 1970 report Outdoor Recreation In Iowa, "size standards based upon acreage of site or other facility per population do not necessarily relate to area resources. The identification of an area's natural resources and environmental quality which influence recreation participation must be decided by more than a compilation of population statistics. These features and qualities must be related to a larger set of conditions in order to evaluate priority and value to society. The design criteria (see appendix E) must be utilized in conjunction with the natural resource data provided in the supply volume and methodology developed for arriving at the various resources priority levels".

That would seem to express a challenge that standards be developed upon a specifc basis, keyed directly to area resources and area demand. In concept, this is the only feasible means by which recreation development should proceed.

On this regional basis, probably better than on any other level of planning, there exists an opportunity to appraise the existing resource supply and outdoor recreation-open spaces demand. But such identification must include much research and thought before any specific parameters or guidelines can be developed. For this reason, if for no other, this study is only the first phase of a comprehensive regional plan for outdoor recreation and open spaces.

It is important that this study acquaint itself with as many sets of existing criteria as possible and then begin to establish its own specific guidelines for its specific area of concern, Iowa Region Five. (See Appendix D)

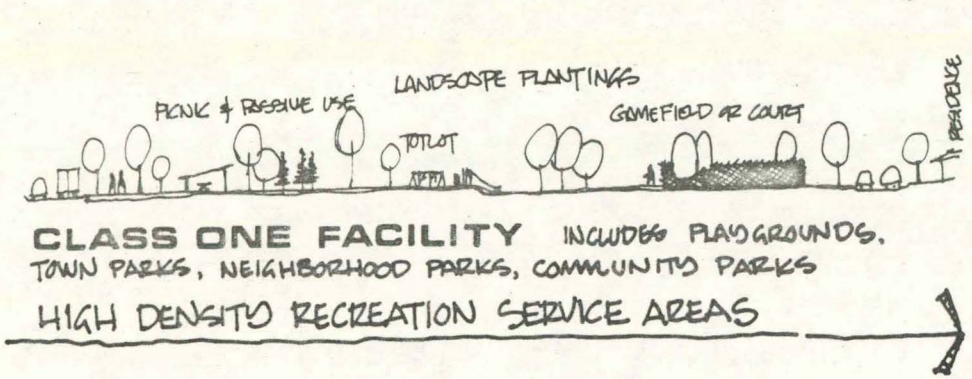
With this recognition, and review of the available and valuable standards (see appendix), this study does attempt to begin a line of thought trending toward comprehensive guidelines. Ultimately, in the forthcoming plan, "case - specific" standards should be developed and presented for utilization in future local planning projects.

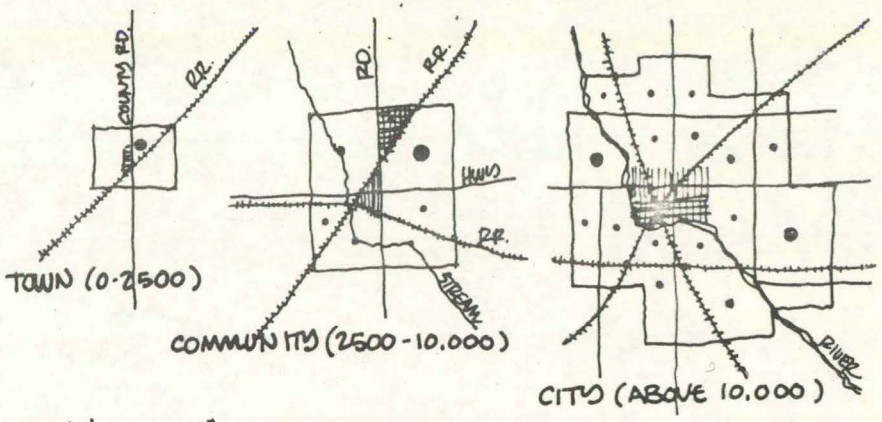
The Tentative standards this study has evolved are only a format for attempting to review the relative adequacy or deficiency of recreation facilities within the region. With completion of the plan, secure and justifiable standards should be evolved.

Currently, however, this study will somewhat arbitrarily and optimally prescribe a vocabulary of standards directly applicable to the existing situation of Iowa Region Five and its particular geography. From this basis, however, arbitrary, some idea of the relative efficiency of the region's outdoor recreation open space system can be ascertained.

Initially, it is important to visualize categories of groups "Town" consisting of incorporated areas up to 2,500 in population, "community", incorporated areas of 2,500-10,000 population, and "city", areas exceeding 10,000 population will be the prescribed categories. The average rural population of approximately 10 persons per square mile (see Population Density Map in Appendix F) will be assumed to relate to the nearest incorporated area for facility service.

In terms of indentifying outdoor recreation and open space areas, the class system presented in the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) Report of 1966 will be utilized with minor modification. At this point, desirable minimum acreages, service areas, and population correl for specific facilities will be discussed. Again, this borders on equating acreage standards to population figures and is unfortunate, but in assessing the initial efficiencies of the region's system, there is some validity in its use for quantification, if its use is only temporary in nature. Hopefully the final set of standards and criteria will reflect function and use specifically keyed to regional demands.





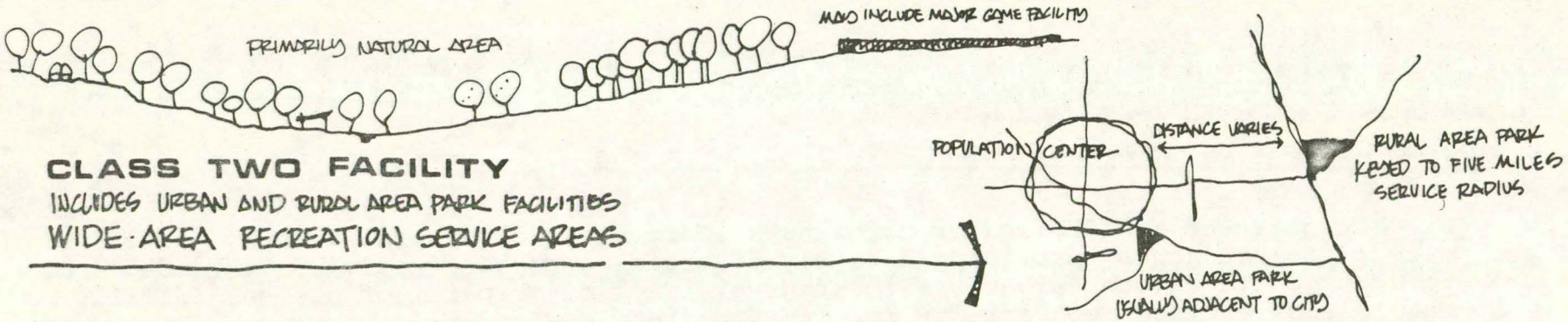
The first three categories of outdoor recreation and open space areas, as presented by the ORRRC Report are the three classes of facilities keyed most directly to fulfilling the general recreation demand on a regional level; these facilities are those most specifically related to definable population bases.

Each town, under 2,500 in population, because it acts as a service center, not only for its residents, but for the surrounding farms as well, needs to fulfill a portion of the demand for recreation areas. Each town should have at least one such Class One Area ("town park") of not less than four acres in size. In the larger towns, above 500 in population, the acreage should increase proportionately at a rate of one acre per additional 500 population.

Each "community", 2,500-10,000 in population, should have one "neighborhood park" (equivalent to "town park") per neighborhood (definable wards or precincts of a community created by barriers such as primary roads, railroads, or even rivers or streams), and one of these areas should be expanded to act as a community park. The neighborhood parks should be 4-6 acres in size. A community park should be 8-10 acres in size.

In "cities", areas of population greater than 10,000, neighborhood parks again have a function, while smaller units labelled playgrounds may be required.

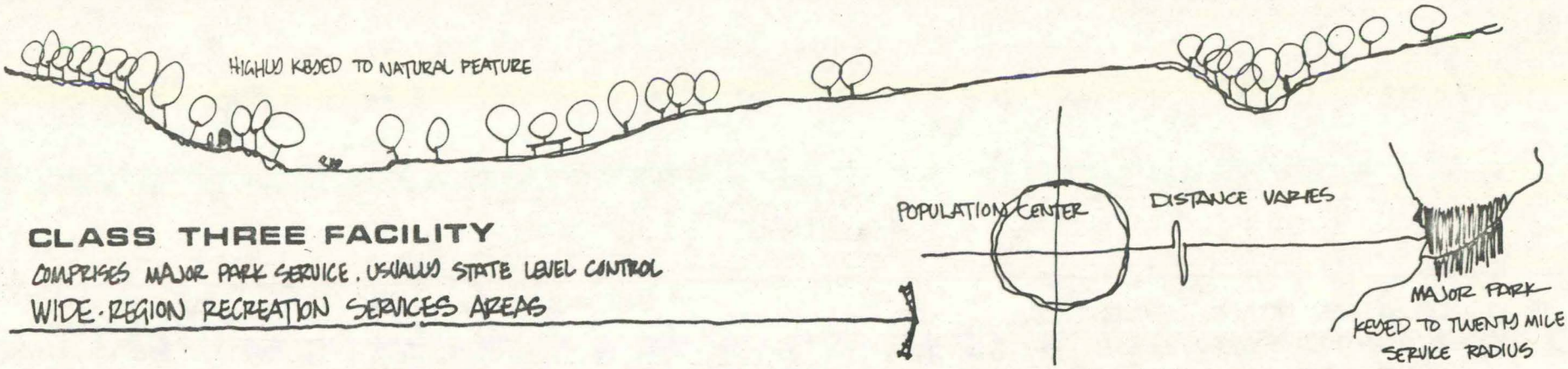
In all of the above instances, these areas should accommodate passive and active recreation activities, while providing lawn, shrub and shade plantings. It is desirable to combine such a park with a playground, school or community center. Additional amenities as shelters, game courts, ballfields, toilets, drinking fountains, and electricity remain optional. In all cases these park areas should be within a 1/2 to 3/4 mile service area.



There are two types of class two facilities, Urban Area Parks function as intra-city areas providing some natural experiences; Rural Area Parks, such as Kennedy Park in Webster County or Joe Sheldon Park in Humboldt County, are parks within a rural area pledged to providing services to a variety of towns, communities and cities. This study holds the view that such parks should be of a minimal 30 acres in size and should only be required to cover a 5 mile service radius. Both these types of areas should provide for group picnicking, day camping, nature study, horseback riding, boating, swimming, fishing, wintersports, biking, and hiking trails or canoeing. They should utilize natural features including a river or lake, open meadow, and timber which offer an attractive setting for activities not possible in smaller recreation areas.

Since these areas are essentially natural feature-oriented, it is questionable whether or not full region-wide coverage can be achieved. It is counter-productive to think of such a park in any place but those now defined as natural corridor areas. If a significant void should appear because of an insufficiency of natural corridor lands in proximitity to all of the towns, communities and cities of the region, perhaps intensified development of the previously described town, neighborhood, or community parks can meet some of the recreation demand. Existing rural parks adjacent to unserved areas might be proportionately enlarged to accomodate the extra demand.

Should the corridors be of insufficient size to provide a minimal 30 acre tract, a combination of smaller areas developed as a clustering of park units may work to achieve the goal of adequate size within a service area.



CLASS THREE FACILITY

COMPRISES MAJOR PARK SERVICE. USUALLY STATE LEVEL CONTROL
WIDE-REGION RECREATION SERVICES AREAS

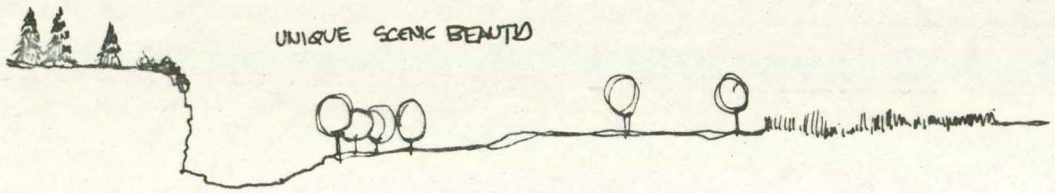
Class Three Facilities, or major parks, are areas of a significantly larger size, 500-1000 acres, providing a highly diversified range of services intended to accommodate a much larger service-radius. Each major park, of course, fulfills the role of a Class Two Facility for its immediate environs.

A Class Three area such as Dolliver Park or the proposed Brushy Creek State Park can be expected to function for a twenty-mile service radius. It is important to note that a county facility such as Briggs Woods in Hamilton County may as well graduate to this service level through its diversity of uses.

A major park's provisions are very similar to those of a Class Two Facility with the notable difference that more space is provided each use and much more natural space is included within the facility by virtue of its larger size.

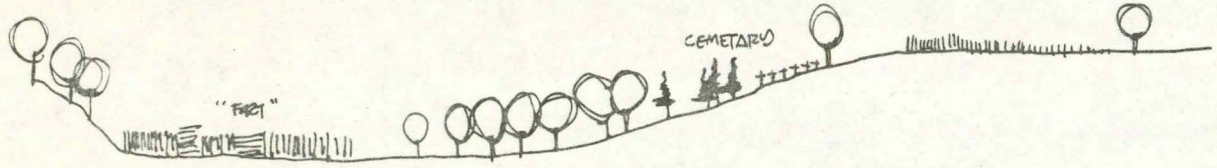
While these first areas distinctly meet identifiable needs within any region, the following five designations are categories allocated to the preservation of naturally and culturally significant areas, with the notable exception of the special-use category. In one sense the aspect of preservation may well outrank the provision of "recreation facilities" in any region. The State Conservation Commission charges all of Iowa's recreation-resource agencies to accept the responsibility of preserving Iowa's remaining natural features as the highest priority for development action. And the day is soon at hand when historic features will likewise be so prized. Each of these classes is primarily feature-oriented and consequently any standards developed for their size, use, and service-area must be case-specific.

Special-use areas are use-oriented facilities and must be developed in size to accommodate the space and service standards of the use in question.

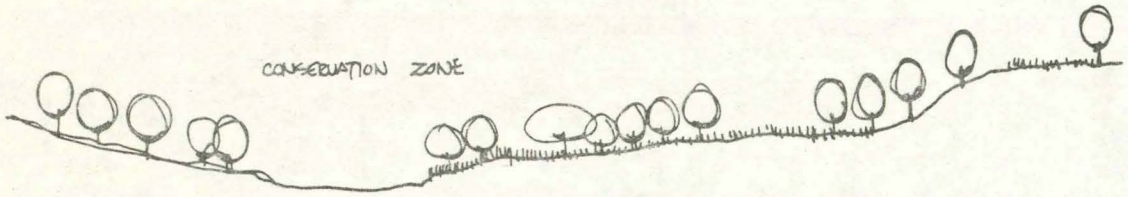


CLASS FOUR:
UNIQUE NATURAL AREA, CAVES, WATERFALL

CLASS FIVE:
WILDERNESS



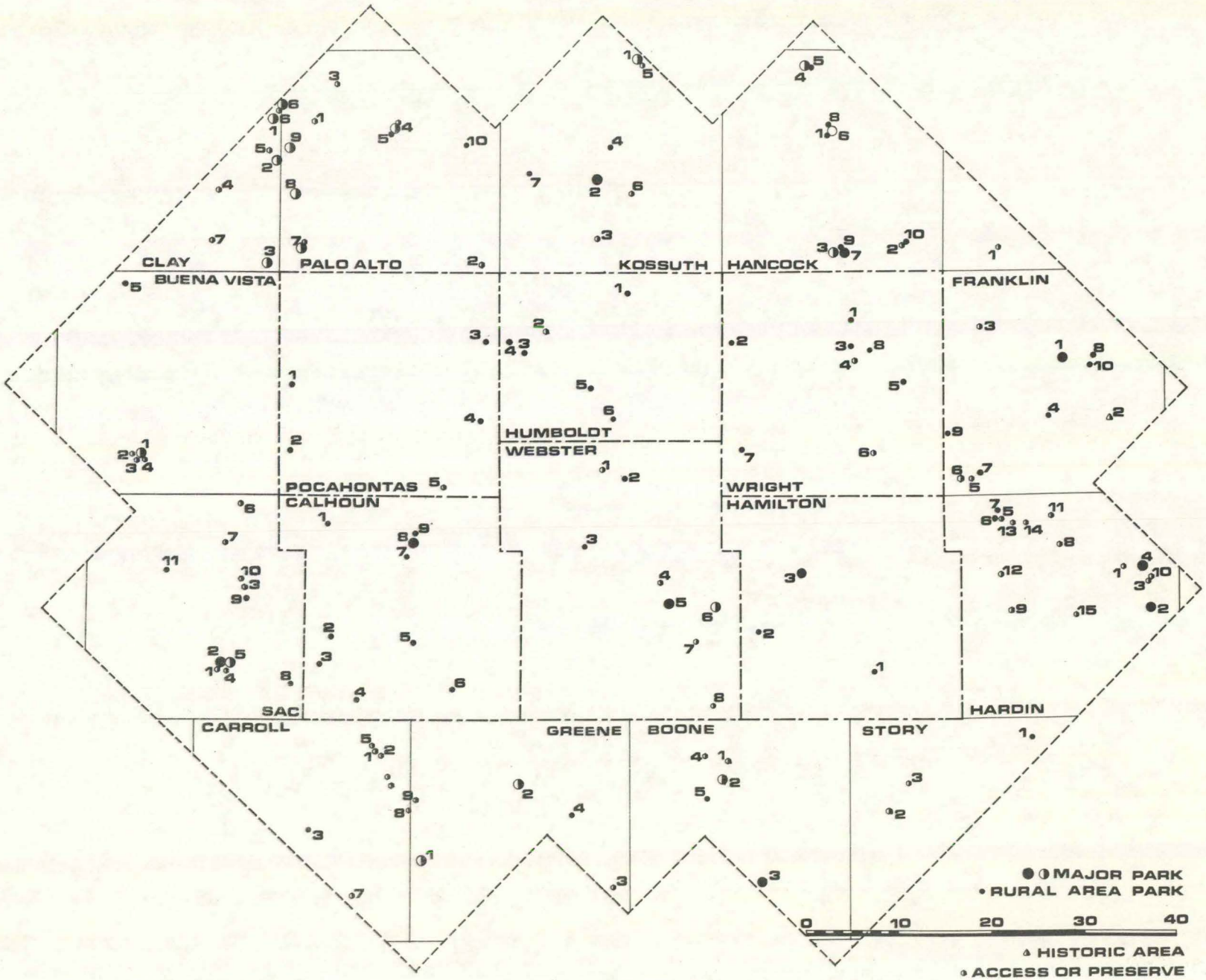
CLASS SIX:
HISTORIC & CULTURAL SITES



CLASS SEVEN:
PRESERVED RECREATION AND/OR CONSERVATION LANDS

SPECIAL USE AREAS

THESE AREAS AREA TOTALLY FEATURE-DEPENDENT (OR USE-DEPENDENT) AND ARE PLACED, DEVELOPED OR PRESERVED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFIC AND LOCAL CRITERIA. EVERY ATTEMPT MUST BE MADE TO ACCOMMODATE THE FEATURE OR DEMAND AS IT EXISTS WITHIN A REGION.



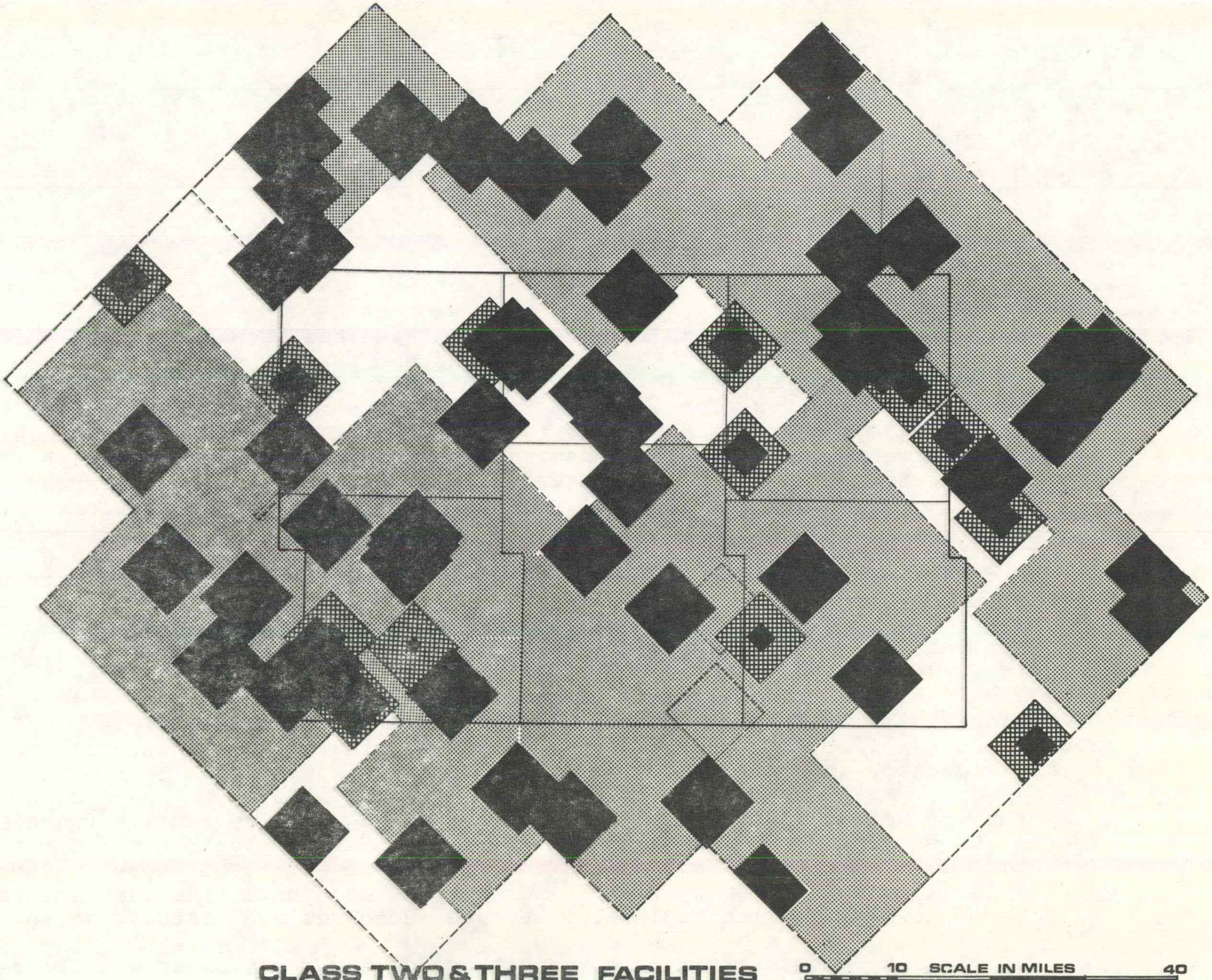
IOWA - REGION FIVE: AREA OF INFLUENCE

The Area of Influence map for Iowa Region Five has been determined through the concept expressed by the ORRRC eport that the primary service distance of short term recreation exists as a forty-mile radius from the population center of a given area. From this population centroid outward forty miles should be the definable areas of recreational activity for any population grouping. In areas of section-line roads a perculiar phenomenon occurs. According to Carl A. Fox, Professor of Economics at Iowa State University, functional economic areas (FEA's), or equal-sided diamonds most accurately represent the pattern of service. (Briefly, this is because as a user proceeds outward along the north-south, east-west roads, the distance travelled will be equal along the lines of the diamond shape.) The irregularly shaped regional delineation is thus probably the most accurate portrayal of recreation-use area for the region.

The interchange in use across county lines should be obvious; this is, in graphic terms, regionality. Use is certainly not politically restricted. At least once within all the thought that goes toward any given development, the concept of regionalism should be considered. And therein lies the justification of a study such as this. From this lofty spective, the various inter-relationships of area adequacy and deficiency become more readily apparent.

Thus by noting all of the areas within Iowa Region Five and its functional recreation service area, a highly accurate concept of supply is given for study, (see Appendix for name, size, and use information of indicated areas). Those public facilities which aptly fill the major park and rural area park categories have been shown along with regional preserves, accesses and historic sites.

On the next page, service areas of the major and rural parks will be delineated.


CLASS TWO & THREE FACILITIES
0
10
SCALE IN MILES
40
MAJOR PARKS
RURAL AREA PARKS
INADEQUACIES
DEFICIENCIES
IOWA REGION FIVE: RECREATION SERVICE AREA

Here, considered first because of their larger service radius, are depicted the Class Two and Class Three Facilities serving recreation demands within the Iowa Region Five Area of Influence.

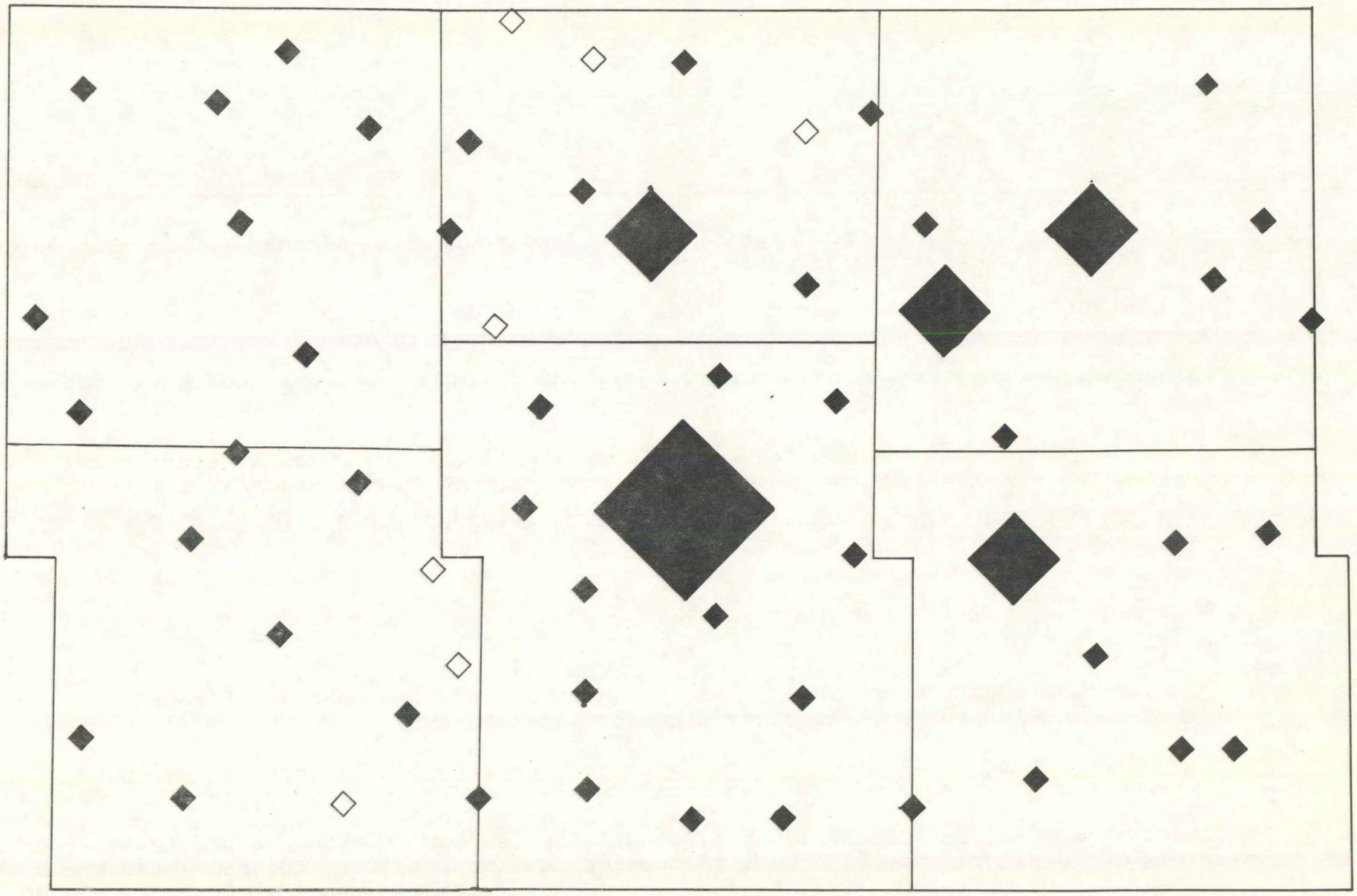
Major Parks are delineated by a 20 mile functional economic area (FEA) and a dot pattern. From this prese ation can be seen the relative extent of service provided by major parks within the area. A majority of the region is indeed well served within a 20 mile radius. No area of the region is farther than 25 miles from a major park facility.

Designated as blackened five mile radius FEA's are the rural area parks of the region. The coverage of this type of service is obviously less extensive while this level of service is probably the more significant of the two. Ideally, no family should need to travel more than five miles to arrive at an area set aside for recreational use and existential repair.

The areas with a screen pattern indicate rural area parks of a less than "minimal" size. The blackened portion of the FEA is proportionate to their relative size.

The white or vacant areas within the area of influence represent total voids of service within this study's prescribed standards.

Please note that there is a regional and inter-regional interplay existing between the facilities of the area of influence and the resident population area of any given locality. Not all recreation demands need be met within any political boundary system, but rather, as the potential sites for development become apparent a concerted effort should be made to develop them to best fill the annotated areas of deficiency. It could well be that an ongoing priority system might be developed to progressively fulfill virtually all the deficiencies that do exist within the region.



CLASS ONE FACILITIES

URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD TOWN PARKS WITHOUT

IOWA REGION FIVE: LOCAL RECREATION AREAS

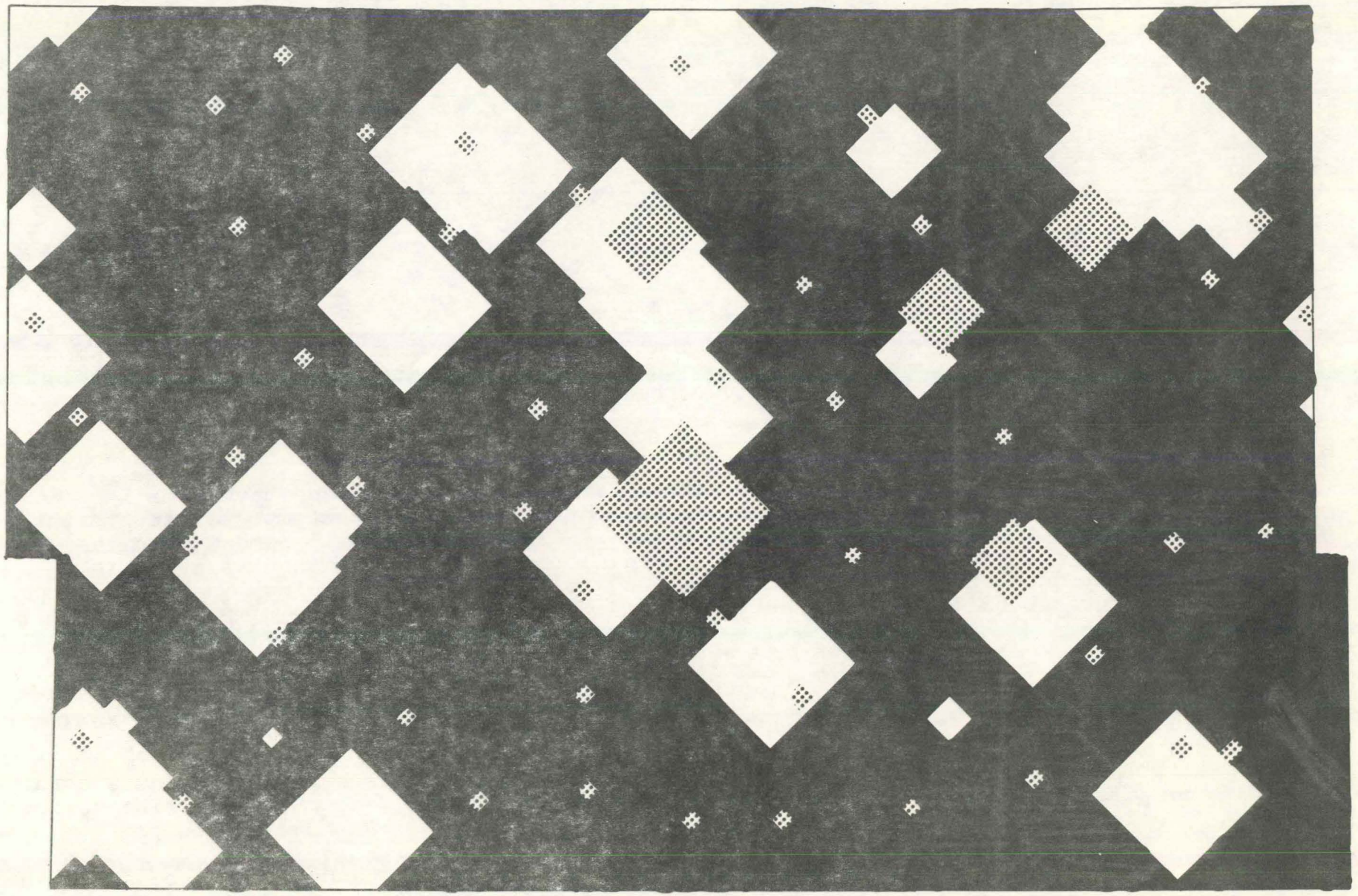
On a local level basis, functional economic areas are depicted here to show those towns, communities, and cities that do have recreation facilities of some sort available to local residents. (Because of the unique fact that Iowa Region Five has only one city, the Class Two facility or the urban area parks has been included here to facilitate review.)

All but seven of the 61 incorporated areas of the region do have some facilities available to local residents. (This representation makes no attempt to, at present, qualify the serviceability of such recreation areas. That will come within the detail of the plan.) The fact that seven localities remain without service is undeniably significant. All the localities within Iowa serve as local service centers and a responsibility of such service is meeting the leisure time demands of local residents.

In this study, consideration of this role in outdoor recreation and open space planning attempts to define glaring deficiencies and to point out the need for sustenance of such capabilities within every locality's scope of services.

The forthcoming plan and specific interim efforts will hopefully produce coqnizance of internal deficiencies in terms of service quality and will prescribe methods by which that service might be expanded and bettered.

Past efforts by this planning group have, in four instances, been successful in strengthening the serviceability of such local facilities. There is much yet to be done but there is a strong reason to believe that subsequent time and involvement will continue to yield local benefits.



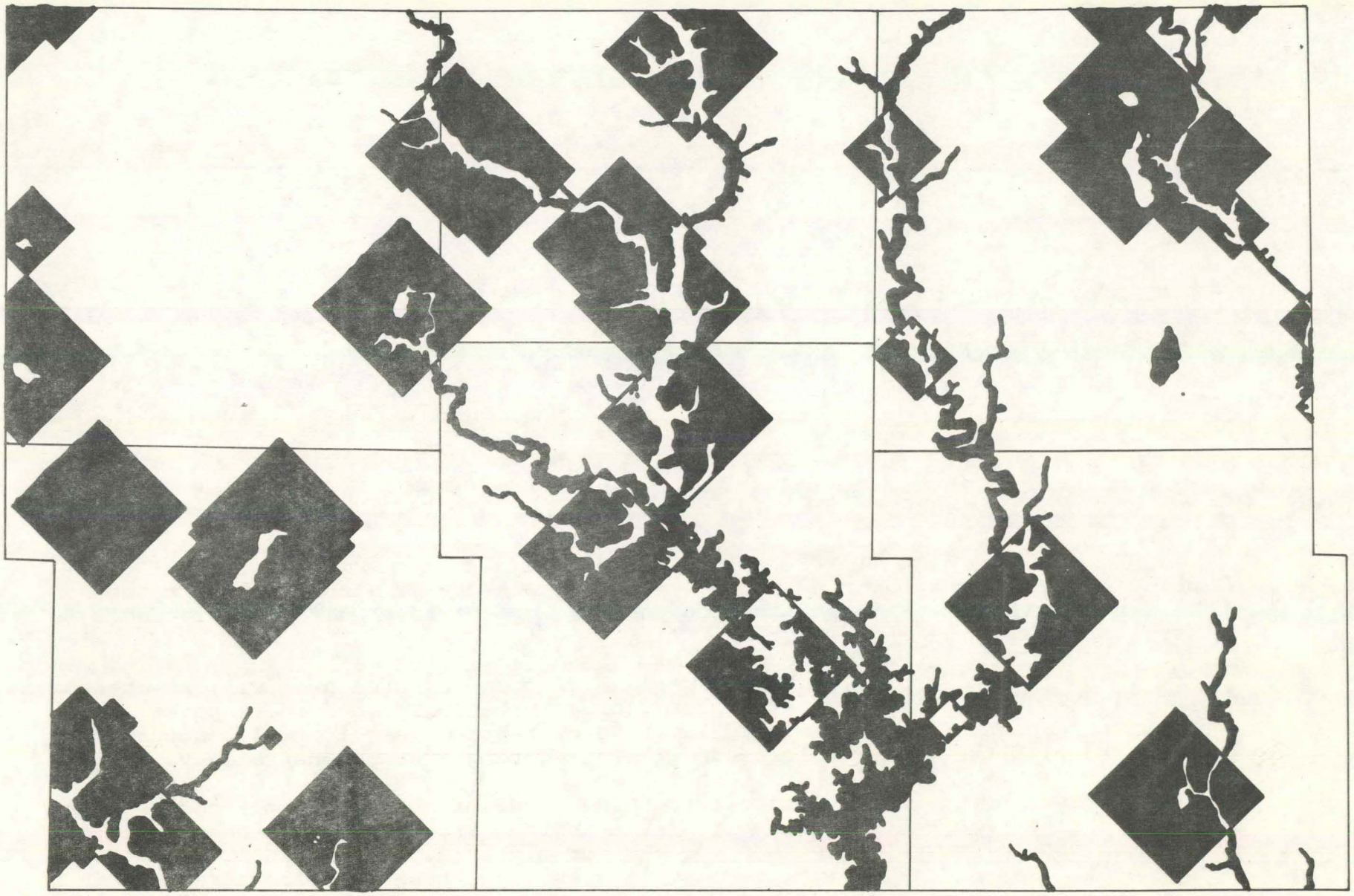
INDICATE RURAL AREA PARKS ⊞ INDICATE LOCAL PARKS
INDICATES LACK OF RECREATION SERVICE WITHIN FIVE MILES

IOWA REGION FIVE: AREAS OF DEFICIENCY

Thinking in reverse terms, here are identified in black the apparent areas of deficiencies (as in accord with this study's prescribed standards) that need attention to resource identification and development to provide a truly adequate service to regional residents.

Even in the future, probably, not all of the blackened area will be eradicated. But as shown here the rural area parks, urban area parks, and local parks (i.e. town, neighborhood, and community) are the elements of service which should be utilized with the intent of lessening the staggering areas of deficiency.

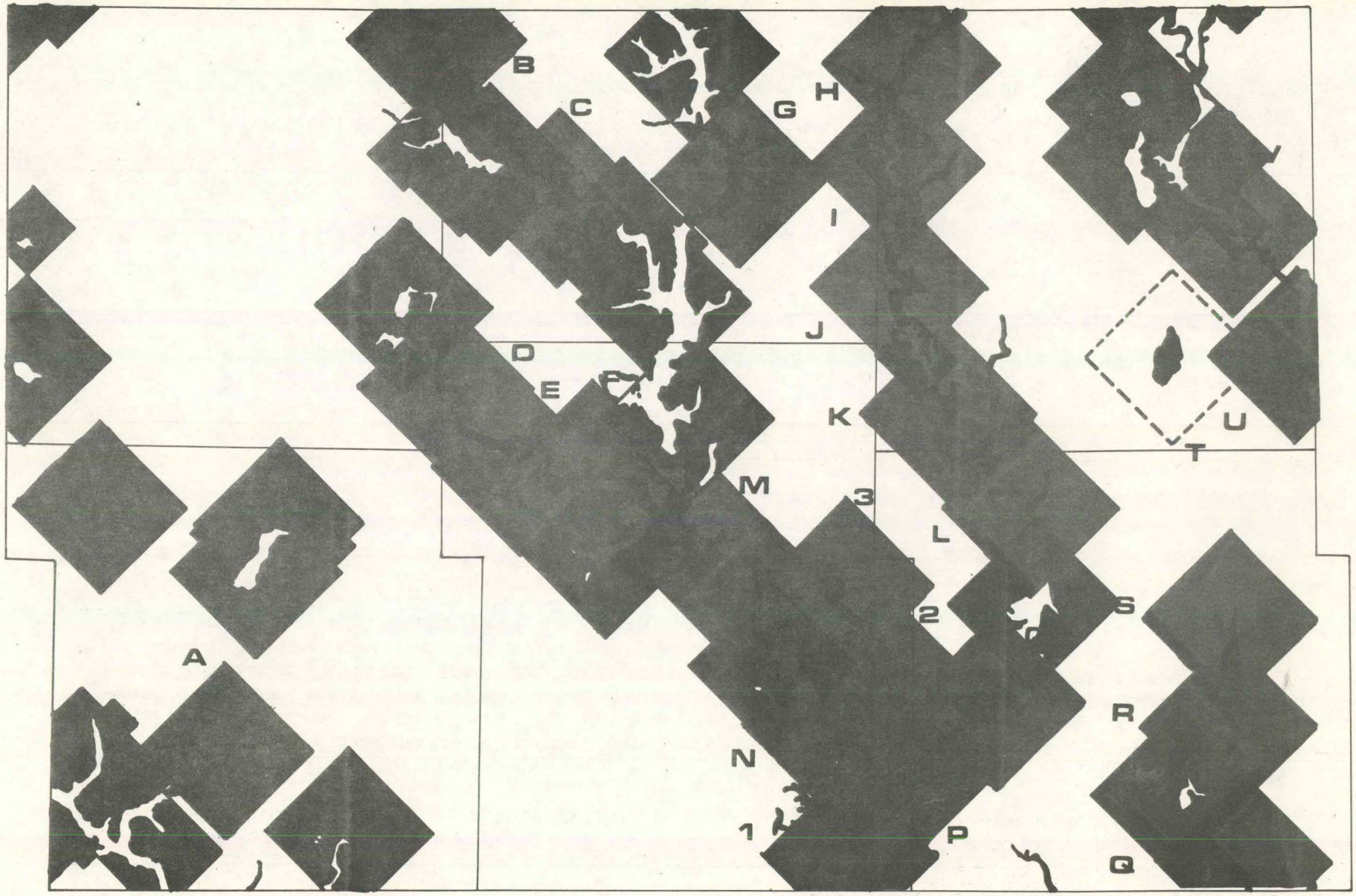
Because of the almost adequate service level of the major park category and because of the current development of yet another area. Brushy Creek State Park (over 1,000 acres in size with proposals for highly diversified service), this aspect is regarded as being primarily efficient. In the future, constrained involvement in this type of area within the region will free energies for more acute involvement in the rural areas and local categories of service.



IOWA REGION FIVE: AREAS-CORRIDORS

In looking for places to find resources to meet these presently defined deficiencies, it is obvious that the natural corridor delineation derived earlier in this study should be utilized. If that delineation is overlain on the service areas of the region's rural area parks, with the corridor showing through in white, and with the corridor outside the service areas appearing darkened as before, a concept of possible resource areas may be derived.

In order to fill some of the voids of the deficiencies map or to expand the service area of this map, attention must be given to the selection of development sites on the proper land. Amazingly, the delineated corridors come in close reach to a large share of the deficiency areas. By strategically selecting future development sites it will be possible to approach more closely a total service concept.



IOWA REGION FIVE: AREA PROPOSALS

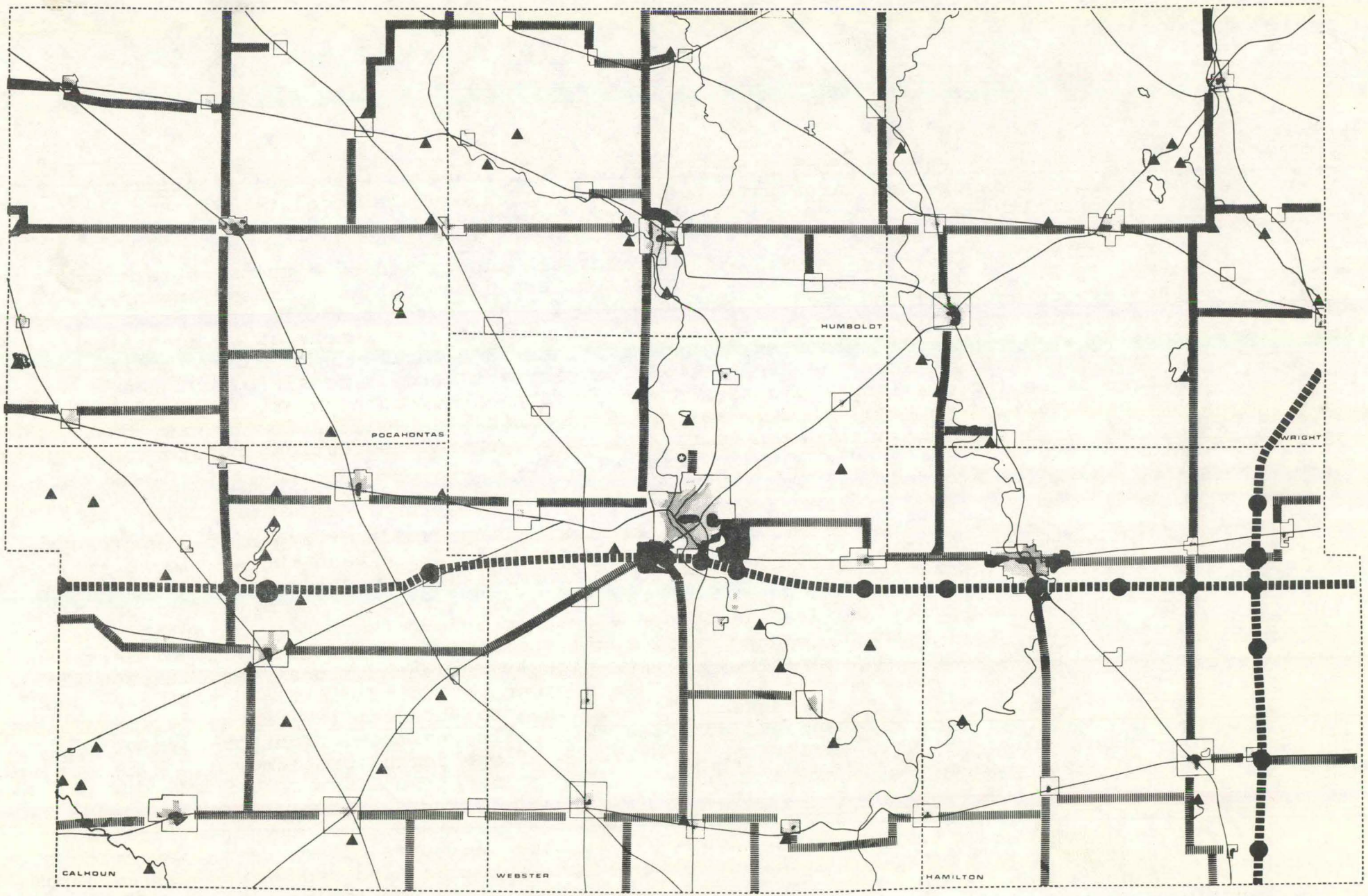
As shown by their proposed service areas in a toned pattern, the identified future location of rural area parks expands considerably the accessibility and functionabilty of the Iowa Region Five Recreation System.

For future reference, the proposed areas are identified by ciphers or letters. Areas 1, 2, and 3 identify current development projects that will indeed expand the service areas of the region. Areas B,N,O & P are current development proposals which if implemented will again assist in the development of an adequate service area. Area "T", located on Big Wall Lake, a natural preserve and wildlife refuge, is shown as less than tentative. Development here is possible, but the potential ecological loss would negate the development of such an area for a full scale recreation service. Little Wall Lake in South[illegible] Hamilton County was thus converted within the recent past to the benefit of general recreation, but to the significant and irreparable loss in terms of natural environment. Repeats of this kind should be avoided.

Even with the development of these 24 areas, large voids or areas of deficiency would yet remain. Utilization of these natural areas will expand the serviceability of the region but total service is not to be accomplished without additional measures.

Such measures will necessarily be on a smaller and somewhat more intensive scale. In many instances, perhaps, expansion of local facilities in the diversity of services can help to accommodate the demand. [illegible]s previously indicated, local facilities will certainly receive much consideration for development. Such facilities on a case- specific basis can be developed to more greatly fulfill the service ability of the region system.) Despoiled areas such as abandoned [illegible]uarries, landfills, railroad right-of-ways or secondary roads can also assist in [illegible]leviation of the demand problem.

Within the constraints of the area's natural topography, sparse natural vegetation, and limited water features, the development of natural service facilities is indeed limited in scope, and as such, is feasible; full development of the existing resources should be sought. Measures commensurate to the need and demand distant from the corridors should be insured appropriate consideration and implementation.



MIDAS Regional Planning Comm.
1973

CONSTRAINTS

- FREEWAY / EXPRESSWAY
- ARTERIAL ROAD
- PUBLIC / RECREATION
- EXISTING URBANIZATION
- AIRPORT
- RIVER
- RAILROAD

PROPOSALS

- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- OPEN SPACE

WHITE INDICATES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

IOWA - REGION 5 DEVELOPMENT GUIDE

R5DG, a recent publication of MIDAS Regional Planning Commission identifies within its development guide the concept of proposed land use. It is extremely important that this study find itself evolving within concepts of that study, for inter-relationship of land uses is "planning," and such inter-relationship is the most feasible means of implementing appropriate land use.

The Regional Development Guide looks specifically to the role of full development of potential resources to accomodate resident demands, to protect scenic areas and wildlife habitat, to secure floodplain use-propriety, to encourage proper tourist attractions, to insure the complementary function of all regional outdoor recreation and open space facilities, and to utilize such facilities as buffers between imcompatible land uses.

Through trend, or uncontrolled development, R5DG envisions that facility development would occur only as expedient with a net loss of possible amenity-use correlation. Through satellite development, the concept of green belts ringing growth areas evolves. This in itself is not discordant, but remains somewhat out of key with the concept of maximum utilization of land-resource potential. By this prescription productive lands would well find themselves marginally productive in terms in less than optimal use (i.e. parks, that should be cornfields.) The corridor concept of development is promulgated by R5DG as the most appropriate development goal. In this exists the opportunity to correlate land use with land capability realizing the maximum net gain possible. Productive land would remain totally productive and marginal land could be fully maximized in its use.

Definitely this study is in concurrence with the R5DG implementation objective that ". . . the existing natural corridors. . . should be developed for open spaces/recreation uses with little infringement by other land uses."

With the development of this element, the first phase of a regional five-year action plan and program for outdoor recreation and open spaces, comes the definition of roles that has been thus far lacking.

If a lineal concept of responsibility for outdoor recreation and open space service were to be drawn from local level to federal involvement, it would naturally appear as a local-county-state-federal chain of responsibilities. At no specific point on this line does this regional planning agency find itself defined. But of great consequence is that situated somewhere off the line between county and state jurisdiction, MIDAS can easily relate down and up the chain of responsibility, acting as an advisory function to all levels of responsibility. (What everyone needs is another advisor.)

In this case, however, that may just be the truth. For as each level functions within its own responsibility there is great opportunity for overlap, redundancy, and misallocation of efforts and expenditures. Disjunct as it is, MIDAS may just be the agent, the catalyst, which can produce the most harmonious relationships between the levels of the chain of responsibility.

For this to happen mutually respectful relationships must evolve. As local and county agencies respond to the goals of regionalism versus parochialism, the agencies of state and federal involvement can be advised to understand the most imperative local needs and demands. Therein is the function of regional planning.

While "regionalism" requires localities to strengthen themselves to an adequacy of service, regionalism can assist in directing appropriate development and in acquiring assistance for such development. The county level of action is even more subject to benefit. Usually unavailable services for planning and assistance are finally at hand. The state level of involvement need no longer wonder about the comprehensiveness of local goals, nor need it stand so distant from assistance and involvement. The channel is created. Miles and miles away stands the federal role. All too often the miles prevent full utilization of available opportunities, or full comprehension of whatever utilization occurs. There will be no excuse for this in the future.

The localities of Iowa Region Five can expect to have a concerned party assisting them in the development of their facilities. The same localities should expect to utilize the objectiveness of such an agency in the establishment of their specific goals.

The counties of this region should expect a full range of assistance in helping them cross the political boundaries of thought to provide the maximum benefit of their unique resources to their constituents. Likewise the counties should expect to accept the concept of regionalism and to realize that this in no way negates autonomy.

The state should recognize the assistance that such an agency can provide in the definition, on a specific basis, of its goals and objectives. At the same time, the state should be prepared to realize that with a narrower spectrum, a regional agency might be better able to assess the actual requirements of a situation.

Truly the federal level of involvement should be grateful for the responsible role such a regional agency can play. No longer do allocations need to fear "pork-barrelism," for indeed specificity is "regionalism." The federal role, however, must be prepared to accept thefunctions of such an agency.

In all this, the only power that such a regional agency has is the solicitation of funding from higher levels and the all-important review of project proposals from county and local levels. But then, "walking softly and carrying a big stick" has been in vogue for nearly seventy-years.

This might just be the ultimately efficient means of accomplishing the desirable and properly mutual goals of the region.

Develop a plan to facilitate applications by local governments and organizations for funds under several federal programs.

Develop a plan that regards open space as a major land use element and which considers the natural characteristics and functions of the land.

Develop a plan that would preserve land that possesses scenic, historic or archaeological features, that performs important natural functions or that fulfills multiple open space functions.

Develop a plan that would discourage development in areas unsuitable for urban growth (Steep slopes, flood plains, agriculture, etc.)

Preserve or acquire desired open space areas in advance of urban development.

Develop a varied park system for all people in the MIDAS Region.

Locate facilities for easy and safe access to handicapped persons and to all age groups served, close to where most people live and where they can be easily reached.

Plan open space to separate urban development or to link it.

Encourage all levels of government to participate in the planning, development and operation of a coordinated open space plan.

Coordinate planning of recreation uses with other kinds of development.

Encourage continued local park and open space development, planning and implementation.

Protect future demands for recreation and open space and establish priorities.

Develop immediate action programs to implement the plan.

The forthcoming plan will, upon the format of this element, proceed to more extensively, intensively, and exhaustively pursue the concepts of inventory of natural resources to a more complete and definable understanding of areas for potential acquisition for conservation or development as the supply aspect of the outdoor recreation and open space plan and program.

Upon the basis of this element, the forthcoming plan will identify more specifically the functional aspects of the existing and known future development patterns of the region, including population characteristics, land use, transportation, etc. and their relationship to the demand and need for outdoor recreation and open space facilities.

The ensuant plan will more intricately define deficiencies of service through use of specifically evolved standards for Iowa Region Five. From such awareness will be developed a succinct proposal for future development actions.

The program of the forthcoming plan will attempt to accurately establish regional implementation priorities keyed to acquisition and development schedules based upon available local funding and projected assistance that may be utilized within the region.

This plan and program, when completed within the coming year, should produce a uniquely applicable concept of regionalism for this portion of the State of Iowa, gendered through the specific attention given to the inventory, identification, definition, and implementation ensuant from regional interpretation.

CALHOUN

No.	Area Name	Own	Mang.	Type	Land	Water	Acres	U	N	C	CB	P	T	S	SH	TL	BA	B	F	H
1.	North Twin Lake	S	S	SL		569	569											X	X	X
2.	South Twin Lake	S	S	SL		600	600												X	
3.	N. Twin Lake Access	S	S	LA	5		5					X			X		X	X	X	
4.	Rainbow Bend Access	S	C	RAC	17	2	19		X			X			X				X	X
5.	Towhead Lake	S	S	SL		193	193												X	
6.	Camp Creek W.A.	C	C	WA	8		8												X	
7.	County Museum	C	C	VII	1		1													
8.	Featherstone Mem. Pk.	S	C	II	57		57	X				X					X	X	X	
9.	Game Preserve	C	C	WA	4		4													X
10.	Game Refuge	C	C	WA	7		7													X
11.	Hickory Grove Park	C	C	III	29		29	X				X								
12.	Hwy. 4 Wayside	C	C	RA	16		16					X			X					
13.	Hwy. 20 Wayside	S	C	RA	--		--					X			X					
14.	Kelly Access	C	C	WA	5	2	7	X											X	X
15.	Lakes' End Access	C	C	LA	5		5	X										X	X	X
16.	Sherman School	C	C	VI	6		6	X												
17.	University 40 Park	C	C	II	40		40		X			X							X	
18.	Wildlife Area	C	C	VII	1		1	X												
19.	Wildlife Refuge	C	C	WA	1		1												X	
20.	Wildlife Refuge	C	C	VII	16		16												X	
21.	Wildlife Area	C	C	WA	1		1													
22.	Hwy. 7 Wayside	S	P	RA	--		--					X								

Own. - Ownership Mang. - Management U-undeveloped N-Non Modern C-Camping CB-Cabins P-Picnic
T-Toilets S-Shower SH- Shelter TL-Trails BA-Boating Access B-Boating F-Fishing H-Hunting

SL- Sovereign Lake LA- Lake Access RAC-River Access RA-Rest Area UNK-Unknown

HAMILTON

No.	Area Name	Own/Mang.		Type	Land-Water		Acres	U	N	C	CB	P	T	S	SH	TL	BA	B	F	H
1.	Little Wall Lake Park	C	C	II	61		61			X		X					X	X	X	X
2.	Hwy. 20 & 17 Rest Stop	S	S	RA								X						X	X	X
3.	Little Wall Lake	S	S	SL		273	273											X	X	X
4.	Bells Mill	C	C	II	6	2	8			X		X							X	
5.	Boone Valley Izaac Walton League	P	P	UNK	140		140													
6.	Briggs Woods	C	C	II	417	80	497			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
7.	Riverside Lutheran Bible Camp	P	P	UNK	40		40			X		X	X	X						

HUMBOLDT

1.	Bradgate Area	S	S	RAC	81		81												X	X
2.	Bradgate Access	S	C	RAC	105	4	109												X	X
3.	Dakota City/Access	S	S	RAC	1		1												X	
4.	Frank A. Gotch Park	S	C	II	67		67			X		X							X	
5.	Humboldt Hatchery	S	S	FH	14	6	20										X	X	X	
6.	Ottosen Potholes	S	S	WA	106		106													X
7.	Des Moines River Access	C	C	RAC	1		1					X				X	X	X		
8.	Joe Sheldon Park	C	C	II	81		81			X	X	X				X			X	
9.	Lotts Creek	C	C	III	39	1	40			X		X								

POCAHONTAS

No.	Area Name	Own	Mang.	Type	Land	Water	Acres	U	N	C	CB	P	T	S	SH	TL	BA	B	F	H
1.	Little Clear Lake	S	S	SL		187	187												X	
2.	Kalsow Prairie	S	S	IV	160		160													
3.	Lizard Lake	S	S	SL		268	268													
4.	Lizard Lake Access	S	C	LA	67		67	X				X					X	X	X	X
5.	Sunken Island Lake	S	S	WA	371		371													X
6.	Hwy. 3 Wayside	S	C	RA	5		5					X		X					X	
7.	Little Clear Lake Park	C	C	II	15		15		X			X					X	X	X	X
8.	NW Recreation Area	C	C	II	16		16			X		X							X	
9.	Pilot Cr. Park	C	C	II	13		13			X		X								X
10.	Feldman Park, Rolfe Wayside	C	C	VII	2		2													
11.	Wildlife Refuges																			
12.	Center Township Park																			
13.a	(Proposed) Lizard Creek Park	C	C				80													
14.b	(Proposed) Cooper Cove																			
15.c	(Proposed) Des Moines River Area																			

WEBSTER

1.	Brushy Creek	S	S	VII	2032		2032	X												X
2.	Dolliver Memorial Park	S	S	III	572		572			X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
3.	Lehigh Area Deception Hollow	S	S	RA	40		40	X							X	X			X	
4.	Lizard Creek	S	S	RA	93	10	103	X											X	X
5.	Woodman Hollow	S	S	IV	63		63	X											X	X

No.	Area Name	Own/Mang.		Type	Land-Water		Acres	U	N	C	CB	P	T	S	SH	TL	BA	B	F	H
6.	Kennedy Memorial Park	C	C	II	340	55	395			X		X			X	X	X	X	X	
7.	Hwy. 169 Wayside	S	P	RA				X						X						
8.	Starlite Village	P	P	II	2		2			C										
9.	Rifle and Pistol Club	P	P	UNK																
10.	Izaak Walton League	P	P	UNK																
11.	NW Iowa Boat Club	P	P	UNK																
12.	Centaur Achery Range	P	P	UNK																
13.	Fort Dodge Gun Club	P	P	UNK																
14.	Bittner Riding Academy	P	P	UNK																
15.	Fort Dodge Sport Center	P	P	UNK																
16.	Dayton Oaks Baptist Camp	P	P	UNK																
17.	Girl Scouts	P	P	UNK																
18.	Camp WA NO KI Campfire Girls	P	P	UNK																
19.	Boy Scouts	P	P	UNK																
20.	Dayton Raceways	P	P	UNK	25		25													
21.	Lakota Girl Scout Council	P	P	UNK	136		136													
22.	Carlson Tract	C	C	VII	91		91													
23.	Liska- Stanek Prairie	C	C	VI	20		20													
24.	Dayton Golf & Country Club	P	P	UNK	33		33													
25.	Lake Ole	C	C	II	3	3	6													
26.	Rossow Prairie	C	C	IV	40		40													
27.	Deer Creek Area	C	C	VII	17		17													
28.	Harcourt Town Park	M	M	I	13		13													
29.	Am. Legion Post 730 Golf Course	P	P	UNK																
30.	Gowrie Country Club	P	P	UNK																
31.	Jerry Rabiner Memorial Boys Ranch	P	P	UNK	155		155													

(RECOGNIZED) WEBSTER

No.	Area Name	Own/Mang.	Type	Land-Water	Acres	U	N	C	CB	P	T	S	SH	TL	BA	B	F	H
A	Powers Stage Coach Inn																	
B	Wildcat Cave																	
C	Lost Grove																	
D	Hardscrabble																	
E	Jane Hardin Grave																	
F	Vegors Cemetary																	
G	Swede Bend Church																	
H	Willowedge Farm																	
I	National Champion Silver Maple																	
J	Fort Dodge Mil. Fort																	
K	Wasem Mill																	
L	Otho Cemetary																	
M	Border Plains Cemetary																	
N	Blanchard Cemetary																	
O	Zimmer Cemetary																	
P	Waggoner Cemetary																	
Q	Presler (Prairie)			30	30													
R	Merrill (Prairie)			80	80													
S	Anderson (Prairie)			20	20													
T	Mouth of Lizard (Timber)			200	200													
U	Hoover Woods (Timber)			60	60													
V	Mouth Brushy Creek (Timber)			150	150													
W	Blair's Lake (Timber)			110	110													
X	Deer Creek (Timber)			10	10													

WRIGHT

No.	Area Name	Own	Mang.	Type	Land	Water	Acres	U	N	C	CB	P	T	S	SH	TL	BA	B	F	H
1.	Big Wall Lake	S	S	SL	73	905	97[illegible]													X
2.	Elm Lake	S	S	SL	3	463	466													X
3.	Lake Cornelia	S	S	SL		273	273													X
4.	Lake Cornelia Park	S	C	II	41		41			X		X					X	X	X	
5.	Pike's Timber	C	C	II	46		46			X		X				X			X	
6.	Morse Lake	S	S	SL	64	108	172										X	X	X	X
7.	Bingham Park	C	C	II	11	1	12					X							X	
8.	Flowing Well Wayside	S	C	RA	1		1			X		X			X					
9.	Eldridge Park	C	C	LA	1		1					X							X	
10.	Oakdale Park	C	C	II	20		20			X		X								
11.	Renwick Ct. Park	M	M	UNK	5		5													
12.	Solberg Wayside	S	C	RA	2		2					X			X					
13.	Sportsmans Park	C	C	II	17		17			X		X							X	
14.	Troy Wayside	S	C	RA	1		1					X			X				X	
15.	Walker Slough	C	C	WA																X
16.	Woolstock Park	C	C	II	1		1					X								

CALHOUN

A Recreation System for Calhoun County, No Date, D.K. Rippel, Ames, Iowa
Rockwell City, A Recreational Study, No Date, D.K. Rippel
Manson, A Recreational Study, No Date, D.K. Rippel

HAMILTON

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WRIGHT

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Symbol	No.	Area Name	Ownership/Management		Type	Acres
						BOONE
	1.	Barkely Monument	State	State	VII	40
	2.	Holst Forest	State	State	Forest	334
	3.	Ledges State Park	State	State	IV	854
	4.	Pilot Mound	State	State	F.A.	33
	5.	Don Williams Park	County	County	II	598
						BUENA VISTA
	1.	Storm Lake	State	State	SL	3,097
	2.	Storm Lake Shooting Area	State	State	WA	276
	3.	Storm Lake Reserve	State	State	VII	12
	4.	Casin Bay	State	State	VII	14
	5.	Linn Grove Park	County	County	II	18
						CALHOUN
	1.	Kelly Access	County	County	RAC	7
	2.	Game Refuge	County	County	WA	4
	3.	Hickory Grove Park	County	County	III	29
	4.	Rainbow Bend Access	State	County	RAC	19
	5.	Game Preserve	County	County	WA	4
	6.	Wildlife Refuge	County	County	VII	16
	7.	Lake's End Access	County	County	LA	5
	8.	N. Twin Lake Access	State	State	LA	5
	9.	Featherstone Memorial Park	State	County	II	57
						CARROLL
	1.	Artesian Lake	State	State	WA	42
	2.	Carroll County Access	State	County	RAC	40
	3.	Swan Lake	State	County	II	508
	4.	Dickson Timber	County	County	WA	155
	5.	Hobbs Access	County	County	RA	11
	6.	Merritt Access	County	County	RA	68
	7.	Middle Raccoon	County	County	RA	92
	8.	Richey Access	County	County	RA	3
	9.	Bennett Access Area	County	County	WA	40

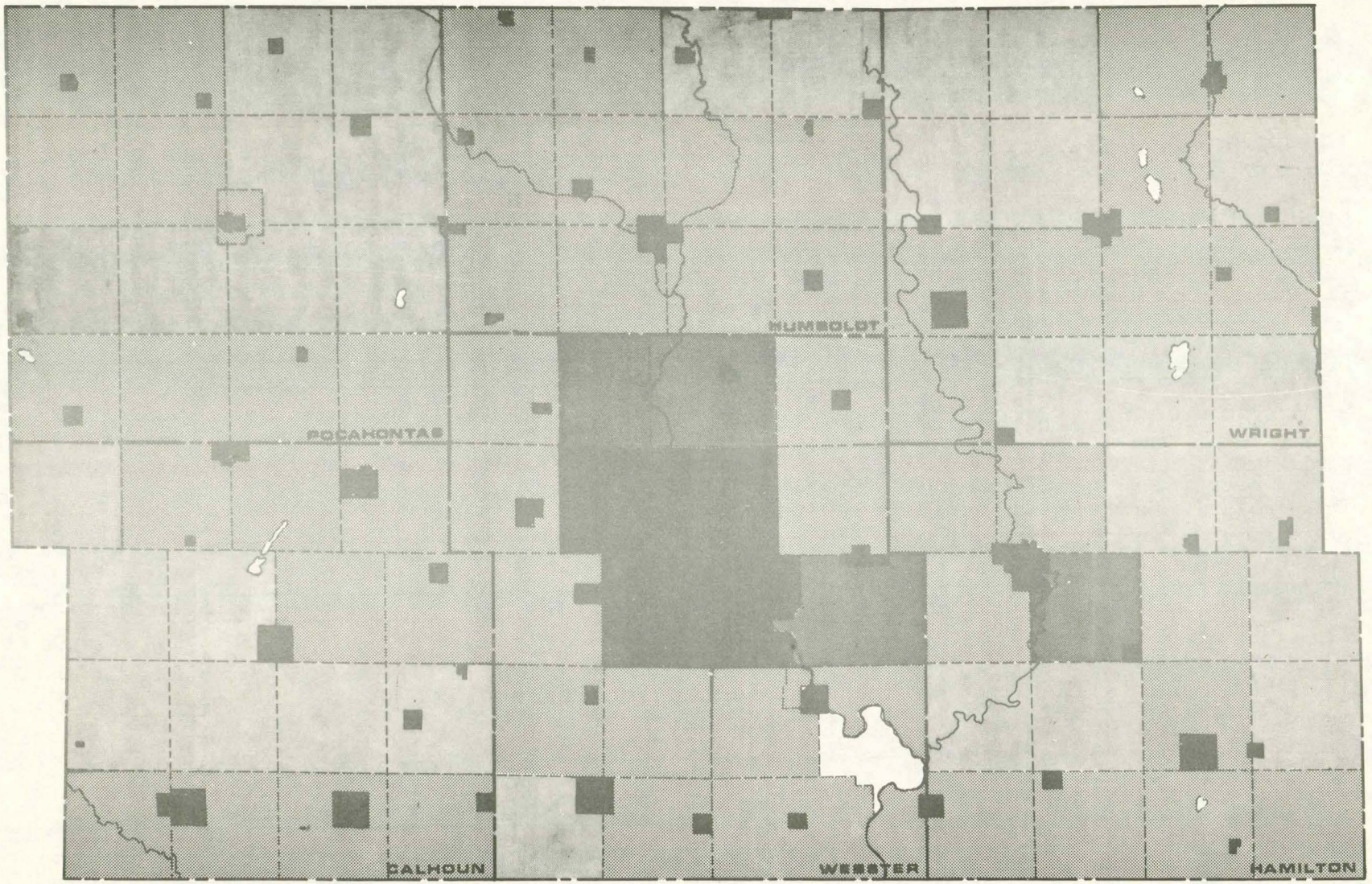
Symbol	No.	Area Name	Ownership/Management		Type	Acres
						CERRO GORDO
	1.	Ingebretson Park	County	County	VII	23
						CLAY
	1.	Barringer Slough	State	State	WA	1,071
	2.	Elk Lake	State	State	SL	261
	3.	Mud Lake	State	State	SL	252
	4.	Little Sioux Wildlife Area	State	State	WA	160
	5.	Waiphi Marsh	State	State	Wa	80
	6.	Grandview Park	County	County	VII	1
	7.	Kindlespire Park	County	County	VII	160
						FRANKLIN
	1.	Beeds Lake	State	State	II	319
	2.	Burkley Park	State	State	VI	6
	3.	Hawkins Game Area	County	County	WA	1
	4.	Mallory Park	County	County	II	71
	5.	Oakland Access	County	County	RA	74
	6.	Oakland Valley Game	County	County	WA	2
	7.	Popejoy Park	County	County	II	67
	8.	Robinson Park	County	County	II	30
	9.	Toft Park	County	County	II	13
	10.	WKW Park			II	54
						GREEN
	1.	Dunbar Slough	State	State	WA	507
	2.	Goose Lake	State	State	SL	456
	3.	Snake Creek Marsh	State	State	WA	240
	4.	Spring Lake	State	County	II	240

Symbol	No.	Area Name	Ownership	Management	Type	Acres
					HAMILTON	
	1.	Little Wall Lake	County	County	II	61
	2.	Bell's Mill	County	County	II	8
	3.	Briggs Woods	County	County	II	497
					HANCOCK	
	1.	Eagle Lake	State	State	SL	920
	2.	Goodell Area	State	State	WA	71
	3.	West Twin Sister Lake	State	State	SL	109
	4.	Crystal Lake	State	State	SL	283
	5.	Ellsworth Park	State	County	II	130
	6.	Eagle Lake Area	State	County	III	21
	7.	East Twin Lake	State	County	VII	493
	8.	Eagle Lake Woodland	County	County	III	46
	9.	East Twin Lake Forest	County	County	III	9
	10.	Eldred-Sherman Recreation Area	County	County	II	100
					HARDIN	
	1.	Hardin City Access	State	County	RA	25
	2.	Pine Lake State Park	State	State	II	542
	3.	Steamboat Rock Access	State	State	RA	5
	4.	Iowa Green Belt	County	County	III	771
	5.	Alden River Access	County	County	RA	1
	6.	Bessman Kemp Park	County	County	II	10
	7.	Bigelow Park	County	County	III	10
	8.	Boddy-Hunt Recreation Area	County	County	VII	46
	9.	Aehke Wildlife Area	State	State	WA	6
	10.	Hartman W.A.	County	County	WA	10
	11.	Nichols W.A.	County	County	WA	16
	12.	Twin Elms Park	County	County	WA	4
	13.	Steinberg W.A.	County	County	WA	3
	14.	Uterh W.A.	County	County	VII	2
	15.	Ziesman W.A.	County	County	WA	10

Symbol	No.	Area Name	Ownership/Management		Type	Acres
					HUMBOLDT	
	1.	Lott's Creek	County	County	III	40
	2.	Otteson Potholes	State	State	WA	106
	3.	Bradgate Area	State	State	RAC	81
	4.	Bradgate Access	State	County	RAC	109
	5.	Joe Sheldon Park	County	County	II	81
	6.	Frank A Gotch Park	State	County	II	67
					KOSSUTH	
	1.	Union Slough	Federal	Federal	WA	2,078
	2.	AA Call Area	State	State	III	130
	3.	Devine W.A.	County	County	WA	41
	4.	Kossuth County Park	County	County	II	120
	5.	Michaelson's Slough	County	County	WA	94
	6.	Stinson Prairie	County	County	IV	32
	7.	Whittemore Park	County	County	II	41
					PALO ALTO	
	1.	Blue Wing Marsh	State	State	WA	160
	2.	W.A.	County	County	WA	23
	3.	Fallon Marsh	State	State	WA	105
	4.	Five Island Lake	State	State	SL	1,111
	5.	Kearny Reserve	State	Municipal	II	45
	6.	Lost Island Lake	State	St/County	SL	1,332
	7.	Rusk Lake	State	State	SL	522
	8.	Silver Lake	State	State	SL	684
	9.	Virgin Lake	State	State	SL	225
	10.	Sportsman Park	County	County	II	41

Symbol	No.	Area Name	Ownership/Management		Type	Acres
						POCAHONTAS
	1.	Little Clear Lake Park	County	County	II	15
	2.	Sunken Grove Island Lake	State	State	WA	371
	3.	Pilot Creek Park	County	County	II	16
	4.	Lizard Lake Access	State	County	LA	67
	5.	Kalsow Prairie	State	State	IV	160
						SAC
	1.	Black Hawk Marsh	State	State	WA	206
	2.	Black Hawk Lake	State	State	SL	957
	3.	Sac City Access	State	State	RAC	23
	4.	Lake View Hatchery	State	State	FH	156
	5.	Black Hawk State Park	State	State	II	267
	6.	Kiaua Marsh	State	State	WA	40
	7.	Tomahawk Marsh	State	State	WA	39
	8.	Grant Park	County	County	II	98
	9.	Hagge Park	County	County	II	85
	10.	Lubback Forest	County	County	VII	28
	11.	Rieff Park	County	County	III	80
						STORY
	1.	Dakins Lake	County	County	II	17
	2.	McFarland Park	County	County	RAC	93
	3.	Sopers Mill Access	County	County	RAC	18

Symbol	No.	Area Name	Ownership/Management		Type	Acres
					WEBSTER	
	1.	Deer Creek Area	County	County	VII	17
	2.	Kennedy Memorial Park	County	County	II	395
	3.	Lizard Creek	State	County	RAC	103
	4.	Woodman Hollow	State	State	IV	63
	5.	Dolliver Memorial Park	State	State	III	572
	6.	Brushy Creek Park	State	State	VII	2,032
	7.	Deception Hollow	State	State	RAC	40
	8.	Carlson Tract	County	County	VII	91
					WRIGHT	
	1.	Morse Lake	County	County	Sov Lake	172
	2.	Oakdale Park	County	County	II	12
	3.	Lake Cornelia & Park	State	County	II	314
	4.	Elm Lake	State	State	Sov Lake	466
	5.	Bingham Park	County	County	II	12
	6.	Big Wall Lake	State	State	Sov Lake	778
	7.	Sportsman's Park	County	County	II	17
	8.	Pike's Timber	County	County	II	46



0–7 7–10 10–15 15–25 25 & UP PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE (1970 CENSUS DATA)

REGIONAL POPULATION DENSITY

SAMPLE SPACE STANDARDS (POPULATION RATIO)

Category	Standard
Municipal	15 acres per 1,000 population
County	20 acres per 1,000 population
State	80 acres per 1,000 population
Federal	100 acres per 1,000 population

Table 20, Page 138, "Outdoor Recreation in Iowa" 1968, Iowa State Conservation

Category	Service Area	Minimum	Short-Range	Long-Range
1. Urban	Walking Distance	3 ac./1000	5 ac./1000	7 ac./1000
2. City-wide	¼ to ½ hour	7 ac./1000	10 ac./1000	13 ac./1000
3. Regional	½ to 2 Hours	20 ac./1000	35 ac./1000	100 ac./1000

Phillip H. Lewis - Illinois Open Space Study:

Category	Standards
1. Municipal Parks	10 ac./1000
2. County Parks and Beaches	15 ac./1000
3. State Parks, Recreation Areas, & Recreation Forests	80 ac./1000

State of Wisconsin - Outdoor Recreation Plan

Category	Standards
1. In-City Recreation Total	10 ac./1000
2. County & Metropolitan Regional Parks & Beaches	15 ac./1000
3. State Parks	45 ac./1000

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation - State Planning Guidebook:

SAMPLE SPACE STANDARDS (TOTAL SPACE-COMPOSITION

Category	Service Area	Standards
1. Playground	Walking Distance	2.8 ac./1000
2. Playfield	2 miles	3 ac./1000
3. Special Facilities	15 miles maximum	Variable
4. Area Park	15 miles maximum	10 ac./1000
5. General Recreation Area	25 to 50 miles	20 ac./1000
6. Natural Environment Area	50 to 100 miles	10 ac./1000

State of Oklahoma - Outdoor Recreation Plan:

Category	Service Area	Standards
1. Neighborhood Parks	½ hour	2.5 ac./1000
2. District Parks	½ hour	2.5 ac./1000
3. Large Urban Parks	1 hour	5 ac./1000
4. Large Extraurban Parks	1 hour	15 ac./1000
5. State Parks	Variable	65 ac./1000

National Recreation & Park Association - Outdoor Recreation Space Standards

While the above standards reflect what has been available for use in the establishment of standards and criteria on a regional basis, the following text abstracted from the 1970 Outdoor Recreation in Iowa Report by the Iowa State Conservation Commission will hopefully enable the forthcoming plan to become individually specific in the development of its regional outdoor recreation and open spaces standards.

Plate 2 - DESIGN CRITERIA [1] FOR SELECTED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Resource Base	Activity	Measurement Unit	Unit Carrying Capacity	Facility Space Standard	Support Area	[2]Pop. Ratio Guide	Urban-Rural Orientation: % Use Oriented (Urban Env.)	Urban-Rural Orientation: % Resource Oriented (Rural Env.)	Jurisdictional Mgt. Responsibility: Fed.	St.	Co.	Mun.	Pri.
LAND Oriented	Picnicking	Picnic Sites	8 Person /Unit	16 Units /Acre	20 Acres /Dev. Ac	16 Units /250	50	50	*	*	*	*	
	Camping	Camp Sites	4 Person /Unit	6 Units /Acre	20 Acres /Dev. Ac.	10 Units /500	10	90		*	*	*	*
	Golf	Holes	4 Person /Hole	8 Acres /Hole	2 Acres /Hole	1 Hole /2,500	75	25				*	*
	Hiking and Nature Walks	Miles of Trail	25 People /Mile	2 Acres /Mile	50 Acres /Mile	1 Mile /4,000	50	50	*	*	*	*	
[3]	Driving for Pleasure & Sightseeing	Undetermined (U)	U	U	U	U	40	60	*	*	*	*	
	Walking for Pleasure	Undetermined (U)	U	U	U	U	90	10			*	*	
	Basketball	Courts	20 People /Court	1 Acre /Complex	U	1/500	100	--				*	
	Playing Baseball or Softball	Diamonds	30 People /Diamond	1 Acre /Diamond	U	1/3,000	90	10				*	*

1 Not provided for all activities due to insufficient information.

2 Based upon the report - National Park, Recreation and Open Space Standards as developed by the National Recreation and Park Association and numerous other publication and agency sources. This guide will not reflect specialized situations and is only provided as an aid.

3 The following activities have not been evaluated in the analysis, however, design criteria have been provided to aid in the detailed planning efforts. Evaluation has not been undertaken due to a lack of detailed use data and corresponding inventory detail. In addition many of the activities have non-specific facility requirements or utilize facilities primarily designed for other purposes, and evaluation will be in terms of general participation rates.

4 Two users on deck for each one in the water.

5 Two users on land for each one in the water.

Plate 2 (Cont.) - DESIGN CRITERIA [1]
FOR SELECTED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Resource Base	Activity	Measurement Unit	Unit Carrying Capacity	Facility Space Standard	Support Area	[2] Pop. Ratio Guide	Urban-Rural Orientation		Jurisdictional Mgt. Responsibility				
							% Use Oriented (Urban Env.)	% Resource Oriented (Rural Env.)	Fed.	St.	Co.	Mun.	Pri.
	Playing Outdoor Field Sports	Field Area	60 People /Acre	2 Acres /Area	U	U	60	40		*	*	*	
	Attending Outdoor Events	Spectator Facility	U	U	U	U	70	30			*	*	*
	Bird Watching	Undetermined	U	U	U	U	25	75		*	*	*	
	Horseback Riding	Miles of Trail	12 Riders /Mile	4 Acres /Mile	50 Acres /Mile	U	10	90		*	*		
	Archery	Archery Ranges	40 People /Range	0.75 Acres	U	U	50	50			*	*	*
	Bicycling	Miles of Trail	40 People /Mile	2 Acres /Mile	U	U	85	15	*	*	*	*	
	Target or Trap Shoot	Shooting Ranges	U	U	U	1/50,000	5	95		*	*	*	*
	Skiing (Down Hill)	Vertical Ft/Hour	20 People /Acre Slope	U	U	U	5	95		*	*		
	Snow-mobiling	Miles of trail	10 Units /Mi.	U	U	U	5	95	*	*	*	*	*
	Skating (Ice)	Sq. Ft.	15 Sq.Ft. /Persons	1 Acre /Area	U	1/2,500	95	5			*	*	*
	Tennis	Courts	4 Persons /Court	1 Acre /Complex	U	1/2,000	95	5				*	*

Plate 2 (Cont.) - DESIGN CRITERIA [1]
FOR SELECTED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Resource Base	Activity	Measurement Unit	Unit Carrying Capacity	Facility Space Standard	Support Area	[2]Pop. Ratio Guide	% Use Oriented (Urban Env.)	% Resource Oriented (Rural Env.)	Fed.	St.	Co.	Mun.	Pri.
WATER Orientation	Fishing	Acres of Water	1 Person /0.8 Acre	1 Boat /2 Acres	U	5 Ac. /1,000	25	75	*	*	*	*	*
	Boating	Acres of Water	1 Person /1.7 Acres	1 Boat /5 Acres	U	5 Ac. /1,000	10	90	*	*	*	*	*
	Waterskiing	Acres of Water	1 Person /3.3 Acres	1 Boat /10 Acres	U	5 Ac. /1,000	10	90	*	*	*	*	*
	Access Sites	Dev. Sites	40 Boats /Ramp	1 Ramp /160 Ac.	5 Ac. Land /Ramp				*	*	*	*	*
	Swimming [4]Pool	Sq. Ft. Water	1 Pool Swimmer/30 Sq. Ft.	10 Sq. Ft.* Water/User	Equal Deck Area to Surface Water	1 Pool /10,000	100	0				*	*
	[5]Natural	Sq. Ft. Water	1 Beach Swimmer/100 Sq. Ft.	35 Sq. Ft.* Water/User	Equal Beach & Turf Area to Designated Water Surface	1 Pool /10,000	20	80		*	*	*	*
	[3]Canoeing	Acres of Water	U										
	Sailing	Acres of Water	U										

* Represents the general user based on the fact that there will be two users on the deck or support area for every one in the water.

Plate 2 (Cont.) - DESIGN CRITERIA[1]
FOR SELECTED RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Resource Base	Activity	Measurement Unit	Unit Carrying Capacity	Facility Space Standard	Support Area	Pop. Ratio Guide	Urban-Rural Orientation		Jurisdictional Mgt. Responsibility				
							% Use Oriented (Urban Env.)	% Resource Oriented (Rural Env.)	Fed.	St.	Co.	Mun.	Pri.
SPECIAL AREAS	Standards are not applicable as these are totally resource oriented and locationally specific. In other words, the principle feature can be developed only where found naturally and essentially can not be created by mans manipulation (only enhanced).												
	Scenic Rivers												
	Parkways & Scenic Corridors												
	State Preserves												
	Historical & Archeological Sites												
	Biological and Geological Sites												
	Open Space												
	Flood Plains												
	Downtown Malls												

Plate 1 - DESIGN CRITERIA
FOR HUNTING
IN RELATION TO PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AREAS AND PROGRAMS

Resource Base	Management Level	Species	Success[1]	Resource Carrying Capacity	Location[2] Dependency
WILDLIFE	No Development, Management or Marking (General category consisting of areas of higher species densities on private lands and extensive public areas.) Examples - Saylorville Reservoir, Red Rock Reservoir, Des Moines River and Miss. River on waterfowl.	[3]Deer	8 Man Days/Deer	1MD/40 Acres	Variable
		Waterfowl	0.5/MD	1MD/5 Acres	Specific
		Pheasants	1.0/MD	1MD/5 Acres	Variable
		Rabbits	2.0/MD	1MD/5 Acres	Variable
		Squirrels	1.6/MD	1MD/10 Acres	Variable
		Quail	3.0/MD	1MD/5 Acres	Specific
		[4]Other Up-Land Game Birds	1.0/MD	1MD/100 Acres	Specific
		[5]Other Game	1.0/MD	1MD/50 Acres	Variable

1 Success is related to the effort expended in terms of number of hunter days per deer or the average number bagged per hunter day (in the case of smaller game species). It is based upon the area of the state containing the highest populations for that particular species. Other areas would have proportionately decreased success. In the case of waterfowl the acreage refers to wetland areas in the principle flyways and in the case of squirrel reference is to forest acreage. The percent success remains constant for the three management categories except for waterfowl in which increased management increases success.

2 Refers to the opportunity for habitat development. Specific implies that the species is specific to one part of the state (due to limiting factors other than habitat) regardless of mans efforts at habitat provision modification.

3 License number is limited due to relatively stable herd numbers.

4 Includes Hungarian Partridge and Ruffed Grouse.

5 Includes raccoon, fox, coyote, woodchuck and crows.

Plate 1 (Cont.) - DESIGN CRITERIA
FOR SELECTED WILDLIFE SPECIES
IN RELATION TO PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AREAS AND PROGRAMS

Resource Base	Management Level	Species	Success[1]	Resource Carrying Capacity	Location[2] Dependency
	Minimal Development, Management or Marking (Public lands with boundaries marked, and agricultural or grazing programs designated for wildlife concerns.)	[3]Deer	8 MD/Deer	1MD/15 Acres	Variable
		Waterfowl	1.0/MD	1MD/Acre	Specific
		Pheasants	1.0/MD	1MD/Acre	Variable
		Rabbits	2.0/MD	1MD/Acre	Variable
		Squirrels	1.6/MD	1MD/2 Acres	Variable
		Quail	3.0/MD	1MD/2 Acres	Specific
	Examples - Forest Areas and and some wetlands in North Iowa on waterfowl.	[4]Other Upland Game Birds	1.0/MD	1MD/25 Acres	Specific
		[5]Other Game	1.0/MD	1MD/25 Acres	Variable
	Maximum Development, Management and Marking (Intensive smaller public areas.)	Deer	8MD/Deer	1MD/5 Acres	Variable
		Waterfowl	1.5/MD	5MD/Acre	Specific
		Pheasants	1.0/MD	3MD/Acre	Variable
		Rabbits	2.0/MD	2MD/Acre	Variable
	Example - Wildlife Management Areas	Squirrels	1.6/MD	1MD/Acre	Variable
		Quail	3.0/MD	1.5MD/Acre	Specific
		Other Upland Game Birds	1.0/MD	1MD/10 Acres	Specific
		Other Game	1.0/MD	1MD/10 Acres	Variable

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DWAIN BLAKE, Hamilton County**

VICE CHAIRMAN

MARCUS ROLLAND, Supervisors** Humboldt County

TREASURER

AL PETTIT, Badger**

SECRETARY

CLARENCE RICE, Fort Dodge**

IMMEDIATE PAST CHAIRMAN

EARL UNDERBRINK, Fort Dodge**

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DR. ROBERT AHRENS, Jewell

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DENNIS VANDEPOL, Councilman, Stanhope

RICHARD LANNING, Humboldt County**

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LEONARD SHEKER, Supervisor, Webster County**

LEONARD OLSON, Webster County

WAYNE TELL, Councilman, Dayton

JOHN STURTZ, Mayor, Duncombe

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RICHARD BUSH, Supervisor, Pocahontas County

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BYRON CORDES, Mayor Kamrar**

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HOWARD BOX, Mayor, Rowan*

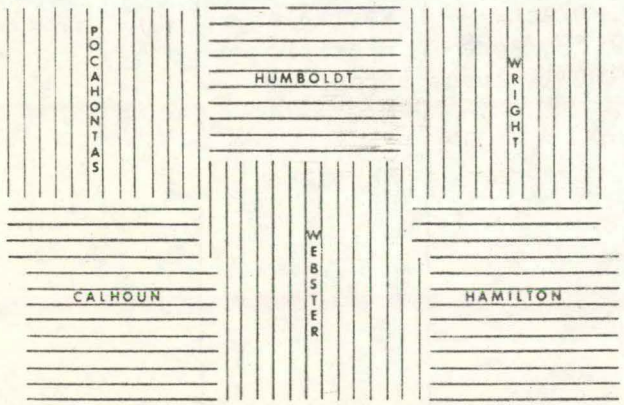
ELDON NICHOLSON, Mayor, Williams*

PAUL WEBB, Mayor, Rockwell City*

LIONEL BUSSEY, Mayor, Laurens*

LEONARD ANDERSON, Mayor, Thor*

1973 MIDAS



STAFF:

JAMES ABRAHAMSON, Planning Director; KENNETH SEYMOUR, Assist. Director
DAMON OHLERKING, Regional Planner● MS. MARY JO DELANOIT, Secretary

* Temporary Appointee ** Representative on Exec. Committee ● Principally responsible for report

MIDAS or the Mid Iowa Development Association Regional Planning Commission was formally organized in 1971 under the authority of the State of Iowa (Code of Iowa-Section 473A.) MIDAS is a public non-profit agency created to assist local governments in identifying and solving problems.

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE IN MIDAS? Any local governmental unit within a geographic area including Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Webster, and Wright Counties in the State Of Iowa. Voting membership is appointed by the local legislative bodies such as the town councils and the county boards of supervisors. At present some 31 municipalities and 4 counties are active participants in the MIDAS organization. MIDAS today represents about 100,000 people on a voluntary basis.

HOW IS MIDAS FINANCED? MIDAS receives funds from member governments on a per capita allocation. For example, during 1972 each participating county agreed to pay for the entire incorporated and unincorporated population on an allocation of $.05 per capita. The participants have agreed to a $.10 per capita allocation during 1973.

WHAT ARE THE GOALS AND PURPOSES OF MIDAS? The goals and purposes of MIDAS can be summarized as follows:

1. To identify and gather information on problems and issues common to local governments in the region.
2. To communicate the issues and alternatives so that local government officials may discuss, decide and act to solve these problems and resolve the issues.
3. To make modern, effective planning services available on a continuous basis.
4. To provide a source of continuing technical assistance for public officials.
5. To establish better methods of coordinating programs aimed at the development of local resources and services.
6. To improve the implementation of locally developed policies and plans.
7. To strengthen local government units-reduce overall per unit cost of government in problem areas of a regional nature - and to retain local control over governmental decisions and actions.

WHAT ARE THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF MIDAS? MIDAS has only the power invested in it by the member municipalities and counties. At the instruction of the member communities MIDAS develops studies and reports which can be adopted, revised, or rejected by the member governments. Some typical regional studies suitable for an organization such as MIDAS include solid Waste, land use, housing, transportation, recreation, and sewer/water studies.

WHAT IS MIDAS?