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APPENDIX A: Title II

APPENDIX B: ADAABAAG

APPENDIX C: Accessibility Guidelines

APPENDIX D: Public Input
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Baldwin Township is located in the northeastern portion of Delta County. It is composed of 83.8 square miles of mostly forested and agriculture land. The community of Perkins is the largest settlement in the Township, which is located in the central portion of the Township, along M-35. It is located about 10 miles north of the City of Gladstone and about 15 miles north of the City of Escanaba.

2.0 PLANNING

This plan prepared by the Baldwin Township Board is designed to provide a long-range plan for the development of recreational facilities within the Township. Deficiencies and improvements to township-owned recreational facilities have been the topic of many township board meetings. Board members have developed a list of potential projects that would enhance and improve the local park; these improvements have been discussed at public meetings. The types of facilities to be developed are identified in the recreational development schedule found in section 9.

The Recreation Plan was adopted by the Township Board at a meeting held on March 24, 2010.

2.1 Role of Volunteers
Local residents volunteer to coach baseball as well as help with the ground work for the baseball season.

2.2 Relationships with Public and Private Organizations
The Township does not have a formal relationship with any area school district at this time.

2.3 Public Input
Input for recreation planning was requested from the public at several township board meetings (see Appendix D for notice and minutes). No public input was received despite requesting input at several Township Board meetings.

3.0 COMMUNITY DATA

3.1 Population

For any planning endeavor, careful attention must be given to the analysis of population trends and projections. The population characteristics of an area are necessary to determine existing or future needs. These characteristics assist local governments in determining the direction of local capital improvements and related expenditures for recreation planning. They are also useful when applying recreation guidelines to a community.

The population of Baldwin Township between 1950 and 2000 has increased 8.6 percent, showing an overall population increase of 59 persons. During the fifty-year time period, the population has fluctuated. The 1970 population of 610 persons was the fifty-year low; during the 1970’s the township’s population increased 26.1 percent to 769, the fifty-year high. Table 3-1 and 3-2 display the population trend for the Township and surrounding townships between 1950 and 2000.
Table 3-1
POPULATION 1950-2000, SELECTED AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Township</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Ridge Twp.</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton Twp.</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell Twp.</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonville Twp.</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>1,409</td>
<td>1,807</td>
<td>1,709</td>
<td>1,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta County</td>
<td>32,913</td>
<td>34,298</td>
<td>35,924</td>
<td>38,947</td>
<td>37,780</td>
<td>38,520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census data for years cited.

Table 3-2
PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE, 1950-2000, SELECTED AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Township</td>
<td>-6.1</td>
<td>-5.7</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>-5.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Ridge Twp.</td>
<td>-21.7</td>
<td>-15.1</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>-12.4</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>-30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brampton Twp.</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>96.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornell Twp.</td>
<td>-19.9</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonville Twp.</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>-5.4</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta County</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census data for years cited.

In 1996, the Michigan Department of Management and Budget prepared baseline population projections to the year 2020 for the counties of the state using a special formula, which utilized the three main components of population change: birth, death, and migration. Unfortunately, these population projections do not go down to the minor civil divisions, which caused less precise predictions on future demographic forecast for these smaller units but still remained useful. The 30-year forecast for Delta County revealed the population is predicted to increase steadily to 2020. The County is predicted to increase by an average of 270 persons every five years until 2020. Within the central U.P., all the counties are projected to grow during this period, except for Marquette and Menominee counties.
TABLE 3-3
POPULATION PROJECTION, SELECTED AREAS, 1990-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta County</td>
<td>37,780</td>
<td>38,582</td>
<td>38,791</td>
<td>38,906</td>
<td>39,264</td>
<td>39,244</td>
<td>39,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette County</td>
<td>70,887</td>
<td>64,427</td>
<td>69,135</td>
<td>68,916</td>
<td>68,393</td>
<td>67,666</td>
<td>66,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menominee County</td>
<td>24,920</td>
<td>24,537</td>
<td>23,576</td>
<td>22,518</td>
<td>21,497</td>
<td>20,565</td>
<td>19,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickinson County</td>
<td>26,831</td>
<td>27,161</td>
<td>27,416</td>
<td>27,547</td>
<td>27,746</td>
<td>27,942</td>
<td>28,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alger County</td>
<td>8,972</td>
<td>9,847</td>
<td>9,920</td>
<td>10,099</td>
<td>10,114</td>
<td>10,192</td>
<td>10,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolcraft County</td>
<td>8,302</td>
<td>8,706</td>
<td>8,779</td>
<td>8,861</td>
<td>8,926</td>
<td>8,970</td>
<td>8,929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Management and Budget, Population Projections to Year 2020 in Michigan, 1996.

TABLE 3-4
POPULATION PROJECTION, PERCENT CHANGE, 1990-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta Co.</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>4.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette Co.</td>
<td>-7.70</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>-0.32</td>
<td>-0.76</td>
<td>-1.14</td>
<td>-1.41</td>
<td>-5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menominee Co.</td>
<td>-1.54</td>
<td>-3.92</td>
<td>-4.49</td>
<td>-4.53</td>
<td>-4.34</td>
<td>-4.78</td>
<td>-21.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickinson Co.</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>4.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alger Co.</td>
<td>9.75</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>13.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schoolcraft Co.</td>
<td>4.87</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>-0.46</td>
<td>7.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Management and Budget, Population Projection to Year 2020 in Michigan, 1996.

Population by age groups is presented below. The preschool age group (children under the age of 5) comprises 3.6 percent of the population, which is less than the county at 5.5 percent. Those of school age within the township (5 to 19 years) comprise 21.4 percent of the population. This is about the same for the county (21.3 percent) but slightly lower than the state (22.2 percent). The percentage of the working age group in the township (62.4) is greater than the county (56.4 percent). The number of retirees found in the township make up 12.5 percent of the population as compared to 17.1 for the county. Statewide, persons over the age of 65 comprise 12.3 percent of the population.
Persons between the age of 36 and 54 are in the segment of the population commonly known as the baby boomer generation, born between 1945 and 1965. Within Baldwin Township about 38 percent are “baby boomers.” The median age of township residents is 41.3 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Baldwin Township</th>
<th>Delta County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under 5</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 9</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 14</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 19</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 34</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 44</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 54</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 64</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - 74</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - 84</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and older</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table DP-1 Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

The racial composition of Baldwin Township is predominately white, with 96 percent of the population. The largest single race minority group is American Indian with 2.3 percent. Two or more races identified on the 2000 Census is 0.8 percent of the population. No significant change in the racial diversity seems likely in the foreseeable future.
TABLE 3-6
POPULATION BY RACE, BALDWIN TOWNSHIP, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Race</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>99.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>96.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Other Race</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Race</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table DP-1 Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

There are three persons of Hispanic or Latino origin in the township. An important population characteristic is the average household size and the number of households. The average household size in the township is 2.44 persons; the average household size for the Delta County is 2.40 persons. There are 306 households residing in Baldwin Township in 2000, an increase of 44 from the 1990 Census figure of 262 households. Consistent with the national average, the household size in both Delta County and Baldwin Township has continued to decline and at the same time the number of households has increased. The small sized household in Baldwin Township is reflective of the aging population and households with no children.

TABLE 3-7
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS: 2000, and 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Change 2000-1990</th>
<th>Average Population Per Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1990 Number</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta County</td>
<td>15,836</td>
<td>14,531</td>
<td>1,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Township</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The predominante household type is “married-couple family” representing 63.4 percent of the households in the township. Almost thirty percent (28.8 percent) of the households in the
township are nonfamily households. Of the nonfamily households there are 83 individuals who live alone. Single person households (individuals living alone) represent 27 percent of all of the households in the township. The various household types are depicted below in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Households</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married-couple family</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>63.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female householder, no husband present</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Householder, no wife present</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfamily Households</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table DP-1 Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

There are 132 persons (non-institutionalized) with a reported disability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons 5 to 20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons 21 to 64 years:</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons 65 years and over:</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table DP-2 Profile of Selected Social Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

As reported in Census 2000 there were 399 males and 349 females residing in the township. There are more males over the age of 18 and more males over the age of 65 residing in the township.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GENDER, BALDWIN TOWNSHIP, 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years &amp; over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years &amp; over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Table DP-1 Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000

In 1999, the per capita income for Baldwin Township was $17,532 which was lower than the per capita income levels for the County and State (Table 3-11). The median household income for the Township is slightly higher than the county, but lower than the state. The median family income is lower than the county and the state levels. There are 27 individuals with incomes below the established poverty level, as reported in Census 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3-11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INCOME LEVELS FOR SELECTED AREAS, 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baldwin Township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The distribution of households within the township by income range is presented below.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $10,000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $24,999</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 to $34,999</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 to $49,999</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $74,999</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 to $99,000</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 or more</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.2 Employment Trends

According to the 2000 Census, the Manufacturing industry is the most predominant of employed Township residents (26.0 percent), followed by Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities (12.2 percent) and Retail Trade (11.0 percent). Many township residents find employment in the Escanaba-Gladstone area; the mean travel time to work for Township residents is 36.5 minutes.

Unemployment in Delta County has had annual unemployment rates above both the Upper Peninsula and the state of Michigan.
### TABLE 3-13
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS, DELTA COUNTY AND UPPER PENINSULA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004 Annual Average</th>
<th>2003 Annual Average</th>
<th>2002 Annual Average</th>
<th>2001 Annual Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Labor Force</td>
<td>20,722</td>
<td>19,525</td>
<td>19,225</td>
<td>19,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>19,083</td>
<td>17,775</td>
<td>17,750</td>
<td>18,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Peninsula</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Labor Force</td>
<td>163,558</td>
<td>153,900</td>
<td>151,700</td>
<td>156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>151,736</td>
<td>142,100</td>
<td>140,600</td>
<td>145,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>11,822</td>
<td>11,900</td>
<td>11,100</td>
<td>10,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment Rate</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Michigan Employment Service Agency

### 3.3 Land Use and Transportation

The land use inventory of Baldwin Township indicates that 42,938.7 acres of land is in forested use, or 79.8 percent of the Township’s total land use (Table 3-14). In terms of total acreage, this land use category is followed behind by agricultural and wetlands, which consume 5,736 and 2,954 acres, respectively. Map 3-1 shows the existing land use in the Township.
TABLE 3-14
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP LAND USE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family, duplex</td>
<td>164.1</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial, Services, &amp; Institutional</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Communication, &amp; Utilities</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extractive</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Land, Other</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>5,736.2</td>
<td>10.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonforested</td>
<td>1,640.4</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forested</td>
<td>42,938.7</td>
<td>79.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>302.6</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>2,953.6</td>
<td>5.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acreage</td>
<td>53,800.2</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MIRIS

State highway M-35 is the major thoroughfare through Baldwin Township, linking the Township to the Escanaba/Gladstone urban area to the south and the Gwinn/K.I. Sawyer area to the north. M-35 is a north/south highway corridor in the central U.P. that is important for hauling raw materials and finished products by truck for businesses in the central U.P. M-35 also serves as the main commuting route for Township residents that work in the Escanaba/Gladstone urban area and Gwinn/K.I. Sawyer area.

There are four important county primary roads within the Township are County Roads 428, 434, 519, and 430. Map 3-2 details the road network within the Township.

4.0 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The most significant water feature found in Baldwin Township is the Boney Falls Basin, which is located in the southwestern portion of the Township, along the Escanaba River. The Escanaba River forms the south west boundary of the Township. The Days and Tacoosh Rivers both flow through the interior portion of the Township. A portion of the Rapid River meanders through the northeastern portion of the Township.

The Township’s topography is flat to gently rolling, with the steepest terrain running along the eastern edge of the Township. The elevation of the Township ranges from 700 feet above sea
level in the areas surrounding the Tacoosh River in the southeastern part of the Township to 1,850 feet above sea level in the northwestern area bordering Maple Ridge Township.

There are two main soil associations found within Baldwin Township: Angelica-Carbondale-Rifle-Association and the Onaway-Tenary-Emmet Association. The Angelica-Carbondale-Rifle-Association is distributed throughout the Township. This soil association consists of level wet loams, muck, and peat. Generally, this association is found in level, wet areas and under adverse climate conditions. These soils are not good for farming and most of the land is forested. The soil association itself is poorly drained with poor drainage outlets. The soils in this association are level to nearly level, medium textured soils and deep organic soils that are neutral to acid in reaction. Erosion is slight to none.

The second soil type is the Onaway-Tenary-Emmet Association which is found in pockets around the Township and is not distributed as evenly throughout the Township as the Angelica-Carbondale-Rifle Association is. One pocket of the Onaway Association is found around the community of Perkins. This association is found in areas where there are gentle to rolling slopes. The soil is good soil for farming adapted crops. The soils found in the association are fertile and well drained. Erosion is slight to moderate.

The climate in the Township is humid continental with cold winters and humid cool summers, which is influenced by both Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. During the winter months, the northern portion of the Township encounters some of the lake effect snow from Lake Superior. The influence of the lakes keeps the Township cooler during the late spring and early summer, and warmer during the late fall and early winter. The Township’s mean monthly temperature ranges from 16 degrees Fahrenheit in January to 66 degrees Fahrenheit in July, with a mean annual temperature of 49 degrees Fahrenheit. Total precipitation in the Township averages 34.76 inches per year. The Township has about 150 frost free days annually.

Wildlife abounds with white-tail deer, black bear, and grouse among the desired hunting species.

5.0 RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

The Township Board has assumed the role as the township recreation committee and is responsible for recreational planning. The Township Board is responsible for the overall management of the township-owned recreational facilities. A seasonal employee, under the direction of the township supervisor, is responsible for grass mowing, cleaning/maintaining the restrooms, picking up litter, and general maintenance work at Perkins Park.

The Township, in recent years, has budgeted $4,000 for recreational activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2010-2011</td>
<td>$4,000 (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2009-2010</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2008-2009</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2007-2008</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2006-2007</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baldwin Township Administration Organization Chart

Township Board

Recreation Committee

Recreation Director

Township Maintenance Person: Grass cutting, restrooms and general maintenance work to Perkins Park
The Township primarily uses general funds to accomplish their recreation activities and capital improvements. In 1990, the Township received funding from the State Recreation Bond Program for the construction of a restroom/concession/storage facility at Perkins Park, which was completed in 1992.

6.0 EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

From a recreational standpoint, it is important the Township provides a broad range of recreational opportunities to local citizens, as well as tourists. When identifying existing facilities, it helps to understand the types of facilities present. The different types of facilities are briefly explained below.

**Mini-Park**: A park of specialized facilities that serve a concentration or limited population or specific group such as tots or the elderly.

**Neighborhood Park/Playground**: An active recreation site incorporating one or more open space areas designed for field sports and providing play apparatuses. The open space areas should be able to serve the needs of both youth and adult.

**Community Park**: A recreation area with diverse environmental quality which may include areas suited for intense recreational facilities such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools, may be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation such as walking, viewing, sitting, and picnicking.

**Regional Park**: An area with natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail use. The park may include play areas. They tend to attract individuals from outside the community.

There are four recreation facilities within the boundaries of Baldwin Township. These recreation sites accommodate a variety of opportunities for a wide spectrum of recreational pursuits for the benefit of Township residents.

An inventory of existing public recreation areas and facilities found within Baldwin Township is presented in the following table. Map 6-1 shows the location of each of facility.

6.1 Recreation Facilities within the Township

1. **Perkins Park**: This 6.5 acre community recreation site is located along CR 428, within the community of Perkins. Facilities at this park include, (those with a * are in bad/poor condition):
   - Partially fenced-in Baseball Diamond
   - Three Trash Cans
   - Restroom/Concession Building
   * Two Dugouts
   * Bleacher
   * Outhouse
-Climbing Play Apparatus* -Tunnel*
-Merry-go-Round* -Old Swingset, No Swings
-Fenced-in Tennis/Basketball Court with Two Hoops (no tennis net)

Accessibility Assessment: 2

2. **Mid-Peninsula School:** The community recreation facility is located on an 84.5 acre parcel of land in the south central portion of the Township, along CR 430. Recreation related facilities at the site include:

- Basketball Hoop
- Basketball Court, 3 hoops
- Concession Building
- Storage Garage
- Large Swing Set
- 2 Tire Swings
- Bike Rack
- Picnic Table
- Fenced-in Stadium w/football field and Track
- 2 Teeter Totters
- Baseball Backstop
- Scoreboard

- Practice Field
- Metal Climbing Play Apparatus
- Multiple Station Play Apparatus
- Climbing Play Apparatus w/Slide
- 2 Soccer Goals
- Volleyball Net
- Ball Toss
- 2 Tether Balls
- Press Box
- 1 Small Playhouse
- 2 Small Bouncing Rides
- 2 Benches

Accessibility Assessment: 2

3. **Escanaba River State Forest:** More than 9,400 acres of state owned forest land is located within the Township. These land areas are used by the general public for outdoor recreation activities like hunting, fishing, hiking and mountain biking.

4. **Boney Falls Recreation Area and Dam:** This recreation area is located along the Escanaba River on a 442 acre parcel owned by MeadWestvaco in Baldwin Township (100 acres), as well as Cornell and Wells (Marquette County) townships. This site offers the following recreation facilities:

- Picnic Area
- Paved Boat Launch
- Parking Area

- 8 Campsites
- Toilet Facilities

6.2 Nearby Recreation Sites

The following is an inventory of recreation facilities outside of Baldwin Township that might be utilized by Township residents (Table 6-1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Inventory of Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameron School</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>Playground, Parking, Ball Field, Gym, Bleacher, and Basketball Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Playground</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Skating, Playground, Tennis Courts, Ball Field, Basketball Court, and Shelter House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Park</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>Pavilion, Basketball Standards, Lights, Ball Field, Restrooms, Picnic Area, Tables, Grills, Parking, and 2,000 Feet of Water Frontage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Buckeye Playground</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Restrooms, Parking, Playground, and Basketball Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th Street Playground</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Ball Field, Playground, and Basketball Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone Armory</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Parking, Gym, and Basketball Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone Bay Campground</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>Restrooms, Camping, Playground, Showers, 50 Sites, and 3,000 Feet of Water Frontage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone Harbor</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Restrooms, Picnic Area, Boat Launch, and Marina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone Sports Park</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>Parking, Restrooms, Ball Fields, Cross-Country Skiing, Downhill Skiing, Sledding, Tubing Run, Snowboarding Run, and Kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone High School</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Ball Field, Gym, and Multipurpose Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marble Athletic Field</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>Parking, Play Field, Bleachers, Football Field, Track, Field House, and Score Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone Middle School</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Play Field, Gym, and Ball Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Cleve Park</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>Restrooms, Parking, Fence, Playground, Volleyball Court, Beach House, Log Rolling, Dock, Picnic Area, Tables, Benches, and Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Buckeye Playground</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Basketball Standards, Tennis Courts, and Playground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Bullen Memorial Fishing Pier</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Restrooms and Parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Inventory of Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kipling Access Site (MDNR)</td>
<td>City of Gladstone</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Boat Launch, Parking, Restrooms, and Boarding Pier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone Golf Course</td>
<td>Brampton Township</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18 Hole Course and Club House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days River Access</td>
<td>Brampton Township</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days River Pathway (MDNR)</td>
<td>Brampton Township</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cross-Country Skiing, Mountain Biking, and Hiking Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tot Lot at Township Hall</td>
<td>Brampton Township (Kipling)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Playground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Rock Park</td>
<td>Escanaba Township (Flat Rock)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Playground, Ball Field, Dugouts, Restrooms, Pavilion, and Concession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 Dam Access Site, Escanaba</td>
<td>Escanaba Township</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Boat Launch and Parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River (MDNR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace Bluff Golf Course (Private)</td>
<td>Escanaba Township</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18 Hole Course and Clubhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lions Park</td>
<td>Community of Rock</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Picnic Area, Tables, Parking, Play Field, Pavilion, and Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay de Noc Grand Island Trail</td>
<td>Masonville Township, portion in Delta County</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60 Miles of Hiking, Horseback, and Snowmobile Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(U.S. Forest Service)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haymeadow Creek Campground (U.S.</td>
<td>Masonville Township</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>Camping and Restrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonville Township Recreation</td>
<td>Masonville Township (Rapid River)</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>Ball Field, Picnic Area, Tables, Grills, Playground, Restrooms, and Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid River Mouth Access Site</td>
<td>Masonville Township (Rapid River)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Boat Launch, Parking, Restroom, and Pier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MDNR)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid River Ski Trail (U.S.</td>
<td>Masonville Township</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Cross-Country Skiing, Mountain Biking, Horse Riding, and Hiking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid River Elementary School</td>
<td>Masonville Township</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Playground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri Township School</td>
<td>Masonville Township</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Parking, Pavilion, Playground, Lights, Play Field, Gym, and Auditorium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 6-1
NEARBY RECREATION SITES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Inventory of Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wells Township Park</td>
<td>Wells Township (Marquette County)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Swimming Pool with Wading Pool, Changing Room with Showers and Toilets, Two Tennis Courts, Play Area, Picnic Area with Grills and Tables, Ice Rink, Parking Area, and Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells Township School</td>
<td>Wells Township (Marquette County)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Indoor Basketball Court, Playground Equipment, and Playground Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwinn-Arnold Snowmobile Trail</td>
<td>Portions in Wells Township (Marquette County)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33 Miles Length Groomed Trail (about 15 miles in Township)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.0 RECREATION NEEDS STANDARDS

One method to assess community recreation needs is a standards system. Standards that have been developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) provide a scale against which an existing recreation system can be measured so that guidelines for future needs can be created. Standards link the number of acreage to community’s population.

#### 7.1 Standards for Recreation Open Space

Open space needs are usually assessed using space standards, the most common and widely used measure of a recreation system’s adequacy. Total park and recreation space is usually expressed as acres per population. These space standards are useful in assessing current and future open space needs and demand (Table 7-1).

A community’s park system under NRPA standards should have a minimum of 6.25 to 10.50 total acres of developed open space per 1,000 population. Baldwin Township, with a 2000 population of 748, would have to provide between 0.19 to 0.37 acres of mini parks, 0.75 to 1.50 acres of neighborhood parks, 3.74 to 5.98 acres of community parks, and 3.74 to 7.48 acres of regional parks (Table 7-1).

#### 7.2 Existing Public Open Space

Within Baldwin Township there is approximately 9,591 acres of recreational land. The breakdown of this recreational land includes: 0 acres of mini parks, 0 acres of neighborhood parks, 91.0 acres of community parks, and 9,842 acres of regional recreation parks (Table 7-2). Comparing the NRPA standards with the number of acres of recreational land found in the Township, the Township has excess acreage of land in community and regional parks, but no acres in mini and neighborhood parks. The total acreage of recreation land in Township is adequate for the population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Type</th>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Size (Acres)</th>
<th>Acres/1,000 Population</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini Park</td>
<td>&lt;¼ mile radius</td>
<td>1 or less</td>
<td>0.25 to 0.5</td>
<td>Specialized facility that serves a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or seniors citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Park</td>
<td>¼ to ½</td>
<td>15+</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0</td>
<td>Area for intense recreation activities such as field games, court games, crafts, play equipment, skating, picnicking, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>Several neighborhood 1 to 2 mile radius</td>
<td>25+</td>
<td>5.0 to 8.0</td>
<td>Area of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. May also be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, and picnicking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Park</td>
<td>Several Communities 1 hour driving time</td>
<td>200+</td>
<td>5.0 to 10.0</td>
<td>Area of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail use; may include play areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Park Accessibility Standards

The American's with Disabilities Act (ADA) has identified specific standards that would insure that persons with disabilities have the same opportunities to fully participate, live independently and be economically self-sufficient within society.

While this section of the Act does not include specific guidelines for recreational facilities, Title II of the ADA, Public Accommodations, does provide relevant guidelines as to the level of accessibility and equal provisions of service for public owned facilities. This title states that discrimination against persons with disabilities is prohibited in all services, programs or activities provided by public entities. The general requirements set forth under this section came into effect on January 26, 1992. Remodeling or new construction of facilities and buildings had the same deadline date to become accessible to the disabled. In existing building and facilities, nonstructural changes to improve accessibility were required by January 26, 1992, while all structural improvements of the facilities and buildings were required by January 26, 1995.

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 requires that "reasonable accommodations" be made to the needs of the estimated one in five people in this country who are disabled. Therefore, all public and private goods and service providers and employers must remove all structural and communication barriers from facilities, or provide alternative access, where feasible. To assist in the execution of this Act, ADA Accessibility Standards (ADAAG) were developed. In July, 2004, the ADA Accessibility Guidelines were updated to include guidelines for recreational facilities. While guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas are still under development, the updated ADAAG provides specific guidelines for play areas and boating facilities. The following guidelines are provided by the ADA and should be utilized when updating existing or designing new facilities.

The Perkins Park recreational site in Baldwin Township, like many communities, are not completely accessible according to the ADA standards. Restrooms, pathways, parking and general accessibility of all amenities must be examined closely over the next few years and as remodeling and new projects are initiated to assure that all people are given the same opportunities within the community.

The following items need to be addressed at Perkins Park:

1. Designation of at least two handicapped parking spaces.

2. There are no hard surface walkway from the parking lot to restrooms, concession stand or other facilities at Perkins Park.

3. Existing playground equipment is not designed for use by the handicapped or physically disabled.

4. Restroom facilities are not accessible by persons with disabilities.
The following guidelines should be considered as opportunities for remodeling and development of recreation facilities are explored:

All **restroom facilities** must be accessible by persons with disabilities. In some cases, this would require minimal remodeling, in others, it could require substantial modification.

At least one **picnic table** and one **grill** designed to accommodate persons in wheelchairs should be available at each park (if these types of facilities are not currently available). These facilities should be identified with a sign that shows the universal symbol of accessibility.

At least one in 25 **parking stalls** should be designated for disabled parking. These stalls must be the closest spaces to the park or facility entrance and have a direct route to and from the stalls must have a marked adjacent access aisle of 60 inches and an unobscured vertical sign that shows the universal symbol of accessibility. Slope of these spaces and aisles cannot exceed 1:50.

Stable, barrier-free **pathways** which provide linkages from one recreation amenity to another, will be needed at most of the City's outdoor recreation facilities. They must be at least 36 inches wide, and a 60 x 60 inch passing space or turnaround must be provided every 200 feet. If a pathway level changes more than ½ inch, the pathway must be ramped. If the level change is between ½ inch and 1/4 inch, the levels must be beveled.

Where **water fountains** are available, spouts should be no more than 36 inches above the finished floor. If the fountain is freestanding or built-in and does not have a clear space underneath, a clear floor space of 30 to 48 inches alongside the fountain for a parallel approach must be provided. Wall or post mounted fountains must have a clear knee space under the fountain of at least 27 inches high by 17 to 19 inches deep by 30 inches wide. Controls must be located at the front edge of the fountain and operable with one hand without twisting the wrist.

A complete guideline list based on standards set by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 for various facilities and the ADAAABA Accessibility Guidelines regarding play areas and boating areas are detailed in Appendixes A and B at the end of the plan. In the absence of established ADA guidelines for Outdoor Developed areas, recommendations by the USDA Forest Service for improving the accessibility of recreational areas are listed in Appendix C and should be considered until such time as approved ADA guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas are adopted by the ADA.

### 7.4 Specific Recreation Facility Needs

The specific recreation facility needs should be based on the expressed desires of the residents of Baldwin Township. At meetings of the Township Board the following suggestions were presented.

Perkins Park is need of a number of improvements for enhancing recreational opportunities for Township residents. The ballfield at the site is used heavily during the summer months for
games and tournaments. It is used by a local men’s softball team for practice. The field is used considerably by Junior and Senior Little and PeeWee baseball teams. In addition, the ballfield is used by individuals from the surrounding areas in an informal basis. The popularity of baseball and softball in the Township has grown substantially over the years, which has increased the overall demand for using the ball field. With the increase in demand on this ball field, the Township has expressed the need to make the following improvements:

a. Remove the existing concrete bleachers and replace with new bleachers. New bleachers would provide for 100 seats.

b. Repair the roof of the dugouts.

c. Install a fence at the right field line

d. Fill in low spots and level the ballfield playing surface. Install a drainage system to eliminate the problem of standing water in right field.

As mentioned earlier, there is the need to make numerous handicapped accessibility improvements to Perkins Park, including but not limited to accessible restrooms, new playground equipment, handicapped parking, and accessible trails and walkways.

Repair to the tennis court surface and the installation of a net is needed to allow residents the opportunity to fully utilize the facility.

At present, Perkins Park is used in the summer and spring time. For winter use, there is the possibility of constructing a cross-country ski trail at the ballpark.

Expansion of the park facility is also needed; purchase additional land west of the current play area and construct a fenced-in playground, with new equipment. The current play area at the Perkins Park only consists of a merry-go-round, climbing play apparatus, swing set without swings and tunnel, which are all in poor condition. The play area is not fenced in and the children are playing in close vicinity to a busy county road and a local furniture manufacturing company. Parents who come to participate in or watch the ball games cannot be assured that their children are safe playing at this facility. The present play area is the only public play facility located in the community of Perkins.

8.0 GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL I: Provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities to all residents and visitors of the Baldwin Township.

Policies:

- Projects should be easily accessible to all residents.
• Whenever of wherever possible, facilities should be for multiple and/or year round use.

• Proposed projects should eliminate identified recreation deficiencies.

• Make maximum use of state and federal assistance programs to acquire and develop recreation areas and facilities.

GOAL II: Make maximum use of the recreational opportunities at the recreational facility.

Policies:

• Facilities should be designed to compliment and preserve the surrounding natural quality of the area.

• Whenever possible, the Township and private interests should coordinate the development of recreation facilities and programs.

• Existing facilities should be upgraded before new ones are built.

• Proper maintenance should be ensured for all facilities.

• Facilities should be ADA compliant.

9.0 RECREATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

The Baldwin Township Board has formulated the following capital improvement program for the development of Township-owned facilities (Table 9-1).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project/ Estimated cost of individual items</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Cost/Funding Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove concrete bleachers (phase 1) - $1,500</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$4,000 - local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase and install new bleachers - $1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicap accessible modifications at ballfield (phase 1) - $1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove concrete bleachers (phase 2) - $1,500</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$4,000 - local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase and install new bleachers - $1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis court repairs - $1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicap accessible modifications at ballfield (phase 2) - $1,500</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$4,000 - local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct x-country ski trail - $1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence right field line and bull pen - $1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground modifications - $2,500</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$4,000 - local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking area and Handicap accessible modifications - $1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase playground equipment - $2,500</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$4,000 - local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball court modifications - $1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct picnic area - $3,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$4,000 - local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace roofs on dugout - $1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maps
Map 4-1
Baldwin Township Land Use
Map 6-1
Baldwin Township Recreation Facilities

Note: Escanaba River State Forest (#3) land is located in scattered locations throughout the township.

Miles

Produced by CUPPAD Regional Commission 1997
APPENDIX A

Title II Highlights

I. Who is covered by title II of the ADA
II. Overview of Requirements
III. "Qualified Individual with a Disability"
IV. Program Access
V. Integrated Programs
VI. Communications
VII. New Construction and Alterations
VIII. Enforcement
IX. Complaints
X. Designated Agencies
XI. Technical Assistance
I. Who is Covered by Title II of the ADA

- The title II regulation covers “public entities.”

- “Public entities” include any State or local government and any of its departments, agencies, or other instrumentalities.

- All activities, services, and programs of public entities are covered, including activities of State legislatures and courts, town meetings, police and fire departments, motor vehicle licensing, and employment.
  
  - Unlike section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which only covers programs receiving Federal financial assistance, title II extends to all the activities of State and local governments whether or not they receive Federal funds.

- Private entities that operate public accommodations, such as hotels, restaurants, theaters, retail stores, dry cleaners, doctors’ offices, amusement parks, and bowling alleys, are not covered by title II but are covered by title III of the ADA and the Department’s regulation implementing title III.

- Public transportation services operated by State and local governments are covered by regulations of the Department of Transportation.
  
  - DOT’s regulations establish specific requirements for transportation vehicles and facilities, including a requirement that all new busses must be equipped to provide services to people who use wheelchairs.

II. Overview of Requirements

- State and local governments --
  
  - May not refuse to allow a person with a disability to participate in a service, program, or activity simply because the person has a disability.
    
    - For example, a city may not refuse to allow a person with epilepsy to use parks and recreational facilities.

  - Must provide programs and services in an integrated setting, unless separate or different measures are necessary to ensure equal opportunity.

  - Must eliminate unnecessary eligibility standards or rules that deny individuals with disabilities an equal opportunity to enjoy their services, programs or activities unless “necessary” for the provisions of the service, program or activity.

  - Requirements that tend to screen out individuals with disabilities, such as requiring a driver’s license as the only acceptable means of identification, are also prohibited.
• Safety requirements that are necessary for the safe operation of the program in question, such as requirements for eligibility for drivers’ licenses, may be imposed if they are based on actual risks and not on mere speculation, stereotypes, or generalizations about individuals with disabilities.

• Are required to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures that deny equal access to individuals with disabilities, unless a fundamental alteration in the program would result.

• For example, a city office building would be required to make an exception to a rule prohibiting animals in public areas in order to admit guide dogs and other service animals assisting individuals with disabilities.

• Must furnish auxiliary aids and services when necessary to ensure effective communication, unless an undue burden or fundamental alteration would result.

• May provide special benefits, beyond those required by the regulation, to individuals with disabilities.

• May not place special charges on individuals with disabilities to cover the costs of measures necessary to ensure nondiscriminatory treatment, such as making modifications required to provide program accessibility or providing qualified interpreters.

• Shall operate their programs so that, when viewed in their entirety, they are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities.

III. “Qualified Individuals with Disabilities”

• Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act provides comprehensive civil rights protections for “qualified individuals with disabilities.”

• An “individual with a disability” is a person who --

  • Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a “major life activity,” or

  • Has a record of such an impairment, or

  • Is regarded as having such an impairment.

• Examples of physical or mental impairments include, but are not limited to, such contagious and noncontagious diseases and conditions as orthopedic, visual, speech, and hearing impairments; cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, cancer, heart disease, diabetes, mental retardation, emotional illness, specific learning disabilities, HIV disease (whether symptomatic or asymptomatic), tuberculosis, drug addiction, and alcoholism. Homosexuality and bisexuality are not physical or mental impairments under the ADA.
• "Major life activities" include functions such as caring for oneself, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and working.

• Individuals who currently engage in the illegal use of drugs are not protected by the ADA when an action is taken on the basis of their current illegal use of drugs.

• "Qualified" individuals.
  
  • A "qualified" individual with a disability is one who meets the essential eligibility requirements for the program or activity offered by a public entity.
  
  • The "essential eligibility requirements" will depend on the type of service or activity involved.
    
    • For some activities, such as State licensing programs, the ability to meet specific skill and performance requirements may be "essential."
    
    • For other activities, such as where the public entity provides information to anyone who requests it, the "essential eligibility requirements" would be minimal.

IV. Program Access

• State and local governments --

  • Must ensure that individuals with disabilities are not excluded from services, programs, and activities because buildings are inaccessible.

  • Need not remove physical barriers, such as stairs, in all existing buildings, as long as they make their programs accessible to individuals who are unable to use an inaccessible existing facility.

  • Can provide the services, programs, and activities offered in the facility to individuals with disabilities through alternative methods, if physical barriers are not removed, such as --

    • Relocating a service to an accessible facility, e.g., moving a public information office from the third floor to the first floor of a building.

    • Providing an aide or personal assistant to enable an individual with a disability to obtain the service.

    • Providing benefits or services at an individual's home, or at an alternative accessible site.

    • May not carry an individual with a disability as a method of providing program access, except in "manifestly exceptional" circumstances.
• Are not required to take any action that would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of the service, program, or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. However, public entities must take any other action, if available, that would not result in a fundamental alteration or undue burdens but would ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the benefits or services.

V. Integrated Programs

• Integration of individuals with disabilities into the mainstream of society is fundamental to the purposes of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

• Public entities may not provide services or benefits to individuals with disabilities through programs that are separate or different, unless the separate programs are necessary to ensure that the benefits and services are equally effective.

• Even when separate programs are permitted, an individual with a disability still has the right to choose to participate in the regular program.
  
  • For example, it would not be a violation for a city to offer recreational programs specially designed for children with mobility impairments, but it would be a violation if the city refused to allow children with disabilities to participate in its other recreational programs.

• State and local governments may not require an individual with a disability to accept a special accommodation or benefit if the individual chooses not to accept it.

VI. Communications

• State and local governments must ensure effective communication with individuals with disabilities.

• Where necessary to ensure that communications with individuals with hearing, vision, or speech impairments are as effective as communications with others, the public entity must provide appropriate auxiliary aids.

  • “Auxiliary aids” include such services or devices as qualified interpreters, assistive listening headsets, television captioning and decoders, telecommunications devices for deaf persons (TDD’s), videotext displays, readers, taped texts, Brailled materials, and large print materials.

  • A public entity may not charge an individual with a disability for the use of an auxiliary aid.

• Telephone emergency services, including 911 services, must provide direct access to individuals with speech or hearing impairments.
• Public entities are not required to provide auxiliary aids that would result in a fundamental alteration in the nature of a service, program, or activity or in undue financial and administrative burdens. However, public entities must still furnish another auxiliary aid, if available, that does not result in a fundamental alteration or undue burdens.

VII. New Construction and Alterations

• Public entities must ensure that newly constructed buildings and facilities are free of architectural and communication barriers that restrict access or use by individuals with disabilities.

• When a public entity undertakes alterations to an existing building, it must also ensure that the altered portions are accessible.

• The ADA does not require retrofitting of existing buildings to eliminate barriers, but does establish a high standard of accessibility for new buildings.
  • Public entities may choose between two technical standards for accessible design: The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard (UFAS), established under the Architectural Barriers Act, or the Americans with Disability Act Accessibility Guidelines, adopted by the Department of Justice for places of public accommodation and commercial facilities covered by title III of the ADA.
  • The elevator exemption for small buildings under ADA Accessibility Guidelines would not apply to public entities covered by title II.

VIII. Enforcement

• Private parties may bring lawsuits to enforce their rights under title II of the ADA. The remedies available are the same as those provided under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. A reasonable attorney’s fee may be awarded to the prevailing party.

• Individuals may also file complaints with appropriate administrative agencies.
  • The regulation designates eight Federal agencies to handle complaints filed under title II.
  • Complaints may also be filed with any Federal agency that provides financial assistance to the program in question, or with the Department of Justice, which will refer the complaint to the appropriate agency.

IX. Complaints

• Any individual who believes that he or she is a victim of discrimination prohibited by the regulation may file a complaint. Complaints on behalf of classes of individuals are also permitted.
• Complaints should be in writing, signed by the complainant or an authorized representative, and should contain the complainant’s name and address and describe the public entity’s alleged discriminatory action.

• Complaints may be sent to --

  Disability Rights Section  
  Civil Rights Division  
  U.S. Department of Justice  
  P.O. Box 66738  
  Washington, D.C. 20035-6738

• Complaints may also be sent to agencies designated to process complaints under the regulation, or to agencies that provide Federal financial assistance to the program in question.

X. Designated Agencies

The following agencies are designated for enforcement of title II for components of State and local governments that exercise responsibilities, regulate, or administer services, programs, or activities in the following functional areas --

(1) **Department of Agriculture**: Farming and the raising of livestock, including extension services.

(2) **Department of Education**: Education systems and institutions (other than health-related schools), and libraries.

(3) **Department of Health and Human Services**: Schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing, and other health-related schools; health care and social service providers and institutions, including “grass-roots” and community services organizations and programs; and preschool and daycare programs.

(4) **Department of Housing and Urban Development**: State and local public housing, and housing assistance and referral.

(5) **Department of Interior**: Lands and natural resources, including parks and recreation, water and waste management, environmental protection, energy, historic and cultural preservation, and museums.

(6) **Department of Justice**: Public safety, law enforcement, and the administration of justice, including courts and correctional institutions; commerce and industry, including banking and finance, consumer protection, and insurance; planning, development, and regulation (unless otherwise assigned); State and local government support services; and all other government functions not assigned to other designated agencies.

(7) **Department of Labor**: Labor and the work force.

(8) **Department of Transportation**: Transportation, including highways, public transportation, traffic management (non-law enforcement), automobile licensing and inspection, and driver licensing.
XI. Technical Assistance

• The ADA requires that the Federal agencies responsible for issuing ADA regulations provide “technical assistance.”

• Technical assistance is the dissemination of information (either directly by the Department or through grants and contracts) to assist the public, including individuals protected by the ADA and entities covered by the ADA, in understanding the new law.

• Methods of providing information include, for example, audio-visual materials, pamphlets, manuals, electronic bulletin boards, checklists, and training.

• The Department issued for public comment on December 5, 1990, a government-wide plan for the provision of technical assistance.

The Department’s efforts focus on raising public awareness of the ADA by providing --

• Fact sheets and pamphlets in accessible formats,

• Speakers for workshops, seminars, classes, and conferences,

• An ADA telephone information line, and

• Access to ADA documents through an electronic bulletin board for users of personal computers.

• The Department has established a comprehensive program of technical assistance relating to public accommodations and State and local governments.

• Grants will be awarded for projects to inform individuals with disabilities and covered entities about their rights and responsibilities under the ADA and to facilitate voluntary compliance.

• The Department will issue a technical assistance manual by January 26, 1992, for individuals or entities with rights or duties under the ADA.

For additional information, contact:

Disability Rights Section
Civil Rights Division
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 66738
Washington, D.C 20035-6738
(800) 514-0301 (Voice)
(800) 514-0383 (TDD)
(202) 514-6193 (Electronic Bulletin Board)
www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/adahom1.htm
Appendix B
ADA Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAABAG)
Chapter 10: Recreation Facilities
July 2004

The ADAABAG for Recreation Facilities provides guidelines for amusement rides, recreational boating facilities, exercise machines and equipment, fishing piers and platforms, golf facilities, miniature golf facilities, play areas, swimming pools, wading pools, and spas and shooting facilities with firing positions. At this time, the City of Iron Mountain is only responsible for play areas, boating facilities and fishing pier and platform facilities, therefore, the guidelines relevant to those facilities are listed below. If the City expands its responsibilities to include additional types of facilities, the ADAABAG for Recreation Facilities should be consulted to ensure access for all and the Park and Recreation Plan should be amended to include those guidelines.

The following guidelines are located at www.access-board.gov.

Guidelines for Boating Facilities

1003 Recreational Boating Facilities

1003.1 General. Recreational boating facilities shall comply with 1003.

1003.2 Accessible Routes. Accessible routes serving recreational boating facilities, including gangways and floating piers, shall comply with Chapter 4 except as modified by the exceptions in 1003.2.

1003.2.1 Boat Slips. Accessible routes serving boat slips shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1003.2.1.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Where an existing gangway or series of gangways is replaced or altered, an increase in the length of the gangway shall not be required to comply with 1003.2 unless required by 202.4.
2. Gangways shall not be required to comply with the maximum rise specified in 405.6.
3. Where the total length of a gangway or series of gangways serving as part of a required accessible route is 80 feet (24 m) minimum, gangways shall not be required to comply with 405.2.
4. Where facilities contain fewer than 25 boat slips and the total length of the gangway or series of gangways serving as part of a required accessible route is 30 feet (9145 mm) minimum, gangways shall not be required to comply with 405.2.
5. Where gangways connect to transition plates, landings specified by 405.7 shall not be required.
6. Where gangways and transition plates connect and are required to have handrails, handrail extensions shall not be required. Where handrail extensions are provided on gangways or transition plates, the handrail extensions shall not be required to be parallel with the ground or floor surface.
7. The cross slope specified in 403.3 and 405.3 for gangways, transition plates, and floating piers that are part of accessible routes shall be measured in the static position.
8. Changes in level complying with 303.3 and 303.4 shall be permitted on the surfaces of gangways and boat launch ramps.

Advisory 1003.2.1 Boat Slips Exception 3. The following example shows how exception 3 would be applied: A gangway is provided to a floating pier which is required to be on an accessible route. The vertical distance is 10 feet (3050 mm) between the elevation where the gangway departs the landside connection and the elevation of the pier surface at the lowest water level. Exception 3 permits the
gangway to be 80 feet (24 m) long. Another design solution would be to have two 40 foot (12 m) plus continuous gangways joined together at a float, where the float (as the water level falls) will stop dropping at an elevation five feet below the landside connection. The length of transition plates would not be included in determining if the gangway(s) meet the requirements of the exception.

1003.2.2 Boarding Piers at Boat Launch Ramps. Accessible routes serving boarding piers at boat launch ramps shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1003.2.2.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Accessible routes serving floating boarding piers shall be permitted to use Exceptions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in 1003.2.1.

2. Where the total length of the gangway or series of gangways serving as part of a required accessible route is 30 feet (9145 mm) minimum, gangways shall not be required to comply with 405.2.

3. Where the accessible route serving a floating boarding pier or skid pier is located within a boat launch ramp, the portion of the accessible route located within the boat launch ramp shall not be required to comply with 405.

1003.3 Clearances. Clearances at boat slips and on boarding piers at boat launch ramps shall comply with 1003.3.

Advisory 1003.3 Clearances. Although the minimum width of the clear pier space is 60 inches (1525 mm), it is recommended that piers be wider than 60 inches (1525 mm) to improve the safety for persons with disabilities, particularly on floating piers.

1003.3.1 Boat Slip Clearance. Boat slips shall provide clear pier space 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and at least as long as the boat slips. Each 10 feet (3050 mm) maximum of linear pier edge serving boat slips shall contain at least one continuous clear opening 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Clear pier space shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum for a length of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum, provided that multiple 36 inch (915 mm) wide segments are separated by segments that are 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.

2. Edge protection shall be permitted at the continuous clear openings, provided that it is 4 inches (100 mm) high maximum and 2 inches (51 mm) wide maximum.

3. In existing piers, clear pier space shall be permitted to be located perpendicular to the boat slip and shall extend the width of the boat slip, where the facility has at least one boat slip complying with 1003.3, and further compliance with 1003.3 would result in a reduction in the number of boat slips available or result in a reduction of the widths of existing slips.

Advisory 1003.3.1 Boat Slip Clearance Exception 3. Where the conditions in exception 3 are satisfied, existing facilities are only required to have one accessible boat slip with a pier clearance which runs the length of the slip. All other accessible slips are allowed to have the required pier clearance at the head of the slip. Under this exception, at piers with perpendicular boat slips, the width of most “finger piers” will remain unchanged. However, where mooring systems for floating piers are replaced as part of pier alteration projects, an opportunity may exist for increasing accessibility. Piers may be reconfigured to allow an increase in the number of wider finger piers, and serve as accessible boat slips.
1003.3.2 Boarding Pier Clearances. Boarding piers at boat launch ramps shall provide clear pier space 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and shall extend the full length of the boarding pier. Every 10 feet (3050 mm) maximum of linear pier edge shall contain at least one continuous clear opening 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. The clear pier space shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum for a length of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum provided that multiple 36 inch (915 mm) wide segments are separated by segments that are 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.
2. Edge protection shall be permitted at the continuous clear openings provided that it is 4 inches (100 mm) high maximum and 2 inches (51 mm) wide maximum.

Advisory 1003.3.2 Boarding Pier Clearances. These requirements do not establish a minimum length for accessible boarding piers at boat launch ramps. The accessible boarding pier should have a length at least equal to that of other boarding piers provided at the facility. If no other boarding pier is provided, the pier would have a length equal to what would have been provided if no access requirements applied. The entire length of accessible boarding piers would be required to comply with the same technical provisions that apply to accessible boat slips. For example, at a launch ramp, if a 20 foot (6100 mm) long accessible boarding pier is provided, the entire 20 feet (6100 mm) must comply with the pier clearance requirements in 1003.3. Likewise, if a 60 foot (18 m) long accessible boarding pier is provided, the pier clearance requirements in 1003.3 would apply to the entire 60 feet (18 m).

The following example applies to a boat launch ramp boarding pier: A chain of floats is provided on a launch ramp to be used as a boarding pier which is required to be accessible by 1003.3.2. At high water, the entire chain is floating and a transition plate connects the first float to the surface of the launch ramp. As the water level decreases, segments of the chain end up resting on the launch ramp surface, matching the slope of the launch ramp.

![Figure 1003.3.2 Boarding Pier Clearance](image)

![Figure 1003.3.2 (Exception 1) Clear Pier Space Reduction at Boarding Piers](image)
Guidelines for Fishing Piers and Platforms

1005 Fishing Piers and Platforms

1005.1 Accessible Routes. Accessible routes serving fishing piers and platforms, including gangways and floating piers, shall comply with Chapter 4.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Accessible routes serving floating fishing piers and platforms shall be permitted to use Exceptions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in 1003.2.1.
   2. Where the total length of the gangway or series of gangways serving as part of a required accessible route is 30 feet (9145 mm) minimum, gangways shall not be required to comply with 405.2.

1005.2 Railings. Where provided, railings, guards, or handrails shall comply with 1005.2.

1005.2.1 Height. At least 25 percent of the railings, guards, or handrails shall be 34 inches (865 mm) maximum above the ground or deck surface.

EXCEPTION: Where a guard complying with sections 1003.2.12.1 and 1003.2.12.2 of the International Building Code (2000 edition) or sections 1012.2 and 1012.3 of the International Building Code (2003 edition) (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1) is provided, the guard shall not be required to comply with 1005.2.1.

1005.2.1.1 Dispersion. Railings, guards, or handrails required to comply with 1005.2.1 shall be dispersed throughout the fishing pier or platform.

Advisory 1005.2.1.1 Dispersion. Portions of the railings that are lowered to provide fishing opportunities for persons with disabilities must be located in a variety of locations on the fishing pier or platform to give people a variety of locations to fish. Different fishing locations may provide varying water depths, shade (at certain times of the day), vegetation, and proximity to the shoreline or bank.

1005.3 Edge Protection. Where railings, guards, or handrails complying with 1005.2 are provided, edge protection complying with 1005.3.1 or 1005.3.2 shall be provided.

Advisory 1005.3 Edge Protection. Edge protection is required only where railings, guards, or handrails are provided on a fishing pier or platform. Edge protection will prevent wheelchairs or other mobility devices from slipping off the fishing pier or platform. Extending the deck of the fishing pier or platform 12 inches (305 mm) where the 34 inch (865 mm) high railing is provided is an alternative design, permitting individuals using wheelchairs or other mobility devices to pull into a clear space and move beyond the face of the railing. In such a design, curbs or barriers are not required.

1005.3.1 Curb or Barrier. Curbs or barriers shall extend 2 inches (51 mm) minimum above the surface of the fishing pier or platform.
1005.3.2 Extended Ground or Deck Surface. The ground or deck surface shall extend 12 inches (305 mm) minimum beyond the inside face of the railing. Toe clearance shall be provided and shall be 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum and 9 inches (230 mm) minimum above the ground or deck surface beyond the railing.

![Diagram of Extended Ground or Deck Surface](image)

**Figure 1005.3.2**

*Extended Ground or Deck Surface at Fishing Piers and Platforms*

1005.4 Clear Floor or Ground Space. At each location where there are railings, guards, or handrails complying with 1005.2.1, a clear floor or ground space complying with 305 shall be provided. Where there are no railings, guards, or handrails, at least one clear floor or ground space complying with 305 shall be provided on the fishing pier or platform.

1005.5 Turning Space. At least one turning space complying with 304.3 shall be provided on fishing piers and platforms.

**Guidelines for Play Areas**

1008 Play Areas

1008.1 General. Play areas shall comply with 1008.

1008.2 Accessible Routes. Accessible routes serving play areas shall comply with Chapter 4 and 1008.2 and shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1 through 1008.2.3. Where accessible routes serve ground level play components, the vertical clearance shall be 80 inches high (2030 mm) minimum.

1008.2.1 Ground Level and Elevated Play Components. Accessible routes serving ground level play components and elevated play components shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.1.

**EXCEPTIONS:**

1. Transfer systems complying with 1008.3 shall be permitted to connect elevated play components except where 20 or more elevated play components are provided no more than 25 percent of the elevated play components shall be permitted to be connected by transfer systems.
2. Where transfer systems are provided, an elevated play component shall be permitted to connect to another elevated play component as part of an accessible route.

1008.2.2 Soft Contained Play Structures. Accessible routes serving soft contained play structures shall be permitted to use the exception in 1008.2.2.

**EXCEPTION:** Transfer systems complying with 1008.3 shall be permitted to be used as part of an accessible route.
1008.2.3 Water Play Components. Accessible routes serving water play components shall be permitted to use the exceptions in 1008.2.3.

**EXCEPTIONS:**
1. Where the surface of the accessible route, clear floor or ground spaces, or turning spaces serving water play components is submerged, compliance with 302, 403.3, 405.2, 405.3, and 1008.2.6 shall not be required.
2. Transfer systems complying with 1008.3 shall be permitted to connect elevated play components in water.

**Advisory 1008.2.3 Water Play Components.** Personal wheelchairs and mobility devices may not be appropriate for submerging in water when using play components in water. Some may have batteries, motors, and electrical systems that when submerged in water may cause damage to the personal mobility device or wheelchair or may contaminate the water. Providing an aquatic wheelchair made of non-corrosive materials and designed for access into the water will protect the water from contamination and avoid damage to personal wheelchairs.

1008.2.4 Clear Width. Accessible routes connecting play components shall provide a clear width complying with 1008.2.4.

**1008.2.4.1 Ground Level.** At ground level, the clear width of accessible routes shall be 60 inches (1525 mm) minimum.

**EXCEPTIONS:**
1. In play areas less than 1000 square feet (93 m²), the clear width of accessible routes shall be permitted to be 44 inches (1120 mm) minimum, if at least one turning space complying with 304.3 is provided where the restricted accessible route exceeds 30 feet (9145 mm) in length.
2. The clear width of accessible routes shall be permitted to be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum for a distance of 60 inches (1525 mm) maximum provided that multiple reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 60 inches (1525 mm) wide minimum and 60 inches (1525 mm) long minimum.

**1008.2.4.2 Elevated.** The clear width of accessible routes connecting elevated play components shall be 36 inches (915 mm) minimum.

**EXCEPTIONS:**
1. The clear width of accessible routes connecting elevated play components shall be permitted to be reduced to 32 inches (815 mm) minimum for a distance of 24 inches (610 mm) maximum provided that reduced width segments are separated by segments that are 48 inches (1220 mm) long minimum and 36 inches (915 mm) wide minimum.
2. The clear width of transfer systems connecting elevated play components shall be permitted to be 24 inches (610 mm) minimum.

1008.2.5 Ramps. Within play areas, ramps connecting ground level play components and ramps connecting elevated play components shall comply with 1008.2.5.

**1008.2.5.1 Ground Level.** Ramp runs connecting ground level play components shall have a running slope not steeper than 1:16.

**1008.2.5.2 Elevated.** The rise for any ramp run connecting elevated play components shall be 12 inches (305 mm) maximum.

**1008.2.5.3 Handrails.** Where required on ramps serving play components, the handrails shall comply with 505 except as modified by 1008.2.5.3.

**EXCEPTIONS:**
1. Handrails shall not be required on ramps located within ground level use zones.
2. Handrail extensions shall not be required.

**1008.2.5.3.1 Handrail Gripping Surfaces.** Handrail gripping surfaces with a circular cross section shall have an outside diameter of 0.95 inch (24 mm) minimum and 1.55 inches (39
Where the shape of the gripping surface is non-circular, the handrail shall provide an equivalent gripping surface.

1008.2.5.3.2 Handrail Height. The top of handrail gripping surfaces shall be 20 inches (510 mm) minimum and 28 inches (710 mm) maximum above the ramp surface.

1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces. Ground surfaces on accessible routes, clear floor or ground spaces, and turning spaces shall comply with 1008.2.6.

Advisory 1008.2.6 Ground Surfaces. Ground surfaces must be inspected and maintained regularly to ensure continued compliance with the ASTM F 1951 standard. The type of surface material selected and play area use levels will determine the frequency of inspection and maintenance activities.

1008.2.6.1 Accessibility. Ground surfaces shall comply with ASTM F 1951 (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1). Ground surfaces shall be inspected and maintained regularly and frequently to ensure continued compliance with ASTM F 1951.

1008.2.6.2 Use Zones. Ground surfaces located within use zones shall comply with ASTM F 1292 (1999 edition or 2004 edition) (incorporated by reference, see "Referenced Standards" in Chapter 1).

1008.3 Transfer Systems. Where transfer systems are provided to connect to elevated play components, transfer systems shall comply with 1008.3.

Advisory 1008.3 Transfer Systems. Where transfer systems are provided, consideration should be given to the distance between the transfer system and the elevated play components. Moving between a transfer platform and a series of transfer steps requires extensive exertion for some children. Designers should minimize the distance between the points where a child transfers from a wheelchair or mobility device and where the elevated play components are located. Where elevated play components are used to connect to another elevated play component instead of an accessible route, careful consideration should be used in the selection of the play components used for this purpose.

1008.3.1 Transfer Platforms. Transfer platforms shall be provided where transfer is intended from wheelchairs or other mobility aids. Transfer platforms shall comply with 1008.3.1.

1008.3.1.1 Size. Transfer platforms shall have level surfaces 14 inches (355 mm) deep minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) wide minimum.

1008.3.1.2 Height. The height of transfer platforms shall be 11 inches (280 mm) minimum and 18 inches (455 mm) maximum measured to the top of the surface from the ground or floor surface.

1008.3.1.3 Transfer Space. A transfer space complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided adjacent to the transfer platform. The 48 inch (1220 mm) long minimum dimension of the transfer space shall be centered on and parallel to the 24 inch (610 mm) long minimum side of the transfer platform. The side of the transfer platform serving the transfer space shall be unobstructed.

1008.3.1.4 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.
1008.3.2 Transfer Steps. Transfer steps shall be provided where movement is intended from transfer platforms to levels with elevated play components required to be on accessible routes. Transfer steps shall comply with 1008.3.2.

1008.3.2.1 Size. Transfer steps shall have level surfaces 14 inches (355 mm) deep minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) wide minimum.

1008.3.2.2 Height. Each transfer step shall be 8 inches (205 mm) high maximum.

1008.3.2.3 Transfer Supports. At least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.

Advisory 1008.3.2.3 Transfer Supports. Transfer supports are required on transfer platforms and transfer steps to assist children when transferring. Some examples of supports include a rope loop, a loop type handle, a slot in the edge of a flat horizontal or vertical member, poles or bars, or D rings on the corner posts.

1008.4 Play Components. Ground level play components on accessible routes and elevated play components connected by ramps shall comply with 1008.4.

1008.4.1 Turning Space. At least one turning space complying with 304 shall be provided on the same level as play components. Where swings are provided, the turning space shall be located immediately adjacent to the swing.
1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground space complying with 305.2 and 305.3 shall be provided at play components.

Advisory 1008.4.2 Clear Floor or Ground Space. Clear floor or ground spaces, turning spaces, and accessible routes are permitted to overlap within play areas. A specific location has not been designated for the clear floor or ground spaces or turning spaces, except swings, because each play component may require that the spaces be placed in a unique location. Where play components include a seat or entry point, designs that provide for an unobstructed transfer from a wheelchair or other mobility device are recommended. This will enhance the ability of children with disabilities to independently use the play component.

When designing play components with manipulative or interactive features, consider appropriate reach ranges for children seated in wheelchairs. The following table provides guidance on reach ranges for children seated in wheelchairs. These dimensions apply to either forward or side reaches. The reach ranges are appropriate for use with those play components that children seated in wheelchairs may access and reach. Where transfer systems provide access to elevated play components, the reach ranges are not appropriate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children's Reach Ranges</th>
<th>Forward or Side Reach</th>
<th>Ages 3 and 4</th>
<th>Ages 5 through 8</th>
<th>Ages 9 through 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High (maximum)</td>
<td>36 in (915 mm)</td>
<td>40 in (1015 mm)</td>
<td>44 in (1120 mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (minimum)</td>
<td>20 in (510 mm)</td>
<td>18 in (455 mm)</td>
<td>16 in (405 mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1008.4.3 Play Tables. Where play tables are provided, knee clearance 24 inches (610 mm) high minimum, 17 inches deep (430 mm) minimum, and 30 inches (760 mm) wide minimum shall be provided. The tops of rims, curbs, or other obstructions shall be 31 inches (785 mm) high maximum.

**EXCEPTION:** Play tables designed and constructed primarily for children 5 years and younger shall not be required to provide knee clearance where the clear floor or ground space required by 1008.4.2 is arranged for a parallel approach.

1008.4.4 Entry Points and Seats. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, the entry points or seats shall be 11 inches (280 mm) minimum and 24 inches (610 mm) maximum from the clear floor or ground space.

**EXCEPTION:** Entry points of slides shall not be required to comply with 1008.4.4.

1008.4.5 Transfer Supports. Where play components require transfer to entry points or seats, at least one means of support for transferring shall be provided.
APPENDIX C

The guidelines in this appendix are based on the federal requirements for the compliance with the ADA of 1990 and suggestions from the USDA Forest Service for accessible outdoor recreation. Local codes may vary and should be reviewed before any new construction or remodeling is undertaken. They contain only a portion of the accessibility guidelines necessary to be in compliance with the ADA, and should not be used as the only source when analyzing accessibility needs. (Source: Accessible Design Handbook, Cash-Callahan & Company, 1991; and Design Guide for Accessible Outdoor Recreation, USDA Forest Service, 1991).

Space Allowances & Reach Ranges

- The minimum clear width for single wheelchair passage must be 36 inches continuously and 32 inches at any one point (e.g., doorways).

- The minimum width required for two wheelchairs to pass each other is 60 inches.

- Where the floor space allows only forward approach to an object, the maximum high forward reach allowed is 48 inches above the finished floor and the minimum low forward reach must be no less than 15 inches above the finished floor. There must be no obstructions.

- Where the clear floor space allows parallel approach by a person in a wheelchair, the maximum high side reach allowed is 54 inches above the finished floor and the low side reach must be no less than 9 inches above the finished floor. There must be no obstructions.

- Although people with walking aids (e.g., canes, crutches, walkers, guide dogs) can maneuver through a clear width opening of 32 inches, they require 36 inch wide passageways for comfortable gaits.

- Crutch tips extending down at a wide angle are a hazard in narrow passageways where they might not be seen by other pedestrians. A width of 36 inches provides a safety allowance for both the disabled person and for others.

- A person with a seeing eye dog or a semi-ambulatory person requires the same passing widths as a person in a wheelchair.

Accessible Routes

- Accessible routes within the boundary of the site must be provided from public transportation stops, accessible parking, accessible passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks to the accessible building entrance they serve.

- Accessible route(s) must connect buildings, facilities, and spaces that are on the same site.

- The minimum clear width of an accessible route must be 36 inches except at doors where the minimum clear width must be at least 32 inches.

- Where an accessible route has less than 60 inches clear width, passing spaces of at least 60 by 60 inches must be located at reasonable intervals that do not exceed 200 feet. The intersection of two corridors or walks is considered a passing space.

- Accessible routes serving any accessible space or element must also serve as a means of egress for emergencies or connect to an accessible place of rescue. These areas of rescue must comply with the requirements established by the administrative authority having local jurisdiction.
- Changes in levels along an accessible route which are greater than 1/2 inch must be ramped.
- Changes in levels along an accessible route which are between 1/4 and 1/2 inch must be sloped 1:2.
- Changes in levels along an accessible route 1/4 inch or less can remain.

Protruding Objects

- Protruding objects must not reduce the clear width required for an accessible route or maneuvering space.
- Objects protruding from walls (telephones, etc.) with their edges between 27 and 80 inches above the finished floor must protrude no more than 4 inches into walks, halls, corridors, passageways, or aisles.
- Objects protruding from walls with their leading edges at or below 27 inches above the finished floor may protrude any amount; provided the minimum requirements for accessible routes are met.
- Free standing objects mounted on posts between 27 and 80 inches above the finished floor may overhang a maximum of 12 inches.
- All walks, halls, corridors, passageways, aisles, or other circulation paths must have 80 inches clear headroom.
- Where vertical clearance of an area adjoining an accessible route is reduced to less than 80 inches, a guardrail or other barrier must be provided.

Parking

- Each parking lot provided for employees or visitors is required to have accessible parking spaces.
- Accessible parking spaces must be the closest spaces to the building's accessible entrance.
- Check with the municipal zoning department for the total number of parking spaces required in your lot. The rule of thumb is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Parking in Lot</th>
<th>Minimum # of Accessible Spaces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 25</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 75</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 to 100</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 150</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 to 200</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201 to 300</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301 to 400</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401 to 500</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 and above</td>
<td>2 percent of total spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001 and above</td>
<td>20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Accessible parking spaces must be at least 96 inches wide with a clearly marked adjacent access aisle of 60 inches. Two spaces may share a common aisle.

- The access aisle must connect directly to the accessible route.
- Spaces and aisles must be level with no slope greater than 1:50.

- All accessible parking spaces must have an unobscured vertical sign that shows the universal symbol of accessibility.

- Provide one in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, for van parking. This space(s) must have a minimum of a 96 inch wide access aisle and a minimum of 98 inches vertical clearance. Signage designating the spaces as "van accessible" must be provided below the symbol of accessibility.

**Passenger Loading Zones**

- Where passenger loading zones are provided, at least one must be accessible.

- The accessible passenger loading zone should be the closest to the accessible entrance and have a minimum vertical clearance of 114 inches.

- The international symbol of accessibility must be displayed at the passenger loading zone.

- The pull up space must be level with a slope no greater than 1:50.

- A pedestrian aisle must be adjacent to the passenger loading zone and it must be at least 5 feet wide and 20 feet long.

- A curb ramp must be provided where a curb occurs at the passenger loading zone.

- The pedestrian aisle and parking surface must be firm and slip resistant.

- The slope of the accessible route adjoining the ramp must be no greater than 1:20.

- The width of the curb ramp, not including the flared sides, must be at least 36 inches.

- The slope of the flared sides of the curb ramp must be 1:10 or less.

- Curb ramps must have flared sides or must be protected by a hand rail.

- Provide detectable warning on curb ramps that contrast with the walkway. The material used must be an integral part of the surface and consist of raised domes with a nominal diameter of 0.9 inches, a nominal height of 0.2 inches and center to center nominal spacing of 2.36 inches.

- Where grate opening occur, openings must be 1/2 inch or less and openings must be placed perpendicular to the usual direction of travel.

**Ramps**

- Any part of an accessible route with a slope greater than 1:20 will be considered a ramp.

- The maximum slope of a ramp in new construction should be 1:12 or less.

- The maximum rise of any run should be 30 inches or less.

- The cross slope of the ramp should be no greater than 1:50.

- The ramp surface must be non-slip.
- All grating openings must be 1/2 inch or smaller and must be placed perpendicular to the usual direction of travel.
- The clear width of the ramp must be at least 36 inches.
- A level landing must be provided at the top and bottom of each run.
- The landing must be at least as wide as the ramp and at least 60 inches long.
- Where ramps change direction, the landing must be at least 60 by 60 inches.
- A handrail on either side must be provided if the ramp rises more than 6 inches or is longer than 72 inches.
- The handrails must be continuous and fixed so they do not rotate or rack.
- The top of the handrails must be between 34 and 38 inches above the ramp surface.
- At the end of the handrails there must be at least 12 inches of level handrail beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment.
- All handrail ends must be rounded and returned smoothly to the floor, wall, or post.
- The diameter of the handrails must be between 1-1/4 and 1-1/2 inches.
- All wall-mounted handrails must be mounted with exactly 1-1/2 inches between handrail and wall.
- Where ramps or landings have drop-offs, provide a 2 inch curb, wall, railing or projecting surface to prevent people from falling off ramp.
- Design ramps with proper drainage so that water will not accumulate on surfaces.

**Stairs**

- All steps must have uniform height and tread width in any one flight.
- All risers in accessible routes must be closed.
- Treads should be a minimum of 11 inches measured from nosing to nosing.
- Nosings must not project more than 1-1/2 inches.
- Where nosings project, bevel undersides to prevent tripping.
- Stairways must have continuous handrails on both sides of all steps.
- Handrail should continue at the top and bottom of stairs. At the top, the handrail must continue on a level plane for a minimum of 12 inches; at the bottom, the handrail must slope for a distance of at least the tread width and then continue on a level plane for a minimum of 12 inches.
- All wall-mounted handrails must be mounted with exactly 1-1/2 inches between the handrail and the wall.
- Handrails must be secure and not rotate.
- The diameter of the handrail must between 1-1/4 and 1-1/2 inches.
- Outdoor stairs must be designed so that water does not accumulate on walking surfaces.

Doors and Gates

- Where revolving doors occur along the accessible route, provide an accessible door or gate.

- A doorway with two independently operated door panels must have at least one active door panel with 32 inches clear opening maneuvering space.

- An accessible door must have a 32 inch clear opening measured between the face of the door and the door stop on the latch side.

- Provide 18 inches or more of clear space on the operable side of the door.

- Floor must be level at all doors in the accessible route.

- Where two doors occur in a series, provide a vestibule of at least 48 inches plus the width of the opened door swinging into the space.

- All thresholds should be level or have a bevel of not more than 1:2.

- All door handles, locks and latches must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist.

- Hardware should be mounted no higher than 48 inches above the finished floor.

- The door closer must take at least three seconds to move from 70 degrees open to a point 3 inches form the latch.

- Interior doors must have an opening force of 5 pounds or less.

- The opening force of exterior doors must be determined by the appropriate administrative authority.

Entrances

- The accessible entrance must not be a service entrance unless the service entrance is the only entrance.

- The accessible entrance must be connected to accessible parking, passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks.

- Where vertical level changes between 1/4 and 1/2 inches occur along the route, the edge must be beveled with a slope of 1:2 or less.

- Where vertical level changes at the entrance are greater than 1/2 inch, provide a ramp, curb ramp, or platform lift.

Drinking Fountains

- Fountains that are free standing or built-in and do not have clear space underneath must have a clear floor space alongside the fountain for a parallel approach of at least 30 by 48 inches.

- Fountains that are wall or post mounted must have a clear knee space under the fountain apron of at least 27 inches high by 17 to 19 inches deep by 30 inches wide.
- The spout of the fountain must be no higher than 36 inches above the finished floor.
- The water stream must be at least 4 inches high to allow the insertion of a cup under the stream.
- Spout must be at the front of the unit with the water flow parallel or nearly parallel to the front edge of the fountain.
- Controls must be located at the front edge of the fountain.
- Controls must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist.

Restrooms

Toilet Stalls

- Accessible toilet stalls must be on an accessible route.
- The stall must be at least 60 inches wide.
  - Where toilets are wall mounted, stall must be at least 56 inches deep.
  - Where toilet stalls are floor mounted, stall must be at least 59 inches deep.
- A clear opening of 32 inches measured between the face of the door and the edge of the partition on the latch side must be provided when the stall door is open 90 degrees.
- Where the door swings into the stall, provide at least 36 additional inches in the depth of the stall.
- Where stall door opens out and at the end of an aisle, provide at least 18 inches of maneuvering space at the latch side of the stall door.
- Install grab bars 33 to 36 inches above the finished floor. Grab bars must be secure and not rotate in their fittings.
- Mount toilet paper dispenser no more than 36 inches from the back wall and at least 19 inches above the finished floor.
- Toilet paper dispenser must allow continuous paper delivery.
- The centerline of the toilet must be 18 inches from the wall or partition which has the grab bar location.
- The top of the toilet seat must be between 17 and 19 inches above the finished floor.
- Flush controls must be mounted no higher than 44 inches above the finished floor and on the wide side of the toilet area and be automatic or operable with one hand.

Urinals

- Urinals must have elongated rims mounted no more than 17 inches above the finished floor.
- Provide 30 by 48 inch clear space for forward approach to the urinal.
- Urinal shields which do not extend beyond the front of the urinal rim may be provided by 29 inches clearance between the two panels.
- Flush controls must be automatic or operable with one hand.
- Controls must not be mounted higher than 44 inches above the finished floor.

Lavatory
- The lavatory rim or counter surface must be no higher than 34 inches above the finished floor.
- A clearance of at least 29 inches from the finished floor to the bottom of the apron must be provided.
- Provide a clear floor space of at least 30 by 48 inches in front of the lavatory for a forward approach.
- Provide a clear floor space of at least 17 inches under the lavatory.
- Hot water and drain pipes must be insulated or covered.
- The faucet must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist; self closing type valves must remain open at least 10 seconds.
- Where valves are self closing, provide that the valve remain open for at least 10 seconds.

Mirrors
- Provide at least one mirror with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 40 inches above the finished floor.

Dispensers
- Provide at least one of each dispenser type on an accessible route.
- Provide at least 30 by 48 inch clear space to allow either a forward or a parallel approach to the dispensers.
- Where a forward approach is provided, the highest operable part must be no higher than 48 inches above the finished floor.
- Where a side approach is provided, the highest operable part must be no higher than 54 inches above the finished floor.
- All dispensers must be operated with one hand and without twisting of the wrist.

Pathways
- There must be an accessible route linking accessible parking and passenger loading zones with the accessible building entrance.
- The accessible pathway must be free of steps and stairs.
- The accessible pathway must be at least 36 inches wide.
- If the pathway is less than 60 inches wide, provide passing spaces at least 60 inches wide and 60 inches long at intervals not exceeding 200 feet.
- Provide at least 80 inches of clear head room along pathway.
Objects mounted to the wall between 27 inches and 80 inches must not protrude more than 4 inches into the space. The accessible pathway must be 36 inches wide alongside the protruding object.

Accessible pathways must be firm and slip resistant.

The slope of the accessible pathway must be no greater than 1:20.

Where walkway levels change, the vertical difference between them must be less than 1/4 inch.

Changes in level between 1/4 inch and 1/2 inch anywhere on the accessible route must be beveled with a slope of 1:2.

Changes greater than 1/2 inch must be ramped.

The transition from the curb ramp to the walkway, road, and gutter must be flush and free of abrupt changes.

Boating and Fishing Facilities

Piers Adjacent to Boat Ramps

- The pier should have nonslip materials on surface to aid in transfers.
- Access to pier site should be across a barrier-free path.
- The access ramp to a dock should have a slope no greater than 1:20.
- A 60 inch turn-around area should be provided on the pier.

Fishing Piers

- Railing should be provided along one side of the structure with sections at 32 inches high for sitting and 42 inch high for standing.
- A 2 inch high curb should be in place around the perimeter of the pier; 4 inch curb is recommended where no railing is provided.
- Access to pier site should be across a barrier-free path.
- The access ramp to a dock should have a slope no greater than 1:20.
- A 60 inch turn-around area should be provided on the pier.

Picnic Area

- At least one disabled accessible table and grill should be provided within the picnic area.
- Picnic tables should be placed on level hard surface.
- Grills and picnic tables should have a clearance of 36 inches.
- Grills should rotate and have a paving texture around them.
Playground Area

- Plenty of space between play apparatuses should be provided for proper maneuvering of wheelchairs.

- Playground areas should have play apparatuses that can be used by youngsters with poor coordination and slow muscular action and reaction.

- Surfaces under play equipment should provide adequate protection from injury but still allow for barrier free access to the equipment.
Appendix D

Public Input
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP RECREATION PLAN

WILL BE A SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION

AT THIS MONTH’S (JANUARY 27, 2010)

REGULAR BD. MTG.
Baldwin Township

P.O. Box 173
Perkins, MI 49872
(906) 359-4228
Fax: (906) 359-4051
e.mail: baldwinup@charterinternet.com

Clerk’s Meeting Minutes

of

January 27, 2010

The regular twp. board mtg. was called to order by Supervisor Gregory Stevenson @ 7 p.m. with the following other board members present: Clerk Julian Vandecaveye, Treasurer Mark Depuydt, Trustee’s Mike Inman & David Royer. Also present @ the mtg. was James Hanson, & Cathy Rossi.

Pledge of Allegiance

The Fire Chief’s Report was read, noted & placed on file.

Clerk’s minutes of 12/23/09, board mtg. was presented; motion by Mike, second by Mike to approve the Clerk’s minutes as presented & place on file – carried.

Treasurer’s Report was given; motion by Julian, 2nd by Dave to approve the report as given & place on file – carried.

Assessor’s Report was noted & placed on file.

Public Comment: Cathy Rossi inquired about repairs on the 28th Lane
Jamie Hanson inquired on the Assessor’s 14 pt. Review report

Communications: No comments

Unfinished Business: Twp. rds. update: Supervisor will write a letter to DCRC with the following requests:
1. 30th Lane (Cemetery Rd.) – double seal
2. G-5 (end of Church P.1 Rd.) – repair; add geotex if needed, etc.
3. G-7 (John Carlson, Jr.’s rd.) – gravel, etc.
4. G-30th (28th Lane) – gravel, etc.

Twp. projects update: none @ this time.

New Business: Budget Workshop mtg. set for Feb. 10 @ 7 p.m.
March B.O.R. mtgs. set for 3/210 @ 8 a.m. (Organizational mtg. only)
3/8/10 @ 9 a.m. – Noon & 1 p.m. -4:00
3/9/10 @ 3 p.m. – 9 p.m.
UNFINISHED BUSINESS CONTINUING ...

Update Twp. Recreation Plan: resubmit present plan to CUPPAD, with a few changes; no public input was given; we hope to have the plan @ Feb. meeting for public review.

Set Bd. meeting dates schedule: last Wed. of each month @ 7 p.m. w/exception of Thanksgiving & Christmas, if necessary.

The Board approved to move the Volunteer Firemen/EMT Club account from Rock Credit Union to First Bank in Gladstone.

BILLS: Motion by Greg, 2nd by Mike to pay the monthly bills in amount of $ 7,528.20 - roll call: Julian aye, Mark aye, Greg aye, Mike aye, Dave aye – carried.

Mtg. adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by
Julian Vandecaveye, Clerk
PROPOSALS FOR UPDATING THE BALDWIN TWP. RECREATION PLAN WILL BE AN ITEM FOR DISCUSSION AT THE NEXT REGULAT TWP. BOARD MTG. HELD AT THE BALDWIN TWP. HALL ON WED., FEBRUARY 24, 2010
Baldwin Township

P.O. Box 173
Perkins, MI 49872
(906) 359-4228
Fax: (906) 359-4051
e.mail: baldwinup@charterinternet.com

Clerk’s Meeting Minutes
of
February 24, 2010

The regular twp. board mtg. was called to order by Supervisor Gregory Stevenson @ 7 p.m. with the following other board members present: Clerk Julian Vandecaveye, Treasurer Mark Depuydt, Trustee’s Mike Inman & David Royer. Also present @ the mtg. was Cathy Rossi.

Pledge of Allegiance

The Fire Chief’s Report was read – there was 1 rollover accident & 1 EMS call out, report was noted & placed on file.

Clerk’s minutes of Spel. Budget Workshop (2/10/10) & 1/27/10 board mtg. was presented; motion by Mark, second by Mike to approve the Clerk’s minutes as presented & place on file – carried.

Treasurer’s Report was given; motion by Greg, 2nd by Dave to approve the report as given & place on file – carried.

Assessor’s Report was noted & placed on file.

Public Comment: Cathy Rossi asked about any ‘fly-over’ plan to check on property that is not on the tax roll.

Communications: No comments

Unfinished Business: Twp. rds. update: Supvr. sent letter to DCRC with twp’s. 2010 rd. work projects list.

Recreation 5-yr. Plan: Special mtg. on 3/24/10 @ 10 a.m. to discuss this.

New Business: Motion by Greg, second by Mike to support CUPPAD in their Back Forty Joint Venture Resolution Roll Call: Julian aye, Mark aye, Greg aye, Mike aye Dave aye – carried.

Bills: Motion by Greg, 2nd by Dave to pay the monthly bills in amount of $11,963.45 – Roll Call: Julian aye, Mark aye, Greg aye, Mike aye, Dave aye – carried.

Meeting adjourned at 8:20 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted by
Julian Vandecaveye, Clerk
SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE

TOWNSHIP BOARD: BALDWIN

TOWNSHIP ADDRESS: 5901 Perkins 30.5 Rd.

TELEPHONE #: (906) 359-4228

DATE OF MEETING: Wednesday, March 24, 2010

TIME OF MEETING: 10 a.m.

PLACE OF MEETING: Baldwin Twp. Hall

PURPOSE OF MEETING: Discuss, review, & approve the Baldwin Township Recreation Plan (5-year)

SIGNATURE OF TOWNSHIP CLERK: [Signature]

DATE NOTICE POSTED: Feb. 16, 2010  TIME: 3:45 p.m.

This notice is posted in compliance with the State of MI's Open Meetings Act, Public Act 267 of 1976, as amended, and MCLA 41.72a (2) (3).

A copy of this notice is on file in the office of the township clerk.

* Optional for posted notice; required for notice to township board members.
PUBLIC COMMENTS WILL BE RECEIVED @ THE SPECIAL BALDWIN TWP. BOARD MEETING HELD AT THE TWP. HALL ON WED., MARCH 24, 2010 AT 10 A.M. AFTER RECEIVING COMMENTS, THE TOWNSHIP BOARD WILL REVIEW & DISCUSS COMMENTS & MAY ADOPT THE RECREATION PLAN AT THIS MEETING
76) Homes For Sale


3 Bedroom Lower, 2 Bedroom Upper Southside Escanaba. Vinyl siding, aluminum soffit, fascia. Hug garage with upstairs storage. $65,000. 906-420-6555

3 Bedroom Ranch, full finished basement with bar & pool table. New hickory kitchen with granite countertops, new flooring, new carpet in living room, jacuzzi tub in master bath. Pool, large deck, 2 car detached garage, 16x20 storage shed. Outdoor wood boiler. Located out of town in Rapid River. ALSO: 2 Bedroom Cabin, newly remodeled, $350 month income, $130,000 both, $120,000 house, $20,000 cabin. 906-420-6555

3 Bedroom, South Escanaba, full basement, move in ready, $43,000. 906-399-3730

76) Homes For Sale

Home is like new! Move right into a finished full basement, 2 bedroom and bath 2nd level, master bedroom down. Entrance between garage and home. $128,000. #1050436 906-766-5972. Coldwell Banker.

Young family needed to appreciate spacious 3 bedroom and 2 bath northside home. Newer windows, al new flooring, fenced yard and detached garage. $87,000. #1050154 906-766-5972. Coldwell Banker.

77) Mobile Homes For Sale

Newer 3 Bedroom, 2 Bath Ranch Home. Built in 2007, this open-concept ranch home features an extra large living room with cathedral ceiling, tray ceilings in dining area and master bedroom, full basement that can easily be finished, central air, gorgeous cherry kitchen with plenty of cabinets, main floor laundry, three car garage including 1-car heated shop—all attached. Master bath has his & hers sinks, jacuzzi tub, and stand-up shower. Master bedroom has walk-in closet. Cherry-stained oak trim and 6-panel doors, and all appliances included— MUST SEE! Escanaba Township, 7688 Tipperary Road, Gladstone. $23,000. Call for appointment: 906-428-1722.

80) Waterfront w/Dwelling


93) Firewood

FIREWOOD-HARDWOOD Split $40/faces cord. Riverland Area. 906-786-3866

FIREWOOD mixed hardwood seasoned, cut, split, & delivered. $60 per truck load. 906-786-7043

FIREWOOD: $50 per face cord. Delivery available. Call for more information. 906-280-1821

HARDWOOD FIREWOOD: pickup load $65. 906-466-2476

99) Lost & Found

FOUND KEYS on purple hockey strap with many different keys and decor, on 5th & 19th St., claim at The Daily Press, 600 Ludington Street, Escanaba, 786-2021

FOUND red leather glove at City Hall

LOST: Hearing Aid. between D.C. Credit Union Walmart, Kmart, Super One. 906-786-2860

LOST: Male Collie in Southside 8th St. area on Feb. 16th. white and brown w/long hair. 786-6721

Lost Tow bar for portable ice shack, Fri. Feb 12th, Kipling landing, please call 466-5697 if found

100) To Give Away

Doberman/Pit Mix for adoption. Very fun loving, two year old male, contract, vet reference, and home check required. Serious inquiries only. 906-399-7342

Dwarf hamster w/new cage to give away. 906-233-9258

FREE EGGS 906-356-6240

NOTICE: BALDWIN TOWNSHIP
5-YEAR RECREATION PLAN
30-Day Review Period & Public Hearing

Baldwin Township will receive public comments regarding the Township’s Five-Year Recreation Plan. The Draft Recreation Plan is available for public review at the Baldwin Township Hall during normal business hours. Contact Greg Stevenson, Township Supervisor, @ 359-4134 with any questions or comments concerning the Plan. Written comments will also be accepted and may be mailed to Baldwin Township Hall, P.O. Box 173, Perkins, MI 49872.

Public comments will be received at the special meeting held by the Baldwin Township Board on Wednesday, March 24, 2010 at 10 a.m. at the township hall. After receiving comments, the township board will review and discuss comments and may adopt the Recreation Plan at this meeting.
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP

P.O. Box 173
Perkins, MI 49872
(906) 359-4228
Fax: (906) 359-4051
e.mail: baldwinup@charterinternet.com

PUBLIC HEARING
FOR
RECREATION PLAN

March 23, 2010

A – Call Hearing to order

B – Roll Call: Gregory Stevenson Supervisor, Julian Vandecaveye Clerk, Mark Depuydt Treasurer, Trustees Michael Inman & David Royer

C – Purpose of meeting: The purpose of this meeting is to approve the adoption of the Baldwin Township 5-Year Recreation Plan of 2010 &

Any other items needing attention @ this time.

D – Approve Feb. 24, 2010 mtg. minutes

E – Adjourn mtg. ...
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP

P.O. Box 173
Perkins, MI 49872
(906) 359-4228
Fax: (906) 359-4051
e.mail: baldwinup@charterinternet.com

CLERK’S MINUTES

SPECIAL RECREATION PLAN ADOPTION MTG.

March 24, 2010

The special meeting was called to order by Supervisor Gregory Stevenson @ 10 a.m. with the other following board members present: Clerk Julian Vandecaveye, Treasurer Mark Depuydt, Trustee’s Michael Inman & David Royer. No one else was in attendance.

The purpose of this meeting was to approve the adoption of the Baldwin Township 5-year Recreation Plan of 2010.

A motion was made by Greg, second by Mike to adopt the Baldwin Twp. 5-year Recreation Plan as presented & place on file. Roll Call Vote: Julian aye, Mark aye, Gregory aye, Michael aye, David aye – motion carried.

Supervisor Greg presented the Clerk’s minutes of 2/24/2010 for approval. Motion by Greg, second by Dave to approve the minutes as presented & place on file – motion carried.

Meeting adjourned @ 10:05 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by
Julian Vandecaveye
Baldwin Twp. Clerk