1. September 14, 2020 Park Committee Meeting Agenda
   Documents:
   
   SEPT 14, 2020 PARK AGENDA.PDF

2. September 14, 2020 Park Committee Meeting Packet
   Documents:
   
   SEPT. 14, 2020 PARK COMMITTEE PACKET.PDF
MEETING NOTICE

Monday, September 14, 2020
2:00 PM
County Board Room 114
Walworth County Government Center
100 W. Walworth St., Elkhorn, Wisconsin

Nancy Russell, Chair
Dan Kilkenny, Vice-Chair
Supervisor Brian Holt
Citizen Member Merilee Holst
Citizen Member Mariette Nowak

NOTICE: DUE TO THE CONTINUING PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY,
THIS MEETING IS PLANNED TO PROVIDE FOR REMOTE OR OFF-SITE ATTENDANCE
BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The Walworth County Government Center remains open, but in-person attendance may be limited to
help ensure appropriate social distancing is observed. ALL INDIVIDUALS ARE STRONGLY
ENCOURAGED TO WATCH THE MEETING STREAMING LIVE AT
https://mediasite.co.walworth.wi.us/Mediasite/Play/2eb45d23502b4097a85d1119ae9f31d41d

Individuals wanting to provide a Public Comment can do so remotely by telephone, but must contact the
County Administrator’s Office at 262-741-4357 on the day of the meeting and at least 15 minutes prior
to the start of the meeting to obtain instructions.

(Posted in compliance with Sec. 19.84, Wis. Stats.)

It is possible that a quorum of the county board or any of its other committees could be in attendance at this
meeting.

Agenda enclosures are available upon request from the County Administrator’s Office or on the County’s web
page (www.co.walworth.wi.us). The agenda packet, including supporting documents,
may be large, depending upon the number of enclosures. Downloading it will require ample computer memory
and may take significant time.

AGENDA

Note: all agenda items are subject to action.

1. Call to order
2. Roll call of committee members
3. Agenda withdrawals, if any
4. Agenda approval
5. Approval of minutes
   a) June 15, 2020 Park Committee Meeting (encl. pp. 1-2)
6. Public comment period
7. Consent Items
   a) Reports
      1) Park Summary Report – September 2020 (encl. pp. 3-4)
2) White River County Park Prairie Seeding (encl. pp. 5-6)
3) Administrative Procedure 2-112 on Parks, Grounds and Green Space Management (encl. pp. 7-16)

8. Unfinished Business
   a) Update on the SEWRPC Park and Open Space Plan – Chapter 4 (encl. pp. 17-43)

9. Reports/announcements by Chairperson

10. Set/confirm next meeting date and time
   a) Monday, November 16, 2020 at 2:00 p.m.

11. Adjournment

Submitted by:  Nancy Russell, Committee Chairperson of Park
              Matt Mortwedt, Deputy Director Asset Management-Public Works

                Posted: September 10, 2020
MEMORANDUM

Date: September 9, 2020

To: Richard Hough, Director of Public Works
Parks Committee

Cc: Mark Luberda, County Administrator

From: Matt Mortwedt, Parks General Manager

Re: September 14, 2020 Park Committee Meeting

The following is an overview concerning items that are scheduled for the above captioned Park Committee Meeting. Should you have any questions prior to this meeting, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

**Consent Items - Reports**

**Park Summary Report**
Attached is our Parks Summary Report that will be presented at each Park Committee. This report will include our Top Five Projects, summary of Completed and Planned Projects, and Park Project Operating Budget information.

**Report on White River County Park Prairie Seeding**
We are pleased to report that the Summary Specifications for Phase 5 Prairie Seeding is submitted to today’s Public Works Committee for approval.

**Report on Administrative Procedure 2-112 on Parks, Grounds and Green Space Management**
Walworth County’s Parks and Public Works departments have been working on this administrative procedure which has been submitted to the County Administrator for his approval.

**Unfinished Business**

**SEWRPC update on the Park and Open Space Plan Chapter 4**
This project was approved at the December 9, 2019 Park Committee meeting. SEWRPC will be presenting Chapter 4 for the committee’s review.
Chair Nancy Russell called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

Roll call was conducted and the following members were present either in person or by remote attendance: Chair Nancy Russell, Vice Chair Dan Kilkenny, Supervisor Brian Holt, and Citizen Members Mariette Nowak and Merilee Holst. A quorum was declared.

Others present, either in person or by remote attendance:
County Staff: County Administrator Mark Luberda; Director-Public Works Richard Hough; Deputy Director-Asset Management (PW) Matt Mortwedt

On motion by Vice Chair Dan Kilkenny, second by Supervisor Brian Holt, the agenda was approved with no withdrawals.

On motion by Vice Chair Kilkenny, second by Supervisor Holt, the April 27, 2020 meeting minutes were approved.

Public comment – There was none.

Consent Items
- Reports
  1) Park Summary Report – June 2020
Chair Russell asked about the savannah project listed and Deputy Director-Asset Management (PW) Matt Mortwedt said he is meeting with Geneva Lakes Conservancy (GLC) soon to discuss the details. Chair Russell requested this Committee receive copies of the final Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for both GLC and the Kettle Moraine Land Trust (KMLT). She expressed concern at the small number of projects related to the parks themselves in the report. Mortwedt said the prairie has been completed and he will be discussing the savannah project with GLC tomorrow. Chair Russell noted she would like the barn at the White River Park to be utilized to its full potential. Mortwedt said he plans to develop a fall burn plan as the burns could not take place this spring due to COVID-19 restrictions. Citizen Member Merilee Holst asked what the projected completion date is for the Natureland concrete pad and well. Mortwedt said he was noted July 15th is not actually a volunteer day, but an educational walk with KMLT at Price Park. He added that he will discuss possible educational activities with GLC at his meeting.

  2) Report from Mariette Nowak following a walkthrough conducted at Natureland Park, Price Park Conservancy, and White River Park
Citizen Member Nowak said she was pleased with Natureland and Price Parks when she visited both recently. She noted that she had encountered unleashed dogs on the trail at Price Park and expressed her wish for a sign to be placed there alerting citizens that unleashed dogs are not allowed on trails. She also noted there is a nest box that has fallen apart at Price Park and Mortwedt said he will speak to his staff about addressing these issues. Nowak then said there is an invasive yellow iris that is non-native near the bridge.
closest to the parking lot on White River Park, and requested staff remove them as soon as possible and
Mortwedt said staff will take care of this. She added that at White River Park, she has also noted recently-
planted non-native plants she is concerned about, as the County has an ordinance that prohibits the planting
of non-native species in County Parks. She then spoke to the importance of planting native plants. Hough
said he believes these were planted by County staff with good intentions, and asked how Nowak would like
to proceed. She said she hopes this will not happen again, but said it would make sense to leave them now
that they are planted. She said she has asked in the past, and would like to reiterate, that a list of proposed
plants be presented to the Park Committee prior to plantings in the future. Hough suggested a list be created
of approved plants and trees so each decision does not need approval by the Committee every time there is a
planting. Nowak suggested plants be run past her personally prior to plantings in the future. Chair Russell
asked if Nowak could give Mortwedt a list of the nurseries in the area that carry native plants. Mortwedt
apologized for the misunderstanding and said it is his intention to follow the ordinance closely in the future.
Supervisor Holt recommended the plants listed on the current list be reviewed to ensure they are acceptable
and to ensure staff is educated. Mortwedt said staff will work with Nowak in the future to ensure cooperation
takes place.

Unfinished Business
• Update on the SEWRPC Park and Open Space Plan
Mortwedt said the updates on Chapters 4 and 5 are coming, but are not available at this time. He received an
email from SEWRPC staff with questions for recommendations regarding Chapter 4, related to Lake Access.
SEWRPC staff is curious if the County has any plans to provide additional access to waterways. Chair
Russell noted it may be beneficial to identify logical places that provide water access. Hough noted these
chapters will be brought before the Committee again before they are finalized.

• Ordinance **-07/20 Amending Sections of Chapter 42 of the Walworth County Code of Ordinances
  Relating to Parks and Recreation
Chair Russell stated she wants there to be clear wording identifying there is no camping allowed at White
River Park, as there is no supervision present to ensure rules are being followed. Holst expressed concern
over the wording of “and special event” on line 5, and suggested changing “and” to “and/or.” Supervisor
Holt suggested only including the approved camping area at Natureland Park as part of the ordinance. Vice
Chair Kilkenny made a motion, second by Supervisor Holt, to approve the ordinance amending
sections of Chapter 42 of the Walworth County Code of Ordinances Relating to Parks and Recreation,
subject to the mentioned changes and additions. Motion carried 5-0.

Reports/announcements by Chairperson – Chair Russell said we need to spend more money on our parks
resourcefully and stated she wants to see our parks improved to better serve our community. She also
encouraged Mortwedt to keep the Committee members updated prior to the September meeting, as there is a
large gap between meetings.

Confirmation of next meeting: The next meeting is scheduled for Monday, September 14, 2020 at
2:00 p.m.

Adjournment
On motion and second by Vice Chair Kilkenny and Supervisor Holt, Chair Russell adjourned the
meeting at 3:06 p.m.
MEMORANDUM

Date: September 9, 2020

To: Richard Hough, Director Public Works
To: Walworth County Public Works Committee
Cc: Walworth County Administrator – Mark Luberda

From: Matt Mortwedt, Parks General Manager

Subject: Parks Summary Report – September 2020

Top Five Projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Barn</td>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>Barn window repairs / replacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Plan</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Park and Open Space Plan – CH 4 and 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Prairie</td>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>Prairie and Oak Savannah Restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Boardwalks</td>
<td>Price, Natureland</td>
<td>Repair existing sections, build new sections of boardwalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Burns</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Submitted specification for prairie burns 2020-2022.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top Five Projects not Included in Lists Below

Upcoming Events or Work:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Park/Location</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree Planting</td>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>Established fall tree planting volunteer days with GLC on 10/17 and 11/7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Wingspan</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Scheduled native pollinator seed collection events on 9/23 and 10/1. Volunteers needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Rink Grading</td>
<td>Veteran’s Park</td>
<td>Approved work for regarding the NE section of the property where the ice rink is installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Day</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>KMLT Full Moon Walk education day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Past Two Months Summary of Completed Projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Park/Location</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>Natureland</td>
<td>Installed new well, completed grading and landscaping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Continued high frequency of park inspections due to high use over the past two months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Identification</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>KMLT hosted an educational Tree Identification walk on 7/22.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary of Future Planned Projects: Next Meeting Nov 16, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Park/Location</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solstice</td>
<td>WRP</td>
<td>GLC Winter Solstice event on 12/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaboration</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Collaboration period with Highway crews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workdays</td>
<td>Price, Natureland</td>
<td>County sponsored work days clearing brush on 10/23 and 11/21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plans</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Develop 5 year park plans over the winter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Park Projects Operating Budget: Monies Reported by Finance as of September 9, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>2020 Budget</th>
<th>Expenditures To Date</th>
<th>Remaining Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>$540,450.00</td>
<td>$199,079.89</td>
<td>$341,370.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY SPECIFICATION
- Authorization to Bid -

PROJECT: #20-081
White River Park
6503 Sheridan Springs Rd
Lake Geneva, WI 53147
Phase 5 Prairie Seeding

SCOPE:
In general, the work consists of planting a native prairie seed mix at White River Park on Phase 5 of the farmland conversion project. The planting will take place in late fall or early winter. Seed will be planted with a no-till seed drill at a depth of no more than one-half inch.

PROJECT COST:
The estimated construction cost is $50,000

PROJECT SCHEDULE:
Project Out for Bid: September - 2020
Bids Due: October – 2020
PW Committee Award: October – 2020
Estimated Project Start: December – 2020
Project Completion: March – 2021

ATTACHMENTS:
Project Location Map

* * *
DRAFT

Procedure 2-112
PARKS, GROUNDS AND GREEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

2-112.01 Authority and purpose. The purpose of this procedure is to establish a centralized system under the Public Works Department for repairs and maintenance, and improvements to County-owned parks, grounds and green space, as well as state-owned parks and trails entrusted to Walworth County under Wisconsin Statute 27.075.

2-112.02 Responsibilities. The Director, or his designee will be responsible for all maintenance of County parks, grounds, and green spaces, which include, but are not limited to, signs, snow and ice removal, and landscaping.

2-112.03 Grounds maintenance. Consistent with the approved budget, the Director shall maintain all County owned parks, grounds and green spaces as well as state entrusted parks and trails within the County. The Department will determine whether and when grounds maintenance or improvements will be done in-house or outsourced.

2-112.04 Use by outside parties. Permission for outside parties or entities to reserve any County-owned park, grounds, facilities, and/or green space must be obtained in writing from the Director.

A. Veterans Park. All applicants must file Form 2-112-A Application for Use of County-Owned Property or Facility and Contract for Veterans Park must be completed and submitted to the Director and/or designee for review and approval. The application can be obtained in person from the Department or printed from the Walworth County website, www.co.walworth.wi.us, on the County Recreation
link. By signing the application, the requestor agrees to abide by all rules for County parks and trails in Chapter 42 of the Walworth County Code of Ordinances. Failure to comply will result in fines and/or penalties as set forth in section 42-3 of the ordinance.

B. Park Rentals and Deposit. All shelters and cabin rentals will be filed on Form 2-112-B Walworth County Parks Application & Reservation for Use of a Recreational Facility & Special Permit Request. By signing the application, the requestor agrees to abide by all rules for County parks and trails in Chapter 42 of the Walworth County Code of Ordinances. Failure to comply will result in fines and/or penalties as set forth in section 42-3 of the ordinance.

C. The Director, or designated representatives, will review the request and assess the feasibility of implementing the request.

D. If the Director approves the request, an approval notice will be sent to the requestor and a copy filed with the Department.

E. If the Director denies the request, a copy of the request with the reason for denial will be sent to the requestor. The requestor may appeal the decision of the Director to the County Administrator. Such appeal shall be in writing and shall state the grounds of the appeal.

2-112.05 Sales in County-owned parks and on County-owned green space. Sales are prohibited in County-owned parks and on County-owned green space except by permit or as provided herein:

A. Sales of plants and seeds and books are permitted for the purpose of furthering education about flora and ecology, subject to the conditions in paragraph B.

B. Sales of items set forth in A must be made in connection with an organized educational event.

1. The seller is responsible for ensuring that all sales comply with local, state and federal laws.

2. Sales will be restricted to those individuals participating in the educational event.

2-112.06 Sales on state-owned trails. Sales on state-owned trails entrusted to the County are prohibited.

2-112.07 Park Planning / Volunteer Management. Public Works will maintain separate master plans for each park and trail owned or managed by the County. Park and trail master plans will outline, as a minimum, an overview of the asset; a map; a vision for
what the County hopes to provide through ownership or management of the asset; a list of ten-year improvement objectives; and, a five-year prioritized resource management list with cost estimates. Additionally, all plans should:

A. Include performance measurements that are nested to the County strategic plan.

B. Be vetted by appropriate volunteer organizations.

C. Identify invasive species management goals and implementation objectives.

D. Be assembled into a Comprehensive Parks / Trail Plan.

E. Be presented to the Parks Committee prior to publication or upon the need for significant changes. At a minimum, plans should be reviewed or updated every three years.

2-112.08 Native Species. In accordance with Walworth County Ordinances, Section 42.11, Public Works will cultivate a native habitat in County-owned and managed parks and greenspaces. Therefore, with some exceptions, only native species may be planted in County parks and greenspaces. Meanwhile, natural forces and past practices established conditions whereby invasive species are present and must be mitigated. Accordingly, an invasive species management strategy is outlined below (Also see Appendix 2-112-B Restoration Flow Chart). In order to address invasive species the Public Works Department will:

A. Inventory and Map – Collect and map data on invasive species within the parks.

B. Rank and Prioritize – Rank invasive species according to the feasibility of control and significance of impact on the environment.

C. Control/Remove – Identify control methods and develop removal plans. Removal efforts will be subject to available staffing and budgetary resources. Partner organizations and volunteers will also be leveraged for this effort.

D. Restoration – Restore treatment sites to a native ecological state following the removal of invasive species.
E. Maintain Native Ecological Systems – Monitor sites to prevent re-invasion and to identify and maintain areas free of invasive species.

F. Promote Stewardship – Train, educate, and provide outreach to staff and the public in order to provide support for successful invasive species control efforts.

2-112.09 Planting. From time to time the Public Works department receives requests from the public or has a need to plant trees, shrubs and flowers in County-owned or managed parks, trails, or greenspace. These plantings are intended to enhance the environment. When the public or a volunteer organization seeks to plant vegetation in County-owned or managed parks and greenspaces planting will be conducted under the supervision of County ground maintenance personnel. Whenever new or replacement vegetation is planted, ground maintenance personnel will:

A. Ensure plantings do not cause drainage impediments.

B. Not allow invasive species to be planted (See Appendix A - Authorized Native Plant Species and Location List).

C. Conduct a site inventory analysis and site visit to determine appropriateness of the plant species for the area. The purpose of this action is to determine how the conditions will affect the design and plant life and, conversely, how the design and plant life will affect the conditions of the area. Such analysis should be documented in field notes and presented to the Deputy Director – Asset Management (Public Works) prior to any work conducted. Field notes should include:

1. Existing Vegetation: Note the general species and locations of existing vegetation in the area of planting. Document any potential negative impacts of new plant species being introduced.

2. Invasive Species: Note any invasive species that are included in the existing vegetation that may be mitigated during planting.

3. General Layout: Document drainage, slopes, soil types and water bodies and their impact upon the plants to be introduced.

4. Micro-climate: Determine sun/shade details of the area and their impact upon the plants to be introduced.

5. Future Projects: Determine if future projects complement or are effected by the planting activity proposed.

D. Determine and develop a plant sustainment and maintenance work order.
2-112.10 Turf Management. The County maintains hundreds of acres of turf on its grounds and within its parks; therefore, an economically feasible method of protecting the quality and sustainability of these assets is essential. Tenets of the County turf management plan include:

- Protect the environment
- Use resources in the most efficient manner possible
- Protect human health
- Enhance the positive benefits of turf in varied landscapes and uses
- Produce a functional turf
- Protect the value of properties
- Enhance the economic viability of our community
- And, keep maintenance costs to a minimum,

A. Turf Benefits. Lawn and landscape turf is a resource that contributes to open spaces for the public, provides recreation, adds value to properties, and helps to protect the environment. Properly maintained turf provides many functional, recreational, and ornamental benefits, which are summarized below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional</th>
<th>Recreational</th>
<th>Ornamental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dust and mud control</td>
<td>Heat abatement</td>
<td>Beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrapment of pollutants</td>
<td>Noise abatement</td>
<td>Increased property value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental protection</td>
<td>Security-visibility</td>
<td>Community pride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire prevention</td>
<td>Soil loss and erosion control</td>
<td>Complements the landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glare reduction</td>
<td>Protection of underground utility services</td>
<td>Mental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground water recharge</td>
<td>Greenhouse gas reduction</td>
<td>Entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope stabilization</td>
<td>Storm water abatement</td>
<td>Mental health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Turf Management Strategy. The Public Works department turf management strategy is as follows:

1. Inventory. The ground maintenance personnel will maintain an inventory of turf by type and location. Inventory will include a library of resources on the proper maintenance and management of turf types. Use of AssetWorks for this effort is encouraged.

2. Agronomic Problems. Ground maintenance personnel will maintain a list of locations where turf sustainability challenges exist. List will document assumptions as to why problems exists. Problems may include:
3. Turf Management Plan. Ground maintenance personnel will establish realistic expectations for turf management based on the following maintenance standards (high, moderate, minimal). The Turf Management Plan and standards will be reviewed annually and published in Appendix 2-112-C Turf Management Standards.

a) High Standard. Turf managed at the highest standard will be kept free of any agronomic problems denoted above; cut and maintain more frequently than other turf locations; and, kept free of most weeds. Use of herbicides, fertilizer and watering are required to maintain this standard. b) Moderate Standard. At the moderate standard turf will be generally free of any agronomic problems. Deficiencies are limited to small problematic areas. Mowing may be less frequent but must still be maintained for aesthetic, recreational and ornamental purposes. The area should be relatively free of weeds. Herbicides and fertilizer may be spot applied or applied on an irregular schedule to maintain this standard. In very dry periods some watering may need to occur.

c) Minimal Standard. Turf at this standard will have more agronomic problems by category and extent. Mowing may be infrequent in order to allow for ornamental or complementary effects of the landscape, and, weeds may be present but not pervasive. Herbicides, fertilizer, watering and other landscaping techniques are not necessary to maintain this standard.
4. **Monitor Pests.** Ground maintenance personnel will check on a routine basis for pest presence and damage. See Section 2-112.12 for additional information on pest control.

5. **Vector Control.** Ground maintenance personnel will check on a routine basis for vectors that undermine the recreational quality of our parks and trails. Vectors that impact the grounds around County facilities will also be monitored. See Section 2-112.12 for additional information on vector controls.

6. **Yearly Management Plans.** In association with annual budget processes, the Deputy Director – Asset Management (Public Works) and the Facilities and Parks Foreman will develop a turf management plan. Plan will outline mitigation of problem areas; identify new turf planting areas and type of turf to use; outline pest and vector control strategy; and, result in updates to mowing policies, if applicable. Plans will be presented to the Public Works Director each May.

### 2-112.11 Tree, Brush, and Planting Standards. Whenever possible, plant during stress and pre-stress periods. However, all plants species have unique characteristics that should be taken into consideration. While most planting should occur in spring or late summer/early fall, a host of additional factors should be considered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timing:*</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Late Summer/Early Fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best approach is to plant as early as possible, but, opportunity varies based on winter/spring transition.</td>
<td>Best planting window approximately 3(^{rd}) week of August to 3(^{rd}) week of September, on average.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Growth Period Exposure:</th>
<th>Only one brief favorable growth period before the first onset of summer stress.</th>
<th>Two favorable periods before first onset of summer stress.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil moisture:</th>
<th>Typically wetter soils (more difficult to prepare).</th>
<th>Typically drier soils (easier to prepare). More need for water, particularly during early establishment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precipitation and evaporative demand:</th>
<th>Increasing precipitation, on average, and decreasing evaporation.</th>
<th>Decreasing precipitation, on average, and increasing evaporation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed competition:</th>
<th>Increasing competition from annual, warm-season weeds (herbicides normally required for control).</th>
<th>Little competition from germinating weeds (herbicides not typically necessary). Only winter annual weeds germinate in the fall.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Herbicide conflicts: Seeding not compatible with applications of several common preemergence herbicides. Preemergence herbicides not commonly applied/necessary during this period.

Cultivation: Avoid cultivation if possible. Cultivation stirs soil and seed bank during the period of maximum annual weed seed germination. Most appropriate time for annual cultivation practices, often performed in conjunction with planting.

Deciduous trees: Deciduous trees leafing out = increasing shade. Deciduous trees soon to drop leaves = decreasing shade. Must take into account leaf drop on tiny seedlings.

* Appropriate times may vary on plant species and seasonal weather patterns.

2-112.12 Vector / Pest Control. Mosquitos, rats and mice, ticks, fleas and other vectors are both a public nuisance as well as a health problem. In order to mitigate health concerns while increasing the pleasure of the public within the County parks and grounds, Public Works will proactively protect and prevent vector and pest infestations as follows:

A. Protect. In coordination with Environmental Health (Health and Human Services Department), Public Works will provide online and hardcopy (pamphlets) materials to inform the public and employees on means and methods to protect themselves from vectors. Materials will provide mitigating measures, outline responsible use of facilities, and how to report concerns.

B. Prevent. Public Works will conduct seasonally appropriate vector and pest control inspections at each County park and facility. Where necessary for public safety or the integrity of County facilities, identification of pest/vector issues may result in physical and/or chemical mitigation techniques.

2-112.13 Donations. From time to time members of our community donate materials, trees, shrubs and plants to our parks and County grounds. At times these donations are to recognize individuals or to commemorate special events. Regardless of intentions, donation representatives should file applicable forms. Upon filing appropriate forms, a Public Works official will coordinate with submission representatives. All donations are subject to the following guidelines:

A. Trees, shrubs, or plants should be self-supporting, e.g., all costs related to a donation shall be at the expense of the donor(s), including repair or replacement, if requested by the donor and deemed necessary.
NOTE: The County does not guarantee tree survivability and accepts no liability for damage to any donated item from vandals or third parties. The County reserves the right to remove any donated trees that have been damaged and are, in the view of the Parks department, beyond repair. It is the County position/policy that markers or plaques are will be placed at base of the tree, if provided.

B. Although we accept tree requests year round, trees will only be planted in the spring or fall to give the trees the best chance to survive.

C. Through communication between the Walworth County Park’s staff and the contributor, an approved species will be chosen based on the desired planting site in accordance with Appendix A – Authorized Native Species and Location List.

NOTE: It is recommended that deciduous trees be at least 1.5” inches in diameter (approximately 6 feet tall) and evergreen trees be 5 to 6 feet in height to give the tree the best chance of survivability. Average trees cost hundreds of dollars but the price may vary due to species, size, and time of purchase.

D. Process. The donation process is as follows:

1. Donor completes and return Form 2-112-C Donation Application.

NOTE: If the donor or donor organization indicates a specific procurement (plant type) or gives location instructions then Form 1-457-B Restricted Donation Form must be filed in accordance with Administrative Procedure(s) 1-455 Acceptance and Use of Donations, and, procedure 1-457 Restricted, Committed, Assigned Revenue Reporting. If Form 1-457-B is required, the donation materials will not be ordered prior to donation being processed and payment is budgeted.

2. DPW will review application and determine if it will be approved or denied.

3. If denied, application can be resubmitted. If approved, all funding must be available prior to work initiating, if applicable. For donated plant materials a plant management strategy will be discussed with donor. Plant management strategy will outline donor-related costs which include: plants, mulch, stakes, protection and irrigation systems, and shipping costs, if applicable. The County will provide labor and equipment at no cost to the donor.

4. DPW will procure materials upon payment processing.

5. DPW will conduct a site reconnaissance to determine best location for placement of the donation (trees, other vegetation, benches, etc.). It is optional if the donor chooses to participate in reconnaissance.
6. For vegetation: DPW will coordinate planting (time / date). Planting activities will be conducted during normal business hours (7:00 am – 3:00 pm, M – F). If donors wish to participate in planting activities they should indicate this on their application.

8. Update any parks plans, inventories (tag number on tress), and the County GIS system with GPS coordinates, if established.

E. Bench Donation.
   1. For memorial benches, a plaque can be ordered (additional cost) with a pre-approved message. The Department of Public Works must approve the message.
   2. The cost of a bench includes the bench, assembly, and installation (to potentially include a concrete base).
   3. Business logos are not permitted on the bench or plaque.
   4. A location may be suggested for the bench, but Public Works will need to approve the location or suggest an alternate location that does not negatively impact operational or accessibility concerns.

F. Monetary Donation: See AP 1-455 Acceptance & Use of Donations and AP 1-457 Restricted, Committed, Assigned Revenue Reporting.

G. Additional Details. The County Parks staff shall maintain a record of each donation. The record shall contain all pertinent information such as the donor’s name, commemorative details, and special, location, and date of planting.

2-112.14 Inventory and Mappings. In accordance with Walworth County Ordinance, Section 42.11, only native species may be planted on County property. In addition to this restriction, various plant species may be further restricted based on available inventory/species within certain geographic zones. These zones are detailed below and support Appendix 2-112-A Authorized Native Species and Location List. Cross reference the zones in Appendix 2-112-A with facilities maps outlined in Appendix 2-112-D Zone Maps.
Chapter 4

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS
AND PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Planning is a rational process for formulating objectives and meeting those objectives, which it accomplishes by preparing and implementing plans. Objectives guide the preparation of plans and, when converted to specific measures of plan effectiveness, termed standards, provide the structure for evaluating how well the plan meets the objectives.

This chapter sets forth the objectives, principles, and standards used in preparing this park and open space plan for Walworth County, and applies the standards to the anticipated year 2050 population to help determine the need for major park sites and such outdoor recreation facilities as golf courses, campgrounds, swimming beaches, lake access sites, and hiking and biking trails. These needs are addressed by the recommended year 2050 park and open space plan for Walworth County, which is set forth in Chapter 5.

4.2 OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS

The objectives, principles, and standards for the Walworth County park and open space plan are based largely on those that were prepared and developed under the regional park and open space plan. The Commission's Technical and Citizen Advisory Committee on Regional Park and Open Space Planning, as part of the regional park and open space planning program completed in 1977, formulated a set of objectives and accompanying principles and standards to preserve, acquire, and develop parks and open
space. The regional standards were based on standards previously developed by the National Recreation and Park Association. The Regional Advisory Committee compared the national standards to recreational preferences and demands of the Region as determined by surveys of recreation site managers and users and modified the standards as necessary to meet park and open space demands within the Region.

The year 2000, 2020, and 2035 Walworth County park and open space plans each incorporate the regional park and open space plan’s objectives, principles, and standards. The year 2050 Walworth County park and open space plan also incorporates and reaffirms those objectives, principles, and standards. The plan objectives are set forth below:

1. To provide an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas that allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

2. To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.¹

3. To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

4. To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.

5. To provide sufficient access areas to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes and rivers that are consistent with enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of adequate water quality.

¹Resource-oriented activities include activities that rely upon natural resource amenities for the existence of the activity—such as beach swimming, nature study, and fishing—and those activities in which the quality of the recreational experience is significantly enhanced by the presence of natural resource amenities—such as picnicking, camping, and golf. Nonresource-oriented activities are not reliant on natural resource amenities nor is the quality of the recreational experience significantly enhanced by the presence of natural resource amenities; examples include baseball, soccer, tennis, and basketball.
6. To preserve sufficient high-quality open-space lands to protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhance the social and economic well-being, environmental quality, and biodiversity of the County.

7. To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs efficiently and economically while meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

Each of these objectives, together with its supporting principle and standards, is set forth in Appendix B. Each set of standards serves to facilitate identifying park and open space needs for plan design and evaluation.

It should be noted that while attaining all of the objectives is considered desirable to provide the residents of the County with needed opportunities for high-quality recreational experiences, the responsibility for providing the necessary parks, open space lands, and associated recreational facilities is shared among the various levels, units, and agencies of government. Under both the adopted regional park and open space plan and the new County plan presented herein, the responsibility for providing large resource-oriented parks, resource-oriented recreational facilities, and areawide recreation trails is delegated primarily to the State and County levels of government, while the responsibility for the providing smaller community and neighborhood parks and associated intensive nonresource-oriented recreational facilities is delegated primarily to local units of government. Protecting important natural resource features, including environmental corridors and natural areas, is the responsibility of all levels of government and nonprofit conservation organizations.

4.3 PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS

Existing and Forecast Population Size and Distribution
The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the County is determined by applying the standards set forth in Appendix B for the size, number, and spatial distribution of public parks and outdoor recreation facilities to the existing and anticipated future resident population levels and distribution within the County, and comparing the probable demand for such sites and facilities to existing recreation sites and facilities.

As noted in Chapter 2 of this report, the 2010 County population, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was 102,228 persons. The number of County residents anticipated by the year 2050 based upon
forecasts developed by the Regional Planning Commission for VISION 2050, the regional land use and transportation plan, would range from 126,800 persons under the VISION 2050 low-growth scenario to as high as 158,300 under the high-growth scenario. However, the population level anticipated under the intermediate-growth scenario is consistent with future population levels envisioned for the year 2050, 140,600 persons, in the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Walworth County. Recognizing that existing and future demands on park sites and facilities in Walworth County are attributable in part to non-resident users, the use of the high-growth scenario when applying the per capita standards should be sufficient in meeting those demands.

In addition to information on the overall size of the anticipated future population of the County, information on future population distribution is important to determining existing and probable future outdoor recreation needs. The park and outdoor recreation standards recommend that a major park be within four miles of residents of urban areas having a population of 40,000 or greater and within 10 miles of residents of smaller urban areas and rural areas. Since there are no urban areas with a population of 40,000 or greater located within Walworth County, only the 10-mile service radius standard applies.

**Per Capita and Accessibility Standards**

This park and open space plan utilizes two types of standards—per capita and accessibility—to help estimate the number and distribution of outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to serve the anticipated future population of the County. The per capita standards help estimate the total number of acres of land needed to satisfy requirements for park and recreational land and related facility requirements based on the anticipated future resident population of the County. The plan considers the standards to be minimum standards that do not preclude opportunities for additional sites and facilities beyond those identified in this plan.

As discussed in the preceding section, the plan uses the high-growth scenario of 158,300 residents for purposes of analyzing future park site and future park facility needs. This recognizes the need to identify and reserve sufficient high-quality sites that may be required if a rapid population growth occurs through the year 2050, as well as the need to serve the County population beyond the year 2050.

To spatially distribute public parks in a manner that is convenient and efficient for the population they are to serve, the park and open space plan uses the accessibility or service radius standards. The plan recognizes that in some situations, while meeting per capita standards, a need may still exist for additional sites or facilities because of the relative inaccessibility or distance of an existing site or facility to some
residents of the County. In some cases, the facilities located in adjacent counties may meet the accessibility standards for some residents of Walworth County.

**Standards for Major Park Sites**

Per capita and service area standards for major parks are set forth under Objective 1 in Appendix B. This park and open space plan defines major parks as large, publicly owned outdoor recreation sites containing significant natural resource amenities that provide opportunities for resource-oriented activities and are generally 100 acres or more in size. Applying the per capita standards for major park sites to the existing 2010 County population level indicates that Walworth County currently meets this standard. However, for the anticipated year 2050 population, there is a need for an additional 440 acres of park land in major park sites. This calculation is based on the acreage of the following major parks in Walworth County: Big Foot Beach State Park and Whitewater Lake Recreation Area, both owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and Price Park Conservancy, Natureland Park, and White River County Park, owned by Walworth County.

Applying the 10-mile service radius standard indicates that residents in the southwestern portion of the County are beyond the recommended service area for major parks in Walworth County.

**Standards for Intensive Resource-Oriented Recreation Facilities**

The standards in Objective 3 set forth per capita and service area standards for providing resource-oriented recreational facilities such as camping, golfing, picnicking, skiing, and beach swimming. Both public and nonpublic facilities have separate per capita standards. The per capita standards apply to both the 2010 and anticipated year 2050 County population levels, and need estimates were generally prepared for both public and nonpublic facilities. This recognizes that, even though many nonpublic facilities are not available to the general population, continuing to provide such facilities is important because they do meet a significant portion of the overall demand for these recreation facilities that the public sector would otherwise have to meet.

Service area standards for campsites, golf courses, picnic areas, skiing, and swimming beaches only apply to public facilities; however, facilities at private sites (especially facilities allowing public use/availability) are

\[2\text{In the balance of this chapter the determination of future per capita park site and facility needs is based upon the application of the per capita standards to the 158,300 persons anticipated for the year 2050 under VISION 2050's high growth scenario.}\]
were also recognized if there were a significant number of such facilities within the County. This recognizes that all residents should have good access to such facilities, which by virtue of their public ownership, are available for use by all. Since downhill skiing is more similar to a regional facility and is typically a privately-owned site open to the public for use, a needs analysis was not undertaken. Privately owned skiing sites in the County are located at Alpine Valley Resort in the Towns of Lafayette and Spring Prairie and at Grand Geneva Resort in the Town of Lyons.

**Campsites**

Big Foot Beach State Park and Whitewater Lake Recreation Area currently provide public campsites. Campsites are also available to the public (for a fee) at the privately-owned Scenic Ridge Campground, Snug Harbor Campground, Elkhorn Campground, and Timber-Lee Campground.

Both existing public and private campgrounds meet the per capita standards for campsites for the 2010 and anticipated year 2050 County populations. The service area standards call for public campsites to be located within 25 miles of each County resident. The existing public campgrounds in the County currently meet this standard for both the existing and future County populations.

**Golf Courses**

Within the County there are currently two publicly owned regulation golf courses: Delbrook Golf Course (27 holes), owned by the City of Delavan, and Lauderdale Lakes Country Club (nine holes), owned by the Lauderdale Lakes Lake Management District. There are nine privately owned courses with 18-holes or more open to the public: Abbey Springs Country Club (18 holes); Alpine Valley Resort (27 holes); Evergreen Country Club (27 holes); Geneva National Resort Golf Course (54 holes); Grand Geneva Spa and Resort – Brute and Highlands Golf Courses (36 holes); Hawk’s View Golf Course (36 holes); Lake Beulah Country Club (27 holes); Majestic Oaks Golf Course at Lake Lawn Resort (18 holes); and Nippersink Manor Golf Course (18 holes). In addition, there are two privately owned nine-hole golf courses open to the public: Country Club Estates Golf Club and Willow Brook Golf Course (formerly Whitewater Country Club). There are also three privately owned courses with 18-holes not open to the public: Big Foot Country Club, Lake Geneva Country Club, and Lakewood Golf Club.

Applying the per capita standard for golf courses indicates that there needs to be a total of two public 18-hole golf courses in Walworth County to serve both the existing and future County population. As noted above, two existing publicly owned golf courses (the 27-hole Delbrook Golf Course and nine-hole...
Lauderdale Lakes Country Club) provide a total of 36 regulation holes, equivalent to two 18-hole courses. Consequently, existing publicly owned golf courses in the County meet the per capita standard.

Except for the eastern portion of Walworth County, most of the County lies within 10 miles of the two aforementioned public golf courses. The northeastern part of the County does lie within 10 miles of Browns Lake Golf Course, a publicly owned 18-hole course in western Racine County, however, the southeastern portion of the County lies more than 10 miles from a public golf course. Applying the service area standard indicates that there may be a need for a public golf course to serve residents of the southeastern area of the County. However, there are four privately owned courses open to the public (Grand Geneva Spa and Resort-Brute and Highlands Golf Courses, Hawk’s View Golf Course, and Nippersink Manor Golf Course) located in the southeastern portion of the County, which would satisfy the need for a public golf course in that area of the County.

The existing private golf courses located in the County currently meet the need for the 2010 and anticipated year 2050 County population levels.

**Picnicking**

The following five major parks currently provide public picnic areas in the County: Big Foot Beach State Park; Natureland Park; Price Park Conservancy; White River County Park; and Whitewater Lake Recreation Area.

The recommended standards call for 3.8 picnic tables per 1,000 County residents at major parks.\(^3\) Applying this standard indicates that there may be a need for approximately 210 additional picnic tables at major parks to serve the anticipated year 2050 population. Applying the recommended 10-mile service radius to picnic facilities at major parks in the County indicates that residents in the southwestern portion of the County are beyond the recommended service area for picnicking at major parks. An inventory of the number of picnic facilities at nonpublic sites (with a standard of 2.39 tables per 1,000 persons) is not available. This county park plan assumes nonpublic sites are providing adequate picnic facilities to meet this standard.

\(^3\)This standard intends to ensure adequate opportunities for picnicking in a natural resource setting typically found at major parks. Opportunities for picnicking outside major parks are available at local parks in the County (approximately 470 picnic tables).
Swimming Beaches

A number of public parks located on inland lakes in Walworth County currently provide publicly owned inland beaches. Table 4.1 lists the publicly owned parks with swimming beaches and the associated lake. As shown in Table 4.1, there are 13 public swimming beaches on inland lakes in the County. In addition, there are 44 privately-owned beaches in the County located at private subdivision parks, resorts, camps, and campgrounds; however, these sites typically limit access to the general public.

Applying the per capita standards for inland swimming beaches indicates that existing publicly and privately-owned beaches are adequate to serve the 2010 and the anticipated 2050 population. The existing public swimming beaches located within the County also adequately meet the service area standard (i.e. 10-mile service radius) for public inland beaches.

 Standards for Trail Facilities

Objective 1 sets forth a standard for providing sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the resident demand for trail-oriented recreation activities. For the purposes of this report, recreation corridors are defined as publicly owned, continuous, linear expanses of land at least 15 miles in length that are located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest, and provide trails marked and maintained for such activities as hiking, biking, horseback riding, nature trails, and cross-country skiing.

While segments of potential recreation corridors currently exist in Walworth County in the Kettle Moraine State Forest, along Turtle Creek, and the White River State Trail, none of the areas meet the aforementioned definition nor the per capita standard for recreation corridors (0.16 linear mile per 1,000 people). Consequently, the County should acquire and develop a public recreation corridor system for trails for various activities. While recreation corridors 15 miles in length or more are most desirable, developing trail facilities less than 15 miles in length also meets local trail needs.

Objective 4 includes standards for public trails within recreation corridors for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, nature study, pleasure driving, and ski touring. In some cases, paving such trail facilities may be appropriate, particularly in urban areas where they are subject to more intensive use. Paving trails may also provide opportunities for rollerblading and rollerskiing, as well as opportunities for use by individuals in wheelchairs. The WDNR Kettle Moraine State Forest – Southern Unit provides many of these facilities to the public. Various types of these facilities are also located at State, County, and local sites within the County, such as at Big Foot Beach State Park, White River County Park, Natureland Park, Price Park
Conservancy, Duck Pond Recreation Area, Kishwauketoe Nature Conservancy and other nature-based sites. Pleasure driving routes are available on many existing public roads; therefore, a needs analysis was unnecessary. In addition, there are six “Rustic Roads” (lightly traveled roads that provide views of significant natural or man-made features) located in the County, consisting of about 28 miles of roads.

The standards under Objective 4 also include a recommendation for providing trails for snowmobiling. Within Walworth County, approximately 350 miles of designated trails exist on public lands and on private lands open to the public. This adequately serves both the existing and anticipated 2050 population.

In addition, Objective 4 includes a standard that each county should have a public nature study center. Currently, a nature study center does not exist in the county. With the exception of a nature study center, all of the Objective 4 facilities meet the per capita standards for the existing and future population of the County.

**Standards for Lake Access Sites**

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), in keeping with State Statutes that seek to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to publicly owned inland waters, has adopted administrative rules regarding lake access. Those rules, set forth in Chapter NR 1.91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, require that inland lakes provide public boating access sites, including boat launching and parking facilities, as a condition for the Department to provide natural resource enhancement services for a body of water. The *Administrative Code* requires that boating access sites on lakes 50 acres to 99 acres in size provide launch facilities and at least one car-trailer parking space, and a combined total of five car-trailer and automobile parking spaces. The required number of car-trailer parking spaces increases with the size of the lake. In addition to the minimum specified in the *Administrative Code*, boating access sites must also provide one additional parking space for use by people with disabilities. The regulations also specify that boating access sites provide a maximum number of parking spaces that varies according to the size of the lake, in recognition that too many boats on a lake may threaten both the safety of lake users and the environmental quality of the lake. Table 4.2 sets forth the requirements for public boating access for major lakes in Walworth County under the Department rules. Public boating access does not meet State requirements for natural resource enhancement services at Army Lake, Benedict Lake, Lake

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4The Principle and Standards associated with Objective 5 of both the regional park and open space plan and the Walworth County park and open space plan incorporate the requirements established by Chapter NR 1.91.
LaGrange, Lake Lorraine, Middle Lake, North Lake, Peters Lake, Silver Lake, Turtle Lake, and Lake Wandawega.

Standards in the Administrative Code indicate that major streams should provide public canoeing/kayaking access points with parking every 10 miles. Major streams in Walworth County are Honey Creek, Sugar Creek, Turtle Creek, and the White River. The White River at White River County Park, Turtle Creek at Veteran’s Memorial Park in the City of Delavan and Spooner Nature Park in the Town of Darien, and Honey Creek at STH 20 in the Town of East Troy currently provide public canoe/kayak access with parking. The existing public access points located along the White River, Turtle Creek, and Honey Creek meet the needs for these facilities in the County, however, there is a need for an access point in the County along Sugar Creek. The County is proposing to develop an access point along Sugar Creek at Price Park Conservancy, which would satisfy the need.

Other Recreational Needs

As noted earlier, this park and open space plan delegates the responsibility for providing intensive nonresource-oriented recreation facilities primarily to local units of government. The standards for these types of facilities are set forth under Objective 2 and include baseball and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts, and soccer fields. However, this does not preclude the County park plan from providing these types of facilities as County parks make additional improvements in the future.

In addition, the County park plan should also recognize other emerging recreation facility needs that have no standards yet, or have only been addressed on a limited basis, by the County park system. Among these are facilities for disc golf, mountain biking, dog parks, and horseback riding, as described below.

- Disc Golf: In disc golf, one throws a disc similar to a “frisbee” toward a target (on organized courses, typically a metal basket that has hanging chains to catch the disc) that serves as the hole. Hole lengths vary, but generally fall between 150 and 500 feet. Disc golf facility requirements are minimal and incorporating disc golf courses with little impact into a variety of landscapes is likely. Walworth County currently has nine disc golf courses:
  
  - A 6-hole course, Phoenix Disc Golf Course, at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf in the City of Delavan.
- 9-hole courses at: East Troy Middle School in the Village of East Troy; the Duck Pond Recreation Area and the Abbey Resort in the Village of Fontana; Delavan-Darien High School in the City of Delavan; and the Conference Point Center in the Village of Williams Bay.

- 18-hole courses at: White River Disc Golf Course in the City of Lake Geneva; the Grand Geneva Resort and Spa in the Town of Linn; and the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater in the City of Whitewater.

- Mountain Biking: Mountain biking has emerged as a popular activity in recent years. Mountain biking is essentially a trail activity that requires challenging hilly topography. Mountain biking can conflict with other trail activities, adversely impact trail conditions, and negatively impact sensitive natural resources. Consequently, loop trails separate from the main recreation corridor may be the best option for mountain biking trails. Developing the new County park plan should give due consideration to the growing popularity of mountain biking. Existing public trails open to mountain bikes in Walworth County include the John Muir and Emma Carlin Trails in the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit.

- Dog Parks: A dog park or dog exercise area is an area, typically fenced, where dogs can walk and exercise off-leash in a safe park environment. Dog parks also serve as a means for increasing public use of, and activity in, County parks. There are currently five public off-leash dog parks in Walworth County: Price Park Conservancy (fenced) in the Town of Lafayette; East Troy Dog Park (not fenced), adjacent to the East Troy Village Hall; White River Dog Park (fenced) and Four Seasons Nature Preserve (not fenced) in the City of Lake Geneva; and Whitewater Bark Park (fenced), which is part of the city-owned Moraine View Park in the City of Whitewater.

- Horseback Riding: Because of a number of factors, including trail conditions and potential user conflicts, very few public trails are open to horseback riding in or near Walworth County. The only public trail open to horseback riding in Walworth County is in the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit. Public trails open to horseback riding near Walworth County include trails in the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Southern Unit in Waukesha County and at the Bong State Recreation Area in Kenosha County.
**Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan**

Since 1965, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has developed and maintained the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This plan examines various recreation trends, assesses current and future recreational needs within the State, and sets forth appropriate recommendations to meet those needs. The WDNR updates the SCORP every five years, the current version being the 2019-2023 SCORP. The County should use the SCORP as a reference source as it implements the Walworth County park and open space plan.

**Standards for Open Space Preservation**

Objective 6 calls for preserving sufficient high-quality open space lands, protecting the underlying and sustaining natural resource base, and enhancing the social and economic well-being, environmental quality, and biodiversity of the County. Preserving these areas helps to protect water quality and protect floodways and floodplains from incompatible uses. These high-quality open space lands include primary environmental corridors, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, and prime agricultural lands. Preserving such lands is based upon the location and composition of existing natural resources, rather than applying development standards. Preserving and protecting these areas is also consistent with plan recommendations contained in the Walworth County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan.

Primary environmental corridors contain many of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas within the County. The standard under Objective 6 calls for preserving primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open use. Although not specifically addressed in Objective 6, county and local government should consider preserving and protecting secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Such areas can serve as economical drainageways and stormwater detention basins, can help preserve areas of groundwater recharge, and can provide needed open space in developing urban areas. The Walworth County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan also recommends preserving secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites contain rare, threatened, and endangered animal and plant species within the County. The standard under Objective 6 calls for preserving and managing natural areas and critical species habitat sites to maintain their natural value. Although not specifically addressed in Objective 6, State, county, and local governments should consider preserving and protecting significant geological areas, consistent with the recommendations of the regional natural areas plan.
Prime agricultural lands are lands best suited for producing food and fiber. In addition to their agricultural value, such lands supply significant wildlife habitat and sometimes include areas with significant groundwater recharge potential (see Map 2.4 in Chapter 2). The standard under Objective 6 calls for preserving prime agricultural lands for agricultural use.

* * *
Chapter 4

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS
AND PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS ANALYSIS

TABLES
Table 4.1
Publicly Owned Parks with Swimming Beaches on Inland Lakes in Walworth County: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lake</th>
<th>Public Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Booth Lake</td>
<td>Booth Lake Memorial Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comus Lake</td>
<td>Veteran’s Memorial Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delavan Lake</td>
<td>Town of Delavan Community Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geneva Lake</td>
<td>Big Foot Beach State Park</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fontana Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hillside Drive Boat Access</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Library Park</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Williams Bay Beach</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pell Lake</td>
<td>Subdivision Park</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Subdivision Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trippe Lake</td>
<td>Trippe Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wandawega Lake</td>
<td>Town of Sugar Creek Boat Launch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewater Lake</td>
<td>Whitewater Lake Recreation Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SEWRPC
Table 4.2
Boat-Access Site Requirements under the Wisconsin Administrative Code\textsuperscript{a}
for Major Lakes in Walworth County: 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Lake\textsuperscript{b}</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Parking Spaces</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Parking Spaces</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army Lake</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>No access provided to meet NR 1.91 requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict Lake\textsuperscript{c}</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>No access provided to meet NR 1.91 requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beulah Lake</td>
<td>24 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>33 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (30 car-trailer spaces at Town of East Troy access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booth Lake</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>8 car-trailer spaces\textsuperscript{d}</td>
<td>Adequate public access (12 car-trailer spaces at Town/Village access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Como</td>
<td>27 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>38 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (27 car-trailer spaces at two Town access sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comus Lake</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>8 car-trailer spaces\textsuperscript{d}</td>
<td>Adequate public access (combination of 16 car and car-trailer spaces at City of Delavan access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cravath Lake</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (5 car-trailer spaces at City of Whitewater access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delavan Lake</td>
<td>41 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>69 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (49 car-trailer spaces at Town of Delavan access site)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geneva Lake</td>
<td>100 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>167 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (100 car-trailer spaces at multiple sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td>10 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>21 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (10 car-trailer spaces at Town of LaGrange access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake LaGrange</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>No access provided to meet NR 1.91 requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Lorraine</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>9 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Inadequate public access (3 car-trailer spaces at Town of Richmond access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lulu Lake</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Access requirements not applicable\textsuperscript{a}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Lake</td>
<td>9 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>17 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Inadequate public access (5 car-trailer spaces at Town of LaGrange access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Lake</td>
<td>9 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>18 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (9 car-trailer spaces at Town of LaGrange access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lake</td>
<td>6 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>13 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Inadequate public access (3 car-trailer spaces at Town of Sugar Creek access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pell Lake</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces\textsuperscript{d}</td>
<td>Adequate public access (6 car-trailer spaces at Town of Bloomfield access sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters Lake</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>No access provided to meet NR 1.91 requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant Lake</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>10 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (7 car-trailer spaces at Town of LaGrange access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter Lake</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>11 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (8 car-trailer spaces at Town of East Troy access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powers Lake\textsuperscript{e}</td>
<td>15 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>31 car-trailer spaces\textsuperscript{d}</td>
<td>Adequate public access (16 car-trailer spaces at WDNR access site and 16 car-trailer spaces at Town of Randall access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice Lake</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>9 car-trailer spaces\textsuperscript{d}</td>
<td>Adequate public access (12 car-trailer spaces provided at WDNR access site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Lake</td>
<td>Combination of 5 car and car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>No access provided to meet NR 1.91 requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trippe Lake</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>8 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (7 car-trailer spaces provided at City of Whitewater access site)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table continued on next page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Lake</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Parking Spaces</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Parking Spaces</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turtle Lake</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>9 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>No access provided to meet NR 1.91 requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Wandawega</td>
<td>5 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>8 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>No access provided to meet NR 1.91 requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewater Lake</td>
<td>18 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>33 car-trailer spaces</td>
<td>Adequate public access (21 car-trailer spaces at WDNR access site)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Public boating access standards are set forth in Section NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

*Major lakes are those having 50 or more acres of surface area.

*Benedict Lake is partially within Walworth and Kenosha Counties. Boat-access site requirements apply to the total acreage of the lake.

*The number of existing parking spaces exceeds the maximum number of parking spaces for the lake.

*The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources typically waives access requirements for lakes associated with sensitive natural areas.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC
Appendix B

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING
OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS FOR WALWORTH COUNTY

OBJECTIVE 1
To provide an integrated system of public general-use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas that provide residents of the County with adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation and outdoor education activities.

PRINCIPLE 1
Good physical and mental health is an inherent right of all residents of the County. Providing public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas contributes to physical and mental health by providing opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities. Moreover, an integrated park and related open space system properly related to the natural resource base, such as the existing surface water network, can provide the dual benefits of satisfying recreational demands in an appropriate setting while protecting and preserving valuable natural resource amenities. Finally, an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas can contribute to the orderly growth of the County by lending form and structure to urban development patterns.

A. PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

PRINCIPLE 1.1
Public general use outdoor recreation sites promote good physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in such athletic recreational activities as baseball, swimming, tennis, and ice-skating—activities that help maintain physical health because of the exercise involved—as well as opportunities to participate in more leisurely activities such as walking, picnicking, or just rest and relaxation. These activities tend to reduce stress and thereby help maintain physical and mental well-being. Well designed and properly located public general-use outdoor recreation sites also provide a sense of community, bringing people together for social and cultural as well as recreational activities. This contributes to desirable and stable residential neighborhoods and therefore benefits the communities in which such facilities are provided.

STANDARD 1.1.1
The public sector should provide general use outdoor recreation sites sufficient in size and number to meet the recreation demands of the resident population. These sites should be spatially distributed in a manner that provides ready access by the resident population to natural resource or man-made amenities. To achieve this standard, the public general use outdoor recreation site requirements should be met as indicated in the following table:
STANDARD 1.1.2

Public general use outdoor recreation sites should, as much as possible, be located within the designated primary environmental corridors of the County.

B. RECREATION RELATED OPEN SPACE

PRINCIPLE 1.2

Meeting the recreation demands of the County’s residents cannot be accomplished solely by providing public general use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational activities such as hiking, biking, scenic driving, and cross-country skiing are best provided through a system of trails and recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well-designed system of recreation following linear open space lands can also serve to physically connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming a truly integrated park and recreation related open space system. Such open space lands also satisfy the need for natural surroundings, serve to protect the natural resource base, and ensure that many scenic areas and areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest are properly considered in determining existing and future land use patterns.

STANDARD 1.2

The public sector should provide sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the resident demand for trail-oriented recreation activities. To fulfill this recommendation, the following recreation-related open space standards should be met:

1. A minimum of 0.16 linear miles of recreation related open space consisting of linear recreation corridors should be provided for each 1,000 people in the County.

2. Recreation corridors should have a minimum length of 15 miles and a minimum width of 200 feet.
3. The maximum travel distance to recreation corridors should be five miles in urban areas and 10 miles in rural areas.

4. Resource-orientated recreation corridors should maximize the use of:
   a. Primary environmental corridors as locations for trail-oriented recreation activities.
   b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
   c. Existing trail-type facilities within the County.

OBJECTIVE 2

To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE 2

Participating in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including basketball, baseball, ice-skating, soccer, playfield and playground activities, softball, swimming, and tennis provides an individual with both the opportunity for physical exercise and an opportunity to improve their physical fitness. These activities also provide an outlet for stress and an opportunity to share recreational experiences, participate in team play, and interact with other people in the community.

STANDARD 2

A sufficient number of facilities for participating in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County. To achieve this standard, the per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as indicated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Facility per 1,000 Urban Residents</th>
<th>Typical Location of Facility</th>
<th>Facility Requirements</th>
<th>Additional Suggested Support Facilities</th>
<th>Support Facility Requirements</th>
<th>Total Land Requirement (acres per facility)</th>
<th>Service Radius of Facility (miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks</td>
<td>2.8 acres per diamond</td>
<td>Parking (30 spaces per diamond)</td>
<td>0.28 acre per diamond</td>
<td>1.40 acres per diamond</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nonpublic</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>Neighborhood parks</td>
<td>0.07 acre per goal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.02 acre minimum</td>
<td>0.35 acre minimum</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Nonpublic</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ice-Skating</td>
<td>Rink</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Neighborhood parks</td>
<td>0.30 acre per rink</td>
<td>Warming house</td>
<td>0.05 acre</td>
<td>0.05 acre minimum</td>
<td>0.35 minimum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nonpublic</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Playfield</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Playfield</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>Neighborhood parks</td>
<td>1.0 acre per playfield</td>
<td>Buffer area</td>
<td>0.65 acre minimum</td>
<td>0.65 acre minimum</td>
<td>1.65 minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Playground</td>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Playground</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>Neighborhood parks</td>
<td>0.25 acre per playground</td>
<td>Buffer and landscape</td>
<td>0.37 acre</td>
<td>0.37 acre</td>
<td>0.62 minimum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Public</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks</td>
<td>1.0 acre per field minimum</td>
<td>Buffer</td>
<td>0.65 acre</td>
<td>0.65 acre</td>
<td>1.65 minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Nonpublic</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softball</td>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks</td>
<td>1.70 acre per diamond</td>
<td>Parking (20 spaces per diamond)</td>
<td>0.18 acre per diamond</td>
<td>0.80 acre per diamond</td>
<td>2.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nonpublic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Pool</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>Multi-community and community parks</td>
<td>0.13 acre per pool minimum</td>
<td>Bathouse and concessions</td>
<td>0.13 acre minimum</td>
<td>0.70 acre minimum</td>
<td>1.22 minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nonpublic</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Court</td>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks</td>
<td>0.15 acre per court</td>
<td>Parking (2.0 spaces per court)</td>
<td>0.02 acre per court</td>
<td>0.15 acre per court</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nonpublic</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.60</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36
OBJECTIVE 3

To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE 3

Participating in resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including camping, golf, picnicking, downhill skiing, and swimming provides an opportunity for recreational activity in natural surroundings as well as an opportunity for physical exercise. In addition, family members can participate together in activities such as camping, picnicking, and swimming.

STANDARD 3

A sufficient number of facilities for participating in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County. To meet this standard, the per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)</th>
<th>Typical Location of Facility</th>
<th>Facility Requirements</th>
<th>Additional Suggested Support Facilities</th>
<th>Support Facility Requirements</th>
<th>Total Land Requirements (acres per facility)</th>
<th>Resource Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camping</td>
<td>Campsite</td>
<td>Public Nonpublic Total</td>
<td>0.35 1.47 1.82</td>
<td>Regional and multi-community parks</td>
<td>0.33 acre per campsite</td>
<td>Restrooms - showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands</td>
<td>- - 1.5 acres per campsite</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>Ungrazed wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>Regulation 18-hole course</td>
<td>Public Nonpublic Total</td>
<td>0.013 0.027 0.040</td>
<td>Regional and multi-community parks</td>
<td>135 acres per course</td>
<td>Clubhouse, parking, and maintenance Practice area Woodland or water areas Buffer</td>
<td>8.0 acres per course 5.0 acres per course 35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course</td>
<td>185.00</td>
<td>Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>Public Nonpublic Total</td>
<td>6.35/ 2.39 8.74</td>
<td>Regional, multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks</td>
<td>0.07 acre per table minimum</td>
<td>Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow</td>
<td>0.02 acre per table (1.5 space per table) - - 0.02 acre per table</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skiing</td>
<td>Developed slope (acres)</td>
<td>Public Nonpublic Total</td>
<td>0.010 0.090 0.100</td>
<td>Regional, multi-community, and community parks</td>
<td>1.0 acre per acre of developed slope</td>
<td>Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape</td>
<td>0.13 acre minimum 0.25 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>Beach (linear feet)</td>
<td>Public Nonpublic Total</td>
<td>6 12 18</td>
<td>Regional, multi-community, and community parks</td>
<td>40 square feet per linear foot (average)</td>
<td>Parking Bathhouse - concessions Buffer areas</td>
<td>0.2 acre per acre of beach 0.10 acre minimum 10 square feet per linear foot</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>Natural beach Good water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OBJECTIVE 4

To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in trail-related and other extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE 4

Participating in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, scenic driving, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling provides opportunities for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. In addition, these activities can increase an individual’s understanding of the environment and potential pressures on the environment. Similar to intensive resource-orientated activity, family members can participate together in extensive land-based recreation activities, which serves to strengthen relationships within the family. Participating in activities like biking, hiking, and nature study provides an opportunity to educate younger members of the family in the importance of environmental issues that may become of greater concern as they approach adulthood.

STANDARD 4

A sufficient number of facilities for participating in land-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the linear resource-orientated recreation corridors identified in Objective 1. The following per capita standards and design criteria should be met to achieve this standard:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)</th>
<th>Typical Location of Facility</th>
<th>Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)</th>
<th>Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands</th>
<th>Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)</th>
<th>Resource Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biking</td>
<td>Route</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>Scenic roadways Recreation corridor</td>
<td>1.45 Route markers</td>
<td>Backup lands with resource amenities</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiking</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>Recreation corridor</td>
<td>0.73 Backup lands with resource amenities</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback Riding</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>Recreation corridor Regional Park</td>
<td>1.21 Backup lands with resource amenities</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature Study</td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>Regional, multi-community, and community parks</td>
<td>0.73 Interpretive center building Parking</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>One per County</td>
<td>Regional, multi-community, and community parks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Suitable topography and soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic Driving</td>
<td>Route</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td>Scenic roadways Recreation corridor</td>
<td>- - Route markers</td>
<td>- -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Country Skiing</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>Regional and multi-community parks</td>
<td>0.97 Backup lands with resource amenities</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowmobiling</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>Private lands (leased for public use)</td>
<td>1.45 Backup lands, including resource amenities and open lands</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>Suitable natural and open areas Suitable topography (8 percent slope average maximum) and soils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OBJECTIVE 5

To provide sufficient surface water access areas to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in water-based outdoor recreation activities on major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan, consistent with safe and enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of good water quality.
PRINCIPLE 5

The major inland lakes and rivers of the County and Lake Michigan provide opportunities for water-based recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, ice fishing, motorboating, sailing, and water-skiing, which may involve unique forms of physical exercise or simply provide opportunities for rest and relaxation within an attractive natural setting. Participating in such activities requires the general public to have access to major inland lakes and rivers and Lake Michigan.

STANDARD 5.1

Access sites available for use by the general public on streams and major lakes (50 acres or larger) should be provided in accordance with the requirements established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Sections NR 1.90 and NR 1.91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.

STANDARD 5.2

Access sites with parking should be provided on major streams throughout the County. The maximum interval between access points on major canoeable streams should be 10 miles.

OBJECTIVE 6

To preserve sufficient high-quality open space land to protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhance the social and economic well-being, environmental quality, and biodiversity of the County.

PRINCIPLE 6

Ecological balance and natural beauty are primary elements to sustaining a healthy environment and maintaining the social and economic well-being of the County. Preserving the most significant aspects of the natural resource base, that is, primary environmental corridors, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, and prime agricultural lands, contributes to sustaining the ecological balance, natural beauty, and economic well-being of the County.

A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

PRINCIPLE 6.1

The primary environmental corridors are a composite of the best individual elements of the natural resource base including lakes, streams, rivers, and their associated floodplains and riparian buffers; woodlands, wetlands, plant and wildlife habitat; areas of groundwater discharge and recharge; organic soils, rugged terrain, and high relief topography; and significant geological formations and physiographic features. Protecting these elements of the natural resource base reduces flood damage, abates soil erosion, protects water supplies, cleans the air, enhances wildlife population, preserves biological diversity, and provides continued opportunities for scientific, educational, and recreational activities.

STANDARD 6

All remaining nonurban lands within the designated primary environmental corridors in the County should be preserved in essentially natural open uses.

B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITATS

PRINCIPLE 6.2

Natural areas and critical species habitats are important in a number of ways - including economically, because they support advances in agriculture and medicine; functionally, because they enhance surface water and groundwater quality, minimize erosion, and enhance air quality; educationally; recreationally; aesthetically; in basic scientific research; and in maintaining biological and genetic diversity. In a less tangible but equally important way, natural areas and critical species habitats contribute to the overall quality of life for the County’s residents.
STANDARD 6.1
The remaining natural areas and critical species habitat areas should be preserved.

C. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

PRINCIPLE 6.3
Prime agricultural lands, in addition to providing food and fiber, can supply significant wildlife habitat; contribute to maintaining an ecological balance between plants and animals; offer locations close to urban centers for producing certain food commodities that may require nearby population concentrations for efficient distribution; provide opportunities for agricultural and agriculture-related employment; provide open spaces that give form and structure to urban development; and serve to maintain the natural beauty and unique cultural heritage of the County.

STANDARD 6.1.1
Prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use.

STANDARD 6.1.2
Agricultural lands surrounding adjacent areas with high-value natural resource, educational, or recreational attributes should be considered for preservation to provide a buffer between such resources and urban development.

OBJECTIVE 7
To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs efficiently and economically while meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

PRINCIPLE 7
The total resources of the County are limited and any undue investment in park and open space lands must occur at the expense of other public investment.

STANDARD 7
The sum total of all expenditures required to meet park demands and open space needs should be minimized.

Footnotes

\(^{a}\) Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented recreational activities in urban areas are commonly located in community or neighborhood school outdoor recreation sites. These facilities often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participating in intensive nonresource-orientated activities. It is important to note, however, that school outdoor recreation sites do not generally contain natural resource areas, which provide space for passive recreational use.

\(^{b}\) Identifying a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in determining park needs and to assure that each resident of the County has ready access to the variety of outdoor recreation facilities commonly located in parks, including space and facilities for both active and passive outdoor recreational use.

\(^{c}\) Identifying a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in determining active outdoor recreation facility requirements and to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of active intensive nonresource-oriented facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.
For regional and multi-community parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-orientated outdoor recreation activities for the total population of the County, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the County. For community and neighborhood parks, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities primarily in urban areas, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas.

Urban areas are defined as areas containing a closely spaced network of minor streets that include concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional land uses having a minimum total area of 160 acres and a minimum population of 500 people. These areas are usually incorporated and served by sanitary sewerage systems. These areas have been further classified into the following categories: Mixed-Use City Center (urban land with at least 18.0 dwelling units per net residential acre), Mixed-Use Traditional Neighborhood (urban land with at least 7.0 to 17.9 dwelling units per net residential acre), Small Lot Traditional Neighborhood (urban land with at least 4.4 to 6.9 dwelling units per net residential acre), Medium Lot Neighborhood (urban land with at least 2.3 to 4.3 dwelling units per net residential acre), and Large Lot Neighborhood (urban land with at least 0.7 to 2.2 dwelling units per net residential acre).

For public school sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-orientated outdoor recreation activities, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas.

Regional parks are defined as large outdoor recreation sites with a multi-county service area. Such parks rely heavily on natural resources for their recreational value and character, and provide opportunities for participating in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

A passive activity area is defined as an area within an outdoor recreation site that provides an opportunity for such leisurely recreational activities as walking, rest and relaxation, and informal picnicking. These areas are generally located in parks or in urban open space sites, and usually consist of a landscaped area with mowed lawn, shade trees, and benches.

Multi-community parks are defined as intermediate size sites having a Countywide or multi-community service area. Similar to regional parks, these sites rely on natural resources for their recreational value and character. Multi-community parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreational facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity.

In general, each resident of the County should reside within 10 miles of a regional or multi-community park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas (population of 40,000 or greater) each urban resident should reside within four miles of a regional or multi-community park.

Community parks are defined as intermediate size parks having a multi-neighborhood service area. These parks rely more on the development characteristics of the service area than on natural resource amenities for location.

The need for a community park in urban areas can be met by the presence of a regional or multi-community park. Each resident of an urban area with a population of 7,500 or greater should be within two miles of a community, multi-community, or regional park.

The service radius of school outdoor recreation sites, for park and open space planning purposes, is governed primarily by individual outdoor recreation facilities within the school site. For example, school outdoor recreation sites that provide facilities such as playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals typically have a service radius of 0.5 mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see Standard 2 presented under Objective 2). As another example, school outdoor recreation sites that provide tennis courts and softball diamonds typically have a service radius of one mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see Standard 2 presented under Objective 2). It is important to note that areas that offer space for passive recreational use are generally not provided at school outdoor recreation sites and therefore community and neighborhood school sites generally are not used when applying community and neighborhood park accessibility standards.
Neighborhood parks are defined as small sites that have a neighborhood as the service area. These sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally located in urban areas. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level should ideally be provided through a joint community-school district venture, with the facilities and recreational land area required to be provided on one site available to serve the recreation demands of both the school student and resident neighborhood populations. Using the neighborhood park standard of 1.7 acres per 1,000 residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents, a total of 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical small lot traditional or medium lot (medium-density) neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area and any additional natural resource areas that may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated stormwater retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodplains.

The maximum service radius of neighborhood parks is governed primarily by the population density in the vicinity of the park. In Mixed-use City Center and Mixed-Use Traditional Neighborhood (high-density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park; in Small Lot Traditional Neighborhood and Medium Lot Neighborhood (medium density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a neighborhood park; and in Large Lot Neighborhood (low-density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 1.0 mile of a neighborhood park. It should be noted that the need for a neighborhood park can also be met by a regional, multi-community, or community park within the 0.5, 0.75, or 1.0 mile service radii in these areas. Further, it should be noted that in applying the service radius criterion for neighborhood parks, only multi-use parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius standard. Such park sites generally provide areas that offer space for passive recreational uses, as well as facilities that provide opportunities for active recreational uses.

A recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land that is generally located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historical interest and provides opportunities for participation in trail-oriented outdoor recreational activities especially through trails designated for activities such as biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and cross country skiing.

Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita standards for facilities offering these activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the County.

For each facility offering an intensive nonresource-oriented activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from their home to participate in the corresponding activity.

Each urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one baseball diamond.

Support facilities such as lighting, concessions, and bleachers generally should not be provided in neighborhood parks. These sites typically do not contain sufficient acreage to allow an adequate buffer between such support facilities and surrounding residences.

Each urban area should have at least one ice-skating rink.

Each urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.

Facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities serve both rural and urban residents of the County. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population of the County.

Participants in intensive resource-oriented recreational activities travel relatively long distances from their homes. The approximate service radius indicates the normal maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from their home to participate in the corresponding activity.

The allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per 1,000 residents to publicly owned parks is as follows: 3.80 tables per 1,000 residents of the County to be located in regional and multi-community parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking standard for the County and 2.55 tables per 1,000 residents of urban areas in the County to be located in community and neighborhood parks to meet local picnicking standard for urban areas of the County.
A picnic area is commonly provided adjacent to a swimming beach as a support facility. Thus, the total amount of acreage required for support facilities must be determined on a site-by-site basis.

Both urban and rural residents of the County participate in trail-related activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails apply to the total resident population of the County.

Bike routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is indicated.

Scenic driving routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is provided. However, a recreation corridor may provide a uniquely suitable area for the development of a system of scenic driving routes.

Major canoeable streams are defined as those streams that have a minimum width of 50 feet over a distance of at least 10 miles.

Biodiversity refers to the number and abundance of animal and plant species, their genetic composition and variability, and the ecological connection between and among species.

Source: SEWRPC