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VILLAGE BOARD ADOPTION RESOLUTION will be inserted here

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I. Introduction to Wind Point

The Village of Wind Point is 1.42 square miles in size and is located in Racine County in southeast Wisconsin. It abuts the City of Racine and is approximately twenty-five miles south of Milwaukee. With an estimated 2017 population of 1,687, Wind Point is the third smallest municipality in the County. Its closest neighbors include the City of Racine (pop. 77,860) and Villages of Caledonia and North Bay (24,820 and 240, respectively).



Courtesy Scott Olsen.

In addition to its idyllic location on the western shore of Lake Michigan, the Village boasts two structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places: Wind Point Lighthouse and Wingspread. The Wind Point Lighthouse was built in 1880 and stands 108 feet tall. It is one of the oldest and tallest active lighthouses on the Great Lakes.¹

Commissioned by Herbert Fisk Johnson, Jr. and completed in 1939, Wingspread was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Wright called the 14,000 square foot creation Wingspread, because its four wings embrace the prairie while the roof over the central Great Hall soars skyward.² The Village also hosts The Prairie School, one of the finest preparatory schools in the US. Additional information regarding these facilities is presented in Section VII.

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) describes current parks, recreation, and open space assets, and presents a strategy for meeting future needs. Its purpose is to guide land acquisition, development, and maintenance activities by identifying the general location, character, and extent of existing and desired parks, trails, pedestrian and bicycle amenities, playgrounds, and special recreation areas. 'Wisconsin Chapter NR 50, Administration of Outdoor Recreation Program Grants and State Aids', establishes procedures for the development of a CORP. The adoption of a CORP is a prerequisite for participation in the state's outdoor recreation grant programs and a required component of federal applications for parks and recreation grant funding. Once adopted, a CORP must be updated every five years.

General Overview

Parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces improve our physical and psychological health, strengthen our neighborhoods, and make our communities more attractive places to live. Studies have shown a link between the built environment and the physical, social, and economic health of a community. Since the end of World War II we have been building vehicle-dependent environments that foster obesity, poor health, social isolation, and high costs of infrastructure. Planning for parks and recreation facilities can promote an active lifestyle, build healthy communities, and lower health care and transportation costs.

Access to outdoor recreation provides a variety of benefits and has proven to be an important component of connected, vibrant communities. This is especially relevant for urbanizing areas, as

¹ Courtesy Wind Point Lighthouse.

² Courtesy The Johnson Foundation at Wingspread.

increased development often leads to reduced access to recreational and open space. The benefits provided by access to parks, recreation, and open space include:³

- *Mental.* Outdoor recreation has psychological benefits, including the prevention or reduction of stress; improved self-esteem, confidence and creativity; spiritual growth; and an increased sense of exhilaration, adventure and challenge from life.
- *Physical.* Getting outside provides physical benefits, such as aerobic, cardiovascular and muscular fitness, as well as improved functioning of the immune system.
- *Social.* The great outdoors afford social benefits like bonding with like-minded people who enjoy outdoor activities and feeling an increased pride in your community and nation.
- *Economic.* People who regularly participate in outdoor recreation tend to be more productive at work. Outdoor recreation creates job opportunities for others, which leads to economic growth. And the preservation of the natural areas needed for outdoor recreation increases property values.
- *Environmental.* Outdoor recreation provides environmental benefits, including increased environmental awareness. Concern that results from outdoor recreation can lead to increased involvement in environmental issues.

Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Trends⁴

Wisconsin residents are avid participants in many forms of outdoor recreation and recreation participation rates in the state tend to be higher than most other regions of the country. This may be attributed to a combination of Wisconsin's abundant resources, four-season climate, and culture of outdoorsmanship. As part of the development of the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: 2011-2016 (WSCORP), residents were surveyed to determine outdoor recreation preferences. The survey results indicate that the top growth recreation activities from 1994-2009 (age 16+) were:

- Soccer
- Viewing, photographing wildlife (other than birds)
- Golf
- Handball, racquetball
- Walking for pleasure
- Attending outdoor sports events
- Bicycling
- Day hiking
- Running, jogging
- Viewing, photographing birds

The changes in recreation participation rates, combined with industry forecasts, suggest that the following activities will be popular in the future:

- Driving for pleasure
- RV camping
- Kayaking, canoeing
- Visiting a dog park
- Soccer
- BMX biking
- Climbing
- Stand up paddling, paddle-boarding
- Triathlon

³ Excerpted from *The Life Habit: Building Blocks of Life*, 2017.

⁴ Source: Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2011-2016

WSCORP also analyzed access to outdoor recreation based on population. The cohort aligned with Wind Point is Peer Group 4 (PG4); those with a population of 1,000 to 10,000. Table 1 compares the WSCORP recommendations for Peer Group 4, the average of all peer groups (86 similarly sized communities in Wisconsin), and the actual supply in the Village of Wind Point. For additional information related to WSCORP, please refer to Section IX.

Table 1: Comparison of Recommended WSCORP and Actual Village of Wind Point Recreation Supply

Recreation Type	Peer Group 4	Avg. all Groups	Wind Point
Non-school playground facilities - number per 1000 people	1.12	0.89	0.84
Parks - number per 1000 people	1.83	1.51	1.69
Parks - acres per 1000 people	21.78	20.37	6.75
Trails, hiking and bicycle use - miles per 1000 people	1.10	0.90	1.0

A note regarding Table 1 - As is consistent with NRPA and SCORP standards, the acreage associated with Shoop Park has not been included in the Village of Wind Point recreation supply calculation. This is primarily for two reasons: (1) although public, the facility is owned and operated by the City of Racine, not the Village of Wind Point; and, (2) golf courses, even those that provide opportunities for winter activities such as sledding and snowshoeing, are considered commercial entities and not classified in the same manner as other public parks and recreation facilities.

Source: Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2011-2016.

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II. Related Plans & Studies

Although Wind Point has not previously adopted a CORP, the Village has engaged in a number of planning efforts directly and indirectly focused on parks, recreation, and open space. This plan incorporates many of the findings and recommendations presented in these documents.

Village of Wind Point Comprehensive Plan: 2035

Southeast Wisconsin Regional Plan Commission, 2009

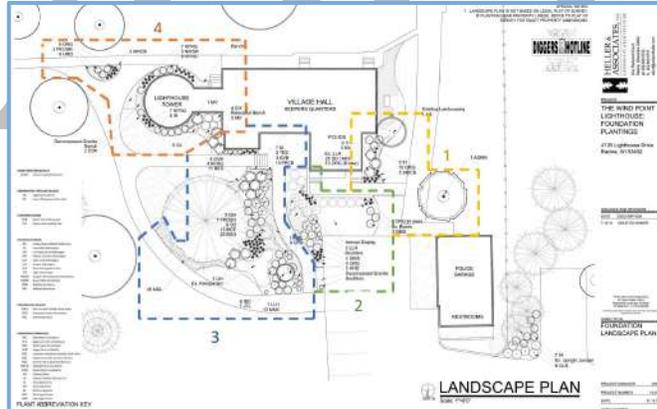
The Village of Wind Point Comprehensive Plan was adopted in November 2009, part of a multi-jurisdictional planning effort comprising all of the municipalities in Racine County. In addition to providing detailed inventories of parks, recreation, and open space assets, the document included the following implementation recommendations:

- Work with local governments to provide a system of public neighborhood and community parks in urban areas that complement the County park and trail system.
- Preserve historic structures, sites, and districts that have been listed on the National and/or State Registers of Historic Places.
- Work cooperatively with appropriate State and Federal agencies to identify programs, grants, and tax credits that are available to help fund the implementation of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element of the comprehensive plan.
- Provide a system of off-street bicycle paths located primarily within natural resource and utility corridors to provide reasonably direct connections between the urban areas of Racine County as set forth in the plan.

Wind Point Lighthouse Landscape Plan

Heller & Associates, 2014

The Wind Point Lighthouse Landscape Plan entailed a four-phase strategy focusing on the entrance to the lighthouse. The plan included a variety of shade trees, ornamental trees, evergreen and deciduous shrubs, ornamental grasses, and herbaceous perennials.



Courtesy Heller & Associates.

Wind Point Resident Survey

Village of Wind Point, 2014

The purpose of the Resident Survey was to gauge opinion related to a variety of quality of life issues in the Village. A total of 272 surveys were submitted, representing 19% of the adult population. The responses related to questions oriented around parks and recreation provided a catalyst for the 2015 Park Survey.

Wind Point Park Survey

Village of Wind Point, 2015

During the spring of 2015 the Village prepared and electronically distributed the Wind Point Park Survey. The twelve-question instrument was intended to gather information broadly related to park & rec needs in the community. More than 100 people completed the survey, the results of which led directly to the development of the Master Plan for Village Green (following page).

Master Plan for Village Green⁵

Ayres Associates, 2016

The Master Plan for Village Green was completed in March 2016. The document resulted from a Public Informational Meeting and a number of working sessions and design meetings with the Parks and Facilities Committee and Village staff. Following the presentation of a 'preferred concept' to the Village Board, the final plan was developed with the following recommendations:

- Replace aging playground equipment with separate age-specific structures and incorporating safety surfaces.
- Relocate the parking area to improve efficiency.
- Provide additional pedestrian and bicycle access.
- Modify an existing tennis court to accommodate pickle ball.
- Add a community shelter.
- Incorporate additional landscaped screenings and ornamental beds.



Courtesy Ayres Associates.

Racine County Park and Open Space Plan⁶

Racine County and SEWRPC, 2013

Racine County has a long history of park and open space planning, going back to the 1970s. This includes the periodic updating of the County Park and Open Space plan, the current version of which was adopted by the Racine County Board in 2001. The plan was reaffirmed through re-adoption of the plan by the County Board in 2006 to maintain the County's eligibility for Federal and State grants. With the assistance of Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Racine County in 2011 undertook another effort to update its park and open space plan, extending the planning horizon further into the future. The primary purpose of the plan is to guide the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation needs of the existing and future population of the County and to protect existing natural resources.

SEWRPC Regional Park and Open Space Plan⁷

SEWRPC, 1977

In 1977, the Southeast Wisconsin Regional planning Commission (SEWRPC) adopted the Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin consisting of two basic elements: an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element. The former consists of recommendations for the preservation of primary environmental corridors within the Region. The latter includes:

- A resource-oriented outdoor recreation plan providing recommendations for the number and location of large parks, recreation corridors to accommodate trail-oriented activities, and water-access facilities to enable the recreational use of rivers, inland lakes, and Lake Michigan.
- An urban outdoor recreation plan providing recommendations for the number and distribution of local parks and outdoor recreational facilities required in urban areas of the Region.

⁵ Excerpted from Master Plan for Village Green, Ayres Associates, March 2016.

⁶ Excerpted from A Park and Open Space Plan for Racine County, prepared by the Racine County Department of Planning and Development and Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

⁷ Excerpted from SEWRPC Regional Park and Open Space Plan, www.sewrpc.org, 2017.

III. CORP Planning Process

Outdoor Recreation Survey

In January 2018 the Village activated the Outdoor Recreation Survey via the Survey Monkey⁸ Online survey site. Notice was communicated via email alert, Wind Point's regular monthly newsletter, the Village website, and social media. The thirteen-question survey instrument was designed to gather input regarding opinions related to outdoor recreation and also to gauge interest in the types of parks & recreational facilities desired in Wind Point. In total, 167 individuals responded to the survey, a summary of which appears below and on the following pages. Responses of 33% or higher are highlighted in bold font.

1. In general, how satisfied are you with the current availability of parks and recreation facilities in the Village?

- Satisfied or very satisfied **84.24%**
- Unsatisfied or very unsatisfied 11.51%
- No opinion 4.24%

2. Please identify the number of people in your household within each of these age groups: [Note: The numbers below indicate the combined total of all people within each age category associated with the 167 households responding to this question. See also Figure 2 and Table 2 in Section X, respectively, for additional information related to the population within select age groups]

- Less than 5 years of age 18
- 5 to 19 years 30
- 20 to 24 years 11
- 24 to 44 years 34
- 45 to 64 years 72
- 65 to 84 years 81
- 85 years and older 3

3. Which of the following activities do you or someone in your household most enjoy? (check all that apply)

- Walking for exercise or recreation **82.04%**
- Nature trails **64.07%**
- Bicycling **63.47%**
- Community festivals, events **44.91%**
- Hiking, XC skiing, snowshoeing **42.51%**
- Nature viewing, photography **41.32%**
- Swimming **40.12%**
- Paddling canoe, kayak, stand-up paddle board **36.53%**
- Picnicking 31.14%
- Outdoor art, street art 30.54%
- Playgrounds 28.14%
- Boating, sailing 25.75%
- Outdoor performances, movies 25.15%
- Vegetable gardening 25.15%
- Fishing from shore 22.75%

⁸ Copyright 1999-2018 Survey Monkey.

- Off-leash dog parks 22.75%
- Sledding 20.96%
- Fishing from boat 17.96%
- Playing ball sports 17.37%
- Ice skating 16.77%
- Disk golf 10.18%
- Rock, wall climbing 8.98%
- Splash pad 8.98%
- Operating RC vehicle or drone 8.38%
- BMX/skate park 1.20%
- Other 17.37%

4. From your perspective, how adequate is the current availability of the following in the Village and surrounding area?

<u>Activity/Facility</u>	<u>Adequate or Very Adequate</u>	<u>Inadequate or Very Inadequate</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
Athletic fields, ball courts	66.05%	16.05%	17.90%
BMX/skate parks	21.76%	12.24%	65.99%
Canoe, kayak, SUP facilities	32.03%	33.99%	33.99%
Community garden space	23.87%	36.13%	40.00%
Disk golf	17.68%	23.13%	59.18%
General park space	82.28%	12.66%	5.06%
Multi-use trails, paths	57.86%	37.11%	5.03%
Picnic areas	74.52%	10.19%	15.29%
Playground facilities	76.73%	8.18%	15.09%
Programs for seniors	19.62%	30.38%	50.00%
Programs for youth	24.02%	22.72%	53.25%
Public access Lake Michigan	55.34%	37.11%	7.55%
RC fields, drone courses	10.00%	18.00%	72.00%

5. Which of the following amenities would you view as desirable additions to Village Green? (check all that apply)

- More benches **38.99%**
- Bicycle racks **33.96%**
- More shade trees 32.70%
- More restrooms 32.08%
- Native grasses and flowers 32.08%
- Community garden 27.67%
- Ice skating 24.53%
- More picnic tables 23.90%
- Other 23.72%
- More trash receptacles 21.38%
- Rain gardens 19.50%
- More playground equipment 18.18%
- Splash pad 15.72%
- Charcoal grills 15.09%
- Sand volleyball court 13.84%
- Horseshoes 12.58%
- Gazebo 11.32%

6. How supportive are you of a Village-wide system of interconnected trails providing access to neighborhoods, parks, key destinations, natural areas, and Lake Michigan?

- Supportive or very supportive **82.64%**
- Unsupportive or very unsupportive 12.57%
- No opinion 4.79%

7. Where should the Village prioritize future parks and recreation funding?

Action	High Priority or Priority	Low Priority	Not Necessary
Developing new parks	38.09%	31.97%	29.93%
Developing new paths and trails	77.35%	11.95%	10.69%
Expanding programs and services	44.59%	42.57%	12.84%
Preserving existing green spaces	91.61%	7.10%	1.29%
Upgrading existing facilities	60.67%	29.33%	10.00%

8. How supportive are you of the Village acquiring land for additional parks, recreation areas and pathways?

- Supportive or very supportive **70.13%**
- Unsupportive or very unsupportive 20.12%
- No opinion 9.76%

9. Compared to other Village priorities, how important do you think it is to develop and maintain parks, trails, open space, recreation facilities, and related services?

- Important or very important **87.96%**
- Unimportant or very unimportant 9.64%
- No opinion 2.41%

10. Which of the following amenities would you view as desirable additions to the Wind Point Lighthouse grounds? (check all that apply)

- Canoe/kayak launch **43.04%**
- More benches **40.51%**
- More pathways **39.87%**
- Bicycle racks **37.34%**
- Additional landscaping and beautification **36.71%**
- Native grasses and flowers **36.08%**
- Community programs 30.38%
- Yoga, Tai Chi, Pilates, etc. 29.11
- Public spotting, viewing scopes 27.85%
- Gazebo or other shelter 24.68%
- More tables 22.78%
- More educational displays 19.62%
- More trash receptacles 18.99%
- Other 16.46%
- Rain gardens 15.82%
- Badminton 0%
- Bocce ball 0%
- Croquet 0%
- Ice skating 0%
- Kite flying 0%

11. Where should the Village prioritize its efforts at the Wind Point Lighthouse grounds?

Action	High Priority or Priority	Low Priority	Not Necessary
Lighthouse facilities preservation	91.47%	6.10%	2.44%
Beautifying the grounds	71.43%	22.98%	5.59%
More educational displays for visitors	49.04%	41.29%	9.68%
Making the Lighthouse more financially self-sufficient (less reliant on Wind Point property taxes)	73.62%	22.09%	4.29%
A modest increase in public tour offerings (and increasing revenues)	70.19%	24.22%	5.59%
Having more facility rentals (and increasing revenues)	68.59%	23.08%	8.33%

12. In general, what do you value about the Lighthouse and what do you see as its purpose in our community? (those listed below were mentioned most amongst a wide array of responses)

- The unique history and landmark status of the structure and its location on the shore of Lake Michigan
- The access to the lake and view it provides
- Opportunities to hold events and gatherings at the Lighthouse
- Education opportunities
- Tourism
- Defines our area.

13. If we could do one thing to improve parks and recreation in the Village, what would you like that to be? (those listed below were mentioned most amongst a wide array of responses)

- Multi-modal interconnectivity throughout Village
- More walking/biking trails, similar facilities
- Increased pedestrian/bicycle access to Lighthouse Drive, Four Mile Road
- Additional facilities including: ice skating, recreation for seniors, recreation for youth, off-leash dog areas, splash pads,
- Additional benches and other amenities at Village Green
- Maintain what we have, leave well enough alone
- More wooded paths and trails
- A usable beach
- Summer program for children, Seniors Programs
- Outdoor music and gathering places (summer & winter)
- More green space

CORP Kick-off Session

On February 15, 2018 the Village of Wind Point commenced the process of developing the community's first Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) with a Kick-off Meeting held at the Johnson Foundation at Wingspread. More than fifty residents, landowners, and Village officials attended the session, the purpose of which was to identify desired park, recreation, and open space amenities in the community. Its results were used to guide the development of the CORP.



During the Kick-off, participants engaged in a visioning session intended to identify community strengths and park & rec needs. Building upon the Village Green planning process, the effort focused on identifying the core elements of a vibrant park and recreation system, one well integrated with adjoining neighborhoods. Community Planning & Consulting, the Village's park planning consultant, utilized a process known as graphic recording to facilitate the session. Particularly effective within group settings, the technique encourages freethinking and the rapid generation of ideas. It evokes enthusiasm, encourages interaction and cooperative participation, and allows participants to visualize their ideas and build upon each other's comments. The resulting wall graphic (presented below) will serve as a foundational element of the CORP.



Prioritization phase of Kick-off Session.

The visioning portion of the meeting was followed by a prioritization phase during which attendees placed adhesive dots onto the wall graphic adjoining the 'Needs or Wants' for which they each placed the highest value (see image at right). A summary of the session is presented on the following pages.

Community Strengths

The first portion of the visioning session centered on identifying community strengths...i.e., the pillars of the community upon which the CORP would be constructed. In addition to providing valuable background information about Wind Point, the 'strengths' component functioned as a warm-up exercise for the Needs or Wants element. Key strengths, presented in alphabetical order, are presented below.

- Beautiful homes – architecture, variety, well-maintained
- Bike paths
- Community events – picnic, outdoor movies, kid's bike parade
- Council House
- The Cows and the Farm – local honey
- Engaged citizens – willing to volunteer
- Entirely residential
- Gary Smith's 'Wind Point [Living] Magazine'
- Housing is affordable
- Lakefront
- Lighthouse
- Lighthouse Drive
- Mature trees
- Natural scenery, wildlife
- New children's playground
- No sidewalks, streetlights
- Open spaces and walking paths
- Population size
- Prairie School
- Privacy – peaceful, low traffic
- Proximity to golf courses
- Proximity to other cities, airports
- Quality services
- Safe and quiet
- Security, low-crime
- Swimming pool
- Tax structure – fiscal responsibility, debt-free
- Unity, camaraderie
- Views of lake Michigan
- Village Green – tennis courts, pickle ball
- Wind Meadows and Lake Meadow
- Wingspread/Johnson Foundation
- Yoga class

Needs or Wants

The 'Needs or Wants' session focused on the identification of desired additions to the Village's parks and recreation system. The numbers that appear in parenthesis represent the total number of adhesive dots assigned to that particular parks & recreation need/want during the

prioritization phase of the exercise. The results are presented by number of dots, from most to fewest, then alphabetically thereafter.

- Wider, safer walking/biking path on Lighthouse Drive – extend west (15)
- Status quo [no changes or additions to current facilities] (13)
- Utilize Lighthouse south lawn for more events – more tables for gatherings (8)
- Very attractive community facility (6)
- One or two benches on path at Village Green (4)
- Cooperative agreements with Racine (4)
- Sustainability of Lighthouse (4)
- Clear trees and brush along lakefront at Shoop Park – work with Great Lakes Consortium (3)
- Continuation of bike path to Prairie School (3)
- More interconnected paths (3)
- Pollinator gardens – trees, biodiversity (3)
- Access to top of Lighthouse (2)
- Better cell service (2)
- Connectivity, accessibility – regional trails (2)
- Dark Sky designation – timer on shelter lights (2)
- Dog park (2)
- Education about plantings (2)
- Repair, upgrade access to lake at Shoop Park – and parking lot (2)
- XC skiing facilities (2)
- Better bathroom facility at Village Green (1)
- Commitment to preserving shoreline (1)
- Contact ‘Green Golf Partners’, cooperation (1)
- Illumination of recreation areas (1)
- Maintain open space of Village Green (1)
- Observation deck by Lighthouse (1)
- Outdoor classes (1)
- Recreation program – tennis, pickle ball (1)
- ‘Secure’ Shoop Park – golf course, access to lake, XC skiing, sledding (1)
- Skating rink (1)
- Small sand beach area (1)
- Stations along walking path – chess/checkers, exercise, kayak lockers (1)
- Beautification of businesses – BID?
- Boardwalk from parking lot to Lighthouse
- Bonfires on beach
- Community garden
- Enforce no parking on 4 Mile Rd.
- Indoor field house
- More attractions at Lighthouse
- Utilize Village Hall to serve outdoor recreation

Categorized Results

The list below combines interrelated desires presented above into more-broadly focused issue areas.

- Additional/enhanced bicycle & pedestrian facilities (25)
- Lighthouse, lakefront (20)
- Status quo; i.e., no additions or enhancements to parks & recreation system (13)

- Racine/Shoop Park (11)
- Village Green (6)

First Draft Presentation

The first draft of the Village of Wind Point Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was presented to the Village Board on April 12, 2018.

Public Hearing

A public hearing on the recommended Village of Wind Point Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was held on **MONTH DAY**, 2018.

Adoption

The Village of Wind Point Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan was adopted by the Village Board on **MONTH DAY**, 2018.

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IV. Goals & Objectives

Diversify the transportation system by expanding multi-modal opportunities.

- *Objective:* Identify opportunities to increase multi-modal connectivity between neighborhoods, natural areas, the lakeshore, and key destination nodes including Village Green, Shoop Park, and the Wind Point Lighthouse.
- *Objective:* Work with Racine County and SEWRPC to incorporate pedestrian and bicycle facilities into County highway repair and reconstruction projects.
- *Objective:* Identify appropriate streets as designated bicycle routes.
- *Objective:* Utilize wayfinding tools to assist residents and visitors in navigating to and from parks and recreation facilities and other Village destinations.

Encourage the preservation of environmentally sensitive areas and provide habitat for at risk species.

- *Objective:* Acquire and preserve via conservation easements important natural areas and open spaces.
- *Objective:* Focus future acquisition efforts on the development of passive parks and recreation facilities.
- *Objective:* Ensure quiet outdoor spaces for 'rest and reflection' that are readily accessible to all residents.
- *Objective:* Incorporate native plants into the landscaping and stormwater plans for all outdoor recreation facilities in order to provide wildlife habitat and reduce runoff to streams, wetlands, and the lakes.
- *Objective:* Work with willing landowners to preserve significant natural resources located on private property through the use of conservation easements or other land preservation tools.

Ensure that parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces provide access for all residents.

- *Objective:* Conduct an audit of existing parks and recreation facilities and, where needed, retrofit them to meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements (see Section VII).
- *Objective:* Develop all future parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces to accommodate the special needs of elderly and disabled recreationalists, compliant with ADA Title II and III.
- *Objective:* Identify opportunities to expand recreation facilities and services catering to the elderly, ill and disabled, the very young, and other mobility-challenged constituents.

Provide the amenities at current outdoor recreation facilities necessary to meet future needs.

- *Objective:* Provide bicycle racks and additional benches at Village Green and Wind Point Lighthouse.
- *Objective:* Ensure the long-term viability of the Lighthouse by exploring additional amenities that enhance the desirability of visiting and renting the grounds for events.
- *Objective:* Consider expanding access to the Lighthouse and south lawn, without sacrificing the integrity of the facility.
- *Objective:* Work with City of Racine Parks & Recreation to maintain and enhance facilities at Shoop Park, including the parking lot and pedestrian/bicycle connections to the Lighthouse.

Continually evaluate outdoor recreation levels of service.

- *Objective:* Identify opportunities to build small, mini parks in areas underserved by parks and playgrounds.
- *Objective:* Ensure that the park system provides opportunities for residents of all ages to enjoy and benefit from recreation facilities, and public open space.
- *Objective:* Ensure that each neighborhood has access to appropriate recreational facilities.
- *Objective:* Ensure that future parks and recreation facilities are sited and designed to enhance neighborhood cohesion and provide common areas for neighborhood gatherings.
- *Objective:* Pursue state and federal grants to acquire and develop desired parks and recreation facilities.
- *Objective:* Engage the general public in the design and development of future parks and recreation facilities.
- *Objective:* Update the CORP at least once every five years.

Ensure that new residential development projects include adequate park and recreation facilities.

- *Objective:* Work with residential developers during the platting process to identify sites appropriate for neighborhood parks and/or pocket parks.
- *Objective:* Encourage developers to incorporate pedestrian and bicycle facilities into all proposed commercial developments and residential subdivisions.

Develop a year-round park and recreation system embraced by the community.

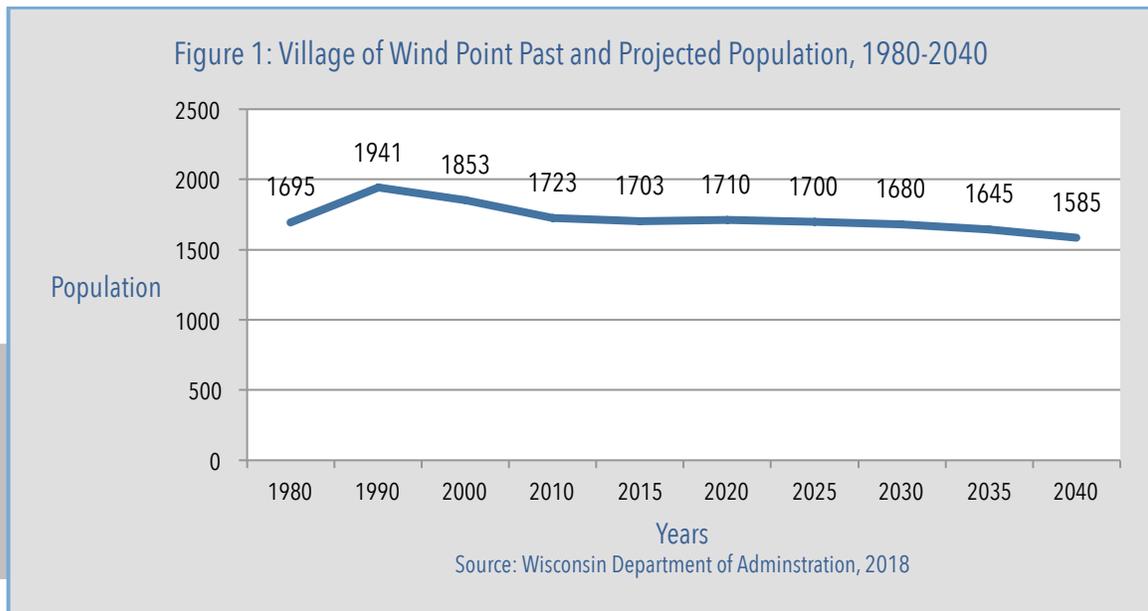
- *Objective.* Identify locations for seasonally specific activities such as tree planting, community gardens, sledding, ice-skating, and Nordic skiing, among others.
- *Objective.* Utilize the park system to host events including seasonal festivals, farmers' markets, and other such gathering as a means of generating pride in Wind Point.

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V. Social Characteristics

Population Profile

Wind Point's population is contracting, from a high of 1,941 in 1990 to an estimated 1,687 in 2017. Population projections anticipate a continuation of this trend. The Wisconsin Department of Administration - Demographic Services Center (DSC) develops annual estimates and future projections of the population for all Wisconsin towns, villages, and cities (the algorithms used to calculate future population are based upon a variety of factors including: past population; the percentage of the current population represented by various key age groups; and, regional and national economic trends, among others). As Figure 1 illustrates, DSC projects a relatively stable population, albeit slightly declining, during coming decades. The projected 2040 population of 1,585 represents a 6% decline from current levels.



Metropolitan Statistical Area

The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineates Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) according to published standards applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a MSA is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.⁹ MSAs provide a more meaningful measure of population and economic dynamics than what can be achieved by focusing upon individual municipalities. Racine County is part of the Milwaukee-Racine-Waukesha (MRW) Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). With a 2010 population of 2,025,989, the MRW is the largest MSA in Wisconsin and 10th largest in the Midwest.

General Population Characteristics

The general population characteristics that follow were collected during the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau sent to approximately 250,000 addresses monthly. It gathers information previously contained in the long form of the decennial census. The most recent ACS survey for Wisconsin communities was gathered during 2017.

⁹ Source: United States Census Bureau, 2018.

- Of the 1,785 persons living in the Village (in 2016), 848 (47.5%) were male and 937 (52.5%) were female.
- The median age is 53.6 years (39.9 for Racine County, 39.1 for Wisconsin).
- 92.9% of respondents identified race as White and 5.4% identified as Asian. Less than one percent each self-identify as Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; some other race; or two or more races.
- 2.4% identified as Hispanic or Latino (under U.S. Census Bureau policy, the terms 'Hispanic' and 'Latino' are considered an ethnic or cultural identifier, not a race).
- 98% of residents age 25 and older were high school graduates; 7.2% have an Associates degree; 31.4% Bachelor's degree; 25.5% graduate or professional degree.
- Median household income was \$96,016 (\$56,359 for Racine County, \$54,610 for Wisconsin).

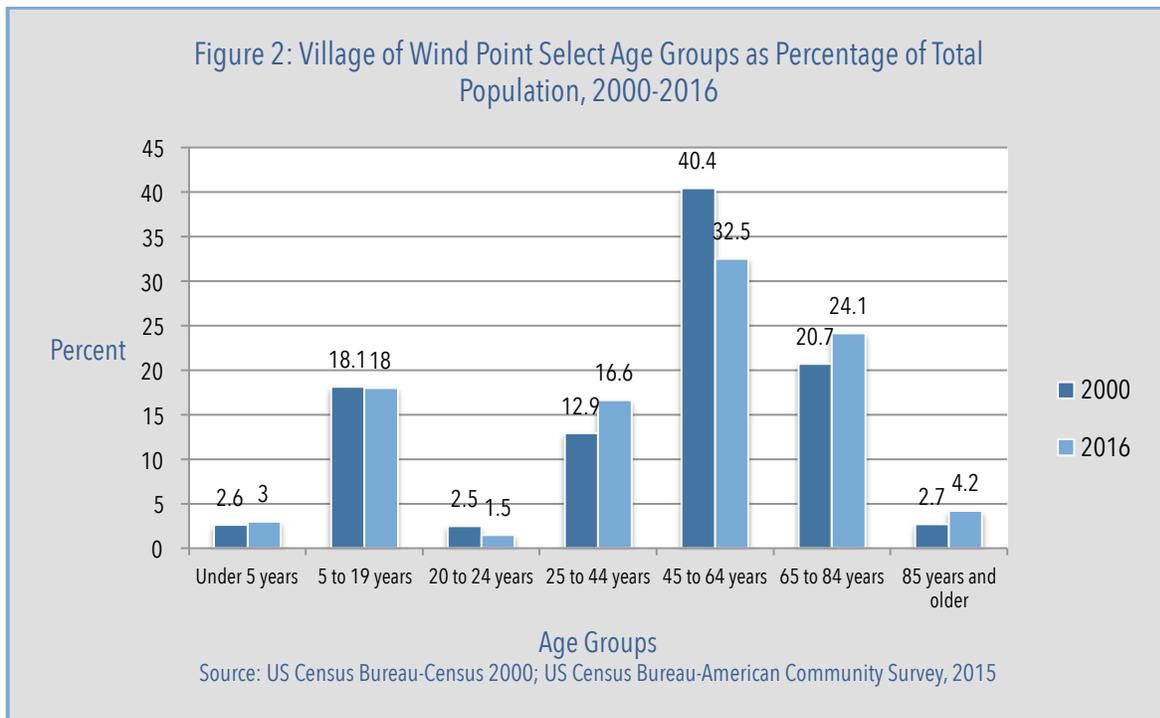


Figure 2 compares the population of the Village within select age groups for the years 2000 and 2016. These groups are important for municipal planning purposes since each represents a differing set of needs with respect to outdoor recreation, transportation, housing, and the like. Table 2 provides a brief description of each group, its characteristics, and examples of potential park and recreation needs.

Age Group	Description	Characteristics	Types of Park & Recreation Needs
Under 5	Infants, toddlers, pre-school, and kindergarten	Entirely dependent upon others	Playgrounds; splash pads; summer park programs; neighborhood parks; gymnastics and tumbling.
5 to 19	School aged children and young adults	Dependent upon others for lodging, food, education, and most other needs	Athletic facilities; multi-purpose sports fields; BMX/skate parks; disc golf; RC/drone areas; adventure facility (climbing walls, ropes course, etc.); ice rinks; summer park programs; youth baseball/ soccer; neighborhood parks; teen center; youth fitness & wellness programs; after school programs.

20 to 24	Post high school; job and career training (college, trades, military, etc.)	Somewhat dependent upon others for certain needs	Ice rinks; music in the park; disc golf; RC/ drone areas; adventure facility (climbing walls, ropes course, etc.); martial arts, sports fields/courts.
25 to 44	Established adults	Increasing earning and spending potential; traditional child-raising years	Outdoor fitness stations; public art; water features (fountains, reflecting pools); camping; community gardens; yoga/tai chi in the park; softball/volleyball leagues; meeting space for rental.
45 to 64	Mature adults	Prime earning years, often 'empty nesters'	Community gardens; outdoor fitness stations; yoga/tai chi in the park; meeting space for rental
65 to 84	Retirement-age	Decreased earning, sustained activity level, increasing healthcare costs	Hiking/biking trails, equipment rentals (kayaks, XC skis, etc.), community gardens; senior exercise stations; yoga/tai chi in the park; dancing; meeting space for rental.
85 and older	Post retirement	Decreased earning, spending, and activity level	Community gardens; senior exercise stations; yoga/tai chi in the park; dancing.
All ages	n/a	n/a	Multi-use trails; pedestrian & bicycle facilities; passive parks; fishing areas; swimming pools/beaches; canoe/kayak launches; music/movies in the park; public art; water features (fountains, reflecting pools); nature center/nature trails; equestrian trails; picnic areas; dog parks/exercise areas; performing arts facility; multi-generational community; programs for people with disabilities; community center; community festivals & special events; arts & crafts.
<p>Note: The information presented in this table are examples of the types of park and recreation needs that may be desired by the given population group. They should not be considered an exhaustive list.</p>			

VI. Landscape Characteristics

Physiography & Topography¹⁰

Glaciation has largely determined the physiography, topography, and soils of Racine County. Of the four major stages of glaciation, the last and most influential was the Wisconsin Stage, which is believed to have ended about 11,000 years ago. Racine County varies from gently rolling glacial plains and ground moraines in the eastern half to steeper hills in the west. Ground moraines are typically comprised of dense basal till, which frequently contains a combination of silt and clay. The eastern edge of the County also contains the lake terrace, which runs parallel to and contiguous with the shoreline of Lake Michigan. To the west, the western side of the Fox River is comprised of sand and gravel outwash deposits. Glacial outwash deposits are common along the major rivers and streams of Racine County. Outwash is alluvial in origin and was deposited by glacial melt water. A few places also contain lacustrine deposits, which include the sediments of glacial lakebeds.



Aerial photo of Village of Wind Point, courtesy Racine County Mapbook.

Geology¹¹

The bedrock formations that underlie the unconsolidated surficial deposits in Racine County primarily consist of Silurian Age dolomite. Eastern Racine County has prominent areas in which the Racine formation of dolomite reef strata are exposed either through natural outcroppings along the Root River and Lake Michigan or in old quarries. This reef strata has a rich diversity of fossil marine organisms. Southwestern Racine County provides good examples of glacial topography extending from Walworth County. Kettle and kame glacial formations can be found in this area. The advances of glacial ice sheets resulted in a wide range of glacial deposits over the underlying bedrock. The most substantial glacial deposits, represented as depth to bedrock, are 100 to 300 feet thick, and located in the central portion of the County. Areas where bedrock ranges from zero to less than 100 feet are generally found in the eastern and western portions of the County. Bedrock in Wind Point's shoreline areas tends to be located within 25-50 feet of the surface. Bedrock throughout the remainder of the Village is 50-100 feet below surface with the exception of small portions at the northwest and southwest corners lying at 100-150 feet.

Water Resources¹²

Surface Waters and Drainage

Surface water resources, consisting of streams and lakes and their associated wetlands, floodplains, and shorelands, form a particularly important element of the natural resource base. Surface water resources provide recreational opportunities, influence the physical development of the County, and enhance its aesthetic quality. Racine County is traversed by a subcontinental divide that separates the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage basin from the Mississippi River drainage basin. The divide exerts a major physical influence on the overall drainage pattern of the

¹⁰ Excerpted from A Multijurisdictional Plan for Racine County: 2035, SEWRPC, November 2009.

¹¹ Excerpted from A Multijurisdictional Plan for Racine County: 2035, SEWRPC, November 2009.

¹² Excerpted from A Multijurisdictional Plan for Racine County: 2035, SEWRPC, November 2009.

County, but also carries with it legal constraints that, in effect, prohibit the diversion of any substantial quantities of Lake Michigan water across the divide.

There are five major drainage systems within Racine County. The Root River and Pike River and their tributaries are part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system. The Fox River (Illinois) drainage system covers the western portions of the County which drains to the southwest, and ultimately discharges into the Mississippi River system. A small portion of the south-central area of the County comprises headwaters of the Des Plaines River watershed and drains to the Mississippi River system; together these watersheds encompass 178 square miles or 52 percent of the County planning area. The fifth watershed encompasses those areas adjacent to Lake Michigan which drain directly into the Lake through intermittent streams; this watershed encompasses 20.1 square miles or 6 percent of the County planning area and includes the Village of Wind Point.

Lakes and Streams

Major streams are defined as those that maintain a small continuous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. There are approximately 101 miles of such streams in Racine County, located within the Fox River, Root River, Pike River, and Des Plaines River watersheds. The Fox River watershed includes the Fox River, White River, Eagle Creek, Honey Creek, Hoosier Creek, Wind Lake Drainage Canal, Goose Lake Drainage Canal, and Spring Brook. The Root River watershed includes the Root River, East and West Branch Root River Canal, Husher Creek, and Hoods Creek. The Pike River watershed includes the Pike River and Pike Creek. The Des Plaines River watershed includes the Des Plaines River and Kilbourn Road Ditch.

There are 10 lakes of at least 50 acres in size in Racine County. All lie within the Fox River watershed. The major lakes include Bohner, Browns, Buena, Eagle, Echo, Kee Nong Go Mong, Long, Tichigan, Waubeesee, and Wind Lakes. In addition to these major lakes, there are numerous smaller named and unnamed lakes and ponds in the County. Approximately 5,200 acres or just over 2 percent of the County was identified as surface water in the 2000 regional land use inventory.

Environmental Corridors¹³

The preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses yields many benefits, including maintenance of groundwater recharge areas; maintenance of surface and groundwater quality; attenuation of flood flows and stages; maintenance of base flows of streams and watercourses; reduction of soil erosion; abatement of air and noise pollution; provision of wildlife habitat; protection of plant and animal diversity; protection of rare and endangered species; maintenance of scenic beauty; and provision of opportunities for recreational, educational, and scientific pursuits. Conversely, since these areas are generally poorly suited for urban development, their preservation can help avoid serious and costly developmental problems.

SEWRPC categorizes the following natural resource elements as environmental corridors:

- Lakes, rivers, and streams, and their associated shorelands and floodlands
- Wetlands
- Woodlands
- Prairies
- Wildlife habitat areas
- Wet, poorly drained, and organic soils
- Rugged terrain and high-relief topography.
- Existing park and open space sites
- Potential park and open space sites
- Historic sites

¹³ Excerpted from A Multijurisdictional Plan for Racine County: 2035, SEWRPC, November 2009.

- Scenic areas and vistas
- Natural areas and critical species habitat sites.

Because of the many interacting relationships existing between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of one important element of the total environment may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction of other elements. The drainage of wetlands, for example, may destroy fish spawning areas, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge areas, and natural filtration and floodwater storage areas of interconnecting stream systems. The resulting deterioration of surface-water quality may, in turn, lead to a deterioration of the quality of the groundwater which serves as a source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water supply, and upon which low flows of rivers and streams may depend. Similarly, destruction of ground cover may result in soil erosion, stream siltation, more rapid runoff, and increased flooding, as well as the destruction of wildlife habitat. Although the effect of any one of these environmental changes may not be overwhelming, the combined effects may eventually lead to a serious deterioration of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and of the overall quality of the environment for life. In addition to such environmental impacts, the intrusion of intensive urban land uses into such areas may result in the creation of serious and costly developmental problems, such as failing foundations for pavements and structures, wet basements, excessive operation of sump pumps, excessive clear-water infiltration into sanitary sewerage systems, and poor drainage.

Village of Wind Point

See image on following page for environmental corridors in the Village of Wind Point. As per Table III-16 of the Multijurisdictional Plan for Racine County: 2035, there were, as of 2009, 143 acres designated Primary Environmental Corridors and 37 acres designated Isolated Natural Resources Areas in Wind Point. There were no Secondary Environmental Corridors.

Primary Environmental Corridors

Primary environmental corridors are generally located along major stream valleys, around major lakes, and along the Lake Michigan shoreline. These corridors contain nearly all of Racine County's best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas, and represent a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base.

Secondary Environmental Corridors

Secondary environmental corridors are generally located along small perennial and intermittent streams. They may contain a variety of resource elements, often remnant resources from primary environmental corridors that have been developed for intensive urban or agricultural purposes. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface-water drainage, maintain pockets of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife, as well as for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species.

VII. Park and Open Space Standards

Assessment Methods

Most local governments rely upon a ‘needs analysis’ to determine a desired level of service within the parks system (see Section IX: Needs Assessment). The purpose of such an assessment is to ensure that adequate park and recreation facilities are available for residents and user groups. These analyses may be based on established national standards, current local needs, existing natural and cultural resources, or some combination thereof. Public opinion is key component of the needs assessment process.

Standards-Based Needs

The most widely adopted standards are based on early National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Guidelines. First issued in 1934, they reflected the experience and recommendations of a group of outdoor recreation professionals rather than systematic research of local needs and desires. As a result communities across the U.S. possess nearly identical standards though geography and population vary greatly.

In 1983 NRPA released the ‘Yellow Book’ of Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards, considered the source for park professionals at the time. Highlights of the Yellow Book are presented below. A more detailed list of standards is summarized in Table 3:

- Recommendation of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons.
- A classification system for parks, which vary in size, amenities, and service area.
- Facility Development standards as a guideline for the number of facilities needed per capita.

Table 3: Parks & Open Space Classifications

Classification	General description	Location Criteria/ Service	
		Area	Size Criteria
Mini-Park	Used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs.	Less than 1/4 mile distance in residential setting.	Between 2,500 square feet and one acre in size.
Neighborhood Park	The basic unit of the park system and the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	1/4 to 1/2 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	5 acres is considered minimum. 5-10 acres optimal.
School-Park	Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of park, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use.	Determined by location and size of school district property.	Variable, depends on function.
Community Park	Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open space.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 1/2 to 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres.
Special Purpose Park	A park or recreation area that meets a specific need or serves a particular purpose.	Entire community.	Varies with the size of the area and land available.

Large Urban Park	Large urban parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open space.	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves the entire community.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 50 acres, with 75 or more being optimal.
Natural Resource Area	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable.
Greenway	Effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Resource availability and opportunity.	Variable.
Sports Complex	Consolidates heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities to larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community	Strategically located community-wide facilities.	Determined by projected demand. Usually a minimum of 25 acres, with 40-80 acres optimal.
Special Use	Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose visit.	Variable- dependent on specific use.	Variable.
Private Park/ Recreation Facility	Parks and recreation facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system.	Variable- dependent on specific use.	Variable.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association.

Although widely accepted, there is increased recognition that national-based standards may not be providing communities what they really want. A growing school of park and recreation planners argue that uniform standards:

- Emphasize “how much” rather than “how good.”
- Reflect past desires and expectations rather than today’s needs.
- Do not recognize the unique conditions, resources, and needs of different communities and cultural groups.
- Are often unrealistic and difficult to implement.

The main critique of uniform standards is that they may contribute to underachievement in more ambitious communities. Demand-based standards go a step further and may better address the specific needs of Wind Point.

Demand-Based Needs

Demand-based needs assessments are closely tied to the results of public input, participation rates, and current usage data. The results of the demand-based assessment will refine land acquisition and programming needs, and identify facility provision priorities.

Resource-based Needs

Finally, resource-based needs are those constructed upon the physical and environmental resources that provide the underlying foundation upon which the parks and recreation system rests. These include creeks and streams; woodlands, wetlands, and remnant grasslands; historic and cultural landscapes; and Lake Michigan.

Accessibility¹⁴

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

Title II prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disabilities in all programs, activities, and services of public entities. It applies to all state and local governments, their departments and agencies, and any other instrumentalities or special purpose districts of state or local governments. It clarifies the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, for public transportation systems that receive federal financial assistance, and extends coverage to all public entities that provide public transportation, whether or not they receive federal financial assistance.

This title outlines the administrative processes to be followed, including requirements for self-evaluation and planning; requirements for making reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures where necessary to avoid discrimination; architectural barriers to be identified; and the need for effective communication with people with hearing, vision and speech disabilities. This title is regulated and enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Title III of the ADA

Title III prohibits private places of public accommodation from discriminating against individuals with disabilities. Examples of public accommodations include privately-owned, leased or operated facilities like hotels, restaurants, retail merchants, doctor's offices, golf courses, private schools, day care centers, health clubs, sports stadiums, movie theaters, and so on. This title sets the minimum standards for accessibility for alterations and new construction of facilities. It also requires public accommodations to remove barriers in existing buildings where it is easy to do so without much difficulty or expense. This title directs businesses to make "reasonable modifications" to their usual ways of doing things when serving people with disabilities. It also requires that they take steps necessary to communicate effectively with customers with vision, hearing, and speech disabilities. This title is regulated and enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice.

¹⁴ Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 2018.

VIII. Inventory of Parks and Recreation Facilities

Village of Wind Point Parks & Recreation System – Public Facilities

The Village of Wind Point Parks & Recreation system consists of two primary facilities, Village Green and the Wind Point Lighthouse, comprising 11.4 acres and approximately one mile of pedestrian and bicycle paths. Shoop Park, a 53-acre municipal golf course owned and operated by the City of Racine, is located in Wind Point as are the Wingspread and Prairie School facilities (totaling more than eighty acres of land).

Village Green

Village Green is approximately 6.4 acres in size and is located at 215 E. Four Mile Rd. Onsite facilities include: a pavilion, age-specific playground areas, two tennis courts, two pickle ball courts, a perimeter pathway (including wooded section), and picnic tables. The park also includes an open grassy area suitable for special events.

- Classification: Neighborhood Park
- Size: 6.403 acres
- Facilities: pavilion, playground, tennis and pickle ball courts, trail, picnic tables

Wind Point Lighthouse Lawn

The Wind Point Lighthouse is located at 4725 Lighthouse Drive. At 138 years of age and 108 feet in height, it is one of the oldest and tallest operating lighthouses on the Great Lakes. The lighthouse and park grounds were transferred from the U.S. Coast Guard to the Village of Wind Point in 1997. The lighthouse caretakers reside in the keeper's quarters and help maintain the park grounds, which are open to the public daily. The lighthouse tower is open for public tours on certain dates during the year. The hall and south lawn of the grounds are available to rent for weddings and special events. The hall is also used as the official meeting location for the Wind Point Village Board on the second Thursday of each month.

The south lawn is rented for groups up to 150 people between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Reservations maybe made up to one year in advance. The Wind Point Lighthouse Village Hall is available for bridal or baby showers, birthday or holiday parties, and similar events with a maximum capacity of 35 persons. The hall features a full kitchen with dishwasher, restrooms, front lobby area, tables and chairs and ADA front entrance. The site also hosts a fountain and a memorial surrounded by a brick garden walkway near the lakeshore.¹⁵



Village Green, courtesy Village of Wind Point.



Wind Point Lighthouse and brick garden walkway, courtesy Scott Olsen.

¹⁵ Much of the information presented in this section was excerpted from windpointlighthouse.org, 2018.

- Classification: Community Park
- Size: Approximately 5 acres
- Facilities: lighthouse, village hall, south lawn, walkway, fountain

Shoop Park Golf Course

Shoop Park is located at 4510 Lighthouse Drive on the shore of Lake Michigan. The 9-hole municipal golf course abuts the south lawn of Wind Point Lighthouse and opened in 1920. Its signature hole is a Par 5 dogleg right that runs entirely along the shoreline. Although the park is located within the Village of Wind Point it is owned by the City of Racine. Sledding and cross-country skiing are popular winter activities at the park.



Courtesy Golf Advisor.

- Classification: Special Purpose Park - Public Golf Course
- Size: 53.46 acres
- Facilities: 9-hole course, club house

Paths and Trails

There is approximately one mile of publicly accessible paths and trails located in the Village. These include the outer ring of Village Green, the north section of the bike path adjoining the Wind Meadows development (see image at right), and the south section abutting the Prairie School property. A short path from the south side of Greenwood Court connects to Lakewood Drive in Wind Meadows.



Courtesy Village of Wind Point

Village of Wind Point Parks & Recreation System – Private Facilities

The Prairie School¹⁶

The Prairie School is a Pre-K through Grade 12 private school located at 4050 Lighthouse Drive. Situated just off Lake Michigan, the school occupies a sweeping, Frank Lloyd Wright-inspired campus designed by internationally renowned architectural firm Taliesin Associates and constructed in various phases between 1965 and 2005.

- Classification: School, Private
- Size: 33.39 acres



Courtesy Prairie School.

¹⁶ Source: The Prairie School, 2018.

- Facilities: two turf soccer fields, eight tennis courts; athletic complex featuring two gymnasiums, indoor running track, fitness/weight training center, dance studio; variety of other athletic facilities and open spaces

Wingspread¹⁷

The mission of the Johnson Foundation at Wingspread is “to be a catalyst for positive and lasting change leading to healthier environments and communities.” Among the organizations conceived at Wingspread: the National Endowment for the Arts, National Public Radio, the International Criminal Court and the Presidential Climate Action Plan. Wingspread itself is a 14,000 square foot structure designed by Frank Lloyd Wright for Herbert Fisk Johnson in 1936. It was designated U.S. National Historic Landmark in 1990. The conference center rests on 36 acres along the western shores of Lake Michigan. The grounds include natural forest, nature trails, floral gardens, streams, and a private art collection. The Foundation committed to employing green, sustainable practices in the maintenance of the campus and its structures.

- Classification: Special Purpose Park - Private conference center and grounds
- Size: 50.59 acres
- Facilities: woodlands, streams, lakes, nature trails, gardens



Courtesy the Johnson Foundation at Wingspread.

¹⁷ Source: The Johnson Foundation at Wingspread, 2018.

Nearby Parks

Nearby parks include: Belle City Park, Cliffside Park Campgrounds, Johnson Park Dog Run, and Vidian-Cheska Park in the City of Racine. Crawford Park, Maple Park, and River Bend Nature Center in the Village of Caledonia.

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IX. Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan¹⁸

Every five years, Wisconsin publishes a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) as required by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965. The current SCORP was adopted in 2011. The latest update is currently in draft form and is undergoing statewide review. The document is used to help allocate federal funds equitably among local communities. The SCORP recognizes the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, based on the idea that the protection of the country's natural heritage is a nonpartisan objective shared by all Americans. The AGO encourages state and local communities to develop local, grassroots conservation and recreation initiatives. In keeping with the AGO's emphasis on local action, this SCORP presents Wisconsin's strategy of how state and local goals and actions can align with AGO initiatives.

Areas of Emphasis

Public Health and Wellness

Access to outdoor recreation is an important predictor of community health and wellness. Parks, trails, and sports facilities provide convenient, safe, and attractive spaces for people to get outside. Time spent outdoors is associated with a number of important health factors, including improved mental health, more connected communities, and more active citizens. In particular, there is increasing evidence that improving access to outdoor recreation can lower obesity levels.

Urban Access to Outdoor Recreation

Accessibility to outdoor recreation has been shown to increase health benefits and physical wellness for local citizens, especially in urban environments. Populations in rural counties are diminishing, while populations in metropolitan areas are growing rapidly, resulting in increased urbanization of Wisconsin. The benefits and significance of urban parks – improved health, community ties, and economy – are therefore increasingly important.

Public and Private Partnerships

High quality and accessible outdoor recreation builds healthy communities, provides numerous health benefits to citizens, and allows Wisconsinites to enjoy the state's many natural resources. Providing access to outdoor recreation, however, is often a challenge. Conservation and recreation development need a web of community and government support. This SCORP therefore highlights the importance of intergovernmental relationships and private organizations to provide high quality outdoor recreation to the citizens of Wisconsin.

Projected Trends

A number of recreation activities have seen exponential growth over the last fifteen years. In terms of sheer numbers, soccer has outpaced every other outdoor recreation activity. This growth can be attributed to the number of youth soccer leagues that have been formed over the last decade. Table 5 considers the percentage changes in recreation participation rates, as well as industry forecasts and opinions from recreation professionals, to project which activities will be popular in the future. These observations are made for a five-year period, and therefore reflect the most pressing demands on recreation in the immediate future.

¹⁸ Excerpted from *2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2018.

Table 5: Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities, 2011-16 SCORP

Increasing Demand	
Adventure racing	Popular as both an individual and a group activity.
Driving for pleasure	An easy activity for the aging baby boomer generation.
Developed/RV camping	Baby boomers are a continued driving force for this growth.
Kayaking	Cheaper entry points have attracted more participants.
Visit a dog park	Urban residents continue to demand more of these areas.
Soccer outdoors	Youth growth is still strong in urban areas.
BMX biking	X Games popularity may be driving this growth.
Climbing	Indoor climbing walls have led to an outdoor resurgence.
Stand up paddling/paddle boarding	A fast growing water sport sweeping the country.
Triathlon (on- and off-road)	Varying distance events have allowed for growth.
Off-highway vehicle driving	Post recession growth continues.
Gardening or landscaping for pleasure	The "grow local" concept is taking hold at many levels.
Stable Demand	
Walk for pleasure	Market saturation does not allow for large growth.
Running or jogging	Gen Y is replacing the baby boomers for this activity.
Water parks	Recession may have caused this growth to slow.
Motor boating	Still easy access in a water-based state.
Day hiking	Popular with many generations.
Golf	Time constraints do not allow for growth.
Tent camping	Continues to be stable, but growth is illusive.
Snowboarding	May have peaked after 20 years of growth.
Trail running	A stable niche activity with Gen Y.
View/Photograph wildlife	An easy activity that spans generations.
Bicycling (road and non-paved)	Popular with many generations – access is still key.
Snowshoeing	After large growth, this has stabilized.
Decreasing Demand	
Hunting	Continues to struggle with generational loss and private access
Inline skating	A large decrease in the last six years, the bottom may be near.
Skateboarding/skate parks	Gen M is free skating with long boards.
Horseback riding on trails	Recession impacts have caused this to decrease with no rebound.
Softball	Baby boomers continue to leave this sport.
Downhill skiing	Gen Y does not have the numbers to replace aging baby boomers.

Wisconsin SCORP Outdoor Recreation Goals

- Assess, Understand, and Adapt to Growing Recreation Tourism Demands and Preferences.
- Improve Integration of Outdoor Recreation Interests and Needs in Land Use and Other Relevant Planning Efforts.
- Continue to Provide and Enhance Public Access to Wisconsin Recreational Lands and Waters.
- Conserve Rural Landscapes and Forests through Partnerships and Incentives.
- Address Funding Challenges Associated with Managing Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Resources.
- Promote Outdoor Recreation as a Means of Improving Public Health Among Wisconsinites.
- Establish Great Urban Parks and Community Green Spaces.

X. Needs Assessment

Assessing Park & Recreation Needs and Demand

The level-of-service standards presented in Section VII are measures of the minimum amount of parks, recreation facilities, and open space presumed necessary to meet needs and expectations. Such standards can be effective as a guide to determining whether existing facilities and services are adequate to serve its citizens...or whether deficiencies exist that should be corrected. As the population increases, they provide a rudimentary means by which to ensure that facilities and services will keep pace with that growth.

Within communities of similar size the determination of adequacy may be influenced by a number of variables, including:

- The culture of the community.
- The percentage of the population represented by seniors, youth, motorized & silent sports enthusiasts, etc.
- The availability of natural assets such as lakes, beaches, forests, and the like.
- Seasonal fluctuations in non-resident population.

The best standards are those that are deemed adequate by residents. Regardless of how standards are developed, they must:¹⁹

- Reflect the needs and lifestyles of current residents.
- Reflect the unique needs and preferences of people in the area being served.
- Provide a basis for measuring achievement of community objectives. They should measure the quality of recreation service rather than simply the quantity.
- Be attainable within a reasonable time frame and with available or reasonably anticipated funding sources.
- Be based on sound principles, information, and a credible development process. They should also be flexible enough to handle unanticipated situations and rapidly changing needs.

NRPA & WSCORP Standards vs. Village of Wind Point Park Acreage

As presented in Section VII, the National Recreation and Park Association has a standard of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 persons. With an estimated 2017 population of 1,687, NRPA would recommend between 10.6 and 17.8 acres of publicly accessible park acreage in the Village. The Wisconsin SCORP sets a standard of 21.78 acres for each 1,000 residents, with a Peer Group 4 average of 20.37 (see **Table 1 on page 3**).

At present, Wind Point's 11.04 acres of park and recreation space exceed the minimum NRPA standards for a community of its size by 4.2% but fall short of SCORP's recommended acreage by nearly 50% (11.04 vs. 21.78).

The Village of Wind Point would benefit from a few additional acres of park space, spread across 2-3 mini parks, located in under-served areas of the community. Moreover, the results of the 2017 Outdoor Recreation Survey and CORP Kick-off Meeting indicate strong demand for additional multi-modal facilities.

¹⁹ Source: Criteria for Developing Outdoor Recreation Standards, Seymour Gold.

XI. Recommended Improvements

The purpose of the CORP is to guide the Village of Wind Point in the acquisition and development of the recreational resources necessary to meet current and future needs. The recommendations presented in this section are based upon more nearly a decade of public participation and community engagement, a review of state and national recreation standards, an inventory of local and regional parks and recreation facilities, and an assessment of needs and deficiencies. These recommendations are also guided by the goals and objectives presented in Section IV. The actual timing of park acquisitions and development will coincide with the demand for recreational facilities in the Village and will be based upon the availability of funding via the general fund, state aid, and public and private grant programs.

Village Green

- Consider incorporating a wayfinding system oriented around fitness, environmental education, trail etiquette, and the like.
- Incorporate fitness/exercise stations along walking park path.
- Add additional benches and tables along pathway and in wooded section.
- Consider providing picnicking facilities.
- Consider adding community garden.



Courtesy (from top) Fit-Trail, McMahon Associates, NEXT.

Wind Point Lighthouse & Lakeshore

- Develop passive multi-use path through the lighthouse grounds, connecting to Shoop Park, with multiple rest & reflection areas along lakeshore.
- Develop a natural landscape plan for the Lighthouse grounds constructed upon regionally-appropriate native species.
- Add bicycle racks.
- Consider incorporating a wayfinding system oriented around cultural, historical, and economic relevance of the Lighthouse and southwestern Lake Michigan.

General Recommendations

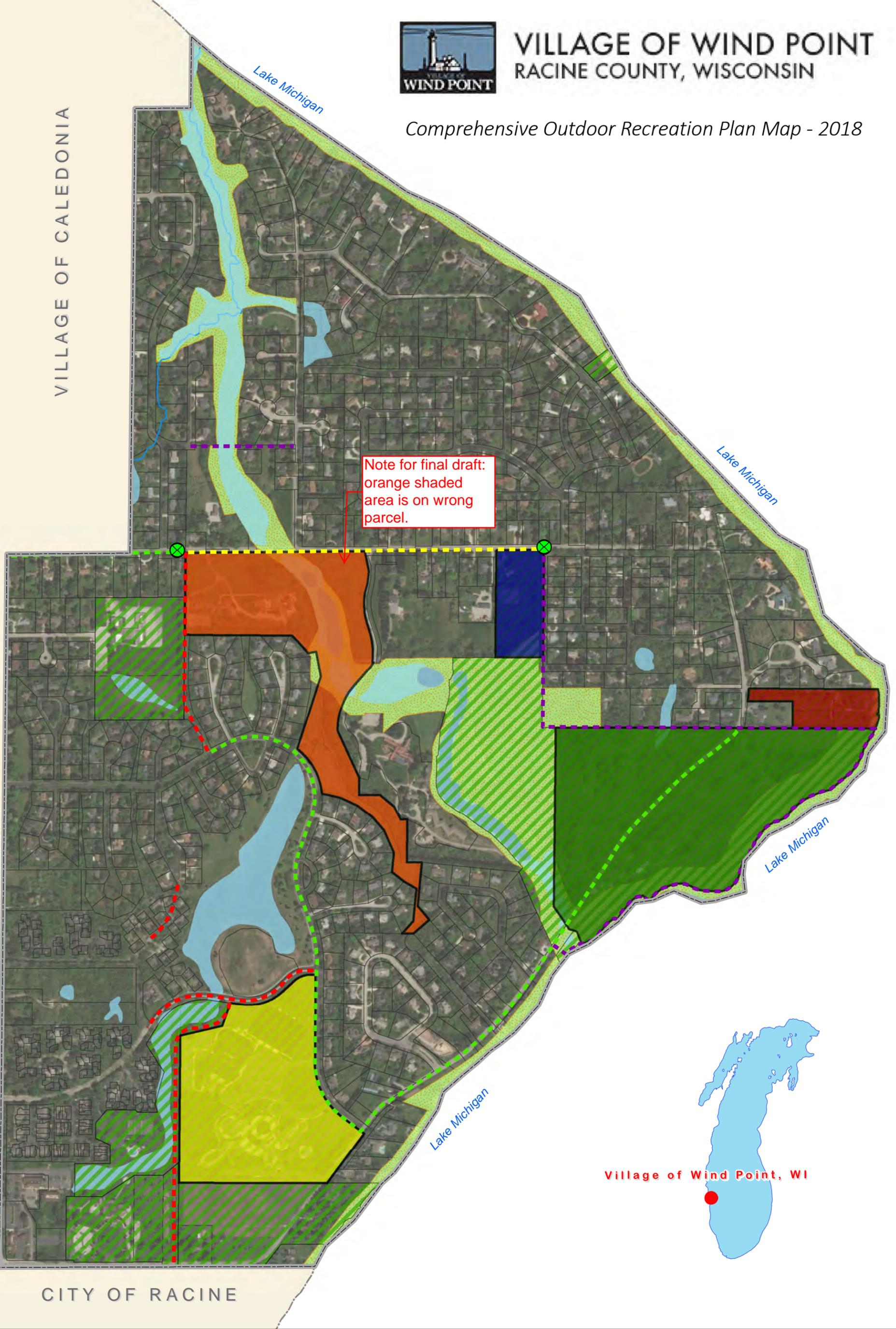
- Evaluate all Village-owned facilities for compliance with ADA.
- Develop a system of pedestrian and bicycle facilities, multi-use trails, and walking paths connecting parks, neighborhoods, community destination nodes, and the lakeshore.
- Develop 1-2 small parks in targeted areas.
- Develop Village-wide landscaping & stormwater management plan based on native prairie plants.
- Develop Wind Point wayfinding system, with educational kiosks featuring history and description of facilities.
- Create community awareness and local fundraising programs.
- Establish Village-wide plan to remove invasive vegetation.
- Coordinate outdoor recreation planning and facilities maintenance activities with neighboring local governments, non-profits, and private entities that have a shared interest in recreation in Wind Point.
- Incorporate park impact fees into residential development process.
- Develop system-wide programming plan including, outdoor education, cultural & historical resources, and athletic lessons (pickle ball, Tai Chi, yoga, etc.), among others



VILLAGE OF WIND POINT RACINE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Map - 2018

VILLAGE OF CALEDONIA



Note for final draft:
orange shaded
area is on wrong
parcel.



CITY OF RACINE

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Village of Wind Point | The Johnson Foundation at Wingspread | Open Space |
| Improved Crossing | The Prairie School | Open Water |
| Existing Bike/Ped Path | The Village Green | Rivers & Streams |
| Existing On Street Bike Lane | Shoop Park Golf Course | Environmental Corridors |
| Proposed On Street Bike Lane | Wind Point Lighthouse | Parcels |
| Proposed Path | Municipal Boundaries | |

The information shown on this map is for planning purposes only. Any other use of this information displayed is the responsibility of the user and to be used at their own risk. There is no guarantee of accuracy in the data of this map.

Created: March 22, 2018

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

BAW
CARTOGRAPHY

XII. Cost and Maintenance of Facilities

This section will be completed upon Village review and approval of Section XI: Recommended Improvements.

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XIII. Potential Funding Sources

A variety of funding sources are available for parks, open space, and trail projects. These range from payments or land dedication by property developers, federal and state grants and loans, and direct expenditures from the general fund. Private sector fund raising is also a viable option, particularly if some form of recognition is offered in return for investment (naming rights, signage, engraved brick pavers, etc.).

Park Impact Fees²⁰

Chapter 66.0617, Wis. Stats. provides for the collection of impact fees allowing Wisconsin municipalities to pay for anticipated capital costs associated with new development. Capital costs refer to the one-time cost of constructing, expanding or improving physical, public facilities such as highways, sewage treatment systems, and outdoor recreation, among others. Prior to developing or imposing an impact fee, a municipality must conduct a detailed needs assessment to determine the portion of facility costs necessitated by the new development.

The impact fee may not be used to pay for inadequacies in the current system. Rather than distributing costs associated with new development among existing property owners (generally in the form of increased property taxes), impact fees are collected from the developer or property owner at the time of building permit. Impact fees do not cover operational or maintenance costs which can be significant over the lifetime of a facility.

Once established, impact fees are typically incorporated within the Land Division & Subdivision Ordinance.

User Fees

Local government may impose user fees to offset the costs of park improvements, recreation programs, and maintenance. These fees are discretionary and are typically established by the elected body. User fees are more common with certain recreation facilities than others. Examples include RV campgrounds, indoor skate parks, and RC fields, among numerous others.

Wisconsin Coastal Management Program

The Wisconsin Coastal Management Program (WCMP) funds efforts to enhance, preserve, protect, and restore resources within the state's nearly 1,000-mile coastal zone. This includes all counties adjacent to Lakes Superior and Michigan. \$1.5million in grant funding is typically available for eligible projects which include: coastal wetland protection and habitat restoration, nonpoint source pollution control, coastal resource and community planning, Great Lakes education, public access and historic preservation.

WDNR Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Programs

The Wisconsin Legislature created the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program (KNSP) in 1989 to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation. The conservation and recreation goals of the Stewardship Program are achieved through the acquisition of land and easements, development of recreational facilities, and restoration of wildlife habitat.

Funding for KNSP comes from state general obligation bonds. The State sells bonds to investors to raise funding, then repays the debt over subsequent years. The application deadline is May 1 of each year. Applications should be submitted to the local WDNR Regional Office. KNSP subprograms include:

²⁰ Source: Planning Implementation Tools: Impact Fees, UW Stevens Point Center for land Use Education, 2008.

Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks

KNSP sets aside 50 percent of the funds in the Local Assistance Program for projects that improve community recreation areas and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Funds are allocated on a regional basis with 70 percent distributed on the basis of each county's proportionate share of the state population and 30 percent distributed equally to each county. Applicants compete against other applicants from their region. Funds may be used for both land acquisition projects and development projects for nature-based outdoor recreation. Nonprofit conservation organizations may only apply for funds for land acquisition. They are not eligible for funds for development projects.

Urban Green Space

The intent of the Urban Green Space Program (UGS) is to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect from urban development areas within or in proximity to urban areas that have scenic, ecological or other natural value; and to provide land for noncommercial gardening for the residents of an urbanized area.

Acquisition of Development Rights

The purpose of the Acquisition of Development Rights Program is to protect natural, agricultural or forest lands that enhance and/or provide nature-based outdoor recreation. "Development Rights" are the rights of a landowner to develop their property to the greatest extent allowed under state and local laws.

WDNR Recreational Trails Program

Municipal governments and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive reimbursement for development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. Eligible sponsors may be reimbursed for up to 50 percent of eligible project costs. Funds from this program may be used in conjunction with funds from the state snowmobile or ATV grant programs and Knowles-Nelson Stewardship development projects.

WDNR Land & Water Conservation Fund

The Land & Water Conservation Fund is a federal program administered in all states that encourages creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Funds received by the WDNR for this program are split between WDNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities. Grants cover 50 percent of eligible project costs.

WDNR Urban Forestry Grant

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources offers urban forestry grants to cities, villages, towns, counties, tribes and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations in or conducting projects in Wisconsin. These grants fall into three categories: Regular grants, startup grants and catastrophic storm grants.

Regular Grants

Regular grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to \$25,000. Grants are to support new, innovative projects that will develop sustainable urban and community forestry programs, not to subsidize routine forestry activities.

Startup Grants

Startup grants are competitive cost-share grants of up to \$5,000. These simplified grants are available to communities that want to start or restart an urban forestry program.

Catastrophic Storm Grants

Catastrophic storm grants fund tree repair, removal or replacement within urban areas following a catastrophic storm event for which the governor has declared a State of Emergency under s. 323.10, Wis. Stats.

WDNR Recreational Boating Facilities Grants

These grants may be used by counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts and qualified lake associations for recreational boating facility project. Past projects have included ramps and service docks to gain access to the water, feasibility studies, purchase of aquatic weed harvesting equipment, navigation aids and dredging waterway channels.

Transportation Alternatives Program - WisDOT

The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) allocates federal funds to transportation improvement projects that “expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment.” TAP was authorized in 2012 by federal transportation legislation, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP- 21). TAP combines three previously separate programs: Safe Routes to School, Transportation Enhancements, and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program. Eligible projects include:

- Trail facilities for non-motorized transport.
- Constructing safe routes for non-drivers.
- Converting abandoned railroad corridors for non-motorized transportation.
- Constructing turnouts, scenic overlooks and viewing areas.
- Community improvement activities.
- Any environmental mitigation activity.
- The Recreational Trails Program.
- The Safe Routes to School Program.
- Projects in the right of way of former interstate system routes or other divided highways.

All TAP projects are funded 80% federally with a 20% local match. Projects must be completed within approximately 6 years or will risk loss of funding.

Community Development Investment Grant

The Community Development Investment Grant is administered by the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation. It supports urban, small city, and rural community redevelopment efforts by providing financial incentives for shovel-ready projects with emphasis on, but not limited to, downtown community-driven efforts. Grant recipients must demonstrate significant, measurable benefits in job opportunities, property values, and/or leveraged investment by local and private partners. The grant is available on a continual basis without specific application deadlines.

PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program

The PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program supports bicycle infrastructure projects and targeted advocacy initiatives that make it easier and safer for people of all ages and abilities to ride. Funds may be used for projects such as:

- Bike paths, lanes, trails, and bridges.
- Mountain bike facilities.
- Bike parks and pump tracks.
- BMX facilities.
- End-of-trip facilities such as bike racks, bike parking, and bike storage.

- Bike facility engineering and design work.
- Bike facility construction costs including materials, labor, and equipment rental.

Grant requests may be made for amounts up to \$10,000, but funding may not exceed 50% of the project budget. Grant cycles are held 1-2 times per year.

Kodak American Greenways Program

The American Greenways Program is the nation's longest running community based grant program that expands and enhances our nation's network of greenways, blueways, trails and natural areas. The program is a partnership between Eastman Kodak Company, the National Geographic Society, and The Conservation Fund.

National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The LWCF provides matching grants to States and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Over its first 49 years (1965 - 2014), LWCF has provided more than \$16.7 billion to acquire new Federal recreation lands as grants to State and local governments. The fund has provided 40,400 grants to state and local governments over 40 years:

Other Funding Sources

Other sources of funding involve more work and dedication, but can contribute to making a project reality. Examples of local fund raising include:

- Buy-a-Foot-of-Trail campaigns.
- Local excise tax on bicycles or outdoor equipment.
- Matching funds from local retailers- i.e. outdoor outfitter may donate \$.25 of each dollar spent at their store, either continually or for a special event.
- Fund raising event- outdoor concert, festival, etc. targeted to the project in question.

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XIV. Definitions

The following terms are defined for the purposes of this CORP.

1. *Accessible.* Refers to parks, trails, recreation facilities, open spaces, and the like that are designed or have been retrofitted to meet the requirements of ADA (see below).
2. *Americans with Disabilities Act.* The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, transportation, public accommodation, communications, and governmental activities.
3. *Community Park.* A larger park, typically greater than five acres, that serves the entire community within a two-mile radius with both active and passive uses. Amenities may include athletic fields, play equipment, tennis courts, basketball courts, walking and/or bicycling trails, picnic areas and pavilions as well as undeveloped natural areas and automobile parking areas.
4. *Community Center.* An enclosed structure providing recreational services that may include swimming pools, exercise areas, game rooms, climbing walls, and meeting space, among others.
5. *Environmental Corridor.* A defined area, usually oriented in a linear pattern along a river or drainage pattern that contains a high concentration of environmentally significant features (plant species, wildlife, land forms, water features, etc.).
6. *Greenway.* A linear park or open space conservation area that provides passive recreational opportunities, pedestrian and/or bicycle paths, wildlife corridors and/or the conservation of open spaces or natural areas.
7. *Open Space.* An area or portion of unimproved land and/or water that is retained for passive recreation use areas or for resource protection in an essentially undeveloped state.
8. *Neighborhood Park.* A smaller park, typically 2-5 acres in size, that serves residential neighborhoods within a ½ -mile radius with both uses and amenities similar to those found in a Community Park.
9. *Overlooks (or viewing areas).* Park, trail, or other recreation features that are specifically designed and constructed to provide unobstructed observation of a vista or a specific point of interest.
10. *Passive Recreation Area (or passive park).* A facility characterized by undeveloped open space and/or environmentally sensitive areas that require minimal development. Emphasis is placed on preservation of wildlife and the environment. Such areas require little or no development and management and can be provided at a low cost. Passive recreation areas provide opportunities for activities with no adverse impact to the natural habitat. Generally, no motorized activity is allowed and trails are typically dirt or gravel.
11. *Pocket Park (also mini park).* A small park, typically less than 1-acre in size, often located within higher density land use types, that serves a community within a ¼-mile radius. A pocket park may have a playground, picnic area, and one active sport area, at most. Pocket parks are designed for pedestrian access, typically with sidewalks, and with limited on-street parking.
12. *Recreational Trail.* An off-street route through a natural area or the countryside that links paths, streets, parks, and other points of interest.

13. *School Park Facilities.* One or a combination of playground equipment, active fields, tracks, trails and indoor facilities associated with the recreational functions of a public or private school. Although the facilities may be similar to those found in a public park system, they may not be readily accessible to the public.
14. *Special Use.* Covers a broad array of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a single-purpose visit.
15. *Trailhead.* Points of access to trails intended for public use, which may be reached by pedestrian or vehicular access, including bicycles and public transit.
16. *Trails, general.* Routes that are designed, designated, or constructed for recreational hiking use or provided as a pedestrian alternative to vehicular routes within a transportation system. In this Plan trail is used as a general term that includes hiking trails, multiuse trails, walks that are part of the trail system, and outdoor recreation access routes, among others.
17. *Trails, multi-use.* Trails designated for pedestrian, equestrian, and mountain bicycle, or other non-motorized wheeled use, such as wheelchairs (with or without motors). Multiuse trails can also include accessible trails.
18. *Trails, social.* Informal, unofficial paths or shortcuts that have been created over the years by consistent human use.

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