



A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY

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Special acknowledgement is due Gerald H. Emmerich, Jr., SEWRPC
Principal Planner, for his contribution to this report.

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 131

**A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR KENOSHA COUNTY**

Prepared by the

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
W239 N1812 Rockwood Drive
P.O. Box 1607
Waukesha, Wisconsin 53187-1607

November 1987
Amended October 1999

Inside Region \$3.00
Outside Region \$6.00

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**AMENDMENT TO THE
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY
OCTOBER 1999**

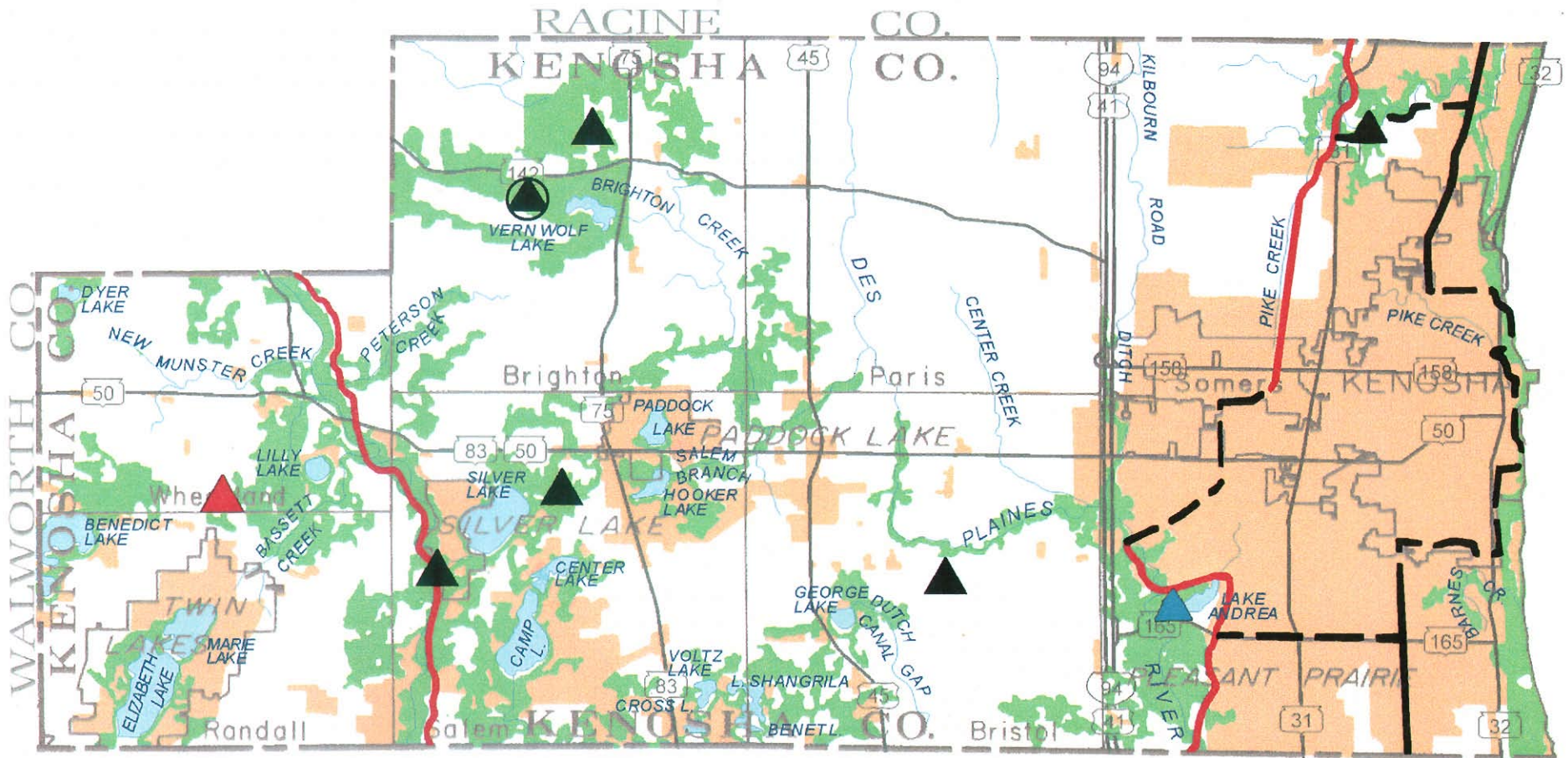
The Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County, documented in this report, was adopted by the Kenosha County Board of Supervisors on October 18, 1988. On April 20, 1999, the Kenosha County Board amended the plan to include a new major park site on the west side of the County. An updated map reflecting existing and proposed major parks in the County is shown on the following page. The attached map is intended to update the major park sites, major outdoor recreation sites, and trails shown on Map 9 on page 36 of this report. The attached map also reflects an update to the major parks and areawide trail system for the area located east of IH 94, which was approved by the Kenosha County Board on June 18, 1996, when the County Board approved the Comprehensive Plan for the Kenosha Urban Planning District.

The amendment approved by the Kenosha County Board on October 18, 1999, added the following paragraph after the last full paragraph on page 37 of this report:








7. Proposed Wheatland-Randall-Twin Lakes County Park: Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that the County acquire a new major park site in the far western portion of the County. Under the plan, about 550 acres of land would be acquired. The County has identified a potential site within the area bounded approximately by County Trunk Highway F on the south, County Trunk Highway O on the west, State Trunk Highway 50 on the north, and County Trunk Highway KD on the east. The site contains an abandoned gravel pit that is proposed to be developed for a swimming beach and non-motorized boating access. Existing site amenities include a wetland providing habitat for two critical bird species and steep and rolling topography uncommon in Kenosha County. In addition to the swimming beach and non-motorized boating access, proposed facility development includes informal and group picnicking facilities, primitive group camping facilities, trails for hiking and cross-country skiing, soccer fields, ball diamonds, and an ADA-accessible walking path and fishing pier.

* * * * *





OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE KENOSHA COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



MAJOR OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS

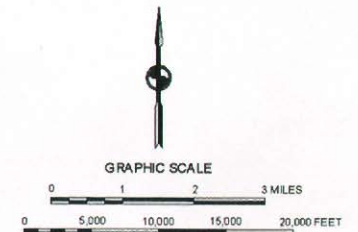
-  EXISTING COUNTY PARK SITE
-  PROPOSED COUNTY PARK SITE
-  EXISTING VILLAGE PARK SITE
-  EXISTING STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE
-  EXISTING RECREATION TRAIL
-  PROPOSED RECREATION TRAIL
-  ON-STREET ROUTE OR CONNECTING SEGMENT

PLANNED LAND USE

-  URBAN DEVELOPMENT
-  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
-  AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LAND
-  WATER

NOTE: This map reflects amendments approved by the Kenosha County Board in 1996 and 1999.

Source: SEWRPC.



SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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November 11, 1987

Mr. Earl W. Hollister, Chairman
Kenosha County Highway and Parks Committee
5512 60th Street
Kenosha, Wisconsin 53142

Dear Mr. Hollister:

As you know, the Regional Planning Commission in 1977 prepared a regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin. That plan, as it related to Kenosha County, was adopted by the Kenosha County Board in 1978 as a guide to the acquisition and development of needed park and open space sites and facilities in the County.

In 1984 the Kenosha County Highway and Parks Committee requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the County in the preparation of a new county park and open space plan. This report documents that plan. The report provides information on park and open space acquisition and development within the County since 1977; incorporates new land use and natural resource inventory and planning data; and, as necessary, sets forth revised recommendations for park and open space site acquisition and development within Kenosha County. The report also contains a set of park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives and supporting standards relevant to the needs and values of the citizens of the County, and identifies the roles which the state and local agencies of government, as well as the County, should play in meeting park and open space needs within the County.

Implementation of the plan presented in this report will, over time, result in an integrated park and related open space system within the County—a system which can serve to preserve and enhance the natural resource base, while at the same time providing, in an efficient and effective manner, adequate opportunities for a wide range of high-quality outdoor recreational experiences.

The importance of the implementation of this plan to the overall quality of life within the County cannot be overemphasized. Kenosha County is blessed with an abundance of high-quality resource amenities, including Lake Michigan, numerous rivers and streams, attractive and environmentally important woodlands and wetlands, good wildlife habitat, and scenic landscapes. Unfortunately, these resource amenities are all too often taken for granted, or worse, abused and destroyed. These natural resource amenities are as irreplaceable as they are invaluable, and once lost are lost forever. Action taken now will not only preserve these natural resources and therefore the unique natural beauty, cultural heritage, and overall environmental quality of Kenosha County for all time, but will facilitate the provision of a countywide park and open space system which can provide residents of the County with outstanding opportunities to participate in a wide variety of wholesome outdoor recreational activities close to home.

The Regional Planning Commission is pleased to have been able to be of assistance to the County in this important planning effort. The Commission stands ready, upon request, to assist the County in the implementation of the recommended plan over time.

Sincerely,



Kurt W. Bauer
Executive Director

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

The Regional Planning Commission is charged by law with the function and duty of making and adopting a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the Region. The permissible scope and content of this plan, as outlined in the enabling legislation, extend to all phases of regional development. One of the important elements of such a plan deals with park and open space sites and facilities. Park and open space sites and facilities not only meet certain basic human needs for outdoor recreation, but also can contribute directly to the preservation and protection of the natural resource base and thereby to the preservation and enhancement of the overall quality of the environment within the Region. Accordingly, the Commission prepared, and on December 1, 1977, adopted, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000. The plan was certified to the various units and agencies of government concerned for adoption and implementation. Kenosha County, among other counties in southeastern Wisconsin, adopted the regional plan as the county park and open space plan in 1978. The park and open space plan for Kenosha County, as herein presented, reevaluates and updates the regional park and open space plan as that plan relates to Kenosha County. Adoption of this plan by Kenosha County would qualify the County to apply for and receive federal and state aid in partial support of the acquisition and development of the needed park and open space sites and facilities.

This chapter presents a brief description of the initial regional park and open space plan, documents the need to reevaluate the regional park and open space plan, and describes the scope and content of this planning report.

THE REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING PROGRAM

As already noted, the Regional Planning Commission adopted the regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin on December 1, 1977. The plan set forth the basic socioeconomic, land use, and natural resource base data pertinent to park and open space planning; set forth a set of park and open space acquisition and development objectives and standards; and set forth a plan for the provision of the high-quality outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to provide wholesome outdoor recreational opportunities to the residents of the Region, and for the preservation of the important natural resources of southeastern Wisconsin.

Inventory

Under the regional park and open space planning program, a series of inventories were conducted--including inventories of the size, distribution, and composition of the regional population; of land use; and of important elements of the natural resource base, including surface waters, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat, and areas of steep and rough topography. Extensive inventories of existing parks and open space sites, historic sites, and potential park

sites in the Region were also conducted. In addition, a number of surveys of actual outdoor recreation activity within the Region were conducted, as were inventories of financial resources, park and open space laws and regulations, and existing county and local park and open space plans. The findings of these inventories and surveys were documented in the regional park and open space planning report.

Regional Park and Open Space Objectives

Under the regional park and open space planning program, seven regional park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives were formulated. Together with the land use, watershed, and sanitary sewer development objectives formulated under related Commission work programs, these park and open space objectives and the supporting principles and standards provided the basic framework within which alternative regional park and open space plans were designed and evaluated, and a recommended plan selected for adoption. These seven objectives are presented below. The supporting principles and standards for each objective are presented in Appendix A.

1. The provision of an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.
2. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
3. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
4. The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.
5. The provision of opportunities for participation by the resident population of the Region in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan, consistent with safe and enjoyable lake use and maintenance of good water quality.
6. Preservation of sufficient high-quality open space lands for protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the Region.
7. The efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs, meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

Adopted Park and Open Space Plan

In the regional park and open space planning program, existing and probable future needs for outdoor recreation sites and facilities were determined by

comparing the existing supply of sites and facilities to the existing and anticipated demand for such sites and facilities. The need for recreation sites and facilities was determined by applying the recommended regional park and open space acquisition and development standards to the existing and probable future resident population levels and distributions in the Region.

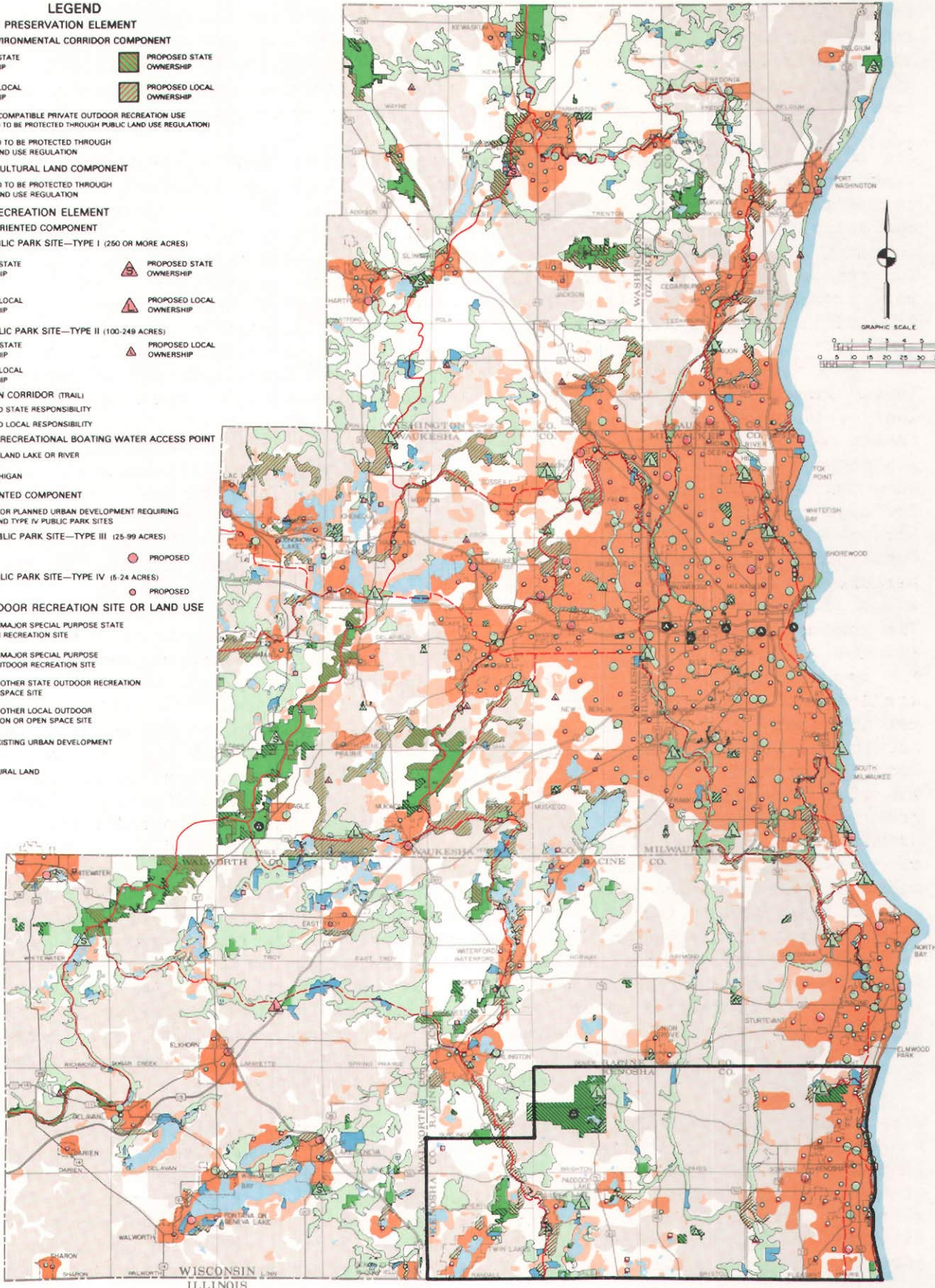
The adopted regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin consists of two basic elements: an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element. The open space preservation plan element consists of recommendations for the preservation of the most important elements of the natural resource base of the Region, especially those resources encompassed within identified primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands. Primary environmental corridors, while encompassing only about 19 percent of the area of the Region, contain almost all of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base--the best remaining wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat, major bodies of surface water, and delineated floodlands and shorelands in the Region. In addition, significant areas of groundwater recharge and discharge, many of the important scenic and recreational areas, and the best remaining potential parks are located within the corridors. Under the plan, it was recommended that such corridors be preserved in essentially natural, open uses through a combination of public ownership and public land use regulation. The open space preservation plan element also recommended the preservation, through exclusive agricultural zoning, of 620 square miles of prime agricultural land, or about 98 percent of the prime agricultural acreage in the Region.

The outdoor recreation plan element consisted of two components--a resource-oriented outdoor recreation plan component, which included recommendations for the number and location of large parks, recreation corridors to accommodate trail-oriented activities, and lake and river access to facilitate the public use of rivers, inland lakes, and Lake Michigan; and an urban outdoor recreation plan, which provided recommendations for the number and distribution of local parks and facilities in urban areas of the Region. More specifically, the plan recommended the acquisition and development of 20 additional large--greater than 100 acres--parks; the provision of a recreation corridor network with a length of about 437 linear miles of recreation trails; and the provision of an additional 16 boat access points on major inland lakes, five access points on the Milwaukee River, four access points on the Fox River, and additional boat launch facilities at harbors-of-refuge along the Lake Michigan shoreline within the Region. The urban outdoor recreation plan component sought to provide needed outdoor recreation sites and intensive nonresource-oriented facilities in parks in urban areas. Under this component, about 240 additional local outdoor recreation sites, as well appropriate outdoor recreation facilities, were proposed to be provided by the plan design year 2000. The recommendations contained in the initial regional park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin are graphically summarized on Map 1.

With respect to Kenosha County, the open space preservation plan element recommended the acquisition of about 5,530 acres of primary environmental corridor land for park and open space purposes and the maintenance in agricultural use of about 63,700 acres of prime agricultural land. The outdoor recreation plan element recommended additional outdoor recreation facility development at existing county parks--Brighton Dale, Bristol Woods, Fox River, Petrifying Springs, and Silver Lake Parks--and the acquisition and development of two

RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN: 2000

- LEGEND**
- OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT**
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR COMPONENT**
- EXISTING STATE OWNERSHIP
 - EXISTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP
 - EXISTING COMPATIBLE PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION USE (PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION)
 - PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION
 - PROPOSED STATE OWNERSHIP
 - PROPOSED LOCAL OWNERSHIP
- PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND COMPONENT**
- PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC LAND USE REGULATION
- OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT**
- RESOURCE ORIENTED COMPONENT**
- MAJOR PUBLIC PARK SITE—TYPE I (250 OR MORE ACRES)**
- EXISTING STATE OWNERSHIP
 - EXISTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP
 - EXISTING STATE OWNERSHIP
 - EXISTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP
 - PROPOSED STATE OWNERSHIP
 - PROPOSED LOCAL OWNERSHIP
- OTHER PUBLIC PARK SITE—TYPE II (100-249 ACRES)**
- EXISTING STATE OWNERSHIP
 - EXISTING LOCAL OWNERSHIP
 - PROPOSED STATE OWNERSHIP
 - PROPOSED LOCAL OWNERSHIP
- RECREATION CORRIDOR (TRAIL)**
- PROPOSED STATE RESPONSIBILITY
 - PROPOSED LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY
- PROPOSED RECREATIONAL BOATING WATER ACCESS POINT**
- MAJOR INLAND LAKE OR RIVER
 - LAKE MICHIGAN
- URBAN ORIENTED COMPONENT**
- MAJOR PUBLIC PARK SITE—TYPE III (25-99 ACRES)**
- EXISTING
 - PROPOSED
- OTHER PUBLIC PARK SITE—TYPE IV (5-24 ACRES)**
- EXISTING
 - PROPOSED
- OTHER OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE OR LAND USE**
- EXISTING MAJOR SPECIAL PURPOSE STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE
 - EXISTING MAJOR SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE
 - EXISTING OTHER STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE SITE
 - EXISTING OTHER LOCAL OUTDOOR RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE SITE
 - OTHER EXISTING URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 - OTHER RURAL LAND
 - WATER



Source: SEWRPC.

additional large Type II parks. The plan also recommended the development of a 33-mile recreation corridor system in the County, the provision of four additional boat access points on major inland lakes in the County, and the development of additional boat access facilities to Lake Michigan.

OTHER RECENT PARK AND OPEN SPACE-RELATED PLANNING PROGRAMS

Since the completion of the regional park and open space plan, the Commission has prepared three additional plans which serve to refine and detail the regional plan. One such plan was the Kenosha County farmland preservation plan, documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45, A Farmland Preservation Plan for Kenosha County, August 1981. The farmland preservation plan refined earlier delineations of prime agricultural lands and recommendations for the preservation of such lands in the County. Another additional plan was the Pike River watershed plan, documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 35, A Comprehensive Plan for the Pike River Watershed, June 1983. This watershed plan refined earlier recommendations for the provision of park and open space sites and for the preservation of environmental corridors in the north-eastern portion of the County. The third additional plan was the land use management plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area in the southeastern portion of the County, documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 88, A Land Use Management Plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Area of the Town of Pleasant Prairie. This plan refined earlier delineations and recommendations for the preservation of the primary environmental corridors along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the southeastern portion of the County. The results and recommendations of these plans have been incorporated, as appropriate, into the regional plan update as presented herein.

NEED TO REEVALUATE THE REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which administers the Land and Water Conservation Act fund (LAWCON) providing federal park and open space acquisition and development aids to local units of government, requires that local park and open space plans be reevaluated and updated at about five-year intervals in order to maintain eligibility to apply for and receive federal park and open space acquisition and development assistance funds. Accordingly, the County asked the Regional Planning Commission to reevaluate and, as necessary, revise the original park and open space plan to assure the continued eligibility of the County for state and federal grants in support of park acquisition and development, and also to provide the County with a current guide to park and open space acquisition and development decision-making.

SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE REPORT

This report is intended to present the findings and recommendations of the requested regional park and open space plan reevaluation for Kenosha County. The report provides information on recent park and open space acquisition and development within Kenosha County; incorporates recently compiled land use and natural resource inventory and planning data; and, as necessary, sets forth new recommendations for park and open space site acquisition and development within the County. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter II of this

report presents a description of recently compiled pertinent data--including data on county and state park and open space site and facility acquisition and development since the preparation and adoption of the original plan; on the refinement of the environmental corridor delineations; and on the refinement of prime agricultural land delineations. Chapter III presents a revised park and open space plan for the County, including recommendations for the preservation of environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands and for the acquisition and development of additional county-owned outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Chapter II

DESCRIPTION OF KENOSHA COUNTY

Under the regional park and open space planning program, a series of inventories of the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions of the Region pertinent to park and open space planning were conducted. The findings of these inventories were set forth in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, and included information on the size and distribution of the regional population; on the amount and distribution of the various land uses; on the quantity and distribution of existing and potential park and open space sites and facilities; on the location and extent of environmental corridors and other environmentally sensitive lands, including woodlands, wetlands, surface waters and associated shorelands and floodlands, and wildlife habitat areas; and on the location and extent of prime agricultural lands. Since the conduct of these inventories and the completion of the regional plan in 1977, some of the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions have changed. In order to properly reevaluate and revise the adopted regional park and open space plan as it relates to Kenosha County, it was necessary to identify those changes.

Accordingly, this chapter describes the changes in the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions in Kenosha County that have occurred since the preparation of the regional park and open space planning report. The first section of this chapter provides pertinent information on 1980 resident population levels and distribution in Kenosha County and within the Region, of which the County is a part; the second section describes county-owned park sites and outdoor recreation facilities existing in 1985, as well as state-owned and other public and nonpublic park and open space sites in the County; and the third and final section presents information on important natural resource features of the County, including recently compiled information on environmental corridors, floodlands, and prime agricultural lands.

POPULATION LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTION

Information on the size and distribution of the resident population of an area is important in identifying park and open space site and facility requirements. As already noted, a detailed analysis of the characteristics of the population of the Region, and of Kenosha County, was presented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27 through the year 1970. This section presents pertinent demographic information through the year 1980.

Population Levels and Distribution in the Region

The Federal Census first included what is now the Southeastern Wisconsin Region in the 1850 census of population. In 1850, the Region comprised six counties containing about 113,400 persons, or about 37 percent of the total population of the State. By 1980, the Region comprised seven counties containing about 1,764,900 persons, or about 38 percent of the population of the State.

As indicated in Table 1, the resident population of the Region has increased every decade since 1850. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the regional population increased rapidly, by up to 222,000 per decade. Much of the population growth in this period reflected the flow of European immigrants into the United States, and into the Region. After a relatively small increase of about 62,000 persons during the Great Depression years of 1930 to 1940, the population increased by about 173,000 persons from 1940 to 1950; by about 333,000 persons from 1950 to 1960--an historic peak; and by about 182,000 persons from 1960 to 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, however, the regional population increased by only 8,800 persons--by far the smallest 10-year population increase in the Region since 1850--indicating a possible radical change in the 120-year historic pattern of continuous rapid population growth.

As indicated in Table 2, the gross resident population density, or the number of persons per square mile of land area, steadily increased within the Region from 1850 to 1970. This increase continued from 1970 to 1980, although at a significantly reduced rate. In 1850, there were approximately 43 persons for every square mile of land in the Region. By 1980, this density had increased to 673 persons per square mile. The population density pattern within the Region in 1980 is shown graphically on Map 2.

As already noted, the resident population of southeastern Wisconsin increased by only a small amount between 1970 and 1980. However, the geographic dispersal of the population of the Region continued. In spite of this dispersal, most of the resident population of the Region is still concentrated in, or adjacent to, the larger urban areas of the Region, as shown on Map 3. Consequently the resident population level and the population distribution within the Southeastern Wisconsin Region in 1980 were still very similar to the level and distribution in 1977--the time of the preparation of the adopted regional park and open space plan.

Population Levels and Distribution in Kenosha County

In 1850, Kenosha County had a resident population of about 10,700 persons, the smallest county population in the Region in that year, with about 9 percent of the Region's population. As indicated in Table 3, by 1900, the population of the County reached 21,707, about double the population of 1850. By 1980, the resident population of the County had increased to about 123,000 persons, or about 7 percent of the regional total, making Kenosha County the fourth largest county in the Region in terms of population. It is important to note, however, that between 1970 and 1980, the population of Kenosha County increased by only about 5,200 persons, or by about 4 percent.

As further indicated in Table 3, the County had a population density of about 39 persons per square mile in 1850, making it the third most densely populated County in the Region at that time. By 1970, the County's population density had increased to 434 persons per square mile, and by 1980, to 453 persons per square mile, more than 10 times the 1850 level, making Kenosha the fourth most densely populated County in the Region. In spite of the relatively small increase in population in Kenosha County between 1970 and 1980, urban development continued to occur in the County. In 1970, about 26.3 square miles, or about 9 percent of the total area of the County, were devoted to intensive urban uses. By 1980, about 33.3 square miles, or about 12 percent--representing an additional 7.0 square miles and a 26 percent increase over the 1970 level--

Table 1

**POPULATION TRENDS IN THE REGION, WISCONSIN,
AND THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS YEARS 1850-1980**

Year	Region			Wisconsin			United States			Regional Population as a Percent of:	
	Population	Change from Preceding Census		Population	Change from Preceding Census		Population	Change from Preceding Census		Wisconsin	United States
		Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent		
1850	113,389	--	--	305,391	--	--	23,191,876	--	--	37.1	0.49
1860	190,409	77,020	67.9	775,881	470,490	154.1	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	24.5	0.60
1870	223,546	33,137	17.4	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	38,448,371	7,005,050	22.6	21.2	0.58
1880	277,119	53,573	24.0	1,315,497	260,827	24.4	50,155,783	11,707,412	30.1	21.2	0.55
1890	386,774	109,655	39.6	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	22.8	0.61
1900	501,808	115,034	29.7	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	24.2	0.66
1910	631,161	129,353	25.8	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	27.0	0.69
1920	783,681	152,520	24.2	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	29.8	0.74
1930	1,006,118	222,437	28.4	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	122,775,046	17,064,426	16.1	34.2	0.82
1940	1,067,699	61,581	6.1	3,137,587	198,581	6.8	131,669,587	8,894,541	7.2	34.0	0.81
1950	1,240,618	172,919	16.2	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	151,325,798	19,656,211	14.9	36.1	0.82
1960	1,573,614	332,996	26.8	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	179,323,175	27,997,377	18.5	39.8	0.88
1970	1,756,083	182,469	11.6	4,417,821	466,044	11.8	203,302,031	23,978,856	13.4	39.7	0.86
1980	1,764,919	8,836	0.5	4,705,767	287,946	6.5	226,504,825	23,202,794	11.4	37.5	0.78

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census; and SEWRPC.

Table 2

**POPULATION DENSITY OF WISCONSIN AND THE REGION
BY COUNTY: SELECTED CENSUS YEARS 1850-1980**

County	Land Area ^a (square miles)	Number of Persons per Square Mile					
		1850	1900	1950	1960	1970	1980
Kenosha.....	272	39	80	277	370	434	453
Milwaukee.....	237	131 ^b	1,392	3,675	4,371	4,448	4,072
Ozaukee.....	236	35 ^b	69	99	163	231	284
Racine.....	337	44	135	325	421	507	514
Walworth.....	557	32	52	75	94	114	128
Washington.....	429	26 ^b	55	79	108	149	198
Waukesha.....	554	35	64	155	286	418	506
Region	2,622	43	191	473	600	670	673
Wisconsin	54,464	6	38	63	73	81	86

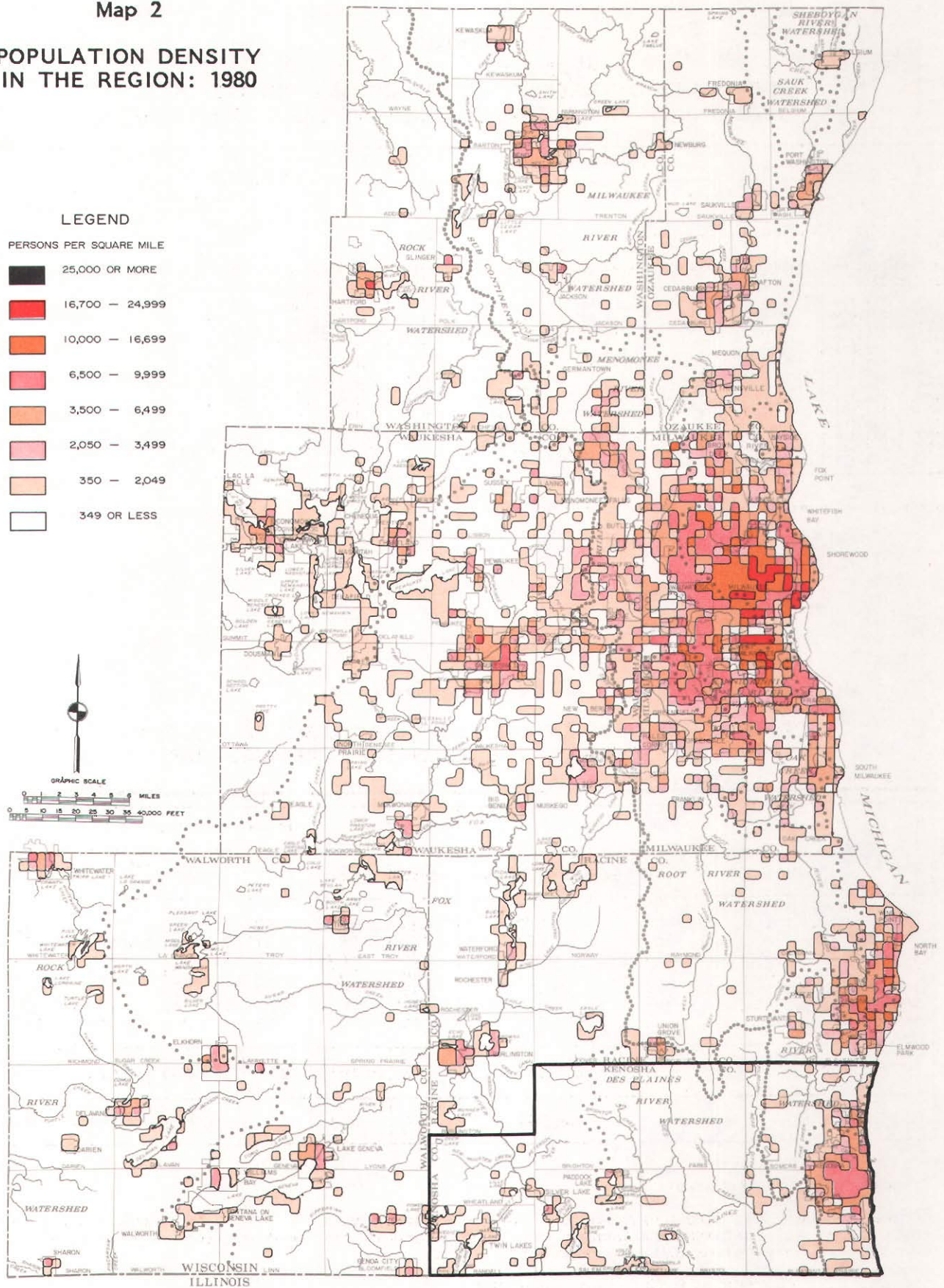
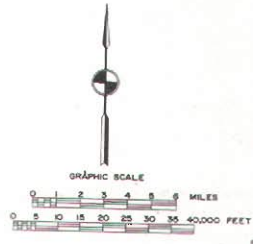
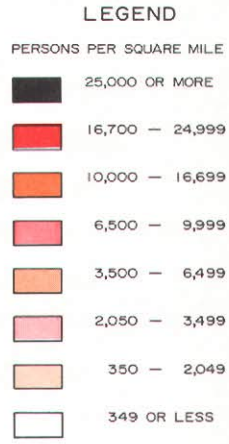
^a Exclusive of inland water area.

^b Ozaukee County was formed from parts of Washington County in 1853. Population densities for Ozaukee and Washington Counties in 1850 have been computed for the land of those counties as they were defined beginning in 1853.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

Map 2

POPULATION DENSITY IN THE REGION: 1980

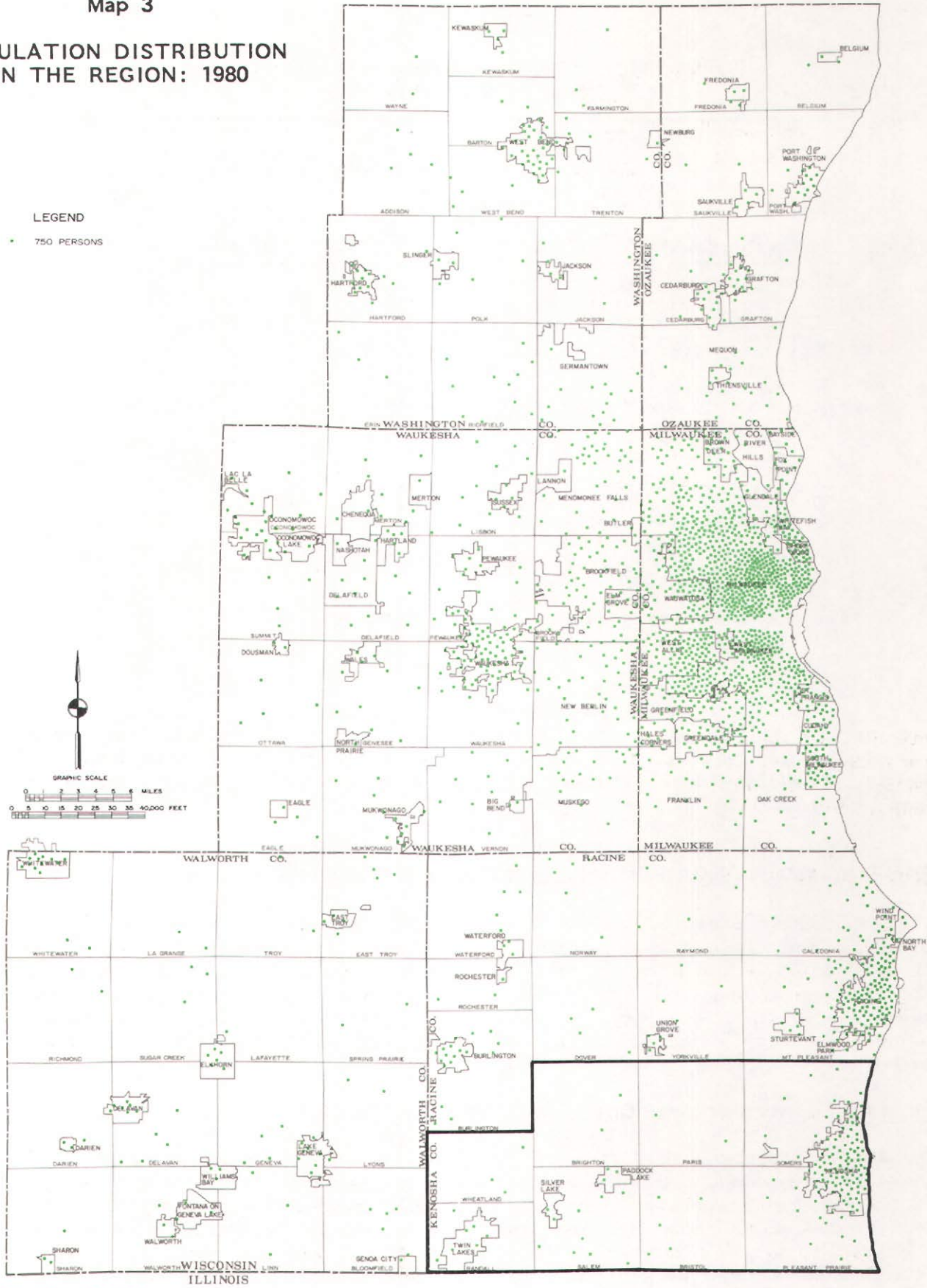
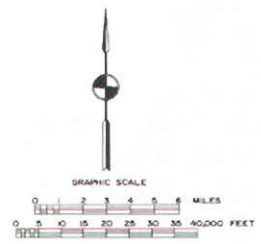


Source: SEWRPC.

Map 3

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE REGION: 1980

LEGEND
 • 750 PERSONS



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 3

POPULATION TRENDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY:
CENSUS YEARS 1850-1980

Year	Total Population			Density ^a
	Number	Change from Preceding Census		Persons per Square Mile
		Absolute	Percent	
1850	10,734	--	--	39
1860	13,900	3,166	29.5	51
1870	13,147	- 753	-5.4	48
1880	13,550	403	3.1	50
1890	15,581	2,031	15.0	57
1900	21,707	6,126	39.3	80
1910	32,929	11,222	51.7	121
1920	51,284	18,355	55.7	191
1930	63,277	11,993	23.4	233
1940	63,505	228	0.4	233
1950	75,238	11,733	18.5	277
1960	100,615	25,377	33.7	370
1970	117,917	17,302	17.2	434
1980	123,137	5,220	4.4	453

^aBased upon a land area (exclusive of inland water area) of 272 square miles.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and SEWRPC.

were devoted to intensive urban uses. As shown on Map 4, the additional urban lands developed between 1970 and 1980 were widely dispersed throughout the County, including in rural areas formerly devoted to agricultural and other open land uses.

EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES AND FACILITIES

A comprehensive areawide inventory of park and open space sites was conducted in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program. As already noted, the findings of this inventory are documented in detail in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27. This section presents summary information from an update of that inventory, including the findings of inventories of state, county, municipal, and privately owned park and open space sites conducted in 1985.

Existing County Park and Open Space Sites and Facilities

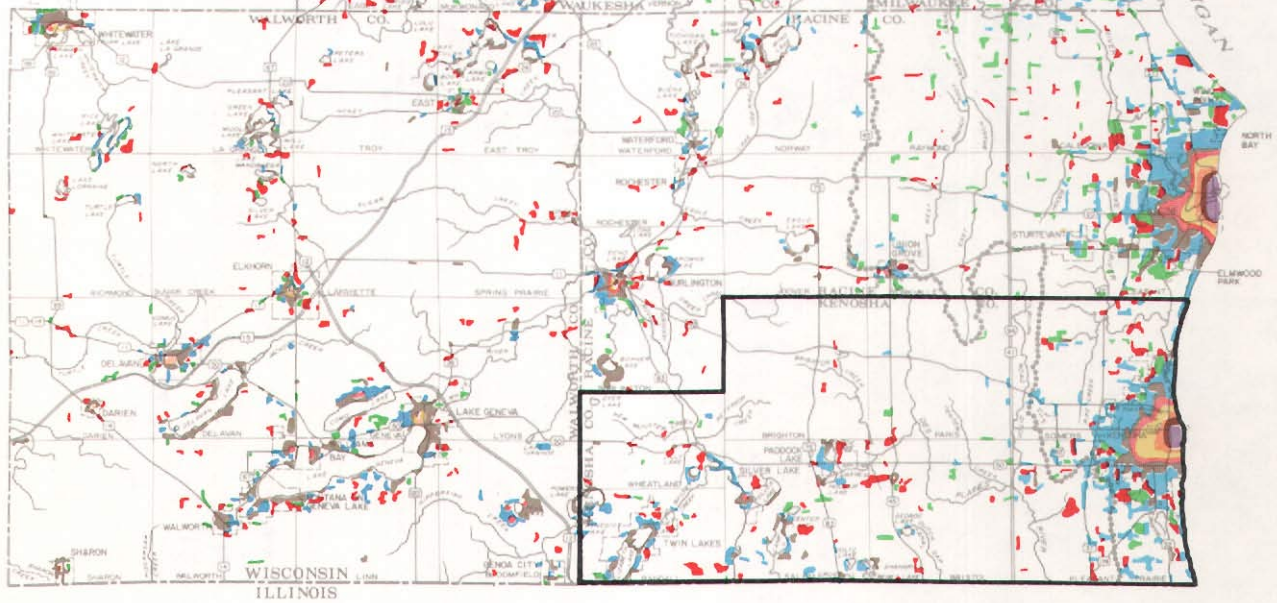
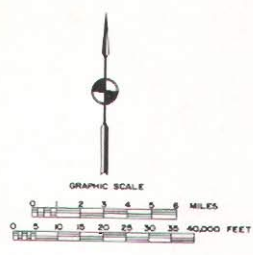
The Kenosha County park system has increased in size since the preparation of the initial regional park and open space plan. In 1973, the system consisted of six sites encompassing 1,320 acres. In 1985, the Kenosha County park system consisted of eight sites encompassing 1,375 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County. As shown on Map 5 and indicated in Table 4, Kenosha County parks range in size from the 360-acre Brighton Dale Park to the 8-acre Ice Arena.

Map 4

HISTORIC URBAN GROWTH IN KENOSHA COUNTY: SELECTED YEARS 1950-1980

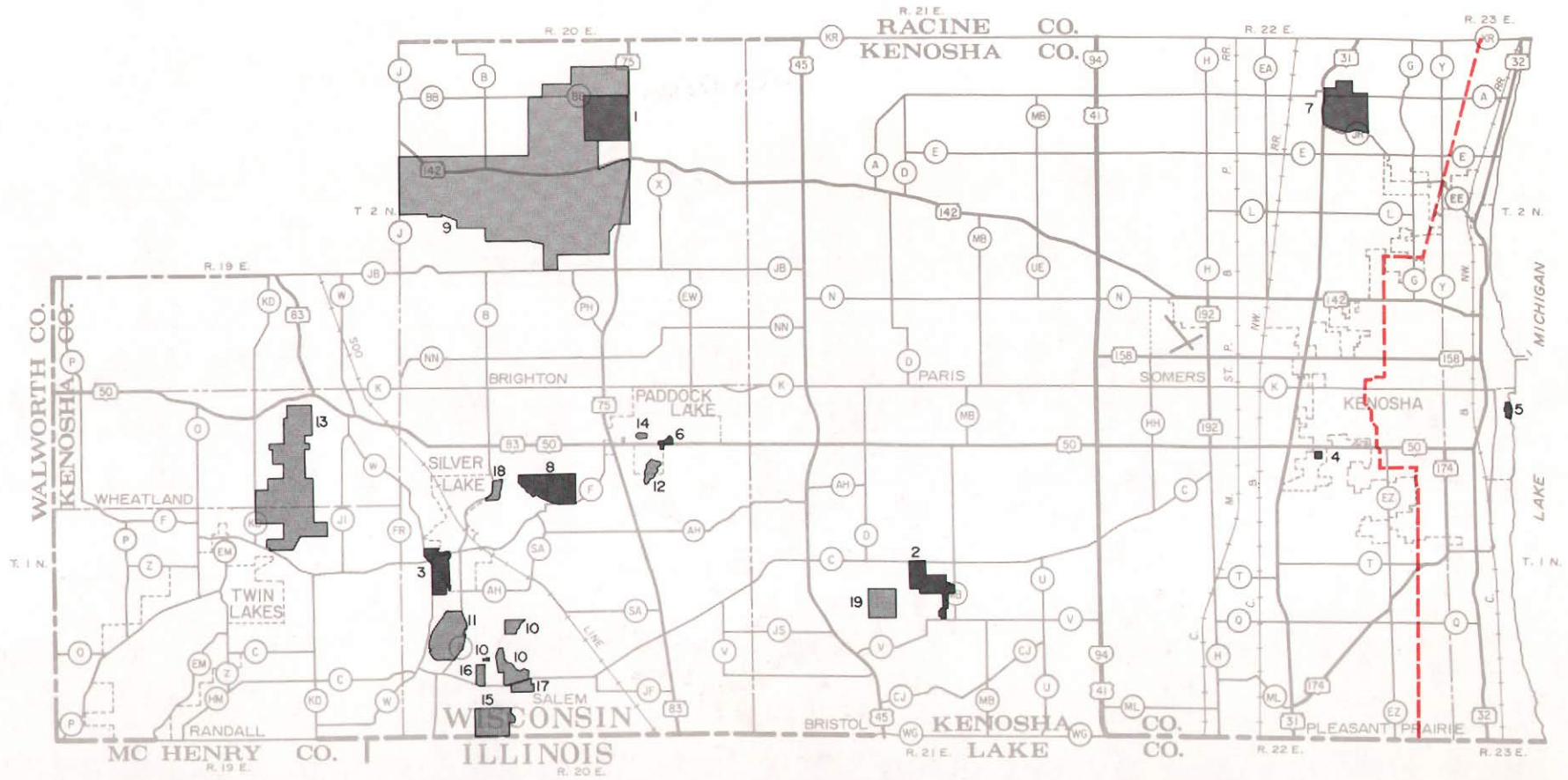
LEGEND

- 1850
- 1880
- 1900
- 1920
- 1940
- 1950
- 1963
- 1970
- 1980



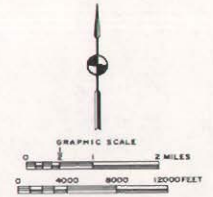
Source: SEWRPC.

KENOSHA COUNTY AND WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES: 1985



LEGEND

- COUNTY SITE (SEE TABLE 4)
- WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SITE (SEE TABLE 6)
- 2 REFERENCE NUMBER
- KENOSHA COUNTY BICYCLE TRAIL



Source: Kenosha County Highway and Parks Committee, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and SEWRPC.

Table 4

KENOSHA COUNTY PARKS: 1985

Number on Map 5	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Location	Acreage
1	76	Brighton Dale Park	T02N, R20E Section 10	360
2	287	Bristol Woods Park	T01N, R21E Section 22	206
3	189	Fox River Park	T01N, R20E Section 19	154
4	529	Ice Arena	T01N, R22E Section 10	8
5	434	Kemper Center	T01N, R23E Section 5	15
6	187	Old Settlers Park	T01N, R20E Section 2	16
7	1	Petrifying Springs Park	T01N, R22E Section 11	358
8	188	Silver Lake Park	T01N, R20E Section 9	258
--	--	8 Sites	--	1,375

^aSite identification number assigned in Appendix D, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000.

Source: Kenosha County Highway and Parks Committee and SEWRPC.

Major county parks--those parks 100 acres or larger in size--are well-distributed throughout the County. As shown on Map 5, Petrifying Springs Park, which is 358 acres in size, is located along the Pike River in the Town of Somers in the northeastern portion of the County. This site provides a regulation 18-hole golf course and related facilities, picnic areas, ball diamonds, and horseback and ski-touring trails. Bristol Woods Park, which is 206 acres in size, is located in the Town of Bristol in south-central Kenosha County. This site provides picnic areas, a playfield, and ski-touring and nature trails. Brighton Dale Park, the largest county site, is 360 acres in size, and is located adjacent the Bong State Recreation Area in the Town of Brighton in the north-central portion of the County. The site provides a regulation 27-hole golf course and related facilities as well as picnic areas, ball diamonds, and ice skating. Silver Lake Park, which is 258 acres in size, is located on the northeast shore of Silver Lake in the Town of Salem in south-central Kenosha County. This site provides picnic areas, softball diamonds, and a swimming beach, as well as ski-touring and nature and hiking trails. Fox River Park, which is 154 acres in size, is located along the Fox River in the Town of Salem in southwestern Kenosha County. This site provides picnic areas, ball diamonds, ski-touring trails, and access to the Fox River.

As already noted, a detailed inventory of existing outdoor recreation facilities in southeastern Wisconsin was conducted under the initial regional park and open space planning program. An inventory of existing outdoor recreation facilities in Kenosha County parks in 1985 is presented in Table 5. As indicated in Table 5, a variety of recreation facilities are provided within the Kenosha County park system, including two swimming beaches and two regulation golf courses, and three ice skating rinks. In addition, designated picnic areas are provided at seven parks, tennis courts at two parks, and various playfield

facilities at six parks. The County also provides opportunities for trail-oriented activities--such as ski-touring, hiking, and nature study--throughout the county park system.

Kenosha County has also developed biking facilities traversing the eastern portion of the County from the Illinois-Wisconsin state line through the City of Kenosha to the Racine-Kenosha county line. As shown on Map 5, in 1985 there were about 14 miles of bicycle trails and routes in the County. Of this total, seven miles were "off-road" trails located on Wisconsin Electric Power Company rights-of-way and maintained by Kenosha County. The remaining seven miles were bicycle routes located on public roadways in the City of Kenosha.

State-Owned Park and Open Space Sites

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has acquired large areas of park and open space lands in Kenosha County. In the inventory of park and open space sites conducted in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program, eight sites encompassing 5,910 acres were identified. As indicated in Table 6, in 1985 there were 11 state-owned sites in Kenosha County encompassing 6,428 acres, or almost 4 percent of the total area of the County. As shown on Map 5, these sites were located primarily in the western portions of the County and were generally acquired for natural resource preservation purposes. The largest of these sites, the Bong State Recreation Area, is 4,515 acres in size. The state-owned lands in the County serve to protect many of the remaining important natural resource features in the County, as well as to ensure the provision of opportunities for a variety of extensive outdoor recreational activities.

Private and Other Public Park and Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Sites

In addition to the county- and state-owned park and open space sites in Kenosha County, there are a total of 298 other public park and open space sites, school outdoor recreation sites, and private outdoor recreation sites in the County in 1985. These sites combined encompass about 5,336 acres, or about 3 percent of the area of the County. This compares with a total of 240 sites encompassing 5,097 acres identified in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program. More specifically, in 1985 there were 139 publicly owned park and open space sites encompassing 1,823 acres, 42 public school outdoor recreation sites encompassing 183 acres, and 117 privately owned outdoor recreation sites, including nonpublic school sites, encompassing 3,385 acres. A detailed list of the park and open space sites in Kenosha County in 1985 is presented in Appendix B of this report.

Historic Sites

Historic sites in Kenosha County often have important recreational, educational, and cultural value. A variety of inventories and surveys of sites that possess architectural, cultural, and archaeological merit in Kenosha County have been conducted by various units and agencies of government since the completion of the regional park and open space plan in 1977. The results of these inventories and surveys--on file at such agencies as the State Historical Society of Wisconsin--indicate that there are more than 500 historic sites in Kenosha County. Certain sites of known historic significance in the County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1974, when the initial

Table 5

SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN KENOSHA COUNTY PARKS: 1985

Site Name	Acres	Selected Outdoor Recreation Facilities						Other Facilities	
		Playfields		Ice Skating	Regulation Golf	Designated Picnic Area	Swimming Beach		Tennis
		Baseball	Softball						
Brighton Dale Park	360	X	X	X	X	X		Basketball goal, ski-touring trail, golf driving range	
Bristol Woods Park	206					X		Ski-touring trail	
County Ice Arena	8			X					
Fox River Park	154	X	X			X		Ski-touring trail	
Kemper Center	15		X			X		Fishing pier, cultural buildings	
Old Settlers Park	16		X				X		
Petrifying Springs Park	358		X	X	X	X		Ski-touring trails, sledding, tobogganing, horseshoe area, horseback trail	
Silver Lake Park	258		X			X	X	Ski-touring, nature, and hiking trail	

Source: Kenosha County Highway and Parks Committee and SEWRPC.

Table 6

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES LAND IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985

Number on Map 5	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Acreage
9	432-02	Bong State Recreation Area...	4,515
10	201-02	Camp Lake Fishery.....	126
11	534-02	Extensive Wildlife Habitat-Peat Lake.....	253
12	216-02	Hooker Lake Marsh.....	40
13	106-02	New Munster Wildlife Area....	1,009
14	215-02	Paddock Lake Marsh.....	9
15	244-02	Peat Lake Wildlife Area.....	177
16	531-02	Scattered Wetland.....	60
17	532-02	Scattered Wetland.....	40
18	200-02	Silver Lake Marsh.....	39
19	286-02	State Wetland Area.....	160
--	--	11 Sites	6,428

^aSite identification number assigned in Appendix D, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

inventory of historic sites was conducted, there were two sites listed on the National Register in Kenosha County. In 1986, there were 11 sites listed on the National Register. It is important to note that additional sites of historical significance could be eligible for listing on the National Register. A detailed list of historic sites in Kenosha County on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 is presented in Appendix C of this report.

NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES

An important recommendation of the adopted regional park and open space plan is the preservation of the most important elements of the natural resource base of the Region, especially those resources encompassed within the identified primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands. Since the preparation and adoption of the regional park and open space plan in 1977, additional information on the location and extent of surface water and associated wetlands and floodlands, woodlands, and prime agricultural lands has been collected, resulting in the refinement of the delineation of environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands in the Region. This section summarizes the recently compiled information on the environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands in Kenosha County. In addition, this section summarizes recently compiled information on the location and extent of floodlands and important natural and scientific area sites within the County.

Environmental Corridors

The environmental corridors encompass those areas in southeastern Wisconsin having concentrations of recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural resources, and which therefore should be preserved and protected in essentially natural, open uses. Such areas normally include one or more of the following seven elements of the natural resource base which are essential to the maintenance of both the ecological balance and the natural beauty of southeastern Wisconsin: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high-relief topography.

While the foregoing elements make up the integral parts of the natural resource base, there are five additional elements which, although not part of the natural resource base per se, are closely related to or centered upon that base, and are a determining factor in identifying and delineating areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural value. These five elements are: 1) existing park and open space sites; 2) potential park and open space sites; 3) historic sites; 4) scenic areas and vistas; and 5) natural and scientific area sites.

The delineation of these 12 natural resource and resource-related elements on a map results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning Commission.¹ Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of the

¹A detailed description of the process of refining the delineation of environmental corridors in southeastern Wisconsin is presented in SEWRPC Technical Record, Vol. 4, No. 2, pages 1 through 21.

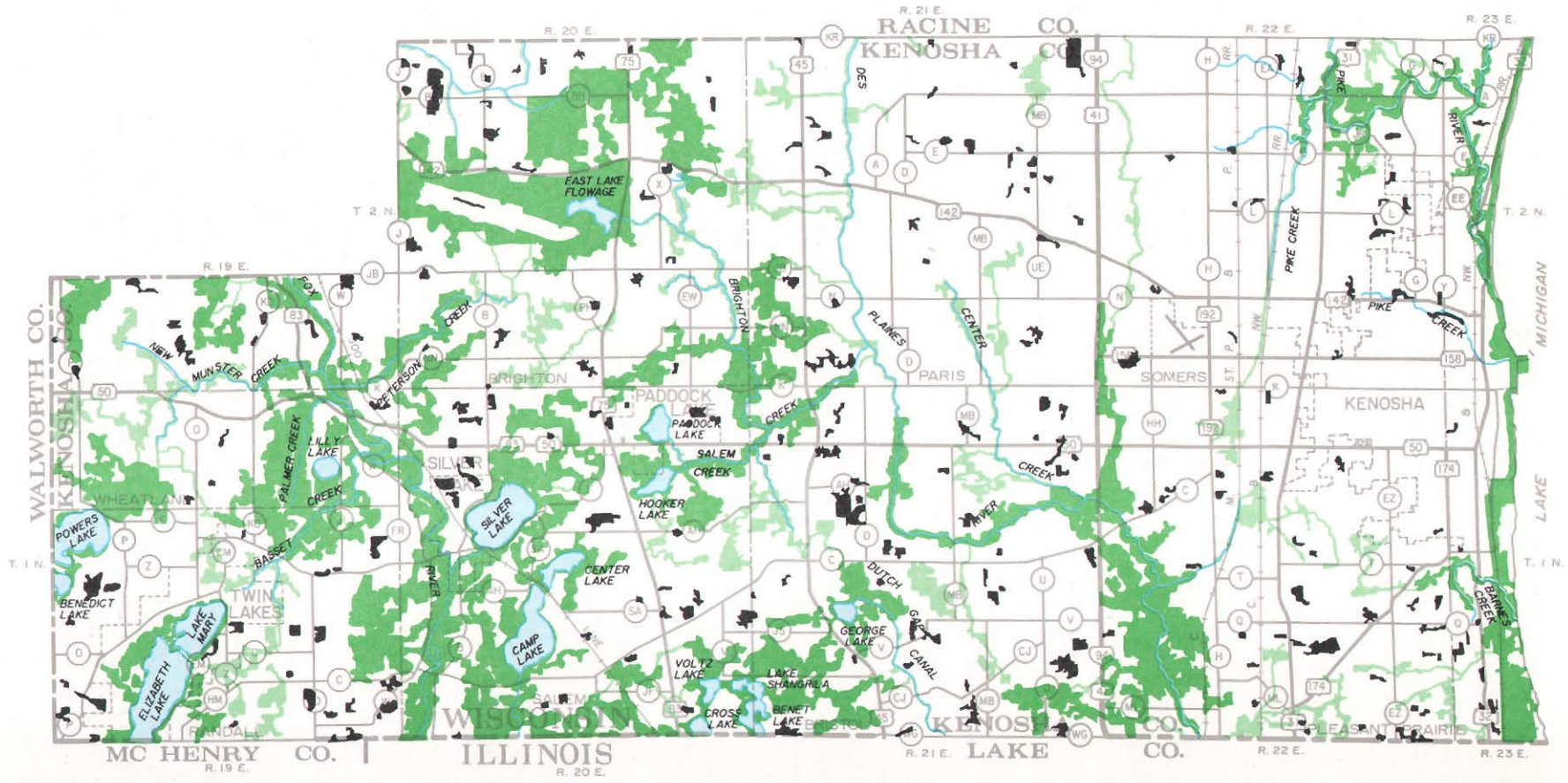
important natural resource and resource-related elements, and are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. In addition, isolated natural areas are at least five acres in size. Such areas generally consist of those smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements that are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses.

In any consideration of environmental corridors and important natural features, it is important to note that the preservation of such features can assist in flood flow attenuation, water pollution abatement, noise pollution abatement, glare reduction, and favorable climate modification. In addition, 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 in 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. In addition, the intrusion of intensive urban land uses into such areas may result in the creation of serious and costly problems, such as failing foundations for pavements and structures, wet basements, excessive operation of sump pumps, excessive clearwater infiltration into sanitary sewerage systems, and poor drainage. Similarly, the 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 effects of any one of these environmental changes may not in and of itself be overwhelming, the combined effects must eventually lead to a serious deterioration of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and of the overall quality of the environment for life. The need to maintain the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural areas in Kenosha County should thus be apparent.

The location and extent of the environmental corridors in Kenosha County in 1980 is shown on Map 6. As already noted, there is a wide variety of resource features within the environmental corridors. A number of individual features often occupy the same location within the environmental corridors. For example, a single area may be classified as wetlands, floodlands, shorelands, wildlife habitat, and poor soils. As another example, a single area may be classified as woodlands, an area of steep slope, a scenic viewpoint, and wildlife habitat. However, certain resource features within the environmental corridors are mutually exclusive. Moreover, these features characterize the types of resources generally found in individual environmental corridor segments. In order to characterize the types of natural resource base and related elements within the primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural areas, the following four resource categories have been identified: 1) surface water; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; and 4) other resource features--which generally include wildlife habitat areas and either areas of steep slopes or areas of wet, poorly drained, or organic soil. An additional nonresource category consists of those lands devoted to intensive urban uses.

Map 6

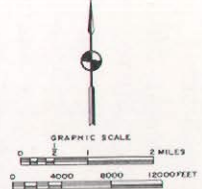
ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1980



LEGEND

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL AREA

WATER



Source: SEWRPC.

Primary Environmental Corridors: As shown on Map 6, the primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County are located along the main stems of the Fox and Pike Rivers, along the Lake Michigan shoreline, along the lower reaches of the Des Plaines River and Brighton Creek, around the major lakes in the County, in large areas of wetlands in the western portion of the County, and in the Bong State Recreation Area. These corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas in the County; are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base; and have immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by incompatible land uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of this park and open space planning program. The undeveloped primary environmental corridors should be considered inviolate. Their preservation in an essentially open, natural state--including park and open space uses--will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the County, protect the remaining natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities. As indicated in Table 7, in 1980, 27,970 acres² or about 16 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within the primary environmental corridors.

As indicated in Table 7, surface water--including Elizabeth Lake, Camp Lake, Silver Lake, and the other major and minor lakes in the County--comprised 4,572 acres, or about 16 percent of the total area of the primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County, in 1980. As further indicated in Table 7, wetlands comprised 12,099 acres, or about 44 percent; woodlands comprised 5,004 acres, or about 18 percent; and other natural resources comprised 5,384 acres, or about 19 percent of the total area of primary environmental corridors in the County. About 911 acres of the primary environmental corridors in the County, or about 3 percent, were developed for intensive urban uses. Urban development within the primary environmental corridors existed primarily along the Lake Michigan shoreline and around the major inland lakes in the County.

In 1985, about 581 acres of the primary environmental corridors in the County, or about 2 percent, were located within the Kenosha County Park System. About 4,855 acres, or about 17 percent, were located within Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources-owned sites. Thus, a total of 5,436 acres, or 19 percent, of the primary environmental corridors in the County were protected under state and county ownership in 1985.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: As shown on Map 6, secondary environmental corridors in Kenosha County are located along the upper reaches of the Des Plaines River and along other small perennial and intermittent streams within the County. These secondary corridors also contain a variety of resource elements, often remnant resources from primary environmental corridors that have been developed for intensive agricultural and urban purposes.

²The area of environmental corridors in Kenosha County includes that area identified as the "open space preservation area" in the land use management plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area, as set forth in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 88, A Land Use Management Plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Area of the Town of Pleasant Prairie. This plan was adopted by the Kenosha County Board on August 21, 1985.

Table 7

**ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED
NATURAL AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1980**

Natural Resource Feature	Primary Environmental Corridors		Secondary Environmental Corridors		Isolated Natural Areas	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Surface Water.....	4,572	16.3	115	1.9	137	3.5
Wetlands.....	12,099	43.3	2,188	35.7	1,263	32.7
Woodlands.....	5,004	17.9	1,953	31.8	2,023	52.3
Other Resources.....	5,384	19.2	1,851	30.2	438	11.3
Urban Development.....	911	3.3	27	0.4	8	0.2
Total	27,970	100.0	6,134	100.0	3,869	100.0

Source: SEWRPC.

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. Such corridors, while not as important as primary environmental corridors, should also be preserved in essentially natural, open uses as development proceeds within the County, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate secondary environmental corridors into urban storm-water retention basins, associated drainageways, and neighborhood parks. As indicated in Table 7, in 1980, about 6,134 acres in the County, or about 3 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors.

Surface water comprised only 115 acres, or about 2 percent, of the secondary environmental corridors in the County. Wetlands comprised 2,188 acres, or about 36 percent; woodlands comprised 1,953 acres, or about 32 percent; other resources comprised 1,851 acres, or about 30 percent; and urban development comprised only about 27 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of secondary environmental corridors in the County. In 1985, about 164 acres of the secondary environmental corridors, or about 3 percent, were located within the Kenosha County Park System, with 156 such acres being located within Bristol Woods Park and the remaining 8 acres within Silver Lake Park.

Isolated Natural Areas: In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other, smaller pockets of natural resource base elements exist within Kenosha County. These pockets are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural use, and, although separated from the environmental corridor network, have important natural value. Isolated natural areas provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks, and lend unique aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. The isolated natural areas in Kenosha County are shown on Map 6 and include isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat areas located throughout the County. These isolated natural areas should be protected and preserved in a natural state whenever possible. As shown on Map 6 and indicated in Table 7, about 3,869 acres, or 2 percent, of the total area of the County were encompassed within isolated natural areas in 1980. As indicated in Table 7, woodlands comprised the majority of the isolated natural

areas within Kenosha County. About 2,023 acres, or 52 percent, of the isolated natural areas in the County were comprised of woodlands. Surface water comprised 137 acres, or about 3 percent; wetlands comprised 1,263 acres, or about 33 percent; and other resources comprised 438 acres, or about 11 percent. Urban development comprised only 8 acres, or less than 1 percent, of the isolated natural areas in Kenosha County.

Floodlands

The floodlands of a river or stream are generally the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous to, and usually lying on both sides of, a river or stream channel. When stream discharges increase beyond the conveyance capacity of this channel, the river or stream rises and spreads laterally over the floodlands, causing flooding. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodlands are normally defined as the areas, excluding the channels, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event.

Floodland areas are generally not well-suited to urban development, not only because of flood hazards, but also because of seasonally or perennially high water tables, and, generally, the presence of soils not well-suited to urban use. The floodland areas, however, often contain important elements of the natural resource base such as wetlands and wildlife habitat areas, and therefore constitute important locations for open space lands, including parkway lands. The floodlands also provide storage for floodwaters and thereby decrease downstream flood discharges and stages. Thus, every effort should be made to discourage indiscriminate and incompatible intensive uses of floodlands, while encouraging compatible natural open and parkway uses.

Under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was given authority to conduct studies to determine the location and extent of floodlands. In addition, the Regional Planning Commission has completed comprehensive watershed studies for the Fox and Pike Rivers, and since the preparation of the regional park and open space plan, additional information on the location and extent of floodlands in Kenosha County has been compiled. Map 7 shows the distribution of floodlands in Kenosha County.

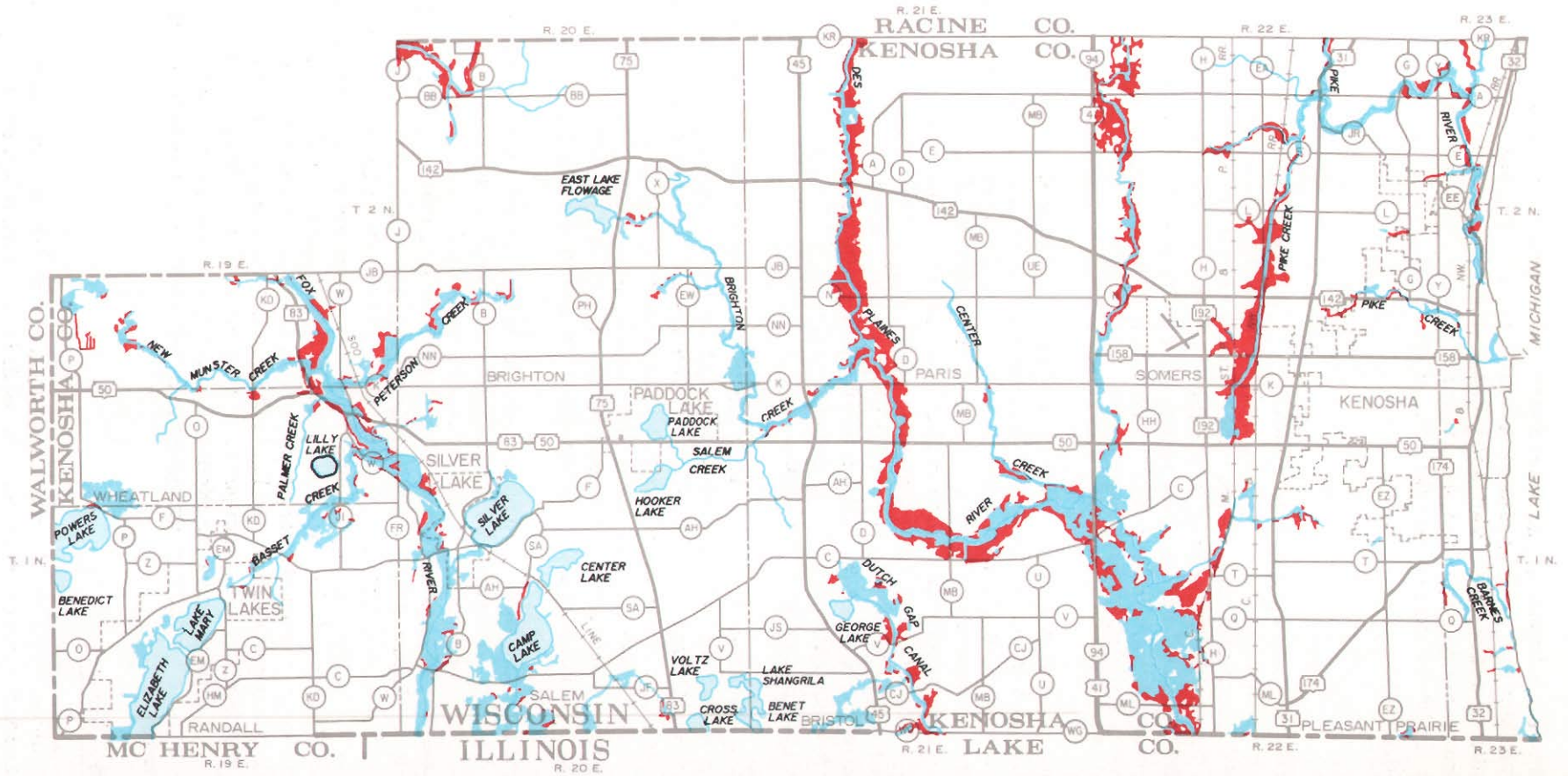
As shown on Map 7, in 1985 floodlands were located along all of the main rivers and streams in Kenosha County. About 12,793 acres--not including the 4,243 acres of major rivers and streams and of surface water in lakes and channels--or about 7 percent of the total area of the County, were located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard areas. About 1,206 acres, or 10 percent of the floodlands in the County, are protected in essentially natural, open uses within County, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and other publicly owned lands; and about 6,294 acres, or about 49 percent of the floodlands, although not publicly owned, encompass wetlands and other areas of natural resources and were undeveloped in 1985. About 5,001 acres, or about 39 percent, are used for agricultural purposes; and about 292 acres, or the remaining 2 percent of the floodlands in Kenosha County, encompass lands that are generally developed for intensive urban uses, and that are therefore subject to periodic flood damage.

Natural and Scientific Area Sites

Natural areas, as defined by the Wisconsin Scientific Areas Preservation Council, are tracts of land or water so little modified by man's activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain

Map 7

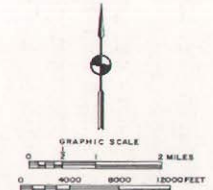
FLOODLANDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985



LEGEND

COMPOSITION OF FLOODLANDS

- MAJOR LAKES
- WETLANDS, OTHER SURFACE WATER, PARKLAND, AND OTHER NATURAL OPEN USES
- AGRICULTURAL AND DEVELOPED URBAN USES



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency and SEWRPC.

intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European settlement landscape. Natural areas are classified into one of the following four categories: state scientific area, natural area of statewide or greater significance, natural area of countywide or regional significance, and natural area of local significance.

Classification of an area into one of these four categories is based upon consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community types present; the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community; the extent of disturbance by man's activity, such as logging, grazing, water level changes, and pollution; the commonness of the plant and animal communities present; any unique natural features within the area; the size of the area; and the educational value. A comprehensive inventory of natural area sites in Kenosha County was completed by the State Scientific Areas Preservation Council in 1974, and since this initial inventory, additional natural and scientific sites have been identified by area naturalists and by the Commission staff. In 1985, these inventories indicated that there were 28 natural and scientific area sites in Kenosha County. A detailed list of these sites is presented in Appendix D of this report.

Prime Agricultural Land

The rapid conversion of farmland to urban use has become a matter of increasing public concern, and in the adopted regional park and open space plan, it was recommended that prime farmlands be preserved in agricultural use. Since the preparation of the regional plan, the State Legislature has adopted Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, commonly called the "Farmland Preservation Act." The Act is designed to encourage individuals in local units of government to take action toward preservation of Wisconsin farmland. Under the act, owners of farmland zoned for exclusive agricultural use become eligible for tax relief in the form of a state income tax credit. This legislation has resulted in a broad interest in farmland preservation planning, and, since the preparation of the regional park and open space plan, farmland preservation plans have been prepared throughout the Region, including a plan for Kenosha County prepared by the Regional Planning Commission. As already noted, this plan is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45, and as part of this planning work, a more detailed and refined delineation of prime agricultural land has been completed.

Prime agricultural lands have been defined as those lands that are well-suited for agricultural use and that meet specific criteria regarding farm size and agricultural soil capabilities, including: 1) the farm unit must be at least 35 acres in area; 2) at least 50 percent of the farm unit must be covered by soils which meet the U. S. Soil Conservation Service standards for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance; and 3) the farm unit should be located in a block of farmland at least 100 acres in size. As shown on Map 8, about 76,250 acres, or 43 percent, of the total area of the County are identified as prime agricultural land, and under adopted regional plans would generally be maintained in agricultural use.

SUMMARY

Under the regional park and open space planning program, a series of inventories of the socioeconomic and natural resource base conditions within the Region pertinent to park and open space planning were conducted. Since the conduct of

these inventories and the completion of the regional plan in 1977, certain changes have occurred. In order to properly reevaluate and revise as necessary the adopted regional park and open space plan as it relates to Kenosha County, it was necessary to identify those changes. Accordingly, this chapter has presented pertinent information on the 1980 resident population levels and distribution in Kenosha County and within the Region; on the number and distribution of park and open space sites in the County in 1985; and on certain important natural resource features of the County, including recently compiled information on environmental corridors, floodlands, and prime agricultural land.

Population Levels and Distribution

The resident population of the Region has increased every decade since 1850, including an increase of 173,000 persons from 1940 to 1950; an increase of about 333,000 persons from 1950 to 1960--an historic peak; and an increase of about 182,000 persons from 1960 to 1970. Between 1970 and 1980, however, the regional population increased by only 8,800 persons--by far the smallest 10-year population increase in the Region since 1850--indicating a possible radical change in the 120-year historic pattern of continuous rapid population growth. The resident population of Kenosha County in 1850 was about 10,700 persons. By 1980, the resident population of the County had increased to about 123,000 persons, or about 7 percent of the regional total, making Kenosha County the fourth largest county in the Region in terms of population. However, between 1970 and 1980, the population of Kenosha County increased by only about 5,000 persons, or about 4 percent.

Existing Park and Open Space Sites

The Kenosha County park system has increased in size since the preparation of the initial regional park and open space plan. In 1973, the system consisted of six sites encompassing 1,320 acres. In 1985, the Kenosha County park system consisted of eight sites encompassing 1,375 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County.

In 1985, there were 11 sites in Kenosha County owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. These sites encompassed about 6,428 acres, or almost 4 percent of the total area of the County, and were located primarily in the western portions of the County. The largest of these sites, the Bong State Recreation Area, is 4,515 acres in size. State-owned lands in the County serve to protect many of the remaining important natural resource features in the County, as well as to ensure the provision of opportunities for a variety of extensive outdoor recreational activities.

In addition to the county- and state-owned park and open space sites in Kenosha County, there were a total of 298 other public park and open space sites, school outdoor recreation sites, and private outdoor recreation sites in the County in 1985. These sites combined encompassed about 5,336 acres, or about 3 percent of the area of the County. Of this total, 139 sites encompassing 1,823 acres were publicly owned park and open space sites; 42 sites encompassing 183 acres, were public school outdoor recreation areas; and 117 sites encompassing 3,385 acres were privately owned outdoor recreation sites, including nonpublic school sites.

Natural Resource Features

The environmental corridors encompass those areas in southeastern Wisconsin having concentrations of recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural resources which should be preserved and protected in essentially natural, open uses. Such areas normally include one or more of the following seven elements of the natural resource base: 1) lakes, rivers, and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet, poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high-relief topography.

While the foregoing elements make up the integral parts of the natural resource base, there are five additional elements which, although not part of the natural resource base per se, are closely related to or centered upon that base, and are a determining factor in identifying and delineating areas with recreational, aesthetic, ecological, and cultural value. These five elements are: 1) existing park and open space sites; 2) potential park and open space sites; 3) historic sites; 4) scenic areas and vistas; and 5) natural and scientific area sites.

The delineation of these 12 natural resource and resource-related elements on a map results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning Commission. Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of the important natural resource and resource-related elements and are at least 400 acres in size, 2 miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and 1 mile in length. In addition, isolated natural areas are at least 5 acres in size. Such areas generally consist of those smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements that are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses.

The primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County in 1980 were located along the main stems of the Fox and Pike Rivers, along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the County, along the lower reaches of the Des Plaines River, around the major lakes in the County, in the Bong State Recreation Area, and in other large areas of wetlands and along other perennial streams in the western portion of the County. These primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas in the County; are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base; and have immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by incompatible land uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of this park and open space planning program. In 1980, about 27,970 acres in the County, or about 16 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within the primary environmental corridors.

In 1980, secondary environmental corridors in Kenosha County were located along the upper reaches of the Des Plaines River and along other, small perennial and intermittent streams within the County. These secondary corridors also contain a variety of resource elements, often remnant resources from primary environmental corridors which have been developed for intensive agricultural and urban 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. Such corridors, while not as important as primary environmental corridors, should also be preserved in essentially natural, open uses as development proceeds within the County, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such corridors into urban stormwater retention basins, associated drainageways, and neighborhood parks. In 1980, about 6,134 acres in Kenosha County, or about 3 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors.

In addition to the primary and secondary environmental corridors, other, smaller pockets of natural resource base elements exist within Kenosha County. These pockets are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural use, and provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks, and lend unique aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. These isolated natural areas should be protected and preserved in a natural state whenever possible. In 1980, about 3,869 acres in Kenosha County, or about 2 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within isolated natural areas.

Prime agricultural lands have been defined as those lands that are well-suited for agricultural use and that meet the following criteria regarding farm size and agricultural soil capability: 1) the farm unit must be at least 35 acres in area; 2) at least 50 percent of the farm unit must be covered by soils which meet the U. S. Soil Conservation Service standards for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance; and 3) the farm unit should be located in a block of farmland at least 100 acres in size. In 1980, about 76,250 acres in Kenosha County, or about 43 percent of the total area of the County, were identified as prime agricultural land, and under adopted regional plans would generally be maintained for agricultural use.

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Chapter III

RECOMMENDED PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The initial regional park and open space plan completed by the Commission in 1977 consisted of two basic elements: an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element. The open space preservation element consisted of recommendations for the preservation of primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands. The outdoor recreation element consisted of recommendations for the number and distribution of local parks and outdoor recreation facilities in urban areas of the Region, as well as 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.

Since the completion of the initial regional plan, certain recommendations for the acquisition and development of park and open space sites set forth in that plan have been implemented. The recommended park and open space plan for Kenosha County presented in this chapter has accounted for those park and open space recommendations implemented subsequent to the preparation of the initial plan.

The first section of this chapter discusses the implementation status of the major recommendations for Kenosha County contained in the initial year 2000 regional park and open space plan. The second section presents a revised recommended year 2000 park and open space plan for the County. The third and final section identifies the actions that need to be taken by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Kenosha County in order to implement the plan.

STATUS OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In the initial regional park and open space plan, system level recommendations for the acquisition and development of major parks, recreation corridors, and water access facilities were set forth in the outdoor recreation plan element, and system level recommendations for the preservation of important open space lands, including primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands, were set forth in the open space preservation plan element. These recommendations are presented graphically on Map 1 in Chapter I of this report. The implementation status of these plan recommendations is presented in this section. It is important to point out that at the time of the preparation of the initial plan, Kenosha County had acquired and developed other, smaller park and open space sites. The system level regional plan contained only general recommendations that the County continue to maintain and develop as necessary these additional sites. Thus, no specific recommendations for additional acquisition or development at these sites were advanced under the initial plan.

Since the conduct of the inventory of existing park and open space sites in 1973, and the preparation and adoption of the initial regional park and open space plan in 1977, Kenosha County has implemented a number of the recommendations set forth in the initial plan. The status of implementation of the recommendations set forth in the outdoor recreation element for major parks, recreation corridors, and water access sites is presented in Table 8. As indicated in Table 8, it was recommended that Kenosha County acquire two new major county parks. One site was proposed to be located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of the City of Kenosha in the southeastern portion of the County, and the second site was proposed to be located along the Des Plaines River in the southern portion of the County. As of 1985, no land acquisition had taken place at either site. It was also recommended in the initial plan that Kenosha County develop additional facilities at two of the five existing major county parks and at the two proposed major county parks. As of 1985, the County had developed some of these recommended facilities, including picnic areas and nature study and ski-touring trails at Bristol Woods Park and picnic areas and swimming facilities at Silver Lake Park.

As further indicated in Table 8, a total of 33 miles of recreation corridor were proposed for county development under the initial plan. As of 1985, Kenosha County had developed a total of eight linear miles of trails within the Lake Michigan recreation corridor segment in the County. Recreation corridor development recommendations for the Pike River and Fox River segments had not yet been implemented.

Finally, as indicated in Table 8, it was recommended in the initial plan that additional access facilities to Lake Michigan--including marina facilities, additional boat slips, and boat launch ramps--be developed at the City of Kenosha harbor. As of 1985, the Lake Michigan boat access development recommendation had not been implemented. The initial plan also recommended the acquisition and development of boat launch facilities at four major inland lakes. As of 1985, these recommendations also had not been implemented. In addition, the initial plan recommended the development of one canoe access facility to the Fox River at the county-owned Fox River Park. The County has since provided a canoe access adjacent to Fox River Park.

Under the initial regional park and open space plan, the open space preservation element recommended the preservation of the most important elements of the natural resource base in the Region, especially those resources encompassed within the identified primary environmental corridors, and the preservation of prime agricultural land in agricultural use. The Kenosha County farmland preservation plan, documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 45, A Farmland Preservation Plan for Kenosha County, refined the delineation of primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands and the recommendations for the preservation of such lands in the County initially set forth in the adopted regional park and open space plan. Through a number of recent significant federal, state, county, and local actions, including public land acquisition, public land regulation, and a major change in public utility extension policies, the recommendations to preserve and protect the primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County have been partially carried out. As of 1985, a total of about 10,700 acres, or 38 percent, of the 28,000 acres of primary environmental corridors in the County may be considered to be permanently protected from inappropriate development through public acquisition,

Table 8

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR COUNTY PARKS, RECREATION CORRIDORS, AND WATER ACCESS SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1973-1985

Resource-Oriented Facility	General Recommendations Set Forth Under the Initial Plan ^a		Implementation Activity: 1973-1985	
	Acquisition	Development	Acquisition	Development
Major Parks ^b Bristol Woods Park	None	General park development, including picnic areas and a nature center	--	Partial development, including picnic areas, a playfield, playground, and trails
Silver Lake Park	None	General park development, including a campground, regulation 18-hole golf course, ski hill, swimming beach, and picnic areas	--	Partial development, including a swimming beach, picnic areas, playfields, and trails
Proposed County Park on Lake Michigan in the southeastern portion of the County	210 acres	General park development, including nature center, swimming beach, and picnic areas	No activity	No activity
Proposed County Park along Des Plaines River in the southern portion of the County	215 acres	General park development, including regulation 18-hole golf course and picnic areas	No activity	No activity
Recreation Corridors Fox River Corridor	--	10 miles of trails	--	No activity
Lake Michigan Corridor	--	20 miles of trails	--	Partial development, eight miles of trails
Pike River Corridor	--	3 miles of trails	--	
Surface Water Access Lake Michigan	None	Additional access facilities at Kenosha harbor, including marina facilities, boat slips, and boat launch ramps	--	No activity
Major Inland Lakes	4 sites	Four boat launch facilities	No activity	No activity
Fox River	None	One canoe access facility at Fox River Park	--	Complete development

^a Recommendations set forth in the initial regional park and open space plan for the acquisition and development of major county parks, recreation corridors, and surface water access sites are presented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, pages 455-457.

^b No additional acquisition or development was proposed under the initial plan at three developed major county parks--Brighton Dale Park, Fox River Park, and Petrifying Springs Park.

Source: SEWRPC.

including public ownership of surface waters and public ownership of park and open space sites. An additional 10,800 acres, or 39 percent, may be considered to be permanently protected through joint state-local zoning, utility extension policies, and federal wetland regulations. Thus, about 21,500 acres, or 77 percent of the primary environmental corridors in the County, may be considered permanently protected from inappropriate development.

In addition, as of 1985, the recommendations to protect prime agricultural lands in agricultural use had been partially carried out. About 27,800 acres of identified prime agricultural lands, or about 36 percent of the total 76,300 acres of such lands, have been protected through appropriate public land use regulation in an exclusive agricultural land zoning district.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

The recommended park and open space plan for Kenosha County is presented in this section. This plan represents a refinement of the adopted regional park and open space plan as that plan relates to Kenosha County. It is important to note that, since this revised plan is intended to maintain the eligibility of Kenosha County for state and federal grants for county park and open space acquisition and development, the plan also expands the scope of the initial plan to include in the outdoor recreation element recommendations not only for major parks, recreation corridors, and water access facilities, but also for the acquisition and development of other county park and open space sites. The revised park and open space plan presented herein is intended to provide a general guide for the preservation, acquisition, and development of park and open space sites in Kenosha County to the year 2000.

The park and open space plan for Kenosha County is presented in two parts, the first consisting of an outdoor recreation element, and the second of an open space preservation element. Included in the description of each plan element is a summary of the plan element design considerations, a description of the plan element recommendations, and a set of policies for plan implementation.

OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT

Plan Design

The park acquisition and outdoor recreation facility development objectives set forth in Appendix A of this report call for the acquisition and development of the lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation demands of the resident population of Kenosha County. The associated standards specify the quantity and spatial distribution of such lands and facilities. Those lands and facilities should provide adequate opportunities for the resident population to participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities. Under the plan, the County would provide the major natural resource-oriented parks and recreational corridors, while the local municipalities would provide local parks.

The following guidelines were used in the design of the adopted regional park and open space plan and the revised park and open space plan for Kenosha County:

1. Major parks should be well-distributed throughout the County and should provide opportunities for a wide range of resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, including camping, golf, picnicking, and swimming.
2. Recreation corridors providing trail facilities should be well-distributed throughout the County and should provide opportunities for a wide range of trail-oriented activities, including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and cross-country skiing.
3. Public access should be provided to the major surface water features in the County. Such access should promote opportunities for a wide range of water-related activities, including boating, fishing, and canoeing.
4. Urban parks and outdoor recreation facilities should be well-distributed throughout the urban areas of the County. Such sites and facilities should provide opportunities for a wide range of intensive outdoor recreation activities, including softball, baseball, and other playfield activities; basketball, other court games, and other playground activities; sledding, tobogganing, and ice skating; and picnicking and other passive outdoor recreational pursuits.

The recommendations contained in this park and open space plan for Kenosha County are directed generally at the state and county levels of government, and, as such, are similar to the recommendations set forth in the adopted regional park and open space plan. The recommendations have been modified, however, to account for implementation activities completed since the adoption of the regional plan; to account for the more detailed delineation of important natural resource features in the County; and to include proposals for the acquisition and development of certain county parks in addition to major parks and recreation corridors.

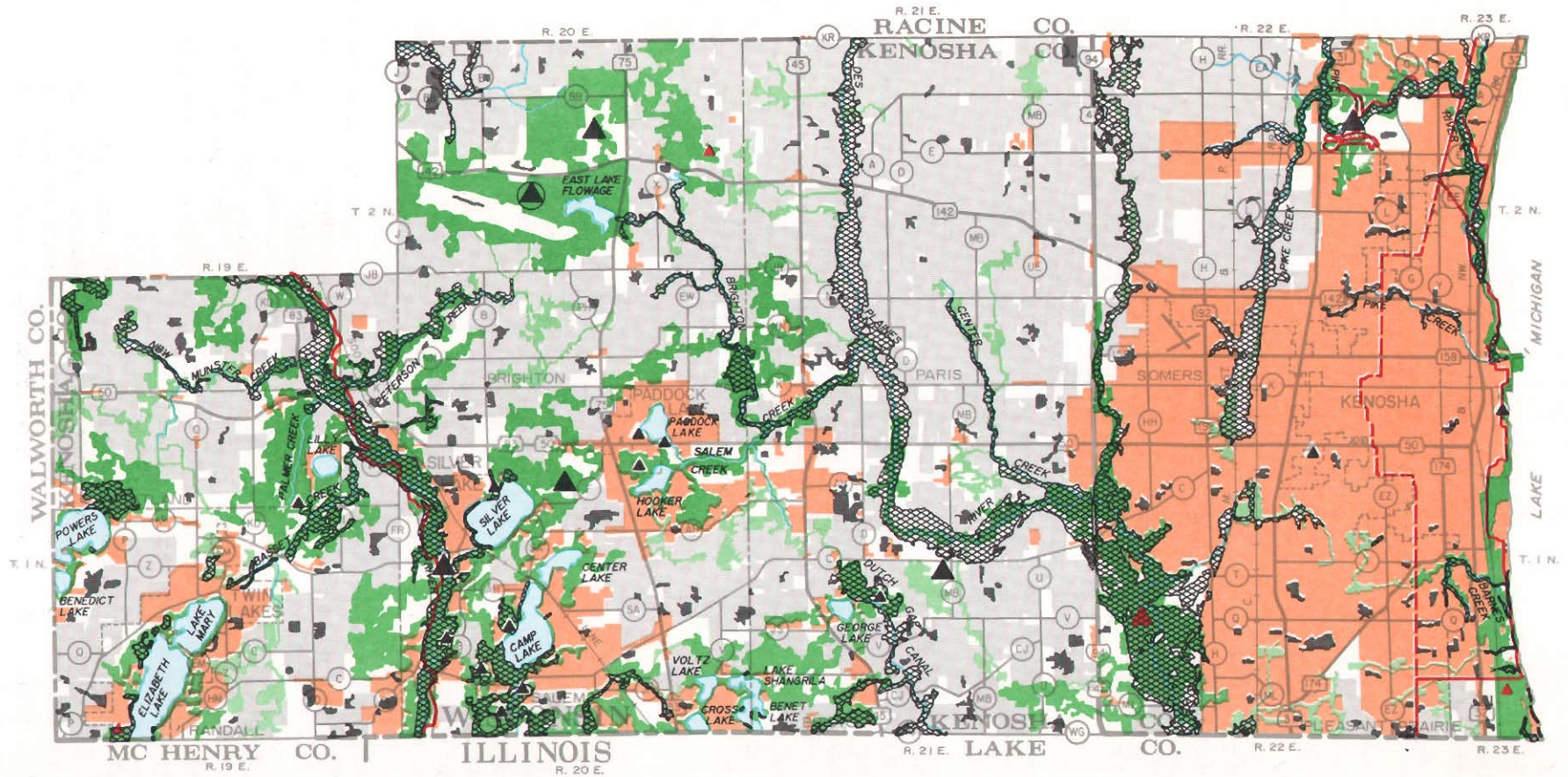
Plan Description

Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, the sites and facilities proposed to be provided include major parks and natural resource-oriented recreational facilities; recreation corridors, including parkways and linear or trail-related facilities; and boat access facilities, including access facilities to Lake Michigan, major inland lakes, and major rivers. Certain other state and county parks and facilities are also addressed, along with local parks and outdoor recreation facilities.







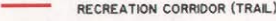


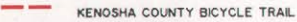






Major Parks: The park and open space plan for Kenosha County would provide for three regional parks--Brighton Dale Park, Petrifying Springs Park, and Silver Lake Park--and three additional major county parks--Bristol Woods Park, Fox River Park, and a new major county park proposed to be located along the Des Plaines River in the Town of Pleasant Prairie in the southeastern portion of the County (see Map 9). Kenosha County would be responsible for the provision of the three regional parks and three major parks. Specific recommendations for the major county parks are presented below.

1. **Brighton Dale Park:** Brighton Dale Park is a 360-acre regional park located in the Town of Brighton in the northwestern portion of the County. The site provides a regulation 27-hole golf course, picnic areas, playfields, playground areas, ice skating and fishing ponds, and trail

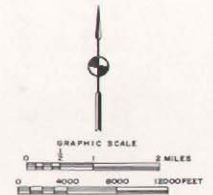
RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  URBAN DEVELOPMENT |  PROPOSED MAJOR PARK |  ISOLATED NATURAL AREA |
|  OTHER RURAL LAND |  PROPOSED OTHER PARK OR OPEN SPACE SITE |  SURFACE WATER |
| COUNTY OR STATE PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES |  RECREATION CORRIDOR (TRAIL) |  FLOODLANDS |
|  EXISTING MAJOR PARK |  KENOSHA COUNTY BICYCLE TRAIL |  PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND |
|  EXISTING SPECIAL MAJOR PARK | NATURAL RESOURCES |  WATER |
|  EXISTING OTHER PARK OR OPEN SPACE SITE |  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | |
| |  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | |

Source: SEWRPC.



facilities. Proposed additional facility development at the site includes picnic areas and support facilities, including park road improvements.

2. Bristol Woods Park: Bristol Woods Park is a 206-acre site located in the Town of Bristol in the south-central portion of the County. Existing facilities at the site include picnic areas and hiking, nature study, and ski-touring trails. Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, facility development would include a nature center and related trail and support facilities. In addition, an historic building, the old Bristol Town Hall, would be relocated in the Park.
3. Fox River Park: Fox River Park is a 154-acre park site located in the Town of Salem along the Fox River in the western portion of the County. Existing facilities at the site include playfields, tennis courts, picnic areas, play areas, and a hiking and ski-touring trail. Fishing opportunities are also available. Under the plan, additional facility development would include a canoe launch and a camping area for canoeists. Fox River Park is located along the proposed recreation corridor traversing the Fox River Parkway, and trail facilities would extend from the recreation corridor through this site.
4. Petrifying Springs Park: Petrifying Springs Park is a 358-acre regional park site located in the Town of Somers in the northeastern portion of the County. Existing facilities at the site include a regulation 18-hole golf course and ski-touring trails. The site also encompasses the Petrifying Springs Hardwoods, a scientific and natural area site identified as having statewide or greater significance. Under the plan, facility development would include additional support facilities, including ball diamond lighting. Petrifying Springs Park is located at the western end of the proposed recreation corridor traversing the Pike River Parkway, and existing trail facilities at the site would connect with the trails provided in the proposed Pike River recreation corridor.
5. Silver Lake Park: Silver Lake Park is a 258-acre regional park located along Silver Lake in the Town of Salem in the western portion of the County. Existing facilities at the site include a swimming beach, picnic areas, playfield and playground facilities, and hiking, nature study, and ski-touring trails. Under the plan, an additional 100 acres of land would be acquired for both resource preservation and outdoor recreation purposes. Proposed additional facility development at the site includes a campground and related facilities, a ski hill and shelter building, and additional support facilities.
6. Proposed County Park: Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that the County acquire a new major park site along the Des Plaines River in the proposed Des Plaines River Parkway in the Town of Pleasant Prairie in the southeastern portion of the County. Under the plan, about 215 acres of land would be acquired. Proposed facility development at the site includes a regulation 18-hole golf course, picnic areas, trails, and support facilities.

The acquisition and development costs for the expansion of or provision of additional facilities at existing major county parks are presented in Table 9.

Table 9
ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR MAJOR COUNTY PARKS

Major Park	Acreage		Cost	Proposed Additional Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
	Existing	Proposed				
Brighton Dale Park.....	360	--	\$ --	Additional picnic area and park road improvements	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Bristol Woods Park.....	206	--	--	Nature center and related trail facilities, historic building relocation, and support facilities, including restrooms and water	425,000	425,000
Fox River Park.....	154	--	--	Canoe launch improvements and camping area	10,000	10,000
Petrifying Springs Park...	358	--	--	Additional support facilities, including ball diamond lighting	40,000	40,000
Silver Lake Park.....	258	100	176,000	Campground and related facilities, ski hill and shelter building, and support facilities	200,000	376,000
Proposed County Park.....	--	215	370,000	General park development, including regulation 18-hole golf course, picnic areas, and support facilities	2,050,000	2,420,000
6 Sites	1,336	315	\$546,000	--	\$2,775,000	\$3,321,000

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1986 dollars.

Source: SEWRPC.

As indicated in the table, such costs are estimated at \$3.3 million. Of this total, about \$0.5 million, or about 15 percent, would be required for the acquisition of additional parklands, and about \$2.8 million, or about 85 percent, would be required for development of those lands.

The Bong State Recreation Area was developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and has been designated as a major special-purpose state outdoor recreation site. The Bong State Recreation Area is 4,515 acres in size and is located in the Town of Brighton in northwestern Kenosha County. Facilities at the site include a swimming beach, group and family camping areas, picnic areas, playfields and play areas, fishing areas, a visitor center and nature center, and trails for hiking, nature study, ski touring, and horseback riding. In addition, the site provides special-use areas for such activities as, among others, dog training, falconry, hang gliding, hot air ballooning, hunting, model aircraft flying, sky diving, snowmobiling, trail biking, and trapping. Under the plan, it is recommended that about 460 acres of additional land be acquired at an estimated cost of \$829,000, and that additional facilities, such as additional family camping areas and support facilities, an all-terrain vehicle trail, a handicapped-accessible fishing pier, beach and shoreline improvements at East Lake, and other support facilities, be provided at an estimated cost of \$555,000.

Recreation Corridors: Recreation corridors are defined as trails at least 15 miles in length located through areas of scenic, scientific, historic, or cultural interest which provide opportunities for such linear outdoor recreation activities as hiking, biking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring. Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that about 30 miles of recreation corridors be provided in Kenosha County as part of the 500-mile regionwide system of such corridors. As indicated in Table 10, of the 30 miles of recreation corridor in Kenosha County, about 15 miles, or 50 percent, would be provided in a recreation corridor segment located generally along the Lake Michigan shoreline in eastern Kenosha County; about 5 miles, or 17 percent, would be provided in a recreation corridor segment located along the Pike River in the northeastern portion of the County; and the remaining 10 miles, or 33 percent, would be provided along the Fox River in western Kenosha County. The Kenosha County Park and Recreation Department should generally be responsible for the provision of the proposed Lake Michigan, Pike River, and Fox River recreation corridors. Specific recommendations for the recreation corridors are presented below, while a description of the recommended parkways is presented in the natural resource preservation section of this chapter.

1. Lake Michigan Corridor: As shown on Map 9, the 15-mile Lake Michigan recreation corridor is located in eastern Kenosha County. Under the plan, this corridor would connect with the Lake Michigan recreation corridor in Racine County on the north. This corridor segment would be used primarily for biking and hiking activities. The Lake Michigan recreation corridor includes portions of the existing Kenosha County Bicycle Trail. Of the 15-mile length of the Lake Michigan recreation corridor, about eight miles are existing trails or signed bicycle routes, including about three miles located on Wisconsin Electric Power Company rights-of-way, about three miles on existing park roads, and about two miles on existing road rights-of-way; the remaining seven miles are proposed trails or

Table 10
RECREATION CORRIDORS IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Recreation Corridor Segment	Existing Trails (linear miles)					Proposed Trail Development											Total Trail and Trail Terminus Cost	Typical Trail Facilities
	Total Length (miles)	Within Park and Open Space Sites	On MEPCo Rights-of-Way	On Public Road Rights-of-Way	Subtotal	Within Park and Open Space Sites				On Road Right-of-Way		Subtotal		Trail Terminus ^a				
						Existing Length (miles)	Proposed Length (miles)	Subtotal (miles)	Development Cost	Length (miles)	Development Cost	Length (miles)	Development Cost	Quantity	Development Cost			
Fox River.....	10	1	--	--	1	--	5	5	\$175,000	4	\$2,000	9	\$177,000	1	\$30,000	\$207,000	Bicycling, hiking, and nature study	
Lake Michigan.....	15	3	3	2	8	1	--	1	35,000	6	3,000	7	38,000	1	30,000	68,000	Bicycling and hiking	
Pike River.....	5	--	--	1	1	1	2	3	105,000	1	500	4	105,500	1	30,000	135,500	Hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring	
Total	30	4	3	3	10	2	7	9	\$315,000	11	\$5,500	20	\$320,500	3	\$90,000	\$410,500	--	

^aA trail terminus consists of such trail support facilities as restrooms, parking, and picnicking facilities. The trail terminus facilities would be provided at about five-mile intervals, as needed, when such facilities are not available in parks along the recreation corridor. The trail terminus proposed for development in the Fox River corridor would also provide canoe access to the river.

Source: SEWRPC.

routes, including about one mile proposed to be located within existing parks and six miles proposed to be located on existing public road rights-of-way.

2. Pike River Corridor: As shown on Map 9, the five-mile Pike River recreation corridor is proposed to be located along the Pike River in north-eastern Kenosha County. This corridor segment would connect with the above-mentioned Lake Michigan recreation corridor in Kenosha County on the east, and would provide opportunities for a variety of trail activities. Of the five-mile length of the corridor, about one mile would be located within existing park and open space sites, about two miles would be located within proposed Pike River Parkway lands, and the remaining two miles would be located on existing public road rights-of-way.
3. Fox River Corridor: As shown on Map 9, the 10-mile Fox River recreation corridor is located along the Fox River in western Kenosha County. Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, this corridor would connect with the Fox River Parkway in Racine County on the north and would provide opportunities for a variety of trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities. Of the 10-mile length of the Fox River recreation corridor, about one mile would be located within existing parklands, about five miles would be located within proposed park and parkway lands, and the remaining four miles would be located on existing public road rights-of-way.

The development costs for the provision of the additional trail facilities within the recommended recreation corridors in Kenosha County are also presented in Table 10. The development of 20 miles of trails and trail terminus facilities within the recreation corridors in the County is estimated to cost \$410,500. It is important to note that, as indicated in Table 10, a combined total of about 10 miles of trails have already been developed within the recommended recreation corridors in the County.

An additional bicycle trail located on public road and power company rights-of-way is provided in eastern Kenosha County. It is recommended that the County continue to provide about 11 miles of bicycle trails and routes not located within the recommended recreation corridor system on Wisconsin Electric Power Company rights-of-way and on a marked bicycle route on public road rights-of-way within and adjacent to the City of Kenosha.

The recommended system of recreation corridors, along with the existing additional bike route, would provide opportunities for participation in a variety of land-based, trail-oriented, outdoor recreation activities within Kenosha County. In addition, under the revised plan for Kenosha County, the Fox River from the City of Waukesha in Waukesha County downstream through Racine and Kenosha Counties to the Illinois-Wisconsin state line would be designated as a 60-mile river for canoeing. Under the plan, it is recommended that canoe access facilities be provided at regular intervals not exceeding 15 miles. In Kenosha County, such access would be provided at Fox River Park, and camping facilities oriented for use by canoeists would also be provided by the County at Fox River Park.

Water Access Facilities: Boat access points, both public and nonpublic, provide opportunities for participation in extensive water-based recreational

activities, including motorboating, waterskiing, sailboating, fishing, and canoeing. Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that boat access be provided to the major surface waters of the County, including Lake Michigan; the major inland lakes; and the Fox River as described below.

1. Lake Michigan: Improved access, including additional city parklands providing access to Lake Michigan for boating and other water-based activities, would be provided as part of the Kenosha Harbor area master plan.¹ Under this proposal, which has been incorporated into the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, the City of Kenosha would provide a large marina facility, including about 600 boat slips, six launch ramps, and related parking, in the City of Kenosha Harbor area at a cost, estimated in 1980 dollars, of \$8.3 million.

It is important to note that in addition to this proposed development, other sites providing access to the Lake Michigan shoreline for fishing, swimming, other beach activities, and passive recreation should also be provided. Under this proposal, it is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources acquire additional lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline for limited recreation and resource preservation purposes as part of the proposed Chiwaukee Prairie site, as described later in this chapter. In addition, the City of Kenosha should continue to maintain city parks along the Lake Michigan shoreline. Finally, while no specific additional lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline are herein proposed for public acquisition because the remaining shoreline is already generally developed for other urban use, both the City of Kenosha and Kenosha County would continue to acquire lands along the Lake Michigan shoreline as such lands become available for park, outdoor recreation, resource preservation, and Lake Michigan access uses.

2. Major Inland Lakes: Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that all major inland lakes--those lakes having a surface area of 50 acres or more--be provided with adequate boat access consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in various boating activities. Most of the major inland lakes of the Region, and all of the major inland lakes in Kenosha County, are already heavily utilized for fast boating² activities, and the number of access facilities for fast

¹The plan for Lake Michigan access facilities, including marina facilities, boat slips, launch ramps, and parking, in the City of Kenosha Harbor area was set forth in the Harbor Area Master Plan, August 1980, prepared by Stanley Consultants, Inc.

²It should be noted that a distinction has been drawn between a fast boating access point and a slow boating access point because of the different facility requirements involved. A fast boating access point requires a boat launch ramp and provisions for car and trailer parking. A slow boating access point

(Footnote 2 continued on Page 43)

boating activities--including access points and car and trailer parking--consistent with safe and enjoyable lake use generally is sufficient. However, certain inland lakes in Kenosha County require additional access facilities to accommodate slow boating activities such as fishing and canoeing. Under the plan, then, it is recommended that slow boating access facilities be provided at four major inland lakes in Kenosha County--Cross, Dyer, George, and Voltz Lakes--by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources at an estimated cost of \$120,000.

3. Fox River: It is recommended that access to the Fox River for canoeing be provided. Under this proposal, Kenosha County would continue to provide canoe access opportunities to the Fox River at Fox River Park. The County would also provide one additional canoe access in proposed Fox River Parkway lands near the Racine-Kenosha county line in northwestern Kenosha County. This canoe access point would require an area large enough to accommodate the hand-launching of small boats and canoes and an automobile parking area.

Other County and State Park and Open Space Sites: It is recommended that Kenosha County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provide a variety of park and open space sites and facilities, including major parks and intensive resource-oriented facilities, such as campgrounds, golf courses, and swimming beaches; recreation corridors providing opportunities for trail activities such as hiking, biking, and nature study; and boat access facilities to Lake Michigan, major inland lakes, and major rivers. It is also recommended that the County and State be responsible for the protection of important natural resource features in the County through the acquisition of parkways and other conservancy areas in order to permanently preserve the environmental corridors of the County in essentially natural, open uses. In addition, it is recommended that the Kenosha County Park and Recreation Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources continue to provide certain other park and open space sites for outdoor recreation and resource preservation purposes.

Other County Sites--Three sites in addition to the five existing major parks were owned by the County in 1985: the County Ice Arena, Kemper Center, and Old Settlers Park (see Map 9). Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, additional facilities would be provided at the County Ice Arena and at Old Settlers Park. Proposed additional facilities include a soccer and playfield area and landscaping at the County Ice Arena, and renovated changing rooms at Old Settlers Park. The total cost for this additional development is estimated at \$25,000.

(Footnote 2 continued from Page 42)

requires only a launching area adequate to permit the launching of hand-carried boats and a parking area for cars. It is also important to note that, under the plan, private commercial boat launch areas which are open to the general public, as well as access sites owned by public units and agencies of government, may be considered adequate to meet the identified need to provide boat access opportunities for the general public.

Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is also recommended that the County continue to maintain and improve, as necessary, all facilities at all county-owned sites, as well as at the major county parks identified in Table 9. Such maintenance or improvement may include such activities as the paving or resurfacing of parking lots, walkways, and service roads; the resurfacing of volleyball, basketball, and tennis courts; making existing facilities handicapped accessible; and the provision, repair, or replacement of sports field lighting, restroom facilities, water supply facilities, maintenance buildings, picnic shelters, pavilions, beach houses, and bandshells. The County would also continue to provide and maintain lawns, gardens, and other landscape plantings.

Other State Sites--In 1985, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provided 10 open space sites encompassing 1,913 acres of land in Kenosha County (see Map 9). These sites are generally utilized for natural resource preservation and protection purposes. In addition, as noted earlier in this chapter, the Department provides a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities at the Bong State Recreation Area, a major special-purpose outdoor recreation site encompassing 4,515 acres. Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources continue to acquire lands within the identified primary environmental corridors for natural resource preservation and protection purposes and for limited outdoor recreational purposes. Under this proposal, the Department would continue to acquire lands within Camp Lake Fishery, Hooker Lake Marsh, and the New Munster Wildlife Area. In addition, under the plan, the Department would acquire lands at three proposed new sites--Chiwaukee Prairie and two proposed scattered wetland areas--each of which encompass scientific and natural area sites. As indicated in Table 11, the State would acquire about 943 acres of land at an estimated acquisition cost of \$2.6 million for resource preservation purposes.

Local Park and Open Space Sites: Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that local units and agencies of government provide certain local park and open space sites and facilities as needed within their area of jurisdiction. Within urban areas of the County, it is generally recommended that full a range of community, neighborhood, and other park and open space sites and facilities be provided. Within the rural areas of the County, it is generally recommended that a limited number of town parks and related recreation facilities be provided as necessary. While recommendations for the provision of local park and open space sites and facilities should be identified as part of comprehensive local park and open space plans, general recommendations for the provision of such sites are set forth below.

Under park and open space acquisition and development Objectives No. 1 through 5 set forth in Appendix A of this report, it is recommended that an adequate quantity and distribution of local park and open space sites be provided in the urban areas in the County. Under this proposal, a system of community and neighborhood parks and other outdoor recreation and open space sites should be provided by local units and agencies of government. In addition, the important natural resource features encompassed within environmental corridors and isolated natural areas should be acquired by local units of government, as needed, for park and open space purposes within their area of jurisdiction. More specifically, the following outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities should be provided in urban areas by cities and villages in Kenosha County:

Table 11

**RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION AT WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES OPEN SPACE SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY**

Site Name	Acres		Acquisition Cost
	Existing	Proposed	
Camp Lake Fishery.....	126	31	\$ 11,000
Chiwaukee Prairie.....	--	347	2,105,000
Extensive Wildlife Habitat Peat Lake.....	253	--	--
Hooker Lake Marsh.....	40	6	2,000
New Munster Wildlife Area....	1,009	422	419,000
Paddock Lake Marsh.....	9	--	--
Peat Lake Wildlife Area.....	177	--	--
Scattered Wetland.....	60	--	--
Scattered Wetland.....	40	--	--
Silver Lake Marsh.....	39	--	--
State Wetland Area.....	160	--	--
Proposed Scattered Wetland...	--	57	22,000
Proposed Scattered Wetland...	--	80	78,000
13 Sites	1,913	943	\$2,637,000

NOTE: Recommendations for additional acquisition and development at Bong State Recreation Area, including the acquisition of about 460 acres of land at an estimated cost of \$829,000, have been presented earlier in this chapter.

Source: SEWRPC.

1) community parks and intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities such as baseball diamonds, league softball diamonds, tennis courts, swimming pools, recreation buildings, and other community facilities; 2) neighborhood parks and facilities such as playfields, ice skating rinks, and areas for passive recreational use; 3) other urban park and open space sites, including tot lots, playgrounds, and playfields; 4) urban open space sites, boulevards, and buffer areas; 5) historic sites and historic monuments or markers; 6) local trail facilities including bike routes, river walks, and other trails or walkways; and 7) local parkways and other areas encompassing natural resource features, including open space sites as needed for drainage-ways, stormwater retention or detention ponds, isolated woodlands or wetlands, and surface water access points. In addition, it is recommended that cities and villages in Kenosha County continue to maintain or improve, as necessary, all existing urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Rural towns do not generally have the population densities to warrant the provision of a wide range of urban parks, open space sites, and intensive outdoor recreation facilities. The provision of a town-owned park and limited recreational facilities may be warranted in rural areas, however, in order to promote a desirable sense of community; to serve as a focal point for special local civic events; and to meet certain outdoor recreation needs, such as for softball diamonds and picnic areas. In order to accommodate the basic park and recreation facility needs of the residents of rural town units of government, towns that currently lack park and outdoor recreation facilities should have the opportunity to acquire and develop, with available federal and state grant-in-aid support, one town park and associated recreation facilities. As the community facility, the town park should be readily accessible to town residents, and thus such a park should be located in conjunction with other community facilities which serve as a focal point for town residents, such as a town hall, school, or fire department.

Plan Implementation Policies

The acquisition and development of park and open space sites and facilities as recommended herein would result in the provision of opportunities for participation in a variety of outdoor recreation activities in Kenosha County. In order to assure the provision of such opportunities, the following public policies are recommended:

1. All major parks, recreation corridors, and surface water access facilities should be acquired and developed as recommended herein by county and state agencies of government. Such acquisition should be promoted by local levels of government through the placement of proposed outdoor recreation sites in appropriate public park or conservancy zoning districts until recommended sites can be acquired.
2. The Fox, Pike, and Des Plaines River Parkway should be acquired by the County as recommended herein for limited outdoor recreation use, as well as for resource preservation purposes. In addition, lands adjacent to important natural resource features encompassed by the proposed parkways should be acquired as necessary for the provision of intensive nonresource-oriented facilities and support facilities, including playfield areas, picnic areas, parking lots, and parkway drives.

3. Environmental corridors and isolated natural areas located within the identified urban service areas not specifically proposed herein for acquisition by county or state agencies of government should be considered for acquisition by local units of government as necessary as development occurs for limited outdoor recreation uses, as well as for resource preservation and drainage and flood control purposes.
4. Urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities--including community and neighborhood parks; tot lots, playfields, and playgrounds; and other urban open space and outdoor recreation sites--should be acquired and developed, as necessary, by local units of government in Kenosha County to meet the needs of the residents of urban areas. In addition, rural towns should acquire and develop, as necessary, one rural town park to provide limited community outdoor recreation facilities. Specific recommendations for the provision of such sites and facilities should be formulated through the preparation of a comprehensive local park and open space plan.
5. All existing park and open space sites and facilities should be maintained for outdoor recreation use and resource preservation purposes. Such maintenance may include the repair, replacement, or expansion of existing facilities, including the resurfacing of court areas and replacement of picnic facilities; and the provision of park support facilities, including parking lots and playfield lighting. In addition, public park agencies in the County should continue to provide and maintain lawns, gardens, and other landscape plantings in existing park and open space sites.

The park and open space sites herein recommended to be provided by the County, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and local units and agencies of government in Kenosha County would provide an integrated system of sites and facilities capable of providing adequate outdoor recreation opportunities for the resident population of the County, as well as for visitor use. The costs of the recommended acquisition and development of park and open space sites in the County are summarized in the plan implementation section of this chapter.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT--RECOMMENDED NATURAL RESOURCE PRESERVATION AREAS

The open space preservation objective set forth in Appendix A of this report calls for the preservation of those lands that are necessary to protect the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and to enhance the environmental quality of Kenosha County. The associated standard specifies that all remaining nonurban land within designated primary environmental corridors be preserved in essentially natural, open uses, and that prime agricultural lands be preserved in agricultural uses. This section presents recommendations for the preservation of the important natural resources in the County, and the following section presents recommendations for the continued use of prime agricultural lands for agricultural purposes.

Plan Design

Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, all important natural resource areas--including primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resources, undeveloped floodlands, and scientific and natural area sites--would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. The following guidelines were used in developing recommendations for the preservation of important natural resources in Kenosha County:

1. All undeveloped primary environmental corridor lands should be preserved in natural, open space uses. In addition, certain primary environmental corridor lands should be acquired for resource preservation purposes by public park agencies as part of recommended parkways, including the Fox, Pike, and Des Plaines River Parkways in Kenosha County, and as part of important forest, fish, and game preserves, such as the Chiwaukee Prairie and the New Munster Wildlife Area. Other primary environmental corridors should be acquired, as necessary, when threatened by urban development, or when such lands become available for acquisition and use for parkway and other open space purposes.
2. Secondary environmental corridor lands should be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses whenever possible, and, in urban areas, should be preserved for public acquisition, as necessary, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate such corridors into urban storm-water detention areas, associated drainageways, or neighborhood parks.
3. Isolated natural areas should be preserved in natural, open space uses whenever possible and, like the secondary environmental corridors, should be considered for public acquisition in urban areas as necessary for urban park and open space use.
4. All undeveloped floodlands should be preserved in natural, open uses or, if they are presently used for agricultural purposes, in agricultural use. In addition, certain undeveloped floodlands located within the recommended urban development areas should be acquired by public park agencies for parkway and other open space purposes and, following acquisition, restored to natural, open uses.
5. All scientific and natural area sites should be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. In addition, all scientific and natural area sites classified as having statewide or greater significance or as having countywide or regional significance should be acquired by public or appropriate private resource preservation agencies. All other natural resources classified as scientific or natural area sites should be considered for public or appropriate private acquisition.

The recommended natural resource preservation areas in the park and open space plan for Kenosha County are similar to those recommended under the adopted regional land use and regional park and open space plans. The areas have been modified, however, to reflect a more detailed delineation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource features, of floodlands, and of scientific and natural area sites, and to reflect revisions, particularly to primary environmental corridors, recommended in local sanitary sewer service area plans that have been adopted as amendments to the areawide water quality management plan.

Plan Description

The natural resource areas herein recommended for preservation under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County were described in Chapter II of this report, and include primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural areas, floodlands, and scientific and natural area sites.

Primary Environmental Corridors: Environmental corridors are a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base. Natural resource base elements considered in the identification of the environmental corridors include lakes and streams and their associated shorelands and floodlands; wetlands; woodlands; wildlife habitat areas; areas covered by wet, poorly drained, or organic soils; and rugged terrain and high-relief topography. Additional elements related to the natural resource base considered in the identification of the environmental corridors include existing park and open space sites, potential park and open space sites, existing historic sites, natural and scientific area sites, and scenic viewpoints.

Primary environmental corridors, which include a variety of the natural resource and resource-related elements, are, by definition, at least 400 acres in size, 2 miles in length, and 200 feet in width. The preservation of these corridors in an essentially open, natural state will avoid the creation of costly environmental problems, such as flooding and water pollution, and will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the County, protect natural beauty, and provide invaluable outdoor recreation opportunities. The exclusion of urban development from these corridors will also prevent the creation of serious and costly developmental problems such as wet and flooded basements, foundation failures, and excessive clearwater infiltration and inflow into sanitary sewerage systems. As noted in Chapter II of this report, the primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County are located primarily along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the County, along the main stems of the Pike and Fox Rivers, along the lower reaches of Brighton Creek and the Des Plaines River in the County, in large areas of wetlands in the western portions of the County, in the Bong State Recreation Area, and around major lakes in the County. About 27,970 acres, or 16 percent, of the total area of Kenosha County were encompassed within the identified primary environmental corridors in 1980. Of this total, about 276 acres were developed or proposed to be developed for urban uses. Under the plan, such urban development is removed from the designated recommended primary environmental corridor. The remaining undeveloped area within the delineated primary environmental corridor, then, encompasses 27,694 acres, and under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County would be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses for resource preservation and limited outdoor recreation purposes.

It is recommended that Kenosha County acquire primary environmental corridor lands and certain floodlands currently used for agricultural purposes along the main stems of the Fox, Pike, and Des Plaines Rivers as part of the proposed county system of parkways. Similarly, under the plan, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources should acquire certain primary environmental corridor lands, and certain floodlands currently used for agricultural purposes, as part of state-owned wildlife areas, including the New Munster Wildlife Area. As part of this proposal, the agricultural lands located within the floodlands proposed for county and state ownership would be restored to wetland vegetation, thereby

re-creating primary environmental corridor lands. About 560 acres of such floodlands are recommended to be so restored. Thus, about 28,254 acres would be located within the recommended primary environmental corridor in Kenosha County by the plan design year.

Under the park and open space plan, it is recommended that all primary environmental corridor lands be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses through a combination of public ownership and public land use controls. As indicated in the outdoor recreation plan element section of this chapter, specific recommendations for the acquisition and continued maintenance by the County and by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources of parks, recreation corridors, and other park and open space sites have been set forth. Such acquisition recommendations include proposed state and county ownership of certain primary environmental corridor lands in the County. A summary of the existing and proposed public ownership of the planned primary environmental corridors in Kenosha County is presented in Table 12.

As indicated in Table 12, under the plan, it is recommended that Kenosha County maintain 581 acres of primary environmental corridor lands in existing county-owned park and open space sites, and acquire an additional 2,368 acres of such corridors for resource preservation and limited outdoor recreation use. It is also recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maintain 4,855 acres of primary environmental corridors in existing state-owned sites, and acquire an additional 830 acres. As further indicated in Table 12, other public units and agencies of government--namely, cities, villages, towns, and school districts in the County--own about 1,002 acres of primary environmental corridor lands, while an additional 540 acres are held by private conservancy organizations and about 182 acres are proposed to be held for resource preservation purposes. Thus, a total of 10,358 acres, or 37 percent of the primary environmental corridor lands in the County, are held in, or proposed to be acquired for, public resource preservation and natural, open space uses. Finally, as indicated in Table 12, 4,572 acres or 16 percent of the corridor, are surface waters. The remaining 13,324 acres, or 47 percent of the primary environmental corridors in the County, are held in private ownership. These corridors are proposed to be protected and preserved in natural uses through public land use regulation.

It is important to note that, should primary environmental corridor lands not specifically recommended for acquisition in this plan become available for acquisition and use for parkway and other public open space purposes, it is recommended that the appropriate public agency consider the acquisition of such lands. In addition, those primary environmental corridor lands located within the identified urban service areas in the County not recommended for acquisition by the County or State should be acquired for park and open space purposes by the appropriate city or village park agency. Further, it should be recognized that, should urban development not proposed or envisioned to occur under this plan threaten to destroy or degrade natural resources located within the primary environmental corridors, an appropriate public agency should consider the acquisition of, or other protective measures for, such lands for resource preservation and open space purposes.

Primary environmental corridors located in urban or urbanizing areas in Southeastern Wisconsin that are held in public ownership are often termed "parkways." The parkway concept in the Region was originated by the Milwaukee County

Park Commission in 1924, when plans were prepared for a county parkway system which would encompass lands that are now part of the regional system of primary environmental corridors. For purposes of this report, the term "parkway" is defined as an elongated area of publicly owned land generally encompassing important natural resource features. A parkway is usually located along a stream valley, ridge line, or other linear natural feature, and is intended to provide aesthetic and natural resource continuity and, at the same time, link park, outdoor recreation, and other open space lands within a total park and open space system. Parkway also serve as an ideal location for trail facilities in the recreation corridor system recommended in the outdoor recreation plan element section of this chapter. In addition, parkway drives for pleasure driving could be provided within and adjacent to parkways.

Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that three parkways be provided. The first parkway is proposed to be located within and adjacent to the primary environmental corridor along the lower reaches of the main stem of the Des Plaines River in the southeastern portion of the County; the second parkway is proposed to be located within and adjacent to the primary environmental corridor along the main stem of the Fox River in the western portion of the County; and the third parkway is proposed to be located within and adjacent to the primary environmental corridors along the Pike River and certain tributaries to the Pike River in the northeastern portion of the County. The County should assume responsibility for the provision of these parkways. A description of the Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike River Parkways follows.

1. Des Plaines River Parkway: It is recommended that the County acquire--at an estimated cost of \$1,009,000--about 1,273 acres of land along the Des Plaines River east of IH 94 downstream to the Illinois-Wisconsin state line for flood control, resource preservation, and other parkway purposes, including about 1,249 acres of primary environmental corridor lands and about 24 acres of other open lands proposed for intensive park and outdoor recreation use. About 1,130 acres, or 89 percent, of the 1,273 acres proposed for parkway acquisition are located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area. Of these 1,130 acres, about 165 acres, or about 15 percent, are floodlands currently used for agricultural purposes. It is recommended that, following acquisition by the County, these lands be restored to wetland vegetation, thereby restoring and re-creating primary environmental corridor lands. The proposed Des Plaines River Parkway in Kenosha County would also encompass one of the identified scientific and natural area sites in the County.

It is also recommended that the Parkway serve as the location for a variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, including trail facilities for hiking, ski touring, and nature study; river access, picnic areas, and areas for passive recreational pursuits; and support facilities such as parking lots and restrooms. The costs for provision of these facilities are included in the development costs for the proposed major county park along the main stem of the Des Plaines River.

2. Fox River Parkway: It is recommended that the County acquire 749 acres of land within the primary environmental corridor along the main stem of the Fox River--at an estimated cost of \$647,000--for flood control, resource preservation, and other parkway purposes. About 713 acres, or

about 95 percent of the 749 acres, are located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area. Of the 713 acres of floodlands proposed for parkway acquisition, about 121 acres, or 17 percent, are currently used for agricultural purposes. As in the case of the Des Plaines River Parkway, it is recommended that, following acquisition by the County, these lands be restored to wetland vegetation, thereby restoring and re-creating primary environmental corridor lands. The proposed Fox River Parkway in Kenosha County would also encompass one of the identified scientific and natural area sites in the County.

It is also recommended that the Fox River Parkway serve as the location for a variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, including trail facilities for hiking, biking, and nature study within the recommended Fox River recreation corridor; river access, picnic areas, and areas for passive recreational pursuits; and support facilities such as parking lots and restrooms. The Parkway should also provide facilities for canoeists utilizing the previously identified 60-mile canoe route on the Fox River from the City of Waukesha in Waukesha County downstream through Racine and Kenosha Counties to the Illinois-Wisconsin state line. As already noted, the cost of providing such facilities is estimated at \$207,000. The Fox River Parkway in Kenosha County would also serve as the location for a segment of the proposed continuous areawide system of recreation corridors, and would connect with the proposed Fox River Parkway and recreation corridor system extending into Racine and Waukesha Counties on the north. The Parkway would also link Fox River Park with other proposed county parkway and river access facilities.

3. Pike River Parkway: It is recommended that the County acquire about 473 acres of primary environmental corridor lands along the Pike River and certain tributaries to the Pike River--at an estimated cost of \$706,000--for flood control, resource preservation, and other parkway purposes. About 350 acres, or 74 percent of the 473 acres, are located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area.

It is also recommended that the Pike River Parkway serve as the location for a variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation facilities, including trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring within the recommended Pike River recreation corridor; river access, picnic areas, and areas for passive recreational pursuits; and support facilities such as restrooms and parking. As already noted, the cost of providing such facilities is estimated at \$135,500.

The Pike River Parkway would also serve as the location for a segment of the proposed continuous areawide system of recreation corridors, and would connect with the Lake Michigan recreation corridor on the east. The parkway would also link Petrifying Springs Park, City of Kenosha Parks along the Pike River and Lake Michigan, and other proposed county parkway and river access facilities, and would encompass two of the identified scientific and natural area sites in the County.

Secondary Environmental Corridors: The secondary environmental corridors in Kenosha County, like the primary environmental corridors, contain a variety of natural resource features which should be preserved. Secondary environmental corridors are often remnants of primary corridors which have been developed

for intensive agricultural or urban purposes. Such corridors can facilitate surface water drainage, maintain valuable "pockets" of natural resource features, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife. By definition, secondary environmental corridors are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length, and, while not as important as primary environmental corridors, should also be preserved in essentially natural, open uses.

As noted in Chapter II of this report, secondary environmental corridors are located generally along small streams and drainageways in Kenosha County. The planned secondary environmental corridors encompass about 6,094 acres, or 3 percent of the County. As indicated in Table 12, under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that Kenosha County continue to maintain about 164 acres of secondary environmental corridors within existing county-owned sites, and that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources continue to maintain about six acres and acquire an additional seven acres of secondary environmental corridors. As further indicated in Table 12, in 1985 other public units and agencies of government and private conservancy agencies together owned an additional 185 acres of secondary environmental corridors. Also, 114 acres of secondary corridors are surface waters. Thus, in 1985, a total of 476 acres, or 8 percent of the secondary environmental corridors in the County, were protected, or were proposed to be protected, in public or private conservancy agency ownership. The remaining 5,618 acres, or 92 percent, were held in nonpublic ownership, and were proposed to be preserved and protected in natural, open space uses through public land use regulation and, in urban areas, through public acquisition, as necessary, for urban stormwater detention areas, associated drainageways, or urban parks.

Isolated Natural Areas: Isolated natural areas consist of concentrations of natural resource base elements that are isolated from the environmental corridors by urban development or agricultural uses. These areas, consisting primarily of wetlands and woodlands, should also be considered for preservation in natural, open uses.

As noted in Chapter II of this report, isolated natural areas are scattered throughout Kenosha County. The planned isolated natural areas combined encompass about 3,814 acres, or 2 percent of the total area of Kenosha County. As indicated in Table 12, it is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources acquire about 20 acres of such isolated areas. As further indicated in Table 12, an additional 121 acres of isolated natural areas are held in other public ownership and preserved in natural, open uses, and about 10 acres are held in private conservancy agency ownership. A total of 132 acres are surface waters. Thus, under the plan, about 283 acres, or 7 percent of the isolated natural areas in the County, are, or are proposed to be, protected in public or private conservancy agency ownership. The remaining 3,531 acres, or 93 percent, would be held in nonpublic ownership and preserved in natural, open space uses through public land use regulation and, in urban areas, would be considered for public acquisition as necessary for urban park and open space use.

Floodlands: As already noted, the floodlands of a river or stream are generally the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous to, and lying on both sides of, a river or stream channel. Floodland areas are generally not well-suited to urban development, not only because of flood hazards, but also because of seasonally or perennially high water tables and, generally, the presence of soils

not well-suited to urban use. Floodland areas, however, often contain important elements of the natural resource base, such as wetlands and wildlife habitat areas, and therefore constitute important locations for open space lands, including parkways. Floodlands also provide storage for floodwaters and thereby decrease downstream flood discharges and stages. Thus, every effort should be made to discourage incompatible intensive use of floodlands, while encouraging compatible natural open and parkway uses. Floodlands excluding surface water encompass about 12,793 acres, or about 7 percent, of the area of the County.

Under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended generally that floodlands be preserved in essentially natural, open uses or, if they are presently used for agricultural purposes, be maintained in agricultural use. Under this proposal, about 8,576 acres, or 67 percent of the floodlands in the County, would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses as an integral part of either the environmental corridors and isolated natural areas; the existing agricultural or other open lands proposed for public acquisition for park, parkway, and wetland purposes; or the existing agricultural or open lands in planned urban areas proposed for public acquisition and local open space use. About 3,845 acres, or 30 percent, would remain in agricultural use; and about 372 acres, or 3 percent, within urban areas would remain in urban use or would be converted to such use. A summary of the status of floodlands in Kenosha County under the recommended plan is presented in Table 13.

As indicated in Table 13, about 5,990 acres of floodlands are located within the identified primary environmental corridors. Of this total, about 1,117 acres, or about 18 percent, are held in public ownership. Under the plan about 2,017 acres, or 34 percent, are proposed for public acquisition for park, parkway, and other open space purposes. The remaining 2,856 acres, or 48 percent, would remain in private ownership and be preserved in natural, open uses through public land use regulation. As further indicated in Table 13, an additional 357 acres of floodlands in agricultural or other open use are in, or are proposed for, public ownership and, under the plan, would be restored to wetland vegetation. These floodlands--including 32 acres in existing public ownership and 325 acres proposed for public acquisition--would be reclassified as primary environmental corridors. As further indicated in Table 13, of the 12,793 acres of floodlands in the County, about 1,206 acres, or 10 percent, are held in public ownership, including 1,117 acres located within primary environmental corridors, 16 acres in secondary environmental corridors, 41 acres in isolated natural areas, and 32 acres in open lands proposed for restoration to wetlands. Under the plan, about 3,093 acres, or 24 percent, are proposed for public ownership, including 2,017 acres located within primary environmental corridors; 325 acres in agricultural or other open lands proposed for restoration of wetlands; and 751 acres in agricultural or other open lands in planned urban areas proposed for local acquisition and use as stormwater retention and detention areas, drainageways, or public or private local park and open space sites as urban development occurs adjacent to such floodlands. Finally, under the plan, about 8,494 acres, or 66 percent of the floodlands in the County, would remain in private ownership, including 2,856 acres in primary environmental corridors, 1,308 acres in secondary environmental corridors, 113 acres in isolated natural areas, 3,845 acres in rural agricultural and open use, 292 acres in existing urban development, and 80 acres in planned urban development.

Table 12

OWNERSHIP OF PLANNED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL AREAS IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Natural Resource Feature	Ownership (acres)									Total (acres)
	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources		Kenosha County Park and Recreation Department		Existing Other	Private Conservancy		Other Private	Surface Water	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Public	Existing	Proposed			
Primary Environmental Corridors.....	4,855	830	581	2,368	1,002	540	182	13,324	4,572	28,254
Secondary Environmental Corridors.....	6	7	164	0	14	171	0	5,618	114	6,094
Isolated Natural Areas.....	0	20	0	0	121	10	0	3,531	132	3,814

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 13

FLOODLANDS IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Ownership	Location of Floodlands								Total Floodland Area ^a (acres)
	Within Existing Natural Features (acres)			Within Existing Agricultural or Open Lands (acres)			Within Urban Development Areas (acres)		
	Primary Environmental Corridors	Secondary Environmental Corridors	Isolated Natural Areas	Proposed Wetlands Restoration	Rural Use	Proposed Preservation in Planned Urban Open Area	Existing Development	Planned Development	
Existing Public ^b	1,117	16	41	32	--	--	--	--	1,206
Proposed Public	2,017	0	0	325	--	751	--	--	3,093
Private	2,856	1,308	113	--	3,845	--	292	80	8,494
Total	5,990	1,324	154	357	3,845	751	292	80	12,793

^a Does not include 4,243 acres of surface water in lakes and channels of major rivers and streams.

^b Includes 281 acres of floodlands held in private conservancy agency ownership.

Source: SEWRPC.

Scientific and Natural Area Sites: Scientific and natural area sites are tracts of land or water so little modified by man's activity that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European settlement landscape. As already noted, such sites have been classified into one of the following four categories: State scientific area (SA), natural area of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural area of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), and natural area of local significance (NA-3). A 1985 inventory of such sites indicated that there were 28 scientific and natural area sites in Kenosha County. Of these 28 sites, 25 sites were located within the primary environmental corridors in the County, two sites within the secondary environmental corridors, and one site within an isolated natural area.

As previously noted, the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area in the southeastern portion of the County contains some of the most outstanding natural resource features found within the Southeastern Wisconsin Region. A land use management plan for the area³ identified seven scientific and natural area sites, including four sites--the Chiwaukee Prairie, the Kenosha Sand Dunes, the Carol Beach Low Prairie and Panne', and the Tobin Road Prairie--ranked as sites of statewide significance, and three sites--the Carol Beach Estates Prairie, the Barnes Creek Dunes and Panne', and the Carol Beach Prairie--ranked as sites of regional significance. Under the land use management plan, which has been incorporated into this park and open space plan for Kenosha County, six of these seven sites would be preserved through acquisition by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources or by private conservancy organizations. One site--the Carol Beach Estates site identified in Appendix D as Site No. 6, classified as having county or regional significance, and located in the Town of Pleasant Prairie in southeastern Kenosha County--would be developed for urban use in accordance with recommendations set forth in the land use management plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area of the County.

All remaining scientific and natural areas sites classified as state scientific areas, as having statewide or greater significance, or as having county or regional significance would be acquired by public or appropriate private resource preservation agencies. All scientific and natural area sites classified as having local significance that have not yet been acquired by public or appropriate private resource preservation agencies would be considered for such acquisition, and, in the interim, would be preserved in natural, open uses through public land use regulation. A summary of the preservation of scientific and natural area sites in Kenosha County under the recommended plan is presented in Table 14. As indicated in Table 14, under the plan, Kenosha County would be responsible for the acquisition of three, or 11 percent, of the 27 scientific and natural area sites; the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would acquire 15 sites, or 56 percent; and other public agencies would acquire one site, or 4 percent. In addition, under the plan, private conservancy groups, including The Nature Conservancy and the YWCA, would continue

³The land use management plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 88, A Land Use Management Plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach Area of the Town of Pleasant Prairie, February 1985.

Table 14

PRESERVATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND NATURAL AREA SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY

Map Reference Number ^a	Classification	Area (acres)	U. S. Public Land Survey Section	Existing or Proposed Public or Nonpublic Park or Open Space Site Name	Ownership (acres)								
					Public						Nonpublic		
					Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources		Kenosha County		Other Public		Conservancy Groups or Organizations		Other Nonpublic
					Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Other Nonpublic
1	NA-1	140	Sec. 11, T2N, R22E	Petrifying Springs Park	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	30
2	NA-3	50	Sec. 10, T2N, R22E	Hawthorne Hollow	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--	--
3	SA-1 NA-1	271	Sec. 32, T1N, R23N	Chiwaukee Prairie	--	--	--	--	118	--	52	101	--
4	NA-1	94	Sec. 7, T1N, R23E	Kenosha Sand Dunes	--	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
5	NA-1	35	Sec. 20, T1N, R23N	Carol Beach Low Prairie and Panne ¹	--	29	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
6 ^b	NA-2 b	-- ^b	Sec. 19, T1N, R23E	Carol Beach Estates Prairie ^b	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	NA-2	66	Sec. 20, T1N, R23E	Carol Beach Prairie	--	42	--	--	12	--	--	--	12
8	NA-2	9	Sec. 20, T1N, R23E	Barnes Creek Dunes and Panne ¹	--	5	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
9	NA-1	4	Sec. 29, T1N, R22E	Tobin Road Prairie	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	NA-2	910	Sec. 29, T1N, R22E	Des Plaines Parkway	--	--	--	776	--	--	134	--	--
11	NA-2	6	Sec. 11, T1N, R21E	Benedict Prairie	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	NA-1	55	Sec. 12, T2N, R20E	Proposed Scattered Wetland	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	NA-1	150	Sec. 36, T2N, R20E	UW Nature Area	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--
14	NA-3	10	Sec. 6, T2N, R20E	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
15	NA-3	6	Sec. 20, T2N, R20E	Bong State Recreation Area	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	NA-2	60	Sec. 11, T1N, R20E	Hooker Lake Marsh	42	3	--	--	15	--	--	--	--
17	SA	20	Sec. 16, T1N, R20E	Silver Lake Bog	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
18	NA-3	105	Sec. 20, T1N, R20E	Camp Lake Fishery	41	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
19	NA-2	125	Sec. 29, T1N, R20E	Camp Lake Fishery	94	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20	NA-3	100	Sec. 29, T1N, R20E	Scattered Wetland	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44
21	SA	125	Sec. 32, T1N, R20E	Pest Lake Wildlife Area	125	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22	NA-2	5	Sec. 31, T1N, R20E	Fox River Parkway	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--
23	NA-3	3	Sec. 30, T2N, R19E	BSA Camp Oh-Da-Ko-Da	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
24	NA-2	105	Sec. 30, T2N, R19E	BSA Camp Oh-Da-Ko-Da	--	--	--	--	--	--	105	--	--
25	SA	55	Sec. 11, T1N, R19E	New Munster Wildlife Area	52	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
26	NA-3	235	Sec. 8, T1N, R19E	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	235
27	NA-3	10	Sec. 9, T1N, R22E	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
28	NA-2	45	Sec. 32, T1N, R19E	Proposed Scattered Wetland	--	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--	Total	2,799	--	27 Sites	422	307	110	781	305	0	364	101	409

^aNumbers on Map D-1 of Appendix D.

^bThis site is proposed for conversion to urban uses under the land use management plan for the Chiwaukee Prairie-Carol Beach area.

Source: SEWRPC.

to have primary responsibility for the ownership of five such sites, or 18 percent. The remaining three sites, or 11 percent, would be protected through public land use regulation.

As further indicated in Table 14, under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County, about 729 acres, or 26 percent, of the total 2,799 acres of scientific and natural area sites in the County would be protected under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ownership; about 891 acres, or 32 percent, would be protected under Kenosha County ownership; about 305 acres, or 11 percent, would be protected under the ownership of other public units or agencies of government; and 465 acres, or 17 percent, would be protected under private conservancy group or organization ownership. The remaining 409 acres, or 14 percent, would be protected through public land use regulation.

Plan Implementation Policies

The preservation of important natural resource features in Kenosha County would result in the general enhancement of the overall quality of life in the County. In order to achieve the preservation of such natural features, the following two public policies are recommended:

1. All undeveloped natural resource areas--particularly such areas located within the planned primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural areas, 100-year recurrence interval floodlands, and scientific and natural area sites--should be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses. Such preservation should be promoted by local levels of government through the placement of such resources in appropriate conservancy zoning districts. In addition, all units and agencies of government should promote such preservation through the enforcement of existing regulations that contribute to the protection of such natural resources.
2. Certain natural resource areas not presently held in public ownership should be acquired as proposed herein to assure natural resource preservation and protection. State and county agencies of government should acquire resource conservancy areas located in rural areas, including, specifically, the acquisition by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources of lands within Chiwaukee Prairie, the New Munster Wildlife Area, and other areas as proposed herein; and by Kenosha County of lands within the Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike River Parkways and other areas as proposed herein. Local units of government--cities, villages, and towns--within the County should acquire the identified open space lands within their areas of jurisdiction.

Kenosha County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources are responsible for the acquisition of lands which are logically part of an areawide system of natural resource conservancy areas. In particular, Kenosha County is responsible for the acquisition of the primary environmental corridor lands along the main stems of the Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike Rivers in the County, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is responsible for the acquisition of large areas of wetlands in the primary environmental corridor as part of Chiwaukee Prairie and the New Munster Wildlife Area. Local units of government in the County should acquire the important elements of the natural resource base as necessary to protect such resources in open use as part of a

local park system. In this regard, it is important to note that, while the usual manner of acquisition is the purchase of fee simple interest, there are alternative methods of acquiring less than fee simple interest in the land in order to protect and preserve natural resources, including the purchase and resale upon condition, purchase and "lease-back" arrangements, acquisition subject to life estate, acquisition of tax delinquent lands, conservancy easements, scenic easements, acquisition of development rights, acquisition through gift or donation, acquisition through land dedication requirements, and acquisition and protection of open space through "clustered" residential development design.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT-- RECOMMENDED FARMLAND PRESERVATION AREA

Plan Design

The park and open space plan for Kenosha County calls for the preservation of most, but not all, of the identified prime agricultural lands in Kenosha County. Open space land, including some agricultural land, provides the necessary reserve for the expansion of urban areas. Those areas that may be classified as prime agricultural land but that are envisioned to be in urban use by the plan design year are termed "transition areas." Under the plan, the conversion of prime agricultural land to urban use would be limited to that absolute minimum necessary to meet the urban development needs of the resident population of Kenosha County.

Plan Description

The farmland preservation area recommended under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County is shown on Map 9. The recommended farmland preservation area encompasses an area of about 65,800 acres, or 103 square miles of land. This represents about 37 percent of the total area of the County. Prime agricultural lands that may eventually be converted to urban use are located on the periphery of existing urban development in areas where new urban development can best be accommodated in an economic, efficient, and environmentally sound manner. About 10,500 acres, or 6 percent of the area of the County, are designated as transition areas, and are envisioned to be converted to urban use or acquired for public open space purposes under the park and open space plan for Kenosha County.

Plan Implementation Policies

The following public policies are recommended for application within the farmland preservation area:

1. All land contained within the designated farmland preservation areas should be preserved for and in agricultural and agricultural-related uses.
2. Additional residential development should be restricted to that required for occupancy by the farmer, his or her parents or children, or farm laborers.

3. Only those forms of development that are compatible with agricultural use, such as essential agricultural businesses, should be permitted in addition to farming.
4. Other than the exceptions provided, land should not be subdivided to form parcels of less than 35 acres in size.

The foregoing policies should also be applied to lands located in transition areas until development for residential, commercial, industrial, or other urban use is imminent. Such transition areas should be preserved for agricultural use until sufficient demand for additional urban development has been generated and essential municipal services and facilities, such as sanitary sewers and public water supply, can be readily and economically provided.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The recommended park and open space plan for Kenosha County consists of an outdoor recreation element providing recommendations for parks and other outdoor recreation facilities and an open space preservation element providing recommendations for the protection of important natural resource features and prime agricultural lands. This recommended plan, described in the preceding sections of this chapter, provides a design for the attainment of the specific park acquisition and development objectives and the open space preservation objectives presented in Chapter I of this report. In a practical sense, however, the recommended park and open space plan for the County is not complete until the steps required to implement the plan have been specified. The remainder of this chapter is intended to serve as a guide for use in the implementation of the recommended plan, and includes a description of those actions that need to be taken by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and by Kenosha County. Also provided are the acquisition and development costs and priorities associated with implementation of the recommended plan.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has authority and responsibility in the areas of park development, natural resource protection, water quality control, and water use regulation. Because of this broad range of authority and responsibility, certain Department functions have particular importance in the implementation of the park and open space plan. The Department has the obligation to prepare a comprehensive statewide recreation plan and to develop long-range statewide conservation and water resource plans; the authority to protect, develop, and regulate the use of state parks, forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, certain plant life, and other resources; the authority to acquire conservation and scenic easements; and the authority to administer the federal grant program known as the Land and Water Conservation Act (LAWCON) fund program within the State. The Department also has the obligation to establish standards for floodplain and shoreland zoning and the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local actions, shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances.

It is important that the Department of Natural Resources approve and adopt the park and open space plan for Kenosha County in order to maintain the eligibility of the County for state and federal outdoor recreation grants in support of

plan implementation. The Department should also use available regulatory authority to guide urban development in accordance with the general location and extent of the recommended urban service areas identified in the plan, and to preserve and protect important natural resource features to enhance the environmental quality of the County. Finally, the Department should be directly responsible for the acquisition of additional natural resource lands in the County, including at Chiwaukee Prairie, the New Munster Wildlife Area, and other sites as recommended in this report; for the development of additional outdoor recreation facilities at Bong State Recreation Area; and for the provision of boat access facilities to four major inland lakes in the County.

Kenosha County

The authority and responsibility for the provision of areawide park and open space sites and facilities in Kenosha County rests primarily with the Kenosha County Highway and Parks Committee. A summary of the park acquisition and development and open space preservation recommendations for the County is presented in Table 15. As indicated in Table 15, under the outdoor recreation element, Kenosha County should acquire additional land at one major park and develop additional facilities at all five existing major park sites in the County; provide 30 linear miles of trails combined in the Lake Michigan, Pike River, and Fox River recreation corridors in the County; and provide one additional canoe access to the Fox River in the proposed Fox River Parkway. The County should also develop additional facilities at two other county sites.

Under the resource preservation plan element, the County should acquire additional natural resources to assure the preservation of important areawide natural resource systems in the County, including about 1,273 acres along the Des Plaines River as part of the proposed Des Plaines River Parkway, about 749 acres along the Fox River as part of the Fox River Parkway, and 473 acres along the Pike River and certain tributaries of the Pike River as part of the Pike River Parkway. As further indicated in Table 15, the County should acquire additional important natural resource features throughout the County, including 2,368 acres of primary environmental corridor lands, about 2,079 acres of lands within the 100-year recurrence interval floodplain, and about 781 acres combined within two scientific and natural area sites. Finally, as indicated in Table 15, under the plan Kenosha County should acquire a combined total of 2,810 acres of land within a variety of park, parkway, and other open space sites in the County.

It is important to note that Kenosha County, in cooperation with the civil towns in the County, is responsible for the protection of natural resources in the unincorporated portions of the County. Under the recommended park and open space plan for Kenosha County, it is recommended that the County cooperate with the towns to preserve the important natural resource features encompassed by the primary and secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural areas, and prime agricultural lands in the County through appropriate public land use regulation.

The park and open space plan for Kenosha County has identified specific responsibilities for acquisition and development of park and open space lands in the County. It is recommended that the seven county park agencies in southeastern Wisconsin, including the Kenosha County Highway and Parks Committee, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources assume responsibility for the

Table 15

**SUMMARY OF PARK AND OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE COUNTY UNDER THE RECOMMENDED
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY**

Site Type	Outdoor Recreation Element				
	Existing Ownership		Proposed Acquisition and/or Development		
	Number	Area (acres)	Additional Acquisition		Additional Development
Number			Area (acres)	Number	
Major Parks					
Existing.....	5	1,336	1	100	5
Proposed.....	--	--	1	215	1
Other County Sites					
Existing.....	3	39	--	--	2
Proposed.....	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation Corridors	Developed Trails (linear miles)		Additional Trail Development (linear miles)		
Existing Public Ownership.....	10 ^a		13 ^a		
Proposed Public Ownership.....	--		7		
Surface Water Access	Developed Boat Launch Sites		Additional Boat Launch Sites		
Lake Michigan.....	--		--		
Major Inland Lakes.....	--		--		
Fox River.....	1		1		
Parkways	Resource Preservation Element				
	Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)		
	--		1,273		
	--		749		
Des Plaines River.....	--		473		
Fox River.....	--				
Pike River.....	--				
Scientific and Natural Area Sites	Number	Area (acres)	Additional Number	Acquisition Area (acres)	
Existing.....	1	110	--	--	
Proposed.....	--	--	2	781	
Floodlands	Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)		
All County Sites.....	134		2,079		
Primary Environmental Corridors	Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)		
All County Sites.....	581		2,368		
Secondary Environmental Corridors	Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)		
All County Sites.....	164		--		
Isolated Natural Areas	Area (acres)		Additional Acquisition Area (acres)		
All County Sites.....	--		--		
Total	Area (acres)		Area (acres)		
	1,375		2,810		

^a Includes trails on public road and utility rights-of-way, as well as other public park and open space lands.

Source: SEWRPC.

provision of natural resource sites and facilities that are logically part of an areawide system. This system should include major parks, recreation corridors, and surface water access facilities, as well as an areawide parkway system along the major rivers, along the Lake Michigan shoreline, and in the Kettle Moraine area of the Region. In addition, this system should include six major parks in Kenosha County to be acquired and developed as part of the system of major parks proposed to be located throughout the Region; lands to be acquired and developed within the Bong State Recreation Area, a special regional recreation site; recreation corridors to be acquired and developed within the County as part of the system of recreation trails proposed to be located throughout the Region; and a system of water access facilities providing boat access to Lake Michigan and to the major inland lakes and rivers. It is recommended that the local units of government in the County--cities, villages, and towns--assume responsibility for the provision of park and open space sites and facilities logically part of local park systems, including urban park sites within the identified urban service areas and town parks within the rural portions of the County. It is important to recognize, however, that while specific implementation responsibilities have been identified herein, the provision of needed park and open space sites and facilities in the public interest is of primary importance, and all units and agencies of government should cooperate to assure the timely reservation of lands for, and the ultimate provision of, such sites and facilities.

More specifically, while the provision of major parks, recreation corridors, water access facilities, and important natural resource features, including lands encompassed by the proposed Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike River Parkways, is proposed to be the responsibility of the County or the State, local units of governments should consult with the State and County to identify specific lands required for areawide park and parkway purposes. Once such lands are identified, local units of government should utilize their zoning and official map powers to reserve the needed lands in open space for eventual acquisition by the State or County. Further, it may be appropriate for local units of government to accept in dedication certain lands identified for state or county acquisition as the land subdivision process proceeds, and then to transfer ownership of such lands to the County or State for development. Similarly, it would be appropriate for the County or State to assume responsibility for the development of trail facilities in local parklands, as needed, to assure continuity and uniformity in the proposed regionwide system of recreation corridors.

Acquisition and Development Priorities for Kenosha County

Priorities for implementation of the park and open space acquisition and development projects proposed for Kenosha County are presented in this section. In setting priorities, it is important to recognize that public financial resources available for park and open space acquisition and development are limited. Since implementation of the recommendations set forth herein will occur gradually over time, it is important to identify those recommendations that are of primary importance and thus ought to be implemented first.

Table 16 sets forth the priority assigned to each of the acquisition and development projects recommended for implementation by Kenosha County. Generally, a priority rating of primary importance is assigned to projects involving either the acquisition of important natural resource features or the development of

Table 16

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR KENOSHA COUNTY UNDER THE REVISED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

Park and Open Space Sites	Acquisition		Development	
	Cost	Priority ^a	Cost	Priority ^a
Major Parks				
Brighton Dale Park.....	\$ --	--	\$ 50,000	I
Bristol Woods Park.....	--	--	425,000	I
Fox River Park.....	--	--	10,000	I
Petrifying Springs Park...	--	--	40,000	II
Silver Lake Park.....	176,000	I	200,000	II
Proposed County Park.....	370,000	I	2,050,000	II
Subtotal	\$ 546,000	--	\$2,775,000	--
Other County Parks				
County Ice Arena.....	\$ --	--	\$ 10,000	II
Old Settlers Park.....	--	--	15,000	I
Subtotal	\$ --	--	\$ 25,000	--
Recreation Corridors				
Fox River.....	\$ --	--	\$ 207,000	II
Lake Michigan.....	--	--	68,000	II
Pike River.....	--	--	135,500	II
Subtotal	\$ --	--	\$ 410,500	--
Surface Water Access Sites				
Major River Access.....	\$ --	--	\$ -- ^b	-- ^b
Subtotal	\$ --	--	\$ --	--
Parkways				
Des Plaines River.....	\$1,009,000	I	\$ --	--
Fox River.....	647,000	I	--	--
Pike River.....	706,000	I	--	--
Subtotal	\$2,362,000	--	\$ --	--
Total	\$2,908,000	--	\$3,210,500	--

^aA priority rating of I indicates a recommended acquisition or development project of primary importance. Projects receiving a rating of I generally involve either acquisition of important natural resource features or development of resource-oriented facilities at existing sites. A priority rating of II indicates a project of secondary importance. Projects receiving a rating of II generally involve either the development of nonresource-oriented facilities or the development of sites not yet acquired.

^bThe cost of the development of canoe access facilities to the Fox River is included in the development costs for the Fox River recreation corridor.

Source: SEWRPC.

important resource-oriented facilities at existing outdoor recreation sites. Projects receiving a priority rating of secondary importance generally involve either the development of nonresource-oriented facilities or the development of sites that have not yet been acquired. As indicated in Table 16, all of the acquisition recommendations for Kenosha County are of primary importance. Specifically, the acquisition of additional lands at one existing major county park--Silver Lake Park, the acquisition of lands at the proposed new major county park, and the acquisition of lands within the proposed Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike River Parkways involve the acquisition of important natural resource features. Indeed, all of the proposed acquisition projects involve the acquisition of lands located within the identified primary environmental corridors. As further indicated in Table 16, development projects of primary importance include the provision of resource-oriented facilities at three existing major parks--Brighton Dale Park, Bristol Woods Park, and Fox River Park; and the provision of resource-oriented facilities at one other county park--Old Settlers Park. Finally, as indicated in Table 16, projects of secondary importance include the development of additional outdoor recreation facilities at two existing major parks--Petrifying Springs Park and Silver Lake Park; the development of facilities at the proposed new major county park and at the County Ice Arena; and the development of additional trail facilities within the identified recreation corridors.

Plan Costs

Implementation of the recommended park and open space plan for Kenosha County presented herein would require a total state and county capital investment of about \$10.3 million. About \$4.2 million, or about 41 percent of the total plan costs, would be incurred by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the acquisition of additional important natural resource lands, including lands in Chiwaukee Prairie, the New Munster Wildlife Area, and other resource lands; for additional acquisition and development at Bong State Recreation Area; and for the provision of additional boat access facilities on four major inland lakes in the County.

As indicated in Table 17, about \$6.1 million, or 59 percent of the total plan costs, would be incurred by Kenosha County over the plan implementation period. Of this total, about \$3.3 million or about 54 percent, would be incurred for the acquisition and development of major parks; about \$25,000, or less than 1 percent, for the additional development of other county parks; about \$0.4 million, or 7 percent, for the provision of recreation corridors; and the remaining \$2.4 million, or 39 percent, for the acquisition of important natural resource lands, including the acquisition of the Des Plaines, Fox, and Pike River Parkways. It should be noted that, to the extent that acquisition and development proposals become eligible for state or federal aid, these costs could be reduced. The cost of plan implementation to Kenosha County could be further offset by the use of the above-mentioned methods of acquiring land at less than fee simple interest.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The primary purpose of the park and open space planning program for Kenosha County is the preparation of a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor

recreation and open space needs of the existing and probable future population of the County, and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. Implementation of the recommended plan would assure the protection and preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural areas in the County; the maintenance of important agricultural lands in agricultural uses; and the provision of an adequate number and variety of park and open space sites and facilities geographically well-distributed throughout the County, thereby meeting the existing and probable future recreation needs of the residents of the County.

Table 17

A SUMMARY OF ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY AND THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES UNDER THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR KENOSHA COUNTY

Park and Open Space Site Type	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources			Kenosha County			Total State and County		
	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total	Acquisition	Development	Total
Major Parks	\$ 829,000 ^a	\$555,000 ^a	\$1,384,000	\$ 546,000	\$2,775,000	\$3,321,000	\$1,375,000	\$3,330,000	\$ 4,705,000
Other County Parks	--	--	--	--	25,000	25,000	--	25,000	25,000
Recreation Corridors	--	--	--	--	410,500	410,500	--	410,500	410,500
Surface Water Access	80,000	40,000	120,000	--	-- ^b	--	80,000	40,000	120,000
Natural Resource Preservation	2,637,000	--	2,637,000	2,362,000	--	2,362,000	4,999,000	--	4,999,000
Total	\$3,546,000	\$595,000	\$4,141,000	\$2,908,000	\$3,210,500	\$6,118,500^c	\$6,454,000	\$3,805,500	\$10,259,500

NOTE: All costs are estimated in 1986 dollars.

^aConsists of costs for the additional acquisition and development proposed for the Bong State Recreation Area, a major special outdoor recreation site.

^bThe cost of the development of canoe access facilities to the Fox River is included in the development costs for the Fox River recreation corridor.

^cA comparison of the costs under this plan update with the costs to Kenosha County for the implementation of the recommendations set forth in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, adopted by Kenosha County in 1978, is presented in Appendix E.

Source: SEWRPC.

APPENDICES

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Appendix A

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS

OBJECTIVE NO. 1

The provision of an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Attainment and maintenance of good physical and mental health is an inherent right of all residents of the Region. The provision of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas contributes to the attainment and maintenance of physical and mental health by providing opportunities to participate in a wide range of both intensive and extensive 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 generate 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 Region by lending form and structure to urban development patterns.

A. PUBLIC GENERAL USE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

PRINCIPLE

Public general use outdoor recreation sites promote the maintenance of proper physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in such athletic recreational activities as baseball, swimming, tennis, and ice-skating—activities that facilitate the maintenance of proper physical health because of the exercise involved—as well as opportunities to participate in such less athletic activities as pleasure walking, picnicking, or just rest and reflection. These activities tend to reduce everyday tensions and anxieties and thereby help maintain proper 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, and thus contribute to the desirability and stability of residential neighborhoods and therefore the communities in which such facilities are provided.

STANDARDS

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. Such sites should contain the natural resource or man-made amenities appropriate to the recreational activities to be accommodated therein and be spatially distributed in a manner which provides ready access by the resident population. To achieve this standard, the following public general use outdoor recreation site requirements should be met as indicated below:

Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Publicly Owned General Use Sites							
		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^d	Parks	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^b		Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^f	Schools ^a	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^c	
				Urban ^e	Rural			Urban ^e	Rural
19 Regional	250 or more	5.3	Typical Facilities Camp sites, swimming beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball diamond, passive activity area ^h	10.0	10.0	--	--	--	--
11 Multicommunity	100-249	2.6	Typical Facilities Camp sites, swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, passive activity area ^h	4.0 ⁱ	10.0 ⁱ	--	--	--	--
111 ^k Community	25-99	2.2	Typical Facilities Swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, tennis court, passive activity area ^h	2.0 ^j	--	0.9	Playfield, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court	0.5-1.0 ^m	--
1V ⁿ	Less than 25	1.7	Typical Facilities Wading pool, picnic areas, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, tennis court, playground, basketball goal, ice-skating rink, passive activity area ^h	0.5-1.0 ^o	--	1.6	Playfield, playground, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court, basketball goal	0.5-1.0 ^m	--

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

B. RECREATION RELATED OPEN SPACE

PRINCIPLE

Effective satisfaction of recreation demands within the Region cannot be accomplished solely by providing public general use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational pursuits such as hiking, biking, pleasure driving, and ski touring are best provided for through a system of recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well designed system of recreation corridors offered as an integral part of linear open space lands also can 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, in addition, satisfy the human 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 assume their proper place as form determinants for both existing and future land use patterns.

STANDARDS

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

1. A minimum of 0.16 linear mile of recreation related open space consisting of linear recreation corridors^D should be provided for each 1,000 persons in the Region.
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-oriented recreation corridors should maximize use of:
 - a. Primary environmental corridors as locations for extensive trail-oriented recreation activities.
 - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
 - c. Existing recreation trail-type facilities within the Region.

OBJECTIVE NO. 2

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including basketball, baseball, ice-skating, playfield and playground activities, softball, pool swimming, and tennis provides an individual with both the opportunity for physical exercise and an opportunity to test and expand his physical capability. Such activities also provide an outlet for mental tension and anxiety as well as a diversion from other human activities. Competition in the various intensive nonresource-related activities also provides an opportunity to share recreational experiences, participate in team play, and gain understanding of other human beings.

STANDARD

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

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements ^Q				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^T
Activity . . .	Facility	Owner	Facility Per 1,000 Urban Residents	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirement (acres per facility)	
Baseball . . .	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.09 0.01 0.10 ^U	Types II, III, and IV general use site	2.8 acres per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ^T Concessions and bleachers ^T Buffer and landscape	0.28 acre per diamond -- 0.02 acre minimum 1.40 acres per diamond	4.5	2.0
Basketball . . .	Goal	Public Nonpublic Total	0.91 0.22 1.13	Type IV general use site	0.07 acre per goal		--	0.07	0.5
Ice-Skating . . .	Rink	Public Nonpublic Total	0.15 ^U -- 0.15	Type IV general use site	0.30 acre per rink minimum	Warming house	0.05 acre --	0.35 minimum	0.5
Playfield Activities . . .	Playfield	Public Nonpublic Total	0.39 0.11 0.50	Type IV general use site	1.0 acre per playfield minimum	Buffer area	0.65 acre minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5
Playground Activities . . .	Playground	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 0.07 0.42	Type IV general use site	0.25 acre per playground minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37 acre	0.62 minimum	0.5
Softball . . .	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.53 0.07 0.60	Types II, III, and IV general use site	1.70 acre per diamond	Parking (20 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ^T Buffer	0.18 acre per diamond -- 0.80 acre per diamond	2.68	1.0
Swimming . . .	Pool	Public Nonpublic Total	0.015 ^V -- 0.015	Types II and III general use site	0.13 acre per pool minimum	Bathhouse and concessions Parking (400 square feet per space) Buffer and landscaping	0.13 acre minimum 0.26 acre minimum 0.70 acre minimum	1.22 minimum	3.0 3.0
Tennis	Court	Public Nonpublic Total	0.50 0.10 0.60	Types II, III, and IV general use site	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Night lighting ^T Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	1.0

OBJECTIVE NO. 3

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including camping, golf, picnicking, downhill skiing, and stream and lake swimming provides an opportunity for individuals to experience the exhilaration of recreational activity in natural surroundings as well as an opportunity for physical exercise. In addition, the family can participate as a unit in certain intensive resource-oriented activities such as camping, picnicking, and beach swimming.

STANDARD

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

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirement ^W				Design Standards						Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^X
Activity	Facility	Owner	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirements (acres per facility)	Resource Requirements	
Camping..	Camp site	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 1.47 1.82	Types I and II general use sites	0.33 acre per camp site	Rest rooms - showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands	-- -- 1.5 acres per camp site	1.83	Ungrazed wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	25.0
Golf.	Regulation 18 hole course	Public Nonpublic Total	0.013 0.027 0.040	Types I and II general use sites	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, maintenance Practice area Woodland-water areas Buffer acres	8.0 acres per course 5.0 acres per course 35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course	185.0	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	10.0
Picnicking..	Tables	Public Nonpublic Total	6.35 ^Y 2.39 8.74	Types I, II, III, and IV general use sites	0.07 acre per table minimum	Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow	0.02 acre per table (1.5 spaces per table) -- 0.02 acre per table	0.11	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	10.0
Skiing.	Developed Slope (acres)	Public Nonpublic Total	0.010 0.090 0.100	Types I, II and III general use sites	1.0 acre per acre of developed slope	Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.13 acre minimum 0.25 acre per acre of slope 0.40 tow per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope	2.1	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	25.0
Swimming..	Beach (linear feet)	Public Nonpublic Total	Major Inland Lakes 6 12 18	Types I, II, and III general use sites	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking Bathhouse-concessions Buffer area	0.2 acre per acre of beach 0.10 acre minimum 10 square feet per linear foot	.. ^Z	Natural beach Good water quality	10.0
			Lake Michigan 16 -- 16							

OBJECTIVE NO. 4

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, pleasure driving, ski touring, and snowmobiling provides opportunity for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. In addition, such activities can increase an individual's perception and intensify awareness of the surroundings, contribute to a better understanding of the environment, and provide a wider range of vision and comprehension of all forms of life both as this life may have existed in the past and as it exists in the present. Similar to intensive resource-oriented activity, the family as a unit also can participate in extensive land based recreation activities; such participation also serves to strengthen social relationships within the family. For activities like bicycling, hiking, and nature study, participation provides an opportunity to educate younger members of the family in the importance of environmental issues which may become of greater concern as they approach adulthood.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the linear resource-oriented recreation corridors identified in Objective 1. To meet this standard, the following per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as indicated below:

Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements ^{aa}			Design Standards				
Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Resource Requirements
Biking	Route	..bb	Scenic roadways	--	Route markers	--	--
	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	1.45	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography (5 percent slope average maximum) and soils
Hiking	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Horseback Riding	Trail	0.05	Recreation corridor Type I general use site	1.21	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Nature Study	Center	1 per county	Types I, II, and III general use sites		Interpretive center building Parking	--	Diversity of natural features including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I, II, and III general use sites	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
Pleasure Driving	Route	..cc	Scenic roadways recreation corridor	--	Route markers	--	--
Ski Touring	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I and II general use sites	0.97	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	Private lands (leased for public use)	1.45	Backup lands, including resource amenities and open lands	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Suitable topography (8 percent slope average maximum) and soils

OBJECTIVE NO. 5

The provision of sufficient access areas to allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan which are consistent with enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of adequate water quality.

PRINCIPLE

The major inland lakes and rivers of the Region and Lake Michigan accommodate participation in extensive 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 a particularly attractive natural setting. Participation in extensive water-based recreation activities requires access to the major inland lakes and rivers and Lake Michigan and such access should be available to the general public.

STANDARDS

1. The maximum number of public access points consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based recreation activities should be provided on the major inland lakes throughout the Region. To meet this standard the following guidelines for access points available for use by the general public on various sized major inland lakes should be met as indicated below:

Size of Major Lake (acres)	Minimum Number of Access Points—Public and Private	Optimum Number of Parking Spaces
50 - 199	1	$\frac{A}{16.6}$ $\frac{D^{dd}}{10}$ Minimum: ^{ee} 6
200 or more	Minimum of 1 or 1 per 1,000 acres of usable surface ^{ff}	$\frac{A}{15.9}$ $\frac{D^{gg}}{10}$ Minimum: ^{ee} 12

2. The proper quantity of public access points consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in the various extensive water-based recreation activities should be provided on major rivers throughout the Region. To meet this standard the maximum interval between access points on canoeable rivers^{hh} should be 10 miles.

3. A sufficient number of boat launch ramps consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided along the Lake Michigan shoreline within harbors-of-refuge. To meet this standard the following guidelines for the provision of launch ramps should be met:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements (ramps per 1,000 residents)	Design Standards				Maximum Distance Between Harbors of Refuge
	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Area Requirements	Suggested Support Facilities, Services and Backup Lands	Support Facility Area Requirements	
0.025	Types I, II, and III general use sites	0.015 acre per ramp	Rest rooms Parking (40 car and trailer spaces per ramp)	-- 0.64 acre per ramp minimum	15 miles

4. A sufficient number of boat slips consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided at marinas within harbors-of-refuge along the Lake Michigan shoreline. To meet this standard the following guidelines for the provision of boat slips should be met:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements (boat slips per 1,000 residents)	Design Standards			Support Facility Area Requirements
	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Area Requirements	Suggested Support Facilities, Services, and Backup Lands	
1.3	Types I, II, and III general use sites	--	Fuel, concessions, rest rooms Parking Storage and maintenance	-- 0.01 acre per boat slip 0.01 acre per boat slip

OBJECTIVE NO. 6

The preservation of sufficient high-quality open-space lands for protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the Region.

PRINCIPLE

Ecological balance and natural beauty within the Region are primary determinants of the ability to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain the social and economic well being of the Region. Preservation of the most significant aspects of the natural resource base, that is, primary environmental corridors and prime agricultural lands, contributes to the maintenance of ecological balance, natural beauty, and economic well being of the Region.

A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

PRINCIPLE

The primary environmental corridors are a composite of the best individual elements of the natural resource base including surface water, streams, and rivers and their associated floodlands and shorelands; woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat; areas of groundwater discharge and recharge; organic soils, rugged terrain, and high relief topography; and significant geological formations and physiographic features. By protecting these elements of the natural resource base, flood damage can be reduced, soil erosion abated, water supplies protected, air cleansed, wildlife population enhanced, and continued opportunities provided for scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits.

STANDARD

All remaining nonurban lands within the designated primary environmental corridors in the Region should be preserved in their natural state.

B. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

PRINCIPLE

Prime agricultural lands constitute the most productive farm lands in the Region and, in addition to providing food and fibre, contribute significantly to maintaining the ecological balance between plants and animals; provide locations close to urban centers for the production of certain food commodities which may require nearby population concentrations for an efficient production-distribution relationship; provide open spaces which give form and structure to urban development; and serve to maintain the natural beauty and unique cultural heritage of southeastern Wisconsin.

STANDARDS

1. All prime agricultural lands should be preserved.
2. All agricultural lands should be preserved that surround adjacent high-value scientific, educational, or recreational sites and are covered by soils rated in the regional detailed operational soil survey as having very slight, slight, or moderate limitations for agricultural use.

OBJECTIVE NO. 7

The efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

- ^a In urban areas facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented activities are commonly located in Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation sites. These facilities often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participation in intensive nonresource-oriented activities. It is important to note, however, that school outdoor recreation sites do not generally contain natural areas which provide space for passive recreation use.
- ^b The identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in the determination of park requirements and to assure that each resident of the Region 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 The identification of a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in the determination of 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.
- ^d For Type I and Type II parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities for the total population of the Region, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the Region. For Type III and Type IV sites, 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 Region residing in urban areas.
- ^e Urban areas are defined as areas containing a closely spaced network of minor streets which 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 persons. Such areas usually are incorporated and are served by sanitary sewerage systems. These areas have been further classified into the following densities: low-density urban areas or areas with 0.70 to 2.29 dwelling units per net residential acre, medium-density urban areas or areas with 2.30 to 6.99 dwelling units per net residential acre, and high-density urban areas or areas with 7.00 to 17.99 dwelling units per net residential acre.
- ^f For public school sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the Region residing in urban areas.
- ^g Type I sites are defined as large outdoor recreation sites having a multicounty service area. Such sites rely heavily for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities and provide opportunities for participation in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation pursuits. Figure A-1 provides an example of a Type I park.
- ^h A passive activity area is defined as an area within an outdoor recreation site which provides an opportunity for such less athletic recreational pursuits as pleasure walking, rest and relaxation, and informal picnicking. Such areas generally are located in parks or in urban open space sites, and usually consist of a landscaped area with mowed lawn, shade trees, and benches.
- ⁱ Type II sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a countywide or multicommunity service area. Like Type I sites, such sites rely for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities. Type II parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreation facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity. Figure A-2 provides an example of a Type II park.
- ^j In general, each resident of the Region should reside within 10 miles of a Type I or Type II park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas having a population of 40,000 or greater, each urban resident should reside within four miles of a Type I or Type II park.
- ^k Type III sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a multineighborhood service area. Such sites rely more on the development characteristics of the area to be served than on natural resource amenities for location. Figure A-3 provides an example of a Type III park.
- ^l In urban areas the need for a Type III park is met by the presence of a Type II or Type I park. Thus, within urban areas having a population of 7,500 or greater, each urban resident should be within two miles of a Type III, II, or I park.
- ^m 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 which provide such facilities as playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals typically have a service radius of one-half mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective No. 2). As another example, school outdoor recreation sites which 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 standards presented under Objective No. 2). It is important to note that areas which offer space for passive recreational use are generally not provided at school outdoor recreation sites, and therefore Type III and Type IV school sites generally do not meet Type III and Type IV park accessibility requirements.
- ⁿ Type IV sites are defined as small sites which have a neighborhood as the service area. Such sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally provided in urban areas. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level should most desirably 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 population. Using the Type IV park standard of 1.7 acres per thousand residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per thousand residents, a total of 3.3 acres per thousand residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical medium-density neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide for recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area and any additional natural areas which may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated storm water retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodland areas. Figure A-4 provides a design for typical Type IV combined park-school sites.

- ^o The maximum service radius of Type IV parks is governed primarily by the population densities in the vicinity of the park. In high-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a Type IV park; in medium-density urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a Type IV park; and in low-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within one mile of a Type IV park. It should be noted that the requirement for a Type IV park also is met by a Type I, II, or III park within 0.5-1.0 mile service radius in high-, medium-, and low-density urban areas, respectively. Further, it should be noted that in the application of the service radius criterion for Type IV sites, only multiuse parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius requirement. Such park sites generally provide areas which offer space for passive recreational uses, as well as facilities which provide opportunities for active recreational uses.
- ^p A recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land which is generally located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historical interest and which provides opportunities for participation in trail-oriented outdoor recreation activities especially through the provision of trails designated for such activities as biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring.
- ^q Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the Region.
- ^r For each facility for intensive nonresource-oriented activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^s Each urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one baseball diamond.
- ^t Support facilities such as night lighting, concessions, and bleachers generally should not be provided in Type IV sites. These sites typically do not contain sufficient acreage to allow adequate buffer between such support facilities and surrounding neighborhood residences.
- ^u Each urban area should have at least one ice-skating rink.
- ^v Each urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.
- ^w Facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities serve both rural and urban residents of the Region. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population of the Region.
- ^x Participants in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activity travel relatively long distances from their home. The approximate service radius indicates the normal maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from his place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^y The allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per thousand residents to publicly owned general-use sites is as follows: 3.80 tables per thousand residents of the Region to be located in Type I and Type II parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking needs of the Region and 2.55 tables per thousand residents of urban areas in the Region to be located in Type III and Type IV parks to meet local picnicking needs in urban areas of the Region.
- ^z 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.
- ^{aa} Both urban and rural residents of the Region participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails for extensive land-based activities apply to the total resident population of the Region.
- ^{bb} Bike routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is provided.
- ^{cc} Pleasure 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.
- ^{dd} The survey of boat owners conducted under the regional park study indicated that for lakes of 50-199 acres, the typical mix of fast boating activities is as follows: waterskiing—49 percent; motor boating—35 percent; and sailing—16 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation in these activities is as follows: waterskiing—20 acres; motor boating—15 acres; and sailing—10 acres. Assuming the current mix of boating activities in conjunction with the foregoing area requirements, it is found that 16.6 acres of "usable" surface water are required per boat on lakes of 50-199 acres. The number of fast boats which can be accommodated on a given lake of this size range is the usable surface area of that lake expressed in acres (A) divided by 16.6. The optimum number of parking spaces for a given lake is the number of fast boats which the lake can accommodate reduced by the number of fast boats in use at any one time by owners of property with lake frontage. The latter figure is estimated as 10 percent of the number of dwelling units (D) on the lake.
- ^{ee} The minimum number of parking spaces relates only to parking to accommodate slow boating activities such as canoeing and fishing and is applicable only in the event that the application of the standard indicated a need for less than six parking spaces for fast boating activities. No launch ramp facilities would be provided for slow boating activities.

ff Usable surface water is defined as that area of a lake which can be safely utilized for motor boating, sailing, and waterskiing. This area includes all surface water which is a minimum distance of 200 feet from all shorelines and which is free of submerged or surface obstacles and at least five feet in depth.

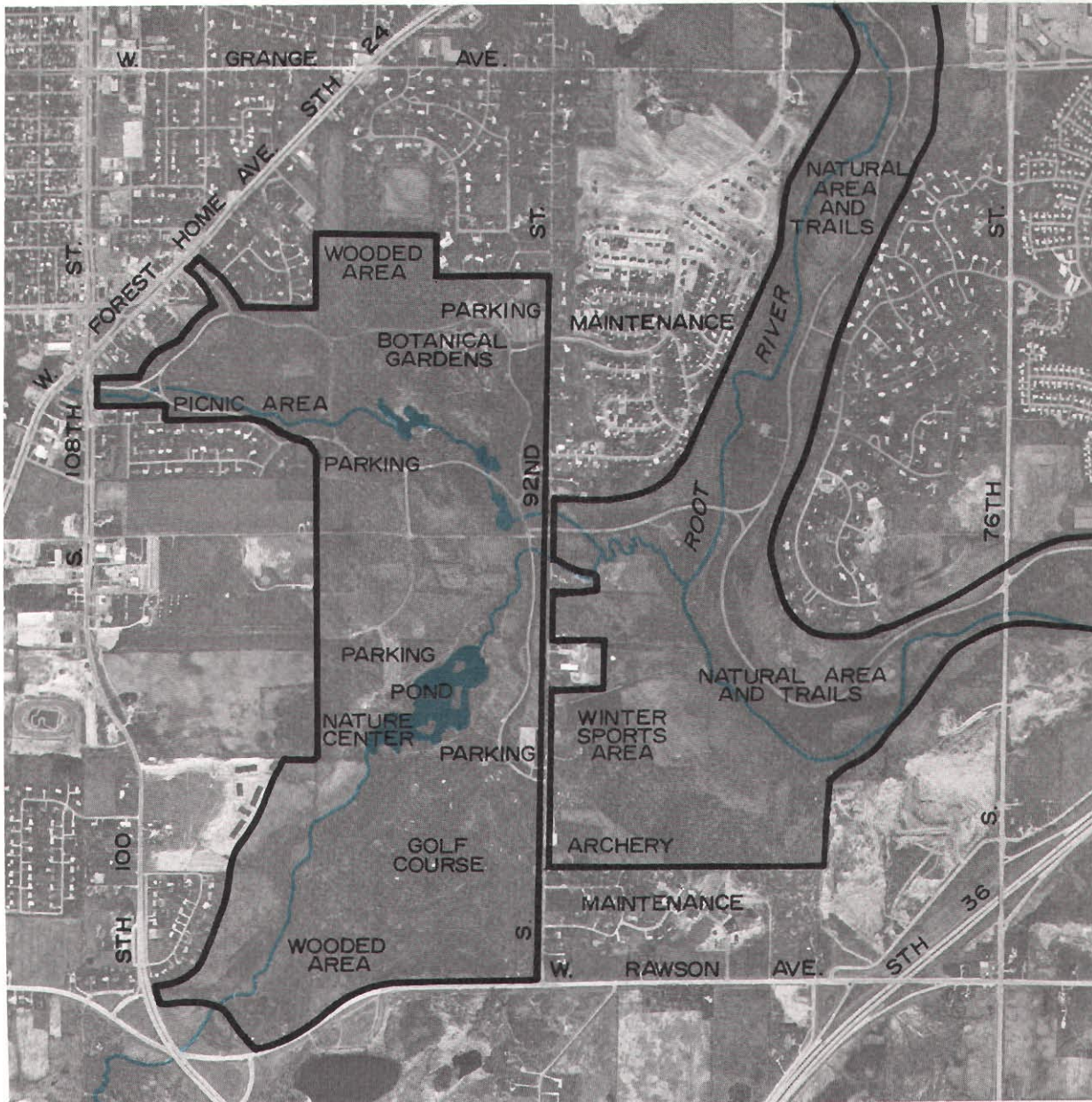
99 The survey of boat owners conducted under the regional park study indicated that, for lakes of 200 acres or more, the typical mix of fast boating activities is as follows: waterskiing—43 percent; motor boating—33 percent; and sailing—24 percent. The minimum area required per boat for safe participation in these activities is as follows: waterskiing—20 acres; motor boating—15 acres; and sailing—10 acres. Assuming the current mix of boating activities in conjunction with the foregoing area requirements, it is found that 15.9 acres of "usable" surface water are required per boat on lakes of 200 acres or more. The number of fast boats which can be accommodated on a given lake of this size range is the usable surface area of that lake expressed in areas (A) divided by 15.9. The optimum number of parking spaces for a given lake is the number of fast boats which the lake can accommodate reduced by the number of fast boats in use at any one time by owners of property with lake frontage. The latter figure is estimated as 10 percent of the number of dwelling units (D) on the lake.

hh Canoeable rivers are defined as those rivers which have a minimum width of 50 feet over a distance of at least 10 miles.

Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-1

SAMPLE TYPE I PARK, WHITNALL PARK, MILWAUKEE COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-2

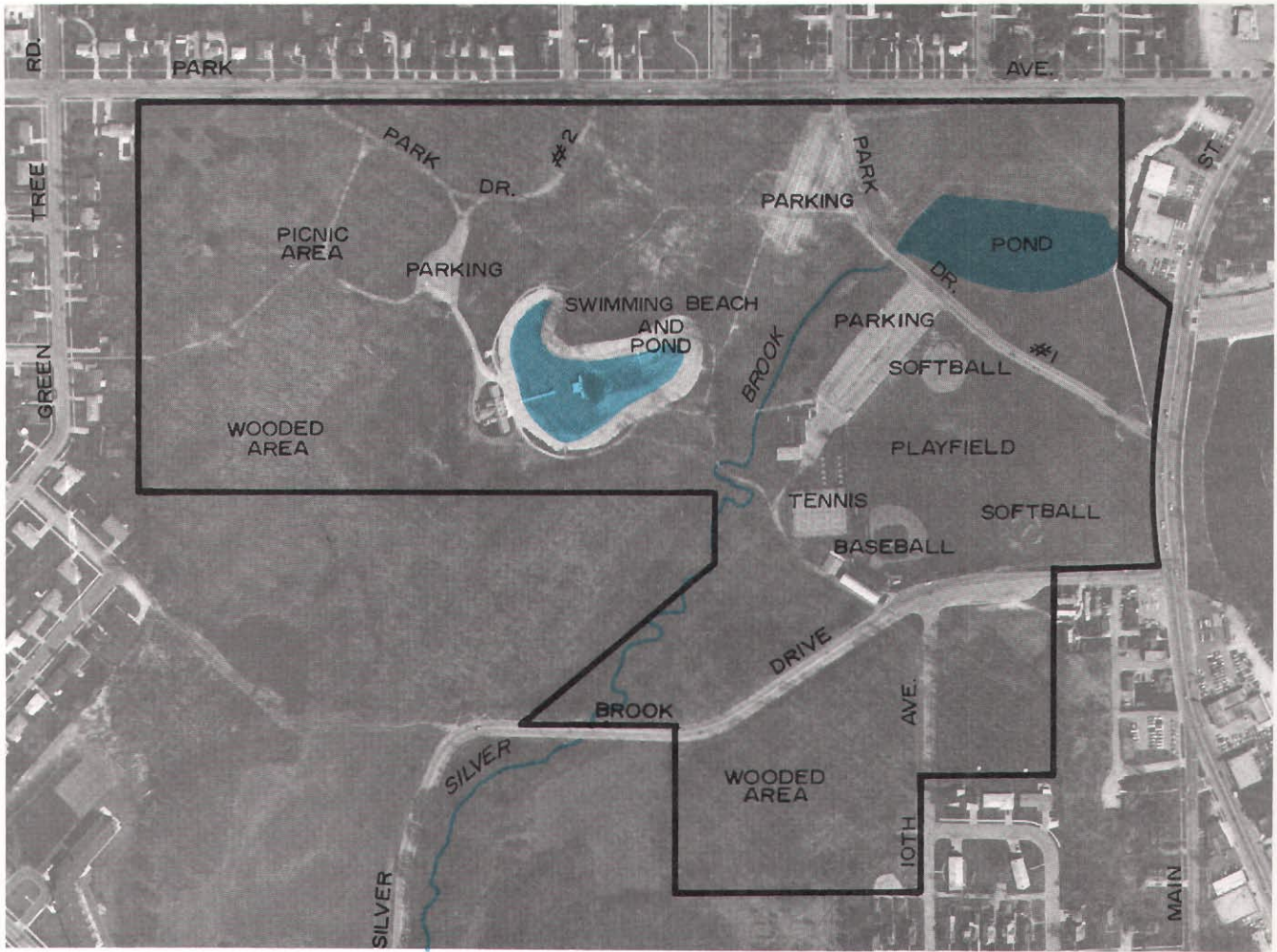
SAMPLE TYPE II PARK, MUSKEGO PARK, WAUKESHA COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-3

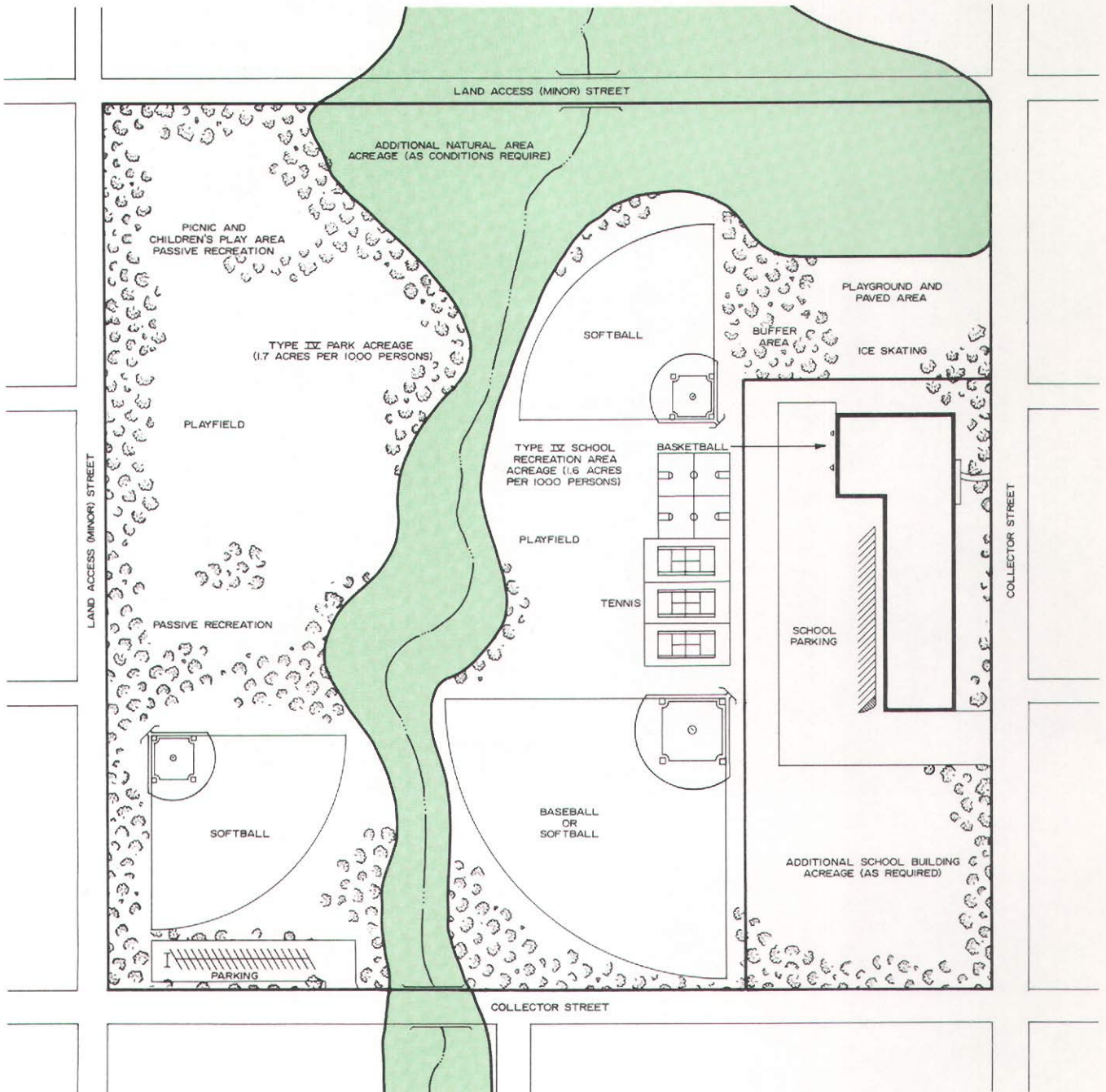
SAMPLE TYPE III PARK, REGNER PARK, WEST BEND, WASHINGTON COUNTY



Source: SEWRPC.

Figure A-4

TYPICAL TYPE IV NEIGHBORHOOD PARK AND SCHOOL RECREATION AREA



NOTE: See page Page 83 for the application of selected facility standards to a typical Type IV neighborhood park and school recreation area.
Source: SEWRPC.

A. Assumptions:

- 1) Neighborhood Density—Medium (2.30 to 6.99 dwelling units per net residential acre)
- 2) Population—6,500
- 3) Area—One Square Mile

B. Outdoor Recreation Site Requirements:

Site Type	Minimum Standard Acreage Requirement	Total Acreage Required
Park	1.7 per 1,000	11.05
School	1.6 per 1,000	10.40
Park and School Combined	3.3 per 1,000	21.45

C. Outdoor Recreation Facility Requirements.

Facility	Minimum Standard Public Facility Requirement	Number of Facilities Required	Total Acreage Required
Baseball Diamond	0.09 per 1,000	0.59 = 1 ^a	4.5
Basketball Goad	0.91 per 1,000	5.9 = 6	0.42
Ice-Skating Rink	0.15 per 1,000	0.98 = 1	0.35 Minimum
Playfield	0.39 per 1,000	2.5 = 3	4.95 Minimum
Playground	0.35 per 1,000	2.3 = 2	1.24 Minimum
Softball Diamond	0.53 per 1,000	3.4 = 2 ^a	5.36
Tennis Court	0.50 per 1,000	3.3 = 3	0.96
		Subtotal	17.78 Minimum
Passive Recreation Area	(+10 percent)		1.8
Other Recreation Area	(+ 10 percent)		1.8
Total			21.38 Minimum

In addition, facilities for picnicking should be provided in Type IV parks.

D. Additional Acreage Requirements:

- 1) School Building—The acreage requirement for the school building should be considered an addition to the Type IV park-school acreage standard.

—In the typical Type IV site shown on page 82, the area for this use is approximately seven acres.
- 2) Natural areas—Natural areas may be incorporated into the design of Type IV sites. However, acreages for areas with steep slopes, poor soils, floodwater storage, and drainage-ways, should be considered as additions to the Type IV park-school acreage standard.

—In the typical Type IV site shown on page 82, the area for this use is approximately seven acres.

^aThough the provision of a baseball diamond is not strictly required through application of the standards, one baseball diamond replaced a softball diamond in the typical Type IV site shown page 82.

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Appendix B

OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION,
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985

Table B-1

LIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985

Ownership	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Site Area	Location ^b
City of Kenosha				
Public	019-08	John Bullen Junior High School...	12	0222-15
	325-08	Jeffrey School.....	5	0122-14
	351-04	Washington Park Golf Course.....	71	0222-25
	352-04	Kenfair Park.....	2	0222-35
	353-04	Endee Park.....	2	0222-35
	354-04	Davis Park.....	1	0222-35
	355-04	Alford Park.....	94	0223-19
	356-04	Pennoyer Park.....	23	0223-30
	357-04	Petzke Park.....	10	0223-19
	358-04	J. F. Kennedy Park.....	25	0223-30
	359-04	Washington Park.....	25	0223-30
	360-04	Simmons Island Park.....	41	0223-32
	361-04	Columbus Park.....	5	0223-31
	362-04	Civic Center Park.....	2	0223-31
	363-04	Lakefront Stadium Park.....	9	0223-32
	364-04	Bullamore Park.....	2	0122-01
	365-04	Forest Park.....	6	0122-02
	366-04	Newman Park.....	2	0122-12
	367-04	Elmwood Manor.....	1	0122-12
	368-04	Eichelman Park.....	9	0123-05
	369-04	Bain Park.....	2	0123-06
	370-04	Baker Park.....	5	0123-06
	371-04	Lincoln Park.....	44	0123-06
	372-04	Simmons Athletic Field.....	6	0123-07
	373-04	Tot Park.....	1	0123-07
	374-04	Southport Park.....	20	0123-08
	376-04	Roosevelt Park.....	6	0122-01
	377-04	Sunnyside Park.....	5	0122-12
	378-04	Isetts Park.....	5	0122-13
	379-04	Petretti Park.....	8	0223-19
	380-04	Little League Park.....	5	0222-35
	381-08	Columbus School.....	1	0122-01
	382-08	Durkee School.....	1	0123-06
	383-08	Forest Park School.....	6	0122-02
	384-08	Frank School.....	1	0223-31
	385-08	Grant School.....	2	0223-30
	386-08	Cordelia Harvey School.....	5	0223-19
	387-08	Jefferson School.....	1	0223-30
	392-08	Southport School.....	2	0123-07
	393-08	Strange School.....	4	0222-35
	394-08	Grewenow School.....	4	0123-07
	400-08	McKinley Elementary and Junior High School.....	2	0222-36
	419-03	Gateway Technical Institute.....	11	0222-25
	401-08	Washington Junior High School.....	1	0223-30
	421-08	Bain School.....	1	0222-36
	423-04	Tower Line Park.....	3	0122-03
	424-08	Wilson School.....	5	0222-36
	425-04	Navy Memorial Park.....	1	0223-31
	426-04	Wolfenbuttel Park.....	15	0223-32
	428-04	Library Park.....	6	0123-06
429-04	Union Park.....	1	0223-31	
433-08	Bose School.....	3	0223-18	
434-03	Kemper Center.....	18	0123-05	
435-04	Red Arrow Park.....	7	0123-07	
436-04	James Anderson Park.....	94	0122-13	
437-08	Tremper High School.....	24	0122-13	
438-08	Vernon School.....	5	0122-13	
439-08	Lance Junior High School.....	13	0122-11	
462-08	Bradford Senior High School.....	2	0222-25	
464-04	Poerio Park.....	70	0223-18	

Table B-1 (continued)

Ownership	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Site Area	Location ^b
City of Kenosha (continued)				
Public	467-04	Nedweski Park.....	10	0223-31
	470-04	60th Street Tennis Courts.....	1	0222-35
	473-04	Friendship Park.....	1	0223-32
	474-04	Gangler Park.....	5	0122-10
	476-04	Matoska Park.....	3	0222-25
	477-04	Nursery Park.....	2	0222-36
	478-04	Streeter Park.....	1	0123-06
	479-04	Jamestown Park (undeveloped)....	2	0222-26
	480-04	Johnson Highlands Park.....	1	0222-34
	482-04	Schulte Park.....	3	0122-14
	483-04	Retension Basin.....	9	0122-14
	485-04	Retension Basin.....	51	0222-26
	486-04	City Park Site.....	1	0222-34
	493-04	City Park Site.....	2	0222-13
	494-04	Shoreland Park.....	1	0123-08
	495-08	Roosevelt School.....	1	0122-01
	Nonpublic	529-03	County Ice Arena.....	8
016-10		Kenosha Yacht Club.....	2	0223-32
315-10		St. Therese School and Church....	9	0123-18
408-10		St. George School.....	1	0223-31
409-10		St. James School.....	1	0223-31
410-10		St. Joseph High School.....	2	0122-01
413-10		St. Peter School.....	1	0222-24
414-10		Bethany Lutheran School.....	1	0123-06
415-10		Friedens Lutheran School.....	1	0223-31
416-10		St. Lukes Evangelical Lutheran School.....	1	0122-01
417-10		St. Thomas Aquinas School.....	1	0122-01
418-10		Carthage College.....	15	0223-19
422-10		Holy Rosary School.....	5	0222-25
441-10		Christian Life School-- Joyland Playground.....	3	0122-02
452-10		St. Mark's School.....	1	0123-08
453-10		St. Mary's Church and School....	1	0122-02
455-10		Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 1.....	1	0122-01
457-10		St. Casimir School and Church....	1	0223-30
458-10		Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 3.....	1	0123-06
459-10		Mount Carmel Church and School...	1	0223-31
460-10		Christian Youth Council.....	1	0223-31
463-10		Woodhaven Girl Scout Camp.....	10	0222-25
469-10		Kenosha Youth Foundation Outpost No. 2.....	1	0222-36
492-10	Carol Rikli C.Y.C.....	7	0122-03	
Village of Paddock Lake				
Public	187-03	Old Settlers Park.....	16	0120-02
	205-05	Village Park.....	1	0120-03
	206-08	Salem Central Union High School..	11	0120-11
	215-02	Paddock Lake Marsh.....	9	0120-02
	216-02	Hooker Lake Marsh (part).....	27	0120-11
	217-05	Village Park.....	4	0120-02
	218-05	Public Access.....	1	0120-02
	245-05	Village Park.....	1	0120-02
	246-05	Village Park.....	1	0120-02
	Nonpublic	194-10	North Shore Paddock Lake Community Club.....	1
247-12		Paddock-Hooker Lake Association Park.....	1	0120-02

Table B-1 (continued)

Ownership	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Site Area	Location ^b	
Village of Silver Lake					
Public	178-05	Silver Lake Beach.....	1	0120-17	
	179-05	Silver Lake Ball Park.....	5	0120-18	
	181-05	Marsh River Bottom.....	7	0120-18	
	200-02	Silver Lake Marsh.....	39	0120-08	
	203-05	Public Access.....	1	0120-17	
	213-08	River View School.....	1	0120-17	
	259-05	Silver Lake Beach Subdivision Park.....	11	0120-08	
	260-05	North Silver Lake Estates Subdivision Parks.....	1	0120-07	
	261-05	South Silver Lake Estates Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-18	
	Nonpublic	195-12	Lakeland Subdivision Beach No. 2.....	2	0120-08
196-11		Terry's Ferry.....	2	0120-17	
225-11		The Cove.....	3	0120-17	
226-11		Cason's Boat and Bait.....	1	0120-17	
248-11		The Tackle Box.....	1	0120-17	
Village of Twin Lakes					
Public		129-05	Lance Park.....	10	0119-21
		132-05	Public Beach.....	1	0119-32
	154-05	Legion Park.....	9	0119-22	
Nonpublic	520-05	West Side Park.....	16	0119-29	
	128-12	Oak Ridge Subdivision Park.....	1	0119-21	
	130-11	Edgewater Motor Inn Beach.....	1	0119-21	
	135-12	Twin Lakes Country Club.....	127	0119-22	
	137-12	Elizabeth Manor Subdivision Park.....	3	0119-32	
	139-11	Rollie and Joe's Resort.....	13	0119-33	
	150-11	Pink House Resort.....	1	0119-21	
	151-11	Ackerman's Resort.....	4	0119-21	
	152-12	Knobe's Subdivision Park.....	1	0119-21	
	153-12	Young's Boats.....	1	0119-21	
	155-12	Oriole Club.....	10	0119-29	
	340-11	Snug Harbor.....	2	0119-32	
	Town of Brighton				
	Public	056-02	University of Wisconsin Nature Area (part).....	80	0221-31
		076-03	Brighton Dale Park.....	360	0220-10
078-08		Brighton School.....	8	0220-15	
084-08		Kenosha School Forest.....	113	0220-22	
431-08		Salem School Forest.....	160	0220-10	
Nonpublic	432-02	Bong State Recreation Area.....	4,515	0220-16	
	077-10	Union League Boys Club Camp.....	235	0220-35	
	081-10	St. Francis Xavier School.....	3	0220-14	
	083-11	Happy Acres Campground.....	42	0220-25	
	527-10	Kenosha Achievement Center.....	23	0220-12	
	Town of Bristol				
	Public	056-02	University of Wisconsin Nature Area (part).....	6	0221-31
279-08		Bristol School.....	3	0121-07	
280-02		Benedict Prairie.....	8	0121-11	
282-08		Woodworth School.....	2	0121-03	
283-02		Wayside.....	1	0121-29	
284-06		Richard Hansen Memorial Park.....	7	0121-17	
286-02		State Wetland Area.....	160	0121-21	
287-03		Bristol Woods County Park.....	206	0121-22	
289-06		Park No. 1.....	1	0121-31	
290-06		Park No. 2.....	1	0121-31	
291-06		Park No. 3.....	1	0121-31	
294-06		Town Land.....	1	0121-20	
297-06		Wildlife Refuge.....	3	0121-31	

Table B-1 (continued)

Ownership	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Site Area	Location ^b	
Town of Bristol (continued)					
Nonpublic	276-10	Conservation Club of Kenosha.....	179	0121-07	
	277-11	George Lake Beach.....	1	0121-20	
	278-11	Bristol Oaks Country Club.....	152	0121-09	
	288-11	Lake Shangrila Resort.....	3	0121-31	
	292-11	King Richard's Faire.....	88	0121-36	
	295-10	Kenosha Bowmen.....	25	0121-10	
	296-10	Waukegan Bowmen.....	25	0121-30	
Town of Paris					
Public	053-08	Paris School.....	6	0221-21	
	056-02	University of Wisconsin Nature Area (part).....	126	0221-31	
Nonpublic	051-11	Van's Great Lakes Dragaway.....	63	0221-05	
	054-10	St. John's Catholic School.....	1	0221-16	
	055-12	Sowers Rod and Gun Club.....	17	0221-11	
Town of Pleasant Prairie					
Public	301-06	Midwest Highlands Park.....	2	0122-11	
	303-02	Kenosha Tourist Information Center.....	13	0122-30	
	306-08	Pleasant Prairie School.....	4	0122-08	
	307-08	Highland School.....	1	0122-23	
	309-08	Whittier School.....	2	0122-14	
	310-08	Green Bay School.....	1	0122-10	
	312-08	Prairie Lane School.....	2	0122-26	
	316-02	Wayside.....	1	0123-19	
	321-06	Town Land.....	4	0122-24	
	328-02	Chiwaukee Prairie.....	91	0123-31	
	329-06	Town Land.....	10	0123-18	
	330-06	Town Land.....	23	0123-18	
	331-06	Town Land.....	8	0123-19	
	332-06	Town Land.....	8	0123-19	
	333-06	Town Land.....	4	0123-30	
	334-06	Town Land.....	1	0123-29	
	335-06	Town Land.....	1	0123-29	
	336-06	Town Land.....	1	0123-29	
	337-06	Town Land.....	7	0123-32	
	338-06	Town Land.....	1	0123-30	
	342-06	Pleasant Prairie Ball Park.....	6	0122-07	
	344-06	Town Land.....	2	0123-32	
	345-06	Carol Beach Park.....	3	0123-30	
	484-04	Retension Basin (city-owned land within the Town of Pleasant Prairie).....	14	0122-10	
		497-06	Town Land.....	1	0123-29
		498-06	Town Land.....	4	0123-20
	Nonpublic	305-12	Pheasant Valley Hunting Club.....	382	0122-29
		327-11	Trident Marina.....	6	0123-32
		349-12	Kenosha Town Club.....	16	0123-18
		465-11	Lagoon Tavern Picnic Ground.....	10	0122-27
		466-11	Colonial Inn Picnic Ground.....	5	0122-10
		528-12	Chiwaukee Prairie- The Nature Conservancy.....	55	0123-33
Town of Randall					
Public	106-02	New Munster Wildlife Area (part).....	358	0119-11	
	140-08	Randall Consolidated School.....	7	0119-16	
	141-08	Lakewood School.....	3	0119-27	
	149-06	Bel Air Subdivision Park.....	1	0119-15	
	521-06	Town Land.....	12	0119-15	
	522-06	Town Land.....	1	0119-18	
	523-06	Town Land.....	1	0119-17	
	524-06	Bayview Public Park.....	2	0119-18	
	525-06	Town Land.....	3	0119-18	
	526-06	Nippersink Public Subdivision Park.....	2	0119-19	

Table B-1 (continued)

Ownership	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Site Area	Location ^b
Town of Randall (continued)				
Nonpublic	104-10	Powers Lake Sportsman's Club (part).....	16	0119-17
	126-11	Old Mill Beach Resort.....	1	0119-18
	127-11	Club Benedict.....	2	0119-19
	133-11	Jim's Boats.....	1	0119-18
	134-11	Nippersink Manor Golf Course.....	131	0119-19
	138-11	Wilmot Mountain Ski Area (part)..	193	0119-36
	145-12	Lakeside Park.....	1	0119-18
	146-11	Dick and Rae's Resort.....	1	0119-18
	147-12	Randale Park.....	5	0119-17
Town of Salem				
Public	056-02	University of Wisconsin Nature Area (part).....	19	0221-31
	184-03	Wilmot Dam Area.....	10	0120-30
	188-03	Silver Lake County Park.....	258	0120-09
	189-03	Fox River Park.....	154	0120-19
	201-02	Camp Lake Fishery Area.....	126	0120-32
	207-08	Trevor School.....	2	0120-33
	208-08	Salem Consolidated School.....	6	0120-15
	209-08	Wilmot School.....	5	0120-30
	210-08	Wilmot Union High School.....	10	0120-30
	216-02	Hooker Lake Marsh (part).....	13	0120-11
	224-06	Public Access.....	1	0120-11
	236-06	Public Beach.....	2	0120-34
	243-06	Community Beach.....	1	0120-36
	244-02	Peat Lake Wildlife Area.....	177	0120-32
	504-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	505-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	506-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	507-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	508-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	509-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	510-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	511-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-21
	512-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-36
	513-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-36
	514-06	Town Land.....	2	0120-36
	515-06	Town Land.....	3	0120-36
	516-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-36
	517-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-28
	518-06	Town Land.....	1	0120-28
	519-06	Town Land.....	2	0120-28
	531-02	Scattered Wetland.....	60	0120-29
	532-02	Scattered Wetland.....	40	0120-32
	534-02	Extensive Wildlife Habitat Peat Lake.....	253	0120-30
	Nonpublic	138-11	Wilmot Mountain Ski Area (part)..	59
190-10		Kenosha County Fairgrounds.....	75	0120-30
191-10		Silver Lake Sportsman's Club.....	45	0120-16
192-10		Salvation Army Camp Wonderland...	90	0120-16
193-10		Camp Sol R Crown (BSA).....	139	0120-31
197-11		Spring Valley Golf Club.....	238	0120-26
199-11		Jo-Ann's Resort.....	4	0120-36
202-11		Country Side Resort.....	7	0120-28
204-12		Subdivision Beach.....	1	0120-21
211-10		Holy Name School.....	1	0120-30
221-12		Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-14
222-12		Subdivision Park.....	2	0120-11
223-12		Subdivision Park.....	4	0120-11
227-10		Buccaneer Men's Club.....	52	0120-20
228-12		Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-16
229-12		Subdivision Park and Beach.....	1	0120-21
231-11		Nancy's Rest Awhile.....	2	0120-32
232-12	Subdivision Park.....	8	0120-28	
233-12	Subdivision Park.....	3	0120-28	

Table B-1 (continued)

Ownership	Site Number ^a	Site Name	Site Area	Location ^b	
Town of Salem (continued)					
Nonpublic	234-11	Sande's Resort.....	1	0120-28	
	235-12	Camp Lake Gardens.....	8	0120-28	
	237-11	Rock Lake Beach.....	7	0120-34	
	238-10	Rock Lake Highlands Beach.....	1	0120-34	
	239-11	Dugout Park.....	2	0120-26	
	249-12	Center Lake Woods Subdivision Park.....	6	0120-21	
	250-12	Lakewood Terrace Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-21	
	251-12	Lakewood Terrace Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-21	
	252-12	Camp Lake Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-21	
	253-12	Yaw's Camp Lake Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-21	
	254-12	Timber Lane Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-16	
	255-12	Montgomery Lake Highlands Park...	1	0120-14	
	256-12	Fox River Dells Subdivision Park.....	5	0120-07	
	257-12	Fox River Dells Subdivision Park.....	1	0120-07	
	258-12	Cross Lake Subdivision Park.....	5	0120-35	
533-11	Softball Field.....	16	0120-08		
Town of Somers					
Public	001-03	Petrifying Springs Park.....	358	0222-11	
	009-08	Somers School.....	7	0222-15	
	011-08	Hill Crest School.....	3	0222-23	
	013-08	Berryville School.....	2	0223-08	
	015-06	Somers Athletic Field.....	21	0222-16	
	018-02	UW-Parkside.....	23	0222-11	
	487-06	Town Land.....	1	0222-16	
	488-06	Town Land.....	103	0222-31	
	489-06	Town Land.....	3	0222-26	
	490-06	Town Land.....	2	0222-20	
	491-06	Town Land.....	2	0222-10	
	Nonpublic	002-11	Maplecrest Country Club.....	173	0222-20
004-11		Jacksons Park, Inc.....	25	0222-02	
006-11		Maple Springs Driving Range.....	14	0222-27	
007-12		Kenosha Country Club.....	159	0223-06	
014-11		Finney's West.....	10	0222-15	
017-10		Hawthorn Hollow.....	38	0222-10	
020-10		Girl Scout Camp.....	10	0222-02	
468-10		Shoreland Lutheran High School...	8	0222-08	
Town of Wheatland					
Public		103-06	Lilly Lake Park.....	1	0119-11
	105-06	Town of Wheatland Ball Park.....	6	0119-02	
	106-02	New Munster Wildlife Area (part).....	651	0119-11	
Nonpublic	107-08	Wheatland Center School.....	1	0119-04	
	113-06	Toelle Park.....	1	0119-12	
	101-10	BSA Camp Oh-Da-Ko-Da.....	177	0219-30	
	102-12	Oakwood Shores Subdivision Park..	4	0119-01	
	104-10	Powers Lake Sportsman's Club (part).....	20	0119-17	
	108-10	St. Alphonsus School.....	1	0119-02	
	112-10	Twin Lakes Sportsman's Club.....	28	0119-08	
	136-11	Wayside Resort.....	2	0119-18	

NOTE: All school-site acreage represents actual area developed for outdoor recreational facilities, and not ownership boundaries.

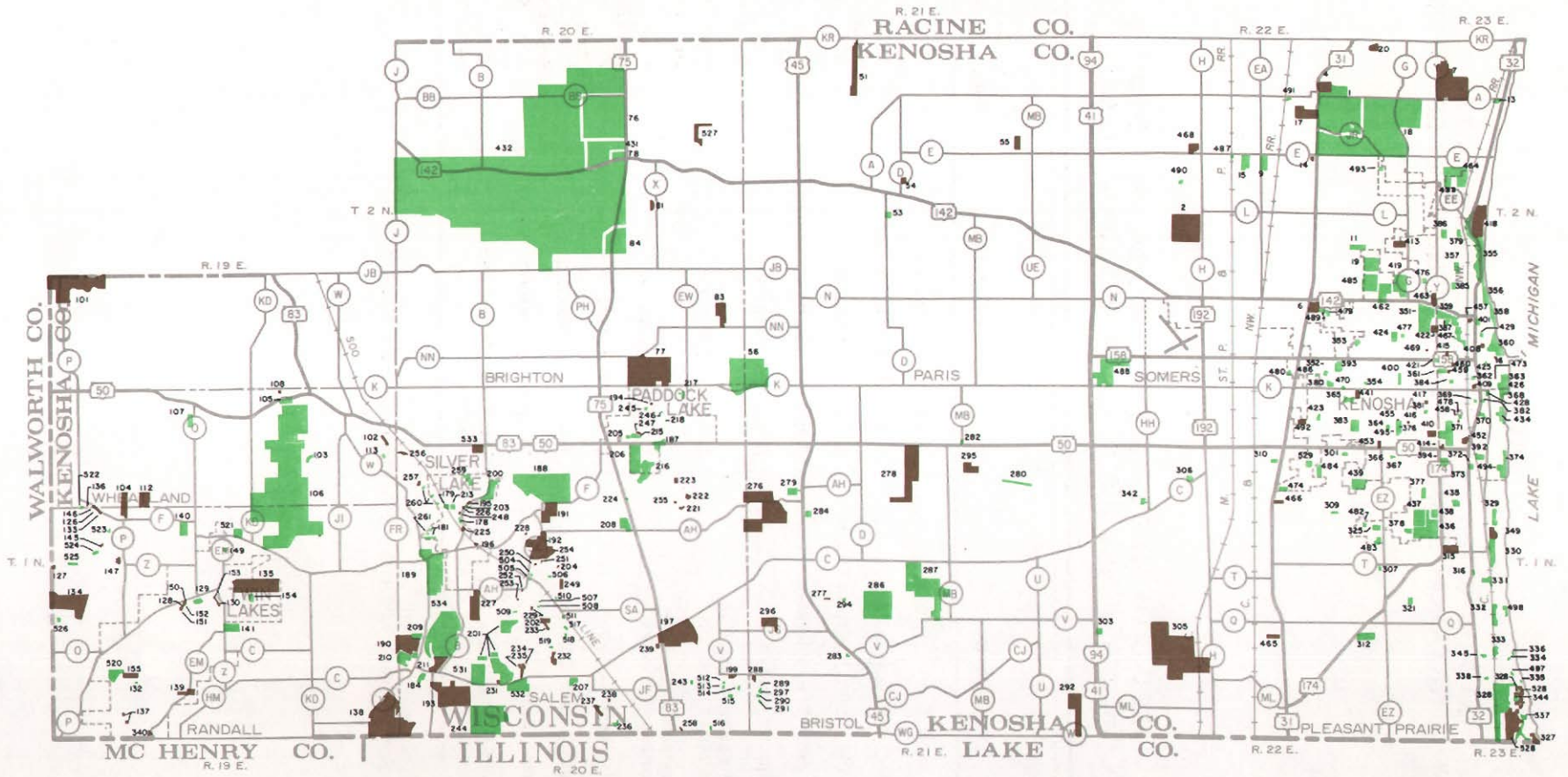
^aA site identification number was assigned to all sites included in the 1973 inventory of park and open space sites in the Region. This inventory is documented in Appendix D, SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000. Additional sites identified and included in the 1985 inventory were assigned a new site number.

^bThe location numbers represent the U. S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section in which the site is located.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map B-1

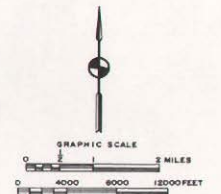
LOCATIONS OF OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PARK, OUTDOOR RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985



LEGEND

- PUBLIC SITE
- NONPUBLIC SITE

138 SITE NUMBER (SEE TABLE B-1)



Appendix C

HISTORIC SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 1986

Table C-1

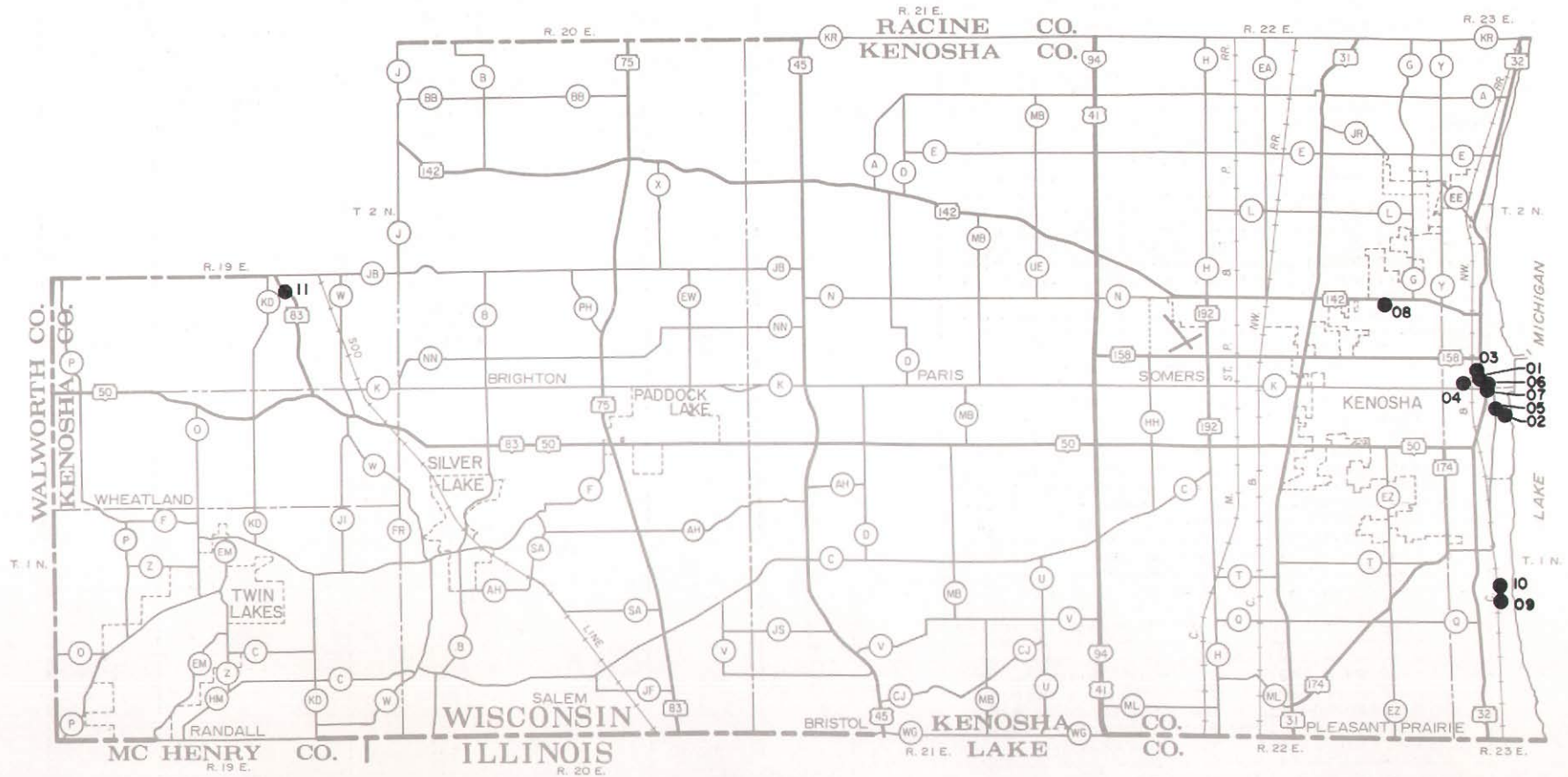
LISTING OF HISTORIC SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 1986

Number on Map C-1	Site Name	Civil Division	U. S. Public Land Survey Town, Range, and Section	Year Listed
1	Boys and Girls Library.....	City of Kenosha	T2N, R23E Section 31	1980
2	Kemper Hall.....	City of Kenosha	T1N, R23E Section 5	1976
3	Kenosha County Courthouse..	City of Kenosha	T2N, R23E Section 31	1982
4	John McCaffary House.....	City of Kenosha	T2N, R23E Section 31	1978
5	The Manor House.....	City of Kenosha	T1N, R23E Section 5	1980
6	St. Matthew's Episcopal Church.....	City of Kenosha	T2N, R23E Section 31	1979
7	Gilbert M. Simmons Memorial Library.....	City of Kenosha	T2N, R23E Section 31	1974
8	Justin Weed House.....	City of Kenosha	T2N, R22E Section 25	1974
9	Barnes Creek Site.....	Town of Pleasant Prairie	T1N, R23E Section 19	1977
10	Chesrow Site.....	Town of Pleasant Prairie	T1N, R23E Section 19	1978
11	Wehmhoff Mound.....	Town of Wheatland	T2N, R19E Section 26	1985

Source: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin and SEWRPC.

Map C-1

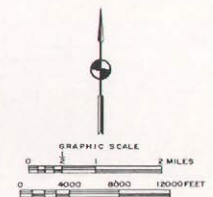
LOCATIONS OF HISTORIC SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 1986



LEGEND

02 REFERENCE NUMBER IN TABLE C-1

● HISTORIC SITE



Appendix D

NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC AREA SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985

Table D-1

LIST OF KNOWN NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC AREA SITES LOCATED IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985

Number on Map D-1	Name	U. S. Public Land Survey Town, Range Section, Quarter Section	Acreage	Classification Code	Description
1	Petrifying Springs Hardwoods	T2N, R22E SE, SW Sec. 2 NE, NW Sec. 11	140	NA-1	A rich southern mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forest containing white oak, red oak, ash, sugar maple, and basswood. The undulating topography is covered by a very diverse spring flora. One of the better woodland areas remaining in southeastern Wisconsin.
2	Hawthorne Hollow	T2N, R22E SE Sec. 3 NE Sec. 10	50	NA-3	A lowland hardwood forest bordering Pike Creek. Area includes a 10-acre prairie.
3	Chiwaukee Prairie	T1N, R23E NE, SE Sec. 31 NW, SW Sec. 32	271	SA and NA-1	Rich prairie and marsh on swell and swale topography created when the level of glacial Lake Michigan was lowered in stages. Over 400 plant species have been documented in the prairie, some of which are very rare in the State. Scattered oaks in portions give a savanna aspect to the tract. A National Natural Landmark and one of the most important prairies in Wisconsin. Critical plant species present. The officially designated state scientific area represents an 82-acre portion of this area adjacent to the Chicago & North Western Railway right-of-way.
4	Kenosha Sand Dunes	T1N, R23E SE Sec. 7 SW Sec. 8	94	NA-1	One-half mile of frontage on Lake Michigan containing well-developed dunes and dune succession patterns (fore dunes to swale to wet prairie). The diversity of beach plant species is good. Some ditching has been done behind the dune area, but it remains in good condition and is an excellent observation area for migrating shore birds. An ancient hardwood forest bed was discovered in this area in the early 1960's as wave erosion exposed sections of the shoreline. The Lake Michigan shore has now been ripped.
5	Carol Beach Low Prairie and Panne'	T1N, R23E SE Sec. 18 NE Sec. 19	35	NA-1	A rich low prairie and calcareous fen on a dune and swale topography. Critical plant species present.
6	Carol Beach Estates Prairie	T1N, R23E SE Sec. 18 NE Sec. 19	14	NA-2	A rich wet to mesic prairie with some shrub invasion on sandy soils. Critical plant species present.
7	Carol Beach Prairie	T1N, R23E SE Sec. 19 SW Sec. 20 NW Sec. 29 NE Sec. 30	66	NA-2	A rich complex of low to dry prairie with fresh (wet) meadow, sedge meadow, shrub carr, and shallow marsh communities on a dune and swale topography. Critical plant species present.
8	Barnes Creek Dunes and Panne'	T1N, R23E SW Sec. 20	9	NA-2	An unusual mixture of dry prairie and calcareous fen plant species on a dune and swale topography adjacent to Barnes Creek. Critical plant species present.

Table D-1 (continued)

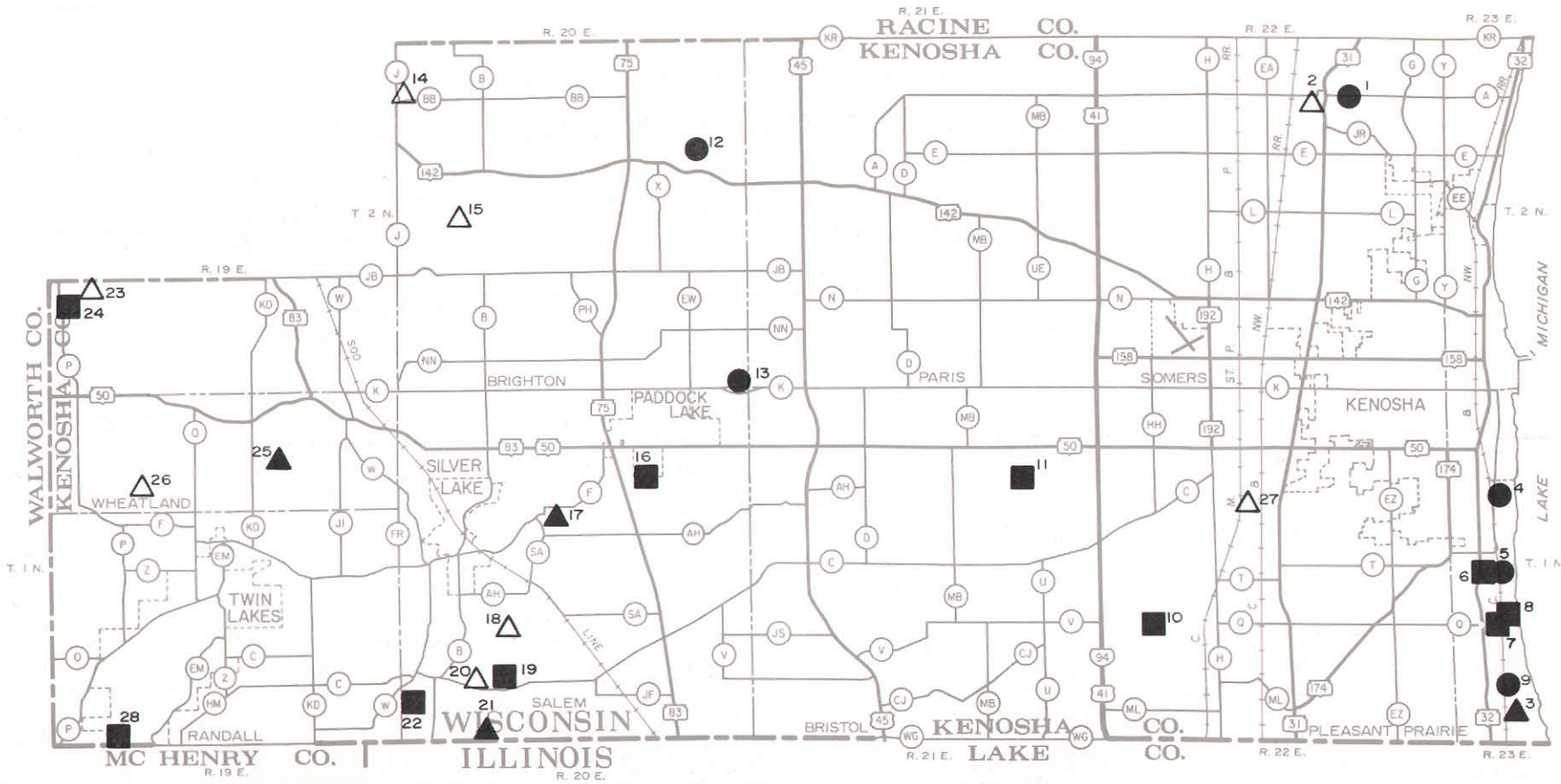
Number on Map D-1	Name	U. S. Public Land Survey Town, Range Section, Quarter Section	Acreage	Classification Code	Description
9	Tobin Road Prairie	T1N, R23E SE Sec. 30	4	NA-1	A portion of the northern Chippewa Prairie area containing a rich low prairie on a dune and swale topography. Critical plant species present.
10	Des Plaines River Marsh and Woods	T1N, R22E SE Sec. 18 NE, NW, SW, SE Sec. 19 NW, SW Sec. 20 NE, NW, SW Sec. 29 NE, SE Sec. 30 NE Sec. 31 NW Sec. 32	910	NA-2	Woodland containing remnant oak-shagbark hickory with old growth of both red and white oak and black cherry timber. The undergrowth is generally shrubs, with hawthorns, black cherry, and raspberry dominant. An old meander of the Des Plaines River divides the woodland, now containing various wetland species. To the south there is an extensive wetland, ditched in many places but not traversed by a highway for nearly two miles. Significant because of its open space and wildlife habitat, it is one of the longest stretches of river without a highway in the County.
11	Benedict Prairie	T1N, R21E SE Sec. 11	6	NA-2	A small, but rich, six-acre wet-mesic to mesic prairie remnant located in an abandoned railroad right-of-way.
12	Friendship Lake and Marsh	T2N, R20E SW Sec. 12 NW Sec. 13	55	NA-1	A small, but good-quality, kettle lake and marsh. Valuable feeding and nesting habitat for a variety of marshland birds.
13	Harris Tract	T1N, R20E NE Sec. 1 T2N, R20E NE, SE Sec. 36 T2N, R21E NW, SW Sec. 31	150	NA-1	A large, good-quality marsh adjacent to Brighton Creek. A grazed oak opening is located to the east of the marsh. Managed by the University of Wisconsin-Parkside.
14	Henning Tract	T2N, R20E SW Sec. 6	10	NA-3	A small, moderate-quality lowland hardwoods and bog.
15	Bong Prairie Remnant	T2N, R20E NW Sec. 20	6	NA-3	A small, low prairie remnant.
16	Hooker Lake Marsh	T1N, R20E NE, NW, SW Sec. 11	60	NA-2	A large, deep and shallow marsh in Hooker Lake.
17	Silver Lake Bog	T1N, R20E NE Sec. 16	20	SA	A southern bog lake lacking many of the typical species of its type farther north, but with well-defined zones of succession and a number of unusual species for the Region. Poison sumac and a quaking sphagnum bog mat make visitation to the open water center a challenge. Under the shade of tamaracks grow such typical bog species as pitcher plant, round-leaved sundew, cranberry, and Michigan holly.
18	Valmar Marsh	T1N, R20E SE Sec. 20, SW Sec. 21 NW Sec. 28, NE Sec. 29	105	NA-3	Cattail marsh adjacent to Camp Lake. Some ditching.

Table D-1 (continued)

Number on Map D-1	Name	U. S. Public Land Survey Town, Range Section, Quarter Section	Acreage	Classification Code	Description
19	Camp Lake Marsh	T1N, R20E SW Sec. 28 NE, SE Sec. 29 NE Sec. 32, NW Sec. 33	125	NA-2	Marshland ditched, but rich in aquatic plants and waterfowl.
20	Kriska Property Marsh	T1N, R20E SE, SW Sec. 29 NE, NW Sec. 32	100	NA-3	A good-quality deep and shallow marsh. Some ditching attempts.
21	Peat Lake	T1N, R20E SE, SW Sec. 32	125	SA	Shallow, slightly alkaline lake about 12 acres in size located in ground moraine. The muck bottom lake is surrounded by a wide belt of sedge meadow and cattail marsh, making it a valuable nesting and resting area for a variety of wetland bird species. This is one of the few undeveloped lakes in Kenosha County which is isolated from roads and homes.
22	Stopa Fen	T1N, R20E NW Sec. 31	5	NA-2	A small calcareous fen and springs located adjacent to the Fox (Illinois) River. Reportedly contains a large population of white lady's slipper orchids. Presently threatened by shrub invasion.
23	Dyer Lake Goat Prairie	T2N, R19E NE Sec. 30	3	NA-3	A small, dry prairie remnant located on steep slopes. Reportedly contains kitten-tails (<i>Besseyia bullii</i>).
24	Dyer Lake and Marsh	T2N, R19E NE, NW, SW Sec. 30	105	NA-2	A small, undeveloped lake with a good-quality successional wetland complex of deep and shallow marsh, southern sedge meadow, and shrub carr.
25	New Munster Bog Island	T1N, R19E SW Sec. 2, SE Sec. 3 NE Sec. 10, NW Sec. 11	55	SA	Lowland tract containing a diversity of southern Wisconsin shrub and timber swamp types, surrounding an upland knoll wooded with a dry-mesic forest. Yellow birch occurs in the swamp at the southern edge of its range. The vegetational diversity supports a wide array of nesting birds, as evidenced by breeding bird censuses.
26	Powers Lake Tamarack	T1N, R19E NE, NW, SW, SE Sec. 8	235	NA-3	A large but disturbed sedge marsh and tamarack-shrub carr wetland complex.
27	Bain Station Road Prairie	T1N, R22E SE, SW Sec. 9	10	NA-3	A small wet-mesic to mesic prairie remnant dominated by big bluestem grass, switch grass, and prairie dock.
28	Elizabeth Lake Wetlands	T1N, R19E SE Sec. 31, SW Sec. 32	45	NA-2	A large, good-quality sedge meadow, shrub carr, and shallow and deep marsh complex.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

LOCATIONS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC AREA SITES IN KENOSHA COUNTY: 1985

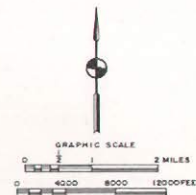


LEGEND

- ▲ STATE SCIENTIFIC AREA (SA)
- NATURAL AREA OF STATEWIDE OR GREATER SIGNIFICANCE (NA-1)
- NATURAL AREA OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-2)
- △ NATURAL AREA OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)

15 SITE NUMBER (SEE TABLE D-1)

Source: SEWRPC.



Appendix E

COMPARISON OF THE COSTS FOR KENOSHA COUNTY UNDER THE REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN WITH THE COSTS FOR THE COUNTY UNDER THIS PLAN UPDATE

Park and Open Space Site Type	Proposed Acquisition				Proposed Development				Total Cost	
	Initial Plan		Plan Update		Initial Plan		Plan Update		Initial Plan	Plan Update
	Acres	Cost	Acres	Cost	Facilities	Cost	Facilities	Cost		
Major Parks										
Brighton Dale Park.....	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	Picnic areas, and support facilities	\$ 50,000	\$ --	\$ 50,000
Bristol Woods Park.....	--	--	--	--	Nature center	-- ^a	Nature center and support facilities, relocated old Bristol Town Hall	425,000	-- ^a	425,000
Fox River Park.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	Canoe launch and camping facilities	10,000	--	10,000
Petrifying Springs Park...	--	--	--	--	--	--	Support facilities	40,000	--	40,000
Silver Lake Park.....	--	--	100	176,000	Campground, regulation 9-hole golf course, ski hill, picnic areas, and swimming beach	-- ^a	Campground, ski hill, shelter building, and support facilities	200,000	--	376,000
Proposed County Park.....	215	-- ^a	215	370,000	Regulation 18-hole golf course, picnic areas	-- ^a	Regulation 18-hole golf course, picnic areas, trails, and support facilities	2,050,000	-- ^a	2,420,000
Proposed County Park.....	210	-- ^a	-- ^b	-- ^b	Nature center, swimming beach, picnic areas	-- ^a	-- ^b	-- ^b	-- ^a	-- ^b
Total	425	\$ 619,000	315	\$ 546,000	--	\$4,586,000	--	\$2,775,000	\$ 5,205,000	\$3,321,000
Other County Parks^c										
County Ice Arena.....	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	Soccer field, playfield area, and landscaping	\$ 10,000	\$ --	\$ 10,000
Old Settlers Park.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	Renovation of changing rooms	15,000	--	15,000
Total	--^c	\$ --^c	--	\$ --	--^c	\$ --^c	--	\$ 25,000	\$ --^c	\$ 25,000
Recreation Corridors	170	\$1,283,000	--	\$ --	33 miles of trails	\$1,056,000	30 miles of additional trails	\$ 410,500^d	\$ 2,339,000	\$ 410,500
Primary Environmental Corridors (parkways)										
Des Plaines River.....	--	\$ --	1,273	\$1,009,000	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	\$ --	\$1,009,000
Fox River.....	--	--	749	647,000	--	--	--	--	--	647,000
Pike River.....	--	--	473	706,000	--	--	--	--	--	706,000
All Primary Environmental Corridors.....	5,080	4,774,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,774,000	--
Total	5,080	\$4,774,000	2,495	\$2,362,000	--	\$ --	--	\$ --	\$ 4,774,000	\$2,362,000
All County Sites	5,675	\$6,676,000	2,810	\$2,908,000	--	\$5,642,000	--	\$3,210,500	\$12,318,000	\$6,118,500

NOTE: The park and open space plan for southeastern Wisconsin, documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, was adopted by Kenosha County in 1978 as the county park and open space plan. For purposes of this table, this plan as it relates to Kenosha County is identified as the "initial plan." The plan update documented in this report is identified as the plan update.

^aSpecific site acquisition and development costs were not presented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27.

^bUnder recommendations presented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 88, the site along the Lake Michigan shoreline in the southeastern portion of the County--initially proposed for acquisition by the County as a major park--is now proposed to be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a natural area site and developed for natural resource preservation and limited outdoor recreation purposes.

^cRecommendations for additional acquisition and development at other county parks were not presented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27.

^dCosts associated with canoe access to the Fox River are included in the estimated development costs for the Fox River recreation corridor.

Source: SEWRPC.