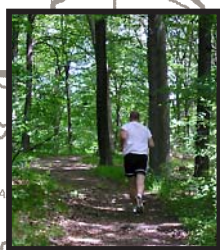


A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND: 2020

WASHINGTON COUNTY WISCONSIN



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COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
No. 250 (2nd Edition)

**A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND: 2020
WASHINGTON COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

Prepared by the

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Chapter I—INTRODUCTION	1	Riverside Park	21
Plan Context	1	Rolfs Park	22
City Request	2	Royal Oaks Park	22
Advisory Committee	2	Silverbrook Creek Parkway	22
Planning Area	2	Silver Creek Parkway	22
Report Format	2	Sunset Park	22
Chapter II—INVENTORY FINDINGS	5	Sunset Parkway	22
Introduction	5	University Fen	22
Resident Population	5	Veteran’s Memorial Park	22
Land Use Base	5	Villa Park	22
Historical Urban Growth	5	Vogt Open Space	23
Existing Land Uses	6	Wingate Park	23
Park and Open Space Sites	10	Wingate Creek Parkway	23
Existing Park and Open Space Sites	10	Ziegler Park	23
City of West Bend Park System	10	Washington County Parks	23
Albecker Natural Area	10	State-owned Sites	23
Barton Park	10	Existing Trails and Bike Routes	23
Bicentennial Park	10	Natural Resource Features	24
Decorah Hills Park	19	Surface Water Resources	24
Forest View Park	20	Wetlands	27
Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area	20	Woodlands	28
Grant Playlot	20	Environmental Corridors and Isolated	
Gregg Preserve	20	Natural Resource Areas	28
Hawthorne Heights	20	Primary Environmental Corridors	29
Kenny Park	20	Secondary Environmental Corridors	29
Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area	20	Isolated Natural Resource Areas	29
Maplewynde Playlot	20	Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat	
Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway	20	Sites, and Geological Areas	31
Minz Park	21	Prime Agricultural Lands	37
Muenk Playlot	21	Summary	37
Old Settler’s Park	21	Chapter III—FRAMEWORK FOR	
Park Site F (Prairie		PLAN DEVELOPMENT	41
Meadow Subdivision Park)	21	Plans Affecting Park and	
Park Site O	21	Open Space Planning	41
Quaas Creek Park	21	City of West Bend	
Regner Park	21	Comprehensive Plan	41
Reservoir Open Space	21		

	Page		Page
Cooperative Boundary Plan	42	Economic Value of Parks, Open Space, and Trails.....	74
Public Opinion Survey	42	Areawide Park and Open Space Recommendations	74
User Attitude Survey.....	44	Major Parks and Trail Facilities.....	74
City of West Bend Urban Forestry Master Plan.....	44	Open Space Preservation	77
City of West Bend Land Division Ordinance	44	Primary Environmental Corridors	78
Public Facilities Needs Assessment and Impact Fee Ordinance	45	Parkway System	78
County and Regional Plans	45	Four Lakes Parkway.....	80
Regional and County Park and Open Space Plans.....	45	Ice Age Trail Parkway.....	80
Quaas Creek Watershed Protection Plan	47	Milwaukee River Parkway	80
Regional Natural Areas Plan.....	47	Quaas Creek Parkway	82
Objectives, Principles, and Standards	49	Silverbrook Creek Parkway	82
Park and Open Space Needs	50	Silver Creek Parkway.....	82
Forecast Population.....	50	Sunset Parkway	82
Community and Neighborhood Parks	50	Wingate Parkway	82
Park Site Needs Based on Per Capita Standards	50	Secondary Environmental Corridors	82
Park Site Needs Based on Service Area Standards	51	Isolated Natural Resource Areas	83
Intensive Recreation Facility Needs.....	51	Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites	83
Per Capita Standards	51	Water Trail System.....	87
Service Area Standards	55	Prime Agricultural Lands	87
Baseball Diamonds	55	City Park and Open Space Recommendations	87
Basketball Goals	55	New Park Sites and Facilities	88
Ice Skating Rinks.....	55	Additional Development at Existing City Parks and Parkways: 2008-2012.....	90
Playfields	55	Additional Development at Existing City Parks: 2012-2020	94
Playgrounds	55	Open Space Preservation	95
Soccer Fields.....	61	Bicycle and Pedestrian Route and Trail System	95
Softball Diamonds (League).....	61	Plan Implementation	96
Swimming Pool or Beach	61	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.....	96
Tennis Courts.....	61	Wisconsin Department of Transportation	97
Nature-Based Recreation Facility Needs	61	Washington County	97
Picnicking	61	City of West Bend	98
Canoeing.....	61	Plan Costs	98
Fishing	66	Summary	99
Recreation Corridors and Trails	66		
Other Site and Facility Need Considerations	69	Chapter V—SUMMARY	101
Open Space Preservation Needs.....	69	Inventory Findings	101
Summary	69	Park and Open Space Objectives, Principles, and Standards and Needs Analysis	102
		Recommended Plan	103
Chapter IV—PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN	73		
Introduction	73		

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
A Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Planning Level of Service Objectives and Standards for the City of West Bend	107
B Capital Improvements Plan for the City of West Bend	119
C Resolution of the City of West Bend Common Council	121

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
-------	------

Chapter II

1 Resident Population of the City of West Bend: 1900-2000	6
2 Existing Land Uses in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2000	8
3 Park and Open Space Sites in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2006	11
4 Selected Outdoor Recreation Facilities for General Use in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2006	15
5 City of West Bend Parks, Parkways, and Open Space Sites: 2006	19
6 Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2000	31
7 Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat Sites, and Geological Areas in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 1994	33

Chapter III

8 Per Capita Acreage Requirements for Community and Neighborhood Parks in the City of West Bend Urban Service Area: 2020	51
9 Per Capita Requirements for Selected Outdoor Recreation Facilities in the City of West Bend Urban Service Area: 2020	54
10 Minimum Requirements for Picnic Tables at City-Owned Parks in the City of West Bend Urban Service Area: 2020	66

Chapter IV

11 Existing and Proposed Ownership of Environmental Corridors in the City of West Bend Planning Area	80
12 Recommended Protection of Natural Areas, Critical Special Habitat Sites, and Geological Areas in the City of West Bend Planning Area	84
13 Recommended Acquisitions, Development, and Improvements at Existing Parks, Parkways, Open Space Sites, and Trails in the City of West Bend: 2008-2012	91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
--------	--	------

Chapter II

1	Historical Population Levels in the City of West Bend: 1900-2000	6
---	--	---

LIST OF MAPS

Map		Page
-----	--	------

Chapter I

1	Location of the City of West Bend Planning Area in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region	3
---	---	---

Chapter II

2	Generalized Historical Growth in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 1850-2000	7
3	Existing Land Uses in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2000	9
4	Park and Open Space Sites in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2006	14
5	City of West Bend Parks, Parkways, and Open Space Sites	18
6	Existing Recreational Trails and Scenic Drives in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2006	25
7	Surface Water Drainage and Floodplains in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2000	26
8	Environmentally Significant Lands in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2000	30
9	Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat Sites, and Geological Areas in the City of West Bend Planning Area: 1994	32
10	Prime Agricultural Lands and Environmentally Significant Lands in the City of West Bend Planning Area	38

Chapter III

11	City of West Bend Sanitary Sewer Service Area: 2004	43
12	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Community Park	52
13	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Neighborhood Park	53
14	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Baseball Diamond	56
15	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Basketball Goal	57
16	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by an Ice Skating Rink	58
17	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Playfield	59

Map		Page
18	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Playground.....	60
19	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Soccer Field	62
20	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a League Softball Diamond.....	63
21	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Swimming Pool or Beach	64
22	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Tennis Court	65
23	Existing Canoe Launch Sites in the City of West Bend Urban Service Area.....	67
24	Residential Areas in the City of West Bend Planned Urban Service Area Not Adequately Served by a Fishing Facility	68

Chapter IV

25	Outdoor Recreation Element of the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan: 2020.....	75
26	Open Space Preservation Plan for the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2020	79
27	Recommended Parkways within the City of West Bend Urban Service Area: 2020.....	81
28	Recommended Outdoor Recreation Plan for the City of West Bend Planning Area: 2020	89

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

PLAN CONTEXT

The intent of the park and open space plan for the City of West Bend is to guide the preservation, acquisition, and development of land for park, outdoor recreation, and related open space purposes as needed to satisfy the recreational needs of City residents and to protect and enhance the important natural resources within the City. The plan seeks to provide a variety of recreational sites and facilities that will offer opportunities for City residents to participate in an appropriate range of active and passive recreational pursuits. The plan also seeks to provide City residents with an adequate and safe pedestrian and bicycle transportation system and continue to foster economic redevelopment by improving access, visibility, appearance, and the overall landscape of the City.

Broadly defined, recreation is an activity or experience undertaken solely for the pleasure or satisfaction derived from it. Recreation can be experienced indoors or outdoors and encompasses a wide variety of human activities and permits the opportunity for participation in many resource and nonresource-oriented activities. It includes both mental and physical exercise, personal enjoyment, enhances the quality of life, and includes various social, environmental, and economic benefits. Such benefits can improve physical health, contribute to mental well-being, protect biological communities, enhance air quality, provide attraction for tourism, make communities more desirable for development, and increase property values.

Although recreational preferences may vary from individual to individual, recreation occupies a necessary and significant place in every person's life. For the purpose of this report, recreation will be viewed in a narrower framework as including only those recreational activities typically carried on outdoors.

Park and open space acquisition, development, and use have long been issues of concern to public officials and citizen leaders. On December 1, 1977, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission adopted SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000*, which identifies existing and probable future park and open space needs within the Region and recommends a system of large resource-oriented parks, a regional trail system, smaller nonresource-oriented urban parks, and attendant recreational facilities. The regional park and open space plan was refined and detailed within Washington County through preparation of a park and open space plan for the County in 1989. The Washington County Park and Open Space Plan was updated and adopted as a second edition by the County Board in August 1997. In March 2004, the County Board adopted a third update to the County park and open space plan,¹ which has a design year of 2020.

¹*Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 136, 3rd Edition, A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County, Wisconsin, March 2004.*

CITY REQUEST

In July 2003, the City of West Bend requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the City in updating its park and open space plan. This updated plan reflects recent park and open space acquisition and development activities within the City and takes into account the recommendations of the City comprehensive plan. This plan also reflects updated outdoor recreation and open space planning objectives and standards developed by the City of West Bend. This updated plan is intended to maintain City eligibility to apply for and receive Federal and State aids in support of the acquisition and development of park and open space sites and recreational facilities. The previous park and open space plan is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Report No. 250, *A Park and Open Space Plan for the City of West Bend*, April 1999.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The planning process was conducted under the guidance of the City of West Bend Park and Recreation Commission with staff support provided by the City Community Development Department and the Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department. A list of the members of the City of West Bend Park and Recreation Commission is provided on the inside front cover of this report.

PLANNING AREA

The planning area, as shown on Map 1, is located in the north-central portion of Washington County and consists of the City of West Bend, the Town of West Bend, and portions of the Towns of Barton, Farmington, and Trenton. The planning area is located in all or portions of U.S. Public Land Survey Townships 11 and 12 North, Ranges 19 and 20 East. The planning area encompasses 40,539 acres, or approximately 63 square miles. In May 2004, the City of West Bend encompassed 9,138 acres, or about 14 square miles, and about 22 percent of the planning area. The planning area is bounded on the north by the Towns of Barton and Farmington, on the east by the Towns of Farmington and Trenton, on the south by the Towns of Jackson and Polk, and on the west by the Towns of Addison and Wayne.

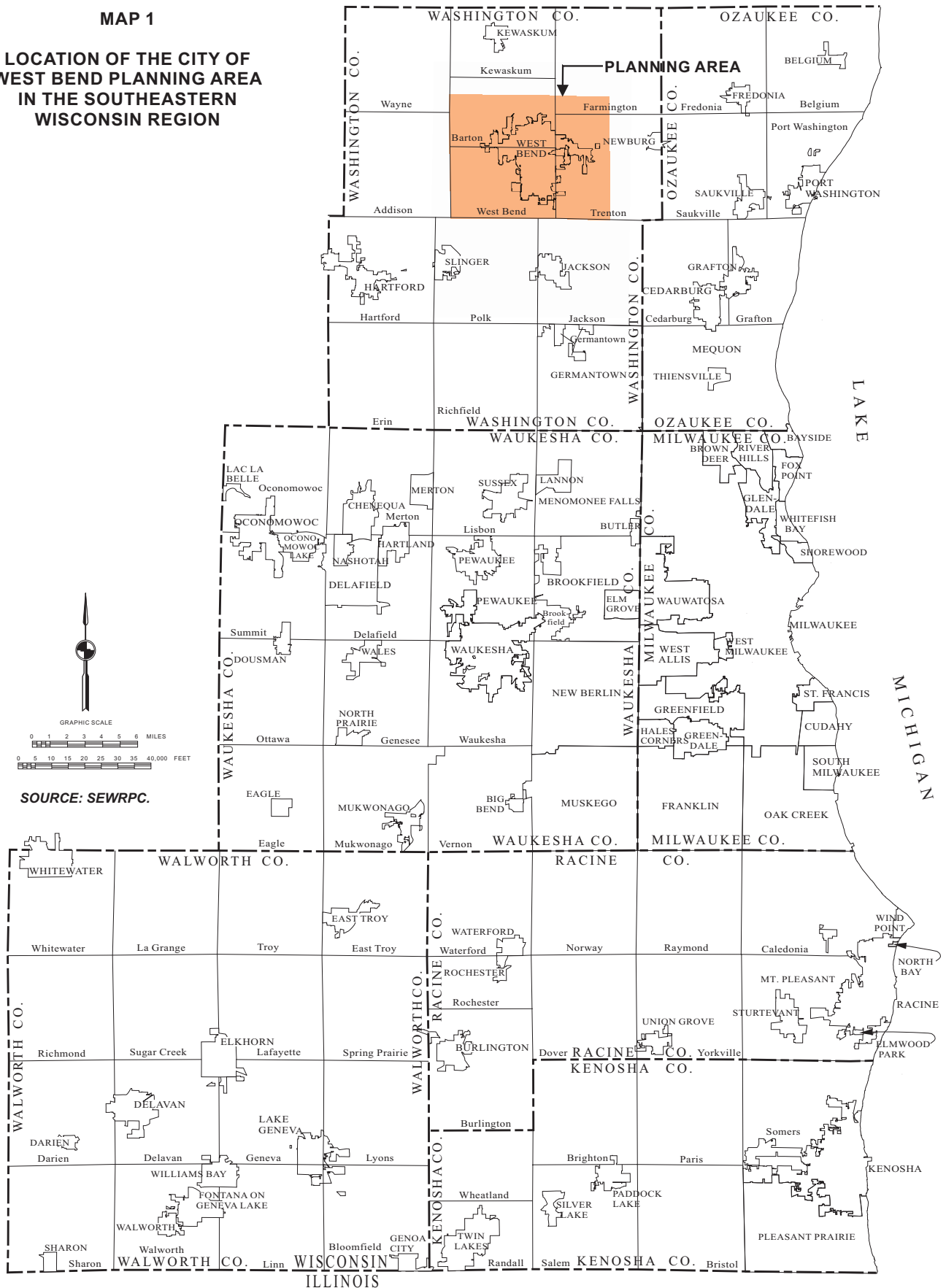
The planning area used for the preparation of this updated plan is approximately 10 square miles less than the planning area used for the previous plan. A one-mile strip along the southern edge of the previous planning area has been excluded from the planning area used to prepare this plan. The smaller planning area reflects the planning area used to prepare the City of West Bend 2020 Comprehensive Plan.

REPORT FORMAT

The findings and recommendations of the City park and open space plan are set forth in this report. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter II presents information about the planning area pertinent to park and open space planning, including information on the resident population, the land use pattern, and natural resources within the planning area. An inventory of existing park and open space sites and facilities within the planning area is also included in Chapter II. Chapter III sets forth the framework for plan development, including the forecast population and regional, county, and City plans affecting the park system. Chapter III also presents the objectives, principles, and supporting standards which served as the basis for the needs analysis and the design of the park plan. The recommended park and open space plan is presented in Chapter IV. Chapter V presents a summary of the plan.

MAP 1

**LOCATION OF THE CITY OF
WEST BEND PLANNING AREA
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN
WISCONSIN REGION**



Source: SEWRPC.

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Chapter II

INVENTORY FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The proper formulation of a sound park and open space plan requires the collection of inventory data related to population and population distribution, the pattern of land use development, existing park and open space sites and facilities, and natural resources within the City of West Bend planning area. The inventory findings for the City and the planning area are presented in this chapter.

RESIDENT POPULATION

Resident population levels are an important consideration in any park and open space planning effort. Data on the historical and existing resident population of the City are presented in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1. As indicated in Table 1, the resident population of the City of West Bend steadily increased from 1900 to 1950. Growth began to increase dramatically from 1950 to 2000. The resident population level for the City of West Bend in 2000, based on U.S. Census data, was 28,152 persons, an increase of 3,682 persons, or about 15 percent, from 1990. The population level for the City of West Bend for 2006 is 30,090 persons, an increase of 1,938 persons, or about 7 percent, from the population level in 2000. The 2006 population is based on an estimate prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

LAND USE BASE

Land use is an important determinant of both the supply of, and the demand for, parks and related recreational facilities. Accordingly, an understanding of the amount, type, and spatial distribution of urban and nonurban land uses within the planning area is an important consideration in this park and open space planning effort. This section presents a description of the historical urban development and the existing land use base within the planning area.

Historical Urban Growth

The historic pattern of urban growth in the City of West Bend planning area is shown on Map 2. This map identifies portions of the planning area where residential structures or other buildings have been constructed in relatively compact groups, thereby indicating concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, institutional, or other urban land uses. Development started in 1850 along the Milwaukee River and Main Street south of Washington Street and along Barton Avenue near the Milwaukee River. Development occurred in a relatively compact and concentric pattern outward from these areas into the 1960's. Development also occurred in the early 1900's along

Table 1

**RESIDENT POPULATION OF
THE CITY OF WEST BEND: 1900-2000**

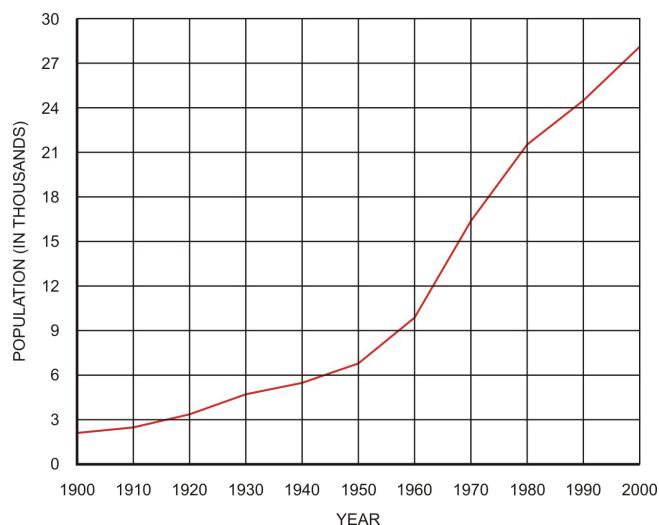
Year ^a	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1900	2,119	--	--
1910	2,462	343	16.2
1920	3,378	916	37.2
1930	4,760	1,382	40.9
1940	5,452	692	14.5
1950	6,849	1,397	25.6
1960	9,969	3,120	45.6
1970	16,555	6,586	66.1
1980	21,484	4,929	29.8
1990	24,470	2,986	13.9
2000	28,152	3,682	15.0

^aThe City of West Bend was originally incorporated as the Village of West Bend in 1868. In 1885, the Village was incorporated as a City. In 1961, the City was consolidated with the Village of Barton.

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

Figure 1

**HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS IN
THE CITY OF WEST BEND: 1900-2000**



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

most of the inland lakes located within the planning area. From 1970 to 2000, development increased steadily throughout the planning area, including along the outskirts of the City and in scattered locations mainly in the western and northern portions of the planning area.

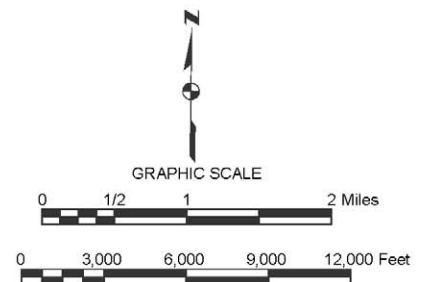
Existing Land Uses

Information on the amount of land devoted to the various types of land uses within the City in May 2004 and the planning area in 2000 is presented in Table 2 and shown on Map 3. In May 2004, the City of West Bend encompassed 9,138 acres, or about 14 square miles. Residential uses occupied 2,165 acres, or about 24 percent of the total area of the City. Other urban lands, including commercial, industrial, transportation, communication, and utilities, governmental and institutional, and recreational uses, combined encompassed 2,829 acres, or about 31 percent of the total area of the City. Thus, in May 2004, 4,994 acres, or about 55 percent of the area within the City were in urban uses.

Agricultural lands accounted for 1,265 acres, or about 14 percent of the City in May 2004. Woodlands, wetlands, and surface water together encompassed 1,593 acres, or about 17 percent of the City. Extractive lands encompassed four acres, or less than 1 percent of the City. Undeveloped lands accounted for 1,282 acres, or about 14 percent of the City. Thus, 4,144 acres, or about 45 percent of the City, were in nonurban uses in May 2004.

The City of West Bend planning area encompasses 40,539 acres, or about 63 square miles. Residential uses occupied 5,371 acres, or about 13 percent of the planning area; with the majority being devoted to single-family residential, which occupied 4,842 acres, or about 12 percent of the planning area. Lands devoted to other urban uses, including commercial, industrial, transportation, communication, and utilities, governmental and institutional, and recreational uses, encompassed 5,146 acres, or about 13 percent of the planning area. In all, 10,517 acres, comprising about 26 percent of the planning area, were devoted to urban uses in 2000.

GENERALIZED HISTORICAL URBAN GROWTH IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 1850-2000



7

Table 2

EXISTING LAND USES IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2000

Land Use Category	City of West Bend		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area Total	
	Acres ^a	Percent	Acres ^a	Percent	Acres ^a	Percent
Urban						
Residential						
Single-Family Residential	1,646	18.0	3,196	10.2	4,842	12.0
Multi-Family Residential ^b	519	5.7	10	- - ^e	529	1.3
Commercial	389	4.3	73	0.2	462	1.1
Industrial	311	3.4	104	0.3	415	1.0
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities						
Streets and Highways	1,257	13.8	1,450	4.6	2,707	6.7
Airports, Railways, Communications, and Utilities ^c	263	2.9	52	0.2	315	0.8
Governmental and Institutional	394	4.3	113	0.4	507	1.3
Recreational ^d	215	2.4	525	1.7	740	1.8
Subtotal	4,994	54.8	5,523	17.6	10,517	26.0
Nonurban						
Wetlands	740	8.1	4,001	12.7	4,741	11.7
Woodlands	693	7.6	3,622	11.5	4,315	10.6
Surface Water	160	1.7	1,657	5.3	1,817	4.5
Extractive	4	- - ^e	204	0.7	208	0.5
Agricultural Lands	1,265	13.8	14,550	46.3	15,815	39.0
Undeveloped Lands	1,282	14.0	1,844	5.9	3,126	7.7
Subtotal	4,144	45.2	25,878	82.4	30,022	74.0
Total	9,138	100.0	31,401	100.0	40,539	100.0

^aIncludes associated off-street parking areas for each land use category.

^bIncludes two-family dwellings.

^cThe Canadian National Railway right-of-way, which is shown on Map 3, was abandoned north of approximately Rusco Drive to the planning area's northern boundary in 2003.

^dIncludes only those lands developed and used for intensive recreational use (ballfields, picnic areas, etc.). Developed land within park sites used for hiking trails or other passive uses is included in the "open lands" category.

^eLess than 0.1 percent.

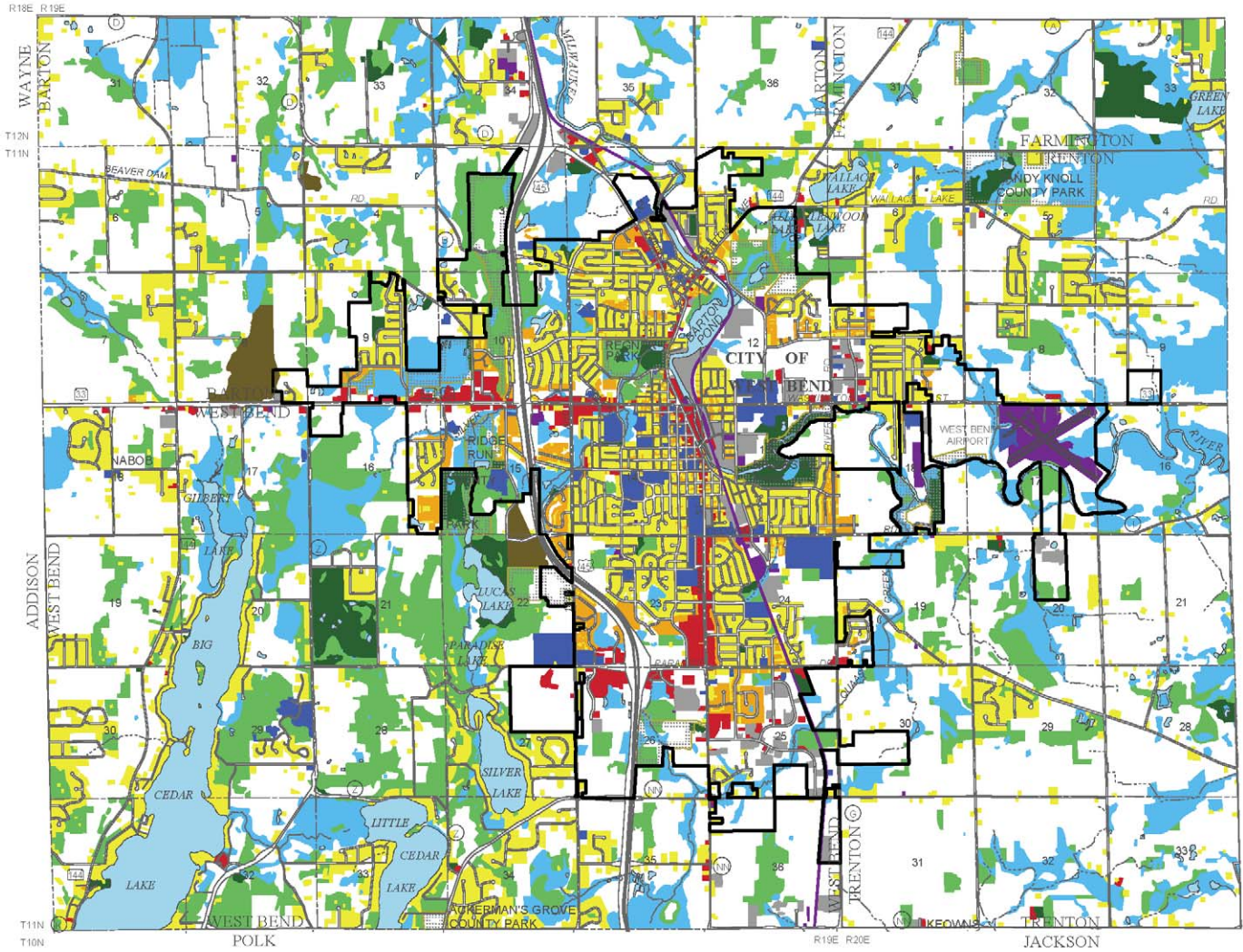
Source: SEWRPC.

Agricultural lands accounted for 15,815 acres, or about 39 percent of the planning area. Extractive lands encompassed 208 acres, or less than 1 percent of the planning area. Natural resources including wetlands, woodlands, and surface water, together encompassed 10,873 acres, or about 27 percent of the planning area. Undeveloped lands accounted for 3,126 acres, or about 8 percent of the planning area. In all, about 30,022 acres, comprising about 74 percent of the planning area, were devoted to nonurban uses in 2000.

The City of West Bend planning area is served by several well-developed highways that support the planning area and the City on a daily basis. The important highways and arterial streets serving the City and the planning area are USH 45, STH 33 (Washington Street), STH 144, CTH A, CTH B, CTH D, CTH G, CTH I, CTH K, CTH NN, CTH Z, Decorah Road, Main Street, and Paradise Drive. In addition, an existing one-mile portion of the Canadian National Railway right-of-way is located in the planning area extending from CTH NN north to Rusco Drive. The railway right-of-way has been abandoned north of Rusco Drive.

Map 3

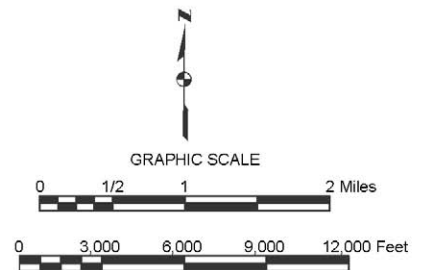
EXISTING LAND USES IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2000



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|---|
| SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | WOODLANDS |
| MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL | WETLANDS |
| COMMERCIAL | EXTRACTIVE |
| INDUSTRIAL | SURFACE WATER |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES | AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER OPEN LANDS |
| GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL | STREET RIGHTS-OF-WAY |
| PARKS AND RECREATION | CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004) |

Source: SEWRPC.



PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

Existing Park and Open Space Sites

An inventory of existing park and open space sites and outdoor recreation facilities in the City of West Bend planning area was conducted in 2006. As indicated in Table 3 and shown on Map 4, there were 124 park and open space sites, which encompassed 5,347 acres, or about 13 percent of the planning area. There were 68 publicly-owned sites that encompassed 2,148 acres, or about 40 percent of the total park and open space site acreage. The remaining 56 sites, encompassing 3,199 acres, or about 60 percent of the total park and open space site acreage, were privately owned.

The 124 park and open space sites identified within the planning area in 2006 represents an increase of 22 sites from the inventory conducted in 1997. The number of acres in park and open space sites has increased by 1,182 acres. About 831 acres of the additional land is located in open space sites and about 351 acres are located in sites intended for active recreation.

Table 3 includes sites owned by the State of Wisconsin, Washington County, the City of West Bend, the Towns of Barton, Trenton, and West Bend, and the West Bend school district as public sites. School events and school district policies may limit the availability and use of facilities located on public school grounds to the general public.

As indicated in Table 4, in 2006 the following publicly-owned recreational facilities were located in the City of West Bend planning area: six baseball diamonds, eight league softball diamonds, 17 sandlot softball diamonds, 21 tennis courts, 32 playgrounds, 32 playfields, 39 basketball goals, 18 soccer fields, three ice skating rinks, and three beaches. Other significant outdoor recreation facilities available within the planning area include hiking trails, running tracks, football fields, sand volleyball courts, bike trails, an arboretum, camping, cross-country skiing trails, canoeing, fishing, a sledding hill, walking trails, horseshoe pits, and a nine-hole disc golf course.

Recreational facilities available at privately-owned sites included one baseball diamond, seven sandlot ball diamonds, 12 playfields, 12 playgrounds, 19 basketball goals, seven soccer fields, two ice skating rinks, and five beaches or pools. Other outdoor recreational facilities at privately-owned sites include miniature golf, driving ranges, horseshoe pits, downhill skiing, sand volleyball courts, a skateboard park, yachting, two 18-hole golf courses, two shooting ranges, hiking trails, cross-country skiing trails, archery, and camping.

City of West Bend Park System

In 2006, the City of West Bend owned 36 parks, parkways, and open space sites, encompassing a total of 1,271 acres, or about 14 percent of the City. City-owned sites range from less than one acre up to 209 acres in size. Locations of the City-owned sites are shown on Map 5 and are listed on Table 5. A brief description of each of the City-owned sites is presented below.

Albecker Natural Area

Albecker Natural Area is a 90-acre special use site located in the northwestern portion of the City. A bog walk is located at the site. The site includes 87 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of entirely wetlands and floodplain with one small upland area which can accommodate other passive recreational activities. The site also includes a portion of the Albecker Park Wetlands natural area. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as the Westside Wetlands Complex.

Barton Park

Barton Park is a six-acre neighborhood park located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a league softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, a tennis court, two basketball goals, a football field, a pathway/bike path, a picnic shelter, and a restroom. In addition, an open space area with mature shade trees provides opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities.

Bicentennial Park

Bicentennial Park is a 30-acre neighborhood park located in the west-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a basketball goal, a playground, a playfield, hiking trails, and a picnic area. The park includes 24 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands and floodplain along Silverbrook Creek. A one-acre detention pond is also located at the park.

Table 3

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2006

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location	Ownership	Acreage ^a
	Public - Local			
1	Albecker Natural Area	T11N, R19E, Sections 9 and 10	City of West Bend	90
2	Badger Middle School	T11N, R19E, Section 14	West Bend School District	12
3	Barton Park	T11N, R19E, Section 2	City of West Bend	6
4	Barton Elementary School	T11N, R19E, Section 2	West Bend School District	4
5	Bicentennial Park	T11N, R19E, Section 15	City of West Bend	30
6	Decorah Hills Park	T11N, R19E, Section 23	City of West Bend	11
7	Decorah School	T11N, R19E, Section 24	West Bend School District	6
8	Fair Park School	T11N, R19E, Section 12	West Bend School District	3
9	Forest View Park	T11N, R19E, Section 24	City of West Bend	12
10	Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area	T11N, R19E, Sections 3 and 10	City of West Bend	209
11	Grant Playlot	T11N, R19E, Section 11	City of West Bend	1
12	Green Tree Elementary School	T11N, R19E, Section 11	West Bend School District	11
13	Gregg Preserve	T11N, R19E, Section 24	City of West Bend	21
14	Hawthorne Heights	T11N, R19E, Section 23	City of West Bend	6
15	Kenny Park	T11N, R19E, Section 14	City of West Bend	9
16	Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area	T11N, R19E, Sections 1 and 12	City of West Bend	136
17	Maplewynde Playlot	T11N, R19E, Section 24	City of West Bend	1
18	McLane Elementary School	T11N, R19E, Section 14	West Bend School District	5
19	Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway	T11N, R19E, Sections 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14; T11N, R20E, Sections 17 and 18	City of West Bend	58
20	Minz Park	T11N, R19E, Section 25	City of West Bend	14
21	Muenk Park	T11N, R19E, Section 2	City of West Bend	1
22	Old Settler's Park	T11N, R19E, Section 14	City of West Bend	1
23	Open Space Site	T11N, R19E, Section 14	West Bend School District	12
24	Park Site F	T11N, R20E, Section 30	City of West Bend	11
25	Park Site O	T11N, R19E, Section 26	City of West Bend	78
26	Public Access - Big Cedar Lake	T11N, R19E, Section 20	Town of West Bend	1
27	Public Access - Big Cedar Lake	T11N, R19E, Section 29	Town of West Bend	1
28	Public Access - Big Cedar Lake	T11N, R19E, Section 31	Town of West Bend	1
29	Public Access - Smith Lake	T12N, R19E, Section 35	Town of Barton	1
30	Public Access - Wallace Lake	T11N, R20E, Section 6	Town of Trenton	1
31	Quaas Creek Park	T11N, R20E, Section 18	City of West Bend	66
32	Quaas Creek Parkway	T11N, R19E, Sections 25 and 26; T11N, R20E, Section 19	City of West Bend	86
33	Regner Park	T11N, R19E, Section 11	City of West Bend	91
34	Reservoir Open Space	T11N, R19E, Section 23	City of West Bend	3
35	Riverside Park	T11N, R19E, Section 13	City of West Bend	99
36	Rolfs Park	T11N, R19E, Section 22	City of West Bend	39
37	Royal Oaks Park	T11N, R19E, Section 12	City of West Bend	28
38	Silverbrook Creek Parkway	T11N, R19E, Section 14	City of West Bend	15
39	Silverbrook Middle School	T11N, R19E, Section 14	West Bend School District	8
40	Silver Creek Parkway	T11N, R19E, Sections 10, 14, and 15	City of West Bend	8
41	Silver Lake Highlands Subdivision Park	T11N, R19E, Section 27	Town of West Bend	4
42	Silver Maple School	T11N, R19E, Section 35	West Bend School District	1
43	Sunset Park	T11N, R19E, Sections 2 and 3	City of West Bend	18
44	Sunset Parkway	T11N, R19E, Sections 10 and 11	City of West Bend	38
45	Town-owned Land	T11N, R19E, Section 18	Town of West Bend	48
46	Town-owned Land	T11N, R19E, Section 22	Town of West Bend	45
47	Town-owned Land	T11N, R19E, Section 34	Town of West Bend	7

Table 3 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location	Ownership	Acreage ^a
48	University Fen	T11N, R19E, Section 15	City of West Bend	24
49	Veteran's Memorial Park	T11N, R19E, Section 14	City of West Bend	1
50	Villa Park	T11N, R19E, Section 9	City of West Bend	15
51	Vogt Open Space	T11N, R19E, Section 23	City of West Bend	17
52	West Bend East-West High School	T11N, R19E, Section 24	West Bend School District	106
53	Wingate Park	T11N, R20E, Section 7	City of West Bend	7
54	Wingate Creek Parkway	T11N, R20E, Section 7	City of West Bend	7
55	Ziegler Park	T11N, R19E, Section 24	City of West Bend	14
	Subtotal - 55 Sites	--	--	1,548
56	Public - County Ackerman's Grove Park	T10N, R19E, Section 3; T11N, R19E, Section 33	Washington County	11 ^b
57	Cedar Lake Wayside	T11N, R19E, Sections 28 and 29	Washington County	2
58	Henschke Hillside Lake Access - Silver Lake	T11N, R19E, Section 27	Washington County	9
59	Hughes Burckhardt Field	T11N, R19E, Section 13	Washington County	12 ^c
60	Lizard Mound Park	T12N, R20E, Sections 31 and 32	Washington County	31
61	Ridge Run Park	T11N, R19E, Section 15	Washington County	150
62	Sandy Knoll Park	T11N, R20E, Section 5	Washington County	256
	Subtotal - 7 Sites	--	--	471
63	Public - State Gilbert Lake Open Space Site	T11N, R19E, Section 20	State of Wisconsin	35
64	Hacker Road Bog Natural Area	T11N, R19E, Section 20	State of Wisconsin	28
65	Ice Age Trail Corridor	T11N, R19E, Section 10	State of Wisconsin	8
66	Parking Area - Big Cedar Lake ^d	T11N, R19E, Section 19	State of Wisconsin	2
67	UW Center-Washington County	T11N, R19E, Section 15	State of Wisconsin	36
68	WDNR Open Space Site	T11N, R19E, Section 17	State of Wisconsin	20
	Subtotal - 6 Sites	--	--	129
	Subtotal - 68 Public Sites	--	--	2,148
69	Private Benevolent Corporation of Cedar Campuses	T11N, R19E, Section 29	Organizational	234
70	Big Cedar Lake Protection - Rehabilitation District	T11N, R19E, Section 17	Organizational	41
71	Big Cedar Lake Protection - Rehabilitation District - Public Access	T11N, R19E, Sections 19 and 20	Organizational	2
72	Big Cedar Lake Protection - Rehabilitation District	T11N, R19E, Section 30	Organizational	107
73	Blue Dog Golf	T11N, R19E, Section 25	Commercial	12
74	Calvary Assembly of God Church	T11N, R19E, Section 13	Organizational	1
75	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 16	Organizational	39
76	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 17	Organizational	5
77	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 17	Organizational	41
78	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 21	Organizational	41
79	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 31	Organizational	93
80	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 31	Organizational	3
81	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Sections 32 and 33	Organizational	348
82	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 33	Organizational	11
83	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	T11N, R19E, Section 34	Organizational	2
84	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	T11N, R19E, Section 17	Organizational	10
85	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	T11N, R19E, Section 18	Organizational	17
86	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	T11N, R19E, Section 28	Organizational	154

Table 3 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location	Ownership	Acreage ^a
87	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	T11N, R19E, Section 31	Organizational	1
88	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	T11N, R19E, Section 34	Organizational	126
89	Faith Haven	T12N, R19E, Section 31	Organizational	59
90	Fox Hill Milwaukee Ski Club	T11N, R19E, Section 32	Organizational	18
91	Good Shepherd Lutheran School	T11N, R19E, Section 13	Organizational	1
92	Highway 45 Golf	T11N, R19E, Section 2	Commercial	14
93	Holy Angels School	T11N, R19E, Section 14	Organizational	1
94	Ice Age Trail Foundation	T12N, R19E, Section 34	Organizational	6
95	Jansen Family Park	T11N, R19E, Section 9	Private	48
96	Jo Jo's Bar and Grill	T11N, R19E, Section 34	Commercial	2
97	Kettle Moraine Ice Center	T11N, R19E, Section 26	Private	4
98	Kettle Moraine YMCA	T11N, R19E, Section 14	Organizational	11
99	Kiwanis Field	T11N, R19E, Section 13	Organizational	4
100	Knight Boat Rental	T11N, R19E, Section 33	Commercial	1
101	Lake Lenwood Beach and Campground	T11N, R19E, Section 1	Private	57
102	Lazy Days Campground	T12N, R20E, Section 33	Private	178
103	Moose Lodge 1398	T11N, R19E, Section 14	Organizational	1
104	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust - Fellenz Woods	T11N, R20E, Section 16	Organizational	170
105	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust - Hepburn Woods	T11N, R20E, Section 16	Organizational	19
106	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust Easement	T12N, R19E, Section 35	Organizational	58
107	Regalware	T11N, R19E, Section 12	Private	11
108	St. Francis Cabrini School	T11N, R19E, Section 23	Organizational	5
109	St. John's Lutheran School	T11N, R19E, Section 23	Organizational	3
110	St. Mary Immaculate Conception School	T11N, R19E, Section 11	Organizational	1
111	Silverbrook Girl Scout Camp	T11N, R19E, Section 22	Organizational	267
112	Silver Lake Yacht Club	T11N, R19E, Section 27	Organizational	1
113	South Shore Heights Subdivision Park	T11N, R19E, Section 33	Private	1
114	Stoneridge Golf Course	T12N, R20E, Section 33	Commercial	167
115	Timber Trail Campground	T12N, R19E, Section 33	Private	77
116	Undeveloped Subdivision Park	T11N, R19E, Section 34	Private	10
117	Union Rod and Gun Club	T12N, R19E, Sections 27 and 34	Organizational	80
118	WDNR Easement	T11N, R19E, Section 17	Private/State of Wisconsin ^e	6
119	WDNR Streambank Easement	T11N, R20E, Sections 16, 17, and 18	Private/State of Wisconsin ^f	21
120	WDNR Streambank Easement	T11N, R19E, Section 2	Private/State of Wisconsin ^f	5
121	West Bend Country Club	T11N, R19E, Section 21	Private	199
122	West Bend Mutual Insurance	T11N, R19E, Section 27	Private	155
123	West Bend Barton Sportsmen's Club	T12N, R19E, Sections 27 and 34	Organizational	92
124	YMCA Triangle Y Ranch	T11N, R20E, Sections 27 and 28	Organizational	158
Subtotal - 56 Private Sites		--	--	3,199
Total - 124 Sites		--	--	5,347

^aSite area rounded to the nearest whole acre.

^bA portion of the park extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The park is a total of 75 acres.

^cThe site is leased to the West Bend Little League Association.

^dThe site is located near the Big Cedar Lake Protection-Rehabilitation District Public Access site and provides additional parking for vehicles and boats at the public access site.

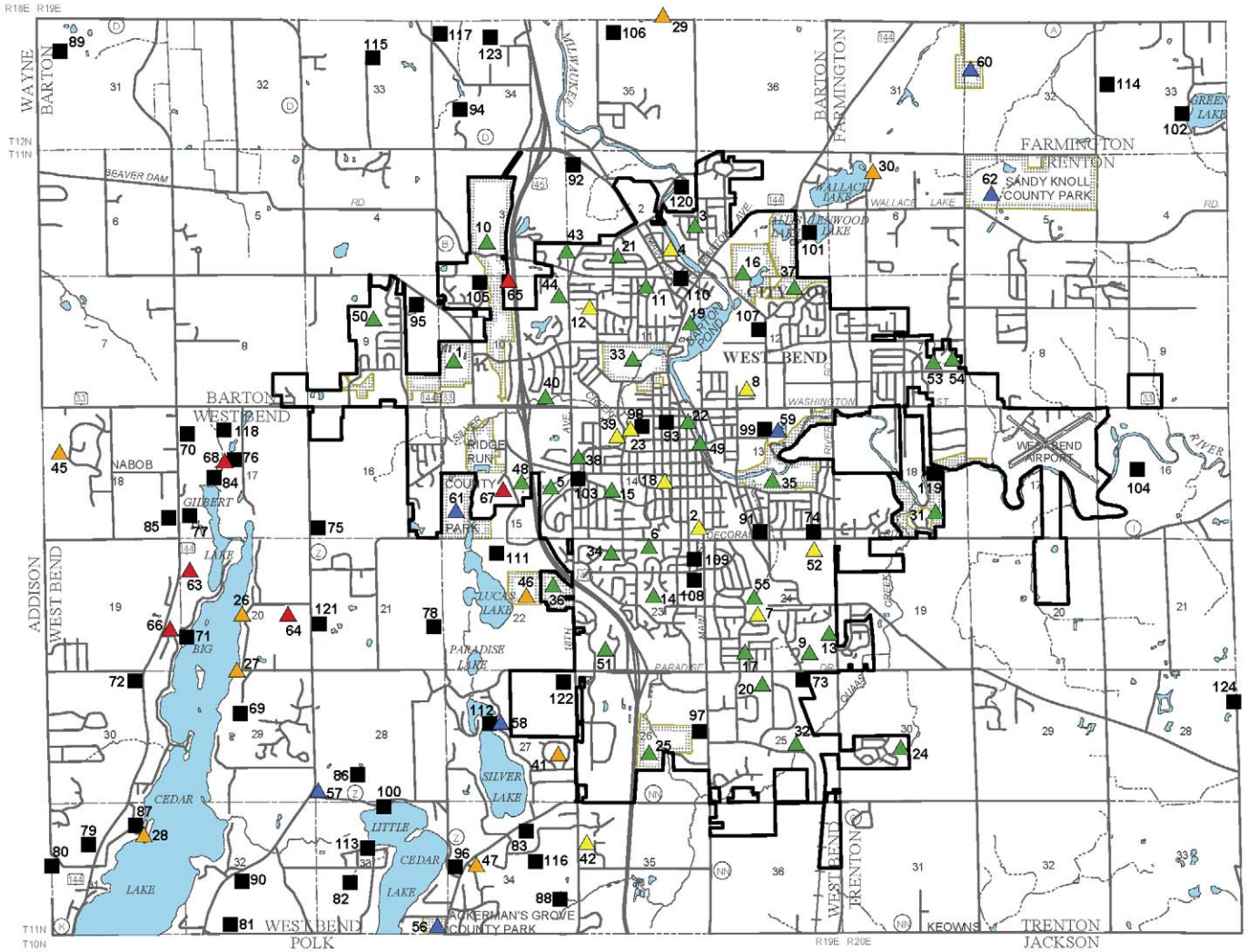
^eThe easement is located in the Town of West Bend and provides access to a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources open space site north of Gilbert Lake. The easement is held by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on private property.

^fThe easement is located along the Milwaukee River and is held by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on private property.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

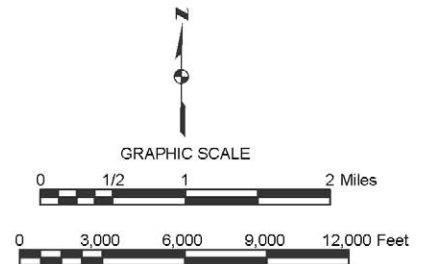
Map 4

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2006



LEGEND

- ▲ CITY OF WEST BEND SITE
- ▲ TOWN SITE
- ▲ WEST BEND SCHOOL DISTRICT SITE
- ▲ WASHINGTON COUNTY SITE
- ▲ STATE OF WISCONSIN SITE
- PRIVATE SITE
- 25 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 3)
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

Table 4

SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES FOR GENERAL USE IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2006

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Baseball Diamonds	Softball-League Diamonds	Softball-Sandlot Diamonds	Play-Field	Play-Grounds	Tennis Courts	Basket-ball Goals	Soccer Fields	Ice Skating	Pool or Beach	Other
	<i>Public - Local</i>											
1	Albecker Natural Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Bog Walk
2	Badger Middle School	--	--	1	1	--	4	4	1	--	--	Running Track, Football Field
3	Barton Park	--	1	--	1	1	1	2	--	--	--	Football Field, Picnic Area, Shelter/Restrooms, Pathway
4	Barton Elementary School	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	1	--	--	--
5	Bicentennial Park	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	Hiking Trails, Picnic Area
6	Decorah Hills Park	--	--	1	1	1	2	2	--	--	--	Picnic Area, Hiking Trails, Pathway
7	Decorah School	--	--	1	1	2	--	2	--	--	--	--
8	Fair Park School	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--
9	Forest View Park	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic Area, Hiking Trail
10	Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Hiking Trails, Bike Path
11	Grant Playlot	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic Area
12	Green Tree Elementary School	--	--	--	1	1	--	3	--	--	--	--
13	Gregg Preserve	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
14	Hawthorne Heights	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
15	Kenny Park	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	Hiking Trails, Picnic Area, Pathway
16	Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area, Hiking Trails, Cross-Country Skiing, Picnic Area, Restrooms
17	Maplewynde Playlot	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	McLane Elementary School	--	--	--	1	1	--	3	1	--	--	--
19	Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Canoe Launches, Fishing, Hiking Trails, Multi-use Trail
20	Minz Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Hiking Trails
21	Muenk Park	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	Pathway
22	Old Settler's Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
23	Open Space Site	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
24	Park Site F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
25	Park Site O	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
26	Public Access - Big Cedar Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
27	Public Access - Big Cedar Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
28	Public Access - Big Cedar Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
29	Public Access - Smith Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
30	Public Access - Wallace Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
31	Quaas Creek Park	--	3	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	Hiking Trails, Picnic Area, Pathway, Shelter/Restrooms, Fishing, Indoor Shelter, Canoe Launch
32	Quaas Creek Parkway	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
33	Regner Park	1	2	--	1	2	3	1	1	X	X	Bathhouse, Horseshoe Pits, Fishing, Hiking Trails, Pathway, Picnic Areas, Sand Volleyball Court, Shelter/Restrooms, Indoor Shelter
34	Reservoir Open Space	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
35	Riverside Park	--	1	--	2	2	3	4	1	--	--	Sand Volleyball Courts, Horseshoe Pits, Canoe Launch, Picnic Area, Hiking Trails, Pathway, Indoor Shelter, Restrooms, Fishing
36	Rolfs Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
37	Royal Oaks Park	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic Area, Hiking Trails, Restrooms
38	Silverbrook Creek Parkway	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic Area, Pathway
39	Silverbrook Middle School	--	--	2	1	--	--	6	1	--	--	--
40	Silver Creek Parkway	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
41	Silver Lake Highlands Subdivision Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
42	Silver Maple School	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
43	Sunset Park	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic Area, Pathway
44	Sunset Parkway	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
45	Town-owned Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
46	Town-owned Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
47	Town-owned Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space

Table 4 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Baseball Diamonds	Softball-League Diamonds	Softball-Sandlot Diamonds	Play-Field	Play-Grounds	Tennis Courts	Basket-ball Goals	Soccer Fields	Ice Skating	Pool or Beach	Other
48	University Fen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
49	Veteran's Memorial Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
50	Villa Park	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	1	--	--	Picnic Area, Hiking Trails, Disc Golf Course
51	Vogt Open Space	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
52	West Bend East-West High School	2	1	1	2	--	8	--	6	--	--	Football Field, Running Track, Restrooms/Shelter
53	Wingate Park	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic Area
54	Wingate Creek Parkway	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
55	Ziegler Park	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	Hiking Trails, Picnic Area, Pathway, Restrooms
Subtotal – 55 Sites		3	8	14	26	26	21	36	14	1	1	--
56	Public - County Ackerman's Grove Park	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	X	Boat Ramp, Picnic Area, Fishing, Restrooms/Shelter, Indoor Facility
57	Cedar Lake Wayside	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Picnic Area
58	Henschke Hillside Lake Access – Silver Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
59	Hughes Burckhardt Field ^a	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Restrooms/Shelter
60	Lizard Mound Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Archeological Area, Restrooms, Picnic Area, Hiking Trails
61	Ridge Run Park	--	--	1	2	3	--	1	1	X	--	Sand Volleyball Courts, Horseshoe Pits, Sledding Hill, Boat Launch, Picnic Areas, Hiking Trails, Cross-Country Skiing, Fishing, Arboretum, Restrooms/Shelter
62	Sandy Knoll Park	--	--	2	2	2	--	2	1	X	X	Volleyball Courts, Horseshoe Pits, Picnic Areas, Hiking Trails, Cross-Country Skiing Trails, Fishing, Restrooms/Shelter
Subtotal – 7 Sites		3	--	3	5	6	--	3	3	2	2	--
63	Public - State Gilbert Lake Open Space Site	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
64	Hacker Road Bog Natural Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
65	Ice Age Trail Corridor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
66	Parking Area - Big Cedar Lake ^b	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Parking
67	UW Center-Washington County	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
68	WDNR Open Space Site	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Fisheries Management
Subtotal – 6 Sites		--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Subtotal – 68 Public Sites		6	8	17	32	32	21	39	18	3	3	--
69	Private Benevolent Corporation of Cedar Campuses	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
70	Big Cedar Lake Protection - Rehabilitation District	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
71	Big Cedar Lake Protection - Rehabilitation District – Public Access	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramps, Parking, Hiking Trails, Cross-Country Skiing Trails
72	Big Cedar Lake Protection - Rehabilitation District	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area, Hiking Trails, Cross-Country Skiing Trails
73	Blue Dog Golf	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Miniature Golf, Driving Range
74	Calvary Assembly of God Church	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
75	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
76	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
77	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
78	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
79	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
80	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
81	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
82	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
83	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
84	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area

Table 4 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Baseball Diamonds	Softball-League Diamonds	Softball-Sandlot Diamonds	Play-Field	Play-Grounds	Tennis Courts	Basket-ball Goals	Soccer Fields	Ice Skating	Pool or Beach	Other
85	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
86	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
87	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
88	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
89	Faith Haven	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Retreat Area
90	Fox Hill Milwaukee Ski Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Downhill Skiing
91	Good Shepherd Lutheran School	--	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
92	Highway 45 Golf	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Driving Range, Miniature Golf
93	Holy Angels School	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--
94	Ice Age Trail Foundation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
95	Jansen Family Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Remote Control Racing Facility
96	Jo Jo's Bar and Grill	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	Sand Volleyball Courts
97	Kettle Moraine Ice Center	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	Ice Hockey
98	Kettle Moraine YMCA	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	Skateboard Park
99	Kiwanis Field	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Restrooms/Shelter
100	Knight Boat Rental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
101	Lake Lenwood Beach and Campground	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	X	Campsites, Picnic Areas, Fishing, Hiking Trails, Volleyball Court, Horseshoe Pits, Boat Launch
102	Lazy Days Campground	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	X	Boat Launch, Miniature Golf, Volleyball Court, Campsites
103	Moose Lodge 1398	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Horseshoe Pits, Sand Volleyball Courts
104	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust – Fellenz Woods	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
105	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust – Hepburn Woods	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
106	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
107	Regalware	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
108	St. Francis Cabrini School	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	Volleyball Court
109	St. John's Lutheran School	--	--	2	1	1	--	3	1	--	--	Volleyball Court
110	St. Mary Immaculate Conception School	--	--	1	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--
111	Silverbrook Girl Scout Camp	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	X	X	Restrooms/Shelter, Campsites, Picnic Areas, Hiking Trails, Volleyball Court, Boat Launch
112	Silver Lake Yacht Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yachting, Boat Launch
113	South Shore Heights Subdivision Park	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
114	Stoneridge Golf Course	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18-hole Golf Course, Driving Range
115	Timber Trail Campground	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	X	Campsites, Picnic Area, Horseshoe Pits, Volleyball Court
116	Undeveloped Subdivision Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
117	Union Rod and Gun Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Shooting Range, Archery, Horseshoe Pits
118	WDNR Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Fisheries Management
119	WDNR Streambank Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
120	WDNR Streambank Easement	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
121	West Bend Country Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18-hole Golf Course
122	West Bend Mutual Insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Hiking Trails
123	West Bend Barton Sportsmen's Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Shooting Range
124	YMCA Triangle Y Ranch	--	--	--	1	1	--	6	--	--	X	Campsites, Hiking Trails, Volleyball Court, Archery, Shelter
Subtotal-56 Private Sites		1	--	7	12	12	--	19	7	2	5	--
Total-124 Sites		7	8	24	44	44	21	58	25	5	8	--

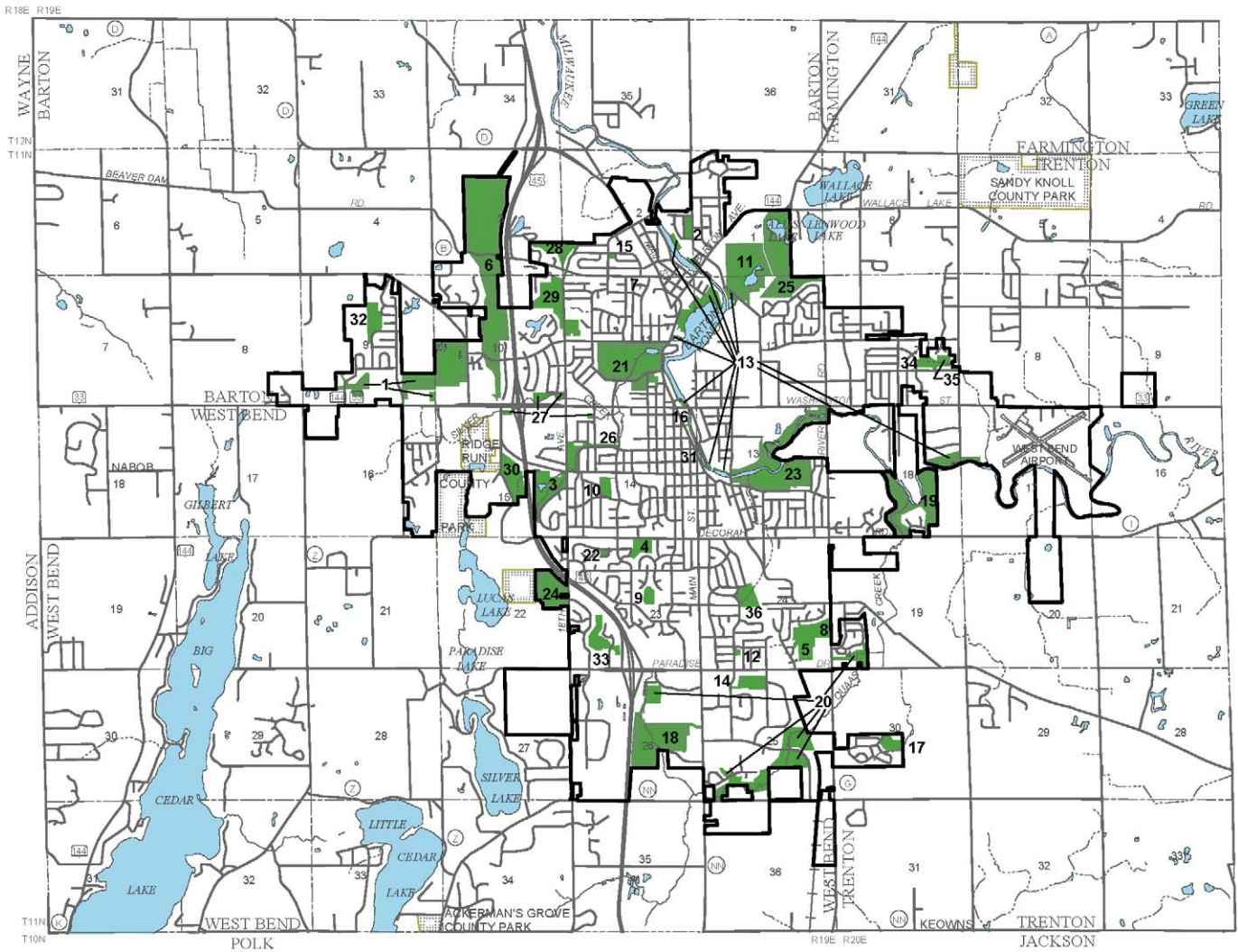
^aThe site is leased to the West Bend Little League Association.

^bThe site is located near the Big Cedar Lake Protection-Rehabilitation District Public Access site and provides additional parking for vehicles and boats at the public access site.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

Map 5

CITY OF WEST BEND PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND OPEN SPACE SITES: 2006



LEGEND

- CITY-OWNED SITE
- 5 REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 5)
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

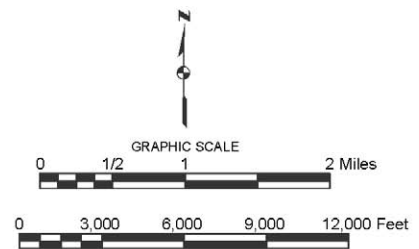


Table 5

CITY OF WEST BEND PARKS, PARKWAYS, AND OPEN SPACE SITES: 2006

Number on Map 5	Site Name	Location	Type	Acreage ^a
1	Albecker Natural Area	T11N, R19E, Sections 9 and 10	Special Use Site	90
2	Barton Park	T11N, R19E, Section 2	Neighborhood Park	6
3	Bicentennial Park	T11N, R19E, Section 15	Neighborhood Park	30
4	Decorah Hills Park	T11N, R19E, Section 23	Neighborhood Park	11
5	Forest View Park	T11N, R19E, Section 24	Neighborhood Park	12
6	Glacial Blue Hills	T11N, R19E, Sections 3 and 10	Special Use Site	209
7	Grant Playlot	T11N, R19E, Section 11	Playlot	1
8	Gregg Preserve	T11N, R19E, Section 24	Conservancy Area	21
9	Hawthorne Heights	T11N, R19E, Section 23	Open Space	6
10	Kenny Park	T11N, R19E, Section 14	Neighborhood Park	9
11	Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area	T11N, R19E, Sections 1 and 12	Special Use Site	136
12	Maplewynde Playlot	T11N, R19E, Section 24	Playlot	1
13	Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway (various parcels)	T11N, R19E, Sections 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14;	Parkway	58
14	Minz Park	T11N, R20E, Sections 17 and 18		
15	Muenk Park	T11N, R19E, Section 25	Neighborhood Park	14
16	Old Settler's Park	T11N, R19E, Section 2	Playlot	1
17	Park Site F	T11N, R19E, Section 14	Passive Use	1
18	Park Site O	T11N, R20E, Section 30	Undeveloped Neighborhood Park	11
19	Quaas Creek Park	T11N, R19E, Section 26	Undeveloped Community Park	78
20	Quaas Creek Parkway	T11N, R20E, Section 18	Community Park	66
		T11N, R19E, Sections 25 and 26;	Parkway	86
		T11N, R20E, Section 19		
21	Regner Park	T11N, R19E, Section 11	Community Park	91
22	Reservoir Open Space	T11N, R19E, Section 23	Open Space	3
23	Riverside Park	T11N, R19E, Section 13	Community Park	99
24	Rolfs Park	T11N, R19E, Section 22	Undeveloped Neighborhood Park	39
25	Royal Oaks Park	T11N, R19E, Section 12	Neighborhood Park	28
26	Silverbrook Creek Parkway	T11N, R19E, Section 14	Parkway	15
27	Silver Creek Parkway	T11N, R19E, Sections 10, 14, and 15	Parkway	8
28	Sunset Park	T11N, R19E, Sections 2, 3	Neighborhood Park	18
29	Sunset Parkway	T11N, R19E, Sections 10 and 11	Parkway	38
30	University Fen	T11N, R19E, Section 15	Conservancy Area	24
31	Veteran's Memorial Park	T11N, R19E, Section 14	Passive Use	1
32	Villa Park	T11N, R19E, Section 9	Neighborhood Park	15
33	Vogt Open Space	T11N, R19E, Section 23	Open Space	17
34	Wingate Park	T11N, R20E, Section 7	Neighborhood Park	7
35	Wingate Creek Parkway	T11N, R20E, Section 7	Parkway	7
36	Ziegler Park	T11N, R19E, Section 24	Neighborhood Park	14
Total - 36 Sites		--	--	1,271

^aSite area is rounded to the nearest acre.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

Decorah Hills Park

Decorah Hills Park is an 11-acre neighborhood park centrally located in the City. Existing facilities include two basketball goals, two tennis courts, a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, hiking trails, and a pathway/bike path. The park includes eight acres of isolated natural resource area consisting of woodlands. In addition, a large woodland area and open lawn area provide opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities.

Forest View Park

Forest View Park is a 12-acre neighborhood park located in the southeastern portion of the City. Existing facilities include a playground, a playfield, hiking trails, and a picnic area. Approximately 11 acres of the park are undeveloped.

Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area

Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area is a 209-acre special use site located in the northwestern portion of the City. Existing facilities include hiking trails and a pathway/bike path. The site is also developed for orienteering. The park includes 198 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, steep slopes, rough topography, and a small pond. A portion of the Ice Age Trail extends through the site. The site also includes a portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area. In the previous edition of this report, a portion of this site was referred to as the Glacial Environmental Corridor.

Grant Playlot

Grant Playlot is an approximately 8,712-square foot playlot located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a playground and a picnic area. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as the Grant Triangle Playlot.

Gregg Preserve

Gregg Preserve is a 21-acre conservancy area located in the southeastern portion of the City. The site is encompassed within an isolated natural resource area consisting of wetlands and woodlands. The site is encompassed by the Muth Woods natural area.

Hawthorne Heights

Hawthorne Heights is a six-acre open space area centrally located within the City. The site is encompassed within an isolated natural resource area consisting of wetlands acting as a storm water retention area. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as a Wetland Site.

Kenny Park

Kenny Park is a nine-acre neighborhood park centrally located within the City. Existing facilities include a soccer field, a playground, a playfield, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, and a picnic area. In addition, a large maple-beech woodland area provides opportunities for other passive recreational activities.

Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area

Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area is a 136-acre special use site located in the northeastern portion of the City. Existing hiking trails and cross-country skiing trails provide opportunities for nature study and other passive recreational activities. Other existing recreational facilities include picnic areas and a portable restroom. The site includes 125 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, floodplain, plant and wildlife habitat, glacial features, a pond, and Allis Lake (Rainbow Lake). A portion of the site also includes the Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands natural area and Lac Lawrann Kame and Esker geological area.

Maplewynde Playlot

Maplewynde Playlot is a one-acre playlot located in the southeastern portion of the City. Existing facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground and a playfield.

Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway

The Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway consists of several parcels located along the Milwaukee River at various locations within the City, which together encompass 58 acres. Existing facilities include hiking trails, a multi-use trail, fishing areas, and canoe launches. The parkway includes 31 acres of primary environmental corridor lands consisting of wetlands, steeply sloping woodlands, floodplain, shoreland, and wildlife habitat areas. In the previous edition of this report, portions of this site were referred to as the North Point Bay Wildlife Area and the Riverfront Parkway.

Minz Park

Minz Park is a 14-acre neighborhood park located in the southeastern portion of the City. The park is equipped with hiking trails. The park includes nine acres of isolated natural resource area consisting of wetlands and woodlands. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as the Minz Subdivision Park.

Muenk Playlot

Muenk Playlot is a one-acre playlot located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a playground, a basketball goal, and a pathway/bike path.

Old Settler's Park

Old Settler's Park is an approximately 21,780-square foot passive use site centrally located in the City. This site, commemorating the first European settlers in the West Bend area, provides a small area for rest and relaxation in the center of the City.

Park Site F (Prairie Meadow Subdivision Park)

Park Site F (Prairie Meadow Subdivision Park) is an 11-acre undeveloped neighborhood park located in the southeastern portion of the City.

Park Site O

Park Site O is a 78-acre undeveloped community park located in the southwestern portion of the City. The park site includes 39 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, floodplain, and a portion of Quaas Creek.

Quaas Creek Park

Quaas Creek Park is a 66-acre community park located along Quaas Creek and the Milwaukee River in the eastern portion of the City. Existing facilities include three league softball diamonds, a playfield, a playground, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, fishing areas, a canoe launch, a picnic area, an indoor shelter, a picnic shelter, and restrooms. The park includes 38 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, and floodplain.

Quaas Creek Parkway

Quaas Creek Parkway is an 86-acre parkway located along Quaas Creek in the southeastern portion of the City. The parkway includes 70 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, and floodplain. In the previous edition of this report, portions of this site were referred to as Open Space Site 2, Park Site O, and Rolling Hills Open Space Lands.

Regner Park

Regner Park is a 91-acre major/community park located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a baseball diamond, two league softball diamonds, three tennis courts, one soccer field, one basketball goal, two playgrounds, a playfield, an ice skating rink, a swimming beach and bathhouse, horseshoe pits, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, indoor shelters, picnic areas, picnic shelters, a bandstand, a fishing area, sand volleyball courts, and restrooms. The park includes 81 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, steep slopes, floodplain, and Silver Creek. In addition, large woodland and open lawn areas provide opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities.

Reservoir Open Space

Reservoir Open Space is a three-acre open space area located in the west-central portion of the City. The site includes two acres of isolated natural resource area consisting of wetlands.

Riverside Park

Riverside Park is a 99-acre major/community park located along the Milwaukee River in the east-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a league softball diamond, three tennis courts, one soccer field, four basketball goals, two playgrounds, two playfields, sand volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, fishing

areas, a canoe launch, an indoor shelter, and a restroom. Open lawn areas provide opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities. The park includes 70 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, and floodplain along the Milwaukee River.

Rolfs Park

Rolfs Park is a 39-acre undeveloped neighborhood park located in the western portion of the City. The park includes two acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of woodlands.

Royal Oaks Park

Royal Oaks Park is a 28-acre neighborhood park located in the northeastern portion of the City. Existing facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, hiking trails, a picnic area, and a restroom. The park includes 10 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of woodlands. This park is directly adjacent to the Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area. In the previous edition of this report, this park was referred to as the Royal Oaks Subdivision Park.

Silverbrook Creek Parkway

Silverbrook Creek Parkway is a 15-acre parkway located along Silverbrook Creek in the west-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a playground, playfield, a pathway/bike path, and a picnic area. The parkway is encompassed within a primary environmental corridor consisting of floodplain and wetlands along Silverbrook Creek. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as the Silverbrook Parkway.

Silver Creek Parkway

Silver Creek Parkway is an eight-acre parkway located along Silver Creek in the northwestern portion of the City. The parkway includes seven acres of secondary environmental corridor consisting of floodplain and wetlands acting as a storm water retention area along Silver Creek. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as the 15th Avenue Retention Basin and the Richter Natural Area.

Sunset Park

Sunset Park is an 18-acre neighborhood park located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, and a pathway/bike path. Open lawn areas provide opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities. The park includes 12 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands and wildlife habitat areas. The site also includes a portion of the Sunset Park Wetlands natural area.

Sunset Parkway

Sunset Parkway is a 38-acre parkway located in the north-central portion of the City. The parkway includes 32 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands and woodlands. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as the Sunset Parkway Wildlife Area.

University Fen

University Fen is a 24-acre conservancy area located in the west-central portion of the City. The site includes 22 acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of wetlands, woodlands, and floodplain. The site also encompasses the University Fen natural area. In the previous edition of this report, this site was part of the Silver Creek Parkway.

Veteran's Memorial Park

Veteran's Memorial Park is an approximately 8,712-square foot passive use site centrally located in the City along the Milwaukee River. This park, commemorating veterans, provides a small area for rest and relaxation in the center of the City. The site is encompassed within a primary environmental corridor along the Milwaukee River.

Villa Park

Villa Park is a 15-acre neighborhood park located in the northwestern portion of the City. Existing facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, two basketball goals, one soccer field, a disc golf course, and

hiking trails. Open lawn areas provide opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities. The park includes four acres of secondary environmental corridor consisting of woodlands located in the northern portion of the park.

Vogt Open Space

Vogt Open Space is a 17-acre open space area located in the southwestern portion of the City. The site is encompassed within an isolated natural resource area consisting of wetlands and a pond. In the previous edition of this report, this site was referred to as Open Space Site 1.

Wingate Park

Wingate Park is a seven-acre neighborhood park located in the eastern portion of the City. Existing facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, and a playfield. Open lawn areas provide opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities. The park includes two acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of floodplain and wetlands along Wingate Creek.

Wingate Creek Parkway

Wingate Creek Parkway is a seven-acre parkway located in the eastern portion of the City. The parkway includes six acres of primary environmental corridor consisting of floodplain and wetlands along Wingate Creek.

Ziegler Park

Ziegler Park is a 14-acre neighborhood park located in the east-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, a basketball goal, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, and a restroom. Open lawn areas provide opportunities for picnicking and other passive recreational activities. The park includes 12 acres of isolated natural resource area consisting of wetlands, woodlands, and an unnamed intermittent stream.

Washington County Parks

In 2006, Washington County owned seven parks within the City of West Bend planning area: Ackerman's Grove Park, Cedar Lake Wayside, Henschke Hillside-Silver Lake Public Access, Hughes Burckhardt Field, Lizard Mound Park, Ridge Run Park, and Sandy Knoll Park. Ackerman's Grove Park is a 75-acre major park located in the northeastern portion of the Town of Polk and the southeastern portion of the Town of West Bend along the eastern shoreline of Little Cedar Lake; an 11-acre portion of the 75-acre major park is located within the planning area. Cedar Lake Wayside is a two-acre rest area located in the southwestern portion of the Town of West Bend. Henschke Hillside is a nine-acre public access site to Silver Lake located in the northeastern portion of the Town of West Bend. Hughes Burckhardt Field is a 12-acre site located along the Milwaukee River and south of Washington Street on the County administrative center grounds in the east-central portion of the City of West Bend. Lizard Mound Park is 31-acre archaeological site and park located in the southwestern portion of the Town of Farmington. Ridge Run Park is a 150-acre major park located in the northeastern portion of the Town of West Bend along the western shoreline of Lucas Lake. Sandy Knoll Park is a 256-acre major park located in the northwestern portion of the Town of Trenton.

State-owned Sites

In 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) owned five sites within the planning area: Gilbert Lake Open Space Site, Hacker Road Bog Natural Area, a portion of the Ice Age Trail corridor, an additional parking area for the Big Cedar Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District public access site, and an open space site. The University of Wisconsin owns the UW Center-Washington County within the planning area. State-owned sites encompass 129 acres within the planning area.

Existing Trails and Bike Routes

Opportunities for trail related outdoor recreation activities, such as bicycling, hiking, nature study, and cross-country skiing are provided at trail facilities within park and open space sites in the planning area. The City provides a bike/pedestrian trail (Riverwalk Trail) for biking and hiking. The Riverwalk Trail extends along the Milwaukee River from Riverside Park north to Barton Pond within the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway and encompasses approximately three linear miles. A five mile segment of the Eisenbahn State Trail is also located in the City. The Eisenbahn State

Trail runs from Rusco Drive and extends northward within the abandoned Canadian National Railway right-of-way to Woodford Drive within the City. The Eisenbahn is paved with asphalt and provides opportunities for biking, hiking, and dog walking. The City also provides a two-mile off-street trail from Regner Park north to Sunset Park. Numerous City-owned park and open space sites also contain trails and supporting facilities, as listed on Table 4 and shown on Map 6.

The Ice Age Trail, which is planned to extend approximately 1,000 miles across the State of Wisconsin along the terminus of the continental glacier, was designated as a National Scenic Trail by the United States Congress in 1980. The Trail is directed by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Ice Age Trail Park and Trail Foundation. In Southeastern Wisconsin, the trail is located or is proposed to be located in the western portions of Walworth, Waukesha, and Washington Counties. About 30 miles of the proposed 45-mile length of the trail within Washington County had been completed by 2006. An existing six-mile segment of the Ice Age Trail is located in the western portion of the City and the Town of West Bend, including portions of the trail traversing the City-owned Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area and the County-owned Ridge Run Park. The Ice Age Trail provides opportunities for hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. Existing segments of the Ice Age Trail within the planning area are shown on Map 6.

The Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive is a scenic route providing residents scenic views of the kettle moraine area within the planning area. The scenic route is located on low traffic roads and connects the Northern and Southern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. As shown on Map 6, about 10 miles of the Kettle Moraine Scenic Drive are located in the northern and western portions of the planning area.

NATURAL RESOURCE FEATURES

The natural resources of an area are important determinants of the ability of an area to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain its social and economic well being. The park and open space plan should seek to preserve the most significant remaining aspects of the natural resource base to help retain the ecological balance and natural beauty of the City of West Bend planning area. A description of the natural resource base of the planning area, including surface water resources, wetlands, woodlands, environmental corridors, natural areas, and prime agricultural lands, is presented in this section.

Surface Water Resources

Surface water resources and associated floodplains form an important element of the natural resource base of the City of West Bend planning area. The planning area lies mostly within the Milwaukee River watershed, while a small area in the western portion of the planning area lies within the Rock River watershed. The watershed boundaries are shown on Map 7.

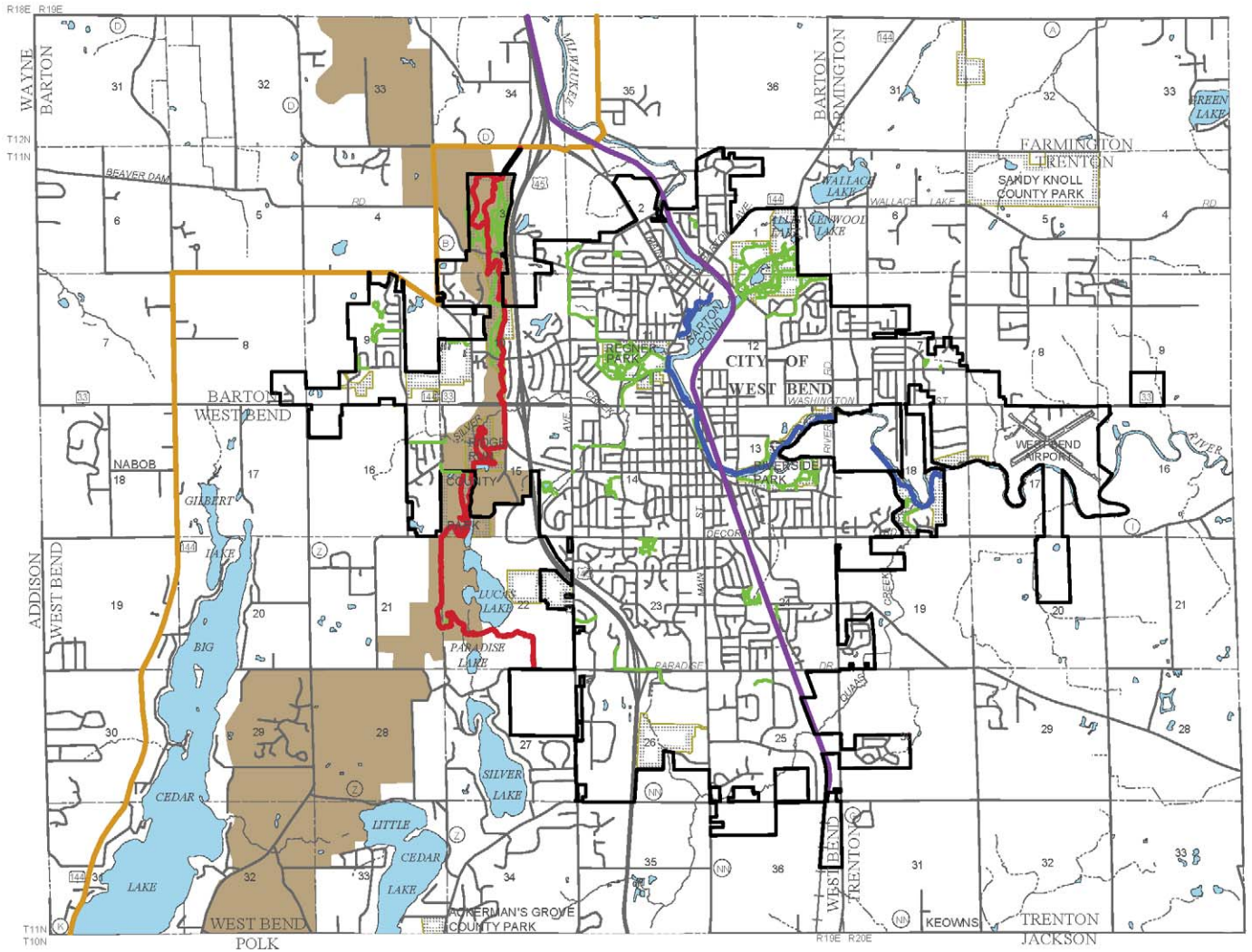
Surface water resources, including lakes, streams, and associated floodplains, form a particularly important element of the natural resource base of the City of West Bend planning area. Surface water resources provide recreational opportunities, influence the physical development, and enhance the aesthetic quality of the City. Lakes and streams constitute a focal point for water-related recreational activities, provide an attractive setting for properly planned residential development, and greatly enhance the aesthetic quality of the environment. Surface water resources are shown on Map 7.

Approximately 59 linear miles of streams have been identified in the planning area. Perennial streams within the planning area include the Milwaukee River, Cedar Creek, Kewaskum Creek, Quaas Creek, Silver Creek, Silverbrook Creek, Wallace Creek, and Wingate Creek. Perennial streams are defined as watercourses that maintain, at a minimum, a small continuous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. Intermittent streams are defined as watercourses that do not maintain a continuous flow throughout the year.

The floodplains of a river or stream are the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous to, and usually lying on both sides of, the river or stream channel. Rivers and streams occupy their channels most of the time. However, during even

Map 6

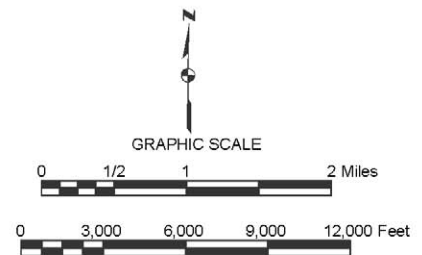
**EXISTING RECREATIONAL TRAILS AND SCENIC DRIVES
IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2006**



LEGEND

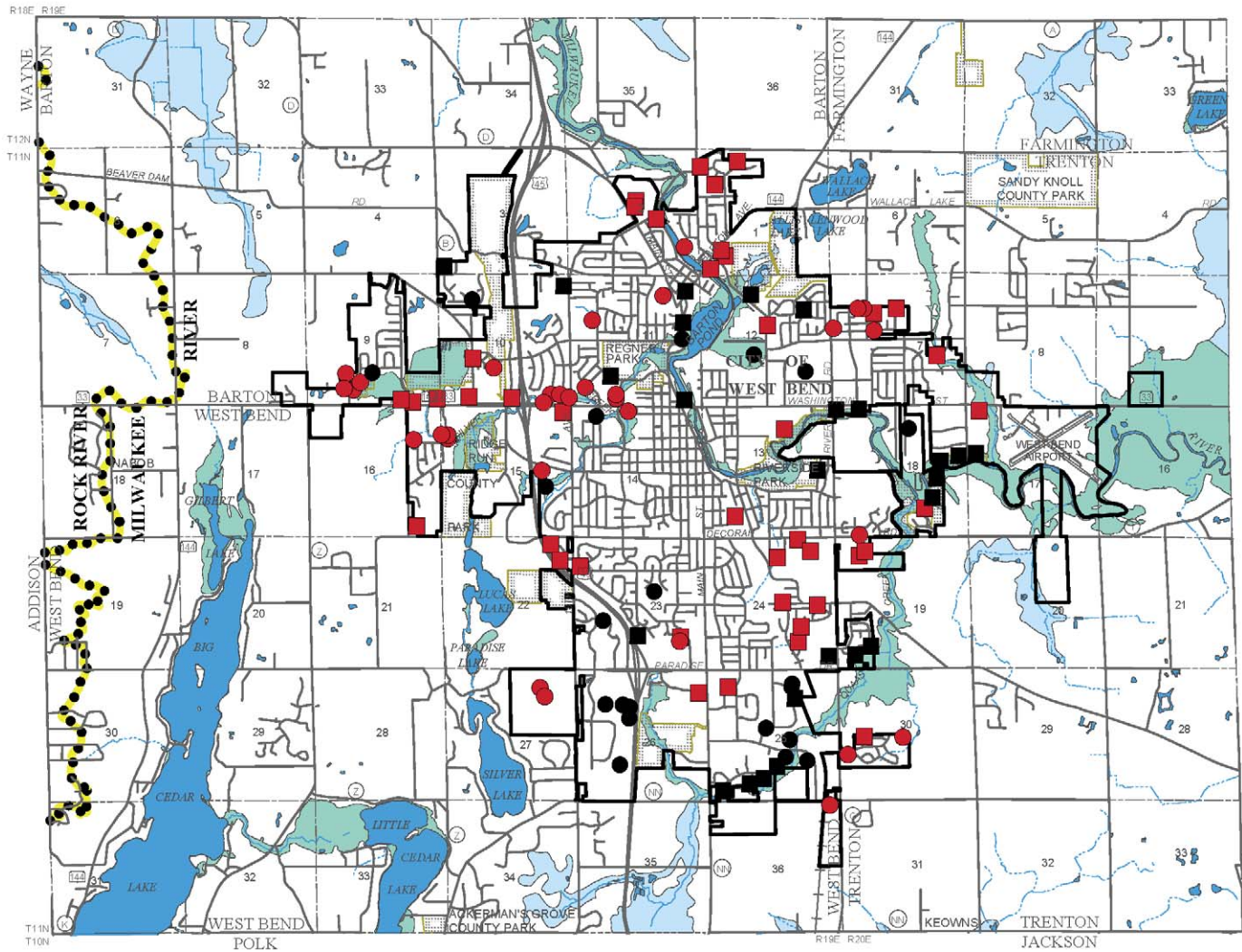
- EISENBAHN STATE TRAIL
- RIVERWALK TRAIL
- ICE AGE TRAIL
- OTHER CITY-OWNED TRAILS
- ICE AGE TRAIL CORRIDOR
- KETTLE MORAINES SCENIC DRIVE
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.



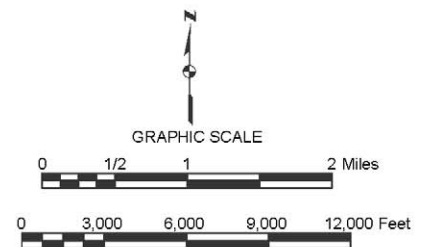
Map 7

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE AND FLOODPLAINS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2000



LEGEND

- FLOODPLAIN BASED ON KNOWN ELEVATION
- APPROXIMATE FLOODPLAIN
- SURFACE WATER
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- PERENNIAL STREAM
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- PUBLIC FLOODWATER RETENTION FACILITY
- PRIVATE FLOODWATER RETENTION FACILITY
- PUBLIC FLOODWATER DETENTION FACILITY
- PRIVATE FLOODWATER DETENTION FACILITY
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, City of West Bend, and SEWRPC.

minor flood events, stream discharges increase markedly, and the channel may not be able to contain and convey all of the flow. As a result, stages increase and the river or stream spreads laterally over the floodplain. The periodic flow of a river or stream onto its floodplains is a normal phenomenon and, in the absence of flood control works, can be expected to occur periodically regardless of whether urban development exists on the floodplain or not.

For planning and regulatory purposes, floodplains are normally defined as the areas, excluding the channel, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Floodplain areas are generally not well suited to urban development, not only because of the flood hazard, but also because of the presence of high water tables and of soils poorly suited to urban use. The floodplain areas, however, generally contain such important elements of the natural resource base as woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat and, therefore, constitute prime locations for needed open space areas. Every effort should be made to discourage indiscriminate and incompatible urban development on floodplains, while encouraging compatible park and open space use.

Floodplain delineations were prepared by the Regional Planning Commission as part of its Milwaukee River Watershed planning program, the findings and recommendations of which are set forth in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 13, *A Comprehensive Plan for the Milwaukee River Watershed*, and in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 173, *A Stormwater Management Plan for the City of West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin*. In addition, several studies have been undertaken by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide supplemental flood hazard data to be used in the identification of flood prone areas for flood insurance purposes. Floodplains in the unincorporated areas of Washington County were delineated in 2000 by the Regional Planning Commission as part of the Washington County shoreland and floodplain mapping project. Where the 100-year floodplain elevation had been determined as part of the FEMA Flood Insurance Study, the floodplain was mapped by the Regional Planning Commission on detailed large-scale topographic maps. In cases where precise floodplain elevations have not been determined, the “approximate” floodplains were based on less precise floodplain maps published by FEMA. Floodplain delineations for lakes and streams in the City of West Bend planning area are shown on Map 7.

As shown on Map 7, floodplains located outside the City of West Bend corporate limits encompass 4,372 acres. Floodplain areas within the City of West Bend corporate limits encompass 967 acres, or about 11 percent, of the City. Thus, floodplains within the City of West Bend planning area encompass 5,339 acres, or about 13 percent of the planning area.

Map 7 also depicts 119 existing stormwater storage basins located within the City as of March 2004. The storage basins provide floodwater and stormwater management benefits, and may provide opportunities for limited outdoor recreation use. The City requires stormwater management facilities, which may include storage basins, to be provided in all new subdivisions developed within the City.

Wetlands

For planning and regulatory purposes, wetlands are commonly defined as areas in which the water table is at, near, or above the land surface and which are characterized by both hydric soils and the growth of sedges, cattails, and other wetland vegetation. Wetlands generally occur in depressions and near the bottom of slopes, particularly along lakeshores and stream banks, and on large land areas that are poorly drained.

Wetlands perform an important set of natural functions which include supporting a wide variety of desirable, and sometimes unique, forms of plant and animal life; stabilization of lake levels and stream flows; entrapment and storage of plant nutrients in runoff, thus reducing the rate of enrichment of surface waters and noxious weed and algae growth; contribution to the atmospheric oxygen and water supplies; reduction in stormwater runoff by providing areas for floodwater impoundment and storage; protection of shorelines from erosion; entrapment of soil particles suspended in runoff and reduction of stream sedimentation; provision of groundwater recharge and discharge areas; and provision of opportunities for certain scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits.

Wetlands identified by the Regional Planning Commission within the City of West Bend planning area are shown on Map 3. Wetlands are identified primarily through the use of one-inch equals 400-foot scale aerial photographs. Where more precise field delineations of wetland boundaries have been conducted, such delineations are reflected on the aerial photographs. Wetlands covered 4,741 acres, or about 12 percent of the planning area, in 2000.

Woodlands

Woodlands are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as those upland areas one acre or more in size with 17 or more deciduous trees per acre, each measuring at least four inches in diameter at breast height and having 50 percent or more tree canopy coverage. Coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects are also identified as woodlands.

Woodlands provide an attractive natural resource of immeasurable value. Under good management, woodlands can serve a variety of beneficial functions. In addition to contributing to clean air and water and regulating surface water runoff, woodlands can contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of plant and animal life. Woodlands, which may require a century or more to develop, can be destroyed through mismanagement within a comparatively short time. The deforestation of hillsides contributes to rapid stormwater runoff, the siltation of lakes and streams, and the destruction of wildlife habitat. Woodlands can and should be maintained, to the extent practicable, for their scenic, wildlife habitat, educational, and recreational value and for air and water quality protection.

As indicated in Table 2, woodlands encompassed 4,315 acres, or about 11 percent of the planning area in 2000. As shown on Map 3, woodlands are scattered throughout the planning area, but larger tracts of woodlands are located in the western and southwestern portions of the planning area.

Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

Ecological balance and natural beauty are important determinants of the ability of an area to provide a pleasant and habitable environment for all forms of life and to maintain its social and economic well being. Preservation of the most significant aspects of the natural resource base is therefore essential to the well being of an area. This section presents a description of the environmental corridors in the City of West Bend planning area.

One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning program for southeastern Wisconsin has been the identification and delineation of those areas in the Region in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. The protection and preservation of such areas in essentially natural, open uses is crucial in maintaining both the ecological balance and natural beauty of the Region and the planning area.

Identification of environmental corridors is based upon the presence of one or more of the following important elements of the natural resource base: 1) rivers, streams, lakes, and associated shorelands and floodplains; 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. The presence of elements that are closely related to the natural resource base, including park and open space sites, natural areas, historic sites, and scenic viewpoints, are also considered in the delineation of environmental corridors.¹

The delineation of these 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, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors serve to link primary environmental corridors, or encompass areas containing concentrations of natural resources between 100 and 400 acres in size. Where secondary corridors serve to link primary environmental corridors, no minimum area or length criteria apply; secondary corridors that do not connect to primary corridors are

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, Refining the Delineation of Environmental Corridors in Southeastern Wisconsin, March 1981.

at least 100 acres in size and one mile long. Isolated natural resource areas consist of smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements, have a minimum of five acres, and are separated physically from the environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses.

In any consideration of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, it is important to note that the preservation of such resources can assist in flood flow attenuation, water pollution abatement, and favorable climate modification. In addition, because of the many interacting relationships between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of any one element of the natural resource base may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction of other elements. The draining and filling of wetlands, for example, may destroy fish spawning grounds, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge areas, and the natural filtration action and flood water storage functions of interconnecting stream systems. The resulting deterioration of surface water quality may, in turn, lead to deterioration of the quality of groundwater, which serves as a source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water supply and on which low flows in rivers and streams may depend. Similarly, the destruction of woodland cover may result in soil erosion and stream siltation, more rapid stormwater runoff and attendant increased flood flows and stages, and 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 will eventually create serious environmental and developmental problems. These problems include flooding, water pollution, deterioration and destruction of wildlife habitat, loss of groundwater recharge areas, and destruction of the unique natural beauty of the area. The need to maintain the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas thus becomes apparent.

Primary Environmental Corridors

As shown on Map 8, primary environmental corridors in the City of West Bend planning area are located throughout the planning area, but are primarily found along streams and inland lakes, and are associated with large areas of wetlands and woodlands. As indicated in Table 6, these corridors encompassed a total area of 10,002 acres, or about 25 percent of the planning area. Within the City, primary environmental corridors encompass 1,625 acres, or about 18 percent, of the total area of the City.

The primary environmental corridors include the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas, and are, in effect, composites of the best remaining residual elements of the natural resource base of the planning area. These corridors have truly immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from intrusion by incompatible rural and urban uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, should be one of the principal objectives of the City park and open space plan. Their preservation in an essentially open, natural state, including park and open space uses and very low density residential uses, will serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in the planning area, protect its natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities.

Secondary Environmental Corridors

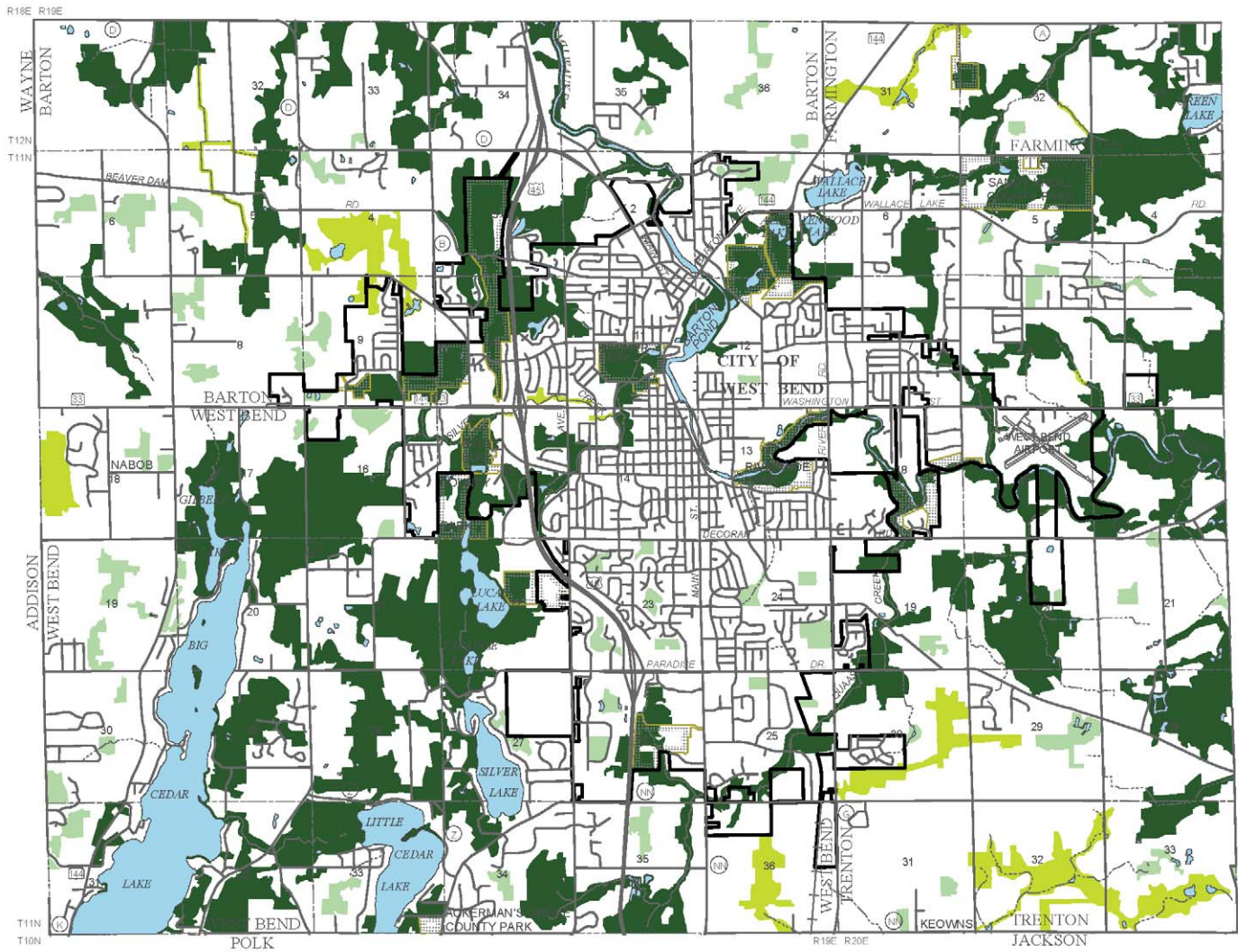
As shown on Map 8, secondary environmental corridors in the City of West Bend planning area are generally located along intermittent streams or consist of wooded areas. As shown in Table 6, secondary environmental corridors encompass 929 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area. Within the City, secondary environmental corridors encompass 32 acres, or less than 1 percent, of the total area of the City. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface water drainage and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife and for the movement and dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. Such corridors should also be preserved in essentially open, natural uses as development proceeds within the planning area, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate the corridors into drainageways, neighborhood parks, or trail corridors.

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

In addition to the environmental corridors, other smaller concentrations of natural resource base elements exist within the planning area. These pockets are generally isolated from the environmental corridors by urban or agricultural

Map 8

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2000



LEGEND

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

Source: SEWRPC.

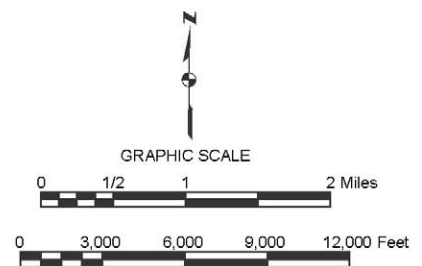


Table 6

**ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE
AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2000**

Corridor Type	City of West Bend		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area Total	
	Acres	Percent ^a	Acres	Percent ^b	Acres	Percent ^c
Primary Environmental Corridor	1,625	17.8	8,377	26.7	10,002	24.7
Secondary Environmental Corridor.....	32	0.4	897	2.8	929	2.3
Isolated Natural Resource Area.....	194	2.1	808	2.6	1,002	2.5
Total	1,851	20.3	10,082	32.1	11,933	29.5

^aPercent of total City area (9,138 acres) within corridor.

^bPercent of remainder of planning area (31,401 acres) within corridor.

^cPercent of the total planning area (40,539 acres) within corridor.

Source: SEWRPC.

development. Although separated from the environmental corridor network, these isolated natural resource areas have important natural values. Isolated natural resource areas may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks and open space areas, and lend aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. As shown on Map 8 and Table 6, isolated natural resource areas are scattered throughout the planning area and encompass 1,002 acres, or about 3 percent of the planning area. Within the City, isolated natural resource areas encompass 194 acres, or about 2 percent, of the total area of the City.

Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat Sites, and Geological Areas

A comprehensive inventory of natural area sites and critical species habitat sites in Southeastern Wisconsin was completed in 1994 by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Regional Planning Commission.² Natural areas are defined as tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plants that are classified into one of the following three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), or natural areas of local significance (NA-3). Classification of an area into one of these three categories is based on 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 human 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 and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement.




As indicated on Map 9 and described in Table 7, 28 natural areas, two of which are considered to be of statewide or greater significance, were identified within the City of West Bend planning area. The Paradise Lake Fen and the Smith Lake and Wetlands natural areas are of statewide or greater significance and together encompass 35 acres within the City of West Bend planning area. Together, the 28 natural areas encompass a total of 2,848 acres, or about 7 percent, of the planning area.


Critical species habitat sites are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as areas outside natural areas that support rare, threatened or endangered plant or animal species. Six critical species habitat sites were identified within the planning area. These sites are shown on Map 9 and Table 7 and encompass approximately 120 acres, or less

²The results of this inventory are documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997.

**NATURAL AREAS, CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES, AND
GEOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 1994**

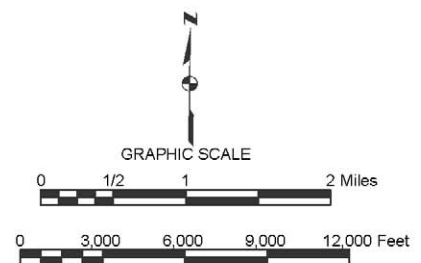


-  AQUATIC AREA OF STATEWIDE OR GREATER SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-1)
-  AQUATIC AREA OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-2)
-  AQUATIC AREA OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-3)

 SURFACE WATER

10 REFERENCE NUMBER
(SEE TABLE 7)

— CITY OF WEST BEND
CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



32

Table 7

**NATURAL AREAS, CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES, AND
GEOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 1994**

Number on Map 9	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
1	Paradise Lake Fen	NA-1 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 22 and 27	Girl Scouts of Milwaukee Area, Inc. and other private	22	Undeveloped nine-acre lake with good-quality calcareous sedge mat and deep and shallow marsh
2	Smith Lake and Wetlands	NA-1 (RSH)	T12N, R19E, Sections 26 and 35	Department of Natural Resources, Town of Barton, and Private	13 ^b	Shallow lake rich in aquatics bordered by sedge meadow, tamaracks, and good-quality calcareous fens on northeast and east sides
3	Bellin Bog	NA-2	T11N, R20E, Section 33	Private	17	A good-quality sedge mat and tamarack swamp, with many fen elements, that border a shallow, undeveloped pond
4	Blue Hills Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 3 and 10	City of West Bend, Department of Natural Resources, Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, and other private	266	Relatively large, good-quality mesic and dry-mesic woods on glacial topography of significant relief. Recovering from past grazing and selective cutting. Recently disturbed by the construction of USH 45 along east edge. Site also contains the Blue Hills Woods critical species habitat area. The site contains the threatened bird species Hooded warbler (<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>) and the following uncommon bird species Blue-gray gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>) and Ovenbird (<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>)
5	Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp	NA-2	T11N, R19E, Sections 17 and 20	Department of Natural Resources, Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, and other private	130 ^c	A lightly developed lake surrounded by a wetland complex of tamarack swamp, bog, sedge meadow, and cattail marsh
6	Hacker Road Bog	NA-2	T11N, R19E, Section 20	Department of Natural Resources	25	Good-quality sphagnum bog, bordered by sedge meadow, shallow marsh, and shrub-carr
7	Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 1 and 12	City of West Bend and private	101	A good-quality wet- and dry-mesic hardwood forest, with a deep and shallow marsh, shrub-carr, and floating sedge mat around a pond. The area contains a good example of kame and esker formation. Location of the State-designated threatened forked aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>)
8	Little Cedar Lake Wetlands	NA-2	T11N, R19E, Sections 32 and 33	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation and other private	137	Extensive wetlands at west end of Little Cedar Lake, containing good-quality deep and shallow marsh, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, tamarack relicts, and lowland hardwoods
9	Mud Lake Swamp	NA-2 (RSH)	T10N, R19E, Section 1; T11N, R19E, Section 35	Wisconsin Department of Transportation and private	81 ^d	Good-quality undeveloped calcareous headwater lake surrounded by lowland hardwoods and tamarack swamp. Fen and bog floral elements are present. Adversely affected by the construction of USH 45
10	Muth Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Section 24	City of West Bend	30	A good-quality, medium-aged stand of southern mesic hardwoods, with an exceptionally rich and diverse ground flora that includes some uncommon species. A depression near the center of the woods contains lowland hardwoods
11	Schoenbeck Woods	NA-2	T11N, R20E, Sections 20 and 29	Private	195	Relatively large, moderate-to good-quality forested tract, consisting of lowland hardwoods, shrub-carr, southern mesic forest, and southern dry-mesic forest

Table 7 (continued)

Number on Map 9	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
12	Silverbrook Lake Woods	NA-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 15, 21, 22, and 27	Girl Scouts of Milwaukee Area, Inc., Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Washington County, University of Wisconsin Center-Washington County, Town of West Bend, Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, and other private	404	A large area surrounding Silverbrook Lake, consisting mainly of good-quality southern mesic to dry-mesic hardwoods. Fairly diverse ground flora. Low area contains tamaracks and lowland hardwoods. Residences are beginning to encroach on south and west. Important to preserve an intact block of relatively contiguous woods
13	Albecker Park Wetlands	NA-3	T11N, R19E, Sections 9 and 10	City of West Bend and private	91	Shallow marsh and disturbed fresh (wet) meadow complex with some shrub-carr and scattered lowland hardwoods. Disturbances include water-level changes due to past draining efforts and filling
14	Camp Wowitan Wetlands	NA-3 (RSH)	T11N, R20E, Sections 21, 22, 27, and 28	YMCA and other private	53 ^e	Relatively undeveloped lake and wetland complex with a well-developed esker. A good-quality calcareous fen, tamarack swamp, and mesic forest occur on the site
15	CTH Z Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-3 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21	Cedar Lake Conservation Foundation and other private	281	Mature mesic hardwood forest on rough interlobate moraine, dominated by sugar maple, red oak, beech, and basswood. The moderately rich herb layer includes several uncommon species. Threatened by ongoing logging operations. Adjacent large wetland complex of shrub-carr, sedge meadow shallow marsh, and tamarack relict is divided by CTH Z
16	Fellenz Hardwood Swamp	NA-3	T11N, R20E, Section 16	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust and other private	58	A southern wet to wet-mesic hardwood forest, located within the Milwaukee River floodplain. Disturbances include selective cutting and excessive siltation
17	Lizard Mound Woods	NA-3	T12N, R20E, Sections 31 and 32	Washington County and private	28	Mature dry-mesic hardwoods dominated by sugar maple red oak, basswood, white ash, beech, and white oak. Contains Indian effigy mounds of statewide significance
18	Newark Road Wetland	NA-3	T11N, R19E, Section 1	Private	9	A kettle-hole wetland
19	Poplar Road Lacustrine Forest	NA-3	T11N, R20E, Sections 9 and 10	Private	86 ^f	A disturbed lowland hardwoods stand
20	Sandy Knoll Swamp	NA-3	T11N, R20E, Sections 4 and 5; T12N, R20E, Section 33	Washington County and private	339	Large, patchy lowland hardwood forest with areas of tamarack. Some portions contain good-quality wet-mesic forest ground flora. Past disturbances include selective cutting and clear-cutting, and water-level changes due to ditching
21	Sandy Knoll Wetlands	NA-3	T11N, R20E, Sections 5 and 6	Washington County and private	47	A small but good-quality wetland complex containing tamaracks, lowland hardwoods, shrub-carr, shallow marsh, and sedge fen associated with a spring fed stream
22	Schalla Tamarack Swamp	NA-3	T11N, R20E, Section 33	Private	16	A tamarack swamp
23	Silver Creek Marsh	NA-3	T11N, R19E, Section 15	Washington County and private	27	Good-quality deep and shallow marsh and sedge meadow
24	Smith Lake Swamp	NA-3	T12N, R19E, Section 35	Private	38	Mixed lowland hardwood and conifer swamp bordering Smith Lake
25	Sunset Park Wetlands	NA-3	T11N, R19E, Sections 2 and 3	City of West Bend and private	85	Disturbed wetland complex containing shallow marsh, fresh (wet) meadow, and a good stand of tag alder (<i>Alnus rugosa</i>)
26	University Fen	NA-3 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Section 15	City of West Bend	1	A small moderate-quality calcareous fen and lowland hardwood forest recently disturbed by adjacent highway construction
27	Wildwood Hardwood Swamp	NA-3	T12N, R19E, Sections 33 and 34	Private	98	A lowland hardwood forest area

Table 7 (continued)

Number on Map 9	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
28	Ziegler Woods	NA-3	T11N, R19E, Section 28	Private	170	Large tract of southern mesic to dry-mesic hardwoods, dominated by sugar maple and red oak, on irregular glacial terrain. Past disturbance includes grazing and selective logging; more recently, wide horse and all-terrain vehicle trails have degraded the site, allowing a number of exotic species to invade
29	Cameron Property	CSH	T11N, R20E, Section 8	Private	11	Site contains the rare plant species Small yellow lady's-slipper (<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>)
30	Gilbert Lake	CSH	T11N, R19E, Sections 17 and 20	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Private	43	Site contains a colony of the rare bird species Black tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)
31	High School Woods	CSH	T11N, R19E, Section 24	West Bend School District	9	Site contains the rare plant species Ginseng (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>)
32	Riesch Woods	CSH	T11N, R19E, Section 6	Private	36	Site contains the rare plant species American gromwell (<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>)
33	Silver Lake	CSH	T11N, R19E, Section 27	Private	11	Site contains the threatened bird species Red-shouldered hawk (<i>Buteo lineatus</i>)
34	Silver Lake Swamp	CSH	T11N, R19E, Section 34	Private	10	Site contains the rare plant species Showy lady's-slipper (<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>)
35	Big Cedar Lake	AQ-1 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 17, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32; T10N, R19E, Section 5	--	854 ^g	A deep spring-drainage lake at the headwaters of Cedar Creek; critical fish and herptile species present; good water quality
36	Cedar Creek upstream from Little Cedar Lake	AQ-1 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 32 and 33	--	1.4 miles	Good water quality; good fish population and diversity; critical fish and herptile species habitat
37	Gilbert Lake	AQ-1 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 17 and 20	--	44	An undeveloped spring lake surrounded by tamarack swamp, bog, sedge meadow, and marsh at the headwaters of Cedar Creek; critical fish and herptile species present
38	Little Cedar Lake	AQ-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Section 33; T10N, R19E, Section 3	--	230 ^h	A drainage lake with adjacent wetlands which support good habitat for critical herptile species such as the bullfrog
39	Lucas Lake	AQ-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Section 22	--	78	A largely undeveloped drainage lake with good water quality and critical fish species present
40	Milwaukee River downstream from CTH H to Woodford Drive	AQ-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Section 2; T12N, R19E, Sections 34 and 35	--	25 or 1.9 ⁱ miles	Good water quality; critical fish species present
41	Silver Lake	AQ-2 (RSH)	T11N, R19E Sections 27 and 34	--	118	A drainage lake with critical fish species present; wetland to the west offers diversity of wildlife and plant communities
42	Wallace Creek	AQ-2 (RSH)	T12N, R20E, Sections 32 and 33	--	1.3 ^j miles	Good overall fish population and diversity, including critical fish species
43	Green Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T12N, R20E, Section 33	--	41 ^k	A seepage lake with critical fish species present; extensive wetlands adjacent to Lake
44	Kewaskum Creek	AQ-3	T12N, R19E, Section 32; T11N, R19E, Section 5	--	2.0 ^l miles	Good fish population and diversity
45	Milwaukee River downstream from Woodford Drive to STH 33	AQ-3 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14; T11N, R20E, Sections 16, 17, and 18	--	173 or 10.5 ^m miles	Critical fish species present

Table 7 (continued)

Number on Map 9	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
46	Quaas Creek	AQ-3 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 25, 26, 34, and 35; T11N, R20E, Sections 18, 19, and 30	- -	4.9 miles	Good fish population and diversity
47	Silver Creek	AQ-3 (RSH)	T11N, R19E, Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, and 27	- -	5.9 miles	Critical fish species present; Biotic Index Rating ⁿ of Good
48	Kettle Moraine Interlobate Moraine	GA-1	T10N, R19E, Sections 3, 4, and 5; T11N, R19E, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, and 34; T12N, R19E, Sections 35 and 36	Department of Natural Resources, Washington County, City of West Bend, and private	6,792 ^o	Interlobate moraine consisting of a complex system of irregular, knobby ridges, trending northeast-southwest across the western portion of the Region
49	Myra Esker	GA-2	T11N, R20E, Section 16	Private	5 ^p	A well-developed, little- disturbed east-west-trending esker covered by natural vegetation
50	Camp Wowitan Esker	GA-3	T11N, R20E, Section 28	YMCA and private	31 ^q	Well-developed northeast-southwest-trending esker
51	Lac Lawrann Kame and Esker	GA-3	T11N, R19E, Sections 1 and 12	City of West Bend	9	Good example of kame-and-esker formation

^aNA-1 identifies Natural Area sites of Statewide or greater significance

NA-2 identifies Natural Area sites of Countywide or regional significance

NA-3 identifies Natural Area sites of local significance

CSH identifies Critical Species Habitat sites

AQ-1 identifies Aquatic Areas of statewide or greater significance

AQ-2 identifies Aquatic Areas of countywide or regional significance

AQ-3 identifies Aquatic Areas of local significance

GA-1 identifies Geological Areas of statewide or greater significance

GA-2 identifies Geological Areas of countywide or regional significance

GA-3 identifies Geological Areas of local significance

RSH, or Rare Species Habitat, identifies those sites which support rare, threatened, or endangered animal or plant species officially designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

^bA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 130 acres.

^cTen acres of the Gilbert Lake Critical Species Habitat site located within the Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp Natural Area extends outside of the Natural Area.

^dA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 186 acres.

^eA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 109 acres.

^fA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The sites is a total of 177 acres.

^gA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 932 acres.

^hA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 246 acres.

ⁱA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 4.9 miles.

^jA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 8.6 miles.

^kA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 71 acres.

^lA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 4.7 miles.

^mA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 13.6 miles.

ⁿBased on the Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) discussed in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Technical Bulletin No. 132, Using a Biotic Index to Evaluate Water Quality in Streams, 1982.

^oA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 39,471 acres.

^pA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 18 acres.

^qA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 54 acres.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

than 1 percent of the planning area. Aquatic habitat areas consist of rivers, streams, and lakes that support endangered, threatened, or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species; support extensive beds of mussel species; or are located within or adjacent to a natural area. Based on a ranking system developed as part of the regional natural areas plan, aquatic areas were designated as AQ-1, Aquatic Areas of statewide or greater significance; AQ-2, Aquatic Areas of countywide or regional significance; or AQ-3, Aquatic Areas of local significance. Thirteen aquatic habitat sites were identified within the planning area. Three of the sites are considered to be of statewide or greater significance and five of the sites are considered to be of countywide or regional significance. The aquatic habitat sites are identified on Map 9 and Table 7 and encompass 1,563 acres of surface water, or about 4 percent of the planning area, and approximately 15 linear miles of streams.

Geological areas are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as areas having significant scientific and historic bedrock exposure or glacial features. Based on a ranking system developed as part of the regional natural areas plan, geological areas were designated as GA-1, Geological Areas of statewide or greater significance; GA-2, Geological Areas of countywide or regional significance; or GA-3, Geological Areas of local significance. Four geological areas were identified within the planning area, including the Kettle Moraine Interlobate Moraine geological area, which is considered to be of statewide or greater significance. Geological areas are identified on Map 9 and Table 7 and encompass 6,837 acres, or about 17 percent, of the planning area.

One archaeological site has also been identified in the planning area. A large effigy mound group is located within the County-owned Lizard Mound Park. Portions of the park have also been identified as a natural area of countywide or regional significance.

Prime Agricultural Lands

It is useful for planning purposes to distinguish between prime agricultural lands and other farming areas. Prime agricultural lands are those lands which, in terms of farm size, the total area being farmed, and soil characteristics, are best suited for the production of food and fiber. A number of important public purposes are served by the preservation of prime agricultural lands. Such public purposes include maintenance of agricultural reserves, conservation of energy, maintenance of open space, protection of environmentally significant areas, control of public costs, preservation of the local farm economy, and preservation of the rural lifestyle.

Prime agricultural lands within the City of West Bend planning area were identified in 1981 in the Washington County Farmland Preservation Plan.³ Prime agricultural lands are defined as consisting of farms meeting the following criteria: an individual farm must be at least 35 acres in size; at least one-half of each farm must be covered by soils meeting the U. S. Natural Resources Conservation Service criteria for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance (generally Class I, II, or III soils); and individual farms must be located in a contiguous farming area at least 640 acres in size. Map 10 depicts the prime agricultural lands identified in the County farmland preservation plan. Prime agricultural lands encompass 6,505 acres, or about 16 percent, of the planning area.

SUMMARY

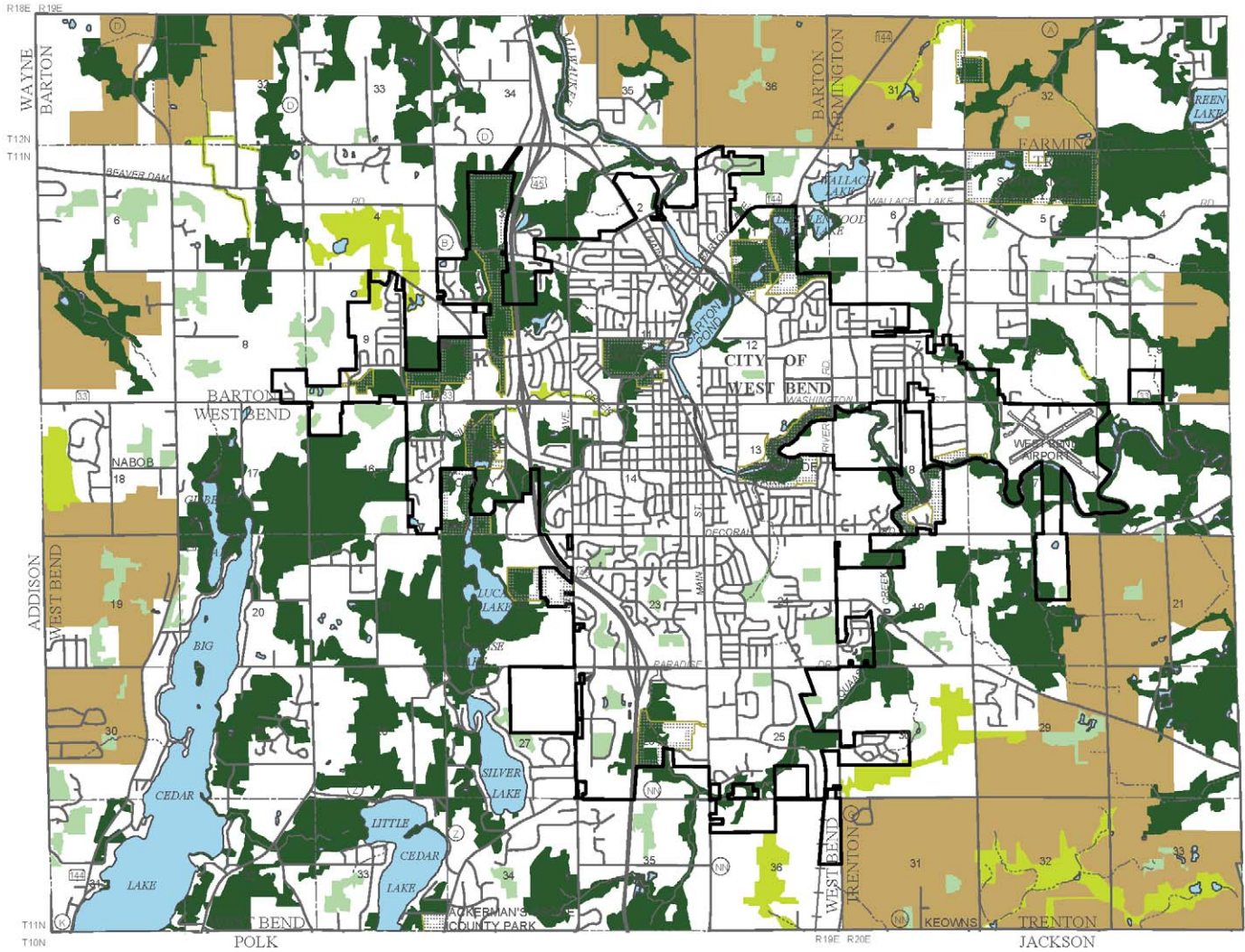
This chapter has presented a general description of the City of West Bend and the remaining planning area, including a description of population levels and land use, existing park and open space sites, and natural resource features such as environmental corridors, natural areas, and agricultural lands. The key components of this chapter are as follows:

- The City population in 2000 was 28,152 persons, based on U.S. Census Bureau data. This represents an increase of 3,682 persons, or about 15 percent, from the 1990 population of 24,470 persons. The estimated population level for the City of West Bend for 2006 is 30,090 persons, an increase of 1,938 persons, or about 7 percent, from the population level in 2000.

³*Documented in a report entitled Farmland Preservation Plan for Washington County, Wisconsin, September 1981, prepared by Stockham and Vandewalle.*

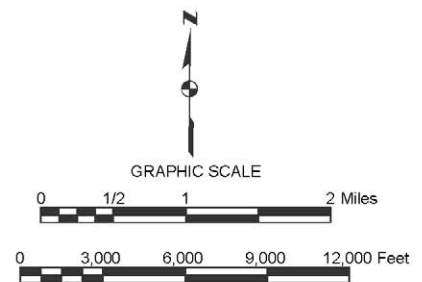
Map 10

**PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY
SIGNIFICANT LANDS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA**



LEGEND

- PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS AS IDENTIFIED IN THE WASHINGTON COUNTY FARMLAND PRESERVATION PLAN (1981)
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR (2000)
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR (2000)
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA (2000)
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



Source: SEWRPC.

- In May 2004, the City encompassed an area of 9,138 acres. Of the 9,138 acres, 4,994 acres, or about 55 percent, were in urban uses and 4,144 acres, or about 45 percent, were in nonurban uses. The City of West Bend planning area encompassed about 40,539 acres. Of this total, 10,517 acres, or about 26 percent of the planning area, were in urban uses. The remaining 30,022 acres, or about 74 percent of the planning area, were in nonurban uses.
- An inventory of the existing park and open space sites and outdoor recreation facilities in the City of West Bend planning area in 2006 found that there were 124 such sites, which together encompassed about 5,347 acres, or about 13 percent of the planning area. In 2006, the City of West Bend owned 36 park and open space sites encompassing 1,271 acres, or about 14 percent of the City. City-owned parks ranged from 8,712 square feet to 209 acres in size. The City-owned Riverwalk Trail, a seven-mile segment of the Eisenbahn State Trail, and existing segments of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail are also located within the planning area.
- In the City of West Bend planning area in 2000, primary environmental corridors encompassed a total of 10,002 acres, or about 25 percent of the planning area, including 1,625 acres, or about 18 percent, within the City, and secondary environmental corridors encompassed a total of 929 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area. Isolated natural resource areas encompassed 1,002 acres, or about 3 percent of the planning area.
- The City of West Bend planning area includes 28 natural areas that together encompass 2,848 acres, or about 7 percent of the planning area, including two natural areas that are considered to be of Statewide or greater significance. The planning area also includes six critical species habitat sites and 13 aquatic habitat sites. Together these areas of endangered, threatened, or rare plant or animal species encompass 1,683 acres, or about 4 percent of the planning area, and approximately 15 linear miles of streams within the planning area. The planning area also consists of four geological areas that encompass 6,837 acres, or about 17 percent of the planning area, and an archaeological site located within Lizard Mound County Park.
- Prime agricultural lands were identified in the Washington County farmland preservation plan. Prime agricultural lands encompass about 6,505 acres, or about 16 percent, of the planning area.

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Chapter III

FRAMEWORK FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The previous chapter of this report presented the results of existing and historical inventories of population, land uses, natural resources, and park and open space sites in the City of West Bend planning area. This chapter sets forth additional important factors to be considered in the preparation of a new park and open space plan for the City, including pertinent City, County, and regional plan recommendations and the anticipated population of the City in the year 2020. The outdoor recreation and open space planning objectives, principles, and standards developed by the City of West Bend are also described and per capita and accessibility standards are applied for community and neighborhood parks and recreational facilities. Needs identified through the application of the standards are also identified in this chapter. Recommendations intended to provide the needed sites and facilities are presented in Chapter IV.

PLANS AFFECTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING

Sound planning practice requires that each community plan or plan element be properly related to adopted local, County, and regional plans. Plans that should be considered and appropriately incorporated into this new park and open space plan include the 2020 Comprehensive Plan for the City of West Bend, the Cooperative Boundary Plan between the City and the Town of West Bend, an Urban Forestry Master Plan for the City of West Bend, the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan, the Quaas Creek Watershed Protection Plan, and the natural areas plan for Southeastern Wisconsin. The City of West Bend Land Division Ordinance and the City of West Bend Public Facilities Needs Assessment, which set forth recommendations and requirements for the provision of parks and recreational facilities, must also be considered. The plan also includes a summary of the results of two public opinion surveys conducted by the City.

City of West Bend Comprehensive Plan

The City of West Bend Common Council adopted the City of West Bend Comprehensive Plan¹ in April 2004. The 2020 comprehensive plan is an update of the 2010 land use plan adopted in July 1992 and is intended to fulfill the requirements of the comprehensive planning law set forth in Section 66.1001 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.

In the comprehensive plan, the urban service area for the City in the year 2020 has expanded compared to the urban service area developed as part of the 2010 land use plan. The majority of the lands added to the 2020 urban service area are located to the south and east of the City and are planned to be developed for residential use. Due to the proposed increase in the extent of planned residential land uses in the City by 2020, additional neighborhood, and possibly community, parks will likely be needed to serve these areas.

¹*Documented in a report entitled, 2020 Comprehensive Plan for the City of West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin, April 2004, prepared by the City of West Bend.*

The comprehensive plan includes a 2020 population forecast for the City of 38,700 persons. The forecast population for 2020 is consistent with long-term population trends, including employment trends, for the City. The 2020 population forecast of approximately 39,000 persons is the population level upon which the needs analysis presented in this chapter is based.

The plan recommends that the City preserve and protect all primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, wetlands, nondeveloped floodplains, and scientific natural areas, to the extent practicable, in essentially natural, open uses for resource preservation and limited recreation purposes.

Cooperative Boundary Plan

In 2001, the City and Town of West Bend approved a cooperative boundary plan. The plan specifies boundary changes between the two jurisdictions and sets forth recommended future land uses for areas affected by the plan, termed the “Boundary Adjustment Area.” The plan also identifies areas that will remain in the Town for the period of the agreement. Map 11 shows the planned sewer service area for the City, the future extent of the City of West Bend corporate limits in what is now the Town of West Bend, and areas within the City of West Bend sewer service area that will remain in the Town.

The planned urban service area used for this park and open space plan will consist of the City sewer service area, excluding those portions of the sewer service area that will remain in the Town of West Bend under the terms of the boundary plan. That portion of the sewer service area located within the Silver Lake Sanitary District will also remain within the Town. Portions of the City of West Bend sewer service area planned to remain in the Town of West Bend are shown with a diagonal hatch pattern on Map 11.

Public Opinion Survey

On behalf of the City of West Bend, the Center for Urban Initiatives and Research at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee conducted a mail survey² of City residents in May 1999. The survey was designed to gather community input to help guide preparation of the comprehensive plan. The survey was mailed to all residential addresses in the City of West Bend. A total 11,636 surveys were sent to City residents and 3,524 surveys were completed and returned, for a response rate of about 30 percent.

Survey respondents were asked to evaluate the quality of life in the City, the negative and positive features of the City, environmental quality, and other issues.

Approximately 93 percent of the survey respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with parks and approximately 78 percent were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with recreational programs provided by the City. Approximately 27 percent of the survey respondents were “very dissatisfied” or “dissatisfied” with the ease of bicycle travel, the highest percentage of dissatisfaction indicated among survey respondents related to City services and facilities. In regard to environmental quality within the City, approximately 74 percent of the survey respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the preservation of open space lands; however, 52 percent of survey respondents viewed the loss of open space lands as a “threat” to their quality of life.

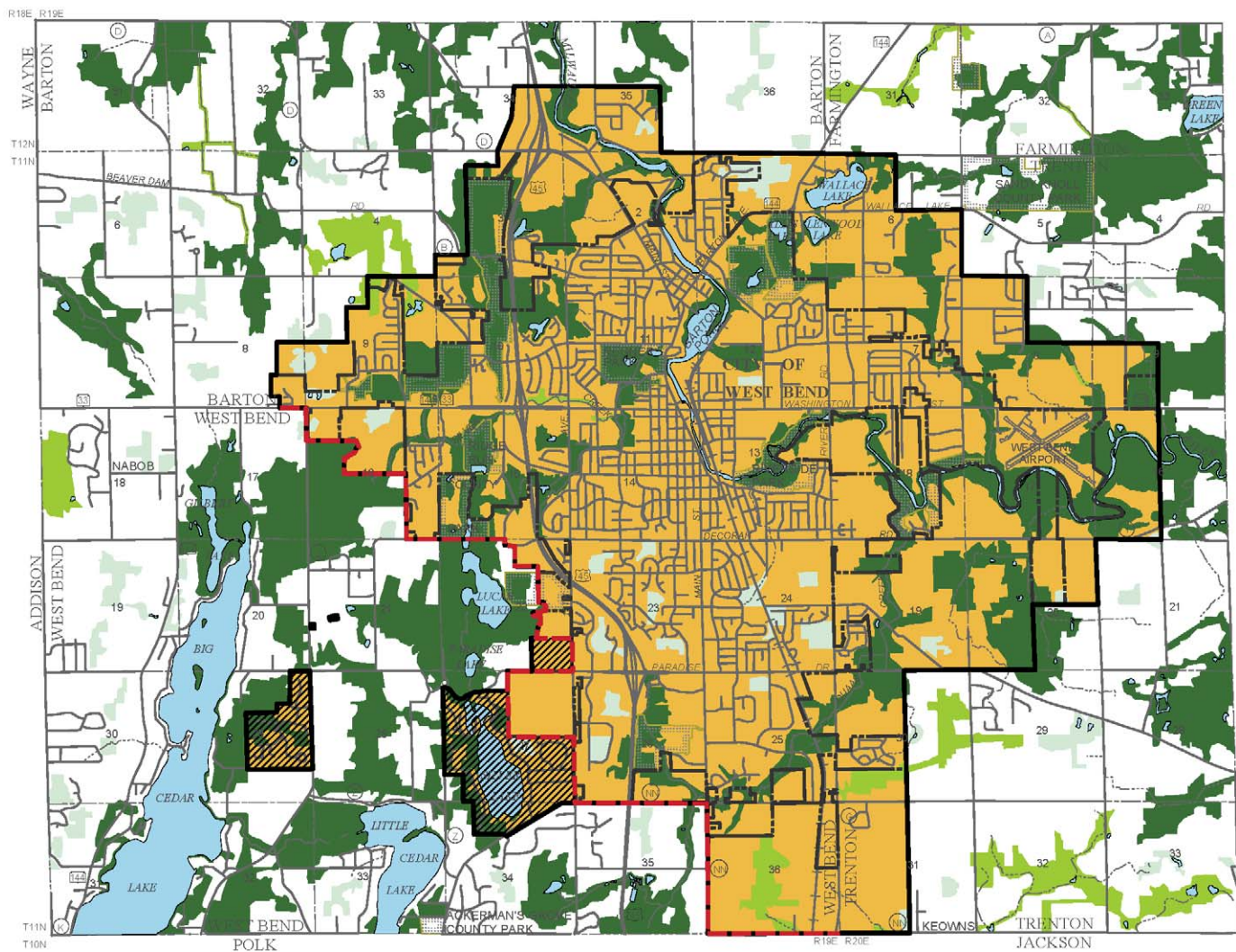
Approximately 70 percent of the survey respondents indicated that they have used the Riverwalk system, and approximately 90 percent of those who have used the Riverwalk indicated they are “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the system.

Survey respondents were also asked whether City parks should have additional recreational facilities. The most frequently requested facilities were additional bike paths and hiking trails with approximately 60 percent and 58









²The results of the survey are documented in a report entitled, *The 1999 Survey of West Bend Residents: Analysis and Summary, August 1999.*

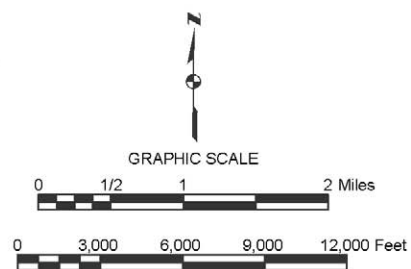
Map 11

CITY OF WEST BEND SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA: 2004



LEGEND

- | | |
|--|--|
|  PLANNED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND |  SURFACE WATER |
|  AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED SEWER SERVICE AREA TO REMAIN IN THE TOWN OF WEST BEND |  FUTURE EXTENT OF THE CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS IN THE TOWN OF WEST BEND |
|  PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR |  CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004) |
|  SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR | |
|  ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA | |



Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

percent of the respondents, respectively, favoring more of these facilities. Approximately 56 percent of survey respondents indicated a need for a swimming pool or aquatic facility within the City, particularly those respondents with children under the age of 18.

User Attitude Survey

The City of West Bend Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department conducted a survey of City residents in 1999. The survey was designed to gather input on the present and future needs of City-owned parks, recreational facilities, and recreation programs for City residents. The survey was randomly distributed to City residents. A total of 364 surveys were completed and returned.

Approximately 83 percent of the respondents indicated that parks and recreation programs are “very important” to the quality of life in the City. Approximately 97 percent of respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with City park maintenance and approximately 96 percent of respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with recreation programs offered by the City.

Survey respondents were asked to identify new recreation programs and activities that they would support. Outdoor programs for youths, environmental programs for youths, and instructional youth sports were each chosen by over 70 percent of respondents. Instructional programs (hunter safety and crafts) and aquatic programs were favored by 71 and 64 percent of respondents, respectively.

Survey respondents were also asked if there was a need for specified recreational facilities in the City. According to survey respondents, the highest needs by percentage include playgrounds with updated equipment; sledding hills; hiking and cross-country skiing trails; biking, rollerblading, and skateboarding trails; fishing piers; picnic shelters; picnic areas; off-road biking trails; a nature center at the Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area; outdoor basketball courts; and outdoor volleyball courts.

Approximately 76 percent of the survey respondents identified a need for an aquatic facility in the City. Of the 76 percent of respondents who answered “yes” to an aquatic facility, approximately 52 percent preferred the development for an indoor/outdoor aquatic facility as part of a community center.

City of West Bend Urban Forestry Master Plan

The City of West Bend Common Council adopted an urban forestry plan³ in February 1995. The purpose of the plan was to update the existing tree inventory, observe how the tree population has changed, and plan for future trees in the City. Trees function to beautify and improve the image of the City, enhance recreational values, serve as a barrier or buffer, provide wildlife habitat, and have other significant beneficial environmental and economical impacts.

In order to provide a high level of environmental quality, the plan recommends that the City maintain, improve, and restore urban forests, curb lawns, boulevards, parks, and environmental corridors, and continue to systematically manage the City’s tree inventory. By continually administering tree management methods, urban forests will naturally beautify the City, future development will increase the diversity and number of trees in the City, and trees will continue to be an important component of woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat areas, undeveloped floodplains, and environmental corridors and natural areas in the City.

City of West Bend Land Division Ordinance

The City of West Bend Land Division Ordinance⁴ requires that consideration be given to providing suitable sites of adequate area for future parks and playgrounds in the design of a certified survey map or subdivision plat. Developers

³*The plan is documented in a report entitled, Urban Forestry Master Plan for the City of West Bend, February 1995, prepared by George Banzhaf and Company.*

⁴*City of West Bend Subdivision and Platting Code (Chapter 18 of the City of West Bend Code of Ordinances), as amended through December 2001.*

are required to dedicate park lands as designated in the City Comprehensive Plan, or reserve such park lands for future purchase by the City and pay a park fee, or, if no park lands are directly involved, pay a park fee to the City. Park fees are established by the City's Impact Fee Ordinance.

The City of West Bend Land Division Ordinance further requires that consideration be given to protecting open space lands whenever a tract of land to be divided encompasses all or any part of open space lands. Open space lands may be dedicated, reserved, or protected by easement or deed restrictions.

Public Facilities Needs Assessment and Impact Fee Ordinance

A public facilities needs assessment⁵ was prepared in 1995 and updated in 1999 and 2002. A needs assessment is required by Section 66.0617 of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to demonstrate a need for and determine the amount of impact fees that may be placed on new development to cover the cost of providing public sites and facilities to serve that development.

Following completion of the updated needs assessment, the City amended its impact fee ordinance in September 2002. Currently, the City charges a park-related impact fee of \$1,979.00 for each dwelling unit constructed within the City. The collection of these fees will help offset the costs associated with continued residential development for community and neighborhood parks and trails provided by the City. The City has collected \$1,445,918, or about \$289,184 per year, in park-related impact fees over the last five years.

In May 2006, State Legislature passed Wisconsin Act 477, which prohibits local governments imposing development impact fees on developers for new housing projects, specifically, for the use to provide funding for the development of recreational facilities and transportation facilities within the local government. When the City decides to update the impact fee ordinance, it is recommended that the ordinance be in accordance with the State law. During this time, the City should find an alternate method of collecting impact fees for the development of recreational facilities.

County and Regional Plans

Regional and County Park and Open Space Plans

The adopted regional park, outdoor recreation, and related open space plan, as described in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000*, November 1977, identifies existing and probable future park and open space needs within the Region and recommends a system of large regional resource-oriented parks, recreation corridors, and smaller urban parks, together with their attendant recreational facility requirements, to meet these needs. The portion of the regional park plan that applies to Washington County, including the City of West Bend, was revised in 1989 through the preparation and adoption of a County park and open space plan. The County park and open space plan was updated in 1997 to extend the recommendations of the Washington County park and open space plan to the design year 2010. In 2004, the Washington County Board adopted an update to the County park and open space plan⁶ to the design year 2020. The plan consists of both an open space preservation element and an areawide outdoor recreation element, intended to, respectively, protect areas containing important natural resources and to provide resource-oriented recreational sites and facilities, including trails.

The outdoor recreation sites recommended within the City of West Bend planning area by the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan include four existing major park sites, the County-owned Ridge Run Park and Sandy Knoll Park and the City-owned Riverside Park. An 11-acre portion of the 78-acre Ackerman's Grove County Park is also located within the planning area. Although not identified in the regional park and open space plan nor the Washington County park and open space plan as a major park because it does not meet the regional criteria for a major

⁵Documented in a report entitled Public Facilities Needs Assessment for the City of West Bend, *City of West Bend Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department*, July 2002.

⁶Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 136, 3rd Edition, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County, Wisconsin*, March 2004.

park, the City considers Regner Park a major park. The plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Ridge Run Park located in the City and Town of West Bend and acquire an additional 25 acres of land adjacent to the park to protect the remainder of the Silver Creek Marsh natural area and the primary environmental corridor. The plan also recommends that the County provide additional formal picnic areas and shelters, redevelop the playground, improve existing trails, and provide nature trails at Ridge Run Park.

The County park plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Sandy Knoll Park located in the Town of Trenton and acquire an additional 463 acres of land adjacent to the park to protect the Sandy Knoll Wetlands and the Sandy Knoll Swamp natural areas. The additional acquisition of lands would provide a connection to the County-owned Lizard Mound Park located one-half mile to the north of Sandy Knoll Park in the Town of Farmington. The plan also recommends that the County provide additional formal picnic areas and shelters, pave existing trails, redevelop playgrounds, and provide nature trails at the park.

The County park plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Ackerman's Grove Park located in the Towns of Polk and West Bend and improve the trail system, develop a sledding hill, and provide additional picnic shelters and an additional playground at the park. The plan also recommends that the City of West Bend continue to maintain the 99-acre Riverside Park located in the western portion of the City.

The County park plan recommends that the County acquire and develop an approximately 10-acre park site on Big Cedar Lake and provide formal picnic areas and necessary support facilities and a swimming beach at the proposed park. The County should also continue to maintain the three-acre Cedar Lake Wayside and continue to maintain and develop additional facilities at the nine-acre Henschke Hillside Lake Access, both located in the Town of West Bend; continue to maintain the 12-acre Hughes Burckhardt Field, which is located on the County administrative grounds in the City of West Bend and leased to the West Bend Little League Association; and continue to maintain and acquire an additional six acres of land at the 31-acre Lizard Mound Park, located in the Town of Farmington, to protect the remainder of the Lizard Mound Woods natural area and two additional effigy mounds. The plan further recommends that the County acquire and develop a dog park.

The County park plan recommends that a 52-mile recreation trail system be provided within Washington County to enable participation in such activities as biking, hiking, nature study, and cross-country skiing, and also recommends the development of specially designated trails to accommodate horseback riding and all-terrain vehicles. The County park plan recommends the continued maintenance and development of the Milwaukee River Trail, the continued maintenance of the Eisenbahn State Trail within the right-of-way of the abandoned former Canadian National Railway, and the continued maintenance and development of the Ice Age Trail.

The proposed Milwaukee River Trail would extend along the Milwaukee River in Ozaukee County into Washington County to the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Northern Unit. The proposed trail would also link with an existing three-mile portion of the Riverwalk Trail located in the City of West Bend. In April 2006, the Eisenbahn State Trail became available for public use. Within Washington County, the Eisenbahn State Trail extends from Rusco Drive in the City of West Bend and continues north within the abandoned railway right-of-way to the Washington/Fond du Lac County line. The Eisenbahn Trail is recommended to connect with the proposed Milwaukee River Trail at Barton Avenue (STH 144), and the two trails would run collectively for about eight miles. Both trails will provide a variety of trail-oriented activities such as biking, hiking, dog walking, and snowmobiling where permissible.

The County park plan recommends the continued maintenance and development of the Ice Age Trail by the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). About 30 miles of the proposed 45-mile length of the trail within Washington County had been completed by 2006. The trail provides opportunities for hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.

The County park plan further recommends that adequate public access be provided at all major lakes, which are lakes with a surface area of 50 acres or more, and that public canoe access and support facilities be provided at regular intervals, not exceeding 10 miles, along major streams within the County. Within the planning area, public access has

been provided at Barton Pond, Big Cedar Lake, Wallace Lake, and the Milwaukee River. The County park plan recommends that public access facilities be acquired or expanded at Barton Pond, Silver Lake, and Wallace Lake within the urban service area. The County park plan also recommends that public access facilities be acquired at Green Lake and Lucas Lake within the planning area. The County park plan also recommends that all other existing public access facilities be adequately maintained.

The County park plan recommends that the DNR continue to preserve and protect lands at the Hacker Road Bog natural area; the Gilbert Lake open space site; the unnamed open space site in the Town of West Bend; and the Ice Age Trail corridor, and continue to maintain the parking area at the Big Cedar Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District public access site within the planning area. The plan also recommends that the State of Wisconsin continue to maintain outdoor recreational facilities and preserve open space lands at the University of Wisconsin Center-Washington County.

Quaas Creek Watershed Protection Plan

The Quaas Creek Watershed Protection Plan was developed by the multi-jurisdictional Quaas Creek Watershed Protection Committee in cooperation with the Washington County Planning and Parks Department. The plan was adopted by the Washington County Board in February 2004. The Quaas Creek Watershed encompasses that portion of the City of West Bend located generally south of Decorah Road. The goal of the plan is to preserve water quality, environmental and riparian corridors, wetlands, and groundwater recharge areas. The plan also seeks to restore degraded natural resource areas where possible.

Among other recommendations, the plan recommends that environmental corridor lands and isolated natural resource areas located in the watershed be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. The plan also recommends that natural vegetation and topography be restored or maintained along identified streams by seeking voluntary, perpetual easements.

Regional Natural Areas Plan

Natural areas in Southeastern Wisconsin were identified in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas study.⁷ The inventory of natural area sites identified 28 natural areas within the planning area, encompassing 2,848 acres. The inventory of natural area sites identified six critical species habitat sites, encompassing 120 acres, and 13 aquatic habitat sites encompassing 1,563 acres of surface water and 15 linear miles of river and stream within the planning area. The inventory of natural areas also identified four geological areas encompassing 6,837 acres and an archaeological site within the planning area. Natural areas, critical species and aquatic habitat sites, and geological areas are shown on Map 9 and described on Table 7 in Chapter II.

The primary purpose of the natural areas plan is to identify the most significant remaining natural areas and critical species habitat sites in the Region, and to recommend means for their protection and management. The plan identifies potential sites to be placed in public or private protective ownership, and other sites to be protected, insofar as it is possible, through zoning and other regulatory means without protective ownership. It also recommends that a detailed management plan be prepared and implemented for each site placed under protective ownership.

It is recommended that all natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas be protected through public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership, except for the Schalla Tamarack Swamp natural area and the Riesch Woods critical species habitat site, which are not recommended for acquisition in the regional plan.

Two natural areas of Statewide or greater significance are located within the planning area, Paradise Lake Fen and a portion of Smith Lake and Wetlands. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) currently owns 11 acres of the Paradise Lake Fen natural area located in the south-central portion of the planning area and a one-acre portion of the Smith Lake and Wetlands natural area in the north-central portion of the planning area. The DNR also

⁷*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997.*

owns an eight-acre portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area, a 67-acre portion of the Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp natural area, the 25-acre Hacker Road Bog natural area, and a 78-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) owns a two-acre portion of the Mud Lake Swamp natural area within the planning area and the University of Wisconsin Center-Washington County owns a 20-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area within the planning area.

Washington County owns a 26-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area, a 20-acre portion of the Lizard Mound Woods natural area, a 68-acre portion of the Sandy Knoll Swamp natural area, a 17-acre portion of the Sandy Knoll Wetlands natural area, and a 23-acre portion of the Silver Creek Marsh natural area.

The City of West Bend owns a 169-acre portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area, a 62-acre portion of the Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands natural area, a 21-acre portion of the Muth Woods natural area, a 59-acre portion of the Albecker Park Wetlands natural area, a seven-acre portion of the Sunset Park Wetlands natural area, the one-acre University Fen natural area, and the nine-acre Lac Lawrann Kame and Esker geological area within the City. The Town of West Bend owns a 26-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area and the West Bend School District owns the nine-acre High School Woods critical species habitat site within the City. The Ozaukee Washington Land Trust and the DNR own a 19-acre and an eight-acre portion, respectively, of the Blue Hills Woods natural area.

The regional natural areas plan and the Washington County park and open space plan recommend that the DNR continue to protect and acquire the remaining 11 acres of the Paradise Lake Fen natural area and the remaining 12-acre portion of the Smith Lake and Wetlands natural area within the planning area. It is also recommended that the DNR continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area, acquire the Smith Lake Swamp natural area, and continue to protect the Hacker Road Bog natural area within the planning area. It is further recommended that the DOT continue to protect the two-acre portion of the Mud Lake Swamp natural area and that the University Wisconsin Center-Washington County continues to protect 20 acres associated with the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area within the planning area.

The 13 aquatic critical species habitat sites are protected under State regulations enforced by the DNR. The regional natural areas plan recommended that the DNR acquire the remaining 91 acres of the Wildwood Hardwood Swamp natural area and the entire Ziegler Woods natural area, but the update to the Washington County park and open space plan adopted in March 2004 recommends that both sites be acquired by a nonprofit conservation organization. This plan reflects the recommendations made in the County plan.

The regional natural areas plan recommends that Washington County continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Lizard Mound Woods, Sandy Knoll Wetlands, Sandy Knoll Swamp, and Silver Creek Marsh natural areas and acquire the Bellin Bog, Mud Lake Swamp, and Schoenbeck Woods natural areas, and a five-acre portion of the Myra Esker geological area within the planning area. The regional natural areas plan also recommends that the County acquire the remaining 19 acres of the Fellenz Hardwood Swamp natural area, but an update to the Washington County park and open space plan adopted in March 2004 recommends the site be acquired by the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust. The Land Trust has already acquired 39 acres of the natural area, and owns a total of 160 acres as part of its Fellenz Woods acquisition.

The regional natural areas plan recommends that the City of West Bend continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Blue Hills Woods, Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands, Albecker Park Wetlands, and Sunset Park Wetlands natural areas and continue to protect the Muth Woods and University Fen natural areas and Lac Lawrann Kane and Esker critical species habitat site. Because the City currently owns a 169-acre portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area, it is recommended that the City acquire the remaining remnants of the natural area. If the City does not acquire the Blue Hills Woods natural area in a timely manner then a nonprofit conservation organization, such as the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), is recommended to acquire the remaining portions of the natural area. OWLT currently owns a 19-acre portion of the natural area. It is recommended that the City and OWLT enter into an agreement for coordinated management of the natural area. The regional natural

areas plan also recommends that the City acquire the remainder of the Silver Lake and Silver Lake Swamp critical species habitat sites, however, because of the boundary agreement between the City and Town of West Bend, both Silver Lake critical species habitat sites will remain in the Town of West Bend. It is therefore recommended that the Town of West Bend acquire both Silver Lake critical species habitat sites.

The update to the Washington County park and open space plan adopted in March 2004 recommended that the City acquire the Newark Road Wetland natural area, which was not proposed to be acquired for protective ownership in the regional natural areas plan. The City does not intend to acquire the Newark Road Wetland natural area or the Cameron Property critical species habitat site; therefore, it is recommended that a nonprofit conservation organization acquire the Newark Road Wetland natural area and the Cameron Property critical species habitat site.

The regional natural areas plan further recommends that the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, a nonprofit conservation organization, continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands associated with the Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp, Little Cedar Lake Wetlands, and CTH Z Upland Woods and Wetlands natural areas and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Gilbert Lake critical species habitat site. The Camp Wowitan Wetlands, Poplar Road Lacustrine Forest, Wildwood Hardwood Forest, and Ziegler Woods natural areas and the Camp Wowitan Esker critical species habitat site are recommended to be acquired by a nonprofit conservation organization other than the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation.

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS

In August 2004, the City of West Bend Park and Recreation Commission completed and adopted outdoor recreation and open space planning objectives and standards for the City of West Bend. The standards developed by the City are a refinement of the park and open space standards developed by SEWRPC for the regional park and open space plan in 1975, which have been updated periodically. The standards developed by the City include a comprehensive set of park and related open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives that address neighborhood, community, and multi-community or regional park and open space sites and facilities.

The objectives, principles, and standards completed and adopted by the City of West Bend Park and Recreation Commission were used to prepare this City park plan, and are set forth in Appendix A.

The attainment of all objectives is considered desirable to provide City residents with opportunities for high-quality recreational experiences. Under the regional park and open space plan and the Washington County park and open space plan described earlier in this chapter, the responsibility for providing the necessary parks, open space lands, and associated recreational facilities is shared among various levels of government. The responsibility for acquisition and development of major nature-based parks and recreational facilities⁸ is largely delegated to the State and County levels of government, although larger cities, such as the City of West Bend, sometimes provide major parks. The need for major parks will be met within the City of West Bend planned urban service area by the continued maintenance and development of Ridge Run Park by Washington County and the continued maintenance and development of Regner Park and Riverside Park by the City of West Bend. The County-owned Sandy Knoll Park, a 257-acre major park, is also located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area.

The responsibility for providing smaller community and neighborhood parks and facilities for intensive outdoor recreational activities is delegated to cities, village, and towns. The need for community and neighborhood parks and associated recreational facilities in the City of West Bend is described in the following sections.

⁸*Nature-based recreational facilities include picnicking, canoeing, and fishing. Such facilities are dependent on the natural resources, such as woodlands and water bodies, of the site in which they are located. Facility requirements for these activities are set forth under Objective No. 4 in Appendix A.*

PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS

Forecast Population

The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the City's planned urban service area is determined by applying the standards set forth in Appendix A for the size, number, and spatial distribution of public parks and outdoor recreation facilities to the anticipated future resident population of the City of West Bend.

As noted in Chapter II, the 2000 City population, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, was 28,152 persons, an increase of 3,682 residents from the 1990 population of 24,470 persons. The anticipated resident population of the City of West Bend, developed as part of the City of West Bend comprehensive plan, is about 39,000 persons, which is the population level upon which the needs analysis presented in this chapter is based.

Community and Neighborhood Parks

The standards set forth under Objective No. 1 in Appendix A are concerned with the provision of adequate sites and facilities for nonnature based recreation activities. Nonnature based activities are those that do not depend upon the presence of such natural resources as woodlands, slopes, lakes, or wide expanses of land. Nonnature based facilities include ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, swimming pools, and basketball courts and goals, which are typically provided at community and neighborhood parks and public schools.

Community parks are a minimum of 60 acres in size, have a service radius of two miles, and generally provide community-oriented facilities such as baseball diamonds, softball diamonds, and swimming pools. Neighborhood parks are a minimum of five acres in size and have a service radius of up to one mile, and generally provide facilities for children's outdoor recreation activities, such as playground and playfield activities, basketball, and other court games.

Community parks can fill the need for neighborhood parks because community parks generally include typical neighborhood park facilities (playfields and playgrounds) in addition to community park facilities (baseball diamonds and swimming pools). Both community and neighborhood parks should also provide landscaped areas for passive recreation uses such as picnicking, walking, and general relaxation.

School outdoor recreation sites, while not generally perceived as parks, provide areas for the pursuit of nonresource-related activities in urban areas. Public school outdoor recreation sites are, therefore, taken into account in the application of the per capita acreage standards for urban outdoor recreation sites and facilities and in the application of service area standards for recreation facilities. Because school sites generally do not provide areas for picnicking and other passive uses, school sites are not considered when applying the service area standards for community and neighborhood parks. Even though the West Bend school district sites are public, events and policies of the school district may limit the availability and use of certain facilities by the general public.

As previously noted, neighborhood park sites provide facilities for children's outdoor recreation activities. Such facilities should be accessible through a convenient and safe pedestrian circulation pattern. In the accessibility analysis for neighborhood parks, features such as rivers and railroads were considered as barriers preventing pedestrian access from residential areas to neighborhood parks and recreation facilities, unless a bridge or street provided convenient access across the river or railroad. Arterial streets were also considered barriers to neighborhood parks, except in cases where stop signs or signals provided convenient pedestrian access to the parks from surrounding residential areas.

Park Site Needs Based on Per Capita Standards

The result of applying the per capita standards for the amount of land needed for community and neighborhood parks to serve City residents in the year 2020 is presented in Table 8. The 2020 population forecast of 39,000 City residents is based on the City of West Bend comprehensive plan. Application of the per capita standards indicates that there is no need for additional public outdoor recreation lands at public parks within the urban service area based on the number of residents to be served. Even when per capita acreage standards are met, however, additional parks may be needed if the distribution of existing parks does not provide convenient access for current and future residents. The accessibility, or service area, analysis is provided in the following section.

Table 8

**PER CAPITA ACREAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY AND
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA: 2020**

Park and School Sites	Minimum Standard Net Acreage Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^a	Existing Net Acreage	Per Capita Acreage Requirements			
			Existing 2000 Population: 28,152		Planned 2020 Population: 39,000	
			Net Acreage Requirement ^d	Net Acreage Need ^e	Net Acreage Requirement ^d	Net Acreage Need ^e
Parks	7.7	568 ^b	217	--	300	--
Schools	1.6	138 ^c	45	--	62	--
Total	9.3	706	262	--	362	--

^aStandard per capita acreage requirements are set forth under Objective No. 1 in Appendix A.

^bThis total includes acreage within 11 existing developed City-owned neighborhood park sites, three existing developed City-owned community park sites, and the County-owned Ridge Run Park within the City of West Bend urban service area.

^cThis total includes acreage used for outdoor recreation purposes at eight public school sites within the City of West Bend urban service area.

^dThe acreage requirement for park and school sites was determined by multiplying the standard acreage requirement times the appropriate population in thousands of persons.

^eAcreage need was determined by subtracting the existing acres from the acreage requirement. If the remainder was a negative number, the minimum acreage requirement was exceeded and no per capita acreage was identified.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

Park Site Needs Based on Service Area Standards

The accessibility, or service area, standards are intended to ensure that public parks are spatially distributed in a manner that is convenient and efficient for the population they are intended to serve. It is important to note that areas developed with nonresidential uses need not be served with community or neighborhood parks. Those areas developed with commercial, industrial, and institutional uses are, therefore, not considered in determining the need for additional park sites.

As shown on Map 12, application of the two-mile service area radius to existing parks providing community facilities indicates that the entire urban service area is adequately served by a community park. The existing parks providing community park facilities utilized in this analysis include City-owned Quaas Creek Park, Regner Park, Riverside Park, and the undeveloped community park, Park Site O, as well as, Ridge Run County Park and Sandy Knoll County Park.

As shown on Map 13, application of the one-mile service area radius to existing parks providing neighborhood facilities indicates that areas in the northern, eastern, and southern portions of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of neighborhood parks. In addition, limited areas within the urban service area, although within the one-mile service area radius, are considered inadequately served due to accessibility barriers.

Existing neighborhood parks used in this analysis were Barton Park, Bicentennial Park, Decorah Hills Park, Forest View Park, Kenny Park, Minz Park, Royal Oaks Park, Sunset Park, Villa Park, Wingate Park, Ziegler Park, two undeveloped neighborhood parks, Park Site F (Prairie Meadows Subdivision Park), and Rolfs Park, and the community parks noted above.

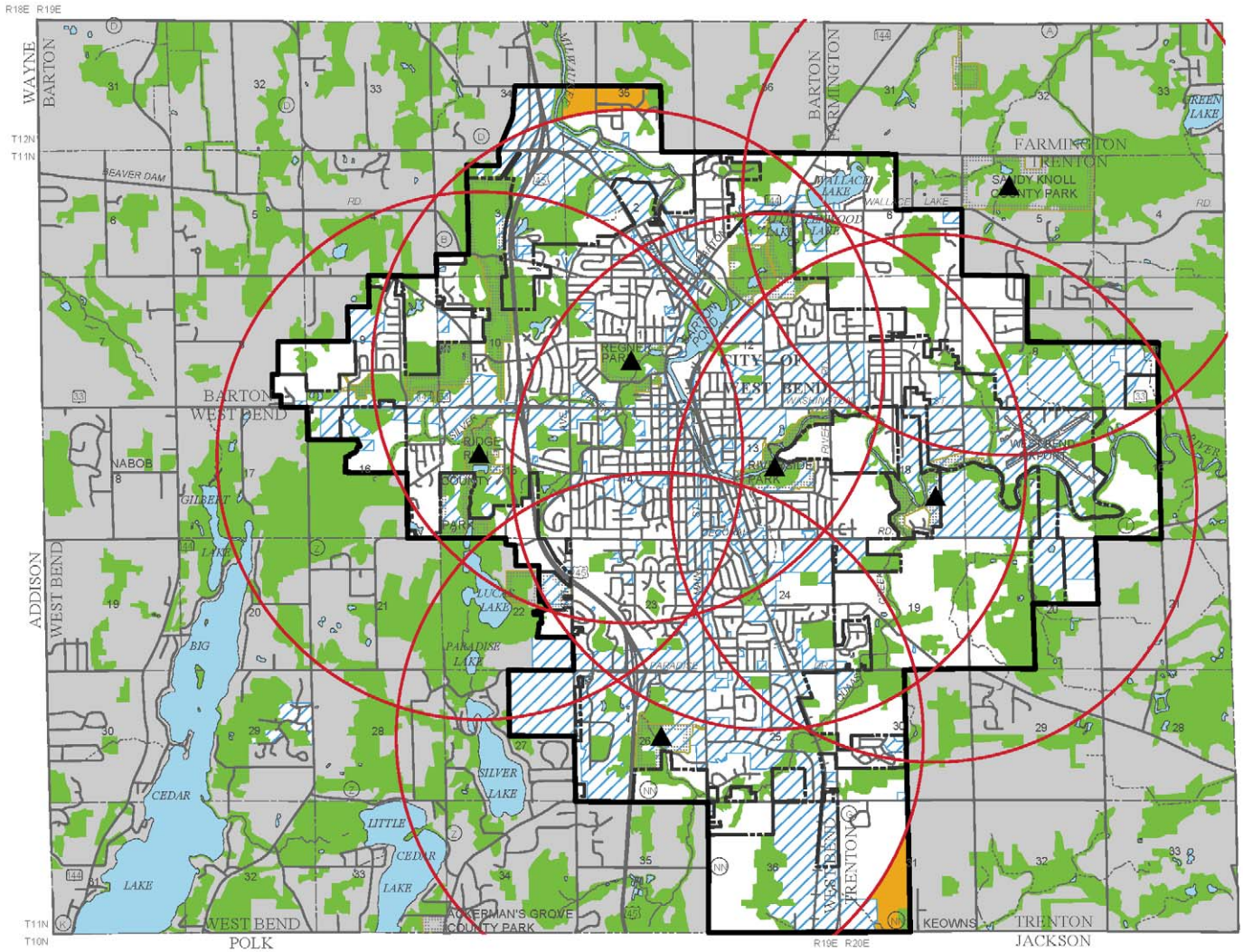
Intensive Recreation Facility Needs

Per Capita Standards

The facility standards set forth under Objective No. 3 in Appendix A are concerned with providing an adequate number and distribution of outdoor recreation facilities to afford City residents adequate opportunities to participate in intensive outdoor recreation activities such as baseball, softball, and tennis. The results of applying the City of West Bend outdoor recreation and open space planning per capita facility standards to the estimated population level for the

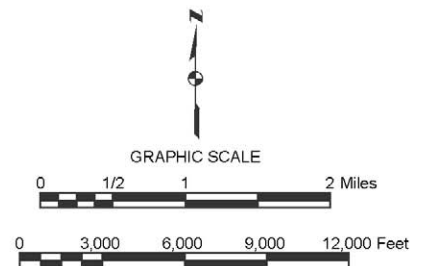
Map 12

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A COMMUNITY PARK



LEGEND

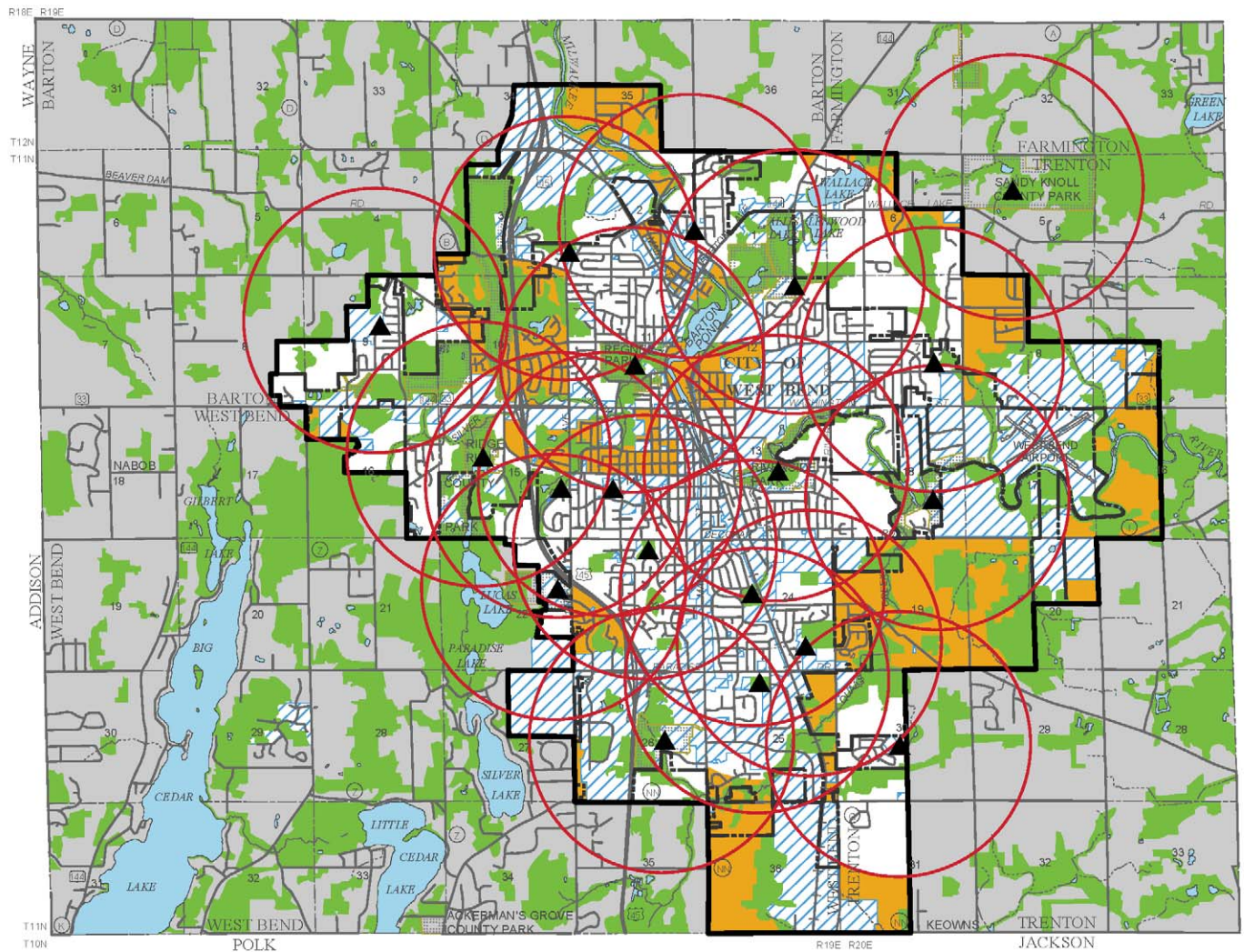
- ▲ EXISTING COMMUNITY PARK
- COMMUNITY PARK SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A COMMUNITY PARK
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 13

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



LEGEND

- ▲ EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND

Source: SEWRPC.

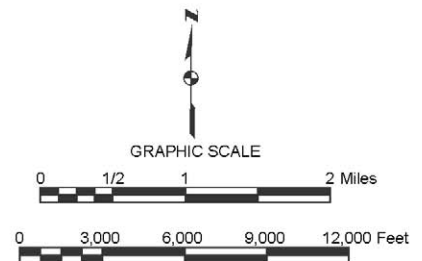


Table 9
PER CAPITA REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED OUTDOOR
RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA: 2020

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements ^a				Facility Requirement ^b	Existing Number of Facilities ^c	Facility Need ^d
Activity	Facility	Owner	Facility per 1,000 Urban Residents			
Baseball	League Diamond	Public	0.10	4	3	1 Public 2 Little League
		Little League	0.15	6	4 ^e	
		Total	0.25	10	7	
Basketball	Goal	Public	0.50	20	39	--
		Nonpublic	0.22	9	11	
		Total	0.72	29	50	
Canoeing	Canoe Launch	Public	0.10	4	5	--
		Nonpublic	--	--	--	
		Total	0.10	4	5	
Ice Skating	Rink	Public	0.05	2	3	--
		Nonpublic	0.05	2	1	
		Total	0.10	4	4	
Playfields	Playfield/Sandlot Diamond	Public	0.50	20	29	--
		Nonpublic	0.11	4	6	
		Total	0.61	24	35	
Playground Activities	Playground Apparatus	Public	0.50	20	30	--
		Nonpublic	0.07	3	8	
		Total	0.57	23	38	
Soccer	Field	Public	0.25	10	16	--
		Nonpublic	0.17	7	7	
		Total	0.42	17	23	
Softball	League Diamond	Public	0.25	10	8	5 Public
		Nonpublic	0.07	3	--	
		Total	0.32	13	8	
Swimming	Outdoor Pool or Pond	Public	0.03	1	2	--
		Nonpublic	--	--	--	
		Total	0.03	1	2	
Tennis	Court	Public	0.25	10	21	--
		Nonpublic	0.10	4	--	
		Total	0.35	14	21	

^aPer capita facility requirements are set forth under Objectives No. 3 and No. 4 in Appendix A.

^bThe facility requirement was determined by multiplying the facility requirement per 1,000 residents by the planned 2020 population of about 39,000 residents.

^cIncludes facilities at Ridge Run County Park and Sandy Knoll County Park; City-owned parks, parkways, and playlots; and eight public school sites.

^dThe facility need was determined by subtracting the existing number of facilities from the facility requirement. In cases where the existing number of facilities exceeds the facility requirement, no facility need was identified. In cases where either the number of existing public facilities or the total number of facilities was less than the number called for under the standards, a need for additional public facilities to fulfill the requirement was identified.

^eIncludes three baseball diamonds located at the County-owned Hughes Burckhardt Field that are leased to the West Bend Little League Association and one baseball diamond located at the privately-owned Kiwanis Field.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

City of West Bend, are presented in Table 9. The existing quantity of each facility includes those located in public and private sites within the planned urban service area. Facilities at public sites include those at County-owned parks; City-owned community and neighborhood parks, parkways, and playlots; and public schools. Facilities at private sites include those at private schools and commercial and organizational recreation sites.

As shown in Table 9, a need was identified through the application of the standards for one additional baseball diamond, two additional Little League baseball diamonds, and five additional league softball diamonds. In cases where the number of private facilities falls below the recommended standard, a need for additional public facilities to fulfill the need was identified, as the public sector has no control over the provision of additional privately-owned recreation facilities.

Service Area Standards

In addition to meeting the per capita acreage standards, the spatial distribution of outdoor recreation facilities should provide ready access by City residents. Application of the service radius standards set forth under Objective No. 3 in Appendix A determined which portions of the City of West Bend planned urban service area lack adequate access to selected outdoor recreation facilities. Portions of the urban service area are not adequately served by such facilities are identified in the following sections.

Baseball Diamonds

As shown on Map 14, baseball diamonds were provided at three public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. Since the maximum service radius of a baseball diamond is two miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates the southern portion and areas on the outskirts of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of baseball diamonds.

Basketball Goals

As shown on Map 15, basketball goals were provided at 16 public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. Basketball goals were also provided at Sandy Knoll County Park located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area. Since the service radius of a basketball goal ranges from 0.5 mile in high-density residential areas to 1.0 mile in low-density residential areas, it was determined that an average service radius of 0.75 mile (medium-density residential areas) be used for Map 15. Application of the accessibility requirement indicates the southern and eastern portions of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of basketball goals.

Ice Skating Rinks

As shown on Map 16, ice skating rinks were provided at two public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. An ice skating rink was also provided at Sandy Knoll County Park located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area. Since the maximum service radius for an ice skating rink is three miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the southern portion of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of ice skating rinks. The privately-owned Kettle Moraine Ice Arena located in the southern portion of the City also provides ice skating opportunities. The Kettle Moraine Ice Arena is an indoor facility that offers adult and youth hockey and figure skating sessions and also provides limited open public skating sessions four days a week.

Playfields

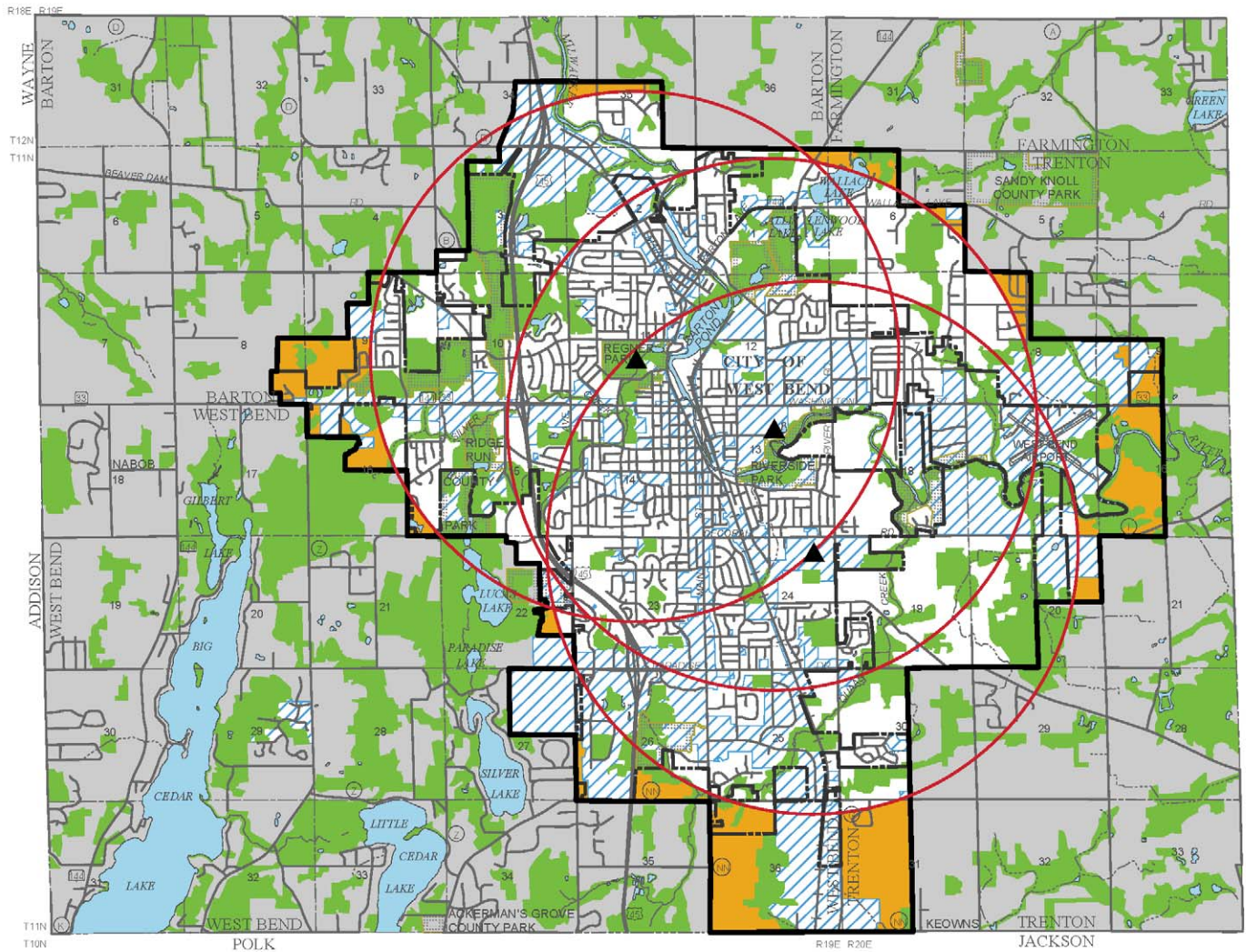
As shown on Map 17, playfields were provided at 26 public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. Playfields were also provided at Sandy Knoll County Park located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area. Since the average service radius of a playfield is 0.75 mile (medium-density residential areas), application of the accessibility requirements indicates the southern and eastern portions of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of playfields.

Playgrounds

As shown on Map 18, playgrounds were provided at 25 public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. Playgrounds were also provided at Sandy Knoll County Park located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area. Since the average service radius of a playground is 0.75 mile (medium-density residential areas), application of the accessibility requirements indicates the southern and eastern portions of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of playgrounds.

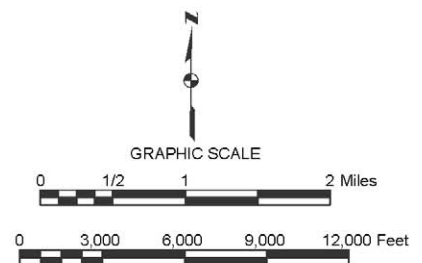
Map 14

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASEBALL DIAMOND



LEGEND

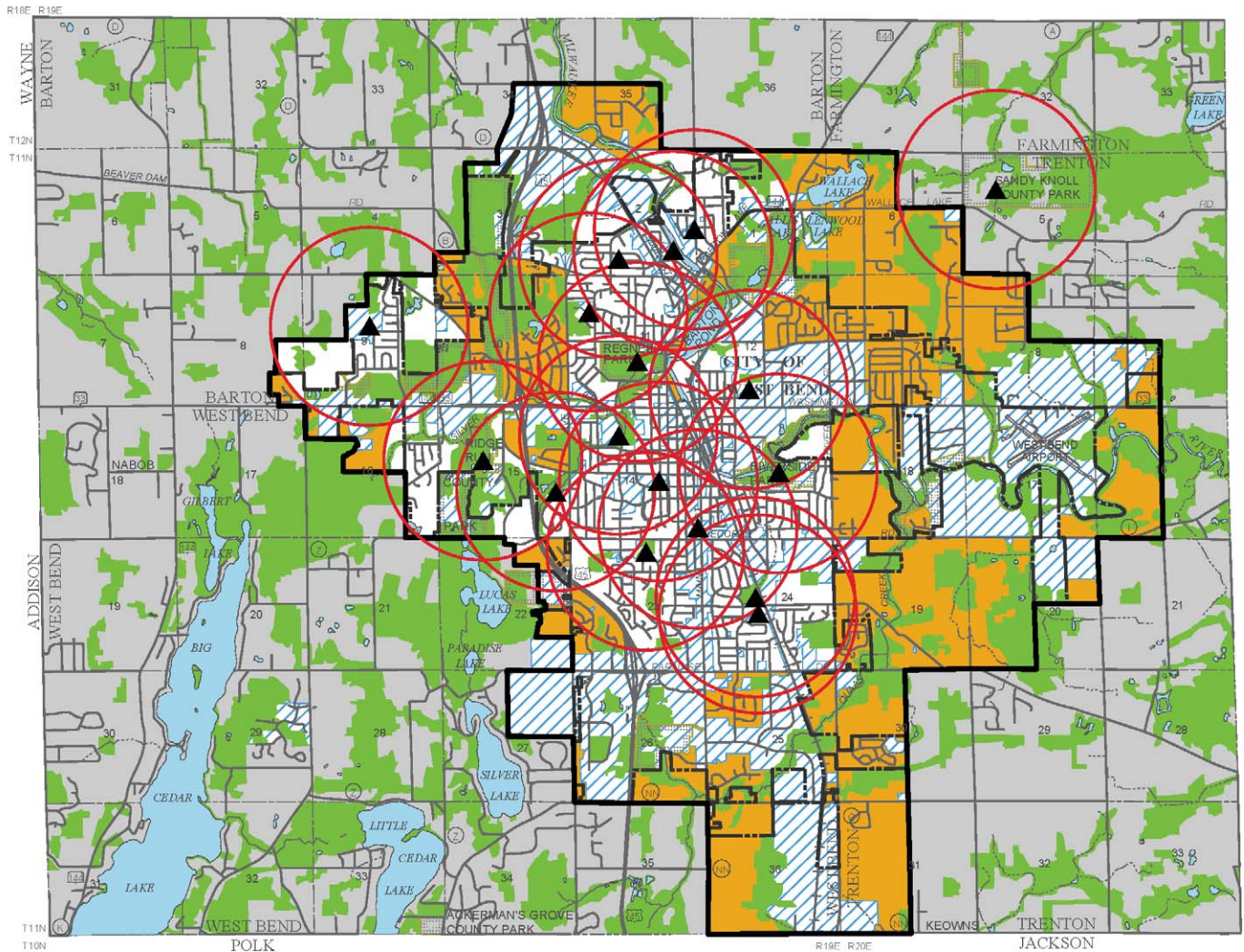
- ▲ EXISTING BASEBALL DIAMOND
- BASEBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASEBALL DIAMOND
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

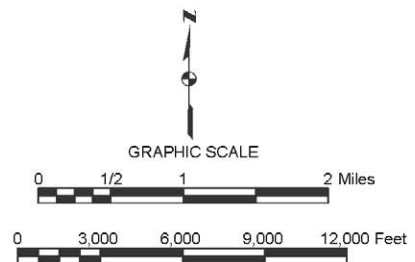
Map 15

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASKETBALL GOAL



LEGEND

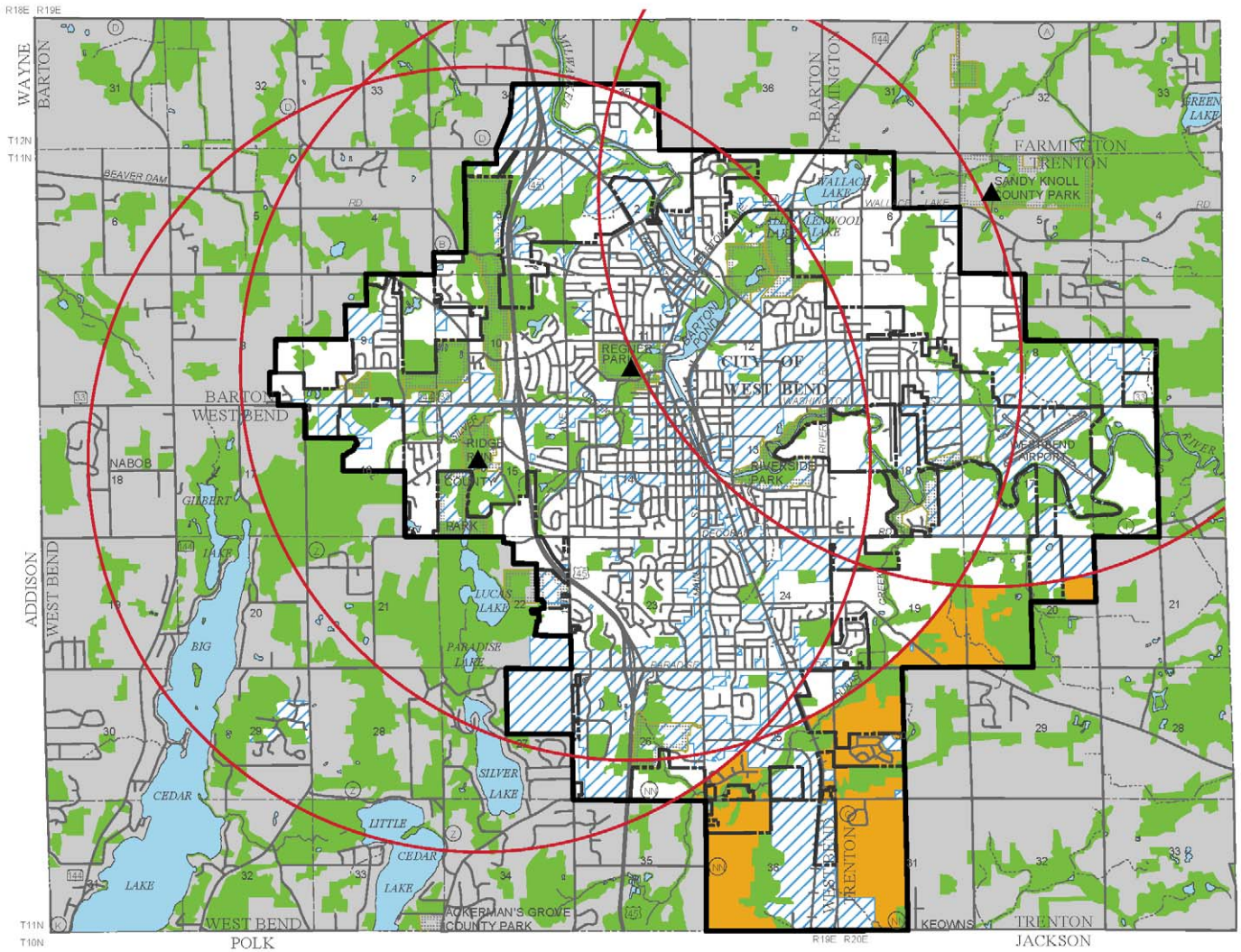
- ▲ EXISTING BASKETBALL GOAL
- BASKETBALL GOAL SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASKETBALL GOAL
- PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
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Source: SEWRPC.

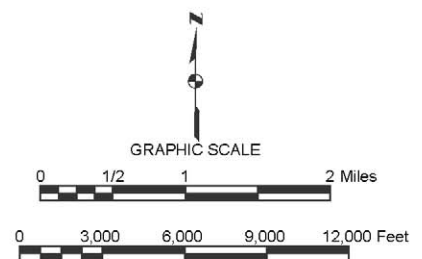
Map 16

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY AN ICE SKATING RINK



LEGEND

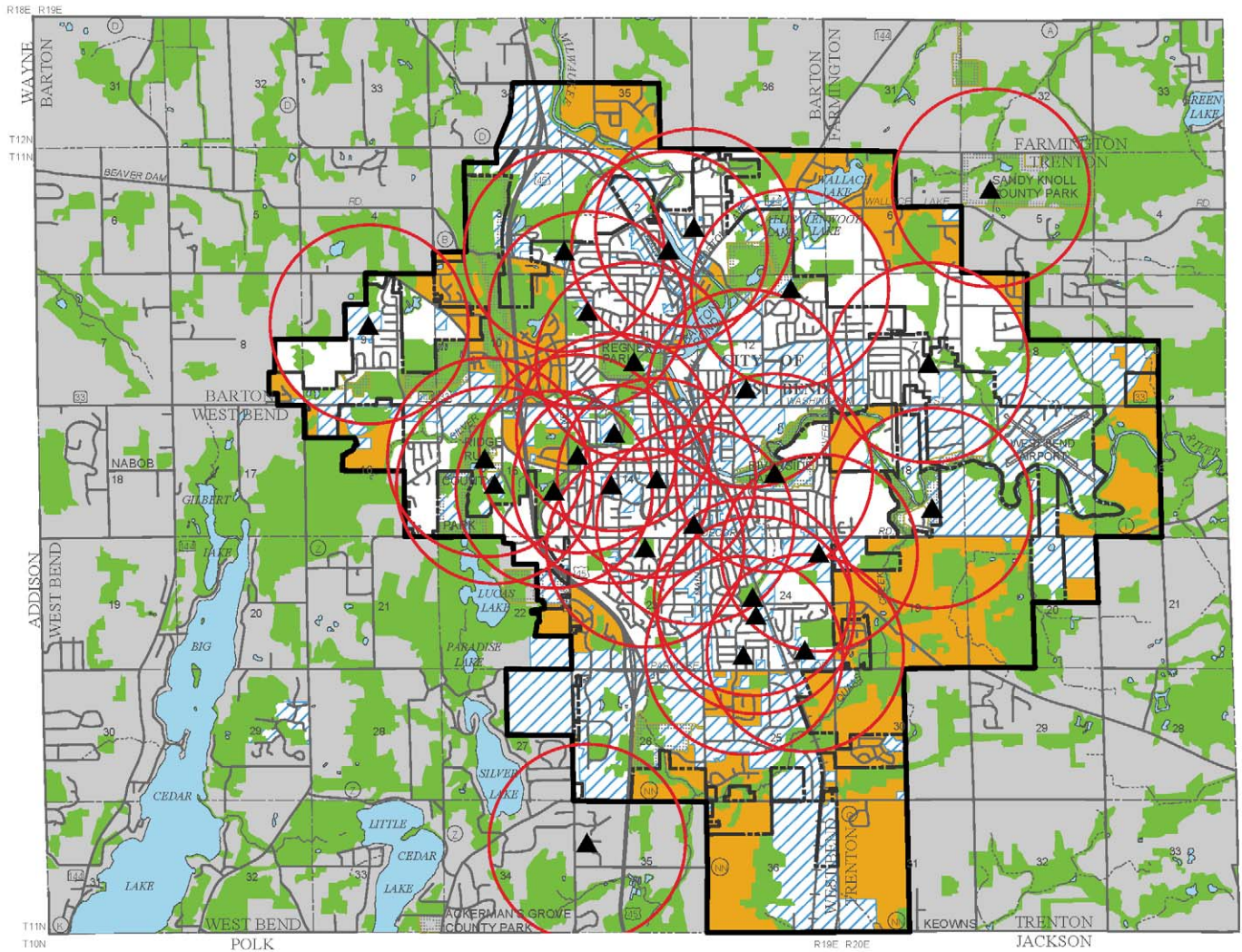
- ▲ EXISTING ICE SKATING RINK
- ICE SKATING RINK SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY AN ICE SKATING RINK
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
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- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

Map 17

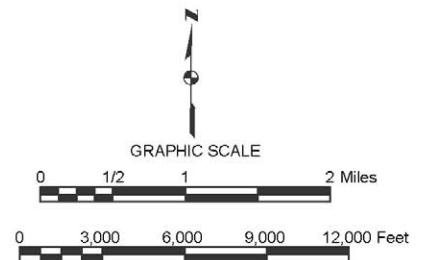
RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD



LEGEND

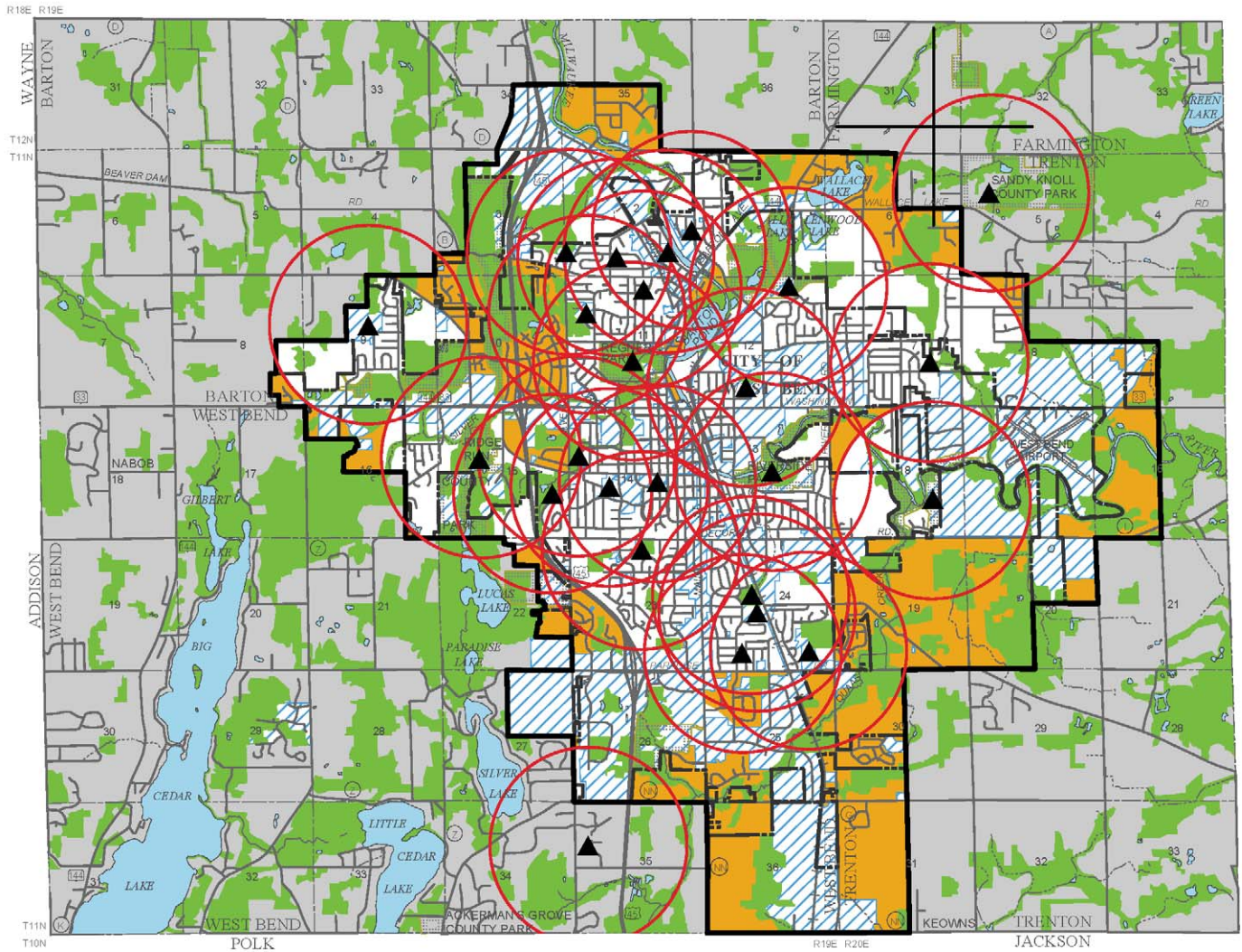
- ▲ EXISTING PLAYFIELD
- PLAYFIELD SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND

Source: SEWRPC.



Map 18

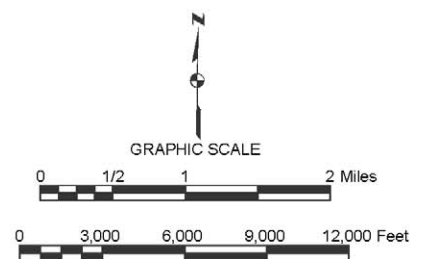
RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYGROUND



LEGEND

- ▲ EXISTING PLAYGROUND
- PLAYGROUND SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYGROUND
- PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND

Source: SEWRPC.



Soccer Fields

As shown on Map 19, public soccer fields were provided at 11 public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. In addition, a soccer field was provided at Sandy Knoll County Park located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area. Near completion of this plan, soccer fields were also provided at Ackerman's Grove County Park located a mile southwest of the City's planned urban service area. Since the maximum service radius of a soccer field is two miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the southern portion of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of soccer fields.

Softball Diamonds (League)

As shown on Map 20, league softball diamonds were provided at five public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. Since the maximum service radius for a softball diamond is two miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the southern portion of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of league softball diamonds.

Swimming Pool or Beach

As shown on Map 21, a swimming beach was provided at the City-owned Regner Park in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. In addition, a swimming beach was provided at Sandy Knoll County Park located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area. Near completion of this plan, a swimming beach along Little Cedar Lake was also provided at Ackerman's Grove County Park located a mile southwest of the City's planned urban service area. Since the maximum service radius for a swimming beach is three miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the southern portion of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of swimming beaches.

Tennis Courts

As shown on Map 22, tennis courts were provided at six public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. Since the maximum service radius for a tennis court is two miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the southern portion of the urban service area are not adequately served by the existing distribution of tennis courts.

Nature-Based Recreation Facility Needs

The City of West Bend park and open space standards include per capita and accessibility standards for picnicking, canoeing, and fishing facilities, which are set forth under Objective No. 4 in Appendix A. Portions of the urban service area that are not adequately served by these nature-based facilities are identified in the following sections.

Picnicking

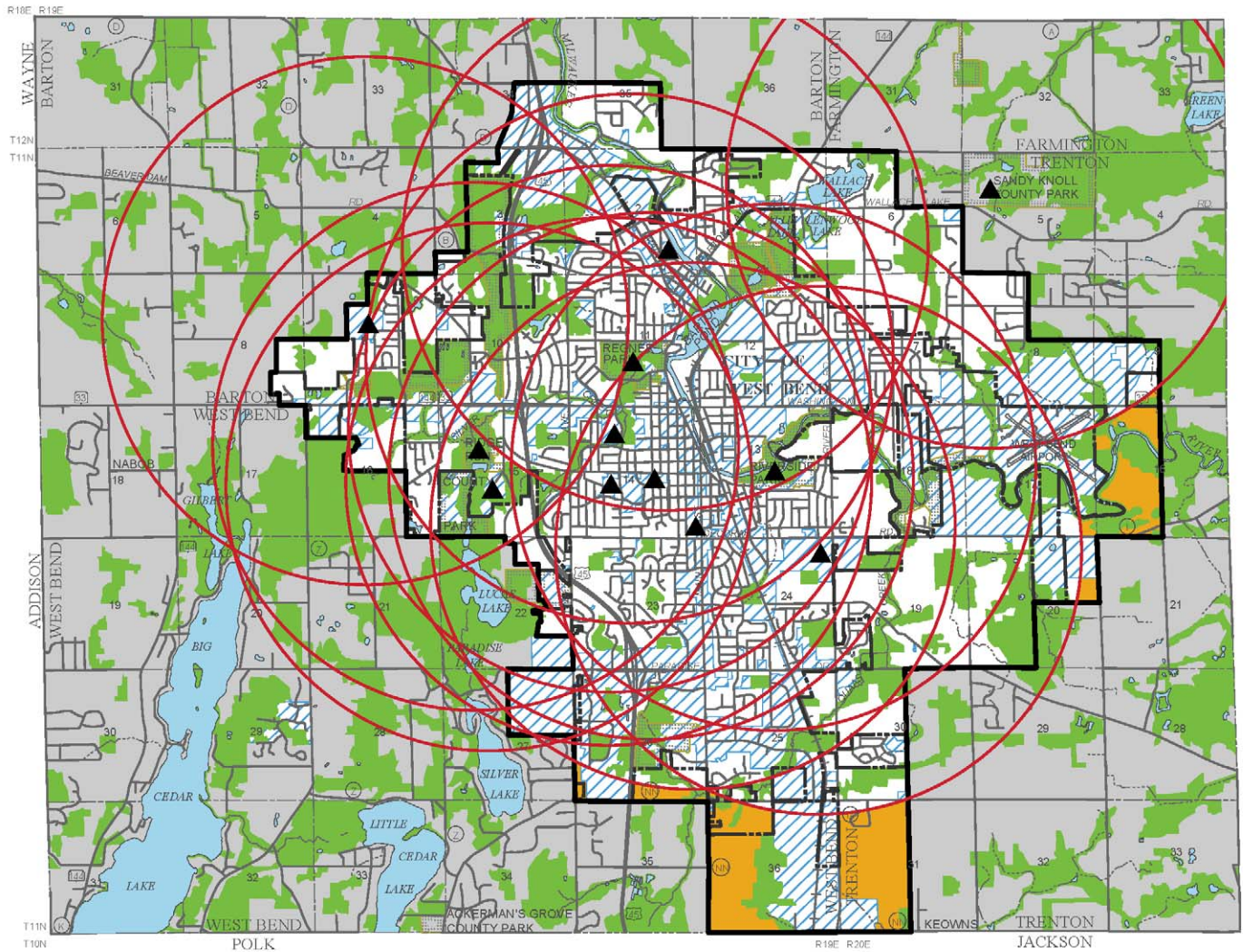
The need for picnic tables in the urban service area is determined by the amount of active recreational areas and special uses located at each City-owned park, parkway, or open space site. Parks such as playlots and "pocket" parks require a minimum of one picnic table per site, neighborhood parks with compact active areas require a minimum of three picnic tables per site, neighborhood parks with expansive areas require a minimum of five picnic tables per site, and community parks and special recreational areas require a minimum of five to 150 picnic tables per site depending on the number of picnic groves, shelters, rental use areas, or special high-use areas at each site. The result of applying the picnic table standard to each active park, parkway, or open space site in the urban service area is presented in Table 10. As shown by Table 10, although the existing total number of picnic tables adequately serves the need for picnic tables in the urban service area, some City-owned sites are lacking the minimum number of picnic tables recommended by the standard.

Canoeing

The City of West Bend provided five canoe launch sites along the Milwaukee River in 2006, which are shown on Map 23. Three launch sites are located within the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway, one launch site is located within Riverside Park, and one launch site is located within Quaas Creek Park. Application of the per capita standard, as shown on Table 9, indicates that the five existing sites adequately serve the need for canoe launches to serve the

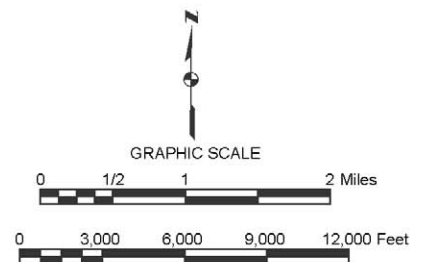
Map 19

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SOCCER FIELD



LEGEND

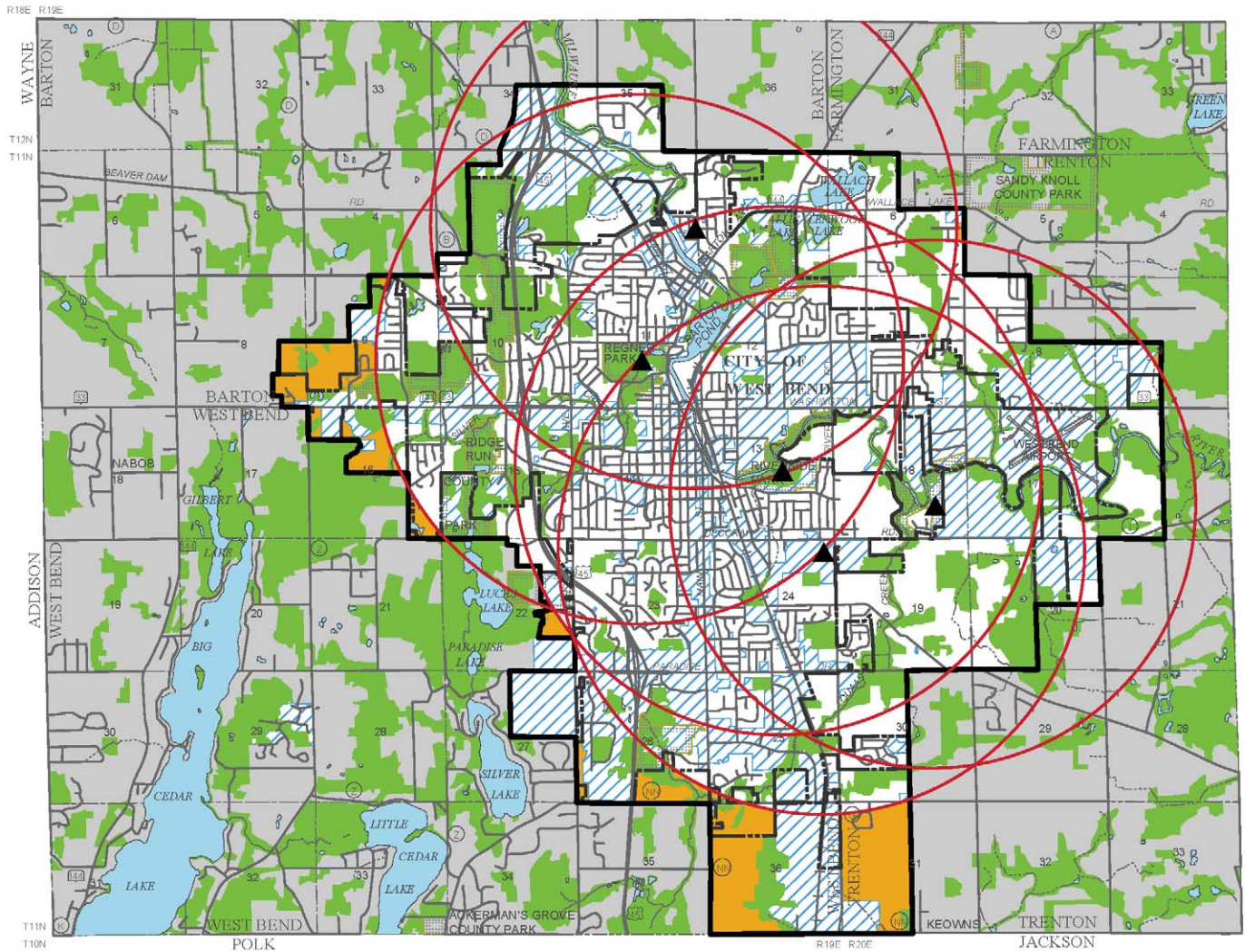
- ▲ EXISTING SOCCER FIELD
- SOCCER FIELD SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SOCCER FIELD
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

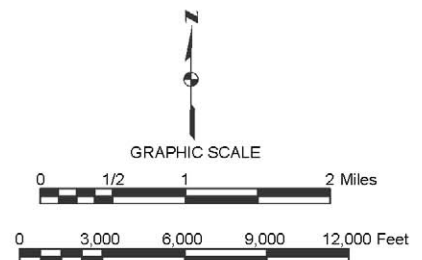
Map 20

**RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN
SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND**



LEGEND

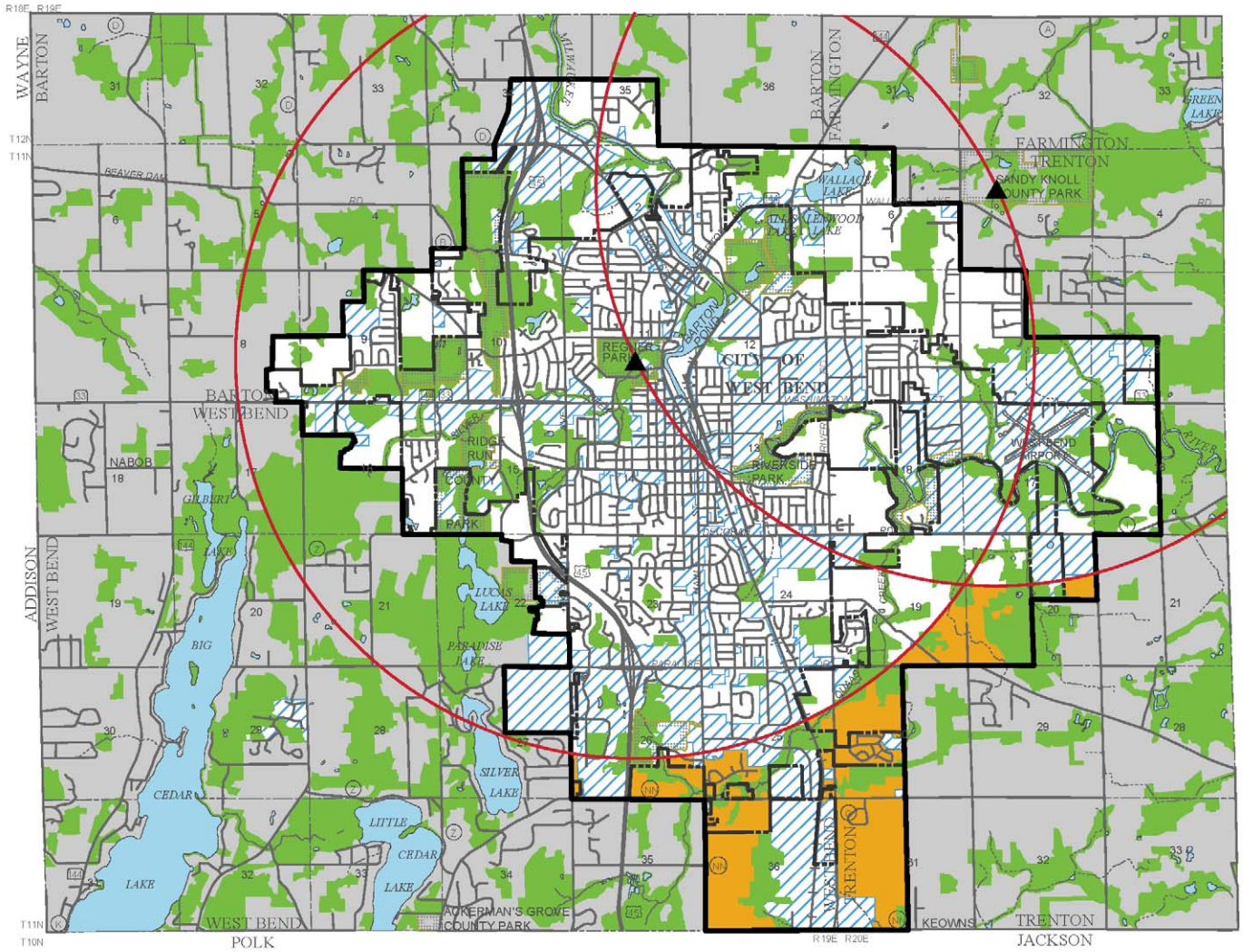
- ▲ EXISTING LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND
- LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

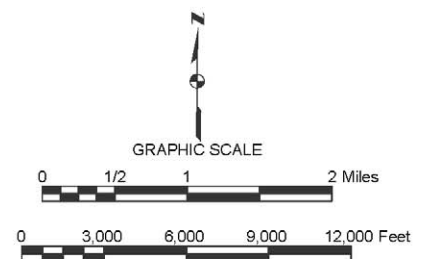
Map 21

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SWIMMING POOL OR BEACH



LEGEND

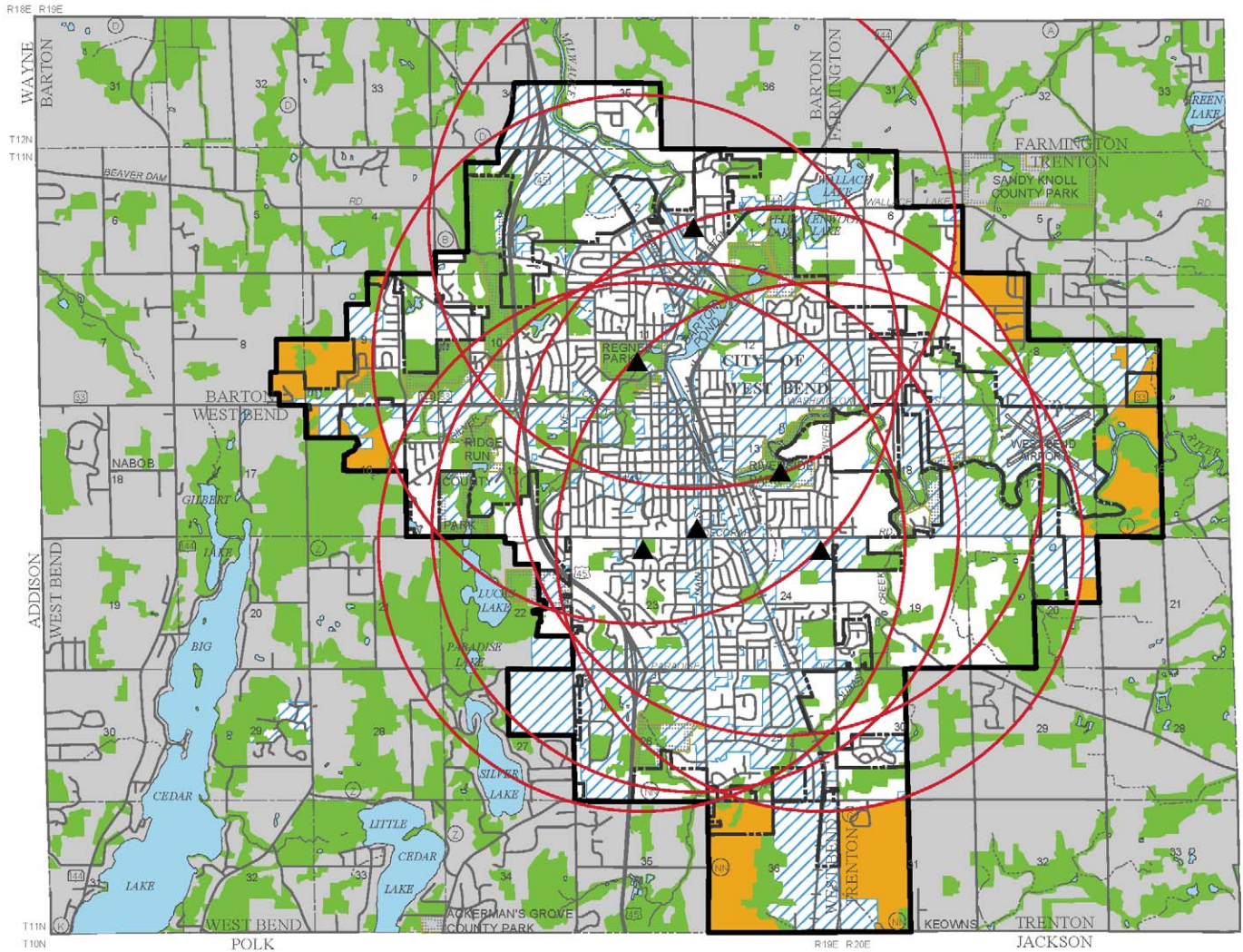
- ▲ EXISTING SWIMMING BEACH
- SWIMMING BEACH SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SWIMMING POOL OR BEACH
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

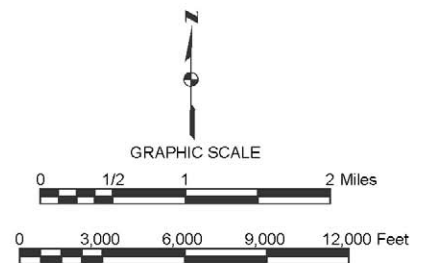
Map 22

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A TENNIS COURT



LEGEND

- ▲ EXISTING TENNIS COURT
- TENNIS COURT SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A TENNIS COURT
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 10

**MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR PICNIC TABLES AT CITY-OWNED
PARKS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA: 2020**

Site Name	Minimum Picnic Table Requirement ^a	Existing Number of Picnic Tables	Picnic Table Need
Albecker Natural Area.....	1	2	--
Barton Park.....	15	15	--
Bicentennial Park.....	5	--	5
Decorah Hills Park.....	5	6	--
Forest View Park.....	1	1	--
Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area.....	5	--	5
Grant Playlot.....	1	--	1
Kenny Park.....	3	5	--
Lac Lawrann Conservancy.....	5	9	--
Maplewynde Playlot.....	1	1	--
Muenk Park.....	1	--	1
Quaas Creek Park.....	20	23	--
Regner Park.....	150	171	--
Riverside Park.....	30	21	9
Riverwalk Trail.....	10	13	--
Royal Oaks Park.....	3	--	3
Silverbrook Parkway.....	3	5	--
Sunset Park.....	5	6	--
Villa Park.....	5	7	--
Wingate Park.....	3	2	1
Ziegler Park.....	5	5	--
Total – 21 Sites	277	292	25

^aThe facility requirement was determined on the amount of active recreational areas and special uses located at each site. Parks such as playlots and “pocket” parks require a minimum of one picnic table per site; neighborhood parks with compact active areas require a minimum of three picnic tables per site; neighborhood parks with expansive areas require a minimum of five picnic tables per site; and community parks and special recreational areas require a minimum of five to 150 picnic tables per site depending on the number of picnic groves, shelters, rental use areas, or special high-use areas at each site.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

anticipated 2020 population. Although outside of the City, it should be noted that Washington County provides a canoe launch at Goeden Park, which is located about two miles east of the West Bend Airport on STH 33 in the Town of Trenton.

Fishing

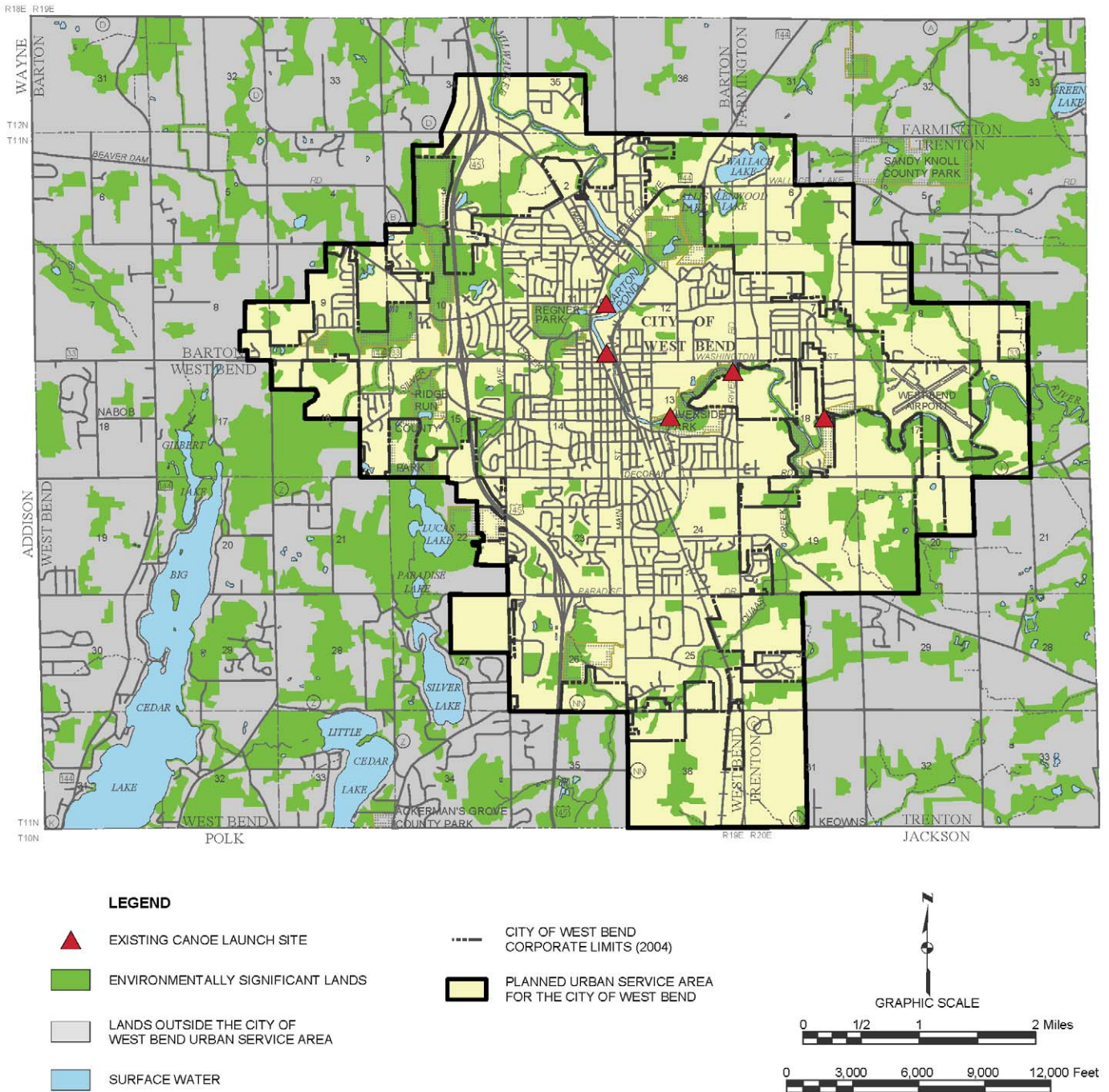
As shown on Map 24, public fishing facilities were provided at five public outdoor recreation sites in the City of West Bend urban service area in 2006. In addition, a fishing facility was provided at Sandy Knoll County Park located adjacent to the City’s planned urban service area. Near completion of this plan, a fishing area along Little Cedar Lake was also provided at Ackerman’s Grove County Park located a mile southwest of the City’s planned urban service area. Since the maximum service radius of a fishing facility is two miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the southern portion of the urban service area are not served by the existing distribution of fishing facilities.

Recreation Corridors and Trails

Objectives No. 2 and No. 5 in Appendix A describe the use and need for recreation corridors and trails within the urban service area. An integrated system of recreation corridors that will link parks and provide locations for trails will provide City residents with opportunities for nature-based trail-oriented activities. Recreation corridors provide

Map 23

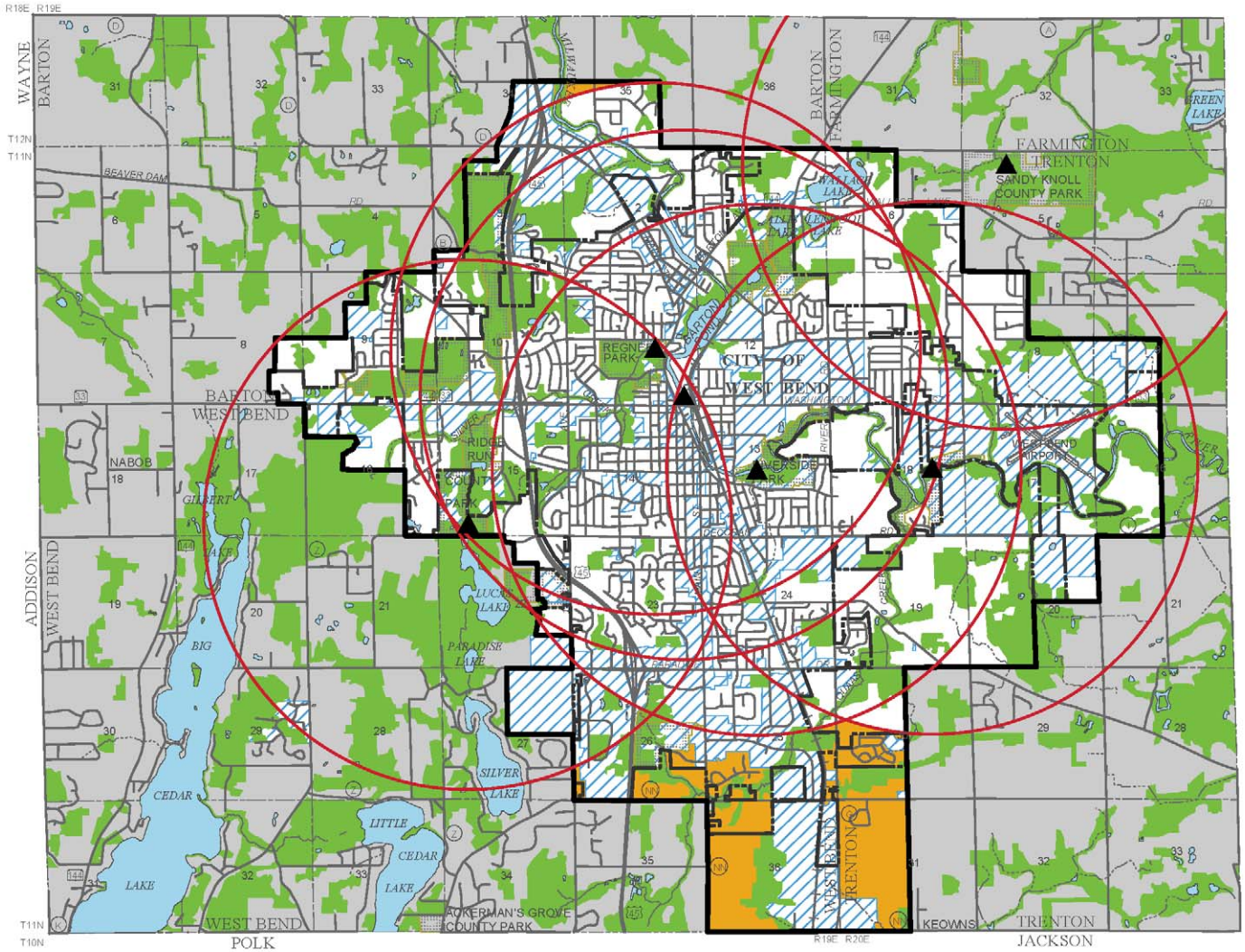
EXISTING CANOE LAUNCH SITES IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA



Source: SEWRPC.

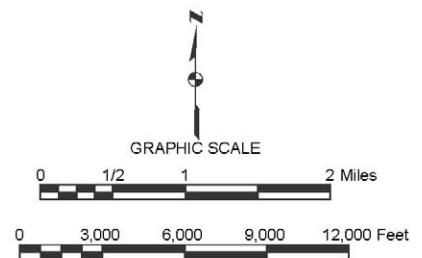
Map 24

RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A FISHING FACILITY



LEGEND

- ▲ EXISTING FISHING FACILITY
- FISHING FACILITY SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A FISHING FACILITY
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND



Source: SEWRPC.

the ideal location for the development of trails to accommodate such uses as hiking and biking, and furthermore serve to preserve natural resources within the corridor, many of which are located along rivers and streams. The standard recommends a maximum distance of three miles to a recreation corridor in the urban service area. In 2006, the City owned approximately 843 acres within the eight recreation corridors (parkways) identified in Chapter IV of this plan and the previous edition of this plan. The continued acquisition of such lands will provide adequate access for all City residents.

The standards recommend that trails be developed within recreation corridors. To date, the City has developed a three-mile portion of the Riverwalk Trail within the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway. The City also maintains about five miles of the Eisenbahn State Trail within the City's jurisdiction. To meet the standards, the City should continue to acquire recreation corridors (parkways) and develop trails within them.

Other Site and Facility Need Considerations

The preceding sections described per capita and accessibility needs for parks and selected outdoor recreation facilities in the City of West Bend urban service area. These needs were based on the application of standards presented under Objectives 1 through 5 in Appendix A of this report. In addition, the City of West Bend staff and the Park and Recreation Commission have taken into account, due to public interest, for the development of an aquatic area, a recreation center, a skate park, a disk golf course, an archery range, a dog park, and a performance/entertainment stage. The City recently fulfilled the need for a disc golf course by developing a nine-hole course at the 15-acre Villa Park in the northwestern portion of the City. In the next five to 10 years, the City plans to upgrade the swimming pond at Regner Park to include more water-related activities and construct a new entertainment stage; develop a skate park at Riverside Park (former Gehl property); and develop a dog park at Rolfs Park. The development of these facilities will help fulfill a majority of the long-range planning needs requested by public input.

Open Space Preservation Needs

The need to preserve and protect the natural resource base of the City of West Bend planning area is set forth under Objective No. 6 in Appendix A. The City of West Bend park standards and the City's comprehensive plan recommend that the City continue to preserve environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites. As noted in Chapter II, most of the remaining natural resources within the planning area are located within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. By preserving these environmentally sensitive areas in essentially natural, open uses, flood damage can be reduced, water supplies protected, air cleansed, and continued opportunities provided for educational and recreational pursuits.

The need to protect the environmentally sensitive areas cannot be related to per capita or accessibility requirements, since the achievement of the open space preservation objective is essentially independent of any population level or distribution and relates rather to the location and character of natural resources within the planning area.

SUMMARY

This chapter has presented information concerning the areawide framework for preparation of the City park plan, and an analysis of the need for park and open space sites and facilities in the City of West Bend urban service area. Needs identified by the City of West Bend were taken into account, in addition to the outdoor recreation and open space planning standards developed by the City of West Bend Parks and Recreation Commission. The key components of this chapter are as follows:

- The City of West Bend comprehensive plan identifies future land uses and a planned future extent of urban development in the year 2020. The comprehensive plan also includes a 2020 population forecast for the City of 38,700 persons. The plan recommends that the City preserve and protect all primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, wetlands, nondeveloped floodplains, and scientific natural areas within the City.

- The City of West Bend, with assistance from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, conducted a long-range community planning survey in 1999. Approximately 93 percent of survey respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with parks. Approximately 74 percent of survey respondents were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the preservation of open space lands, however, 52 percent of survey respondents viewed the loss of open space as a “threat” to their quality of life. Approximately 60 and 58 percent of survey respondents also favored the development of additional bike paths and hiking trails, respectively. Lastly, approximately 56 percent of survey respondents indicated a need for a swimming pool or aquatic facility within the City.
- The City of West Bend Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department conducted a user survey of City residents in 1999. Approximately 83 percent of the respondents indicated that parks and recreation programs are “very important” to the quality of life in the City. The majority of the respondents identified a need for more youth associated programs such as outdoor programs, environmental programs, and instructional programs. Approximately 76 percent of survey respondents identified a need for an aquatic facility within the City.
- The need for major parks to serve City residents has been addressed in the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan. Under that plan, the County-owned Ackerman’s Grove Park, Ridge Run Park, and Sandy Knoll Park and the City-owned Riverside Park are identified as major parks in or near the City. Although not identified in the regional park and open space plan nor the Washington County park and open space plan as a major park because it does not meet the regional criteria for a major park, the City considers Regner Park a major park. The County park plan recommends that the County acquire and develop an approximately 10-acre park on Big Cedar Lake; acquire and develop a dog park; continue to maintain and develop the Milwaukee River Trail; continue to maintain the 12-mile segment of the Eisenbahn State Trail within the abandoned former Canadian National Railway right-of-way in the County, including continuing to work cooperatively with the City of West Bend on a five-mile segment of the trail installed by the City within the City limits; continue to provide and maintain public access sites at all major inland lakes and streams; and continue to maintain other County-owned parks within the planning area. The County park plan also recommends that the DNR continue to maintain and develop the Ice Age Trail and continue to maintain, protect, and preserve State-owned lands.
- The City of West Bend outdoor recreation and open space planning objectives, principles, and standards used to prepare this plan are set forth in Appendix A.
- Application of the standards indicates no need for additional community and neighborhood parks within the urban service area to meet the per capita standard.
- Application of the service area standards for community and neighborhood parks indicates that the City of West Bend urban service area is adequately served by the distribution of community parks, provided that Park Site O is developed, as planned, as a community park. The urban service area is not adequately served by neighborhood parks in the northern, eastern, and southern portions of the urban service area.
- Application of the per capita standards for recreation facilities indicates a need for one additional baseball diamond, two additional Little League baseball diamonds, and five additional league softball diamonds within the planned urban service area.
- Application of the service area standards for recreation facilities indicates that several areas are not adequately served by the existing distribution of baseball diamonds, basketball goals, ice skating rinks, playfields, playgrounds, soccer fields, league softball diamonds, swimming pools or beaches, tennis courts, picnic tables, canoe launches, fishing facilities, and recreation corridor or parkway lands and trails.
- In addition to park and recreation needs identified through application of the standards, the City of West Bend staff and the Parks and Recreation Commission have taken into account, due to public interest, for the

development of an aquatic center, a recreation center, a skate park, a disk golf course, an archery range, a dog park, and a performance/entertainment stage. The City recently fulfilled the need for a disc golf course by developing a nine-hole course at the 15-acre Villa Park in the northwestern portion of the City.

- The maintenance of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses, would generally serve to meet open space preservation needs within the City and the remaining planning area.

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Chapter IV

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

A high-quality parks system provides cultural, environmental, recreational, and aesthetic benefits that directly contribute to the City's quality of life. The primary purpose of this park and open space plan for the City of West Bend is to provide a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition of land and the development of recreational facilities to meet the recreation needs of City residents, and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base, and to contribute to the economic value and development of the community. The recommended park and open space plan is presented in this chapter. The plan has a design year of 2020.

This plan is intended to provide a long-range vision and a guide to assist City officials and staff in making the day-to-day decisions needed for continued development of the City's park and open space system. To assist in the implementation of the plan, both long-term recommendations, for the next 15 years, and a shorter-term "action plan" are presented in this chapter. The action plan sets forth priorities for implementation of the park and open space plan over the five-year period from 2008 through 2012. The plan includes recommendations to modernize facilities at existing parks, as well as recommendations for additional parks in developing portions of the City.

Important preliminary steps in the development of this plan included the collection of inventory information regarding land use, population, natural resources, and park and open sites and facilities within the City. Recommendations and requirements from the 2020 Comprehensive Plan for the City of West Bend, the City of West Bend Land Division Ordinance, the Public Facilities Needs Assessment, the City of West Bend Urban Forestry Master Plan, the Cooperative Boundary Plan between the City and Town of West Bend, the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan, the Quaas Creek Watershed Protection Plan, and the natural areas plan for Southeastern Wisconsin were incorporated into this plan. Two public surveys, a user attitude survey and a public opinion survey, were also identified and incorporated, as appropriate, into this plan.

The implementation of recommendations directed at meeting the park and open space objectives is generally the responsibility of several levels of government. Resource-oriented outdoor recreation objectives requiring the provision of large parks, areawide trail facilities, and facilities for such activities as golfing, camping, and boating, are typically the responsibility of the State and County levels of government, although larger cities, such as the City of West Bend, sometimes provide large parks and associated recreational facilities and segments of areawide trails. Nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation objectives requiring the provision of community and neighborhood parks for activities such as softball, tennis, soccer, and children's playground activities are typically the responsibility of the local level of government. Objectives intended to protect important natural resource features, including environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, are the responsibility of all levels of government.

The first part of this chapter summarizes the areawide park and open space plan recommendations for the City, which are presented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 136, 3rd Edition, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County*, March 2004. Included in that plan are recommendations for the provision of resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities and the protection of the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in Washington County, including the City of West Bend. The second section of this chapter sets forth recommendations for the provision of City park and open space sites and facilities. A third section describes actions needed to implement the plan, including cost estimates for the acquisition and development of new and existing park and open space sites and facilities. A summary of the chapter is included in the last section.

Economic Value of Parks, Open Space, and Trails

It is common to view the value of parks, open space, and trails on the basis of aesthetics, health, and cultural values in addition to providing essential environmental and recreational benefits, which are valuable assets to the City and its residents. However, nearly as valuable, parks, open space, and trails are essential financial investments for a healthy, vibrant City. More importantly, parks, open space, and trails contribute to the quality of life for the City.

Parks, open space, and trails provide a positive economic resource, including stimulating the local economy with jobs and the demands for recreational goods and services, increasing corporate investment, attracting and revitalizing businesses and inspiring commercial growth, increasing property values, the tax base, and the City's revenue, and also creating revenue through tourism and social events. Parks, open space, and trails can also provide City residents an opportunity for an active, healthier lifestyle through exercise, thus reducing health care costs, attract and retain retirees and homebuyers, relieve traffic congestion, and decrease City expenditures. Trails provide safer, scenic recreation and convenient, nonpolluting alternative use of transportation, and open space areas provide a fundamental resource of land based industries, such as agricultural and forestry products and is also the foundation for the recreation and tourism economy. Examples of open space areas include lakes, farmland, forests, and natural areas.

The development of parks, trails, and open space also provides environmental benefits such as preserving the natural landscape, which may contain endangered, threatened, or rare plant and animal species, preserve historic sites, and can provide personal interaction, neighborhood socialization, and community unity.

AREAWIDE PARK AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS

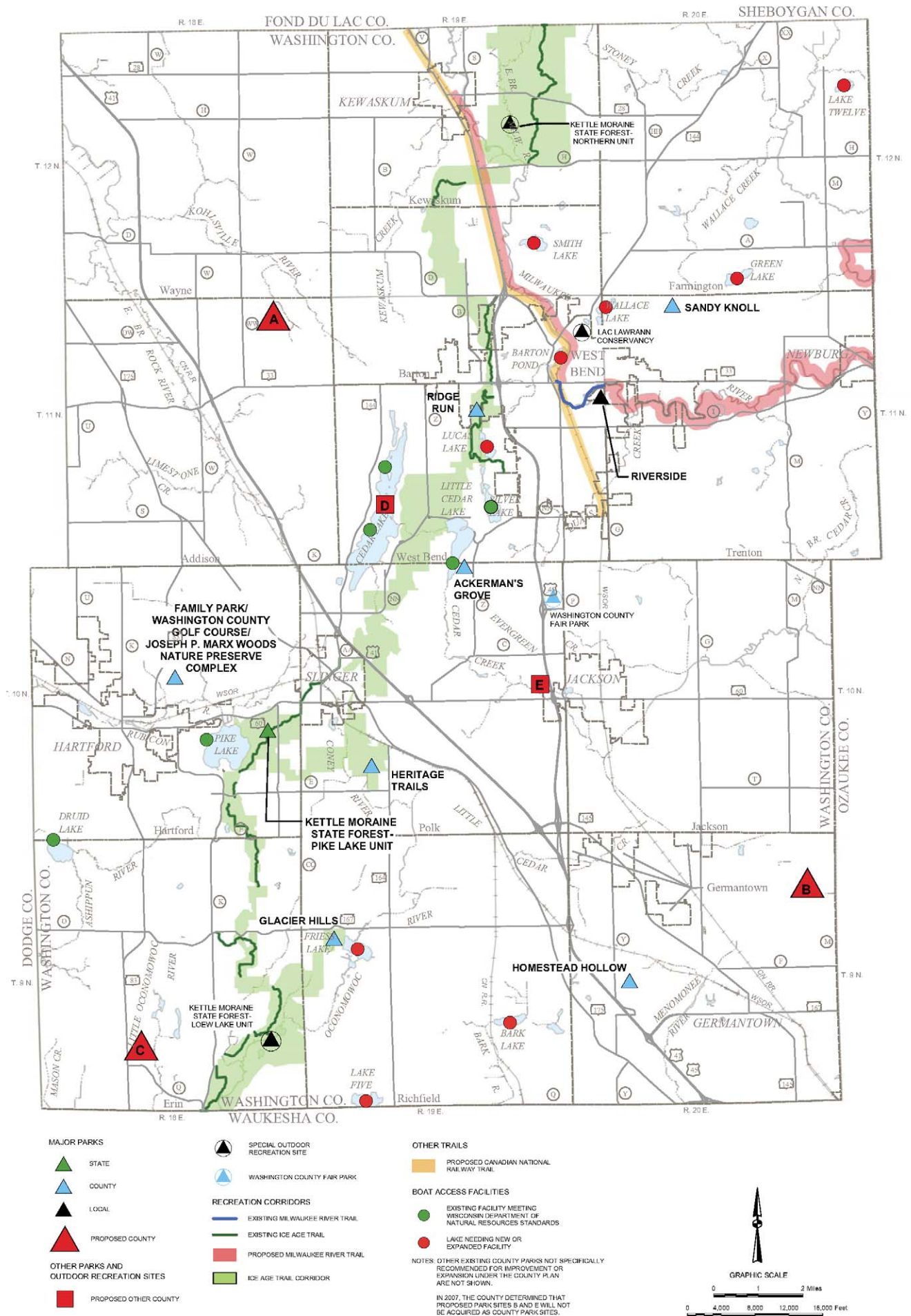
The park and open space plan for Washington County contains recommendations which, if implemented, would provide residents of the County with opportunities to participate in a wide range of resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities. Those recommendations, which have been incorporated into this City plan, are concerned with the provision of major parks, which provide opportunities for resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, and recreation corridors, which provide opportunities for various trail-oriented activities. In addition, the plan contains recommendations for the protection and preservation of open space lands, including natural resource features such as woodlands, wetlands, and floodplains, located within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the City.

Major Parks and Trail Facilities

As shown on Map 25, the County plan recommends that a total of 12 major public outdoor recreation sites be provided in the County, including nine existing parks and five proposed to be acquired and developed by the County. Since adoption of the County park plan, the County has determined that Proposed Park Site B in the northeastern portion of the Village of Germantown and Proposed Park Site E on Tilly Lake near the USH 45 and STH 60 interchange are no longer being considered for acquisition, thus leaving the County with the acquisition of three proposed park sites. Proposed Park Site B has been acquired by the MMSD as part of its "Greenseams" program for stormwater management and open space preservation, and Proposed Park Site E has been acquired for private development. The County has no immediate plans to find alternative locations for the two proposed parks.

The County Park and Open Space Plan identifies four existing major parks: Ackerman's Grove County Park, Ridge Run County Park, Riverside Park, and Sandy Knoll County Park, within the planning area. Although not identified in the regional park and open space plan nor the Washington County park and open space plan because it does not meet

OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN: 2020



the regional criteria for a major park, the City considers Regner Park a major park. An 11-acre portion of the 78-acre Ackerman's Grove County Park is located in the southwestern portion of the planning area in the Town of West Bend, the remaining 67 acres are located adjacent to the Town of West Bend in the Town of Polk; the 148-acre Ridge Run County Park is centrally located in the planning area and encompasses lands in the City of West Bend and the Town of West Bend; the 99-acre City-owned Riverside Park is located in the east-central portion of the City of West Bend; and the 257-acre Sandy Knoll County Park is located in the northeastern portion of the planning area in the Town of Trenton. Regner Park is centrally located within the City of West Bend and encompasses 91 acres.

With the intention of providing Washington County residents with a multitude of recreational activities, adequate recreational facilities, and additional County park sites, it is recommended that the County develop a Park Management Plan for the County park system. It is also recommended that the County develop a detailed bike and pedestrian plan for the County. The County should work cooperatively with communities within the County and adjacent Counties to develop a uniform bike and pedestrian trail system.

The County park plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Ridge Run Park and acquire an additional 25 acres of land adjacent to the park to protect the remainder of the Silver Creek Marsh natural area and the primary environmental corridor, and provide additional formal picnic areas and shelters, redevelop the playground, improve existing trails, and provide nature trails at the park. The County park plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Sandy Knoll Park and acquire an additional 463 acres of land adjacent to the park to protect the Sandy Knoll Wetlands and the Sandy Knoll Swamp natural areas, and acquire additional lands that would provide a connection to the County-owned Lizard Mound Park located in the Town of Farmington, one-half mile north of Sandy Knoll Park. The County park plan also recommends that the County provide additional formal picnic areas and shelters, pave existing trails, redevelop playgrounds, and provide nature trails at Sandy Knoll Park. The County park plan further recommends that the County continue to maintain Ackerman's Grove Park and improve the trail system, develop a sledding hill, and provide additional picnic shelters and an additional playground at the park. The County park plan also recommends that the County acquire and develop an approximately 10-acre park site along Big Cedar Lake and provide formal picnic areas and necessary support facilities and a swimming beach at the proposed park. Lastly, the County park plan recommends that the City of West Bend continue to maintain Riverside Park.

The County should continue to maintain Cedar Lake Wayside and Henschke Hillside Lake Access, both located in the Town of West Bend. The County should continue to maintain Hughes Burckhardt Field in the City of West Bend; and continue to maintain and acquire an additional six acres of land at Lizard Mound Park, located in the Town of Farmington, to protect the remainder of the Lizard Mound Woods natural area and two additional effigy mounds. The County park plan further recommends that the County acquire and develop a dog park centrally located in the County. The County park plan recommends that a 52-mile recreation trail system be provided within Washington County to enable participation in such activities as biking, hiking, nature study, and cross-country skiing. The County also recommends the development of specially designated trails by use for horseback riding and all-terrain vehicles. The County park plan recommends the continued development of the Milwaukee River Trail, the continued maintenance of the Eisenbahn State Trail, and the continued maintenance and development of the Ice Age Trail.

The proposed Milwaukee River Trail would extend along the Milwaukee River in Ozaukee County into Washington County and then north to the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Northern Unit. A three-mile portion of the proposed trail has been developed as the Riverwalk Trail by the City of West Bend. The County plan also recommended the development of a 12-mile segment of the Eisenbahn State Trail within the right-of-way of the abandoned former Canadian National Railway. In April 2006, the Eisenbahn State Trail was completed and opened for public use. Within Washington County, the Eisenbahn State Trail extends from Rusco Drive on the south side of the City of West Bend and continues north within the abandoned railway right-of-way to the Washington/Fond du Lac County line. The Eisenbahn is recommended to connect with the proposed Milwaukee River Trail at Barton Avenue (STH 144), and the two trails would run together north to Kewaskum. The Milwaukee River and Eisenbahn trails would provide a variety of trail-oriented activities such as biking and hiking.

The County park plan recommends the continued maintenance and development of the Ice Age Trail by the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation and the DNR. About 30 miles of the proposed 45-mile length of the trail within Washington County had been completed during 2006. The trail provides opportunities for hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.

The County park plan further recommends that adequate public boating access be provided at all major lakes, which are lakes with a surface area of 50 acres or more. The plan also recommends that public canoe access and support facilities be provided at regular intervals, not exceeding 10 miles, along major streams within the County. Within the planning area, public boating access has been provided at Barton Pond, Big Cedar Lake, Silver Lake, Wallace Lake, and the Milwaukee River. The County park plan recommends that public boating access facilities be acquired or expanded at Barton Pond and Wallace Lake within the planned urban service area. Although public boating access sites exist at Barton Pond and Wallace Lake, these sites do not meet the requirements of Chapter NR 1.91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.¹ The County park plan recommends that these two sites be expanded to comply with Chapter NR 1.91, or that new public boating access sites be acquired and developed by the DNR. The County recently opened boat access facilities to Silver Lake at the Henschke Hillside Lake Access site. The County park plan also recommends that public boating access facilities be acquired at Green Lake and Lucas Lake within the planning area.

The County park plan recommends that the DNR continue to preserve and protect lands at the Hacker Road Bog natural area; the Gilbert Lake open space site; the unnamed open space site in the Town of West Bend; and the Ice Age Trail corridor, and continue to maintain the parking area at the Big Cedar Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District public access site within the planning area. The plan also recommends that the State of Wisconsin continue to maintain outdoor recreational facilities and preserve open space lands at the University of Wisconsin Center-Washington County.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

The location and extent of the important open space lands in the City of West Bend planning area, including wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, and natural areas within primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas (collectively referred to as “environmental corridors”) are described in Chapter II of this report. The preservation of these open space lands in essentially natural, open uses would serve to maintain a high level of environmental quality in, and protect the natural beauty of, the City of West Bend, as well as provide valuable recreational opportunities for residents of the City. Such preservation will also help to avoid the creation of serious and costly environmental and developmental problems within the City. The preservation of environmentally significant lands in essentially natural, open space uses will assist in reducing flood damage and soil erosion, assist with stormwater management, and protect wildlife habitat. These benefits will enhance the quality of life for all City residents.

As requested by City staff, environmental corridors existing in 2000 were used for the open space preservation element of this chapter, rather than the planned environmental corridors adopted as part of the City’s sewer service area plan. Under the City’s adopted sewer service area plan, existing primary environmental corridors along the Milwaukee River and Quaas Creek would be expanded to include adjacent floodplain areas. The sewer service area plan assumes that all floodplains would remain undeveloped and eventually revert to natural vegetation, making them logical additions to the environmental corridor network. This assumption fails to recognize that both the City zoning ordinance and State floodplain regulations allow limited uses, such as recreational facilities and parking lots, in the

¹The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, in keeping with State Statutes which seek to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to publicly owned inland waters, has adopted rules regarding lake access. Those rules require public boating access sites, including boat launching and parking facilities, to be provided on inland lakes, with the number of parking spaces varying depending on the size of the lake. The rules require that launch facilities and at least one car-trailer parking space, and a combined total of five car-trailer and automobile parking spaces, be provided at boating access sites on lakes 50 acres to 99 acres in size.

floodplain fringe portion of the floodplain. For that reason, City staff would prefer to add floodplain areas to the environmental corridor network only when such areas have the natural resources and other characteristics necessary to be identified as existing environmental corridor through subsequent inventory updates.

Primary Environmental Corridors

Primary environmental corridors, shown on Map 26, encompass approximately 10,002 acres of land, and are located throughout the planning area, but are primarily found along the Milwaukee River, Cedar Creek, Kewaskum Creek, Quaas Creek, Silver Creek, Silverbrook Creek, Wallace Creek, and Wingate Creek; within woodlands and steeply sloped areas within the Kettle Moraine; and around inland lakes.

Under this recommended plan and the City's 2020 Comprehensive Plan, all remaining primary environmental corridors would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses to the extent practicable. As shown on Table 11, of the approximately 10,002 acres of primary environmental corridor, 4,567 acres are currently (as of mid-2007) in existing public protective ownership and are recommended to be retained in such ownership for resource protection purposes. Currently, the City of West Bend owns 1,001 acres of primary environmental corridor. Of the remaining 3,566 acres of primary environmental corridor currently in existing public ownership, 1,747 acres, or about 49 percent, are owned by the State, and 315 acres are owned by Washington County. The West Bend School District owns 46 acres and the Town of West Bend owns 32 acres of primary environmental corridor.

An additional 1,426 acres of primary environmental corridors are located in existing compatible private outdoor recreation, open space lands, easements, or conservancy areas. Of the 1,426 acres of existing privately-owned primary environmental corridor lands, nonprofit conservation organizations such as Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, the Ice Age Trail Foundation, and the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust owned 502 acres. Easements held by the Department of Natural Resources, the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, and the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust encompassed 214 acres.

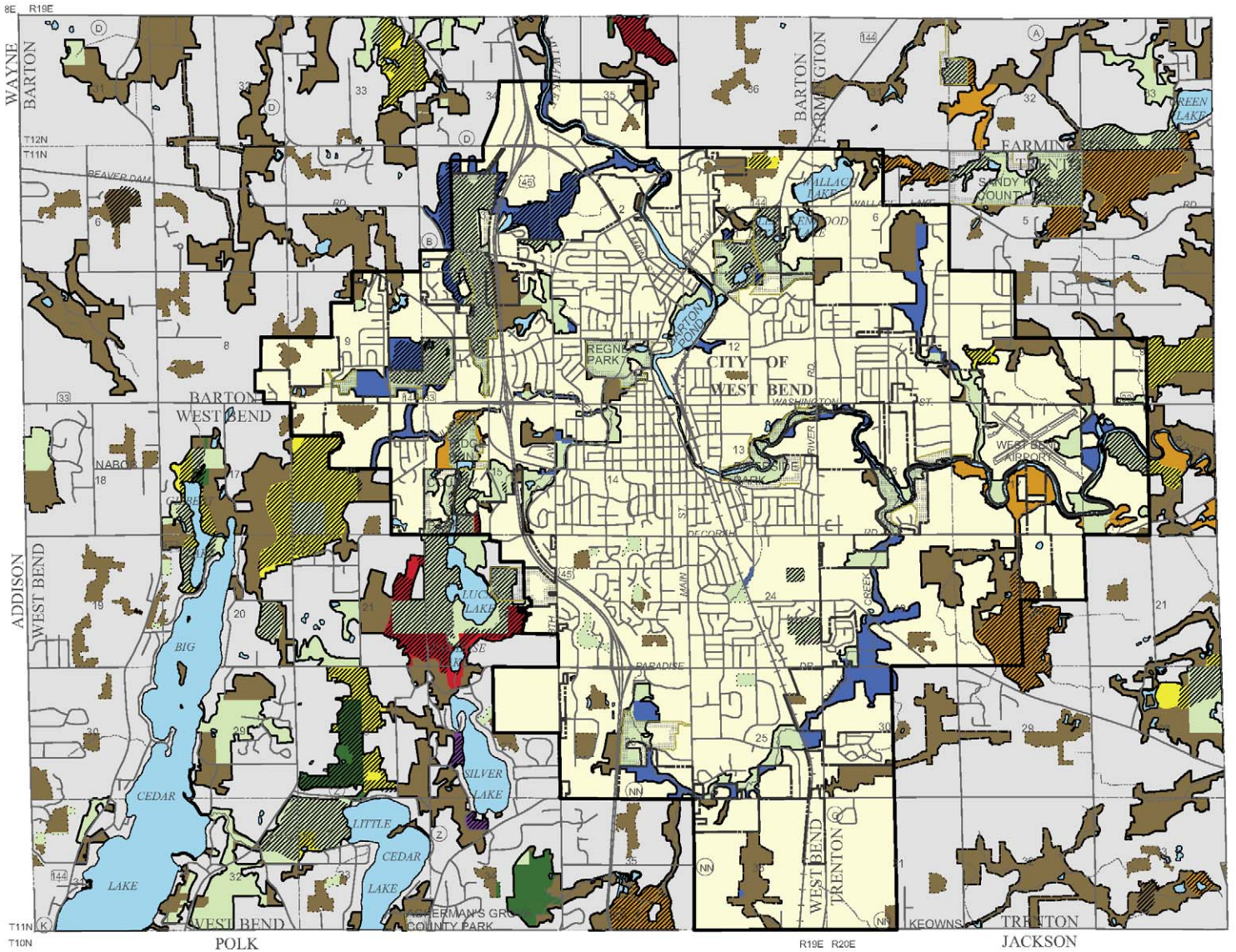
Table 11 indicates that 5,435 acres of primary environmental corridor are recommended to be acquired for resource protection purposes by public agencies or nonprofit conservation organizations. It is proposed that the State acquire 191 acres of primary environmental corridor to obtain the remainder of open space lands associated with four State-owned natural areas. It is recommended that the County acquire 770 acres of primary environmental corridor for expansion at Sandy Knoll Park and Ridge Run Park, for the continued development of the Milwaukee River Trail, and for the acquisition of open space lands associated with six natural areas and the Myra Esker geological area. It is also recommended that the City acquire 720 acres of primary environmental corridor as part of conserving natural resource areas along numerous parkways, for the development of two neighborhood parks and a proposed trail system, and for the acquisition of open space lands associated with four natural areas. It is further recommended that 25 acres associated with two critical species habitat sites be acquired by the Town of West Bend and that 687 acres associated with eight natural areas, the Cameron Property critical species habitat site, and a geological area be acquired by private nonprofit conservation organizations for resource protection purposes.

The remaining 3,042 acres of primary environmental corridor are privately owned, and are recommended to be protected through zoning for compatible recreational uses or for very low density residential uses and/or through deed restrictions. Public acquisition, protective zoning, and/or deed restrictions should be considered as specific development projects are reviewed by the City.

Parkway System

Under the park and open space plan for the City of West Bend, it is recommended that primary environmental corridor lands serve as the basis for the acquisition and development of a parkway system within the urban service area. The parkway system will continue to preserve and protect primary environmental corridors, connect existing and proposed parks within the City, and provide an attractive location for an interconnected City-wide trail system. Lands included in the West Bend parkway system are shown on Map 27 and include Four Lakes Parkway, Ice Age Trail Parkway, Milwaukee River Parkway, Quaas Creek Parkway, Silverbrook Creek Parkway, Silver Creek Parkway, Sunset Parkway, and Wingate Creek Parkway. A brief description of each parkway is presented below.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2020



LEGEND

EXISTING PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS

EXISTING STATE, COUNTY, LOCAL, NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION, LAKE OR SANITARY DISTRICT, SCHOOL DISTRICT, OR COMPATIBLE PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE LANDS

LANDS UNDER CONSERVATION EASEMENT

PROPOSED PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS

STATE OF WISCONSIN
WASHINGTON COUNTY
CITY OF WEST BEND
NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
TOWN OF WEST BEND

OPEN SPACE LANDS TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH ZONING AND/OR DEED RESTRICTIONS

NATURAL AREA OR CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE

LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA

SURFACE WATER

CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA

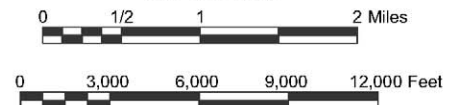
PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

GRAPHIC SCALE



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 11

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED OWNERSHIP OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS^a IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA**

Corridor Type	Primary Environmental Corridor	Secondary Environmental Corridor	Isolated Natural Resource Area	Total
Existing Protective Ownership ^b				
City of West Bend	1,001	10	74	1,085
Other Public	2,140	40	21	2,201
Nonprofit Conservation Organization	502	--	12	514
Private	924	8	3	935
Subtotal	4,567	58	110	4,735
Proposed Acquisitions for Protective Ownership				
City of West Bend	720	10	3	733
Other Public	986	16	--	1,002
Nonprofit Conservation Organization	687	--	15	702
Subtotal	2,393	26	18	2,437
Private Protect through Zoning and/or Deed Restrictions	3,042	845	865	4,752
Total	10,002	929	993	11,924

^aIncludes primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas existing in 2000.

^bIncludes existing ownership in 2007.

Source: SEWRPC.

Four Lakes Parkway

The Four Lakes Parkway is located in the northeastern portion of the City of West Bend urban service area and includes lands within the Lac Lawrann Conservancy, Royal Oaks Park, Allis Lake (Rainbow Lake), Lenwood Lake, and Wallace Lake. The City has fulfilled the recommendation of acquiring lands around Allis Lake (Rainbow Lake) for expansion of the Lac Lawrann Conservancy. The parkway includes existing City-owned trails within the Lac Lawrann Conservancy. Four Lakes Parkway would also provide access to Sandy Knoll County Park.

Ice Age Trail Parkway

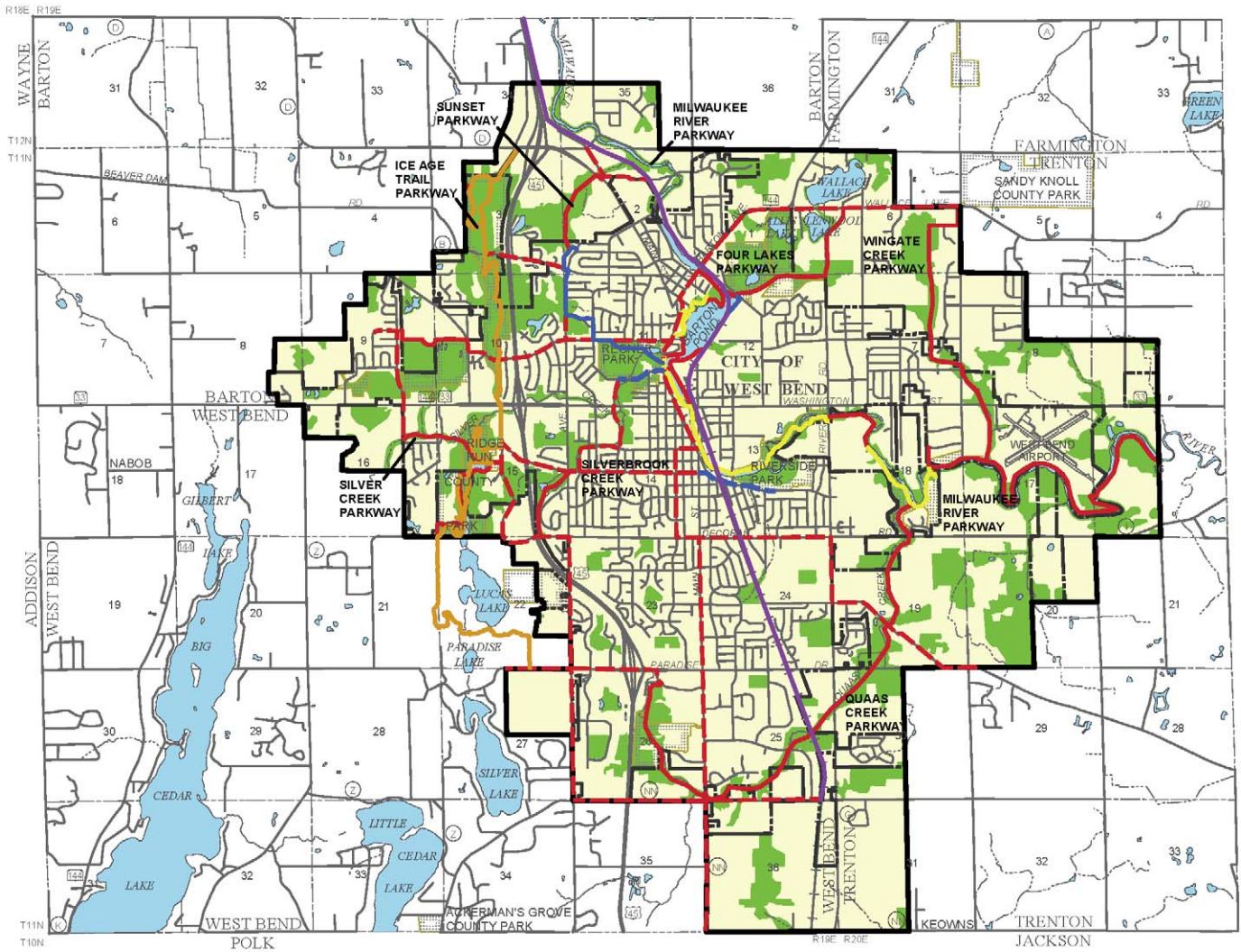
The Ice Age Trail Parkway is located in the northwestern portion of the City of West Bend urban service area and includes heavily wooded areas within the Albecker Natural Area and steeply sloped areas within the Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area. The Ice Age Trail parkway connects with the Silver Creek Parkway to the south and the Sunset Parkway to the east. The parkway includes an existing segment of the Ice Age Trail, in which a portion of the trail traverses the City-owned Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area from north to south. Other existing City-owned trails are also located within the Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area.

Milwaukee River Parkway

The Milwaukee River Parkway is located in the central, eastern, and northern portions of the City of West Bend urban service area and includes lands along the main stem of the Milwaukee River, including Barton Pond. The Milwaukee River Parkway links Quaas Creek Park, Regner Park, Riverside Park, and Barton Pond, and connects to the Sunset Parkway to the north, the Four Lakes Parkway to the northeast, the Silverbrook Parkway to the west, and the Quaas Creek and Wingate Creek Parkways to the east. The City's Riverwalk Trail extends intermittently through the Milwaukee River Parkway from Quaas Creek Park north to Barton Pond. Other existing City-owned trails are also located within Quaas Creek Park, Regner Park, and Riverside Park. Under this plan, it is also recommended that a

Map 27

RECOMMENDED PARKWAYS WITHIN THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA: 2020



LEGEND

- ICE AGE TRAIL
- EISENBAHN STATE TRAIL
- RIVERWALK TRAIL
- EXISTING OFF-STREET TRAIL
- EXISTING ON-STREET BIKE ROUTE
- PROPOSED TRAIL
- PROPOSED ON-STREET BIKE ROUTE
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



GRAPHIC SCALE

0 1/2 1 2 Miles

0 3,000 6,000 9,000 12,000 Feet

Source: SEWRPC.

water trail be developed on the Milwaukee River and that support facilities be developed at existing and proposed City-owned parks, as necessary, along the river. It is recommended that the City of West Bend and Washington County continue to acquire and develop or preserve lands along the Milwaukee River within the planning area for outdoor recreation or resource protection purposes.

Quaas Creek Parkway

The Quaas Creek Parkway is located in the southeastern portion of the City of West Bend urban service area and includes lands along Quaas Creek. The parkway links Quaas Creek Park and Park Site O and connects to the Milwaukee River Parkway to the north. The City has developed loop trails within Quaas Creek Park.

Silverbrook Creek Parkway

The Silverbrook Creek Parkway is located in the west-central portion of the City of West Bend urban service area and includes lands along Silverbrook Creek. The parkway links Bicentennial Park and Regner Park and connects to the Milwaukee River Parkway to the north and Silver Creek Parkway to the south. Existing City-owned trails are located within the parkway and in Bicentennial Park.

Silver Creek Parkway

The Silver Creek Parkway is located in the western portion of the City of West Bend urban service area and includes lands along Silver Creek. The parkway includes Ridge Run County Park and connects to the Silverbrook Creek Parkway to the east and to the Ice Age Trail Parkway to the north. An existing segment of the Ice Age Trail extends through the parkway.

Sunset Parkway

The Sunset Parkway is located in the northern portion of the City of West Bend urban service area. The parkway includes Sunset Park and connects to the Milwaukee River Parkway to the north and the Ice Age Trail Parkway to the west. An existing City-owned trail is located within the parkway and Sunset Park.

Wingate Creek Parkway

The Wingate Creek Parkway is located in the northeastern portion of the City of West Bend urban service area and includes lands along Wingate Creek, Wingate Park, and Proposed Neighborhood Park Site A. The Wingate Creek Parkway connects to the Milwaukee River Parkway to the south.

Upon full implementation, the City of West Bend parkway system would link 11 existing City parks, two existing County parks, and one proposed City park, while preserving environmentally significant lands in the West Bend urban service area. The parkways would also serve as a continuous system of interconnected recreation trails and bike routes, which would also provide links to the Ice Age Trail, Eisenbahn State Trail, and the proposed Milwaukee River Trail.

Secondary Environmental Corridors

Secondary environmental corridors, shown on Map 26, encompass approximately 929 acres of land within the planning area. Secondary environmental corridor lands are located along intermittent streams in the southeastern and northwestern portions of the planning area.

As shown on Table 11, of the 929 acres of secondary environmental corridor, one acre is encompassed within the County-owned Lizard Mound Park, one acre is part of a West Bend School District site, four acres and six acres are owned by the City within Villa Park and the Silver Creek Parkway, respectively, 38 acres are owned by the Town of West Bend, and eight acres are currently in existing compatible private outdoor recreation. All areas are recommended to be retained in such ownership for resource protection purposes. It is recommended that Washington County acquire 16 acres for the protection of the Bellin Bog natural area and that the City acquire a total of 10 acres for the following purposes: development of one neighborhood park, the continued acquisition of the Silver Creek Parkway, and for the preservation of other open space lands within the urban service area. The remaining 845 acres are privately owned. Consideration should be given to protecting privately-owned secondary environmental corridor

lands by placing them in a zoning district for compatible recreational uses or for very low density residential uses, and/or through deed restrictions. Public acquisition, protective zoning, and/or deed restrictions should be considered as specific development projects are reviewed by the City.

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

Isolated natural resource areas, also shown on Map 26, encompass 993 acres within the planning area. Isolated natural resource areas consist of pockets of wooded and wetland areas and are scattered throughout the planning area. In Chapter II, environmental corridors in the planning area represented 1,002 acres of isolated natural resources area, but due to recent urban development in the City, nine acres of isolated natural resource areas have been modified to accommodate this development.

As shown on Table 11, of the 993 acres of isolated natural resource areas, seven acres are owned by the State, six acres are owned by Washington County, 74 acres are owned by the City of West Bend, eight acres are owned by the West Bend School District, 12 acres are owned by the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, two acres are associated with a Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation easement, and one acre is existing compatible private outdoor recreation or open space lands and is recommended to be retained in such ownership for resource protection purposes. It is recommended that the City acquire a total of three acres of isolated natural resource area for open space lands for resource protection purposes and that a private nonprofit conservation organization acquire 15 acres associated with the Newark Road Wetland natural area. The remaining 865 acres of isolated natural resource areas should be maintained in essentially natural, open uses to the extent practicable. Consideration should be given to protecting privately-owned isolated natural resource areas by placing them in zoning districts for compatible recreational uses or for very low density residential uses and/or through deed restrictions.

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

Recommendations developed through the regional natural areas plan, documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, *A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, have been incorporated into the City park and open space plan. As noted in Chapter II, 28 natural areas, six critical species habitat sites, 13 aquatic habitat sites, and four geological areas have been identified within the planning area. It is recommended that all natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas be protected through public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership, except for the Schalla Tamarack Swamp natural area and the Riesch Woods critical species habitat site, which are not recommended for acquisition in the regional plan. Table 12 lists each natural area, critical species habitat site, and geological area to be acquired and the proposed acquisition agency.

As shown on Table 12, two natural areas of Statewide or greater significance, Paradise Lake Fen and a portion of Smith Lake and Wetlands are located within the planning area. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) currently owns 11 acres of the Paradise Lake Fen natural area located in the south-central portion of the planning area and a one-acre portion of the Smith Lake and Wetlands natural area in the north-central portion of the planning area. The DNR also owns an eight-acre portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area, a 67-acre portion of the Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp natural area, the 25-acre Hacker Road Bog natural area, and a 78-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) owns a two-acre portion of the Mud Lake Swamp natural area within the planning area and the University of Wisconsin Center-Washington County owns a 20-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area within the planning area.

Washington County owns a 26-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area, a 20-acre portion of the Lizard Mound Woods natural area, a 68-acre portion of the Sandy Knoll Swamp natural area, a 17-acre portion of the Sandy Knoll Wetlands natural area, and a 23-acre portion of the Silver Creek Marsh natural area.

The City of West Bend owns a 169-acre portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area, a 62-acre portion of the Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands natural area, a 21-acre portion of the Muth Woods natural area, a 59-acre portion of the Albecker Park Wetlands natural area, a seven-acre portion of the Sunset Park Wetlands natural area, the one-acre University Fen natural area, and the nine-acre Lac Lawrann Kame and Esker geological area within the City. The Town of West Bend owns a 26-acre portion of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area and the West

Table 12

**RECOMMENDED PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREAS, CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES,
AND GEOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA**

Number on Map 9	Site Identification		Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
	Name	Classification Code ^a	Already Under Protective Ownership	Proposed to be Acquired	Total	
1	Paradise Lake Fen	NA-1	11	11	22	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
2	Smith Lake and Wetlands	NA-1	1	12	13 ^b	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
3	Bellin Bog	NA-2	2	15	17	Washington County
4	Blue Hills Woods	NA-2	198 ^c	68 ^c	266	City of West Bend
5	Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp	NA-2	92	38	130 ^d	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation
6	Hacker Road Bog	NA-2	25	-	25	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
7	Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-2	94	7	101	City of West Bend
8	Little Cedar Lake Wetlands	NA-2	126	11	137	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation
9	Mud Lake Swamp	NA-2	2	79	81 ^e	Washington County
10	Muth Woods	NA-2	30	-	30	City of West Bend
11	Schoenbeck Woods	NA-2	-	195	195	Washington County
12	Silverbrook Lake Woods	NA-2	312	92	404	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
13	Albecker Park Wetlands	NA-3	59	32	91	City of West Bend
14	Camp Wowitan Wetlands	NA-3	38	15	53 ^f	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
15	CTH Z Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	41	240	281	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation
16	Fellenz Hardwood Swamp	NA-3	39	19	58	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust ^g
17	Lizard Mound Woods	NA-3	20	8	28	Washington County
18	Newark Road Wetland	NA-3	-	9	9	Nonprofit Conservation Organization ^h
19	Poplar Road Lacustrine Forest	NA-3	-	86	86 ⁱ	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
20	Sandy Knoll Swamp	NA-3	135	204	339	Washington County
21	Sandy Knoll Wetlands	NA-3	17	30	47	Washington County
22	Schalla Tamarack Swamp	NA-3	-	-	16	- ^j
23	Silver Creek Marsh	NA-3	23	4	27	Washington County
24	Smith Lake Swamp	NA-3	-	38	38	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
25	Sunset Park Wetlands	NA-3	7	78	85	City of West Bend
26	University Fen	NA-3	1	-	1	City of West Bend
27	Wildwood Hardwood Swamp	NA-3	7	91	98	Nonprofit Conservation Organization ^k
28	Ziegler Woods	NA-3	-	170	170	Nonprofit Conservation Organization ^l
29	Cameron Property	CSH	-	11	11	Nonprofit Conservation Organization ^m
30	Gilbert Lake	CSH	43	-	43	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation
31	High School Woods	CSH	9	-	9	West Bend School District
32	Riesch Woods	CSH	-	-	36	- ^j
33	Silver Lake	CSH	-	11	11	Town of West Bend ⁿ
34	Silver Lake Swamp	CSH	-	10	10	Town of West Bend ^o
35	Big Cedar Lake	AQ-1	854	-	854 ^p	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
36	Cedar Creek upstream from Little Cedar Lake	AQ-1	1.4 miles	-	1.4 miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
37	Gilbert Lake	AQ-1	44	-	44	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
38	Little Cedar Lake	AQ-2	230	-	230 ^q	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
39	Lucas Lake	AQ-2	78	-	78	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
40	Milwaukee River downstream from CTH H to Woodford Drive	AQ-2	25 or 1.9 miles	-	25 or 1.9 ^r miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
41	Silver Lake	AQ-2	118	-	118	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
42	Wallace Creek	AQ-2	1.3 miles	-	1.3 ^s miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
43	Green Lake	AQ-3	41	-	41 ^t	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
44	Kewaskum Creek	AQ-3	2.0 miles	-	2.0 ^u miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
45	Milwaukee River downstream from Woodford Drive to STH 33	AQ-3	173 or 10.5 miles	-	173 or 10.5 ^v miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
46	Quaas Creek	AQ-3	4.9 miles	-	4.9 miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
47	Silver Creek	AQ-3	5.9 miles	-	5.9 miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
48	Kettle Moraine Interlobate Moraine	GA-1	1,604 ^w	5,188	6,792 ^x	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
49	Myra Esker	GA-2	-	5	5 ^y	Washington County
50	Camp Wowitan Esker	GA-3	7	24	31 ^z	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
51	Lac Lawrann Kame and Esker	GA-3	9	-	9	City of West Bend
Total - 51 Sites		-	4,308	6,810	11,170 ^{aa}	-

Table 12 (continued)

^aNA-1 identifies Natural Areas of statewide or greater significance
 NA-2 identifies Natural Areas of countywide or regional significance
 NA-3 identifies Natural Areas of local significance
 CSH identifies Critical Species Habitat sites
 AQ-1 identifies Aquatic Areas of statewide or greater significance
 AQ-2 identifies Aquatic Areas of countywide or regional significance
 AQ-3 identifies Aquatic Areas of local significance.
 GA-1 identifies Geological Areas of statewide or greater significance
 GA-2 identifies Geological Areas of countywide or regional significance
 GA-3 identifies Geological Areas of local significance.

^bA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 130 acres.

^cAbout 19 acres of the Blue Hills Woods natural area has been acquired by the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust. The acquisition is known as the "Hepburn Woods." The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources also owns an eight-acre portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area. The remaining 169 acres are owned by the City of West Bend. Also, the regional natural areas plan recommended that the City of West Bend acquire the entire natural area. If the City does not acquire the remainder of the Blue Hills Woods natural area in a timely matter then a nonprofit conservation organization such as the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, which owns a 19-acre portion of the natural area, is recommended to acquire the remaining remnants of the natural area.

^dTen acres of the Gilbert Lake Critical Species Habitat site located within the Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp Natural Area extends outside of the Natural Area.

^eA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site totals 186 acres. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation owns seven acres of the site within the right-of-way of USH 45, including one acre in the planning area. The remaining six acres are located outside of the planning area.

^fA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 109 acres.

^gThe Washington County park and open space plan recommends that the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust acquire the Fellenz Hardwood Swamp natural area rather than Washington County, as proposed in the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin.

^hThe Newark Road Wetland natural area was not recommended to be acquired in the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, but is recommended to be acquired in the Washington County park and open space plan by the City of West Bend. The City does not intend to acquire the natural area; therefore, it is recommended that a nonprofit conservation organization acquire the natural area.

ⁱA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The sites is a total of 177 acres.

^jThe site is not proposed to be acquired for protective ownership.

^kThe Washington County park and open space plan recommends that a nonprofit conservation organization acquire the Wildwood Hardwood Swamp natural area rather than the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, as proposed in the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin.

^lThe Washington County park and open space plan recommends that a nonprofit conservation organization acquire the Ziegler Woods natural area rather than the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, as proposed in the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin.

^mThe regional natural areas plan recommended that the City of West Bend acquire the Cameron Property critical species habitat site. The City does not intend to acquire the site; therefore, it is recommended that a nonprofit conservation organization acquire the site.

ⁿThe regional natural areas plan recommended that the City of West Bend acquire the Silver Lake critical species habitat site, because the site was proposed to be within the City's planned sewer service area. Because of the subsequent boundary agreement with the Town of West Bend, the site will remain within the Town. It is recommended that the Town of West Bend acquire the site.

^oThe regional natural areas plan recommended that the City of West Bend acquire the Silver Lake Swamp critical species habitat site, because the site was proposed to be within the City's planned sewer service area. Because of the subsequent boundary agreement with the Town of West Bend, the site will remain within the Town. It is recommended that the Town of West Bend acquire the site.

^pA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 932 acres.

^qA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 246 acres.

^rA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 4.9 miles.

^sA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 8.6 miles.

^tA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 71 acres.

^uA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 4.7 miles.

^vA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the miles given are entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 13.6 miles.

^wIncludes all open space lands that are currently in existing public and private ownership within the site.

^xA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 39,471 acres.

^yA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 18 acres.

^zA portion of the site extends outside the planning area and the acreage given is entirely within the planning area. The site is a total of 54 acres.

^{aa}Total includes the acreage of two sites (Schalla Tamarack Swamp natural area, 16 acres and Riesch Woods critical species habitat site, 36 acres) that are neither already under protective ownership nor are proposed to be acquired for protective ownership. The total excluding the two sites is 11,118 acres.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, City of West Bend, and SEWRPC.

Bend School District owns the nine-acre High School Woods critical species habitat site within the City. The Ozaukee Washington Land Trust and the DNR own a 19-acre and an eight-acre portion, respectively, of the Blue Hills Woods natural area.

The regional natural areas plan and the Washington County park and open space plan recommend that the DNR continue to protect and acquire the remaining 11 acres of the Paradise Lake Fen natural area and the remaining 12-acre portion of the Smith Lake and Wetlands natural area within the planning area. It is also recommended that the DNR continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area, acquire the Smith Lake Swamp natural area, and continue to protect the Hacker Road Bog natural area within the planning area. It is further recommended that the DOT continue to protect the two-acre portion of the Mud Lake Swamp natural area and that the University Wisconsin Center-Washington County continues to protect 20 acres associated with the Silverbrook Lake Woods natural area within the planning area.

The 13 aquatic critical species habitat sites are protected under State regulations enforced by the DNR. The regional natural areas plan recommended that the DNR acquire the remaining 91 acres of the Wildwood Hardwood Swamp natural area and the entire Ziegler Woods natural area, but the update to the Washington County park and open space plan adopted in March 2004 recommends that both sites be acquired by a nonprofit conservation organization. This plan reflects the recommendations made in the County plan.

The regional natural areas plan recommends that Washington County continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Lizard Mound Woods, Sandy Knoll Wetlands, Sandy Knoll Swamp, and Silver Creek Marsh natural areas and acquire the Bellin Bog, Mud Lake Swamp, and Schoenbeck Woods natural areas, and a five-acre portion of the Myra Esker geological area within the planning area. The regional natural areas plan also recommends that the County acquire the remaining 19 acres of the Fellenz Hardwood Swamp natural area, but an update to the Washington County park and open space plan adopted in March 2004 recommends the site be acquired by the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust. The Land Trust has already acquired 39 acres of the natural area, and owns a total of 160 acres as part of its Fellenz Woods acquisition.

The regional natural areas plan recommends that the City of West Bend continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Blue Hills Woods, Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands, Albecker Park Wetlands, and Sunset Park Wetlands natural areas and continue to protect the Muth Woods and University Fen natural areas and Lac Lawrann Kane and Esker critical species habitat site. Because the City currently owns a 169-acre portion of the Blue Hills Woods natural area, it is recommended that the City acquire the remaining remnants of the natural area. If the City does not acquire the Blue Hills Woods natural area in a timely manner then a nonprofit conservation organization, such as the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), is recommended to acquire the remaining portions of the natural area. OWLT currently owns a 19-acre portion of the natural area. It is recommended that the City and OWLT enter into an agreement for coordinated management of the natural area. The regional natural areas plan also recommends that the City acquire the remainder of the Silver Lake and Silver Lake Swamp critical species habitat sites, however, because of the boundary agreement between the City and Town of West Bend, both Silver Lake critical species habitat sites will remain in the Town of West Bend. It is therefore recommended that the Town of West Bend acquire both Silver Lake critical species habitat sites.

The update to the Washington County park and open space plan adopted in March 2004 recommended that the City acquire the Newark Road Wetland natural area, which was not proposed to be acquired for protective ownership in the regional natural areas plan. The City does not intend to acquire the Newark Road Wetland natural area or the Cameron Property critical species habitat site; therefore, it is recommended that a nonprofit conservation organization acquire the Newark Road Wetland natural area and the Cameron Property critical species habitat site.

The regional natural areas plan further recommends that the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation, a nonprofit conservation organization, continue to protect and acquire the remaining unprotected lands associated with the Gilbert Lake Tamarack Swamp, Little Cedar Lake Wetlands, and CTH Z Upland Woods and Wetlands natural areas and acquire the remaining unprotected lands of the Gilbert Lake critical species habitat site. The Camp Wowitan Wetlands,

Poplar Road Lacustrine Forest, Wildwood Hardwood Forest, and Ziegler Woods natural areas and the Camp Wowitan Esker critical species habitat site are recommended to be acquired by a nonprofit conservation organization other than the Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation.

Water Trail System

It is recommended that a water trail² be developed on the Milwaukee River in the planned urban service area. Water trails, sometimes referred to as a paddling trail or canoe/kayaking trail, would essentially identify part of the Milwaukee River as a waterway that could accommodate low-impact, nonmotorized watercraft such as a canoes and kayaks. Important factors for establishing water trails are the provision of safe and convenient access to a waterway with unobstructed passageways, adequate support facilities, and safe portaging areas. Identifying and providing signs of scenic, historic, and natural view points along the waterway should also be considered. The establishment of a water trail would also promote the responsible use and enjoyment of the Milwaukee River and would further serve as a place for solitude and respite from the urban environment, while providing educational and recreational opportunities for outdoor enthusiasts.

As shown on Map 28, the proposed Milwaukee River Water Trail would consist of approximately 11 miles within the planned urban service area as the river traverses north to east. It is recommended that canoe access and support facilities be developed at regular intervals along the Milwaukee River within the urban service area. Currently, public access, or put-in and take-out sites, along the Milwaukee River are located at Barton Pond, north of Washington Street and east of Main Street, south of Washington Street and west of River Road in the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway, at Riverside Park, and at Quaas Creek Park. It is recommended that the City work cooperatively with Washington County to expand the Milwaukee River Water Trail to adjacent towns. The City should consider preparing user-friendly maps for canoeists/kayakers to identify support facilities and points of interest along the water trail.

Prime Agricultural Lands

As noted in Chapter II of this report, prime agricultural lands, the majority of which lie on the outskirts of the planning area, encompass 6,505 acres, or about 16 percent, of the planning area. It is recommended that remaining prime agricultural lands that are not required for the logical growth of the City be maintained in agricultural use, consistent with the recommendations of the City's 2020 Comprehensive Plan.

CITY PARK AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the analysis of outdoor recreation needs, presented in Chapter III of this report, indicated that there is a need in the City of West Bend urban service area for four new neighborhood parks and associated recreational facilities, including an additional baseball diamond, league softball diamonds, Little League ball diamonds, basketball goals, ice skating rinks, playfields, playgrounds, soccer fields, swimming pools or beaches, tennis courts, picnic tables, canoe launches, and fishing facilities. Such parks and facilities are intended to meet the outdoor recreation needs of City residents and are recommended to be provided by the City. It is important to note that all proposed facility development must comply with the accessibility requirements set forth under Federal Law in the Americans with Disabilities Act.

City staff and the Park and Recreation Commission have also recommended that long-range planning include consideration for the development of an outdoor aquatic area, a recreation center, an indoor pool, a skate park, a disc golf course, an archery range, a dog park, and a performance/entertainment stage. These recommendations were based on public input provided through public opinion surveys and requests to the City. The City recently fulfilled the need for a disc golf course by developing a nine-hole course at the 15-acre Villa Park in the northwestern portion of the City. In the next five to 10 years, the City plans to upgrade the swimming pond at Regner Park to include more water-

²A "water trail" is a designated trail on a lake or stream that regularly contains sufficient water level to navigate small watercraft such as a canoe or kayak with unobstructed passageways while providing safe and convenient access points, and may contain support facilities such as parking areas, restrooms, and picnic areas.

related activities and construct a new entertainment stage; develop a skate park at Riverside Park (former Gehl property); and develop a dog park at Rolfs Park. The development of these facilities will help fulfill a majority of the long-range planning needs requested by public input.

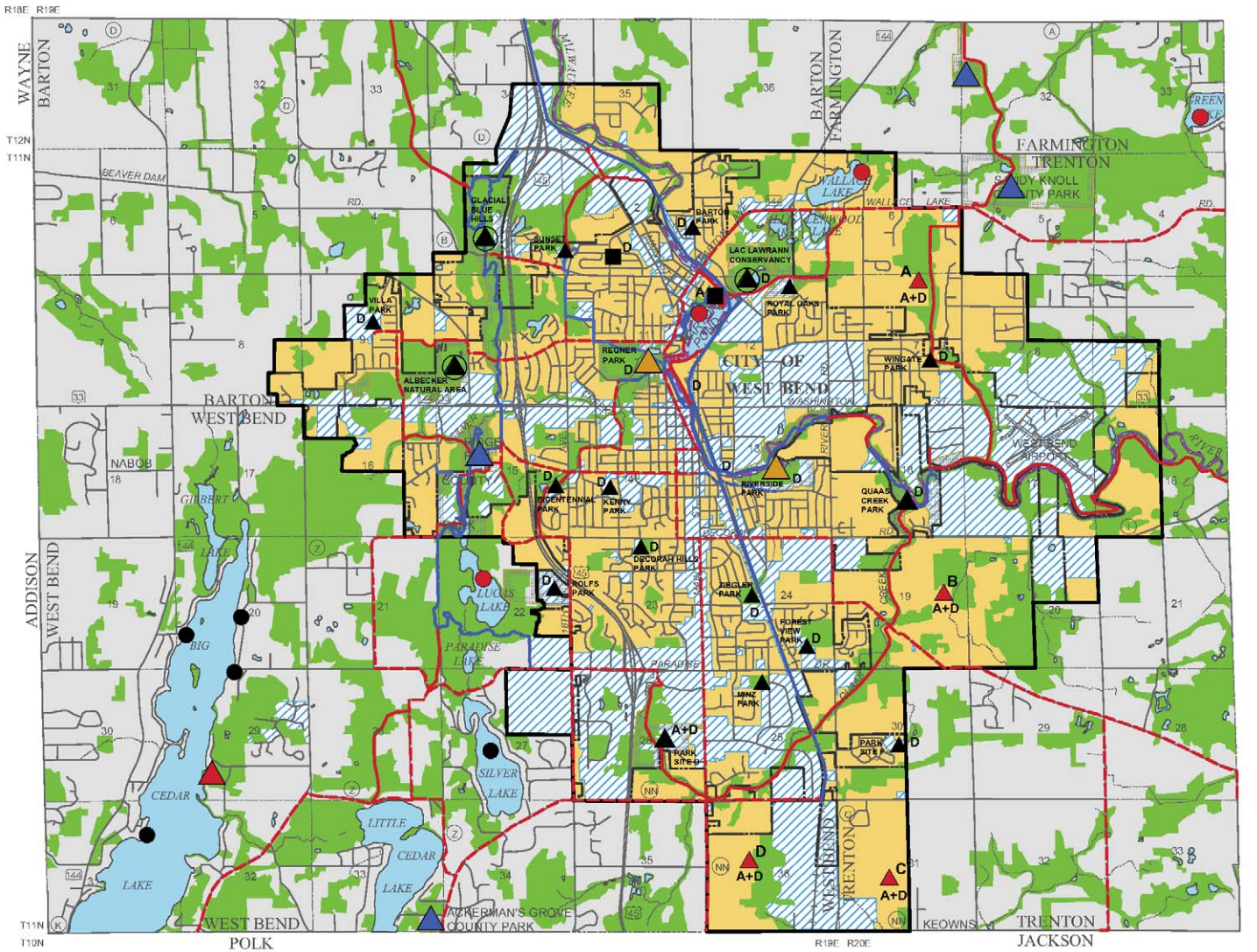
Upon full implementation of this park and open space plan for the City of West Bend, the City would provide a variety of parks and related facilities; a system of recreational trails linking the City's parks and the regional trail system; and acquire identified environmentally sensitive lands for resource protection purposes. More specifically, upon full implementation of the plan, the City of West Bend would provide two major parks (Regner Park and Riverside Park); two community parks (undeveloped Park Site O and Quaas Creek Park); three special use sites (Albecker Natural Area, Glacial Blue Hills, and Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area); and 17 neighborhood parks, including four proposed new neighborhood parks and 13 existing neighborhood parks (Barton Park, Bicentennial Park, Decorah Hills Park, Forest View Park, Kenny Park, Minz Park, undeveloped Park Site F (Prairie Meadow Subdivision Park), undeveloped Rolfs Park, Royal Oaks Park, Sunset Park, Villa Park, Wingate Park, and Ziegler Park). The City park system also includes three playlots (Grant Playlot, Maplewynde Playlot, and Muenk Playlot); five conservancy/open space areas (Gregg Preserve, Hawthorne Heights, Reservoir Open Space, University Fen, and Vogt Open Space); six parkways (Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway, Quaas Creek Parkway, Silverbrook Creek Parkway, Silver Creek Parkway, Sunset Parkway, and Wingate Creek Parkway); and two passive use sites (Old Settler's Park and Veteran's Memorial Park). Specific recommendations are presented below.

New Park Sites and Facilities

Under the park and open space plan for the City of West Bend, it is recommended that the City acquire four new neighborhood parks and develop needed outdoor recreational facilities at all four sites. General site locations are shown on Map 28. Specific locations for each proposed new park should be identified and acquired as residential development occurs in the urban service area. Initial recommendations regarding the facilities to be developed at each proposed new park are described below. No facility development can occur until the proposed park sites are acquired. The acquisition of proposed Park Site D is the only park site specifically recommended to be acquired during the 2008 through 2012 period; however, should residential development occur in the vicinity of a proposed new park, the City should take steps to acquire the park site, or identify a new site to be acquired in the park service area.

- *Park Site A:* Park Site A is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the northeastern portion of the urban service area. This site would encompass approximately 10 acres. Facilities proposed for this site would include a basketball court, a sandlot softball diamond/playfield, a playground, a tennis court, and appropriate support facilities. The site would also encompass five acres of wetlands within a primary environmental corridor. Park Site A is planned to be developed in five to 10 years.
- *Park Site B:* Park Site B is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the eastern portion of the urban service area. This site would encompass approximately 10 acres. Facilities proposed for this site would include a basketball court, a sandlot softball diamond/playfield, a playground, and appropriate support facilities. The site would also encompass one acre of woodlands within a primary environmental corridor. Park Site B is planned to be developed in five to 10 years.
- *Park Site C:* Park Site C is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the southern portion of the urban service area. This site would encompass approximately 10 acres. Facilities proposed for this site would include a basketball court, a sandlot softball diamond/playfield, a playground, a tennis court, and appropriate support facilities. Park Site C is planned to be developed in 10 to 15 years.
- *Park Site D:* Park Site D is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the southern portion of the urban service area. This site would encompass approximately 10 acres. Facilities proposed for this site would include a basketball court, a sandlot softball diamond/playfield, a playground, and appropriate support facilities. The site would also encompass two acres of woodlands within a secondary environmental corridor. Park Site D is planned to be developed within the next five years.

RECOMMENDED OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND PLANNING AREA: 2020

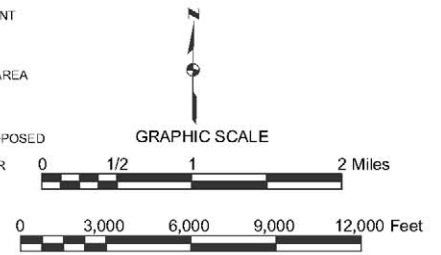


LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | EXISTING COUNTY PARK | | EXISTING CITY OF WEST BEND OTHER PARK OR OPEN SPACE SITE |
| | EXISTING CITY OF WEST BEND MAJOR PARK | | EXISTING BOATING PUBLIC ACCESS SITE |
| | PROPOSED COUNTY PARK | | PROPOSED EXPANDED OR NEW BOATING PUBLIC ACCESS SITE |
| | EXISTING CITY OF WEST BEND COMMUNITY PARK | | EXISTING ON-STREET TRAIL |
| | EXISTING CITY OF WEST BEND SPECIAL-USE PARK | | EXISTING OFF-STREET TRAIL |
| | EXISTING CITY OF WEST BEND NEIGHBORHOOD PARK | | PROPOSED ON-STREET TRAIL |
| | PROPOSED CITY OF WEST BEND NEIGHBORHOOD PARK | | PROPOSED OFF-STREET TRAIL |
| | | | PROPOSED WATER TRAIL |

- | | |
|--|--|
| | PLANNED URBAN SERVICE AREA FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND |
| | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT |
| | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS |
| | LANDS OUTSIDE THE CITY OF WEST BEND URBAN SERVICE AREA |
| | SURFACE WATER |
| | A ADDITIONAL ACQUISITION PROPOSED |
| | D ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT OR IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED |
| | C PROPOSED PARK SITE |
| | CITY OF WEST BEND CORPORATE LIMITS (2004) |

Source: SEWRPC.



Additional Development at Existing City Parks and Parkways: 2008-2012

Under the park and open space plan for the City of West Bend, it is recommended that the City acquire additional lands, develop additional outdoor recreational facilities, or make improvements to facilities at 16 existing parks, parkways, playlots, or open space sites and the Riverwalk Trail, and continue to maintain the Eisenbahn State Trail, where applicable, during the five-year period from 2008 through 2012. A summary of the recommended improvements is provided in Table 13, which contains the recommended improvements that are included in the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The City's parks-related Capital Improvement Plan was approved by the Park and Recreation Commission in February 2007. Because of the flexibility of the City's CIP, the development of facilities or the improvement of existing facilities in addition to those improvements listed in the CIP may be undertaken in the next five years. Parks-related items from the Capital Improvements Plan are set forth in Appendix B.

- *Barton Park*: Barton Park is a six-acre neighborhood park located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a league softball diamond, a playground, a basketball court, a playfield, a tennis court, a football field, a pathway/bike path, picnic area, a picnic shelter, and a restroom. It is recommended that the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated, the tennis court be replaced, and the drinking fountain be replaced at the park. Evaluation of replacing the athletic field lighting should also be considered.
- *Bicentennial Park*: Bicentennial Park is a 30-acre neighborhood park located in the west-central portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a playground, a basketball goal, a playfield, hiking trails, and a picnic area. It is recommended that the existing playground and basketball goal be replaced.
- *Decorah Hills Park*: Decorah Hills Park is an 11-acre neighborhood park centrally located in the City. Existing park facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a basketball court, a playfield, two tennis courts, hiking trails, a picnic area, and a pathway/bike path. It is recommended that the asphalt pathway and parking lot be rehabilitated, the drinking fountain be replaced, and the stone path be resurfaced at the park.
- *Eisenbahn State Trail*: The Eisenbahn State Trail is located within the right-of-way of the abandoned former Canadian National Railway and extends from Rusco Drive north to the Washington County line, and into Fond du Lac County. In the City, the Eisenbahn State Trail extends from Rusco Drive in the southern portion of the City to the City's northern limits near Woodford Drive, and encompasses approximately five linear miles. The multi-use trail can be used for biking, hiking, and dog walking. In 2007, the City paved the portion of the trail located within the City limits. It is recommended that the City continue to work cooperatively with Washington County to maintain that portion of the trail in the City.
- *Forest View Park*: Forest View Park is a 12-acre neighborhood park located in the southeastern portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a playground, a playfield, hiking trails, and a picnic area. It is recommended that the park continue to be developed until all recreational facilities are completely implemented. Based on neighborhood input, it is recommended that a sandlot softball diamond be developed at the park. The park is expected to be partially developed in late 2007.
- *Kenny Park*: Kenny Park is a nine-acre neighborhood park centrally located in the City. Existing park facilities include a soccer field, a playground, a playfield, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, and a picnic area. It is recommended that the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated at the park.
- *Lac Lawrann Conservancy*: Lac Lawrann Conservancy is a 136-acre special use site located in the northeastern portion of the City. In 1979, Lawrence and Anne Maurin donated their 20-acre property to the City to be used for environmental preservation and educational purposes. Adjacent lands of high environmental importance were acquired by the City from the Otten, Luft, and Ciriacks families to increase the size of the conservancy. Today, the site consists of upland and lowland woods, ponds, wetlands, and many plant and animal species. Existing recreational facilities include hiking trails, cross-country skiing trails, picnic areas, a drinking fountain, and a portable restroom.

Table 13

**RECOMMENDED ACQUISITIONS, DEVELOPMENT, AND IMPROVEMENTS AT EXISTING PARKS,
PARKWAYS, OPEN SPACE SITES, AND TRAILS IN THE CITY OF WEST BEND: 2008-2012**

Site Name	Recommended Improvement	Development Cost ^a
Barton Park	Rehabilitate Asphalt Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
	Replace Tennis Court ^b	90,000
	Replace Drinking Fountain ^b	7,500
	Subtotal	\$ 109,000
Bicentennial Park	Replace Playground ^c	\$ 90,000
	Replace Basketball Goal ^{b,c}	--
	Subtotal	\$ 90,000
Decorah Hills Park	Rehabilitate Asphalt Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
	Replace Drinking Fountain ^b	7,500
	Resurface Stone Path ^b	7,500
	Rehabilitate Parking Lot ^{b,c}	--
	Subtotal	\$ 26,500
Forest View Park	Development in Progress	\$ 332,000
Kenny Park	Rehabilitate Asphalt Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
Lac Lawrann Conservancy	Develop a Barrier-free Trail	\$ 25,000
	Renovate Barn and Construct Building for Development of a Nature Center	1,700,000
	Rainbow Lake Development of Trail Access, Boardwalk, and Parking	170,000
	Subtotal	\$1,895,000
Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway	Acquisition of Additional Open Space Lands	\$ 200,000
Muenk Playlot	Renovate Playground ^b	\$ 90,000
	Renovate Basketball Goal, Pathways, and Tornado Memorial ^{b,c}	--
	Subtotal	\$ 90,000
Park Site F	Design and Development	\$ 250,000
Park Site O	Acquire Additional Land – Lonergan Parcel	\$ 180,000
	Design, Engineering, and Development	200,000
	Subtotal	\$ 380,000
Quaas Creek Park	Develop Basketball and Tennis Courts	\$ 120,000
	Develop Riverwalk Extension	70,000
	Parking Lot Maintenance ^b	15,000
	Maintain or Develop Park Facilities	100,000
	Subtotal	\$ 305,000
Regner Park	Park Avenue Parking Lot Reconstructed ^b	\$ 235,000
	Rehabilitate Asphalt Pathway ^b	11,500
	Repair Pond Outfall ^b	15,000
	Renovate Old Workshop to Picnic Shelter	340,000
	Restoration of Park Workshop	375,000
	Replace Drinking Fountain ^b	7,500
	Rehabilitate Camp Lodge ^b	70,000
	Remodel Bathhouse as a Rental Facility	400,000
	Improve the Baseball Diamond	185,000
	Restore Swim Pond Diving Raft	25,000
	Restore Pond Aerators/Rowboat	10,000
	Construct or Reconstruct Entertainment Area	250,000
	Develop a Splash Pad ^c	--
	Storage Building Addition ^c	--
	Rehabilitate Regner Memorial ^{b,c}	--
	Subtotal	\$1,924,000

Table 13 (continued)

Site Name	Recommended Improvement	Development Cost ^a
Riverside Park	Rehabilitate Parking Lots and Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
	Pavilion Improvements	20,000
	Acquire Additional Land	--
	Electrical Upgrades ^{b,c}	--
	Rehabilitate Indoor Building ^c	--
	Explore Entertainment Area ^c	--
	Subtotal	\$ 31,500
Riverwalk Trail	Repair Asphalt Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
	Resurface Stone Pathway ^b	7,500
	Subtotal	\$ 19,000
Rolfs Park	Design and Development	\$ 250,000
Villa Park	Rehabilitate Asphalt Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
	Replace Playground	\$ 90,000
	Subtotal	\$ 101,500
Wingate Park	Rehabilitate Asphalt Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
Ziegler Park	Rehabilitate Asphalt Pathway ^b	\$ 11,500
	Replace Drinking Fountain ^b	7,500
	Subtotal	\$ 19,000
Total – 18 Sites	--	\$6,045,500

Note: Included in the development costs are contributions from organizations such as the West Bend Athletic Association (WBAA), West Bend Baseball Association (WBBA), Friends of Lac Lawrann Conservancy (LLC), and Heartland Development, plus additional funding through tax incremental financing. During the next five years, the WBAA plans to contribute approximately \$100,000 for improvements of existing facilities or development of additional park facilities at Quaas Creek Park; the WBBA plans to contribute approximately \$185,000 for improvements to the Regner Park baseball diamond; Friends of LLC plan to contribute approximately \$1,600,000 for renovation of a barn and development of a nature center at Lac Lawrann Conservancy; and Heartland Development plans to contribute approximately \$20,000 for the development of a trail access at Rainbow Lake. In addition, tax incremental financing will fund approximately \$203,000 for rails to trails and \$317,000 for engineering at Kuester Island.

^aThe total development cost includes proposed improvements to site specific City-owned parks, parkways, open space sites, and trails. Additional improvements and costs listed in the City's Capital Improvement Plan for 2007 through 2011 that are not park-related or site specific include the acquisition of other neighborhood park sites or parkway lands (\$200,000); the restoration of rental amenities such as tables, appliances, and grills (\$39,000); the development of approximately five miles of rails to trails within and outside TIF districts (\$274,000); engineering assistance with Kuester Island (\$317,000); the renovation of lighting, flooring, and plumbing at Mutual Mall (\$28,000); repairing additional asphalt pathways (\$11,500), and a portable stage (\$75,000). Also, in 2007, the City decided not to restore the swim pond instructional raft at Regner Park, thus removing the item from the Capital Improvement Plan and reducing the development cost of the plan by \$15,000. The development costs associated with these improvements and the total development cost listed above equals the total cost for parks-related projects in the City's Capital Improvement Plan (\$6,990,000).

^bConsidered a maintenance item by the City.

^cBecause of the flexibility of the City's Capital Improvement Plan, the improvement of this facility may be undertaken in the next five years, which will cause another programmed improvement to be deferred.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

Recommendations for additional improvements include the development of a barrier-free trail, the development of a nature center, renovation of the barn and farmhouse, and the development of a trail access site, a boardwalk, a parking area, and a pier at Rainbow Lake. The renovation of the barn and farmhouse for use by volunteers and participants was expected to be completed in September 2007. It was also recommended that the City acquire lands surrounding Rainbow Lake for expansion of the conservancy, and within the last two years, the City acquired about 31 acres of open space lands surrounding Rainbow Lake (Allis Lake) for expansion and further preservation purposes.

The plan further recommends the continued ecological and historical education and preservation practices at the site. Because the Four Lakes Parkway is planned to pass nearby, it is recommended that access from the parkway to the conservancy be provided, although access to the conservancy will remain limited. Programming and volunteerism should be increased and access for nature-based activities such as hiking, cross-country skiing, nature study, and photography should be expanded. The Lac Lawrann Master Plan should be updated regularly to include recommendations related to acquisition and improvements, and the continued preservation of environmentally sensitive lands within and adjacent to the conservancy.

- *Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway*: The Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway consists of several parcels located along the Milwaukee River at various locations within the City, which together encompass 58 acres. Existing park facilities include hiking trails, a multi-use trail, fishing areas, and canoe launches. It is recommended that additional parkway lands be acquired to connect existing trail segments and to complete the planned Milwaukee River Trail. It is also recommended that a water trail be developed on the Milwaukee River. The City should consider providing informative maps for users identifying access sites, support facilities, such as parking and restrooms, and points of interest along the river.
- *Muenk Playlot*: Muenk Playlot is a one-acre playlot located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing facilities include a playground, a basketball goal, and a pathway/bike path. It is recommended that the playground, basketball goal, pathways, and tornado memorial be replaced.
- *Park Site F (Prairie Meadow Subdivision)*: Park Site F is an 11-acre undeveloped neighborhood park located in the Prairie Meadow subdivision in the southeastern portion of the City. It is recommended that the park be designed and prepared for development. It is also recommended that a playground, a playfield, a basketball court, a picnic shelter, trails, and picnic areas potentially be developed at the park subject to neighborhood input. Expansion of the park to the north may be warranted if development continues to occur in the area.
- *Park Site O*: Park Site O is a 78-acre undeveloped community park located in the southwestern portion of the City. It is recommended that the park be designed, engineered, and prepared for development. It is also recommended that an additional 12 acres of land be acquired as part of the park.
- *Quaas Creek Park*: Quaas Creek Park is a 66-acre community park located along Quaas Creek and the Milwaukee River in the eastern portion of the City. Existing park facilities include three league softball diamonds, a playfield, a playground, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, fishing areas, a picnic area, a canoe launch, an indoor shelter, a picnic shelter, a bridge, and restrooms. Recommendations include the development of basketball courts and tennis courts and additional hiking trails and picnic areas. The development of the Quaas Creek Park/Riverwalk Trail extension is also recommended at the park. It is further recommended that the existing parking lot be maintained.
- *Regner Park*: Regner Park is a 91-acre major park located in the north-central portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a baseball diamond, two league softball diamonds, three tennis courts, one soccer field, one basketball goal, two playgrounds, a playfield, an ice skating rink, a swimming beach and bathhouse, horseshoe pits, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, a fishing area, picnic areas, an indoor shelter, picnic shelters, a bandstand, sand volleyball courts, a Labyrinth Garden, and restrooms. It is recommended that the Park Avenue parking lot be reconstructed and the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated, which were planned to be completed in 2007. It is also recommended that the pond outfall and bridge be repaired, the old workshop be renovated as a picnic shelter, the drinking fountains be replaced, the camp lodge be rehabilitated, the bathhouse be remodeled to include a rental facility and that fencing and landscaping be restored. Additional recommendations include improvements to the baseball diamond, the restoration of the swim pond, including the addition of a splash pad, the restoration of the diving raft and aerators and rowboat, the reconstruction or replacement of the entertainment stage, an addition to the storage building, and the rehabilitation of the Regner Memorial.

- *Riverside Park*: Riverside Park is a 99-acre major park located along the Milwaukee River in the east-central portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a league softball diamond, three tennis courts, one soccer field, two basketball courts, two playgrounds, two playfields, two sand volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, picnic areas, fishing areas, a canoe launch, an indoor shelter, and a restroom. It is recommended that the parking lots and the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated, improvements be made to the pavilion, electrical upgrades be made, and that the indoor building be rehabilitated. Development of an entertainment area at the park should also be explored. The City also plans to acquire additional lands on the west side of Indiana Avenue (currently part of the Gehl property) for the development of a skate park, a picnic shelter with restrooms, a playground, additional parking, and for additional open space.
- *Riverwalk Trail*: The Riverwalk Trail extends along the Milwaukee River from Riverside Park north to Barton Pond within the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway and encompasses approximately three linear miles. The multi-use trail consists of asphalt and can be used for biking, hiking, or rollerblading. It is recommended that a portion of the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated and the stone path along the trail be resurfaced. It is also recommended that the asphalt pathway be resurfaced along the North Riverwalk Trail. In addition, the City plans to connect the existing Riverwalk Trail between Quaas Creek Park and Riverside Park.
- *Rolfs Park*: Rolfs Park is a 39-acre undeveloped neighborhood park located in the western portion of the City. It is recommended that the park be designed and prepared for development. It is also recommended that a playground, a playfield, a sandlot softball diamond, a sledding hill, a dog park, and hiking trails, potentially be developed at the park, based on neighborhood input.
- *Villa Park*: Villa Park is a 15-acre neighborhood park located in the northwestern portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, a basketball court, one soccer field, a picnic area, a nine-hole disc golf course, and hiking trails. It is recommended that the playground be replaced and the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated at the park.
- *Wingate Park*: Wingate Park is a seven-acre neighborhood park located in the eastern portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, and a picnic area. It is recommended that the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated at the park.
- *Ziegler Park*: Ziegler Park is a 14-acre neighborhood park located in the east-central portion of the City. Existing park facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, a basketball goal, hiking trails, a pathway/bike path, a picnic area, and a restroom. It is recommended that the asphalt pathway be rehabilitated and the drinking fountain be replaced at the park.

Additional recommendations identified in the City's five-year Capital Improvement Plan that are not site specific, include the acquisition of other neighborhood park sites or parkway lands; the restoration of rental amenities such as tables, appliances, and grills; engineering assistance with Kuester Island; renovations at Mutual Mall; a portable stage; and the development of approximately five miles of trails.

Additional Development at Existing City Parks: 2012-2020

In addition to the recommendations set forth above, it is recommended that the City develop additional outdoor recreational facilities or renovate existing facilities at three existing parks. The development or renovation of the facilities at these sites will meet needs identified through application of the standards or fulfill a need for recreational facilities identified through public input. The development of these facilities will likely occur after 2012.

- *Park Site O*: It is recommended that a baseball diamond, three league softball diamonds, four soccer/football fields, two basketball courts, two tennis courts, playgrounds, a playfield, restrooms, a picnic shelter, and appropriate support facilities be developed at the park. Other future indoor and outdoor recreation facilities will be explored when the park is designed for development. Park design is recommended to occur between 2008 and 2012.

- *Regner Park*: Several improvements at Regner Park, described in the preceding section, are recommended for the 2008 to 2012 period. Additional improvements recommended between 2012 and 2020 include a water flume slide and other water-related amenities and the renovation of the restroom and concessions facilities.
- *Villa Park*: In addition to the improvements recommended in the preceding section, a tennis court should be developed at the park during the 2012 to 2020 period.

Other needs identified through the needs analysis in Chapter III and needs identified by the City Park and Recreation Commission through public surveys and requests are the development of a recreation center, an archery range, and two additional Little League ball diamonds and league softball diamonds. The proposed development and location of these facilities is not site specific. The recreation center is recommended to be developed at a central location within the City, possibly adjacent to or near Regner Park. Because of safety concerns and limited space within existing and proposed neighborhood parks and the large area an archery range would encompass, it is recommended that the development of an archery range be located in an exclusive location at a specialized park site that may need to be acquired by the City, or possibly developed as a joint facility with a local business or organization.

The City should also examine the need for two additional Little League and league softball diamonds. As mentioned in Chapter III on Table 9, a need was identified under the park standards for two additional Little League and five additional league softball diamonds. The public facility requirement for league softball diamonds is met by the three diamonds recommended to be developed at Park Site O. The nonpublic sector is not meeting the need for league softball diamonds, thus the City may need to compensate for the lack of nonpublic softball diamonds. The City should continue to examine the need for additional league softball diamonds and Little League ball diamonds based on participation in leagues and recreational programs. If there is a need for two additional Little League and league softball diamonds, a specialized park site may need to be acquired and developed by the City, because space at existing park sites is limited. The City may also consider partnering with a local organization to form a joint park to acquire a site and/or develop these facilities.

It is recommended that the City continue to reconstruct and rehabilitate existing park sites. It is recommended that the City continue to update old, outdated, and possibly harmful facilities with new, more modernized recreational facilities that would provide a safer and more enjoyable recreational area and be more aesthetically appealing to City residents. A focus on the development, reconstruction, and rehabilitation of existing parks throughout the City would provide City residents with desired recreational opportunities and contribute towards safe and friendly neighborhoods. The development of new park sites is still strongly recommended, especially in areas that have been recently developed with residential uses.

Open Space Preservation

As shown on Map 26, it is recommended that the City acquire 720 acres of primary environmental corridor to conserve natural resources along numerous parkways, for the development of two neighborhood parks and a proposed trail system, and for the acquisition of open space lands associated with four natural areas. It is also recommended that the City acquire 10 acres of secondary environmental corridor for the development of one neighborhood park, the continued acquisition of the Silver Creek Parkway, and the preservation of other open space lands, and three acres of isolated natural resource areas for resource protection purposes. These lands are to be preserved in essentially natural, open space uses. Acquisition would generally occur after 2012.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Route and Trail System

As shown on Map 28, it is recommended that the City cooperate with Washington County, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, and adjoining local governments to develop a system of bicycle and pedestrian routes and trails. It is envisioned that this system would interconnect with existing and proposed City-owned parks, bikeways, and trails, connect residential areas with City business districts and activity centers, and interconnect with existing and proposed State and County parks and trails.

The entire bicycle way system within the planning area is proposed to include about 38 miles of routes associated with street rights-of-way and about 34 miles of trails associated with environmental corridors or open space lands and utility corridors within the planning area. It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) develop about two miles of on-street bikeways within the STH 144 (Main Street) right-of-way from Washington Street north to Wallace Lake Road within the planned urban service area. It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) acquire additional lands and develop about three miles of off-street trails associated with the Ice Age Scenic Trail in the planning area. About six miles of the trail have been developed in the western part of the City and in the Town of West Bend west and south of Lucas Lake.

The Washington County park and open space plan recommends that the County develop about six miles of on-street bikeways and bike routes and four miles of off-street trails in the planning area. The recommended four miles of off-street trails are associated with the development of the Milwaukee River Trail. The proposed Milwaukee River Trail and the Eisenbahn State Trail will run together within the right-of-way of the abandoned former Canadian National Railway north of Barton Avenue (STH 144). It is also recommended that the County develop about a one mile segment of off-street trails for bicycle and pedestrian use within Ridge Run Park to connect with proposed City and Town of West Bend trails and develop about two miles of off-street trails within the planning area that would link Sandy Knoll Park and Lizard Mound Park.

It is recommended that the City develop about 20 miles of on-street bikeways and bike routes within the urban service area. The City currently provides a one-mile segment of a bike route from Main Street to Riverside Park. It is also recommended that the City acquire and develop about 18 miles of off-street trails within the urban service area. The majority of the proposed 18 miles of trails are to be developed within the Four Lakes, Milwaukee Riverfront, Quaas Creek, Silver Creek, Sunset, and Wingate parkways. The City currently provides six miles of off-street trails within the City, including about a three-mile segment of the Riverwalk Trail within the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway from Quaas Creek Park to Barton Pond, about a two-mile segment from Regner Park north to Sunset Park, and about one mile within Quaas Creek Park. The Riverwalk Trail is a segment of the proposed Milwaukee River Trail recommended in the County Park and Open Space Plan.

In addition, it is recommended that the Town of Trenton develop about six miles of on-street bikeways and bike routes and that the Town of West Bend develop about four miles of on-street bikeways and bike routes within the planning area.

On-street bikeways located on land access and collector streets with low traffic volumes and speeds are capable of accommodating bicycle travel with no improvements. Conversely, arterial streets and highways with high-speed traffic and heavy volumes may require improvements such as extra-wide outside travel lanes, paved shoulders, or a separate bicycle path in order to safely accommodate bicycle travel. Improvements to accommodate bicycle travel would be made at the time a street or highway is constructed, reconstructed, or resurfaced. The on-street bikeways and off-street trails shown on Map 28 incorporate the recommendations of the regional bicycle way system plan and the Washington County park and open space plan. Additional bikeways and trails have been identified as part of this planning effort.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The park and open space plan for the City of West Bend is not complete until the steps required to implement the plan have been specified. This section includes a description of the actions required by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Washington County, and by the City of West Bend to implement the recommended park and open space plan for the City.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has authority and responsibility for park development, natural resource protection, water quality management, and water use regulation within the State. Certain DNR

functions have particular importance in the implementation of County and local park and open space plans. The Department has the obligation to prepare a comprehensive Statewide outdoor recreation plan and to develop long-range water resource management 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 natural resources; and the authority to administer, within the State, the Federal LAWCON Program and the Wisconsin Stewardship Program. The LAWCON and Stewardship programs are intended to assist in the acquisition and development of local parks and open space areas. The DNR also has the responsibility to establish standards for floodplain and shoreland zoning; and the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local action, shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances.

More specifically, in relation to the implementation of the City park and open space plan, it is important that the DNR endorse the plan, thereby qualifying the City to apply for outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation.

A municipality must have a park and open space plan adopted by a resolution of the governing body—the Common Council in the City of West Bend—to be eligible to apply for and receive recreational grants administered by the DNR.

It is also recommended that the DNR continue to preserve and maintain existing State-owned open space sites, acquire and develop proposed lake access sites, maintain existing lake access sites and support facilities at lake access sites, and, in cooperation with the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation, continue to maintain and develop the Ice Age Trail. The DNR should also acquire 191 acres to obtain the remainder of open space lands associated with four State-owned natural areas within the planning area.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) continue to make transportation grants available for the construction of bikeways to be provided within the right-of-way of a State trunk highway or connecting highway at the time the highway is constructed or reconstructed. It is recognized that major bicycle-related improvements, such as the addition of bicycle lanes, may not be able to be accommodated at the time the street is simply resurfaced. However, consideration should be given to restriping the street or making other improvements to better accommodate bicycle travel at that time. It is anticipated that paving highway shoulders to accommodate bicycle travel will be accomplished at the time a street or highway is resurfaced. The State should make proper arrangements to provide for the maintenance of bicycle facilities, including, if necessary, entering into operating or maintenance agreements with other units or agencies of government. The DOT should work cooperatively with the City to develop a bikeway within the STH 144 (Main Street) right-of-way from STH 33 north to Wallace Lake Road and to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian trail crossings of STH 33.

Washington County

Washington County has the authority and responsibility for the acquisition, development, and maintenance of the major parks and areawide trails within the County. It is recommended that Washington County continue to provide and maintain existing facilities at Lizard Mound Park, Ridge Run Park, and Sandy Knoll Park, three County-owned parks located in the City of West Bend planning area. The County should also continue to maintain and provide existing facilities at Ackerman's Grove Park. An 11-acre portion of the 78-acre Ackerman's Grove Park is located in the southern portion of the planning area.

The County park plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Ridge Run Park and acquire an additional 25 acres of land adjacent to the park and provide additional formal picnic areas and shelters, redevelop the playground, improve existing trails, and provide nature trails at the park. The County should acquire an additional 463 acres of land and provide additional formal picnic areas and shelters, pave existing trails, redevelop playgrounds, and provide nature trails at Sandy Knoll Park. The County should also continue to maintain Ackerman's Grove Park and improve the trail system, develop a sledding hill, and provide additional picnic shelters and an additional playground at the park.

The County park plan also recommends that the County acquire and develop an approximately 10-acre park site along Big Cedar Lake and provide formal picnic areas and necessary support facilities and a swimming beach at the proposed park and continue to maintain Cedar Lake Wayside and the Henschke Hillside Lake Access to Silver Lake. The County should continue to maintain Hughes Burckhardt Field in the City of West Bend, and continue to maintain and acquire an additional six acres of land at Lizard Mound Park. The County park plan further recommends that the County acquire and develop a dog park centrally located in the County to serve residents.

The County park plan recommends the development of the Milwaukee River Trail and the continued maintenance of the Eisenbahn State Trail by the County, in addition to working cooperatively with the City of West Bend in maintaining that portion of the trail located within the City limits. The County park plan also recommends that adequate boat access be provided at all major inland lakes within the County and that the County develop canoe access points along the Milwaukee River.

It is further recommended that the County acquire 770 acres of primary environmental corridor within the planning area for expansion at Sandy Knoll Park and Ridge Run Park, for the continued development of the Milwaukee River Trail, and for the acquisition of open space lands associated with six natural areas and a geological area. The County should also acquire 16 acres of secondary environmental corridor for the protection of the Bellin Bog natural area.

City of West Bend

Under the adopted park and open space plan, shown on Maps 26 and 28, the City of West Bend would have responsibility for providing a variety of outdoor recreational sites and facilities, including the acquisition of 733 acres of open space land. The acquisition of 733 acres of open space land is recommended for three new neighborhood parks, one existing undeveloped community park (Park Site O), the Milwaukee Riverfront, a City-wide trail system, the preservation of four natural areas, and other natural resource lands. It is also recommended that the City acquire land for four new neighborhood park sites. The development of recreational facilities is recommended at the four new neighborhood park sites, one existing major park (Regner Park), one existing community park (Quaas Creek Park), one existing undeveloped community park (Park Site O), one existing neighborhood park (Villa Park), and three existing undeveloped neighborhood parks (Forest View Park, Park Site F, and Rolfs Park). Additional recommendations include the development of special use facilities at Lac Lawrann Conservancy; improvements to existing recreational facilities or support facilities at 16 existing City-owned parks, playlots, and special use sites and the Riverwalk Trail; and the continued improvement and maintenance of all existing City parks, parkways, playlots, and open space sites and facilities and the Eisenbahn State Trail, where applicable. Implementation of these recommendations would result in the attainment of the park acquisition and development and open space preservation objectives presented in Chapter III of this report.

It is also recommended that the City develop about 20 miles of on-street bikeways and about 18 miles of off-street trails associated with the proposed City-wide trail system.

It is further recommended that the City adequately maintain all existing City-owned parks, parkways, open space sites, public access sites, and outdoor recreation facilities. The maintenance activities of these sites would include, as necessary, repair and resurfacing of parking lots and walkways; the resurfacing of court areas, such as volleyball, basketball, and tennis courts; the provision, repair, or replacement of such support facilities as sport field lighting, park benches, picnic tables, and drinking fountains; the repair or replacement of restroom facilities, water supply facilities, maintenance buildings, and picnic shelters; and the maintenance of lawns and other landscape plantings. In addition, such maintenance activities would also include the provision of additional playground equipment, playfield areas, picnic tables and areas for passive recreational use. It is also recommended that any existing outdoor recreation facility not meeting the accessibility requirements set forth under Federal Law in the Americans with Disabilities Act be brought into compliance in a timely fashion.

Plan Costs

Implementation of the park and open space plan for the City of West Bend over a five-year plan implementation period from 2008 through 2012 would entail a total cost of \$6,990,000. The estimated acquisition, development, and improvement costs of \$6,990,000 would approximate an average expenditure of about \$1,398,000 per year over the next five years. The City of West Bend Public Facilities Needs Assessment presents detailed estimated capital costs, including acquisition and development costs, used for providing new park sites and public recreational facilities or improving or expanding existing public recreational facilities within the City. The Public Facilities Needs Assessment also identifies deficiencies in the quantity and quality of existing park sites and public recreational facilities to

determine an anticipated appropriate park fee. Recommended acquisitions, development, and improvements and estimated costs are summarized in Table 13. The projects listed in Table 13 are all included in the approved City Capital Improvement Plan.

The City has actively sought recreational grant funds from the DNR, which have been used for development of the City park system. The City also utilizes impact fees charged to new residential development. The City charges an impact fee of \$1,979.00 for each dwelling unit constructed within the City to use for the acquisition and development of community and neighborhood parks and trails. The collection of these fees helps to offset the costs associated with continued residential development for park-related facilities provided by the City. The City has collected \$1,445,918, or about \$289,184 per year, in park-related impact fees over the last five years. The City of West Bend Public Facilities Needs Assessment includes an estimate of the effect of recovering the capital costs through park fees on the availability of affordable housing in the City.

The City is also considering a partnership with other local governments, school districts, nonprofit organizations, or retail businesses to develop new parks or renovate or improve existing parks as joint parks. Providing joint parks with other government agencies would fulfill the need for additional local parks and, possibly, County or regional park recommendations, such as a dog park for the City and the County. Joint parks with school district sites would provide the opportunity to jointly create additional recreational programs and activities with nearby strong support facilities and amenities. Establishing joint parks with nonprofit organizations can help mobilize community residents to support parks, convey flexible funding, allow new program initiatives, offset the lack of funding, and build on community credibility. The recommendation of providing joint parks and partnering with retail businesses would bring a desired revenue for the City and make parks more appealing and inviting, thus providing a social venue in a natural setting.

SUMMARY

The key recommendations of the City of West Bend park and open space plan are as follows:

- The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources should endorse the plan, thus qualifying the City to apply for and receive available State and Federal grants in support of plan implementation. It is also recommended that the DNR continue to preserve and maintain existing State-owned open space sites, acquire and develop proposed lake access sites, maintain existing lake access sites and support facilities at lake access sites, continue to maintain and develop the Ice Age Trail, and acquire open space lands associated with State-owned natural areas within the planning area.
- The Wisconsin Department of Transportation should work with the City to develop a bikeway along STH 144 (Main Street) and accommodate pedestrian and bike trail crossings of STH 33.
- Washington County should continue to maintain, develop, and acquire additional lands at Ridge Run Park and Sandy Knoll Park. The County should continue to maintain and develop Ackerman's Grove Park and continue to maintain and acquire additional lands at Lizard Mound Park. The County should also acquire and develop an approximately 10-acre park site along Big Cedar Lake and continue to maintain the Cedar Lake Wayside, Hughes Burckhardt Field in the City of West Bend, and the Henschke Hillside Lake Access. The County park plan also recommends that the County acquire and develop a dog park. The County park plan further recommends that the County develop a Milwaukee River Trail and continue to maintain the Eisenbahn State Trail within the right-of-way of the abandoned former Canadian National Railway.
- The City should acquire and develop four new neighborhood parks, and continue to maintain all City-owned parks, parkways, boating public access sites, and open space sites.
- The City should acquire additional lands within the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway and adjacent to Park Site O. Improvements such as upgrading deficient recreational facilities, modernizing outdated recreational

facilities, or developing new or additional recreational facilities is also recommended at 16 existing City-owned parks, parkways, playlots, or open space sites and the Riverwalk Trail.

- The park and open space plan further recommends that the City continue to develop and maintain the Riverwalk Trail, continue to work in cooperation with Washington County to maintain the Eisenbahn State Trail, including that portion of the trail that the City has installed, and develop a local system of trails and on-street bikeways and routes.
- The estimated cost for implementing the park and open space plan is \$6,990,000 over a five-year plan implementation period from 2008 through 2012.

Chapter V

SUMMARY

In July 2003, the City of West Bend requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the City in updating its park and open space plan. The resulting plan, which has a design year of 2020, is documented in this report. This plan is intended to provide a long-range vision and a guide to assist City officials and staff in making the day-to-day decisions needed for continued development of the City's park and open space system. To assist in implementation of the plan, both long-term recommendations, for the next 15 years, and a shorter-term "action plan" are presented. The action plan sets forth priorities for implementation of the park and open space plan over the five-year period from 2008 through 2012.

Important preliminary steps in the development of this plan included the collection of inventory information regarding land use, population, natural resources, and park and open space sites and facilities within the City and the planning area. This plan also reflects recommendations from the 2020 Comprehensive Plan for the City of West Bend, the Cooperative Boundary Plan between the City and the Town of West Bend, an Urban Forestry Master Plan for the City of West Bend, the City of West Bend Sanitary Sewer Service Area Plan, and from applicable regional and County plans, including the Washington County Park and Open Space Plan, the regional bicycle and pedestrian plan, and the natural areas plan. The plan also includes a summary of the results of two public opinion surveys conducted by the City.

The planning process was conducted under the guidance of the City of West Bend Park and Recreation Commission with staff support provided by the City Community Development Department and the Park, Recreation, and Forestry Department. A public informational meeting was held on January 17, 2008. This plan was adopted by the City Park and Recreation Commission on January 17, 2008, and by the City Plan Commission on February 5, 2008. The plan was adopted by the West Bend Common Council on March 3, 2008. The adopting Common Council resolution is included in Appendix C.

INVENTORY FINDINGS

The City of West Bend planning area encompasses about 40,539 acres, or about 63 square miles. In May 2004, the City of West Bend encompassed 9,138 acres, or about 14 square miles. The City had a 2000 population level of 28,152 persons, an increase of 3,682 persons, or about 15 percent, from 1990. The estimated population level for the City of West Bend for 2006 is 30,090 persons, an increase of 1,938 persons, or about 7 percent, from the population level in 2000. In May 2004, about 4,994 acres, or about 55 percent, of the City was developed for urban use. Residential land uses encompassed 2,165 acres, or about 24 percent of the City. Other urban lands such as transportation, communication and utilities, commercial, manufacturing, governmental and institutional, and recreational uses encompassed 2,829 acres, or about 31 percent of the City.

In May 2004, nonurban areas encompassed 4,144 acres, or about 45 percent of the City. Agricultural and undeveloped lands occupied 2,547 acres, or about 28 percent of the City. Natural resource areas including woodlands, wetlands, and surface water encompassed 1,593 acres, or about 17 percent of the City. Extractive areas encompassed four acres, or less than 1 percent of the City.

An inventory of existing outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities was conducted in 2005. The inventory identified 124 such sites encompassing 5,347 acres, or about 13 percent of the planning area. Of the 124 outdoor recreation and open space sites, 68 sites encompassing 2,148 acres, or about 40 percent of the area devoted to outdoor recreation and open space uses, were publicly owned. The remaining 56 sites, encompassing 3,199 acres, or about 60 percent of the total park and open space site acreage, were privately owned. The City of West Bend owned 36 sites, encompassing a total of 1,271 acres, or about 14 percent of the City. City-owned sites ranged from 8,712 square feet to 209 acres in size.

The City owns and maintains the Riverwalk Trail located along the Milwaukee River. The Riverwalk Trail encompasses approximately three linear miles and provides hiking and biking opportunities. The City also maintains a five-mile segment of the Eisenbahn State Trail. The Eisenbahn State Trail runs from Rusco Drive and extends northward within the abandoned Canadian National Railway right-of-way to Woodford Drive within the City, and provides biking, hiking, and dog walking opportunities. An existing segment of the Ice Age Trail is also located in the western portion of the City. The Ice Age Trail provides opportunities for hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.

The most important features of the natural resource base in the City of West Bend and the planning area, including the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat areas, undeveloped floodplains, and sites having historic, scenic, scientific, cultural, and recreational value, occur in linear areas termed environmental corridors. In 2000, primary environmental corridors encompassed about 1,625 acres, or about 18 percent of the City, secondary environmental corridors encompassed about 32 acres, and smaller pockets of natural resource base elements, termed isolated natural resource areas, encompassed 194 acres within the City.

Twenty-eight natural areas encompassing 2,848 acres and six critical species habitat sites encompassing 120 acres were identified in the planning area in 1994. Two natural areas of statewide or greater significance were located within the planning area, including the Paradise Lake Fen natural area and the Smith Lake and Wetlands natural area. Thirteen aquatic areas encompassing 1,563 acres of surface water and about 15 linear miles of streams and four geological areas encompassing 6,837 acres, including a 6,792-acre portion of the Kettle Moraine Interlobate Moraine geological area, were also located within the planning area. Agricultural lands encompass 6,505 acres, or about 16 percent, of the planning area.

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

In August 2004, the City of West Bend Park and Recreation Commission completed and adopted outdoor recreation and open space planning objectives and standards for the City of West Bend. The standards developed by the City include a comprehensive set of park and related open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives that address neighborhood, community, and multi-community or regional park and open space sites and facilities. Each of the objectives is accompanied by a set of standards which provide specific measures that were used to design the plan. Both per capita and accessibility standards were formulated and used to help determine the number, size, and distribution of outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to serve the existing and probable future resident population of the City. The City of West Bend standards establish guidelines to provide the best overall nature-based and nonnature-based recreational opportunities and natural resource protection policies for the City. The City of West Bend park objectives and standards were used in the park and open space analysis in Chapter III and are presented in Appendix A.

The responsibility for acquisition and development of major parks and other natural resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities is largely delegated to the State and County levels of government, although larger cities, such as the City of West Bend, sometimes provide major parks. Recommendations relating to the improvement and maintenance of major parks will be met within the City of West Bend by the continued maintenance and development of Ridge Run Park by Washington County and the continued maintenance and development of Riverside Park by the City of West Bend. The County-owned Sandy Knoll Park, a 257-acre major park, is also located adjacent to the City's planned urban service area.

Responsibility for providing community and neighborhood parks and nonresource-oriented recreational facilities rests with local units of government. The need for community and neighborhood parks and associated recreational facilities in the City of West Bend was determined by applying the park and open space standards to the 2020 City of West Bend comprehensive plan population forecast of about 39,000 persons. Accessibility, or service radius, standards were also applied to ensure that community and neighborhood parks will be well-distributed throughout the City and convenient to City residents. The results of the needs analysis for the City identified a need for a well-distributed network of neighborhood parks to serve those portions of the City that are now, or are planned to be, developed for urban uses. The results of the per capita standards also identified a need for five additional league softball diamonds, one baseball diamond, and two Little League ball diamonds within the City, while the results of the accessibility standards identified a need for additional baseball diamonds, league softball diamonds, Little League ball diamonds, basketball goals, ice skating rinks, playfields, playgrounds, soccer fields, swimming pools or beaches, tennis courts, picnic tables, canoe launches, and fishing facilities. The needs analysis for the City is presented in Chapter III.

The need to protect the natural resources of the City cannot be determined on the basis of per capita or accessibility standards, since such need is related directly to the location and character of the natural resources concerned rather than to population levels or distribution. The maintenance of the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in essentially natural, open uses would generally serve to meet the natural resource preservation and protection objectives within the City.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

Upon full implementation of this park and open space plan for the City of West Bend, the City would provide a variety of parks and related outdoor recreation facilities to meet the outdoor recreation needs of City residents, and protect areas having important natural resources. Specific recommendations regarding the City park and open space system include:

- The acquisition and development of four new neighborhood parks distributed throughout the City, and the development of recreational facilities at each park;
- The acquisition of 720 acres of open space lands, including the addition of open space lands within the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway and adjacent to Park Site O;
- The development of additional park facilities at a major park (Regner Park); community park facilities at Quaas Creek Park and the undeveloped Park Site O; the development of neighborhood park facilities at Forest View Park, Park Site F (Prairie Meadow Subdivision Park), Rolfs Park, and Villa Park; and the development of special use facilities at Lac Lawrann Conservancy;
- Improvements to existing recreational facilities at 16 City-owned parks and the Riverwalk Trail;
- Continued maintenance at all existing City-owned parks, parkways, open space sites, and boating public access sites and the Eisenbahn State Trail, where applicable; and
- Development and maintenance of a City-wide parkway and trail system.

The most important features of the natural resource base in the City of West Bend, including the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat areas, and undeveloped floodplains, are located within the primary and

secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. The plan recommends that the City protect the natural resources associated with the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas proposed to be located within City parks and open space sites.

It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) endorse the plan, thereby making the City eligible to apply for and receive Federal and State grants for the development of outdoor recreation facilities. It is also recommended that the DNR continue to preserve and maintain existing State-owned open space sites, acquire and develop proposed lake access sites, maintain existing lake access sites and support facilities at lake access sites, continue to maintain and develop the Ice Age Trail in cooperation with the Ice Age Park and Trail Foundation, and continue to acquire additional open space lands associated with four State-owned natural areas within the planning area.

Washington County should continue to implement the recommendations of the County park and open space plan. These include the continued maintenance and development of Ridge Run Park and Sandy Knoll Park and acquisition of additional lands at both sites for recreation and resource protection purposes. The County should continue to maintain Lizard Mounds Woods Park and acquire additional lands at the site. The County park plan also recommends that the County continue to develop and maintain Ackerman's Grove Park, continue to maintain the Henschke Hillside Lake Access, the Cedar Lake Wayside, and Hughes Burckhardt Field; to acquire and develop an approximately 10-acre park site along Big Cedar Lake; and acquire and develop a dog park.

In accordance with the County park plan, Washington County should develop and maintain a trail along the Milwaukee River and continue to develop and maintain the Eisenbahn State Trail, in accordance with the agreement between the County and the DNR. The County should acquire and develop or expand lake access sites at Barton Pond, Green Lake, Lucas Lake, and Wallace Lake, and continue to maintain other County-owned lake access sites within the planning area.

The plan documented in this report is intended to provide a long-range vision and a guide to assist City officials and staff in making the day-to-day decisions needed for continued development of the City's park and open space system.

To assist in implementation of the plan, both long-term recommendations, for the next 15 years, and a shorter-term "action plan" are presented. The action plan sets forth priorities for implementation of the park and open space plan over the five-year period from 2008 through 2012, which would entail a cost of about \$6,990,000. The cost would approximate an average expenditure of about \$1,398,000 per year over the next five years.

Implementation of the plan over time would help to ensure a pleasant, healthful environment with diverse recreational opportunities for City residents and visitors, and provide the foundation for a healthy, vibrant City with a strong local economy.

APPENDICES

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Appendix A

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING LEVEL OF SERVICE OBJECTIVES AND STANDARDS FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Planning Level of Service Objectives and Standards for the City of West Bend is to establish guidelines for an integrated system of public lands that will provide recreational opportunities, promote environmental stewardship, enhance property values, accommodate safe pedestrian and bicycle transportation, improve overall quality of life and support economic development within the community.

PRINCIPLE

Public parks, parkways, and open space within a community provide benefits to the general public beyond those specific to users of recreational facilities. Benefits to the general community include:

1. Improvement of the quality of life by promoting healthy lifestyles, preserving or enhancing the aesthetic beauty of the community and providing social and recreational opportunities for all residents.
2. Preservation of environmentally sensitive lands including flood lands, wetlands, forests, critical habitat and scientific areas.
3. Public access to lakes, rivers and streams.
4. Preservation of ground water recharge and discharge areas.
5. Provision of storm water management areas assisting in controlling runoff quantities and improving water quality.
6. Enhancement of property values as development includes a proportional acquisition of land for public use.
7. Contribute to the economic development of the community by using its facilities, open space and recreational programs to actively assist businesses in attracting and retaining valued employees.
8. Provision of a safe pedestrian and bicycle transportation system augmenting that provided by public roads and sidewalks, and thereby linking major commercial, natural and residential areas with recreational corridors.
9. Foster economic redevelopment by improving access, visibility and appearance within the downtown portion of the city.

OBJECTIVE NO. 1 – PROVIDE PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION PARK SITES

To provide an integrated system of public outdoor recreation sites which will afford City residents adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Public outdoor recreation sites promote the maintenance of physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in physical activities that help maintain physical strength and flexibility and that help to reduce everyday tensions and anxieties. In addition, well designed and properly located public 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 neighborhoods and communities.

NATIONAL OR STATE TRENDS

While there is no prescribed optimum size or number of recreational sites, a city's park system should be large enough to meet the goals outlined in the agency's master plan. Big-city park systems range in size from 2.5 percent of a city's area to almost 20 percent, or from three acres per 1000 residents to more than 45 acres per 1000 (Harnick, 2003).

EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSION

The City of West Bend has had a long-standing tradition of strong land acquisition and park development programs. The reason for this is that the citizens of West Bend have placed a high value on parks and green space within their community.

In October, 2003, the City of West Bend Park System consisted of 36 park, parkway and open space sites containing a total of 1,231.5 acres, or 13.6 percent of the City's total area. Of that, 24 sites (containing 895.2 acres) have been developed for public outdoor recreation use. Given the 2003 population of 29,001, the City of West Bend currently offers one public outdoor recreation site for approximately every 1,208 residents or 30.9 acres for every 1,000 residents.

In a 1999 survey conducted for the City of West Bend by the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee (UWM), 60 percent of the city residents rated the quality of life in the city as 'very good' or 'excellent'. When asked what residents liked most about living in West Bend, the three most frequent responses were 'parks and open spaces' 65 percent, 'convenient access to major highways' 65 percent, and 'safety/low crime' 62 percent. In the 1999 survey, residents were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with a variety of city services in West Bend. Ninety-three percent of the residents indicated that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the city parks. The number of park sites and acreage have increased since 1999. Therefore, it can be concluded that most city residents are satisfied with the size of the park system.

CITY OF WEST BEND STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

Total Community Parks:	One developed community park (60-acre minimum) per 10,000 residents and located within a two-mile service radius. ^{a, b}
Total Neighborhood Parks:	One developed neighborhood park (five-acre minimum) up to one-mile service radius. Note: A community park can also serve as a neighborhood park. ^{c, d}

OBJECTIVE NO. 2 – PROVIDE PUBLIC CORRIDORS (PARKWAYS) AND OPEN SPACE SITES

To provide an integrated system of public outdoor corridors that will link parks and other areas of the City with parkways of green space and trails designed for resource-oriented, nature-based recreational use, while preserving these waterways, wetlands, and other corridors or sites of high quality environmental lands.

PRINCIPLE

Certain recreational pursuits such as hiking, biking, pleasure driving, and ski touring are best provided for through a system of recreational corridors located within or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well-designed system of recreation corridors can serve to connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming an integrated system of parks and recreation corridors related to the natural resource base.

NATIONAL OR STATE TRENDS

A number of recreational activities that can be served by public corridors are identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2000-2005 (SCORP). According to SCORP, between 50 and 90 percent of Wisconsinites surveyed participate in activities such as walking (80 percent), pleasure driving (68 percent) and wildlife viewing (58 percent). SCORP also indicates that between 30 and 50 percent of Wisconsinites participate in bicycling (46 percent), hiking (45 percent), nature study or bird watching (43 percent) and nature photography (35 percent). SCORP also draws attention to a number of recreational activities that had less than a 30 percent participation rate that have been growing in popularity – mountain biking (21 percent), ATV riding (12 percent), in-line skating (9 percent), and horseback riding (8 percent).

EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSION

As of October, 2003, the City of West Bend had approximately 8.7 linear miles or 207.5 acres of public corridors (parkways) included within its eight-parkway system.

The City of West Bend has traditionally had a strong land acquisition program, especially to preserve and protect environmentally-sensitive lands along the Milwaukee River, along all the creeks running through the community and the woodlands surrounding the Ice Age Trail. The City has set a goal of linking its park system with corridors (parkways),

particularly along waterways. A number of local nonprofit organizations such as the West Bend Rotary Natural Waterways Foundation, Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, Washington County Ice Age Trail Association and the Trailblazers group all support this city goal through their land acquisition and trail development assistance to the Department.

CITY OF WEST BEND STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC CORRIDORS AND OPEN SPACE SITES

The public sector should provide a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors^e and open space sites in accordance with the following standards to meet the resident demand for nature-based trail-oriented activities:

1. Preserve environmentally valuable lands and make them accessible to the public.
- 2- The maximum travel distance to a public recreation corridor in the City should be three miles.
3. Recreation corridors should maximize the use of:
 - a. Primary and secondary environmental corridors as locations for trail-oriented recreation activities, provided environmentally sensitive resources are protected.
 - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
 - c. Existing trail facilities within the City.

OBJECTIVE NO. 3—PROVIDE NONNATURE BASED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

To provide public outdoor recreation facilities to afford City residents adequate opportunities to participate in intensive non-nature based outdoor recreation activities.^{f, g}

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive nonnature based outdoor recreation activities – that include basketball, baseball, soccer, ice-skating, hockey, playfield and playground activities, softball, pool swimming, skateboarding, football, volleyball and tennis – provides an individual with the opportunity for physical exercise and an opportunity to test and expand his or her physical capability. Such activities also provide an outlet for mental tension and anxiety as well as a diversion from other day-to-day activities. Competition in the various intensive non-nature based activities also provides an opportunity to participate in team play and gain understanding of other human beings.

NATIONAL OR STATE TRENDS

According to SCORP, swimming (both nature-based and nonnature-based) is an activity in which approximately 58 percent of Wisconsin residents participate. Many other activities are participated in by up to 30 percent of Wisconsin residents. However, that doesn't mean that these activities are unpopular. These activities often require special facilities or equipment, or other participants to form teams. Those involved in team sport activities may participate multiple times during a week, and therefore, the total participation hours in that activity may be higher than the participation percentages indicate.

According to the National Sporting Goods Association, participation rates for various recreational sporting activities are as follows: ice skating (18 percent), basketball (15 percent), volleyball (12 percent), softball (11 percent), tennis and touch/flag football (6 percent), soccer (5 percent), tackle football (4 percent), ice hockey (less than 2 percent), skateboarding (1.5 percent). However, SCORP also indicates that the popularity of in-line skating and skateboard parks is on the rise.

EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSION

In the 1999 UWM City Survey and also a 1999 User Attitude Survey conducted by the Park, Recreation and Forestry Department, respondents were asked whether they would like the City to provide a new swimming pool or aquatic center, 56 percent and 76 percent, respectively, responded 'yes'. When asked what type of facility should be built, 73 percent and 52 percent, respectively, responded 'an indoor/outdoor aquatic facility.' When asked if more nonnature-based park and recreation facilities should be developed, only the replacement of the old playground apparatus, and providing a sledding hill received nearly 50 percent or greater 'yes' responses.

**CITY OF WEST BEND STANDARDS FOR INTENSIVE
NONNATURE BASED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES**

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in intensive nonnature based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the City, as set forth below:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements ^g				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^h
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	League Diamond	Public Little League Total	0.10 0.15 0.25 ⁱ	Multi-community, Community, Neighborhood parks, and Schools	2.8 acres per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ^j Concessions and bleachers ^j 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	0.50 0.22 0.72	Community, Neighborhood parks, and Schools	0.07 acre per goal	Parking (5.0 spaces per court)	--	0.07	0.5-1.0
Flag/Touch Football	Field	Public Nonpublic Total	0.10 -- 0.10	Multi-community and Community parks	1.0 acre minimum	Parking (30 spaces per field)	0.28 acre	1.65 minimum	2.0
Ice-Skating	Rink	Public Nonpublic Total	0.05 0.05 0.10 ^k	Multi-community and Community parks	0.30 acre per rink minimum	Warming house	0.05 acre --	0.35 minimum	3.0
Playfields	Playfield/ Sandlot Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.50 0.11 0.61	Community, Neighborhood parks, and Schools	1.0 acre per playfield minimum	Buffer area	0.65 acre minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5-1.0
Playground Activities	Play-Ground Apparatus	Public Nonpublic Total	0.50 0.07 0.57	Community, Neighborhood parks, and Schools	0.25 acre per playground minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37 acre	0.62 minimum	0.5-1.0
Skate-boarding	Skate Park	Public Nonpublic Total	0.05 -- 0.05	Multi-community, Community parks	0.30 acre minimum	Parking 30 spaces Night Lighting, landscaping	0.28 acre 0.28 acre	.35 acre	2.0
Soccer	Field	Public Nonpublic Total	0.25 0.17 0.42	Multi-community, Community, Neighborhood parks, and Schools	1.0 acre minimum	Parking (30 spaces per field) Buffer	0.28 acre 0.65 acre	1.65 minimum	2.0
Softball	League Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.25 0.07 0.32	Multi-community, Community, Neighborhood parks, and Schools	1.70 acre per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ^j Buffer	0.28 acre per diamond -- 0.80 acre per diamond	2.68	2.0
Swimming	Outdoor Pool or Pond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.03 -- 0.03 ^m	Multi-community and Community parks	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	0.25 0.10 0.35	Multi-community, Community, Neighborhood parks, and Schools	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Night lighting ^j Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	2.0

According to the SCORP and 1999 local surveys, it can be concluded that swimming is a very popular activity and the community is receptive to improving its swimming facilities. Given its usage and popularity, playground apparatus should be provided at each park site, and the current replacement program should be completed and continued in the future on a 15-20 year cycle. Sledding hill(s) should be considered at parks where the terrain and physical conditions make it feasible.

Based on SCORP and the 1999 local surveys, formal facilities for ice skating, basketball, volleyball, softball, tennis, soccer, football, ice hockey and skateboarding are not justified for every park in the City. However, many of these facilities should be considered at each community park or at other strategic locations within the City. These are facilities that participants can drive, ride a bike, or skate to. Community input should be gathered regarding the type and location of any new facilities developed.

Ultimately, when planning which recreational facilities a neighborhood park should have, input by residents of the surrounding neighborhoods should be gathered.

OBJECTIVE NO. 4 – PROVIDE NATURE-BASED RECREATION FACILITIES

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford the City residents adequate opportunities to participate in intensive resource-oriented, nature-based outdoor recreation activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in intensive resource-oriented, nature-based outdoor recreation activities such as picnicking, fishing, nature study, canoeing, sledding, camping, golf and downhill skiing provides an opportunity for individuals and families to enjoy recreational activities in natural surroundings as well as an opportunity for physical exercise.

NATIONAL OR STATE TRENDS

According to SCORP, Wisconsinites participate in the following intensive resource-oriented, nature-based outdoor recreation activities at the following approximate rates: picnicking (57 percent), fishing (50 percent), nature study (48 percent), golf (29 percent), camping with a tent (24 percent), canoeing (17 percent), camping with an RV (13 percent), and downhill skiing (12 percent).

EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSION

All of the recreational activities and facilities mentioned above in this section are currently available to residents of the City of West Bend. Picnic areas and/or tables are available in nearby state and county parks as well as in 17 of 36 City park and open space sites. However, of the City parks, only Regner Park has reservable picnic groves with outdoor grills (six total areas). Fishing is available at nearby state, county and city parks (Riverside and Regner Parks and the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway). Formal nature study programming is currently available at the City of West Bend Lac Lawrann Conservancy and at Riveredge Nature Center in Newburg. Washington County is also developing a formal nature study program in its parks predominantly in the southern portion of the county. Free, self-directed nature study opportunities are available at most nearby county and city parks. Golfing and camping are offered by the county park system and by the private sector. Excellent camping opportunities also exist at nearby state parks. At this point, there is no demand for the City of West Bend to operate golf courses and formal campgrounds. Currently, canoe rentals are available through the City as well as through private outfitters at nearby state parks. However, formal canoeing programs are only offered by the City of West Bend. Sledding and inner tubing are available at Ridge Run County Park and the new Royal Oaks Neighborhood Park. Inner tubing and downhill skiing are also offered at two private ski hills near Kewaskum and Slinger.

The 1999 UWM survey did not ask residents about their attitude regarding this group of recreation activities. However, the 1999 Park, Recreation and Forestry Department User Attitude Survey indicated that residents currently utilizing Department services would like to see more of the following services: Sledding Hill (68 percent), fishing pier (65 percent), picnic shelters (59 percent), picnic areas at the parks (57 percent), and a nature center at Lac Lawrann Conservancy (54 percent). Based on the information available, sledding, fishing and picnicking opportunities can and should be expanded in the city park system. Fundraising activities for a nature center as well as expanded programming at Lac Lawrann Conservancy should continue.

CITY OF WEST BEND STANDARDS FOR INTENSIVE RESOURCE-ORIENTED, NATURE-BASED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

The City should provide facilities for participation intensive resource-oriented, nature-based outdoor recreation activities such as picnicking, fishing, canoeing and nature study. To meet this standard, the following per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met:

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirement				Design Standards						Service Radius of Facility (miles)
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	
Picnicking	Tables	Public Nonpublic Total	6.35 ⁿ 2.39 8.74	Regional, Multi-community, ^o Community, and Neighborhood parks	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	0.5–1.0
Canoeing	Canoe Launch	Public	0.1	Canoeable streams and Lakes ^p	--	Parking (2.0 spaces per launch)	--	--	River, Pond, or Lake	2.0
Fishing	Facility	--	--	Regional, Multi-community, and Community parks	--	Parking (10 spaces per facility)	--	--	Pond, Lake, or River	2.0

OBJECTIVE NO. 5 – PROVIDE TRAIL FACILITIES

To provide outdoor recreation facilities to afford City residents adequate opportunities to participate in trail-related activities.

PRINCIPLE

Participation in trail-related activities-which include biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, pleasure driving, running/jogging, ski touring, and snowmobiling-provides opportunity for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. Such activities can increase an individual's awareness of the natural environment and contribute to a better understanding of that environment. Trail activities can be enjoyed by all family members, which can serve to strengthen social relationships within the family and provide an opportunity to educate younger members of the family on the importance of environmental issues. Together with the City's sidewalks and roadways, these trails are an integral part of the pedestrian and bicycle component of the City's transportation system.

NATIONAL, STATE OR LOCAL TRENDS

According to SCORP, between 50-90 percent of Wisconsinites surveyed participate in trail-related activities such as walking (80 percent), pleasure driving (68 percent) and wildlife viewing (58 percent). SCORP also indicates that between 30 and 50 percent of the State's residents participate in bicycling (46 percent), hiking (45 percent), nature study or bird watching (43 percent) and nature photography (35 percent). SCORP also draws attention to a number of trail-related recreational activities that have less than a 30 percent participation rate – mountain biking (21 percent), cross country skiing and snowmobiling (14 percent), ATV riding (12 percent), in-line skating (9 percent), running/jogging and horseback riding (8 percent).

As a problem to avoid, SCORP identifies competition among various trail-related activities that result in different types of impacts on the recreation resource. The competition among the various corridor-related activities are identified as follows – between ATV operators and hikers using the same forest roadways, between mountain bikers and hikers/cross country skiers using the same forest trails, between horseback riders and hikers using the same trails.

As a strategic policy for grant funding, SCORP promotes minimizing future conflicts between competing activities to increase satisfaction for all participants. For example, separate mountain biking and hiking trails could be developed in the same area, sharing the same parking lot and visitor facilities, yet conflicts would be reduced or eliminated.

EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSION

The 1999 UWM survey asked city residents if parks in West Bend should have more of certain facilities. The most frequent 'yes' responses for these items were bike paths (60 percent) and hiking trails (56 percent). All other facilities had a 'yes' response rate of less than 50 percent.

The 1999 Park, Recreation and Forestry Department User Attitude Survey also shows a preference toward trail-related activities. When asked if residents would like to see more of certain types of facilities developed within the City parks, 'yes' response rates were as follows: trails for hiking, cross country skiing, snowshoeing (66 percent), trails for in-line roller skating, skateboarding and biking (65 percent), and trails for off-road biking (57 percent).

As SCORP indicates about Wisconsin residents, West Bend residents also enjoy self-directed trail-related activities such as walking, hiking, running/jogging, biking, and other nature-related activities. A number of local nonprofit organizations such as the West Bend Rotary Clubs, Rotary Natural Waterways Foundation, Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, The Washington County Ice Age Trail Association, GEARS and the Trailblazers all support these activities in the area.

As of August 2003, the City of West Bend had an inventory of 34 linear miles of public trails. Since the West Bend community has a definite preference for trail-related activities, and groups exist to support the development and maintenance of the trails, the standard for the quantity and quality of trails in the community should continue to increase. However, since snowmobiling, ATV riding and horseback riding are not allowed within the city parks, these opportunities should be provided outside the City on a regional basis by the State of Wisconsin, Washington County, and by private clubs.

CITY OF WEST BEND STANDARDS FOR TRAILS AND TRAIL FACILITIES

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in trail-related activities should be provided throughout the City. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the recreation corridors identified in Objective No. 2 and within other portions of an integrated trail network. The following per capita standards and design criteria should be met:

Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements			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 or Trail	N/A ^q	Scenic roadways Recreation Corridor Off-road Transportation Routes	1.45	Route markers 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/ Walking	Trail	N/A	Recreation Area or Corridor	0.73	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	Regional, Multi-community, and Community parks	0.73	Interpretive center building Parking	24.2	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
	Trail	N/A	Recreation corridor, Regional, Multi-community, and Community parks	--	Backup lands with resource amenities	--	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
Pleasure Driving	Route	N/A ^r	Scenic roadways	--	Route markers	--	--
Ski Touring	Trail	N/A	Recreation corridor, Regional, Multi-community, and Community parks	0.97	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography

OBJECTIVE NO. 6 – PRESERVE NATURAL RESOURCE LANDS

To maintain the social and economic well-being, environmental quality, and biodiversity^s of the City by preserving lands having important natural resources.

PRINCIPLE

Ecological balance and natural beauty within the City 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 City. Preservation of the most significant aspects of the natural resource base contributes to the maintenance of the biodiversity, natural beauty, and economic well being of the City.

NATIONAL, STATE OR LOCAL TRENDS

According to SCORP, the population of Wisconsin is growing, and the amount of developed land is on the increase. Gains in farm productivity and other forces are leading to a consolidation of farms and a decline in the number of family farms. Increasing numbers of private landowners own more divided rural lands. This reduces the amount of public access to private lands for recreation activities, since more land owners must be approached for permission. The net effect of those changes is a decline in resource availability and in many cases, resource quality.

EXISTING LOCAL CONDITIONS AND CONCLUSION

While 74 percent of City residents are satisfied with the preservation of open space efforts within the City of West Bend, the loss of open space is the primary reason for 25 percent of West Bend residents to be dissatisfied with the direction the City is moving (UWM, 1999).

It has been a goal of the City to preserve as much of the primary environmental corridors and natural areas critical species habitat sites as possible. Of the City's 36 park and open space sites, (1,231 acres), 14 sites (approximately 681.18 acres) have been preserved as environmental corridors, natural areas of critical species habitat, or open space. Of the remaining 22 park sites, 15 of them contain either a wooded area, a wetland, a creek, wildlife habitat or all of the above.

Since the West Bend Community places a high priority on having green space, the preservation of environmental corridors, natural areas and critical species habitat lands by the City should continue.

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 and streams and their associated floodlands and shorelands; woodlands; wetlands; 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, biological diversity preserved, and continued opportunities provided for scientific, educational, and recreational pursuits.

STANDARD

All remaining undeveloped lands in designated primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the City should be preserved in natural, open uses to the maximum extent practicable.

B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES

PRINCIPLE

Natural areas^t and critical species habitats^u are important in a number of ways-including economically, insofar as they support advances in agriculture and medicine; functionally, insofar as they enhance surface water and groundwater quality, minimize

erosion, and enhance air quality; educationally; recreationally; aesthetically; in basic scientific research; and in maintaining biological and genetic diversity. In a less tangible but equally important way, natural areas and critical species habitats contribute to mental well-being and to the overall quality of human life.

STANDARD

The remaining natural areas and critical species habitat areas within the City should be preserved to the maximum extent practicable.

C. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

1. Prime agricultural lands^v not required to meet the spatial needs of the City should be preserved for agricultural use consistent with the recommendations of the City's Comprehensive Plan.
2. Agricultural lands surrounding adjacent high-value scientific, educational, or recreational resources should be considered for open space preservation to provide a buffer between such resources and urban development.

OBJECTIVE NO. 7 – SATISFY NEEDS EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY

To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs with high quality sites and facilities in an efficient and economical way.

PRINCIPLE

The total resources of the City are limited, and any excessive 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 kept at a reasonable level yet provide high quality park and open space sites.

Footnotes

^aThe identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to assure that each resident of the City 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.

^bIn urban areas the need for a community park is met by the presence of a major or multi-community park. Thus, within urban areas having a population of 7,500 or more, each resident should be within two miles of a community, multi-community, or a regional park.

^cNeighborhood park and school sites are defined as small sites which have a neighborhood as the service area. Such sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented (nonnature based) outdoor recreation activities and are generally provided only in urban areas. Land and facilities to fulfill the requirement for a neighborhood park can be provided through a joint community-school district venture. Using the neighborhood park standard of 1.7 acres per 1,000 residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents, a total of 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical medium-density neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide for recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood park and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area, and any undevelopable areas which may be incorporated into the design of the park site, such as drainage ways and areas of poor soils.

^dThe maximum service radius of neighborhood parks is governed primarily by the population density in the vicinity of the park. In high-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park; in medium-density urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a neighborhood park; and in low-density urban areas, each resident should reside within one mile of a neighborhood park. It should be noted that the requirement for a neighborhood park also is met by a higher-order park within the neighborhood park service radius. It should further be noted that in the application of the service radius criterion for neighborhood sites, only parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius requirement. Such park sites generally provide area which offer space for passive recreational uses in addition to facilities which provide opportunities for active recreational uses.

^eA recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land which is located within an area of natural, cultural, or historical interest and which provides facilities for participation in such trail-oriented recreational activities as biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring.

^fIn urban areas, facilities for nonresource-oriented (nonnature based) recreational activities are commonly located in community or neighborhood school sites. Such facilities often provide a substitute for intensive recreational facilities within parks; however, school sites generally do not contain areas for passive recreational use.

^gFacilities for intensive nonresource-oriented (nonnature based) 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 study area.

^hFor each facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented (nonnature based) activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his or her residence to participate in the activity.

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

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

^kEach urban area should have at least one public ice-skating rink.

^lCommunity parks and school sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a multi-neighborhood service area. The location of such sites relies more on easy accessibility for community residents than on natural resource amenities.

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

ⁿThe allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per 1,000 residents to publicly owned sites is as follows: 3.80 tables per 1,000 residents of the County to be located in major and multi-community parks to meet the resource-oriented (nature-based) picnicking needs of County residents and 2.55 table per 1,000 residents of each urban area in the County to be located in community and neighborhood parks to meet local picnicking needs.

^oFor regional and multi-community parks, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the County. For community and neighborhood sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented (nonnature based) outdoor recreation activities primarily in urban areas, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas. Multi-community parks are defined as intermediate size sites having a countywide or multi-community service area. Like major park sites, such sites rely for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities. Multi-community parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreational facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any activity.

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

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

^r*Pleasure driving routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is indicated. A recreation corridor may, however, provide a uniquely suitable area for the development of a scenic drive.*

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

^t*Natural areas are defined as tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or which have sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European-settlement landscape.*

^u*Critical species habitats are defined as those tracts of land or water which support Federally- or State-listed endangered, threatened, or rare plant or animal species.*

^v*Lands in Washington County are identified as prime agricultural land when all three of the following criteria are met: 1) The farm must be at least 35 acres in size; 2) At least 50 percent of the farm must be covered by soils which meet U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service standards for national prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance; and 3) The farm must be located in a block of farmland at least 640 acres in size.*

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

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Appendix B
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN FOR THE CITY OF WEST BEND

PARKS-RELATED ITEMS: 2007-2011^a

Category/Item	Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
I. Land Acquisition (grants, donations, park trust)					
Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway Connection (H. Laufer)	--	\$200,000	--	--	--
Park Site "O" – Loneragan Parcel	--	--	\$ 180,000	--	--
Other Neighborhood Parks and Parkway Lands	--	--	--	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Subtotal	--	\$200,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
II. Development Projects					
Park Trust (no outside funds)					
Forest View Park Design and Development	\$ 282,000	\$ 50,000	--	--	--
Park Site "F" Design and Development	--	200,000	\$ 50,000	--	--
Rolf's Park Design and Development	--	--	200,000	\$ 50,000	--
Park Site "O" Design, Engineering, and Development	--	--	--	100,000	\$ 100,000
Subtotal	\$ 282,000	\$250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 100,000
Park Trust with some grants and donations					
Quaas Creek Park – Basketball and Tennis Courts (WBAA)	--	--	\$ 120,000	--	--
Quaas Creek Park Riverwalk – Extension to Enterprise Street (DNR/DOT)	\$ 70,000	--	--	--	--
Rails to Trails Development (with CMAQ grant, TIF, and donations)	71,000	--	--	--	--
Rainbow Lake Access, Boardwalk, and Parking	--	--	100,000	\$ 50,000	--
Barrier-free Trail at Lac Lawrann Conservancy	--	--	--	--	\$ 25,000
Subtotal	\$ 141,000	--	\$ 220,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
Outside Funding					
Quaas Creek Park - WBAA	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Regner Park Baseball Diamond Improvements - WBAA	5,000	25,000	30,000	100,000	25,000
Lac Lawrann Conservancy Barn Renovation/Nature Center – Friends of Lac Lawrann Conservancy	100,000	--	750,000	750,000	--
Rainbow Lake Trail Access – Heartland Development	20,000	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	\$ 145,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 870,000	\$ 45,000
TIF Funding					
TIF #10 Rails to Trails	\$ 173,000	\$ 30,000	--	--	--
Kuester Island (assisting Engineering)	317,000	--	--	--	--
Subtotal	\$ 490,000	\$ 30,000	--	--	--
III. Restoration Projects (City bonding)					
Regner Park Parking Lot Reconstruction	\$ 235,000	--	--	--	--
Asphalt Path Repairs (parks, Riverwalk and other trails)	15,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Rental Amenities (tables, appliances, grills, etc.)	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Riverside Park Pavilion Improvements	--	20,000	--	--	--
Park Workshop (cold storage, fencing, landscaping, and addition)	--	75,000	150,000	150,000	--
Mutual Mall Renovations (lighting, flooring, plumbing, etc.)	--	17,000	11,000	--	--
Regner Park Swim Pond Instructional Raft ^b	--	15,000	--	--	--
Regner Park Swim Pond Diving Raft	--	25,000	--	--	--
Regner Park Pond Outfall Repair Ziegler, and Kenny Parks	--	15,000	--	--	--
Regner Park Pond Aerators and Rowboat	--	10,000	--	--	--
Portable Stage	--	75,000	--	--	--
Barton Park Tennis Court Replacement and/or Additional Court	--	--	90,000	--	--
Playground Replacement (Bicentennial, Muenk, and Villa parks)	--	--	90,000	90,000	90,000
Regner Park Old Workshop Renovations	--	--	340,000	--	--
Camp Lodge Improvements	--	--	70,000	--	--
Lac Lawrann Conservancy Nature Center	--	--	100,000	--	--
Drinking Fountain Replacement (Barton, Decorah Hills, Regner, and Ziegler parks)	--	--	--	30,000	--
Quaas Creek Parking Lot Maintenance	--	--	--	15,000	--
Stone Path Resurfacing (Riverwalk and Decorah Hills Park)	--	--	--	15,000	--
Regner Park Bath House Remodel as a Rental Facility	--	--	--	--	400,000
Regner Park Entertainment Area	--	--	--	--	250,000
Subtotal	\$ 257,000	\$285,000	\$ 884,000	\$ 333,000	\$ 773,000
Total	\$1,315,000	\$810,000	\$2,334,000	\$1,503,000	\$1,043,000

Note: All costs are projected at future prices and all grant projects listed show only the City cost.

^aThe Capital Improvement Plan was approved in February 2007.

^bIn 2007, the City determined that the restoration of the Regner Park swim pond instructional raft be eliminated from the City's Capital Improvement Plan. The overall cost of the City's Capital Improvement Plan is therefore reduced by \$15,000.

Source: City of West Bend and SEWRPC.

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Appendix C

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF WEST BEND COMMON COUNCIL

RESOLUTION NO. 82
2007-2008 COMMON COUNCIL

Adoption of the 2020 Park and Open Space Plan for
The City of West Bend

RECITALS:

- A. The West Bend Park, Recreation and Forestry Department seeks approval of the updated Park and Open Space Plan for the City of West Bend: 2020 (the "Plan").
- B. The Park, Recreation and Forestry Department worked closely with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) and the City's Department of Community Development to develop the Plan.
- C. The adoption of the Plan by the City is necessary to remain eligible for federal and state grants.
- D. The proposed Plan is in the public interest.
- E. The Park and Recreation Commission unanimously approved the Plan on January 17, 2008.
- F. The Plan Commission unanimously approved the Plan on February 5, 2008.


RESOLUTION:

NOW THEREFORE, the Common Council of the City of West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin, do RESOLVE as follows:

- 1. The City of West Bend Park and Open Space Plan for the City of West Bend: 2020 is adopted.
- 2. This updated Park and Open Space Plan supersedes the plan that was approved by the Common Council of the City of West Bend in Resolution No. 175 on April 12, 1999.
- 3. The City Clerk is directed to transmit a certified copy of this Resolution to the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

Passed and approved the 17th day of March, 2008.

Introduced by Ald. 
David Krochalek


Kristine M. Deiss, Mayor

Attest: 
Barbara A. Tyree, City Clerk