



A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2020

KENOSHA COUNTY WISCONSIN

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Special acknowledgment is due SEWRPC Planner Robbie L. Robinson for his contributions to the preparation of this report.

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PLANNING REPORT
NUMBER 275

**A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN
FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2020
KENOSHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN**

Prepared by the

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

PLAN CONTEXT

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.

The intent of the park and open space plan for the Town of Salem 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 Town residents and to protect and enhance the important natural resources within the Town. The plan seeks to provide a variety of recreational sites and facilities that will offer opportunities for Town residents to participate in an appropriate range of active and passive recreational pursuits.

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 Kenosha County through preparation of a park and open space plan for the County in November 1987. In April 1999, the Kenosha County Board amended the park and open space plan¹ to include a new major park site on the west side of the County.

¹ Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 131, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County, Wisconsin, November 1987, amended October 1999.*

TOWN REQUEST

In February 2003, the Town of Salem requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist in the preparation of this Town park and open space plan. The plan identifies park and open space acquisition and development activities within the Town and recommends additional recreational sites or facilities that may be needed in the Town. The plan is also intended to establish Town eligibility to apply for and receive Federal and State aids in partial support of the acquisition and development of park and open space sites and recreational facilities.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The planning process was conducted under the guidance of the Town of Salem Parks Commission. The Commission consists of government officials and citizens. A complete membership list of the Parks Commission is provided on the inside front cover of this report.

PLANNING AREA

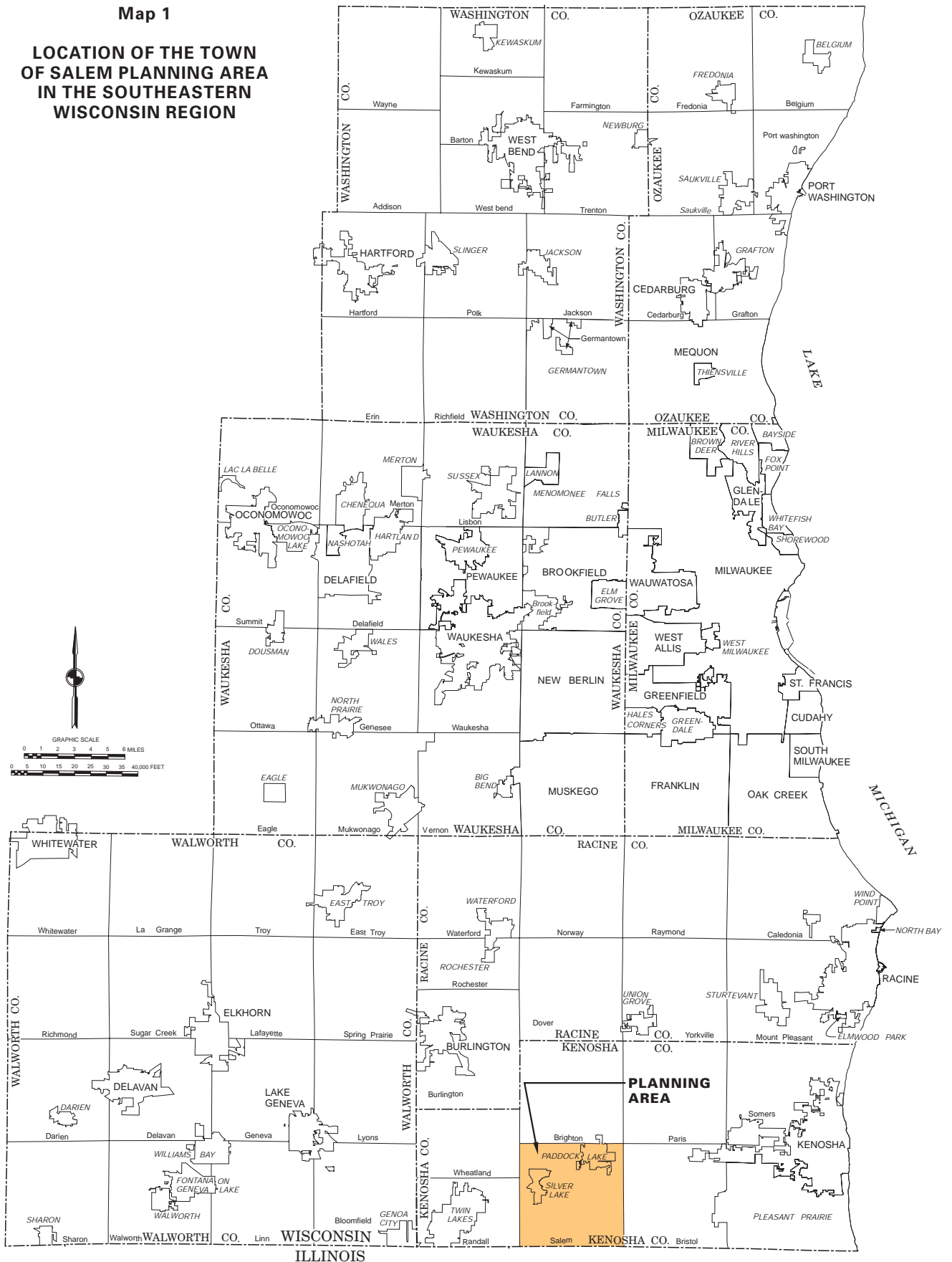
The planning area, as shown on Map 1, is located in the southern portion of Kenosha County along the Wisconsin-Illinois State line and consists of the Town of Salem, the Village of Silver Lake, and most of the Village of Paddock Lake. The planning area encompasses all of U.S. Public Land Survey Township 1 North, Range 20 East. The planning area encompasses 23,189 acres, or approximately 36 square miles. The Town of Salem encompasses 20,796 acres, or approximately 32 square miles, and about 90 percent of the planning area. The planning area is bounded on the north by the Town of Brighton, on the east by the Town of Bristol, on the west by the Towns of Randall and Wheatland, and on the south by the Wisconsin-Illinois State line.

REPORT FORMAT

The findings and recommendations of the Town 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 Town 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 TOWN
OF SALEM 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 Town of Salem planning area. The inventory findings for the Town and 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 Town are presented in Table 1 and shown in Figure 1. As indicated in Table 1, the resident population of the Town of Salem decreased from 1900 to 1930. Beginning in 1930, the Town's population increased steadily, with periodic rapid increases from 1950 to 1970 and 1990 to 2000. The resident population level in 2000, based on U.S. Census data, was 9,871 persons, an increase of 2,725 persons, or about 38 percent, from 1990. The population level for 2004 is 10,767 persons, an increase of 896 persons since 2000, or about 9 percent, 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.

The historic pattern of urban growth in the Town of Salem 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 1900 in scattered locations within the planning area; along STH 83 in Salem, along CTH C and CTH W in Wilmot, and along the Canadian National Railway in the Village of Silver Lake, and development continued around these locations through 1940. From 1941 to 1963, the majority of the development occurred along numerous lakes and along the Fox River within the planning area. Development from 1963 to 2000 has occurred steadily in scattered locations along State or County highways and on the outskirts of existing communities.

Table 1

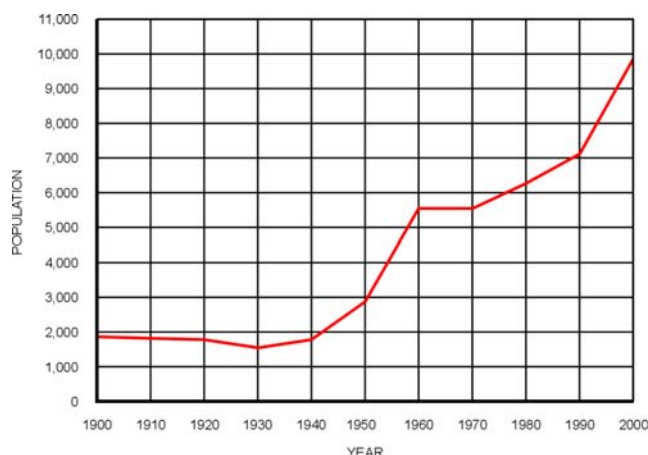
**RESIDENT POPULATION OF
THE TOWN OF SALEM: 1900-2000**

Year	Population	Change From Preceding Census	
		Number	Percent
1900	1,846	--	--
1910	1,820	-26	-1.4
1920	1,796	-24	-1.3
1930	1,555	-241	-13.4
1940	1,772	217	14.0
1950	2,867	1,095	61.8
1960	5,541	2,647	92.3
1970	5,555	14	0.3
1980	6,292	737	13.3
1990	7,146	854	13.6
2000	9,871	2,725	38.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

Figure 1

**HISTORICAL POPULATION LEVELS
IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 1900-2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and SEWRPC.

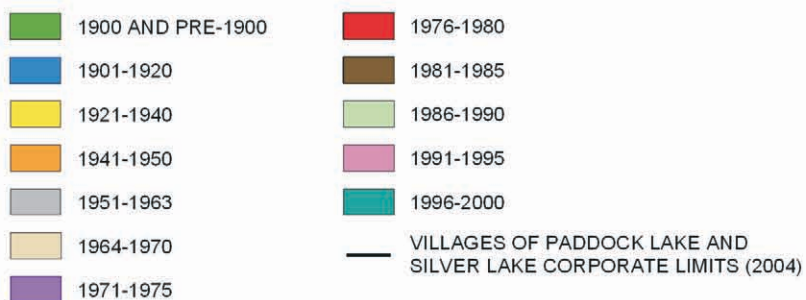
Information on the amount of land devoted to the various types of land uses within the Town and planning area is presented in Table 2 and shown on Map 3. In 2004, the Town of Salem encompassed 20,796 acres, or about 32 square miles. In 2000, residential uses occupied 2,148 acres, or about 10 percent of the total area within the Town, and about 53 percent of the developed portion of the Town. Other urban lands, including commercial, industrial, transportation, communication and utilities, governmental and institutional, recreational, and other urban lands combined encompassed 1,905 acres, or about 9 percent of the total area within the Town, and about 47 percent of the developed portion of the Town. Thus, 4,053 acres, or about 19 percent of the area within the Town, were in urban uses in 2000.

Agricultural and other open lands accounted for 8,992 acres, or about 43 percent of the Town, and about 54 percent of the nonurban lands within the Town. Woodlands, wetlands, and surface water together encompassed 6,365 acres, or about 31 percent of the Town, and about 38 percent of the nonurban lands within the Town. Extractive lands encompassed 105 acres, or about 1 percent of the Town, and about 1 percent of the nonurban lands within the Town. Undeveloped rural lands accounted for 1,281 acres, or about 6 percent of the Town, and about 7 percent of the nonurban lands within the Town. Thus, 16,743 acres, or about 81 percent of the Town, were in nonurban uses.

The Town of Salem planning area encompasses 23,189 acres, or about 36 square miles. Residential uses occupied 2,727 acres, or about 12 percent of the planning area; with the majority being devoted to single-family residential, which occupied 2,694 acres, or about 12 percent of the planning area. Lands devoted to other urban uses, including commercial, industrial, transportation, governmental and institutional, recreational, and other urban open lands, encompassed 2,371 acres, or about 10 percent of the planning area. In all, about 5,098 acres, comprising about 22 percent of the planning area, were devoted to urban uses in 2000.

Agricultural and other open lands accounted for 9,656 acres, or about 42 percent of the planning area. Extractive lands encompassed 120 acres, or less than 1 percent of the planning area. Other nonurban uses including wetlands, woodlands, and surface water, together encompassed 6,935 acres, or about 30 percent of the planning area. Undeveloped rural lands accounted for 1,380 acres, or about 6 percent of the planning area. In all, about 18,091 acres, comprising about 78 percent of the planning area, were devoted to nonurban uses in 2000.

GENERALIZED HISTORICAL URBAN GROWTH IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 1900-2000



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 2

EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2000

Land Use Category	Town of Salem		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area Total	
	Acres ^a	Percent	Acres ^a	Percent	Acres ^a	Percent
Urban						
Residential						
Single-Family Residential	2,130	10.2	564	23.6	2,694	11.6
Two- and Multi-Family Residential	18	0.1	15	0.6	33	0.1
Commercial	70	0.3	41	1.7	111	0.5
Industrial	49	0.2	16	0.7	65	0.3
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities						
Streets and Highways.....	975	4.7	253	10.6	1,228	5.3
Railways, Communications, and Utilities	105	0.5	29	1.2	134	0.6
Governmental and Institutional.....	162	0.8	48	2.0	210	0.9
Recreational ^b	474	2.3	36	1.5	510	2.2
Undeveloped Urban Lands	70	0.3	43	1.8	113	0.5
Subtotal	4,053	19.4	1,045	43.7	5,098	22.0
Nonurban						
Wetlands.....	2,973	14.3	300	12.6	3,273	14.1
Woodlands.....	1,514	7.3	135	5.6	1,649	7.1
Surface Water.....	1,878	9.0	135	5.6	2,013	8.7
Extractive	105	0.5	15	0.6	120	0.5
Agricultural and Other Open Lands	8,992	43.3	664	27.8	9,656	41.6
Undeveloped Rural Lands	1,281	6.2	99	4.1	1,380	6.0
Subtotal	16,743	80.6	1,348	56.3	18,091	78.0
Total	20,796	100.0	2,393	100.0	23,189	100.0

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

^bIncludes 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.

Source: SEWRPC.

The Town of Salem planning area is served by several well-developed highways that support the planning area and the Town on a daily basis. The important highways serving the Town and the planning area are STH 50, STH 75, STH 83, CTH AH, CTH B, CTH C, CTH F, CTH FR, CTH K, CTH JF, CTH JS, CTH SA, CTH V, and CTH W. In addition, the Canadian National Railway right-of-way traverses the planning area from north to south.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

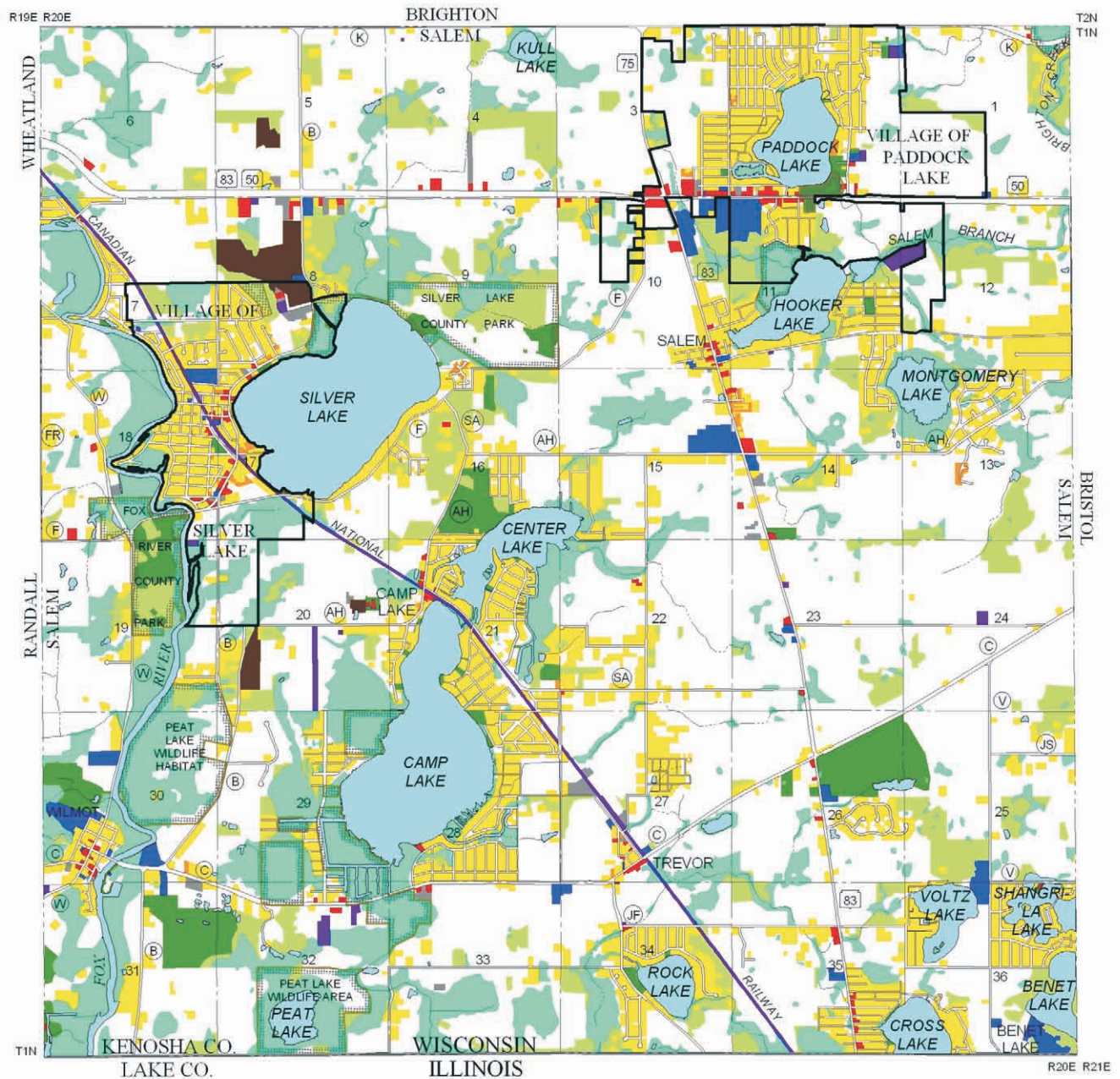
Existing Park and Open Space Sites

An inventory of existing park and open space sites and outdoor recreation facilities in the Town of Salem planning area was conducted in 2003. As indicated in Table 3 and shown on Map 4, there were 116 park and open space sites, which encompassed about 2,196 acres, or about 9 percent of the planning area. There were 96 publicly-owned sites that encompassed 1,534 acres, or about 70 percent of the total park and open space site acreage. The remaining 20 sites, encompassing 662 acres, or about 30 percent of the total park and open space site acreage, were privately owned.

Table 3 includes sites owned by the State of Wisconsin, Kenosha County, the Town of Salem, Riverview Joint school district, Salem Grade school district, Trevor Grade school district, Westosha Central Union High school district,

Map 3

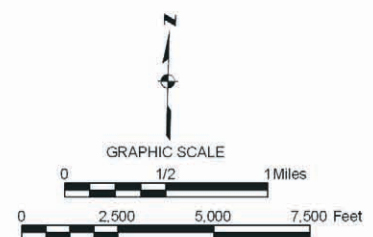
EXISTING LAND USES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2000



LEGEND

- SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- TWO-AND MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- RAILWAY, COMMUNICATION, AND UTILITIES
- GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL
- RECREATIONAL
- WETLANDS
- WOODLANDS
- SURFACE WATER
- EXTRACTIVE

- AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER OPEN LANDS
- STREETS AND HIGHWAYS
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



Source: SEWRPC.

Table 3

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2003

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location ^a	Ownership	Size (acres) ^b
	Public-Town			
1	Camp Lake Gardens Public Mini-Park	Section 28	Town of Salem	5
2	Camp Lake Oaks Public Mini-Park.....	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
3	Center Lake Manor Public Mini-Park.....	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
4	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
5	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
6	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	Section 21	Town of Salem	6
7	Fort Montgomery Public Mini-Park	Sections 11, 14	Town of Salem	1
8	Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park	Section 7	Town of Salem	1
9	Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park	Section 7	Town of Salem	1
10	Hi-Woods Public Mini-Park	Section 16	Town of Salem	1
11	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park.....	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
12	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park.....	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
13	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park.....	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
14	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park.....	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
15	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park.....	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
16	Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park.....	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
17	Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park.....	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
18	Lubeno Public Mini-Park	Section 34	Town of Salem	1
19	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park.....	Section 11	Town of Salem	3
20	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park.....	Section 14	Town of Salem	1
21	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park.....	Section 13	Town of Salem	2
22	Oakridge Public Mini-Park.....	Section 28	Town of Salem	1
23	Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
24	Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
25	Public Access at Camp Lake	Section 29	Town of Salem	1
26	Public Access at Camp Lake	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
27	Public Access at Montgomery Lake	Section 13	Town of Salem	1
28	Public Access at Rock Lake	Section 34	Town of Salem	1
29	Public Access at Voltz Lake	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
30	Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park.....	Section 11	Town of Salem	4
31	Shorewood Terrace Public Mini-Park.....	Section 7	Town of Salem	3
32	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park.....	Section 28	Town of Salem	1
33	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park.....	Section 28	Town of Salem	2
34	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park.....	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
35	Timberlane Public Mini-Park	Section 16	Town of Salem	1
36	Town Hall	Section 23	Town of Salem	10
37	Town Land	Section 11	Town of Salem	6
38	Town Land	Section 12	Town of Salem	8
39	Town Land	Section 28	Town of Salem	1
40	Town Land	Section 15	Town of Salem	1
41	Town Land	Section 15	Town of Salem	1
42	Town Land	Section 15	Town of Salem	1
43	Town Land	Section 31	Town of Salem	1
44	Town Land	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
45	Town Park.....	Section 34	Town of Salem	1
46	Voltz Lake Public Mini-Park.....	Section 36	Town of Salem	1
47	Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park	Section 28	Town of Salem	1
48	Wilmot Dam Area.....	Section 30	Town of Salem	1
49	Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park.....	Section 34	Town of Salem	3
50	Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
51	Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park	Section 21	Town of Salem	1
	Subtotal - 51 Sites	--	--	92
	Public-County			
52	Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands--Town of Salem.....	Section 7	Kenosha County	6
53	Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands--Village of Silver Lake	Section 18	Kenosha County	5
54	Fox River County Park	Sections 18, 19	Kenosha County	149
55	Old Settler's Park	Sections 2, 11	Kenosha County	17
56	Open Space Site	Section 28	Kenosha County	6
57	Silver Lake County Park	Section 9	Kenosha County	261
	Subtotal - 6 Sites	--	--	444

Table 3 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location ^a	Ownership	Size (acres) ^b
	Public-State			
58	Camp Lake Access	Section 28	State of Wisconsin - DNR	4
59	Camp Lake Marshland Preservation Area	Sections 28, 29, 32	State of Wisconsin - DNR	106
60	Hooker Lake Marsh	Section 11	State of Wisconsin - DNR	48
61	Paddock Lake Marsh	Section 2	State of Wisconsin - DNR	9
62	Peat Lake Extensive Wildlife Habitat	Sections 19, 20, 29, 30	State of Wisconsin - DNR	246
63	Peat Lake Wildlife Area	Section 32	State of Wisconsin - DNR	177
64	Public Access at Hooker Lake	Section 11	State of Wisconsin - DNR	1
65	Scattered Wetland – Extensive Wildlife Habitat Area	Sections 29, 32	State of Wisconsin - DNR	56
66	Scattered Wetland – Extensive Wildlife Habitat Area	Sections 32, 33	State of Wisconsin - DNR	52
67	Silver Lake Marsh	Section 8	State of Wisconsin - DNR	35
68	University of Wisconsin-Parkside Nature Area	Section 1	State of Wisconsin	19 ^c
	Subtotal - 11 Sites	--	--	753
	Public-School			
69	Riverview School	Section 18	Riverview Joint School District	4 ^d
70	Salem Grade School	Sections 14, 15	Salem School District	21 ^d
71	Trevor Grade School	Sections 33, 34	Trevor State Grade School District	2 ^d
72	Westosha Central Union High School	Section 11	Central/Westosha School District	121 ^d
73	Wilmot Grade School	Section 30	Wilmot Grade School District	4 ^d
74	Wilmot Union High School	Section 30	Wilmot Union School District	24 ^d
	Subtotal - 6 Sites	--	--	176
	Public-Other			
75	Aleck McAlonan Park	Section 3	Village of Paddock Lake	1
76	Dewitt Park	Section 17	Village of Silver Lake	1
77	Evelyn H. Erickson Park	Section 2	Village of Paddock Lake	3
78	Northeast Open Space Area	Section 8	Village of Silver Lake	11
79	Northside Park	Section 7	Village of Silver Lake	30
80	Public Access at Fox River	Section 7	Village of Silver Lake	1
81	Public Access at Fox River	Section 7	Village of Silver Lake	1
82	Public Access at Fox River	Section 7	Village of Silver Lake	1
83	Public Access at Fox River	Section 18	Village of Silver Lake	1
84	Public Access at Fox River	Section 18	Village of Silver Lake	1
85	Public Access at Fox River	Section 18	Village of Silver Lake	3
86	Public Access at Hooker Lake	Section 11	Village of Paddock Lake	1
87	Public Access at Paddock Lake	Section 2	Village of Paddock Lake	1
88	Public Access at Silver Lake	Section 17	Village of Silver Lake	1
89	Public Access at Silver Lake	Section 17	Village of Silver Lake	1
90	Raymond W. Hoag Park	Section 2	Village of Paddock Lake	1
91	Schmalfeldt Park	Section 18	Village of Silver Lake	5
92	Senior Citizens Park	Section 2	Village of Paddock Lake	1
93	Veteran's Memorial Park	Section 18	Village of Silver Lake	1
94	Village Hall Ball Diamond	Section 2	Village of Paddock Lake	1
95	Village Park	Section 2	Village of Paddock Lake	1
96	Village Park	Section 3	Village of Paddock Lake	1
	Subtotal - 22 Sites	--	--	69
	Total - 96 Sites	--	--	1,534
	Private			
97	Camp Lake Oaks Subdivision Mini-Park and Beach	Section 21	Private	1
98	Camp Sol-R-Crown	Section 31	Organizational	146
99	Cepek's Cross Lake Subdivision Mini-Park	Section 35	Private	1
100	Cross Lake Association Beach	Section 35	Private	1
101	Holy Name School	Section 30	Organizational	28
102	Kenosha County Fairgrounds	Section 30	Private	77
103	Lake Shangri-La Boat Landing	Section 36	Private	1
104	Last Resort	Section 28	Commercial	1
105	North Shore Paddock Lake Community Club	Section 2	Private	1
106	Oak Mini-Park	Section 21	Private	1
107	Paddock-Hooker Lake Association Mini-Park	Section 2	Private	2
108	Papa's Sports Bar and Grill	Section 14	Commercial	10
109	Salvation Army Camp Wonderland	Section 29	Organizational	134
110	Silver Lake Marina	Section 17	Commercial	2

Table 3 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Location ^a	Ownership	Size (acres) ^b
111	Silver Lake Sportsman Club.....	Section 16	Organizational	55
112	Silver Minnow Bait Shop	Section 17	Commercial	1
113	Spring Valley Country Club	Section 26	Private	147
114	The Tackle Box	Section 17	Commercial	1
115	Wilbert Post Mini-Park.....	Section 17	Private	2
116	Wilmot Mountain Ski Area.....	Section 31	Private	50 ^e
	Subtotal - 20 Sites	--	--	662
	Total - 116 Sites	--	--	2,196

^a All sites are located in Township 1 North, Range 20 East.

^b Sites smaller than one acre are rounded up to one acre on this table.

^c Portion of the site extends outside the planning area and acres given are entirely within the planning area. Total acreage is 231 acres.

^d Site includes those areas that are developed for active recreational use or are in open space.

^e Portion of the site extends outside the planning area and acres given are entirely within the planning area. Total acreage is 252 acres.

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

Wilmot Grade school district, and Wilmot Union High school district as public sites. Public sites owned by the Village of Paddock Lake and the Village of Silver Lake were also added for informational purposes. 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 2003 the following publicly-owned recreational facilities were located in the Town of Salem planning area: three baseball diamonds, nine league softball diamonds, 14 sandlot softball diamonds, eight tennis courts, 19 playgrounds, 14 playfields, 37 basketball goals, seven soccer fields, and nine beaches. Other significant outdoor recreation facilities available within the planning area include sand volleyball courts, a sledding hill, running tracks, football fields, walking and cross-country skiing trails, and facilities and areas for boating, canoeing, and fishing.

Recreational facilities available at privately-owned sites included two league softball diamonds, two sandlot ball diamonds, five playfields, four playgrounds, six basketball goals, four tennis courts, two soccer fields, and seven beaches. Other outdoor recreational facilities at privately-owned sites include an 18-hole golf course, sand volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, a sledding hill, downhill skiing, archery, walking trails, a shooting range, boat ramps, fishing areas, and the Kenosha County Fairgrounds.

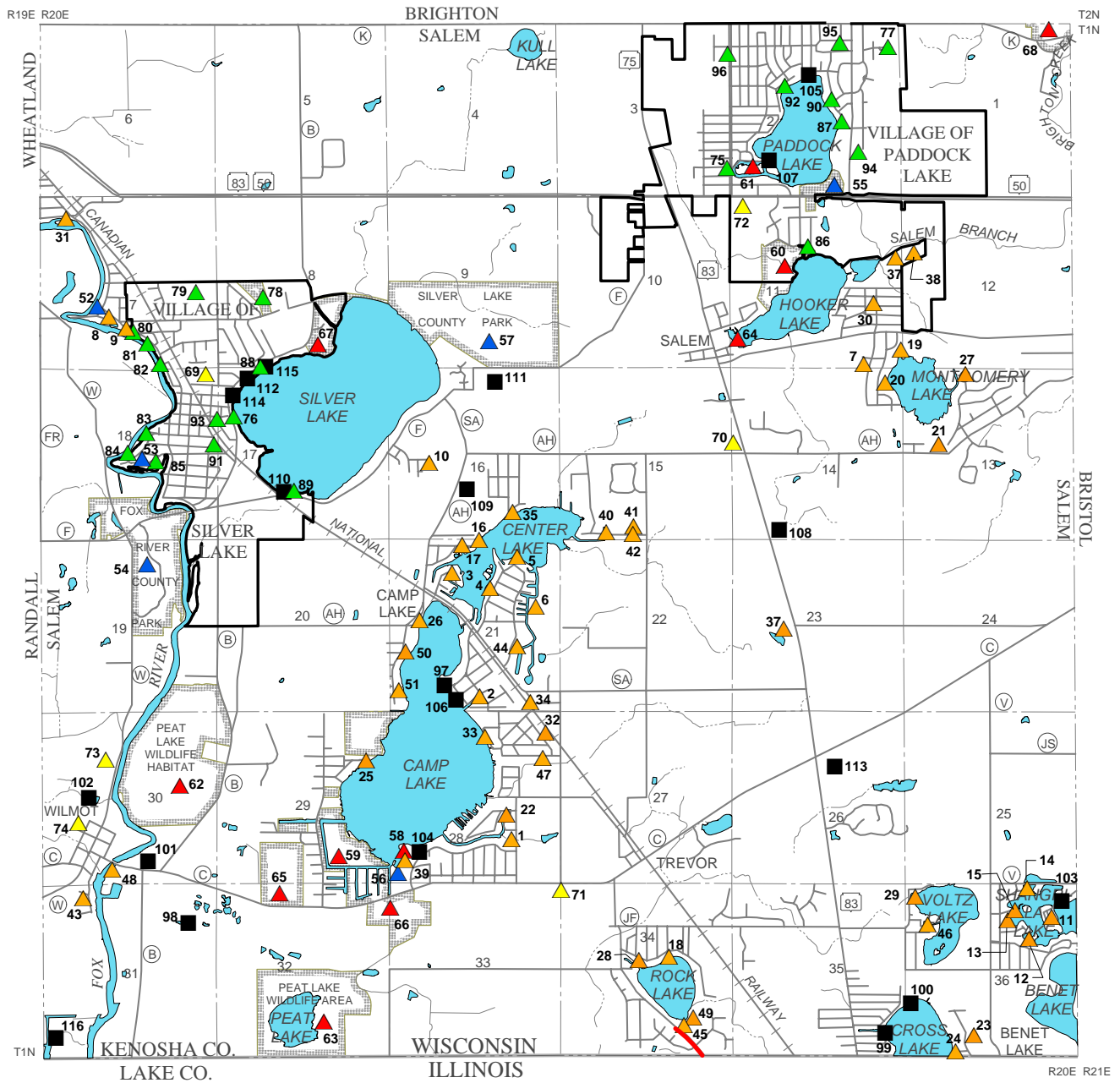
Town of Salem Park System

In 2003, the Town of Salem owned 51 park and open space sites, encompassing a total of 92 acres, or less than 1 percent of the Town. Town-owned sites range from less than one acre up to 10 acres in size. Locations of the Town-owned sites are shown on Map 4 and are listed on Table 3.

The 51 park and open space sites located within the Town are classified as a public access site, an open space site, or a public mini-park. The Town does not currently have any community or neighborhood parks, defined as parks 25 to 100 acres in size and parks five to 25 acres in size, respectively. The Town owns six public boating access sites containing seven acres. The sites are located on Camp Lake and Rock Lake, which have two public access sites each, Montgomery Lake, and Voltz Lake. The Town also owns a 10-acre undeveloped park site adjacent to the Town Hall and nine open space sites which encompass 21 acres.

Map 4

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2003



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|--|
| | TOWN OF SALEM SITE | | PRIVATELY-OWNED SITE |
| | KENOSHA COUNTY SITE | | REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 3) |
| | STATE OF WISCONSIN SITE | | TOWN OF SALEM TRAIL |
| | SCHOOL DISTRICT SITE | | VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004) |
| | OTHER PUBLIC SITE | | |

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

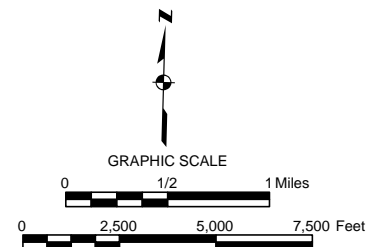


Table 4

SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES FOR GENERAL USE IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2003

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Baseball Diamonds	Softball- League Diamonds	Softball- Sandlot Diamonds	Play Field	Play Ground	Tennis Courts	Basket-ball Goals	Soccer Fields	Ice Skating	Pool or Beach	Other
1	Public-Town Camp Lake Gardens Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
2	Camp Lake Oaks Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
3	Center Lake Manor Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
4	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	--	--	1	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramps, Community Center
5	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	--
6	Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
7	Fort Montgomery Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	1	--	--	--	--
8	Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
9	Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
10	Hi-Woods Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
11	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
12	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
13	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
14	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
15	Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
16	Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
17	Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	1	--	--	X	Boat Launch
18	Lubeno Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	--
19	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
20	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
21	Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
22	Oakridge Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
23	Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
24	Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
25	Public Access at Camp Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
26	Public Access at Camp Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
27	Public Access at Montgomery Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
28	Public Access at Rock Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
29	Public Access at Voltz Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
30	Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park	--	--	1	X	X	--	2	--	--	--	Shelter, Sand Volleyball
31	Shorewood Terrace Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
32	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
33	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	X	Boat Launch
34	Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
35	Timberlane Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	Boat Launch
36	Town Hall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
37	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
38	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
39	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
40	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
41	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
42	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
43	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
44	Town Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
45	Town Park	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
46	Voltz Lake Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch, Fishing
47	Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	2	--	--	--	Boat Launch
48	Wilmot Dam Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
49	Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area, Fishing
50	Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Shelter
51	Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
	Subtotal-51 Sites	--	--	2	3	6	--	8	--	--	5	Open Space
												--
52	Public-County Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands – Town of Salem	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
53	Fox River Flood Mitigation Open Space Lands – Village of Silver Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space

Table 4 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Baseball Diamonds	Softball- League Diamonds	Softball- Sandlot Diamonds	Play Field	Play Ground	Tennis Courts	Basket-ball Goals	Soccer Fields	Ice Skating	Pool or Beach	Other
54	Fox River County Park	1	--	1	X	X	2	--	--	--	--	Picnic Areas, Sledding Hill, and Volleyball, Canoe Launch, Shelters, Fishing Restrooms, Cross-Country Skiing
55	Old Settler's Park	--	1	--	X	X	--	--	--	--	X	Picnic Areas, Shelter, Restrooms
56	Open Space Site	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
57	Silver Lake County Park	--	--	2	X	X	--	--	2	--	X	Shelters, Restrooms, Sand Volleyball, Picnic Areas, Walking Trails, Sledding, Fishing, Cross-Country Skiing
	Subtotal-6 Sites	1	1	3	3	3	2	--	2	--	2	--
	Public-State											
58	Camp Lake Access	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
59	Camp Lake Marshland Preservation Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
60	Hooker Lake Marsh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
61	Paddock Lake Marsh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
62	Peat Lake Extensive Wildlife Habitat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
63	Peat Lake Wildlife Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
64	Public Access at Hooker Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
65	Scattered Wetland – Extensive Wildlife Habitat Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
66	Scattered Wetland – Extensive Wildlife Habitat Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
67	Silver Lake Marsh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area, Boat Ramps, Fishing, Restrooms, Walking Trails
68	University of Wisconsin-Parkside Nature Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Conservancy Area
	Subtotal-11 Sites	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Public-School											
69	Riverview School	--	--	2	X	X	--	8	--	--	--	--
70	Salem Grade School	--	4	--	X	X	--	9	3	--	--	--
71	Trevor Grade School	--	--	1	X	X	--	2	--	--	--	--
72	Westosha Central Union High School	2	3	1	X	--	--	--	1	--	--	Running Track, Football Field
73	Wilnot Grade School	--	--	1	X	X	--	3	--	--	--	--
74	Wilnot Union High School	--	1	2	X	--	6	--	1	--	--	Running Track, Football Field
	Subtotal-6 Sites	2	8	7	6	4	6	22	5	--	--	--
	Public-Other											
75	Aleck McAlonan Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	2	--	--	--	Fishing
76	Dewitt Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	X	--
77	Evelyn H. Erickson Park	--	--	--	X	X	--	1	--	--	--	--
78	Northeast Open Space Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
79	Northside Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Undeveloped
80	Public Access at Fox River	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
81	Public Access at Fox River	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
82	Public Access at Fox River	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
83	Public Access at Fox River	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
84	Public Access at Fox River	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
85	Public Access at Fox River	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
86	Public Access at Hooker Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramp
87	Public Access at Paddock Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramp
88	Public Access at Silver Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
89	Public Access at Silver Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
90	Raymond W. Hoag Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	X	--
91	Schmalfeldt Park	--	--	1	X	X	--	2	--	--	--	Sand Volleyball
92	Senior Citizens Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
93	Veteran's Memorial Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Passive Use
94	Village Hall Ball Diamond	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
95	Village Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	2	--	--	--	--
96	Village Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Subtotal-22 Sites	--	--	2	2	6	--	7	--	--	2	--
	Subtotal Public Sites-96 Sites	3	9	14	14	19	8	37	7	--	9	--

Table 4 (continued)

Number on Map 4	Site Name	Baseball Diamonds	Softball-League Diamonds	Softball-Sandlot Diamonds	Play Field	Play Ground	Tennis Courts	Basket-ball Goals	Soccer Fields	Ice Skating	Pool or Beach	Other
97	Private											
98	Camp Lake Oaks Mini-Park and Beach	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	X	Picnic Areas
99	Camp Sol-R-Crown	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	X	Campsites, Restrooms
100	Cepek's Cross Lake Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
101	Cross Lake Association Beach	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	--
102	Holy Name School	--	--	--	X	X	--	--	--	--	--	--
103	Kenosha County Fairgrounds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Restrooms, Horse/Race Track
104	Lake Shangri-la Beach Boat Landing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Launch
105	Last Resort	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramps
106	North Shore Paddock Lake Community Club	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	X	Boat Ramps, Fishing, Horseshoe Pits
107	Oak Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Open Space
108	Paddock-Hooker Lake Association Mini-Park	--	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	X	Boat Ramps, Sand Volleyball
109	Papa's Sports Bar and Grill	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Horseshoe Pits
	Salvation Army Camp Wonderland	--	--	2	X	X	4	6	2	--	X	Campsites, Picnic Areas, Boat Ramps, Volleyball Courts, Horseshoe Pits, Sledding Hill, Archery, Walking Trails
110	Silver Lake Marina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramps
111	Silver Lake Sportsman's Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Shooting Range, Picnic Areas, Shelter/Restrooms
112	Silver Minnow Bait Shop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramps
113	Spring Valley Country Club	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18-hole Golf Course
114	The Tackle Box	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Boat Ramps
115	Wilbert Post Mini-Park	--	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	X	Boat Ramps, Sand Volleyball, Shelter
116	Wilmot Mountain Ski Area	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Downhill Skiing, BMX Racing Area
	Subtotal Private Sites-20 Sites	--	2	2	5	4	4	6	2	--	7	--
	Total-116 Sites	3	11	16	19	23	12	43	9	--	16	--

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

The majority of the Town park and open space sites are classified as public mini-parks. Public mini-parks are open space lands reserved by the developer of a subdivision for recreational or passive use, and are primarily used by the residents of that subdivision. The Town owns 35 public mini-parks, and a majority of the parks contain separate parcels that are no more than one acre in size. Also, many of the subdivisions contain more than one park or open space site. A brief description of each of the Town-owned public mini-parks is presented below.

The Town of Salem also owns a one-quarter mile pedestrian trail in the southeastern portion of the Town. As shown on Map 4, the trail extends from the Wisconsin-Illinois State line north along Rock Lake Road to the Rock Lake Meadows Subdivision.

Camp Lake Gardens Public Mini-Park

Camp Lake Gardens Public Mini-Park is a five-acre passive use park located southeast of Camp Lake in the south-central portion of the Town.

Camp Lake Oaks Public Mini-Park

Camp Lake Oaks Public Mini-Park is a one-acre park centrally located within the Town. The park contains a boat launch that provides access along the eastern shoreline of Camp Lake.

Center Lake Manor Public Mini-Park

Center Lake Manor Public Mini-Park is a park site comprised of six separate parcels encompassing a total of one acre. The park is centrally located within the Town along the western shoreline of Center Lake.

Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park

Center Lake Woods Public Mini-Park is a park comprised of three separate parcels encompassing a total of eight acres. The park is centrally located within the Town along the southern shoreline of Center Lake. Existing facilities at the park include a sandlot softball diamond, a playfield, a swimming beach, boat ramps, and a community center.

Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park

Fox River Dells Public Mini-Park is a park comprised of three separate parcels encompassing a total of two acres. The park is located in the northwestern portion of the Town along the Fox River. The park is equipped with a boat launch.

Hi-Woods Public Mini-Park

Hi-Woods Public Mini-Park is a one-acre passive use park centrally located within the Town.

Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park

Lake Shangri-La Beach Public Mini-Park is a park comprised of five separate parcels encompassing a total of five acres. The park is located along Shangri-La Lake and is equipped with two boat launches.

Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park

Lakewood Terrace Public Mini-Park is a park comprised of two separate parcels encompassing a total of two acres. The park is centrally located within the Town along the northern shoreline of Center Lake. Existing facilities include a playground, a basketball goal, a swimming beach, and a boat launch.

Lubeno Public Mini-Park

Lubeno Public Mini-Park is a one-acre park within the Rock Lake Highlands Beach Subdivision. The park is located in the south-central portion of the Town along the northern shoreline of Rock Lake. The park is equipped with a swimming beach.

Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park

Montgomery Lake Highlands Public Mini-Park is a park comprised of four separate parcels encompassing a total of seven acres. The park is located in the east-central portion of the Town along the shoreline of Montgomery Lake, and also includes Fort Montgomery Public Mini-Park. Existing facilities include a playground and a basketball goal.

Oakridge Public Mini-Park

Oakridge Public Mini-Park is an open space site comprised of four adjacent parcels encompassing a total of one acre. The park is located in the south-central portion of the Town along the southeastern shoreline of Camp Lake.

Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park

Oakwood Knolls Public Mini-Park is a passive use park comprised of two separate parcels encompassing a total of two acres. The park is located east of Cross Lake in the southeastern portion of the Town.

Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park

Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park is a four-acre park located in the northeastern portion of the Town. Existing facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a playfield, two basketball goals, a sand volleyball court, and a shelter.

Shorewood Terrace Public Mini-Park

Shorewood Terrace Public Mini-Park is a three-acre park located in the northwestern portion of the Town along the Fox River. The park is equipped with two basketball goals.

Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park

Sunset Oaks Manor Public Mini-Park is a park comprised of four separate parcels encompassing a total of five acres. The park is located east of Camp Lake in the south-central portion of the Town, and also includes Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park. Existing facilities include two playgrounds, two basketball goals, a swimming beach, and a boat launch.

Timberlane Public Mini-Park

Timberlane Public Mini-Park is a one-acre park centrally located within the Town along the northern shoreline of Center Lake. The park is equipped with a swimming beach and a boat launch.

Voltz Lake Public Mini-Park

Voltz Lake Public Mini-Park is a one-acre park located in the southeastern portion of the Town west of Voltz Lake.

Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park

Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park is a three-acre undeveloped park located in the south-central portion of the Town.

Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park

Yaw's Camp Lake Public Mini-Park is a park comprised of two separate parcels encompassing a total of two acres. The park is centrally located within the Town along the western shoreline of Camp Lake. The park is equipped with a boat launch.

Kenosha County Sites

In 2003, Kenosha County owned three parks within the Town of Salem planning area: Fox River Park, Old Settler's Park, and Silver Lake Park. Fox River Park is a 149-acre major park located along the Fox River and along CTH F and CTH W in the western portion of the Town. Silver Lake Park is a 261-acre major park located along the northeastern shoreline of Silver Lake and along CTH F in the north-central portion of the Town. Old Settler's Park is a 17-acre park located along the southeastern shoreline of Paddock Lake and along STH 50 in the Village of Paddock Lake. Kenosha County also owns a six-acre open space site along the southern shoreline of Camp Lake.

Kenosha County has also been acquiring lands within the 100-year floodplain of the Fox River to help reduce flood damage and protect public health, safety, and welfare. To date, 58 parcels encompassing 11 acres of land have been acquired in the Village of Silver Lake and the Town of Salem. Homes that had been located on the parcels purchased by the County have been razed. Ultimately, the County plans to acquire all of the homes and associated properties located within the Fox River floodplain in the Town. The land acquired will be used for purposes compatible with open space, recreation, or wetland management practices in accordance with State regulations and County and local floodplain management ordinances. To date, 27 parcels in the Town located in the Fox River floodplain have been

acquired by the County. Three parcels within the floodplain are owned by the Town. The publicly-owned parcels, which together encompass six acres of land, are shown on Map 5.

State-Owned Sites

In 2003, the State of Wisconsin owned 11 conservancy areas and public access sites within the planning area: Camp Lake Public Access, Camp Lake Marshland Preservation Area, Hooker Lake Marsh, Hooker Lake Public Access, Paddock Lake Marsh, Peat Lake Extensive Wildlife Habitat, Peat Lake Wildlife Area, two Scattered Wetland areas (Extensive Wildlife Habitat Areas), Silver Lake Marsh, and the University of Wisconsin-Parkside Nature Area. State-owned lands encompassed 753 acres, including 748 acres within nine conservancy areas and five acres within two public boating access sites.

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 Town of Salem 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 Town of Salem planning area. The eastern portion of the planning area lies within the Des Plaines River watershed, while the remainder of the planning area lies within the Fox River watershed. The watershed boundaries are shown on Map 6.

Approximately 39 linear miles of streams have been identified in the planning area. Portions of the Fox River, Brighton Creek, and Salem Branch are classified as perennial streams. 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.

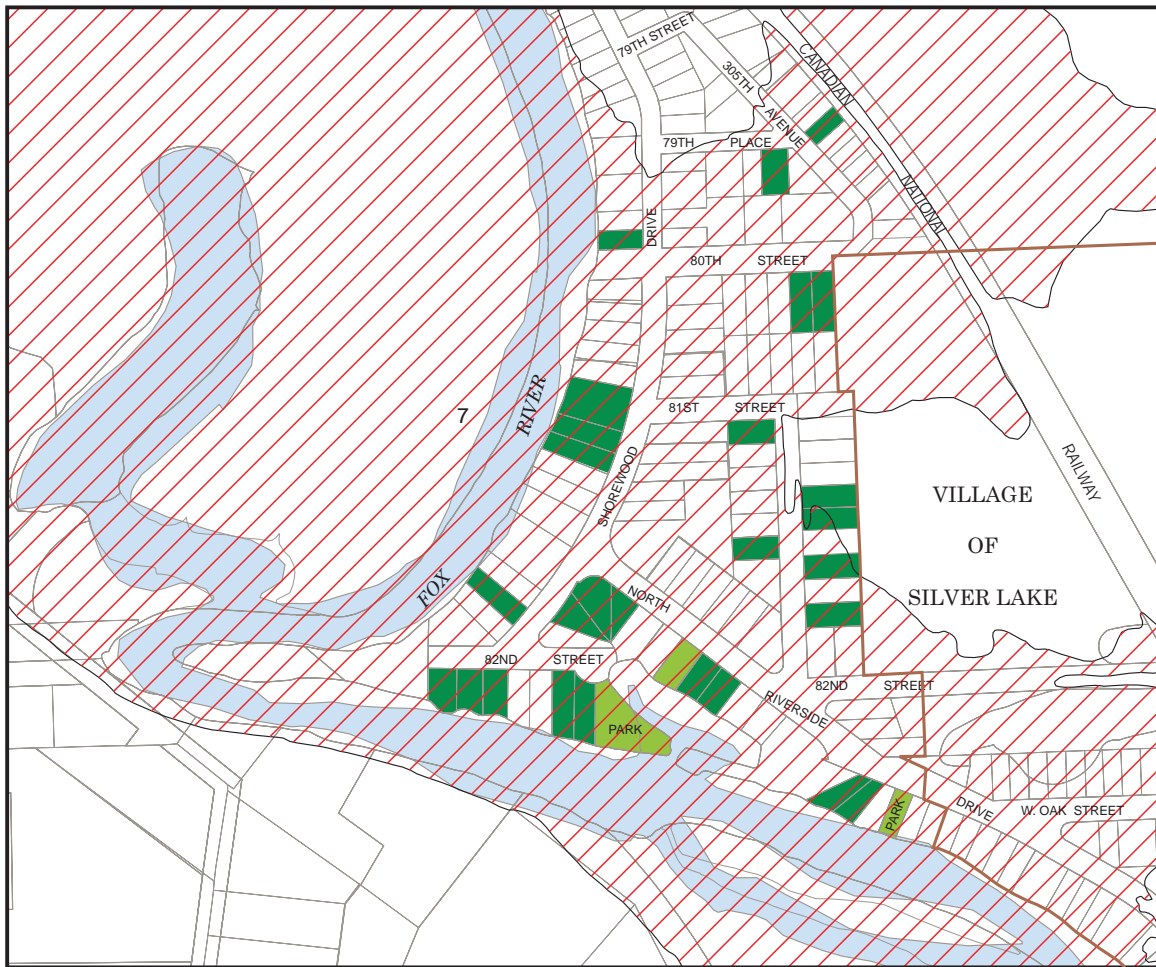
The floodplains of a river or stream are the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous to, and usually lying on both sides of, the river or stream channel. Rivers and streams occupy their channels most of the time. However, during even minor flood events, stream discharges increase markedly, and the channel 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 costly structural flood control works, will occur 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 is the event that would be reached or exceeded in severity once on average every 100 years or, stated another way, there is a 1 percent chance of this event being reached or exceeded in severity 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.

Floodplains have been delineated within the Town of Salem planning area under the Federal Flood Insurance Study for Kenosha County, published in August 1981, and under the Federal Flood Insurance Study for the Village of Silver Lake, published in March 1978. Floodplain delineations in the Des Plaines River watershed have been updated by the

Map 5

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE LANDS LOCATED IN THE FOX RIVER 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN WITHIN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2003



LEGEND

- KENOSHA COUNTY OWNERSHIP
- TOWN OF SALEM OWNERSHIP
- 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

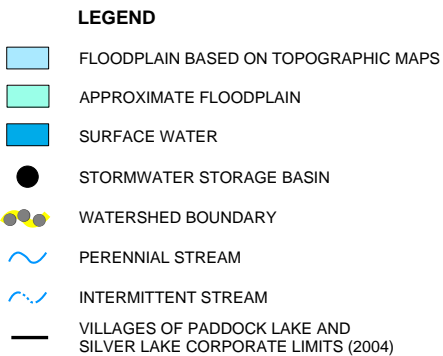


Source: Kenosha County, Town of Salem, and SEWRPC.

Regional Planning Commission as part of the Des Plaines River Watershed Study¹. The floodplains within the Des Plaines River watershed shown on Map 6 are subject to approval by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

¹ Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 44, A Comprehensive Plan for the Des Plaines River Watershed, June 2003.

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE AND FLOODPLAINS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2000



Floodplain delineations for streams within the Fox River watershed are also shown on Map 6. Where the 100-year floodplain elevation was determined as part of the Flood Insurance Study, the floodplain has been mapped by the Regional Planning Commission on detailed large-scale topographic maps. In cases where the Federal study did not determine precise floodplain elevations, the floodplains shown on Map 6 were based on less precise floodplain maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These “approximate” floodplains are located in the Peat Lake Wildlife Area in Section 32 and along portions of an intermittent stream in Sections 34 and 35 of the Town. The floodplain areas shown on Map 6 encompass 3,972 acres, or about 17 percent of the planning area.

Map 6 also depicts existing stormwater storage basins located within the Town. The storage basins, all of which are owned by the Town, provide floodwater and stormwater management benefits, and may provide opportunities for limited outdoor recreation use. If possible, the Town requires stormwater management facilities, including storage basins, to be provided in all new subdivisions developed within the Town.

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 Salem 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 3,273 acres, or about 14 percent of the planning area, in 2000.

In some cases, wetland areas have been converted to cropland by clearing, draining, and/or filling. Such areas are not shown as wetlands on Map 3 if they were being farmed in 2000, or are no longer being farmed, but have not yet reverted to wetland vegetation. Such areas may be reclassified as wetlands in a future inventory, if the land is no longer farmed and the land reverts to wetland conditions. As shown on Map 3, wetlands are mostly located in the southwestern and western portions of the planning area along the Fox River, and along the numerous inland lakes.

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 for their scenic, wildlife habitat, educational, and recreational value and for air and water quality protection.

As indicated in Table 2, woodlands encompassed 1,649 acres, or about 7 percent of the planning area in 2000. As shown on Map 3, woodlands are scattered throughout the planning area and occur in relatively large blocks.

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 Town of Salem 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) naturally-occurring 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.²

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 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

² A 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.

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 7, primary environmental corridors in the Town of Salem planning area are located throughout the planning area, but are primarily found along the Fox River, along portions of Brighton Creek and Salem Branch, and surrounding the numerous inland lakes. As indicated in Table 5, these corridors encompassed a total area of 7,025 acres, or about 30 percent of the planning area. Within the Town, primary environmental corridors encompass 6,519 acres, or about 31 percent of the total area of the Town.

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 Town 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 7, secondary environmental corridors in the Town of Salem planning area are primarily located along intermittent streams in the eastern portion of the planning area, linking primary environmental corridors. As shown in Table 5, secondary environmental corridors encompass 349 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area.

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 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 7 and Table 5, isolated natural resource areas encompass 515 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area.

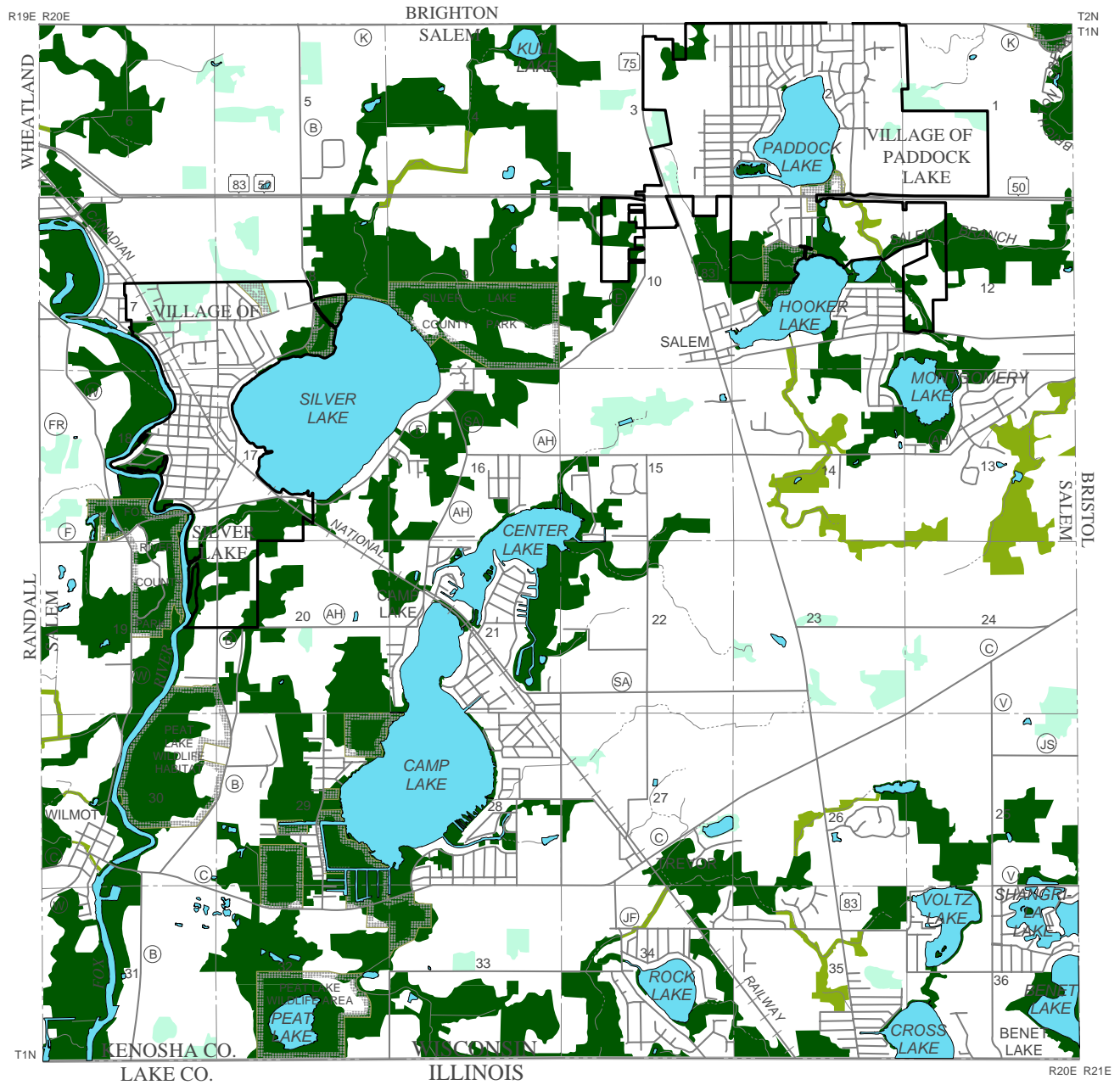
Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

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 and the Regional Planning Commission.³ 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

³The 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.

Map 7

ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2000



LEGEND

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

Source: SEWRPC.

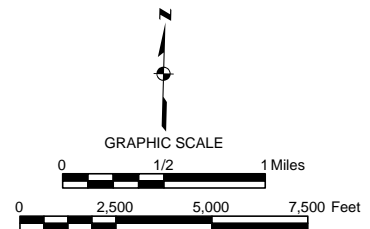


Table 5

**ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL
RESOURCE AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2000**

Corridor Type	Town of Salem		Remainder of Planning Area		Planning Area Total	
	Acres	Percent ^a	Acres	Percent ^b	Acres	Percent ^c
Primary Environmental Corridor	6,519	31.4	506	21.1	7,025	30.3
Secondary Environmental Corridor	335	1.6	14	0.6	349	1.5
Isolated Natural Resource Area	420	2.0	95	4.0	515	2.2
Total	7,274	35.0	615	25.7	7,889	34.0

^aPercent of total Town area (20,796 acres) within corridor.

^bPercent of remainder of planning area (2,393 acres) within corridor.

^cPercent of the total planning area (23,189 acres) within corridor.

Source: SEWRPC.

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 8 and described in Table 6, eight natural areas, three of which are considered to be of statewide or greater significance and two of countywide or regional significance, were identified within the Town of Salem planning area. The Peat Lake State Natural Area, the Silver Lake Bog State Natural Area, and the Stopa Fen Natural Area are of statewide or greater significance and together encompass 167 acres within the Town of Salem planning area. The Camp Lake Marsh and Harris Marsh and Oak Woods Natural Areas are of countywide or regional significance and encompass 293 acres and 10 acres, respectively, within the planning area. The eight natural areas encompass a total of 573 acres, or about 2 percent, of the planning area.

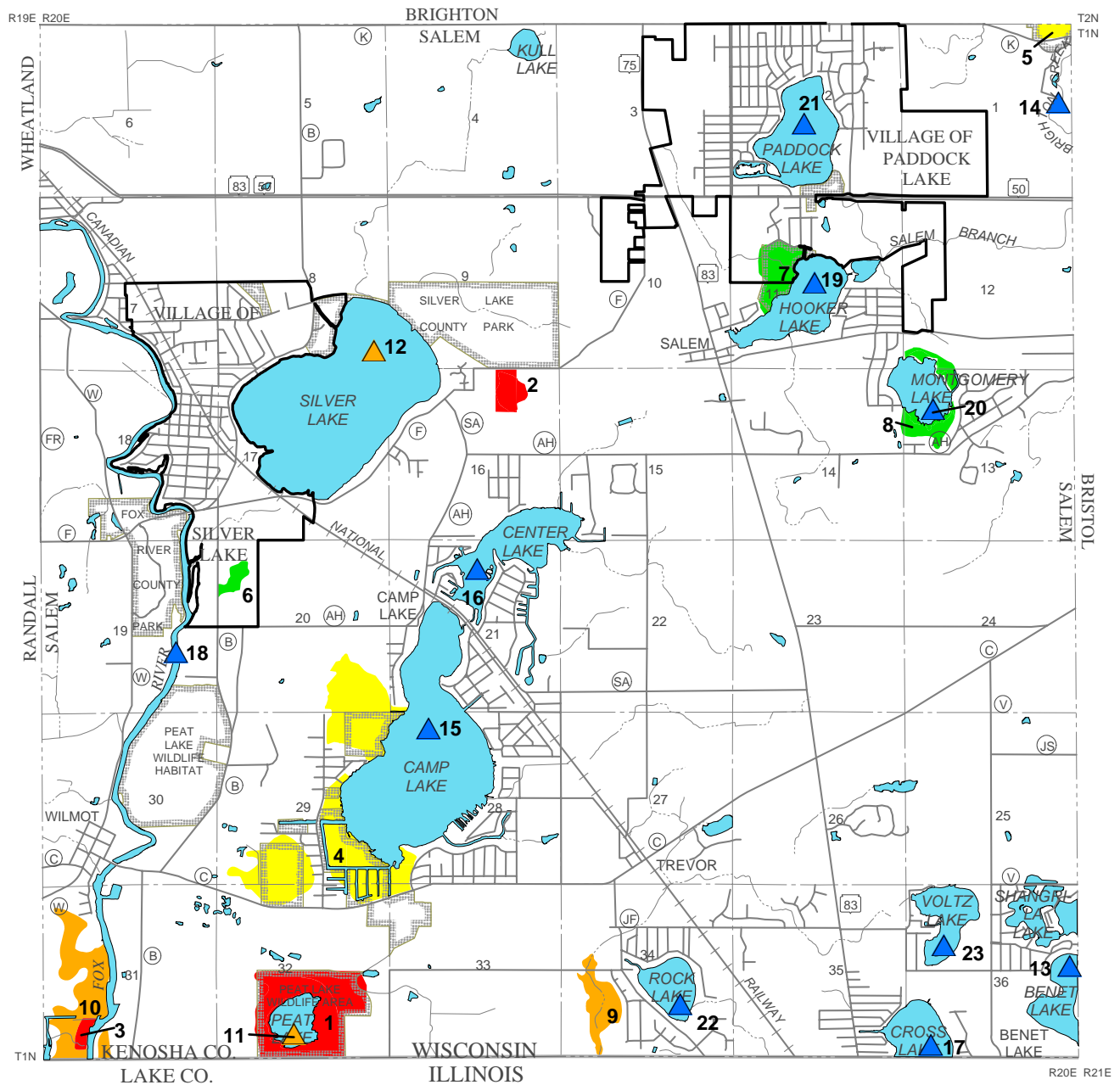
Critical species habitat sites are defined by the Regional Planning Commission as areas outside natural areas that support rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species. Two critical species habitat sites were identified within the planning area. These sites are identified on Map 8 and Table 6 and encompass approximately 147 acres, or about 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; AQ-3, Aquatic Areas of local significance. Thirteen aquatic habitat sites were identified within the planning area. Two of the sites are considered to be of countywide or regional significance. The aquatic habitat sites are also identified on Map 8 and Table 6 and encompass 1,871 acres of surface water, or about 8 percent, of the planning area, and approximately two linear miles.

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

Map 8

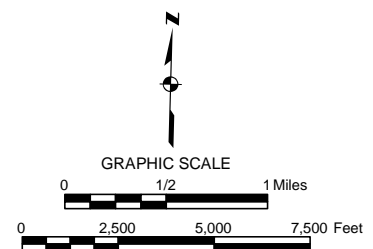
**NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES
WITHIN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 1994**



LEGEND

- NATURAL AREA OF STATEWIDE OR GREATER SIGNIFICANCE (NA-1)
- NATURAL AREA OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-2)
- NATURAL AREA OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (NA-3)
- CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE
- AQUATIC AREA OF COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-2)
- AQUATIC AREA OF LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE (AQ-3)
- SURFACE WATER

- 8** REFERENCE NUMBER (SEE TABLE 6)
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Table 6

NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 1994

Number on Map 8	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
1	Peat Lake State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA)	T1N, R20E, Section 32	Department of Natural Resources and Private	140	One of the few undeveloped lakes in Kenosha County, isolated from roads and houses. Shallow and somewhat alkaline, it is bordered by a wide belt of shallow marsh and sedge meadow. Important nesting and feeding refuge for waterfowl. Site also contains a colony of the rare bird species black tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)
2	Silver Lake Bog State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA, RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 16	Silver Lake Sportsmen's Club and Other Private	18	Lacking many of the typical northern bog species, this area nevertheless remains one of the better acid bogs in the region. Few bogs of this quality occur this far south. Typical species include tamarack, pitcher plant, round-leaved sundew, cranberry, winterberry, and bog buckbean
3	Stopa Fen	NA-1 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 31	Wilmot Ski Hills	9	High-quality fen with both seeping and bubbling springs, located adjacent to the Fox River. A large number of unusual species are present, such as beaked spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>), tussock bulrush (<i>Scirpus cespitosus</i>), Ohio goldenrod (<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>), false asphodel (<i>Tofieldia glutinosa</i>), and common bog arrow-grass (<i>Triglochin maritimum</i>). Threatened by ski-hill operations
4	Camp Lake Marsh	NA-2	T1N, R20E, Sections 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33	Department of Natural Resources, Kenosha County, Town of Salem and Private	293	Deep and shallow marsh dominated by cattails and softstem bulrush. The lake itself is especially rich in aquatic plant species, including a large population of ditch-grass (<i>Ruppia maritima</i>), a coastal plain plant of brackish waters. The marsh has been extensively ditched. Site also contains a colony of the rare bird species black tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)
5	Harris Marsh and Oak Woods	NA-2	T1N, R20E, Section 1 T2N, R20E, Section 36 T2N, R21E, Section 31	University of Wisconsin-Parkside and Private	10 ^b	A large, good quality marsh adjacent to Brighton Creek. A grazed former oak opening forms the eastern upland border

Table 6 (continued)

Number on Map 8	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
6	CTH B-CTH AH Sedge Meadow	NA-3	T1N, R20E, Section 20	Private	12	Located near the intersection of CTH B and CTH AH, this small but good-quality sedge meadow contains a large number of native species. Disturbance is limited to the wetland borders
7	Hooker Lake Marsh	NA-3	T1N, R20E, Section 11	Department of Natural Resources	48	Deep and shallow cattail marsh on the northwest side of Hooker Lake
8	Montgomery Lake Marsh	NA-3	T1N, R20E, Sections 12 and 13	Town of Salem and Private	43	Cattail-dominated deep and shallow marsh bordering Montgomery Lake
9	Trevor Creek Wet Prairie	CSH	T1N, R20E, Section 34	Private	43 ^c	Site contains Marsh Blazing-star (<i>Liatris Spicata</i>) and Ohio goldenrod (<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>), both State-designated special concern plant species
10	Wilmot Ski Hill Prairie	CSH	T1N, R20E, Section 31	Private	104 ^c	Site contains Ohio goldenrod (<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>), a State-designated special concern plant species
11	Peat Lake	AQ-2	T1N, R20E, Section 32	--	92	A drained lake which is the central feature of Peat Lake Scientific Area; important nesting and feeding refuge for waterfowl
12	Silver Lake	AQ-2 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Sections 8, 9, 16, and 17	--	464	A drainage lake with critical fish species present; adjacent wetlands to north are valuable for wildlife
13	Benet Lake-Lake Shangrila	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 36	--	101 ^d	A shallow drained lake with critical fish species present
14	Brighton Creek and Salem Branch	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Sections 1, 11, and 12	--	2.3 ^e miles	Critical fish species present
15	Camp Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Sections 21, 28, and 29	--	461	A shallow drainage lake with critical fish species present; ideal conditions for waterfowl and marsh fur-bearing animals
16	Center Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Sections 15, 16, 21, and 22	--	129	A drainage lake; well-rounded fishery; critical fish species present
17	Cross Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Sections 35 and 36	--	62 ^f	A drained lake with critical fish species present
18	Fox River downstream from CTH JB to Wisconsin-Illinois State line	AQ-3	T1N, R20E, Sections 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31	--	6.8 ^g miles	Good mussel species assemblage and population of the river redhorse, a threatened fish species
19	Hooker Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Sections 10 and 11	--	87	A drainage lake with critical fish species present

Table 6 (continued)

Number on Map 8	Area Name	Classification Code ^a	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
20	Montgomery Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14	--	46	A drained lake with critical fish species present
21	Paddock Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 2	--	112	A drained lake with critical fish species present
22	Rock Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 34	--	46	A drained lake with critical fish species present
23	Voltz Lake	AQ-3 (RSH)	T1N, R20E, Section 36	--	52	A drained lake with critical fish species present

^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-2 identifies Aquatic Areas of countywide or regional significance

AQ-3 identifies Aquatic 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

SNA, or State Natural Area, identifies those sites officially designated as State Natural Areas by the State of Wisconsin Natural Areas Preservation Council

^bPortion of site extends outside the Town of Salem and acreage given is entirely within the town, total of 225.

^cThe acreage reported on this table is a correction to the acreage reported for the Trevor Creek Wet Prairie and Wilmot Ski Hill Prairie critical species habitat sites in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42.

^dDoes not include six acres in Lake County, Illinois.

^ePortion of the site extends outside of the Town of Salem and miles given are entirely within the planning area, total of 14.4 miles.

^fPortion of the site extends outside of the Town of Salem and acreage given is entirely within the Town. The site encompasses 180 acres with the remaining 79 acres located in the Town of Bristol. Also, the site does not include 25 acres located in Lake County, Illinois.

^gPortion of the site extends outside of the Town of Salem and miles given are entirely within the Town, total 14.1 miles. The site also encompasses 219 acres within the Town.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

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 Town of Salem planning area were identified in the Town of Salem land use plan for the year 2020,⁴ which was adopted by the Town Plan Commission in 1999. 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 occur in contiguous farming areas of at least 100 acres in size. Prime agricultural lands identified on Map 9 are those lands identified as A-1 (Agricultural Preservation) on the 2020 Town land use plan map. Such lands encompass 4,280 acres, or about 21 percent, of the Town of Salem.

⁴As documented in the report entitled, Town of Salem Land Use Plan: 2020, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, March 1999, prepared by the Town of Salem with assistance from Meehan and Company, Inc.

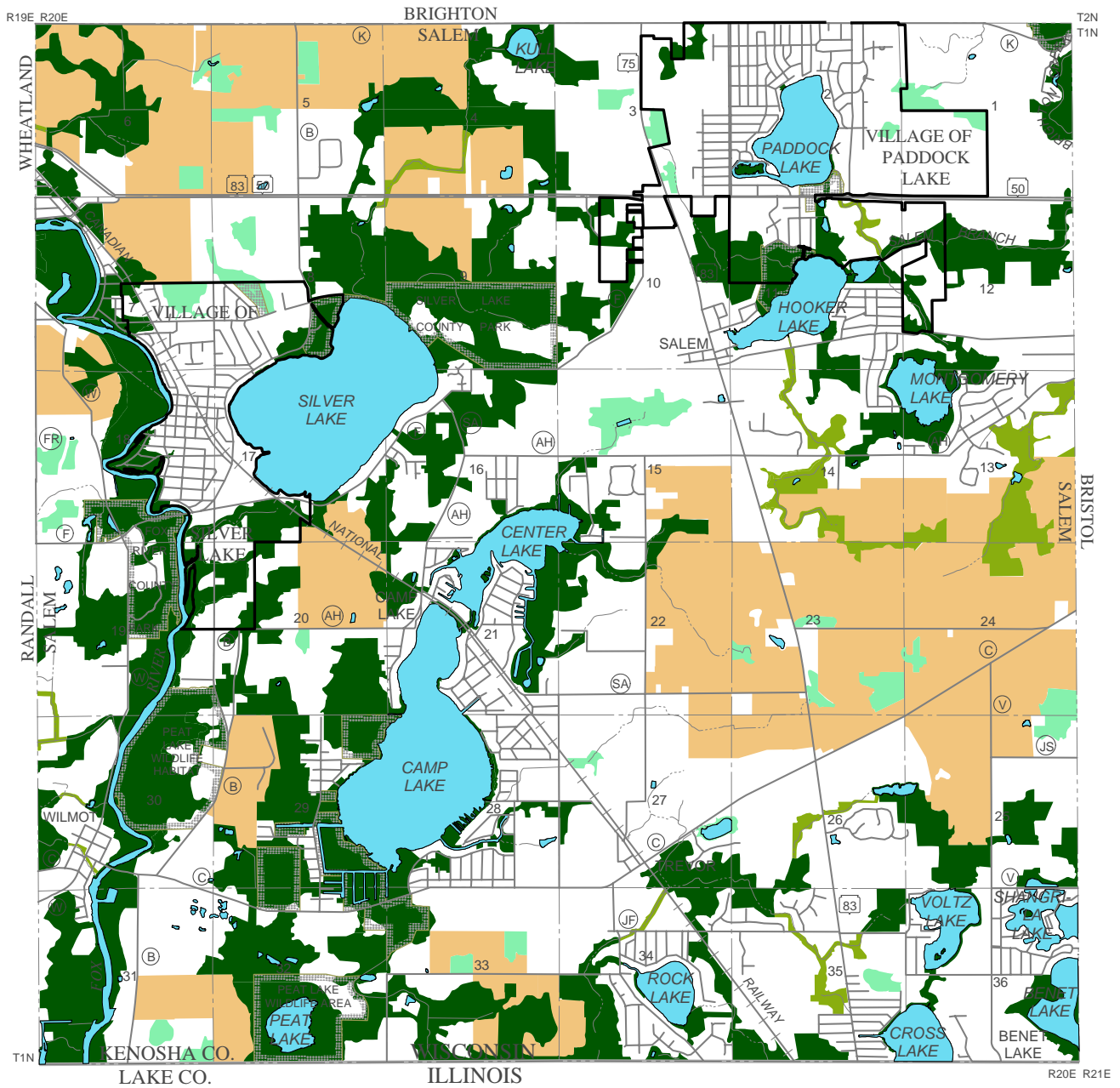
SUMMARY

This chapter has presented a general description of the Town of Salem 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 Town population in 2000 was 9,871 persons, based on U.S. Census Bureau data. This represents an increase of 2,725 persons, or about 38 percent, from the 1990 population of 7,146 persons.
- In 2004, the Town encompassed an area of 20,796 acres. Of the 20,796 acres, 4,053 acres, or about 19 percent, were in urban uses and 16,743 acres, or about 81 percent, were in nonurban uses in the year 2000. The Town of Salem planning area encompassed about 23,189 acres. Of this total, 5,098 acres, or about 22 percent of the planning area, were in urban uses. The remaining 18,091 acres, or about 78 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 Town of Salem planning area in 2003 found that there were 116 such sites, which together encompassed about 2,196 acres, or about 9 percent of the planning area. In 2003, the Town of Salem owned 51 park and open space sites encompassing 92 acres, or less than 1 percent of the Town. The Town-owned parks ranged from less than one acre to 10 acres in size.
- In the Town of Salem planning area in 2000, primary environmental corridors encompassed a total of 7,025 acres, or about 30 percent of the planning area, including 6,519 acres within the Town. Secondary environmental corridors encompassed a total of 349 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area and isolated natural resource areas encompassed 515 acres, or about 2 percent of the planning area.
- The Town of Salem planning area includes eight natural areas that together encompass 573 acres, including three natural areas that are considered to be of statewide or greater significance. The planning area also includes two critical species habitat sites and 13 aquatic habitat sites. Together these areas of endangered, threatened, or rare plant or animal species encompass 1,799 acres, or about 8 percent of the planning area, and approximately nine linear miles of the Fox River, Brighton Creek, and Salem Branch within the planning area.
- Prime agricultural lands were identified in the 2020 Town land use plan, which was adopted in 1999. Prime agricultural lands encompass about 4,280 acres, or about 21 percent, of the Town of Salem.

Map 9

**PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS AND ENVIRONMENTALLY
SIGNIFICANT LANDS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2020**



- LEGEND**
- PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS
 - PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
 - SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
 - ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
 - SURFACE WATER
 - VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

Chapter III

FRAMEWORK FOR PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The previous chapter of this report presented the results of inventories of population, existing land use, natural resources, and park and open space sites in the Town of Salem planning area. This chapter describes pertinent Town, County, and regional plan recommendations; probable future population levels in the Town in the year 2020; and a set of park and open space objectives, principles, and standards which will be used as a guide in the preparation of the new plan. 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 AND ORDINANCES AFFECTING THE TOWN PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

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 Town of Salem 2020 Land Use Plan, the Town's neighborhood planning program, the Town of Salem Sewer Service Area Plan, the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan, the Kenosha County Flood Mitigation Plan, the Des Plaines River Watershed Plan, the regional bicycle and pedestrian plan, and the natural areas plan for Southeastern Wisconsin. The Town of Salem Land Division Ordinance and the Public Facilities Needs Assessment, which identify park service districts and set forth recommendations and requirements for the provision of parks, must also be considered.

Town of Salem Land Use Plan

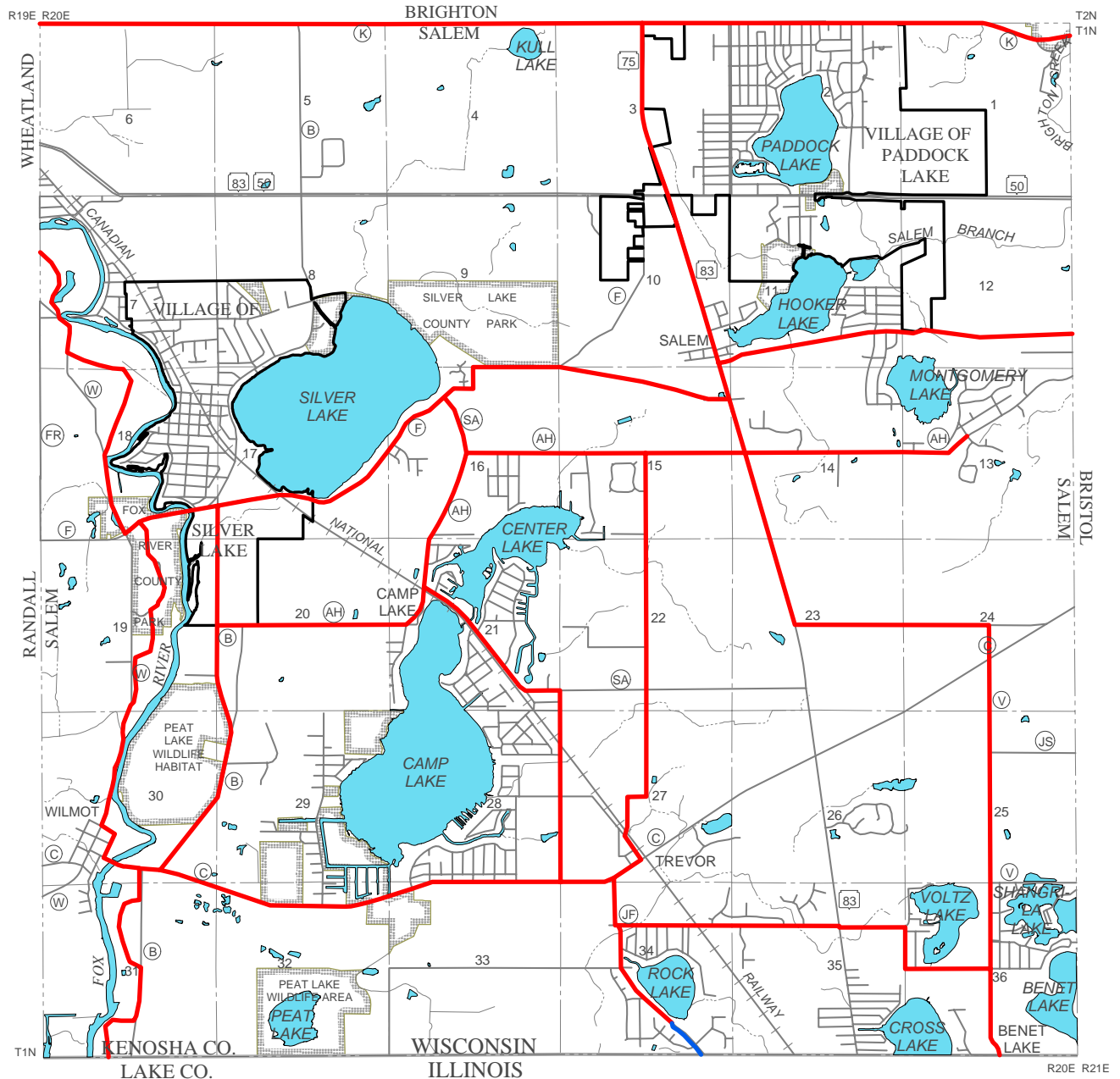
The Town of Salem Plan Commission adopted the Town of Salem Land Use Plan¹ in April 1999. The land use plan recommends that the Town acquire and develop seven new neighborhood parks (parks five to 25 acres in size) and one new community park (parks 25 to 99 acres in size). The land use plan also recommends general locations for each park site. To date, none of the recommended community or neighborhood parks have been acquired by the Town.

The land use plan also recommends the acquisition and development of a trail system within the Town. The trail system would consist of on-street and off-street trails for bicycle and pedestrian use. The trail system is intended to provide direct and continuous routes, assist in the interconnection of the Town of Salem with other local urban areas, and to connect residential areas with Town activity centers and parks. Map 10 depicts the recommended Town trail

¹*Documented in a report entitled Town of Salem Land Use Plan: 2020, Town of Salem, Kenosha County, Wisconsin, prepared by the Town of Salem with assistance from Meehan and Company, Inc., March 1999.*

Map 10

TRAIL SYSTEM RECOMMENDED BY THE TOWN OF SALEM LAND USE PLAN: 2020

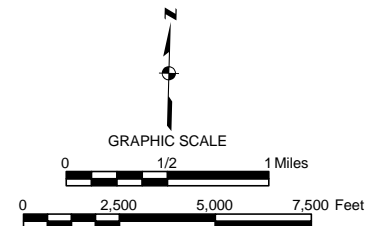


LEGEND

- EXISTING TRAIL
- PROPOSED TRAIL
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)

NOTE: THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IS PLANNING TO CONSTRUCT AN ON-STREET BIKEWAY WITHIN THE STH 83 RIGHT-OF-WAY AT THE TIME THE HIGHWAY IS WIDENED TO FOUR LANES.

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.



system plan. The Town trail system plan includes all of the bicycle routes recommended by the regional bicycle and pedestrian plan,² which include a bikeway along CTH K for its entire length through the Town, a bikeway along CTH F from the Fox River to Silver Lake Park, and a trail along the Fox River.

The Town land use plan further recommends that all remaining undeveloped lands within primary environmental corridors be preserved in essentially natural, open use, and that all remaining undeveloped secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas be considered for preservation.

Town of Salem Neighborhood Plans

The Town land use plan described in the preceding section also recommended that the Town prepare detailed neighborhood development plans for those areas of the Town planned for future urban growth. Both Kenosha County and SEWRPC encouraged the Town to prepare a series of neighborhood plans for the anticipated full development, or “buildout,” of the Town. The neighborhood plans would include recommended future street patterns and land uses, including future parks, and also address stormwater management and sanitary sewer facilities.

In April 2004, the Town hired Meehan & Company, Inc., to prepare neighborhood plans for the Town. The neighborhood plans are intended to amend, and provide greater detail to, the Town land use plan. The Town Plan Commission and Town Board approved the extent and boundaries of 11 neighborhoods in September and October 2004, respectively. Preparation of detailed neighborhood plans began the following month. All 11 neighborhood plans are expected to be completed by fall 2006. Map 11 shows the neighborhood delineations approved by the Town in 2004.

Town of Salem Land Division Ordinance

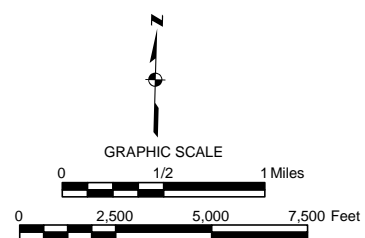
The Town of Salem Land Division Ordinance is set forth in Chapter 18 of the Town code of ordinances. The ordinance was amended in January 2004. The ordinance requires that consideration be given to the reservation or dedication of suitable open space lands for future public schools, parks, playgrounds, and other public purposes in the design of a land division (subdivision or certified survey map) or condominium. If no suitable open space lands are available, the developer is required to pay a public outdoor recreation site fee in accordance with the Town’s impact fee ordinance.

The ordinance also requires that all subdivisions, condominiums, and multi-family residential developments proposed after January 2004 include a private mini-park. A mini-park is an outdoor recreation area that is owned and maintained by owners of lots in the subdivision or development. The subdivider or developer must set aside 0.10 acre of land for each dwelling unit intended to be served by the mini-park. Each mini-park must be at least 20,000 square feet, but no more than five acres, in size and abut a public street right-of-way. Each mini-park must provide a children’s play area, including play equipment and suitable surfacing, and a picnic area.

The Town land division ordinance requires that approximately 0.02 acre of outdoor recreation land for each dwelling unit be dedicated to the Town to provide for public community and neighborhood parks, or that a fee-in-lieu of land dedication be paid in accordance with the fees set forth in the Town impact fee ordinance. The land division ordinance also requires that public park lands designated as such on a regional, County, or Town comprehensive plan or comprehensive plan component, such as the Town land use plan or detailed neighborhood plans, be included on the certified survey map, subdivision plat, or condominium plat.

²*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 43, A Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2010, January 1995. An update to the plan is documented in a report entitled Amendment to the Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2020, December 2001.*

NEIGHBORHOOD DELINEATIONS FOR DETAILED NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING: 2004



Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

Public Facilities Needs Assessment

A public facilities needs assessment³ was prepared in 1999 and updated in 2003. 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. The needs assessment was based on the recommendations of the 2020 Town land use plan. The assessment identified a need for a new community park, seven neighborhood parks, and a playfield/playground area (subneighborhood park) within the Town. As provided for in the *Statutes*, service districts were established for the neighborhood parks and the playfield/playground area. The community park service district includes the entire Town. The service districts identified in the needs assessment were incorporated into the Town land division ordinance. The service districts will need to be adjusted following adoption of the neighborhood plans to reflect the expanded urban development area, neighborhood boundaries, and proposed new park sites.

Sewer Service Area Plan

Planned sewer service areas within the planning area are shown on Map 12. The Town of Salem sanitary sewer service area⁴ would accommodate a population consistent with the Commission's 2020 high-growth population projection of about 13,400 persons. An amendment to the sewer service area plan should be considered after completion of the neighborhood plans to reflect new areas of planned urban development recommended in the neighborhood plans.

The adopted sewer service areas for the Village of Paddock Lake and the Village of Silver Lake are also shown on Map 12 for informational purposes.

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 appropriate recreational facilities, to meet these needs. The portion of the regional park plan that applies to Kenosha County, including the Town of Salem, was revised in 1987 through the preparation and adoption of a County park and open space plan. In 1999, the County Board amended the County park and open space plan⁵ to include a proposed major park in the western portion of the County. 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 Town of Salem by the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan include two existing major park sites within the Town, Fox River Park and Silver Lake Park. The plan recommends that Fox River Park continue to be maintained by Kenosha County and that a camping area for canoeists

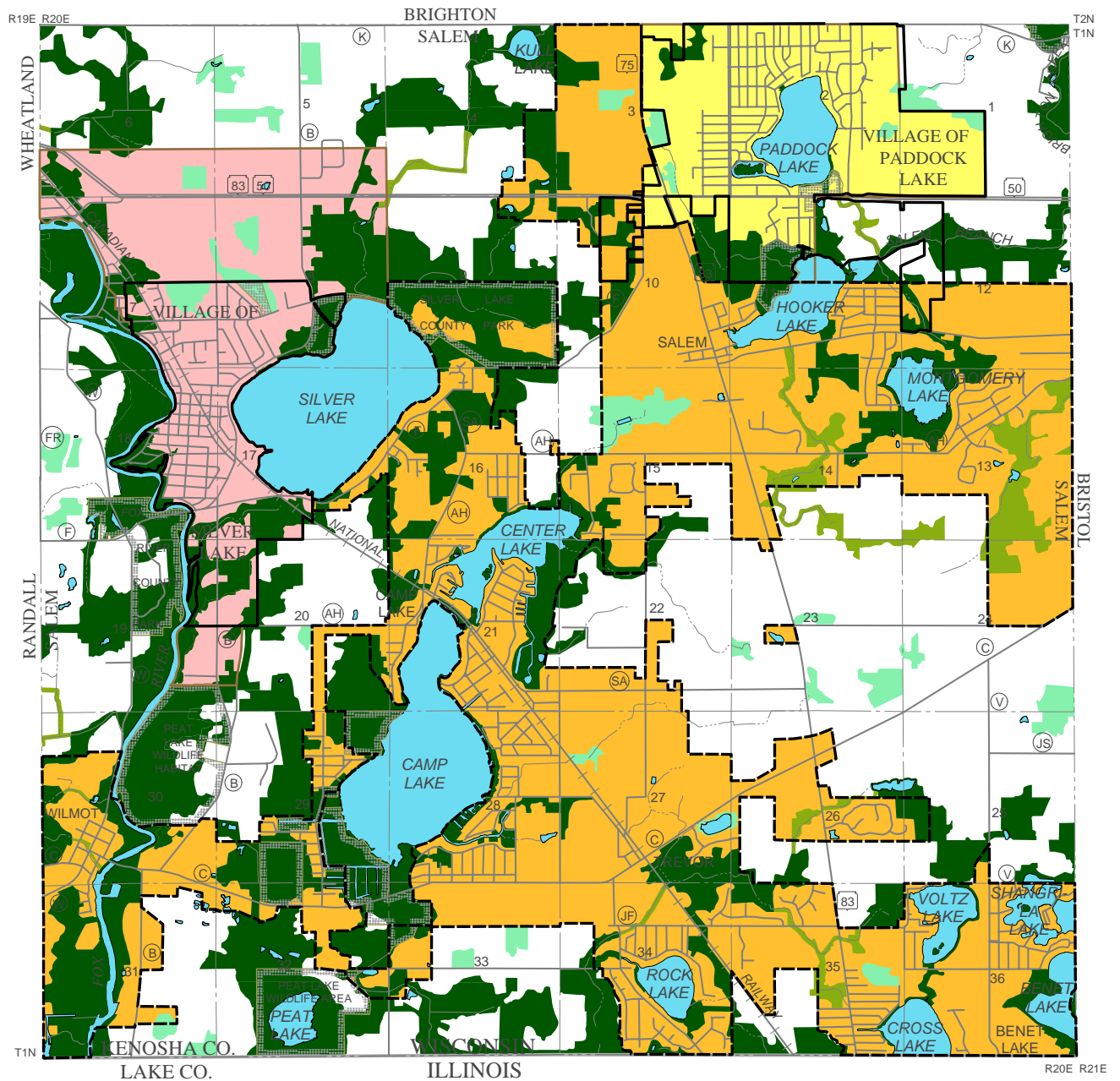
³ Documented in a report entitled *Town of Salem Public Facilities Needs Assessment for Parks, Playgrounds, and Other Recreational Facilities*, Meehan and Company, September 30, 1999; amended October 10, 2003.

⁴ Documented in a SEWRPC report entitled, *Amendment to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan, Town of Salem, Kenosha County, Wisconsin*, September 2003. The refined Salem sewer service area was initially presented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 145, *Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Town of Salem Utility District No. 1, Village of Paddock Lake, and Town of Bristol Utility District Nos. 1 and 1B, Kenosha County, Wisconsin*, October 1986; and SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 143, *Sanitary Sewer Service Area for the Town of Salem Utility District No. 2, Kenosha County, Wisconsin*, February 1986. The Salem sewer service area was subsequently amended in June 1991, December 1991, June 1997, and March 2001.

⁵ Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 131, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County, Wisconsin*, November 1987. The County park plan was amended in April 1999.

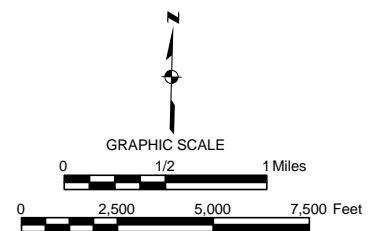
Map 12

SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREAS WITHIN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA: 2003



LEGEND

- TOWN OF SALEM SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- VILLAGE OF PADDOCK LAKE SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- VILLAGE OF SILVER LAKE SANITARY SEWER SERVICE AREA
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA
- SURFACE WATER
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)



Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

and a canoe access be developed within the park. The County has developed the recommended canoe access point at the park. A portion of the Fox River Trail is also proposed to traverse through Fox River Park.

The County park plan also recommends that the County continue to maintain Silver Lake Park and that a campground and related facilities, a ski hill and shelter building, and additional support facilities be developed at the park. The plan also recommends that the County acquire an additional 100 acres of land adjacent to Silver Lake Park for resource preservation and outdoor recreation purposes. None of these recommendations have yet been implemented.

The County plan further recommends that the County continue to maintain other County-owned sites within the Town of Salem, including a six-acre open space site located along the southern shoreline of Camp Lake. The County should also continue to acquire and preserve those open space lands associated with the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program. The County should continue to maintain Old Settler's Park, located in the Village of Paddock Lake, and renovate the changing rooms at the park.

The County park plan recommends the development of a Fox River Trail. The proposed 10-mile trail would extend from the Wisconsin-Illinois State line north along the Fox River through Kenosha County and connect with the Fox River Trail proposed in Racine County. Within the Town, the proposed trail would encompass approximately six linear miles. The proposed trail would accommodate a variety of trail-oriented activities such as biking and hiking.

The County park plan further recommends that a 60-mile portion of the Fox River extending from the City of Waukesha downstream through Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha Counties to the Illinois-Wisconsin State line be designated as a water trail. Canoe access and support facilities are recommended at regular intervals, not exceeding 15 miles, along the Fox River. A recommended canoe access point has been provided at Fox River Park.

The County park plan further recommends that adequate boat access be provided at all major inland lakes. Inland lakes are classified as lakes having a surface area of 50 acres or more. Within the Town, public access has been provided at Camp Lake, Center Lake, Hooker Lake, Montgomery Lake, Rock Lake, Shangri-la Lake, Silver Lake, and Voltz Lake, and at Paddock Lake within the Village of Paddock Lake. The County park plan recommends that a boat access facility be provided at Cross Lake and Voltz Lake by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

The County park plan recommends that the WDNR continue to preserve lands at Hooker Lake Marsh, Paddock Lake Marsh, Peat Lake Wildlife Area, Peat Lake Extensive Wildlife Habitat, two Scattered Wetlands (Extensive Wildlife Habitat Areas), and Silver Lake Marsh within the Town and the Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake. The plan also recommends that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources continue to preserve and acquire additional lands at the Camp Lake Marshland Preservation Area within the Town.

Flood Mitigation Plan for Kenosha County

The Kenosha County Board of Supervisors adopted a Flood Mitigation Plan⁶ for Kenosha County in December 2001. The plan is designed to update flood mitigation recommendations and minimize flood damage in the County. The study area for the plan includes the unincorporated areas within the Des Plaines River watershed, the Fox River watershed, the Pike River watershed, and that portion of the Fox River watershed within the Village of Silver Lake. The Fox River and Des Plaines River watersheds encompass the entire Town of Salem.

The flood mitigation plan identifies the 100-year floodplain adjacent to the Fox River and around inland lakes within the Town. Flood damage to structures within the Fox River floodplain was identified as particularly severe and the removal of structures within the floodplain was identified as a high priority. To enable the County to accomplish its flood mitigation goal, the following five objectives were identified: 1) continue the voluntary acquisition/relocation

⁶ Documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 269, Flood Mitigation Plan Kenosha County, Wisconsin, December 2001, with assistance from the Kenosha County Housing Authority.

program of residential and commercial properties in the Fox River floodplain; 2) ensure that all property acquired in the Fox River floodplain is set aside as permanent open space; 3) maintain stringent zoning regulations that prohibit the expansion of existing and the development of new residential and commercial structures in the 100-year floodplain; 4) maintain an inventory of structures at risk of flooding; and 5) disseminate information related to flood prone areas.

Thus far, Kenosha County has acquired 58 parcels encompassing 11 acres of land within the Fox River floodplain in the Town of Salem and Village of Silver Lake, including 27 parcels encompassing six acres in the Town of Salem, as shown on Map 5 in Chapter II. Ultimately, the County plans to acquire all of the homes and associated properties located within the Fox River floodplain in the Town. The lands acquired will be used for purposes compatible with open space, recreation, or wetland management practices in accordance with State regulations and County and local floodplain management ordinances.

Des Plaines River Watershed Plan

In June 2003, the Regional Planning Commission adopted the Des Plaines River Watershed Plan.⁷ The plan was adopted by the Kenosha County Board on October 21, 2003. The Des Plaines River Watershed encompasses 133 square miles in the southeastern portion of Wisconsin. The plan delineated new floodplain boundaries and updated existing boundaries along all streams in the watershed. Plan recommendations were developed for future land uses, park and open space needs, stormwater and floodplain management, water quality management, and fisheries management. The eastern portion of the Town is located within the Des Plaines River watershed. Floodplains delineated through the planning work are shown on Map 6 in Chapter II.

The watershed plan also recommends the continued maintenance and preservation in open uses of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and the reservation and restoration of potential prairie areas in Section 24 of the Town.

Regional Natural Areas Plan

Natural areas in Southeastern Wisconsin were identified in 1994 as part of the regional natural areas study.⁸ The inventory of natural area sites identified eight natural areas within the planning area, encompassing 573 acres. The inventory of natural area sites also identified two critical species habitat sites, encompassing 147 acres, and 13 aquatic habitat sites encompassing 1,652 acres of surface water and nine linear miles of rivers and streams within the planning area. The natural areas and critical species and aquatic habitat sites are shown on Map 8 and described on Table 6 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.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources currently owns 136 acres of the Peat Lake State Natural Area, 116 acres of the Camp Lake Marsh natural area, and a 13-acre portion of the Hooker Lake Marsh natural area within the Town. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside owns a 10-acre portion of the Harris Marsh and Oak Woods natural area in the northeastern portion of the Town.

⁷Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 44, A Comprehensive Plan for the Des Plaines River Watershed, June 2003.

⁸Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997.

The regional natural areas plan recommends that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources acquire the remainder of the Peat Lake State Natural Area, Camp Lake Marsh natural area, and Hooker Lake Marsh natural area. The natural areas plan and the Kenosha County park plan also recommend that Kenosha County acquire the nine-acre Stopa Fen natural area, which is a natural area of statewide or greater significance, located in the southwestern portion of the Town. The 13 aquatic critical species habitat sites are protected under State regulations enforced by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS

The Regional Planning Commission, as part of the regional park and open space planning program completed in 1977, formulated a comprehensive set of park and related open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives. Because the study viewed all park and open space sites and facilities as an integral part of an areawide system, the objectives addressed neighborhood, community, and multi-community or regional park and open space sites and facilities.

The objectives, principles, and standards developed for the Regional Park and Open Space Plan were used to prepare this Town park plan. The regional standards have been modified to incorporate State regulations regarding lake access and to incorporate a standard for soccer fields. The regional park and open space objectives, principles, and standards are set forth in Appendix A.

The attainment of all objectives is considered desirable to provide residents of the Town with opportunities for high-quality recreational experiences. Under the regional park and open space plan and the Kenosha 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 resource-oriented parks and recreational facilities⁹ is largely delegated to the State and County levels of government. The need for major parks will be met within the Town of Salem by the continued maintenance and development of Fox River County Park and Silver Lake County Park by Kenosha County.

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 Town of Salem is described in the following sections.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS

Forecast Population

The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the Town 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 Town of Salem.

As noted in Chapter II, the 2000 Town population, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, was 9,871 persons, an increase of 2,725 residents from the 1990 population of 7,146 persons. The anticipated resident population of the Town of Salem under the Town land use plan high-growth estimate is about 14,000 persons, which is the population level upon which the needs analysis presented in this chapter is based. The population estimate in the Town land use plan is somewhat higher than the high-growth population forecast of 13,400 residents for the Town developed by the Regional Planning Commission.

⁹*Resource-oriented recreational facilities include camping, golfing, picnicking, skiing, and beach swimming. 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. 3 in Appendix A.*

The 2020 population forecast for the Town may be adjusted as a result of the neighborhood planning process and the regional land use plan update, which are currently underway by the Town and SEWRPC, respectively. The updated population forecasts should be used when this park plan is updated in the next five to 10 years.

Community and Neighborhood Parks

The standards set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A are concerned with the provision of adequate sites and facilities for nonresource-oriented recreation activities. Nonresource-oriented activities are those that do not depend upon the presence of such natural resources as woodlands, slopes, lakes, or wide expanses of land. Nonresource-oriented 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 range in size from 25 to 99 acres, have a service radius of two miles, and generally provide community-oriented facilities such as baseball diamonds, softball diamonds, and swimming pools. Neighborhood parks range in size from five to 24 acres and have a service radius of 0.5 mile in high-density residential areas, a service radius of 0.75 mile in medium-density residential areas, and a service radius of 1.0 mile in low-density residential areas. The Town of Salem consists of low-density residential areas, thus a service radius of 1.0 mile was applied for neighborhood parks. Neighborhood parks 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 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.

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 Town residents in the year 2020 is presented in Table 7. The 2020 population forecast of about 14,000 Town residents is based on the Town of Salem land use plan. Application of the per capita standards indicates a need in the present day for about 39 acres of outdoor recreation lands at public community and neighborhood parks within the Town to meet the per capita standard. Application of the per capita standards also indicates a need for 55 acres, or an additional 16 acres, of outdoor recreation lands at public parks to meet the per capita standard in the year 2020. In addition to per capita acreage standards, parks should be distributed in a way that provides convenient access for current and future residents. The accessibility, or service area, analysis is provided in the following section.

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

Table 7

**PER CAPITA ACREAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR
COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM**

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: 9,871		Planned 2020 Population: 14,000	
			Net Acreage Requirement ^d	Net Acreage Need ^e	Net Acreage Requirement ^d	Net Acreage Need ^e
Parks	3.9	0 ^b	39	39	55	55
Schools	2.5	176 ^c	25	- -	35	- -

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

^bThe Town of Salem does not own any community or neighborhood parks.

^cThis total includes acreage used for outdoor recreation purposes at six public school sites within the Town of Salem planning area: Salem Grade School, Trevor Grade School, Wilmot Grade School, and Wilmot Union High School in the Town of Salem; Riverview School in the Village of Silver Lake; and Westosha Central Union High School in the Village of Paddock Lake.

^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: SEWRPC.

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.

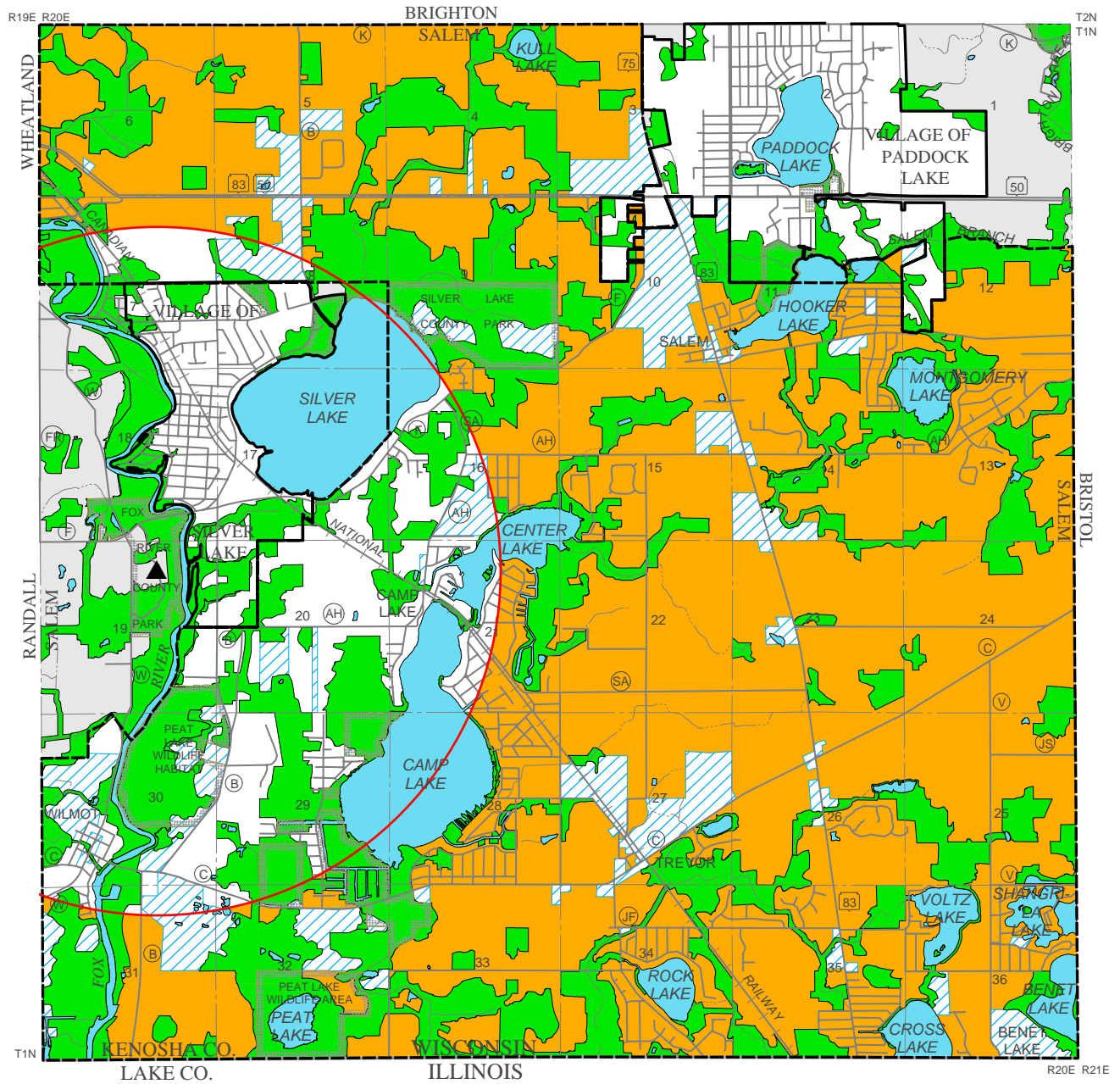
As shown on Map 13, application of the 2.0-mile service area radius to existing parks providing community facilities (Fox River County Park) indicates that the majority of the planned residential area is not adequately served by a community park. Fox River County Park is also the only public park in the Town that provides neighborhood park facilities. As shown on Map 14, application of the 1.0-mile service area radius for neighborhood parks indicates that all of the planned residential area in the Town is outside a neighborhood park service area. This analysis considered only those public parks located within the Town that meet the minimum size recommended for community and neighborhood parks, and which are open to the public without charge. The analysis shows a need for a community park to serve the eastern portion of the Town and a well-distributed network of neighborhood parks to serve those portions of the Town that are now, or are planned to be, developed for urban uses.

Facility Needs Based on Per Capita Standards

The facility standards set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A are concerned with providing an adequate number and distribution of outdoor recreation facilities to afford Town residents adequate opportunities to participate in intensive outdoor recreation activities such as baseball, softball, and tennis. The results of applying the adopted per capita facility standards to the estimated population level for the Town of Salem, according to the Town of Salem land use plan, are presented in Table 8. The existing quantity of each facility includes those located in public and private

Map 13

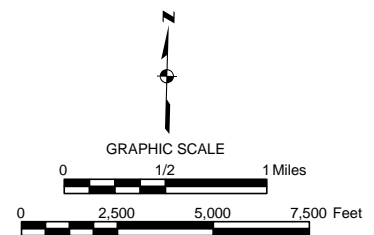
**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A COMMUNITY PARK**



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 TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM

Source: SEWRPC.



PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
|  | EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARK |  | VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE |
|  | NEIGHBORHOOD PARK SERVICE RADIUS | | CORPORATE LIMITS (2004) |
|  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PARK |  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM |
|  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT | | |
|  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS | | |
|  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA | | |

A graphic scale bar is located at the bottom of the map. It consists of two horizontal bars. The top bar is labeled 'GRAPHIC SCALE' and has markings for 0, 1/2, and 1 Miles. The bottom bar has markings for 0, 2,500, 5,000, and 7,500 Feet. Both bars are divided into alternating black and white segments.

Table 8

**PER CAPITA REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED
OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM**

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements ^a				Facility Requirement ^b	Existing Number of Facilities ^c	Facility Need ^d
Activity	Facility	Owner	Facility per 1,000 Residents			
Baseball	Diamond	Public	0.09	1	3	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.01</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
		Total	0.10	1	3	
Basketball	Goal	Public	0.91	13	30	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.22</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	
		Total	1.13	16	36	
Playfield Activities	Playfield	Public	0.39	6	10	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	
		Total	0.50	8	14	
Playground Activities	Playground	Public	0.35	5	11	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.07</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
		Total	0.42	6	13	
Soccer	Field	Public	0.69	10	5	5 Public
		Nonpublic	<u>0.17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	
		Total	0.86	12	7	
Softball	Diamond	Public	0.53	7	8	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.07</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
		Total	0.60	8	10 ^e	
Tennis	Court	Public	0.41	6	8	--
		Nonpublic	<u>0.09</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	
		Total	0.50	7	12	

^aPer capita facility requirements are set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A.

^bThe facility requirement was determined by multiplying the facility requirement per 1,000 residents by the planned 2020 population of about 14,000 residents.

^cIncludes facilities at Fox River County Park, Town-owned public mini parks, and six public school sites. The six public school sites includes Salem Grade School, Trevor Grade School, Wilmot Grade School, and Wilmot Union High School in the Town of Salem; Riverview School in the Village of Silver Lake; and Westosha Central Union High School in the Village of Paddock Lake.

^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 to fulfill the requirement was identified.

^eOnly league softball diamonds were used to determine the need for additional softball diamonds.

Source: SEWRPC.

sites within the Town. Facilities at public sites include those at Fox River County Park, public mini-parks, and public schools. Facilities at private sites include those at private schools and commercial and organizational recreation sites. As shown in Table 8, application of the per capita standards indicates a need for five additional soccer fields.

Facility Needs Based on Service Area Standards

In addition to meeting the per capita acreage standards, the spatial distribution of outdoor recreation facilities should provide ready access by Town residents. Application of the service radius standards set forth under Objective No. 2 in Appendix A determined which portions of the Town of Salem planned residential area lack adequate access to selected outdoor recreation facilities. Portions of the planned residential area not adequately served by such facilities are identified in the following sections.

Baseball Diamonds

As shown on Map 15, a baseball diamond was provided at Fox River County Park in the Town of Salem in 2003. Baseball diamonds were also provided at Westosha Central High School located in the Village of Paddock Lake. Since the maximum service radius of a baseball diamond is 2.0 miles, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that areas in the southern, southeastern, and northwestern portions of the planned residential area are not served by the existing distribution of baseball diamonds.

Basketball Goals

As shown on Map 16, basketball goals were provided at eight public outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Salem in 2003. Basketball goals were also provided at Riverview School located in the Village of Silver Lake. Since the maximum service radius of a basketball goal is 0.5-mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that large portions of the planned residential area are not served by the existing distribution of basketball goals.

Playfields

As shown on Map 17, playfields were provided at eight public outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Salem in 2003. Playfields were also provided at Riverview School located in the Village of Silver Lake and at Westosha Central High School located in the Village of Paddock Lake. Since the maximum service radius of a playfield is 0.5-mile, application of the accessibility requirements indicates that large portions of the planned residential area are not served by the existing distribution of playfields.

Playgrounds

As shown on Map 18, playgrounds were provided at 10 public outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Salem in 2003. Playgrounds were also provided at Riverview School located in the Village of Silver Lake. Since the maximum service radius for a playground is 0.5-mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that large portions of the planned residential area are not served by the existing distribution of playgrounds.

Soccer Fields

As shown on Map 19, public soccer fields were provided at two public outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Salem in 2003. Soccer fields were also provided at Westosha Central High School located in the Village of Paddock Lake. Since the maximum service radius of a soccer field is 1.0-mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that large portions of the planned residential area are not served by the existing distribution of soccer fields.

Softball Diamonds (League)

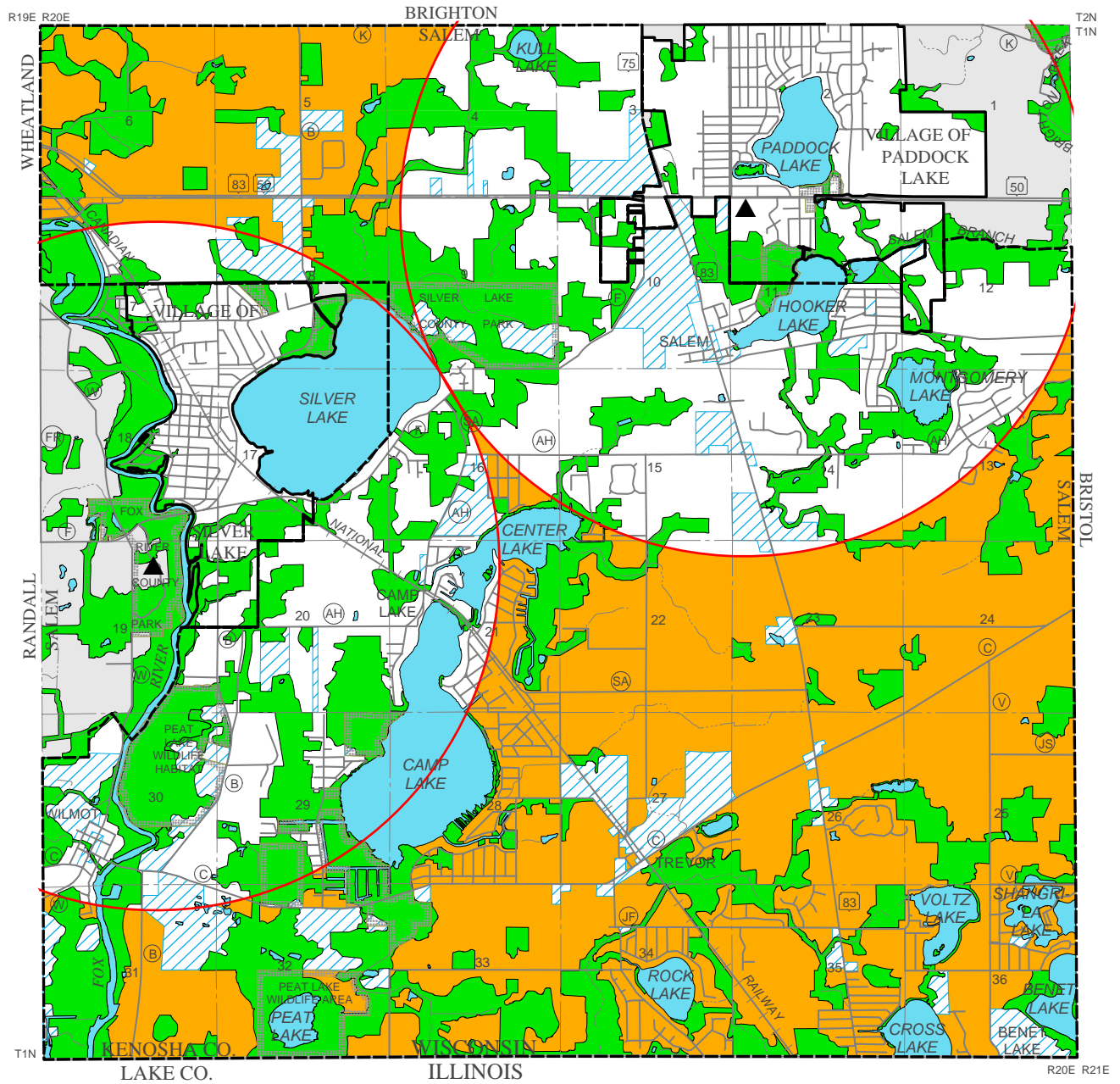
As shown on Map 20, league softball diamonds were provided at two public outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Salem in 2003. League softball diamonds were also provided at Westosha Central High School located in the Village of Paddock Lake. Since the maximum service radius for a softball diamond is 1.0-mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that large portions of the planned residential area are not served by the existing distribution of league softball diamonds.

Swimming Pool or Beach

Swimming beaches were provided at five public outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Salem in 2003. Beaches along major inland lakes have a 10-mile service radius; hence, the entire Town is adequately served by the existing distribution of public beaches in the Town.

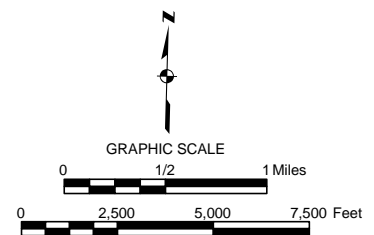
Map 15

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASEBALL DIAMOND**



LEGEND

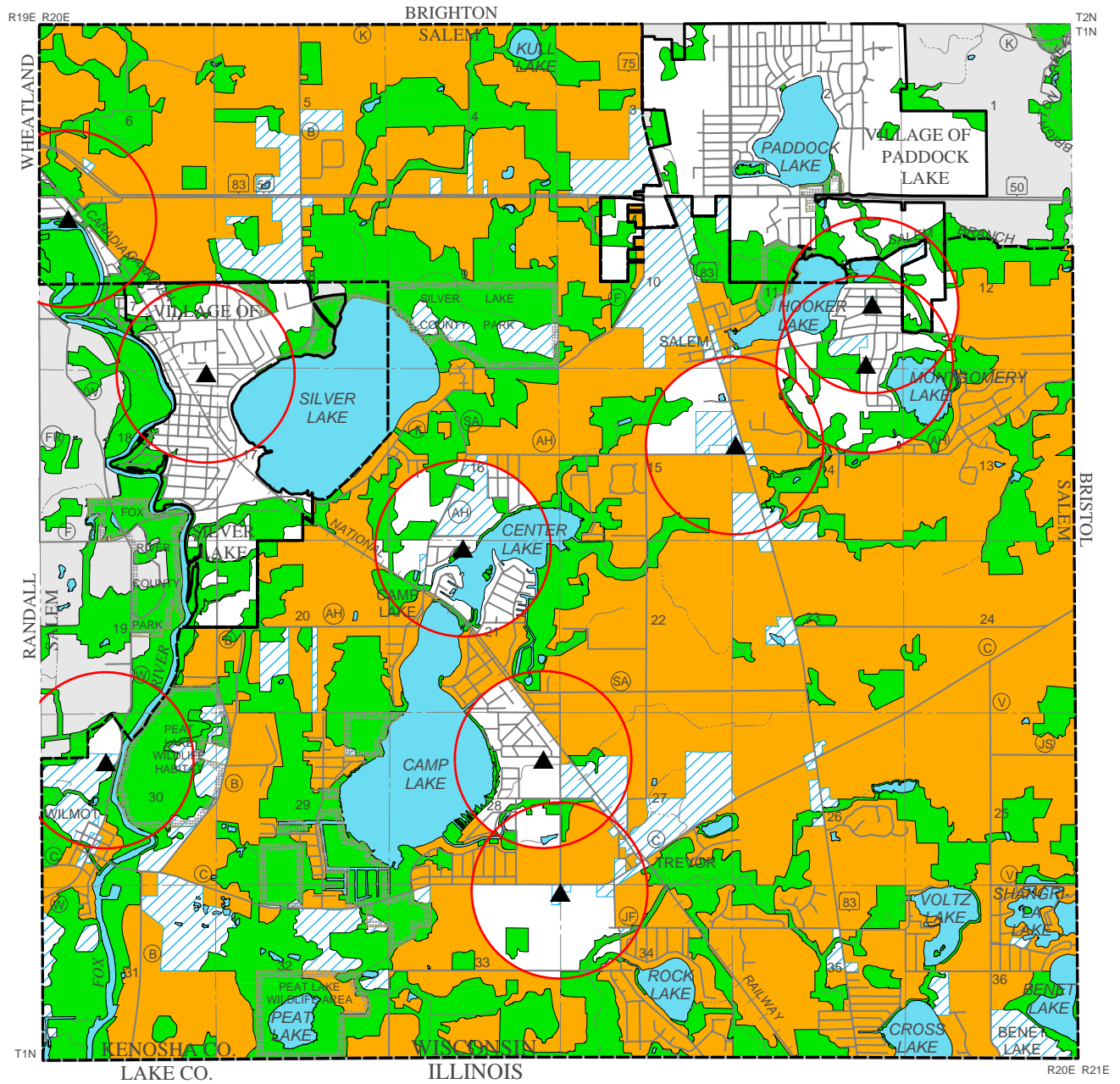
- ▲ EXISTING BASEBALL DIAMOND
- BASEBALL DIAMOND SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASEBALL DIAMOND
- PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM



Source: SEWRPC.

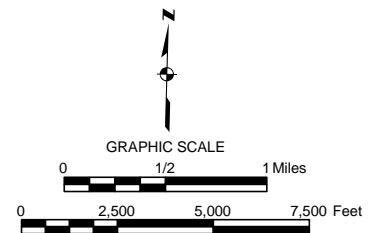
Map 16

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASKETBALL GOAL**



LEGEND

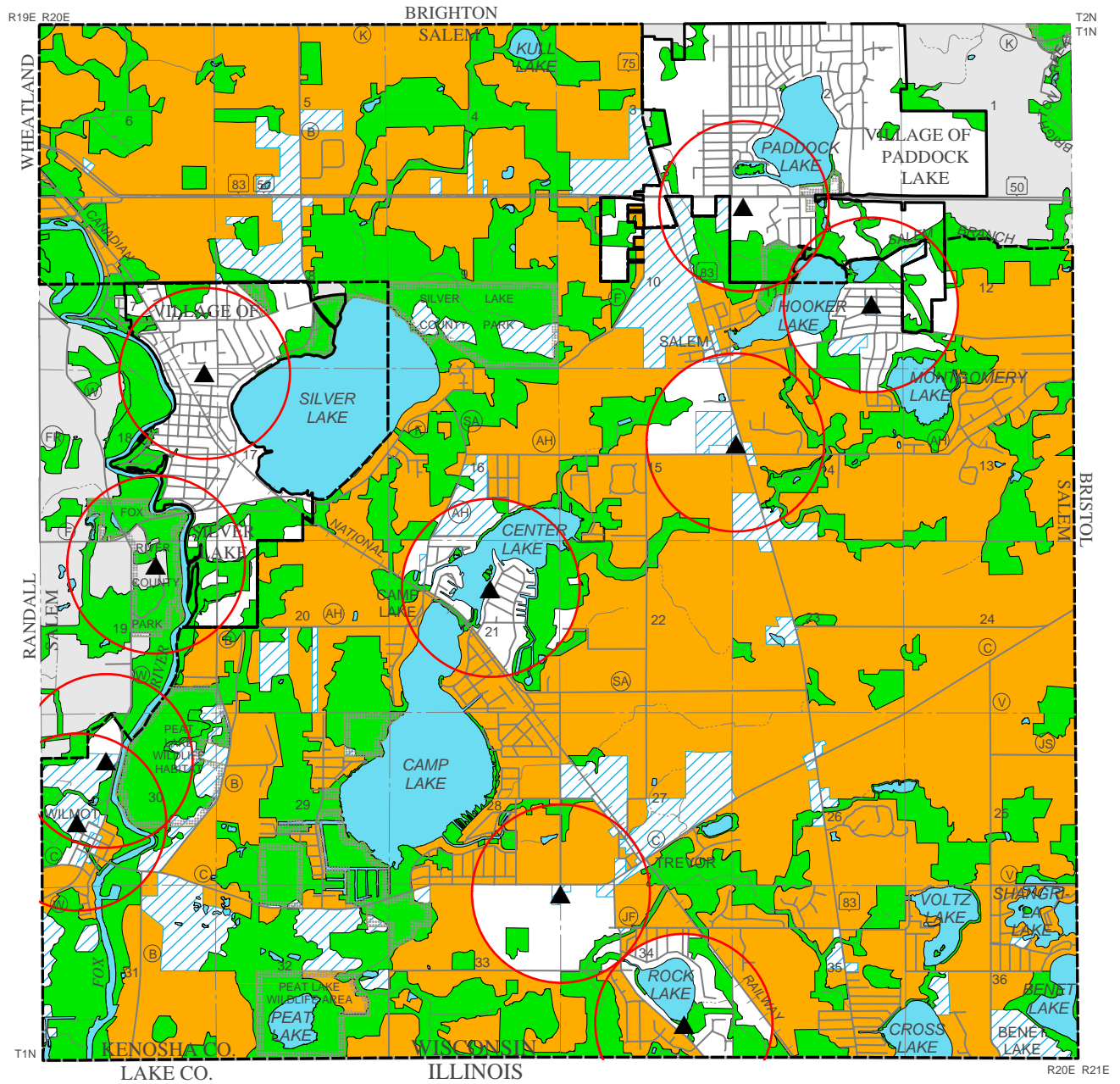
- ▲ EXISTING BASKETBALL GOAL
- BASKETBALL GOAL SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A BASKETBALL GOAL
- ▨ PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM



Source: SEWRPC.

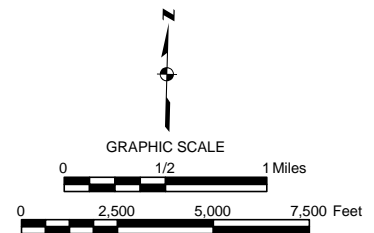
Map 17

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD**



LEGEND

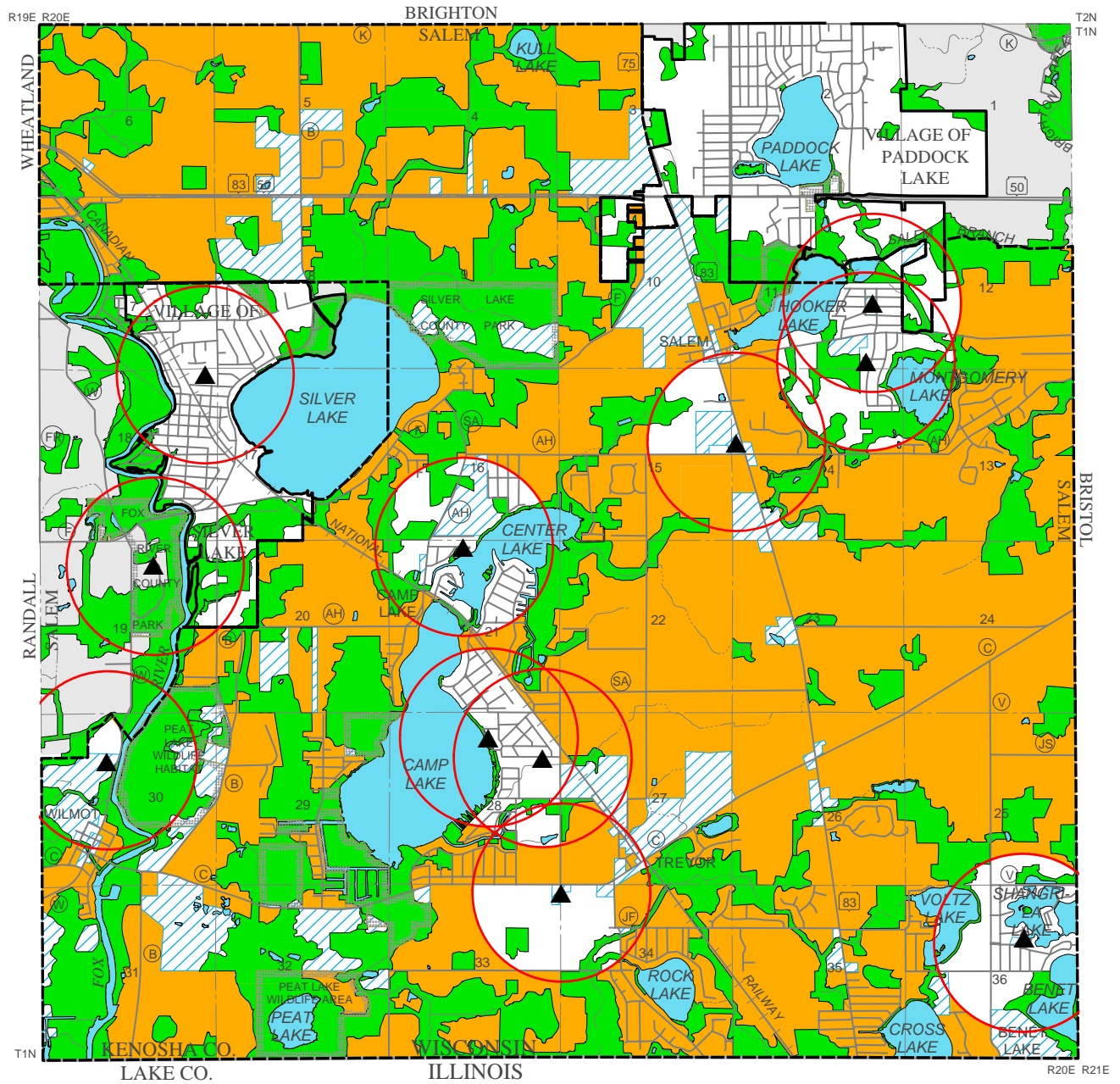
- ▲ EXISTING PLAYFIELD
- PLAYFIELD SERVICE RADIUS
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A PLAYFIELD
- PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
- ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS
- LANDS OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM



Source: SEWRPC.

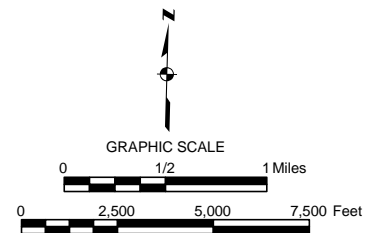
Map 18

**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
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 TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM



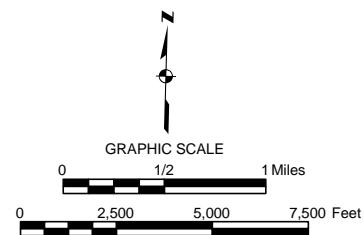
Source: SEWRPC.

PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SOCCER FIELD



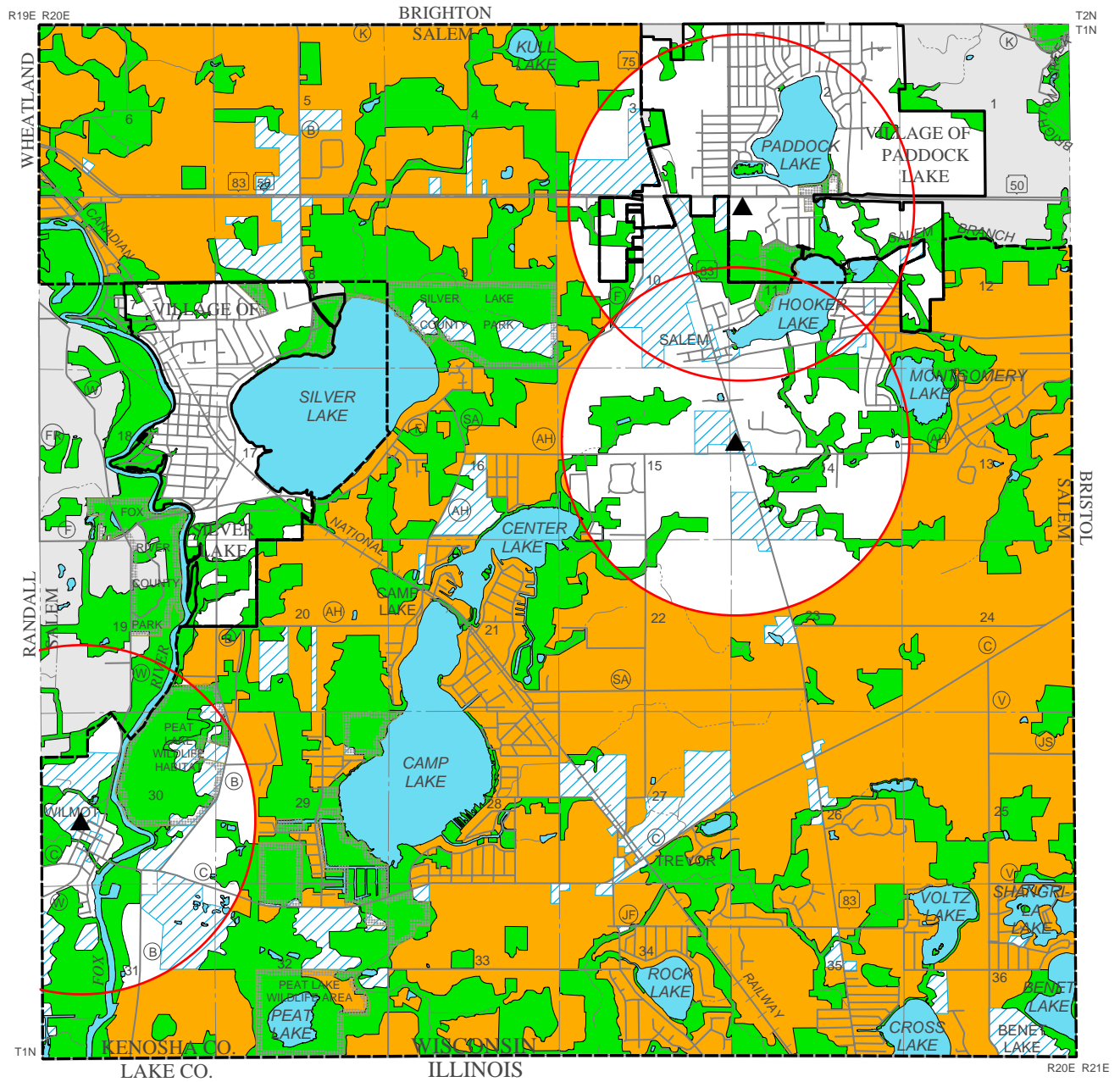
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | EXISTING SOCCER FIELD |  | VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004) |
| | SOCCER FIELD SERVICE RADIUS | | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM |
|  | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A SOCCER FIELD | | |
|  | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT | | |
|  | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS | | |
|  | LANDS OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA | | |

Source: SEWRPC.



Map 20

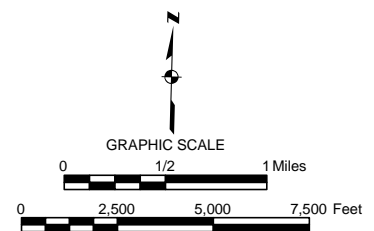
**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A LEAGUE SOFTBALL DIAMOND**



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 TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM

Source: SEWRPC.



Tennis Courts

As shown on Map 21, tennis courts were provided at two public outdoor recreation sites in the Town of Salem in 2003. Since the maximum service radius for a tennis court is 1.0-mile, application of the accessibility requirement indicates that the majority of the planned residential area is not served by the existing distribution of tennis courts.

Other Site and Facility Need Considerations

The preceding sections described per capita and accessibility needs for parks and selected outdoor recreation facilities in the Town of Salem. These needs were based on the application of standards presented under Objectives 1 and 2 in Appendix A of this report. The Town of Salem Parks Commission supported the findings of the analysis that a need exists to acquire lands for park sites, and the need for additional baseball diamonds, league softball diamonds, playgrounds, playfields, basketball goals, tennis courts, and soccer fields within the Town. The Parks Commission also identified a need to develop a trail system within the Town, and the need for a community center.

Open Space Preservation Needs

The need to preserve and protect the natural resource base of the Town of Salem is set forth under Objective No. 6 in Appendix A. As noted in Chapter II, most of the remaining natural resources within the Town 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 Town.

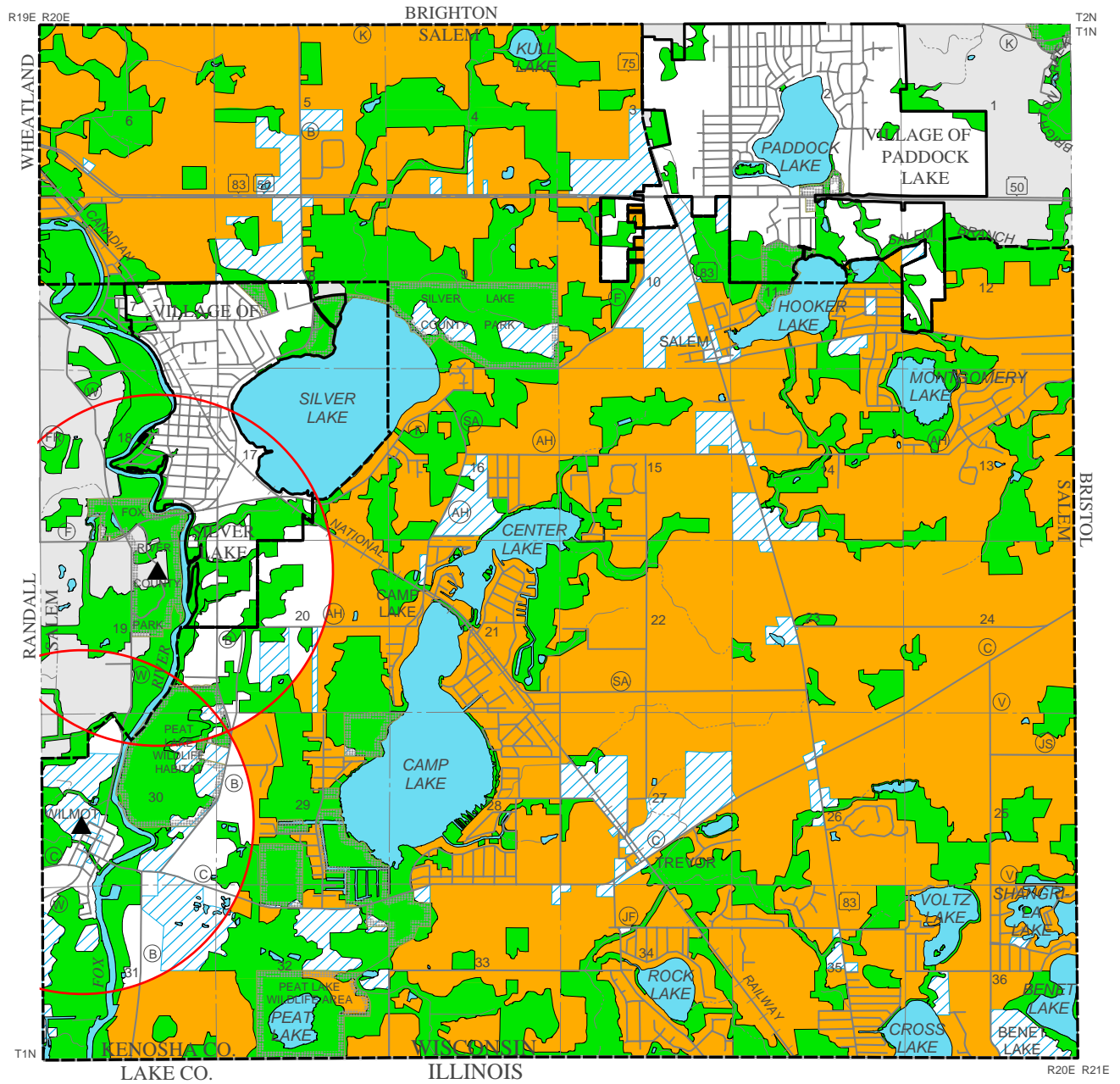
SUMMARY

This chapter has presented information concerning the areawide framework for preparation of the Town park plan, and an analysis of the need for park and open space sites and facilities in the Town of Salem. Needs identified by the Town of Salem Parks Commission were taken into account, in addition to the park planning standards developed by SEWRPC. The key components of this chapter are as follows:

- The Town land use plan recommends that the Town acquire and develop seven new neighborhood parks and one new community park, and also acquire and develop a trail system within the Town. In October 2004, the Town Board approved new neighborhood delineations and expanded the area proposed to be developed for urban use. Additional park sites will therefore be needed to serve the planned urban area and future Town residents.
- The Town land use plan recommends that all remaining undeveloped lands within primary environmental corridors be preserved in essentially natural, open use, and that the preservation of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas be considered.
- The Town land division ordinance requires the reservation or dedication of suitable open space lands for public schools, parks, playgrounds, and other public purposes in the design of a land division or condominium. If no suitable open space lands are available, the subdivider must pay impact fees to provide needed parks, trails, and other recreational facilities. The ordinance requires that approximately 0.02 acres of outdoor recreation land be dedicated for each dwelling unit to provide for public community and neighborhood parks, or that a fee-in-lieu of land dedication be paid to the Town in accordance with the fees set forth in the Town impact fee ordinance. The ordinance further requires that all subdivisions developed after January 2004 includes a private mini-park. All private mini-parks are to be owned and maintained by subdivision residents.

Map 21

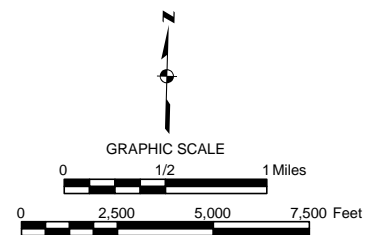
**PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM
NOT ADEQUATELY SERVED BY A TENNIS COURT**



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 TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA
- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE CORPORATE LIMITS (2004)
- PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM

Source: SEWRPC.



- A public facilities needs assessment prepared by the Town identified a need for a new community park, seven neighborhood parks, and a playfield/playground area (subneighborhood park) within the Town. Service districts were established for the neighborhood parks and the playfield/playground area. The community park service district includes the entire Town. New neighborhood delineations were approved by the Town Plan Commission in September 2004 and by the Town Board in October 2004, thus creating a need for additional new neighborhood park sites to accommodate the development of a larger planned residential area.
- The need for major parks to serve Town residents has been addressed in the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan. Under that plan, Fox River County Park and Silver Lake County Park are identified as major parks. No additional need for major parks exists within the Town of Salem. The County park plan recommends that the County develop the Fox River Trail and that it also provide canoe access and support facilities at regular intervals along the Fox River. The County should also continue to maintain and develop other County-owned sites and continue to acquire flood-prone lands in accordance with the County Flood Mitigation Plan.
- The Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan also recommends that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources develop boat access facilities at Cross Lake and Voltz Lake.
- The park and open space objectives, principles, and standards used to prepare this plan are set forth in Appendix A.
- Application of the standards indicates a need in the present day for about 39 acres of public outdoor recreation lands at public community and neighborhood parks within the Town to meet the per capita standard. Application of the per capita standards also indicates a need for a total of 55 acres of public outdoor recreation lands by the year 2020 to serve the forecast population.
- Application of the service area standards for park sites indicates a need for a Town-owned community park and a well-distributed system of neighborhood parks. This finding is consistent with the needs identified in the Town of Salem Public Facilities Needs Analysis.
- Application of the per capita standards for recreation facilities indicates a need for five additional public soccer fields within the Town.
- Application of the service area standards for recreation facilities indicates that much of the Town is not adequately served by the existing distribution of baseball diamonds, basketball goals, playfields, playgrounds, tennis courts, soccer fields, and league softball diamonds.
- In addition to park and recreation needs identified through application of the standards, the Town of Salem Parks Commission identified a need to develop a trail system and a community center. The Town Parks Commission supported the findings of the needs analysis that lands should be acquired for community and neighborhood parks, and that a need exists for additional baseball diamonds, league softball diamonds, playgrounds, playfields, basketball goals, tennis courts, and soccer fields within the Town.
- 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 Town.

Chapter IV

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of this park and open space plan for the Town of Salem is to provide a sound and workable plan to guide the acquisition of land and the development of recreational facilities to meet the outdoor recreation needs of Town residents, and to protect and enhance the underlying and sustaining natural resource base. 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 Town officials and staff in making the day-to-day decisions needed for continued development of the Town'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 2005 through 2009.

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 Town. Recommendations and requirements from the Town of Salem 2020 land use plan, detailed neighborhood plans, the Town of Salem land division ordinance, the public facilities needs assessment for parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities for the Town of Salem, and the Town of Salem sewer service area plan 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. Nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation objectives requiring the provision of smaller local 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 Town, which are presented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 131, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Kenosha County*, November 1987. The County park and open space plan was amended in 1999. 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 Kenosha County, including the Town of Salem. The

second section of this chapter sets forth recommendations for the provision of Town 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.

AREAWIDE PARK AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS

The park and open space plan for Kenosha 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 Town 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 the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas of the Town.

Major Parks and Trail Facilities

As shown on Map 22, the County plan recommends that a total of eight major public outdoor recreation sites be provided in the County. Two existing major parks, Fox River County Park and Silver Lake County Park, are located in the Town. The 149-acre Fox River County Park is located in the west-central portion of the Town and the 261-acre Silver Lake County Park is located in the north-central portion of the Town. The plan recommends that Fox River County Park continue to be maintained by Kenosha County and that a camping area for canoeists be developed by the County at the park. The County has developed a recommended canoe access facility at the park. A portion of the Fox River Trail is also proposed to be developed within Fox River County Park.

The County park plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Silver Lake County Park and that a campground and related facilities, a ski hill and shelter building, and additional support facilities be developed at the site. The plan also recommends that the County acquire an additional 100 acres of land adjacent to Silver Lake County Park for resource preservation and outdoor recreation purposes. None of these recommendations have yet been implemented.

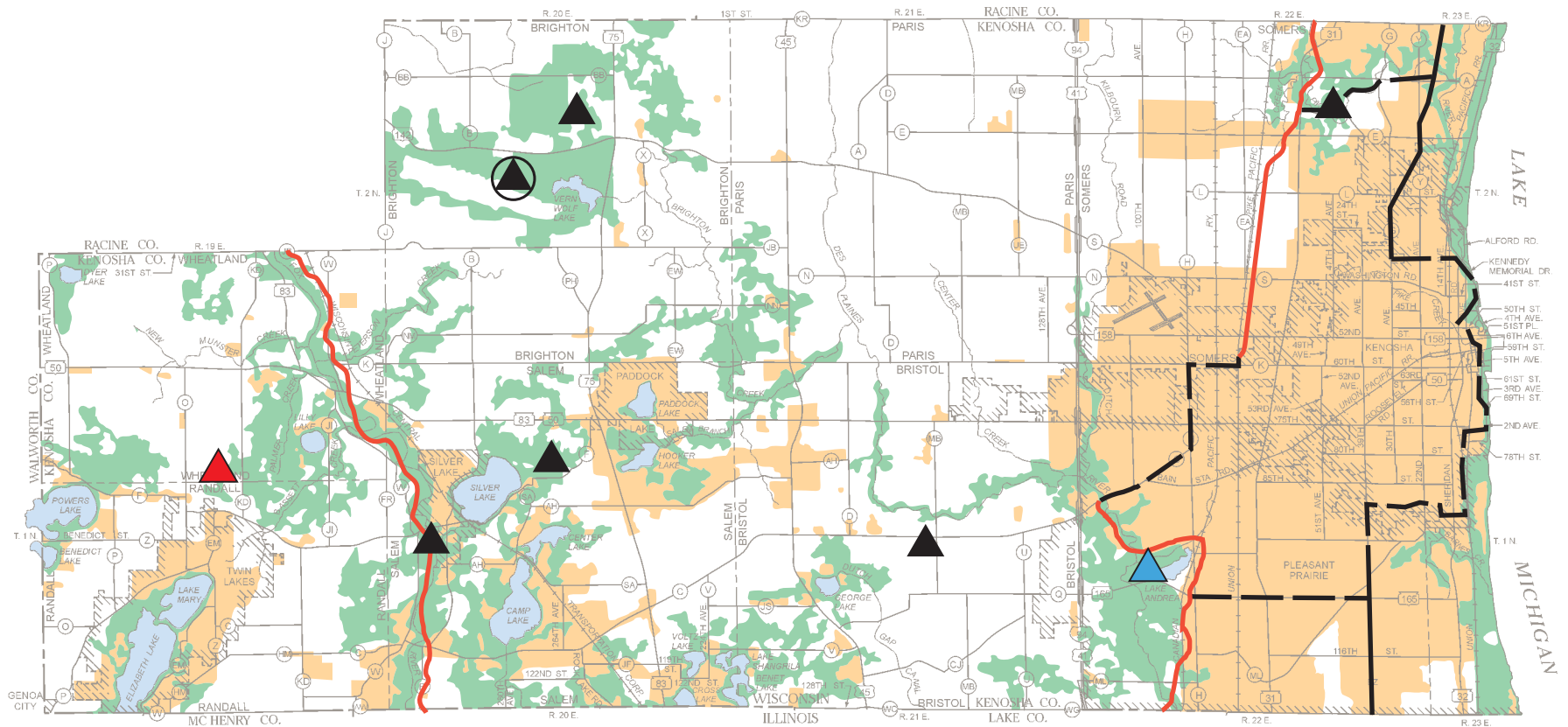
The County park plan also recommends that the County continue to maintain and preserve other County-owned sites within the Town of Salem, including the Kenosha County Fairgrounds located in Wilmot and a six-acre open space site located along the southern shoreline of Camp Lake. The County should also continue to acquire and preserve those open space lands associated with the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program. The County park plan further recommends that the County continue to maintain and renovate the changing rooms at Old Settler's Park located in the Village of Paddock Lake.

The County park plan recommends that about 30 miles of recreation trails be provided in the County as part of the 500-mile regionwide trail system. As shown on Map 22, the County park plan recommends that the County develop the Fox River Trail. The proposed 10-mile trail would extend from the Wisconsin-Illinois State line north along the Fox River through Kenosha County and connect with the Fox River Trail proposed in Racine County. Within the Town, the proposed trail would encompass approximately six linear miles. The proposed trail would provide a variety of non-motorized trail-oriented activities such as biking and hiking.

The County park plan also recommends that a 60-mile portion of the Fox River extending from the City of Waukesha downstream through Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha Counties to the Illinois-Wisconsin State line be designated as a water trail. It is recommended that the County provide canoe access and support facilities at regular intervals, not exceeding 15 miles, along the Fox River. Within the Town, canoe access sites are provided at Fox River County Park and the Wilmot Dam Area, which meets the spacing standard recommended by the plan.

Map 22

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



MAJOR OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES AND TRAILS

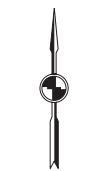
- EXISTING COUNTY PARK SITE
- PROPOSED COUNTY PARK SITE
- EXISTING VILLAGE PARK SITE
- EXISTING STATE OUTDOOR RECREATION SITE
- EXISTING RECREATION TRAIL
- PROPOSED RECREATION TRAIL
- ON-STREET ROUTE OR CONNECTING SEGMENT

PLANNED LAND USE

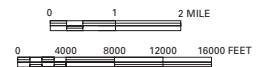
- URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR
- AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LAND
- SURFACE WATER

NOTE: THIS MAP REFLECTS AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY THE KENOSHA COUNTY BOARD IN 1996 AND 1999

Source: SEWRPC.



GRAPHIC SCALE



The County park plan further recommends that public access for motorized and nonmotorized boating be provided at all major inland lakes. Inland lakes are classified as lakes having a surface area of 50 acres or more. Within the Town, public access facilities have been provided for both fast boating (motorized) and slow boating (nonmotorized). Fast boating public access facilities require a boat launch ramp and areas for car and trailer parking. Fast boating public access facilities are located at Camp Lake, Center Lake, Hooker Lake, and Silver Lake. Fast boating public access is also provided at Paddock Lake within the Village of Paddock Lake. Slow boating public access facilities require a launching area for carry-in boats and adequate parking for cars. Slow boating public access facilities are located at Montgomery Lake, Rock Lake, Shangri-la Lake, and Voltz Lake, and provide adequate launching areas, but none of the sites provide an adequate area for parking. The County park plan recommends that an access facility for slow boating activities be provided at Cross Lake and that an additional access facility for slow boating activities be provided at Voltz Lake. It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) develop both of the access sites.

The County park plan recommends that the WDNR continue to preserve lands at Hooker Lake Marsh, Paddock Lake Marsh, Peat Lake Wildlife Area, Peat Lake Extensive Wildlife Habitat, two Scattered Wetlands (Extensive Wildlife Habitat Areas), and Silver Lake Marsh within the Town and the Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake. The plan also recommends that the WDNR continue to preserve and acquire additional lands at the Camp Lake Marshland Preservation Area within the Town.

The Des Plaines River Watershed Plan recommends the continued maintenance and preservation in open uses of primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and the reservation and restoration of potential prairie areas within the Town. Plan recommendations were also developed for future land uses, park and open space needs, stormwater and floodplain management, water quality management, and fisheries management. The eastern portion of the Town is located within the Des Plaines River watershed, which includes portions of Brighton Creek and Salem Branch.

Open Space Preservation

The location and extent of the important open space lands in the Town of Salem, including wetlands, floodplains, woodlands, and natural areas within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, 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 Town of Salem, as well as provide valuable recreational opportunities for residents of the Town. Such preservation will also help to avoid the creation of serious and costly environmental and developmental problems within the Town. The preservation of environmentally significant lands in essentially natural, open space uses will assist in reducing flood damage and soil erosion, assist with storm water management, and protect wildlife habitat. These benefits will enhance the quality of life for all Town residents. The adopted Town land use plan recommends the protection of all primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas within the Town.

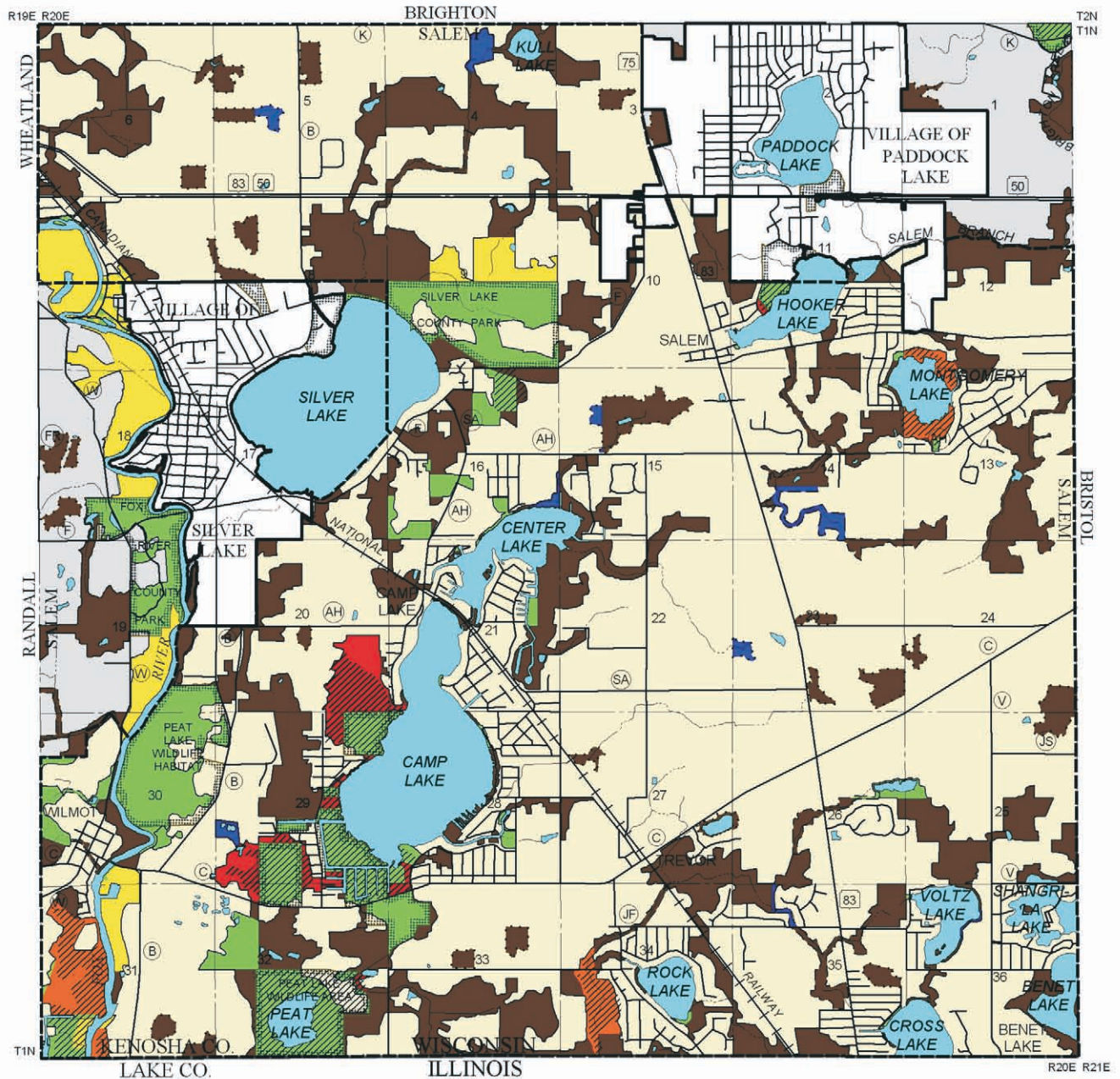
Primary Environmental Corridors

The planned primary environmental corridors, shown on Map 23, encompass approximately 6,595 acres of land, and are located throughout the Town, but are primarily found along the Fox River, along portions of Brighton Creek and Salem Branch, and surrounding the numerous inland lakes. This represents an increase of about 76 acres over the primary environmental corridors identified within the Town in 2000. The increase is due to the addition of floodplain areas along the Fox River to the primary environmental corridor network.

Under this park and open space plan, as well as the adopted Town land use plan, all remaining primary environmental corridors would be preserved in essentially natural, open uses. As shown on Table 9, of the approximately 6,595 acres of primary environmental corridor, 2,726 acres are currently in existing public ownership and are recommended to be retained in such ownership for resource protection purposes. Of the 2,726 acres of primary environmental corridor currently in existing public ownership, 2,345 acres, or about 80 percent, are owned by the State, and 338 acres are

Map 23

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2020



LEGEND

EXISTING PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS

- EXISTING STATE, COUNTY, LOCAL, SCHOOL DISTRICT, OR COMPATIBLE PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION OR OPEN SPACE LANDS

PROPOSED PUBLIC INTEREST OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS

- STATE OF WISCONSIN
- KENOSHA COUNTY
- TOWN OF SALEM
- NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION
- OPEN SPACE LANDS TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PROPER ZONING
- NATURAL AREA OR CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITE

- LANDS OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA

- SURFACE WATER

- TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA

- VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE (2004)

- PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

- SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDOR

- ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREA

Source: SEWRPC.

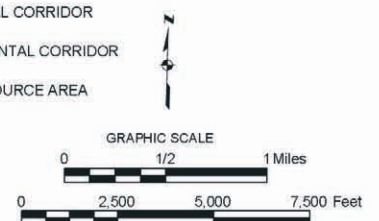


Table 9
EXISTING AND PROPOSED OWNERSHIP OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS^a IN THE TOWN OF SALEM

Corridor Type	Area in Existing Ownership ^b		Proposed Public	Proposed Nonprofit Conservation Organization	Protect through Zoning	Total
	Existing Public	Existing Private				
Primary Environmental Corridor	2,726	203	660	207	2,799	6,595
Secondary Environmental Corridor	--	4	29 ^c	--	307	340
Isolated Natural Resource Area	--	--	21 ^c	--	400	421
Total	2,726	207	710	207	3,506	7,356

^aIncludes planned primary environmental corridors, planned secondary environmental corridors, and planned isolated natural resource areas.

^bIncludes existing ownership in 2003.

^cProposed to be acquired by the Town of Salem.

Source: SEWRPC.

owned by Kenosha County. The Town currently owns 29 acres of primary environmental corridor and school districts own 14 acres of primary environmental corridor. The remaining 203 acres of primary environmental corridor are in existing compatible private outdoor recreation or open space lands.

Table 9 indicates that 867 acres of primary environmental corridor are recommended to be acquired for resource protection purposes. It is proposed that the State acquire 178 acres of primary environmental corridor to obtain the remainder of open space lands associated with three State-owned natural areas. It is recommended that the County acquire 445 acres of primary environmental corridor for the development of a trail along the Fox River, additional lands at Silver Lake Park, and those lands associated with flooding along the Fox River as part of the Kenosha County Flood Mitigation Program, which is described in Chapter II. It is also recommended that the Town acquire 37 acres of primary environmental corridor as part of the development of four proposed new neighborhood parks and a proposed trail. It is further recommended that 207 acres associated with one natural area and two critical species habitat sites be acquired by nonprofit conservation organizations.

The remaining 2,799 acres of primary environmental corridors are privately owned, and are recommended to be protected through conservancy zoning or zoning for compatible recreational uses. Very low density residential uses may also be accommodated in upland portions of environmental corridors, provided areas of steep slope are protected. Public acquisition of primary environmental corridors should be considered as the Town prepares detailed neighborhood plans, particularly when the opportunity is presented to incorporate them into stormwater detention areas and associated drainageways, or as trail corridors.

Currently, most of the land located within the primary environmental corridors is zoned C-1 (Lowland Conservancy) or C-2 (Upland Conservancy), and is therefore protected from intensive development. It is recommended that the

Town work cooperatively with Kenosha County to adjust the boundaries of the conservancy zoning districts, where necessary, so that all lands within a primary environmental corridor are located in a conservancy zoning district or other compatible district.

Secondary Environmental Corridors

The planned secondary environmental corridors, shown on Map 23, encompass approximately 340 acres of land. This represents an increase of about five acres over the secondary environmental corridors identified within the Town in 2000. Secondary environmental corridor lands are located along intermittent streams in the eastern portion of the Town, linking primary environmental corridors.

As shown on Table 9, of the 340 acres of secondary environmental corridor, four acres are currently in existing compatible private outdoor recreation or open space lands and are recommended to be retained in such ownership for resource protection purposes, and 29 acres are proposed to be acquired by the Town as part of the development of one new proposed neighborhood park and a proposed trail. The remaining 307 acres are privately owned. Consideration should be given to protecting privately-owned secondary environmental corridor lands by placing them in a conservancy zoning district. Such lands should be protected through proper zoning and considered for public acquisition as detailed neighborhood plans are prepared.

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

The planned isolated natural resource areas, also shown on Map 23, encompass 421 acres, which is the same as the number of acres of isolated natural resource areas in the Town in 2000. Isolated natural resource areas consist of pockets of wooded and wetland areas and are located primarily in the eastern and northern portions of the Town.

As shown on Table 9, of the 421 acres of isolated natural resource areas, 21 acres are proposed to be acquired by the Town as part of a new community park and two new neighborhood parks. The remaining 400 acres of isolated natural resource area 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 a conservancy zoning district. Such lands should be protected through proper zoning and considered for public acquisition as detailed neighborhood plans are prepared.

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 Town park and open space plan. As noted in Chapter II, eight natural areas, two critical species habitat sites, and 13 aquatic habitat sites have been identified within the Town. It is recommended that all natural areas and critical species habitat sites be protected through public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership. Table 10 lists each natural area and critical species habitat site to be acquired and the proposed acquisition agency.

As shown on Table 10, three natural areas of statewide or greater significance, the Peat Lake State Natural Area, Silver Lake Bog State Natural Area, and Stopa Fen, are located within the Town. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) currently owns 136 acres of the Peat Lake State Natural Area. The Silver Lake Sportsmen's Club owns 14 acres of the Silver Lake Bog State Natural Area. The Stopa Fen natural area is proposed to be acquired by Kenosha County. The WDNR also owns 116 acres of the Camp Lake Marsh natural area, a natural area of countywide or regional significance, and Hooker Lake Marsh, a 48-acre natural area of local significance, including 13 acres located within the Town and 35 acres located within the Village of Paddock Lake. The University of Wisconsin-Parkside owns a 10-acre portion of the Harris Marsh and Oak Woods natural area in the northeastern portion of the Town.

The regional natural areas plan recommends that the WDNR acquire an additional four acres of the Peat Lake State Natural Area so that the entire natural area is owned and managed by the WDNR. The natural areas plan and the Kenosha County park plan recommend that Kenosha County acquire the entire nine-acre Stopa Fen natural area located in the southwestern portion of the Town. The natural areas plan also recommends that the WDNR acquire an

Table 10

**RECOMMENDED PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREAS AND
CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNING AREA**

Site Identification			Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Number on Map 8	Name	Classification Code ^a	Already Under Protective Ownership	Proposed to be Acquired	Total	
1	Peat Lake State Natural Area	NA-1	136	4	140	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
2	Silver Lake Bog State Natural Area	NA-1	14	4	18	Silver Lake Sportsmen's Club
3	Stopa Fen	NA-1	--	9	9	Kenosha County
4	Camp Lake Marsh	NA-2	116	177	293	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
5	Harris Marsh and Oak Woods	NA-2	10	--	10 ^b	Kenosha County ^c
6	CTH B-CTH AH Sedge Meadow	NA-3	--	12	12	Village of Silver Lake
7	Hooker Lake Marsh	NA-3	48	--	48	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
8	Montgomery Lake Marsh	NA-3	14 ^d	29	43	Nonprofit conservation organization
9	Trevor Creek Wet Prairie	CSH	--	43	43 ^e	Nonprofit conservation organization
10	Wilmot Ski Hill Prairie	CSH	--	104	104 ^e	Nonprofit conservation organization ^f
11	Peat Lake	AQ-2	92	--	92	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
12	Silver Lake	AQ-2	464	--	464	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
13	Benet Lake-Lake Shangrila	AQ-3	101	--	101 ^g	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
14	Brighton Creek and Salem Branch	AQ-3	2.3 miles	--	2.3 ^h miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
15	Camp Lake	AQ-3	461	--	461	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
16	Center Lake	AQ-3	129	--	129	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
17	Cross Lake	AQ-3	62	--	62 ⁱ	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
18	Fox River downstream from CTH JB to Wisconsin-Illinois State line	AQ-3	6.8 miles	--	6.8 ^j miles	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
19	Hooker Lake	AQ-3	87	--	87	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
20	Montgomery Lake	AQ-3	46	--	46	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
21	Paddock Lake	AQ-3	112	--	112	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
22	Rock Lake	AQ-3	46	--	46	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
23	Voltz Lake	AQ-3	52	--	52	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Total - 23 Sites		--	1,990	382	2,372	--

^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-2 identifies Aquatic Areas of countywide or regional significance
 AQ-3 identifies Aquatic Areas of local significance

^bPortion of the site extends outside of the Town of Salem and acreage given is entirely within the Town, total of 225 acres.

^cThe 212 acres under existing protective ownership are owned by the University of Wisconsin. It is recommended that Kenosha County acquire the remainder of the Natural Area as part of the Des Plaines River Parkway.

Footnotes to Table 10 (continued)

^dExisting lands are currently owned by a public land trust and are considered to be part of Montgomery Lake.

^eThe acreage reported on this table is a correction to the acreage reported for the Trevor Creek Wet Prairie and Wilmot Ski Hill Prairie critical species habitat sites in SEWRPC planning report No. 42.

^fIt is recommended that a nonprofit conservation organization enter into a cooperative agreement with the owners of the Wilmot Mountain Ski Area to manage the Critical Species Habitat Site. This recommendation supercedes a recommendation in the Kenosha County park and open space plan that the County acquire about nine acres of this site. The subject nine acres had been identified as a Natural Area in an earlier inventory.

^gDoes not include six acres in Lake County, Illinois.

^hPortion of the site extends outside of the Town of Salem and miles given are entirely within the Town, total of 14.4 miles.

ⁱPortion of the site extends outside of the Town of Salem and acreage given is entirely within the Town. The site encompasses 180 acres with the remaining 79 acres located in the Town of Bristol. An additional 25 acres are located in Lake County, Illinois.

^jPortion of the site extends outside of the Town of Salem and miles given are entirely within the Town, total of 14.1.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

additional 177 acres of the Camp Lake Marsh natural area within the Town as an addition to the New Munster Wildlife Area, and continue to protect the 48-acre Hooker Lake Marsh natural area. The natural areas plan further recommends that the University of Wisconsin-Parkside continue to protect the Harris Marsh and Oak Woods natural area. The 13 aquatic critical species habitat sites are protected under State regulations enforced by the WDNR.

Water Trail System

As noted earlier, a 60-mile portion of the Fox River extending from the City of Waukesha downstream through Waukesha, Racine, and Kenosha Counties to the Illinois-Wisconsin State line was identified as a canoeable stream in the applicable County park and open space plans, and recommendations were made in each plan to develop support facilities such as access sites and camping areas. Within the Town, the Fox River Water Trail¹ would extend from the Illinois-Wisconsin State line north to the Town limits and encompass approximately seven linear miles. The County

¹ A “water trail” is a designated trail on a lake, waterway, or portion of a waterway that usually 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.

Park and open space plan recommends that the County provide canoe access and support facilities at regular intervals, not exceeding 15 miles, along the Fox River. Within the Town, canoe access, or a put-in and take-out point, is located at Fox River County Park. An informal access point is also located at the Wilmot Dam Area on the eastern shoreline of the Fox River and south of CTH C. The Wilmot Dam Area is a suitable access point because it contains a low shoreline and is developed with a parking facility.

This plan recommends that water trails be designated at Camp Lake, Center Lake, Hooker Lake, and Silver Lake. Camp Lake has two public access points, including a Town-owned site and a WDNR site located on the southern shoreline. The WDNR site includes a parking area. Center Lake has a Town-owned public access point on the western shoreline. Hooker Lake has two public access points, one owned by the Village of Paddock Lake that contains parking facilities and one owned by the WDNR located on the western shoreline. Silver Lake has two public access points, one owned by the Village of Silver Lake and one owned by the WDNR. The WDNR site has a parking facility and seasonal restrooms. Public access to Silver Lake is also provided at Silver Lake County Park, which is developed with support facilities such as parking, restrooms, and picnic areas. The designation of water trails within the Town will provide educational and additional recreational opportunities for Town residents. The Town may desire to work cooperatively with the WDNR, Kenosha County, and the appropriate lake association to designate water trails. As part of the designation, informational signs and/or brochures regarding natural and historic resources associated with the lake should be considered.

Prime Agricultural Lands

As noted in Chapter II of this report, prime agricultural lands encompass 4,280 acres, or about 21 percent, of the total area of the Town. Under the plan, those prime agricultural lands located within the planned residential area are planned for conversion to residential or other urban land uses. It is recommended that the remaining prime agricultural lands, which are all located west of the Fox River, be maintained in agricultural use and protected for such use through proper zoning.

TOWN 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 Town of Salem for one community park, 11 neighborhood parks, and associated recreational facilities, particularly additional soccer fields. Such parks and facilities are intended to meet the outdoor recreation needs of Town residents and are recommended to be provided by the Town. 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.

The Town of Salem Parks Commission identified a need for the acquisition and development of Town parks, and the development of a community center, trails and bikeways, and additional baseball diamonds, league softball diamonds, basketball goals, playgrounds, playfields, tennis courts, and soccer fields. A need for additional parks and recreational facilities was also identified in the Town land use plan.

Proposed New Park Sites and Facilities

Under this park and open space plan for the Town of Salem, it is recommended that the Town acquire one new community park, 11 new neighborhood parks, and develop needed outdoor recreational facilities at all 12 parks. General site locations are shown on Map 24 and the proposed size and facilities proposed to be developed at each park are summarized in Table 11. Specific locations for each proposed new park will be identified as part of the neighborhood planning process now underway. Where urban development occurs in advance of detailed neighborhood planning, park sites should be identified and acquired as residential development occurs, based on the general site locations recommended by this plan. The number and location of proposed new park sites reflects the recommendations made in the Town of Salem 2020 Land Use Plan and the draft neighborhood plans for Neighborhoods 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The Town land use plan identified seven neighborhood park service districts and a playground service district in areas recommended to be developed with primarily residential uses, in order to provide a neighborhood park with safe and convenient access for present and future residents. Because of the expansion of the area proposed to be developed with urban uses approved by the Town in 2004 as part of the neighborhood planning process, it is recommended that the Town acquire and develop four additional neighborhood park sites to accommodate future residents in neighborhoods that were not planned for residential development in the Town land use plan. There is also a need for a community park to serve present and future residents of the entire Town.

Following adoption of the Town land use plan, the Town prepared a public facilities needs assessment for parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities. Under Section 66.0617 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*, local governments must prepare an assessment to help determine the amount of impact fees that can be collected from new development. The needs assessment prepared by the Town was based on the park service districts identified in the land use plan, and recommended specific recreational facilities to be developed at each park. The recommendations for recreational facilities set forth in this park and open space plan differ somewhat from the recommendations made in the recreational needs assessment. Once the park plan is adopted by the Town Board, the needs analysis and impact fee ordinance should be updated to reflect the recommendations of the park plan.

No facility development can occur until the recommended park sites are acquired. It is therefore recommended that the Town place a priority on acquiring park sites. It is also recommended that the Town focus on developing a system of public neighborhood and community parks, rather than relying on private mini-parks to serve the outdoor recreation needs of Town residents. Development of a public park system is preferable to a proliferation of small, private parks for the following reasons:

- Public parks are open to all Town residents, and would ensure that all Town citizens have access to outdoor recreation sites and facilities;
- Public parks would be properly sized to accommodate a variety of needed recreational facilities, such as ball diamonds and soccer fields, that could not easily be accommodated in private mini-parks; and
- Public ownership helps ensure that parks will be developed and well-maintained.

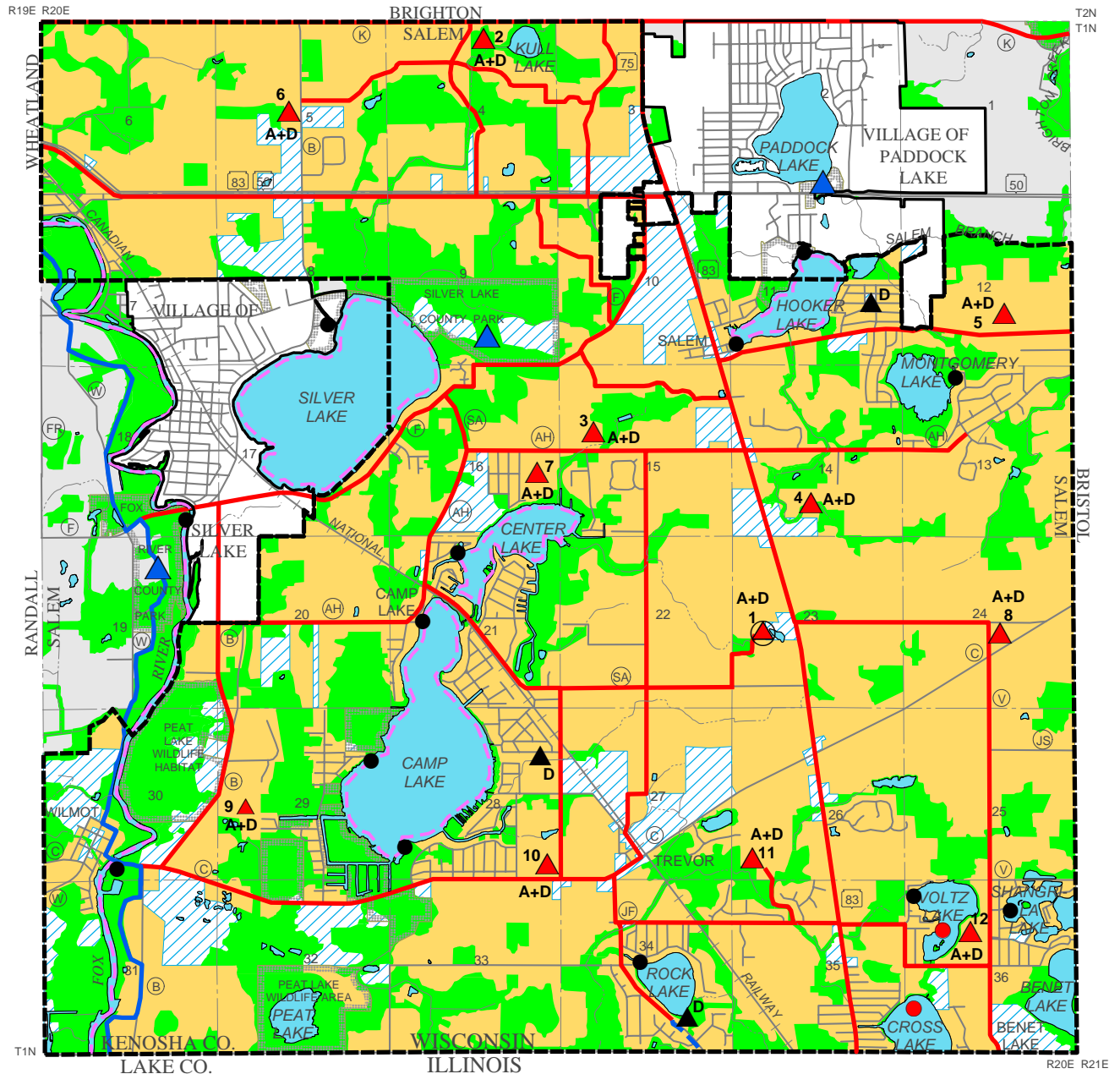
Park sites 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are recommended to be acquired during the 2005 through 2009 period. Should residential development occur in the vicinity of a proposed new park before the Town has acquired land for the park, the Town should take steps to acquire the park site as quickly as possible, or identify a new site to be acquired in the park service area, so that the opportunity to acquire a park site is not precluded by development.

Park Site 1 is a proposed community park to be located adjacent to the Town Hall. The park is intended to serve the entire Town. This site would encompass approximately 55 acres, including 10 acres of open space lands already owned by the Town. Facilities proposed for this site include three baseball diamonds, two league softball diamonds, three soccer/playfields, two basketball courts, two tennis courts, two playgrounds, an ice skating area, walking trails, a picnic shelter with restrooms, an area for group picnicking and other passive outdoor recreation use, and appropriate support facilities. The site would also encompass three acres of woodlands and four acres of wetlands within an isolated natural resource area.

Park sites 2 through 12 are proposed new neighborhood parks. Each neighborhood park is proposed to be developed with a baseball diamond, one league softball diamond, one sandlot softball diamond, two soccer/playfields, two basketball courts, two tennis courts, a playground, an ice skating area, restrooms/shelter, and appropriate support facilities. It should be noted that fewer recreational facilities are recommended for development by this park and open space plan than are recommended in the Town's public facilities needs assessment for parks, playgrounds, and other recreational facilities. Specifically, one less basketball court, playfield, playground, and tennis court at each park is recommended by this plan. The Town may wish to consider applying the revenue being collected for recreational facilities through existing impact fees to the cost for the recreational facilities recommended in this plan. The cost for providing the recommended facilities is likely to increase, due to inflation, over the 15-year plan design period.

Map 24

RECOMMENDED OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2020



LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | EXISTING COUNTY PARK | | PROPOSED WATER TRAIL | | VILLAGES OF PADDOCK LAKE AND SILVER LAKE (2004) |
| | EXISTING TOWN OF SALEM PUBLIC MINI-PARK (SELECTED PARKS) | | PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT | | TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA |
| | PROPOSED TOWN OF SALEM COMMUNITY PARK | | PLANNED NONRESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT | | |
| | PROPOSED TOWN OF SALEM NEIGHBORHOOD PARK | | ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT LANDS | | |
| | EXISTING LAKE OR RIVER ACCESS SITE | | LANDS OUTSIDE THE TOWN OF SALEM PLANNED RESIDENTIAL AREA | | |
| | PROPOSED LAKE ACCESS SITE | | SURFACE WATER | | |
| | EXISTING OFF-STREET TRAIL | | ACQUISITION PROPOSED | | |
| | PROPOSED FOX RIVER COUNTY TRAIL | | NEW OR ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED | | |
| | PROPOSED TRAIL | | PROPOSED PARK SITE NUMBER (SEE TABLES 11 AND 12) | | |

Source: Town of Salem and SEWRPC.

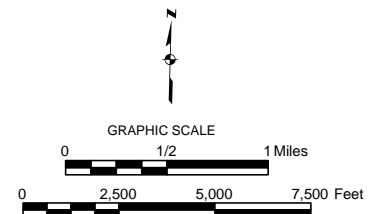


Table 11

**RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT
AT PROPOSED PARK SITES IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2005-2020**

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition (acres)	Proposed Facility Development
Proposed Site 1	45 ^a	Three Baseball Diamonds Two League Softball Diamonds with Lights Three Soccer/Playfields Two Basketball Courts Two Tennis Courts Two Playgrounds Ice Skating Area Walking Trails Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 2	45 ^a	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 3	25 ^a	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 4	65 ^a	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 5	20 ^a	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development

Table 11 (continued)

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition (acres)	Proposed Facility Development
Proposed Site 6	35 ^b	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 7	38 ^b	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 8	20 ^b	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 9	40 ^b	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 10	25 ^b	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development

Table 11 (continued)

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition (acres)	Proposed Facility Development
Proposed Site 11	20 ^b	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Proposed Site 12	25 ^b	Baseball Diamond League Softball Diamond Sandlot Softball Diamond Two Basketball Courts Playground Two Soccer/Playfields Two Tennis Courts Ice Skating Area Shelter/Restrooms General Development
Total	413	- -

Note: "General Development" includes such activities and facilities as grading, landscaping, signs, lighting picnic tables, benches, parking lots, and walkways.

^aPark sites 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are recommended to be acquired between 2005 and 2009.

^bPark sites 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are anticipated to be acquired between 2010 and 2020.

Source: SEWRPC.

- *Park Site 2:* Park Site 2 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the north-central portion of the planned residential area. This site would encompass approximately 45 acres and serve residents in Neighborhood No. 1. The site, as identified in the preliminary neighborhood plan, would also encompass 17 acres of woodlands and wetlands within a primary environmental corridor. It should be noted that this park site is relocated slightly northwest of the proposed location identified in the Town land use plan, due to detailed neighborhood planning for Neighborhood No. 1.
- *Park Site 3:* Park Site 3 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the central portion of the planned residential area. This site would encompass approximately 25 acres and serve residents in Neighborhood No. 2. The site, as identified in the Town land use plan and the preliminary neighborhood plan, would also encompass five acres of wetlands within an isolated natural resource area.

- *Park Site 4:* Park Site 4 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the east-central portion of the planned residential area. This site would encompass approximately 65 acres and serve residents in Neighborhood No. 3. The site, as identified in the preliminary neighborhood plan, would also encompass 26 acres of woodlands and wetlands within a secondary environmental corridor. It should be noted that this park site is relocated because the park site identified in the Town land use plan is being developed for residential use.
- *Park Site 5:* Park Site 5 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the northeastern portion of the planned residential area. The site, as identified in the Town land use plan and the preliminary neighborhood plan, would encompass 20 acres and serve residents in Neighborhood No. 4.
- *Park Site 6:* Park Site 6 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the northwestern portion of the planned residential area. This site would encompass approximately 35 acres. The site, as tentatively identified prior to detailed neighborhood planning, would also encompass nine acres of woodlands within an isolated natural resource area.
- *Park Site 7:* Park Site 7 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the central portion of the planned residential area. This site would encompass approximately 38 acres. It should be noted that this park site is relocated slightly southwest of the proposed location identified in the Town land use plan, due to better soils and lake frontage at the relocated site. This site, as tentatively identified prior to detailed neighborhood planning, would encompass six acres of primary environmental corridor along Camp Lake, including two acres of wetlands.
- *Park Site 8:* Park Site 8 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the east-central portion of the planned residential area. This site, as tentatively identified prior to detailed neighborhood planning, would encompass approximately 20 acres.
- *Park Site 9:* Park Site 9 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the southwestern portion of the planned residential area. This site would encompass approximately 40 acres. This site, as tentatively identified prior to detailed neighborhood planning, would also encompass nine acres of woodlands within a primary environmental corridor.
- *Park Site 10:* Park Site 10 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the south-central portion of the planned residential area. This site, as tentatively identified prior to detailed neighborhood planning, would encompass approximately 25 acres.
- *Park Site 11:* Park Site 11 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the southeastern portion of the planned residential area. This site, as tentatively identified prior to detailed neighborhood planning, would encompass approximately 20 acres.
- *Park Site 12:* Park Site 12 is a proposed neighborhood park intended to serve the existing and future residential areas in the southeastern portion of the planned residential area. This site would encompass approximately 25 acres. This site, as tentatively identified prior to detailed neighborhood planning, would also encompass two acres of primary environmental corridor along Voltz Lake.

Additional Development at Existing Town Parks

It is recommended that the Town develop outdoor recreational facilities at one existing undeveloped park site (Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park) and develop additional or make improvements to outdoor recreational facilities at two existing parks. The following recommendations are recommended to be completed in the next five years (2005 through 2009), and are summarized on Table 12.

Table 12

**RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT, AND IMPROVEMENTS
AT EXISTING OR PROPOSED PARKS IN THE TOWN OF SALEM: 2005-2009**

Site Name	Proposed Acquisition, Development, or Improvement	Acquisition or Development Cost ^a
Proposed Park Site 1	Acquire 45 Acres of Land	\$ 414,700
Proposed Park Site 2	Acquire 45 Acres of Land	\$ 443,300
Proposed Park Site 3	Acquire 25 Acres of Land	\$ 225,500
Proposed Park Site 4	Acquire 65 Acres of Land	\$ 620,400
Proposed Park Site 5	Acquire 20 Acres of Land	\$ 198,000
Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park	Improve Ball Diamond	\$ 48,150
	Improve Basketball Court	21,900
	Update Playground Equipment	43,800
	Subtotal	\$ 113,850
Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park	Update Basketball Court	\$ 21,900
	Update Playground Equipment	43,800
	Subtotal	\$ 65,700
Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park	Develop a Playground	\$ 43,800
	Develop a Playfield	63,500
	Construct a Shelter	400 ^b
	Subtotal	\$ 107,700
Total – 8 Sites	- -	\$2,189,550

^a Development costs are based on 2003 estimates included in the Town of Salem Public Facilities Needs Assessment for Parks, Playgrounds, and Other Recreational Facilities, prepared by Meehan and Company, Inc. Acquisition costs are based on acreage value tables included in the needs assessment.

^b The rest of the cost associated with the development of a shelter has already been paid.

Source: Town of Salem Parks Commission and SEWRPC.

- *Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park:* Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park is a four-acre park located in the northeastern portion of the planned residential area. Existing park facilities include a sandlot softball diamond, a playground, a basketball court, a playfield, a sand volleyball court, and a shelter. It is recommended that improvements be made to the existing ball diamond, playground, and basketball court.
- *Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park:* Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park is a one-half acre park located in the central portion of the planned residential area. Existing park facilities include a basketball court and a playground. It is recommended that the existing playground equipment and basketball court be updated.
- *Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park:* Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park is a three-acre undeveloped park located in the south central portion of the planned residential area. It is recommended that a playground and a playfield be developed at the park. A shelter is also planned to be developed at the park in the near future.

Additional Recommendations

In addition to the recommendations set forth above, the Town Parks Commission supports the development of a community center to serve Town residents. A community center with various amenities would provide Town residents with the opportunity to participate in a variety of recreational programs and activities. The Town Parks Commission also supports the development of a trail system and the development of additional baseball diamonds, league softball diamonds, basketball goals, playgrounds, playfields, tennis courts, and soccer fields. The acquisition and development of a community center and the development of additional recreational facilities, including bikeways and trails, would likely occur after 2009.

Open Space Preservation

The proposed locations of the new Town parks and the trail system recommended by this plan would include 37 acres of primary environmental corridor, 29 acres of secondary environmental corridor, and 21 acres of isolated natural resource areas. It is recommended that the Town preserve these lands in essentially natural, open space uses.

Bikeways and Trail System

As shown on Map 24, it is recommended that the Town cooperate with Kenosha County, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, and adjoining local governments to develop a system of bicycle and pedestrian routes and paths. It is envisioned that this system would provide direct and continuous routes, assist in the interconnection of the Town of Salem with other local urban areas, connect residential areas with Town activity centers and parks, and interconnect with proposed County bikeways and trails. The proposed bikeway and trail system includes the continued development of a pedestrian trail along Rock Lake Road in the southeastern portion of the Town. The trail is currently about one-quarter mile in length.

The proposed bikeway and trail system within the Town is shown on Map 24 and includes bikeways and trails adopted as part of the regional bicycle way system plan (bikeways along CTH K and CTH F from Silver Lake County Park to the proposed Fox River Trail), the Kenosha County park and open space plan (the Fox River Trail), the 1999 Town of Salem land use plan, and the adopted neighborhood plan for Neighborhood 1 and the preliminary neighborhood plans for Neighborhoods 2 and 3. Recommendations from the regional bicycle way system plan for the Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake are shown on Map 24 for informational purposes.

The recommended bikeway system within the Town is proposed to include about 51 miles of routes along streets and about three miles of trails associated with environmental corridors or open space lands. As recommended in the Town land use plan, it is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) develop about three miles of on-street bikeway within the right-of-way of STH 75/STH 83 from the Town's northern limits to the Town Hall. WisDOT is also planning to develop an additional three miles of on-street bikeway within the STH 83 right-of-way from the Town Hall south to the State line. It is further recommended that WisDOT develop about four miles of on-street bikeway within the right-of-way of STH 50/STH 83 from the Town's western limits to the Village of Paddock Lake.

As part of the regional bicycle way system plan, it is recommended that the County develop about five miles of on-street bikeways along CTH K and CTH F and about three miles of on-street bikeways associated with the proposed Fox River Trail. It is also recommended that the County develop about three miles of off-street trails associated with the proposed Fox River Trail. The regional bike plan recommends that the Town develop about one mile of on-street bikeway along CTH F from 278th Avenue to Silver Lake County Park.

As recommended in the Town land use plan, neighborhood plans, and this Town park plan, it is recommended that an additional 32 miles of proposed trails be developed along County and local streets. It is recommended that the Town acquire trail rights-of-way or easements, as deemed appropriate by the Town, and develop trail sections as land divisions occur within the Town. As an alternative, and if approved by the Town Board, bikeways may be provided within street rights-of-way at the time a street or highway is constructed or reconstructed, provided the construction or reconstruction occurs prior to or coincident with land division along the street or highway.

Specific trail locations, widths, and surfacing will be determined as land divisions take place. Any walking and bicycling trails to be dedicated for public use should comply with the standards developed by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO).²

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The park and open space plan for the Town of Salem 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, Kenosha County, and by the Town of Salem to implement the recommended park and open space plan for the Town.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has authority and responsibility for park development, natural resource protection, water quality management, and water use regulation within the State. Certain WDNR 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 Land and Water Conservation (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 WDNR 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 Town park and open space plan, it is important that the WDNR endorse the plan, thereby qualifying the Town to apply for outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation. A local government must have a park and open space plan adopted by a resolution of the governing body—the Town Board in the Town of Salem—to be eligible to apply for and receive recreational grants administered by the WDNR.

It is also recommended that the WDNR continue to maintain existing State-owned conservancy areas, continue to maintain and develop public access sites at inland lakes, and acquire 178 acres of additional lands associated with open space lands and known natural areas within the Town.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) continue to make transportation grants available for the construction of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. WisDOT should also provide bikeways within the right-of-way of State trunk highways at the time the highway is constructed or reconstructed. The State should make proper arrangements to provide for the maintenance of bicycle facilities along State highways, including, if necessary, entering into operating or maintenance agreements with other units or agencies of government. WisDOT should also work cooperatively with the Town to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian crossings of STH 50, STH 75, and STH 83 and develop about 10 miles of on-street bikeways within the rights-of-way of STH 75/STH 83 and STH 50/STH 83 within the Town.

It is further recommended that WisDOT promptly notify the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the County surveyor, the Town of Salem, and the Regional Planning Commission of any railway abandonment proposed within the Town of Salem. The Department should work with the aforementioned agencies to evaluate the feasibility of acquiring the railway right-of-way proposed to be abandoned for recreational purposes, including use as off-street bicycle and pedestrian ways.

²*American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities, 1999.*

Kenosha County

Kenosha 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 Kenosha County continue to provide and maintain existing facilities at Fox River County Park and Silver Lake County Park. The County should also develop a camping area for canoeists at Fox River Park, and develop a trail along the entire length of the Fox River within the Town. The County park plan recommends that the County continue to maintain Silver Lake County Park and that a campground and related facilities, a ski hill and shelter building, and additional support facilities be developed at the park. The plan also recommends that the County acquire an additional 100 acres of land adjacent to Silver Lake County Park for resource preservation and outdoor recreation purposes. The plan also recommends that the County continue to preserve all open space sites and continue to acquire and preserve lands along the Fox River associated with the County Flood Mitigation Program.

It is recommended that the County acquire 445 acres of primary environmental corridor within the Town. The acquisition of primary environmental corridor lands includes 75 acres associated with the expansion of Silver Lake County Park and 361 acres for the development of the Fox River Trail and acquisition of flood-prone areas. The County should also acquire the nine-acre Stopa Fen natural area located within the Town.

Town of Salem

Under the adopted park and open space plan, shown on Maps 23 and 24, the Town of Salem would have responsibility for providing a variety of outdoor recreational sites and facilities, including the improvement and maintenance of all existing Town park sites and facilities and the acquisition and development of one new community park and 11 new neighborhood parks. It is recommended that the Town develop recreational facilities at one undeveloped existing park site and develop or improve recreational facilities at two existing parks. 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 Town develop recreational trails associated with the proposed Town trail system, and acquire three acres of secondary environmental corridor for development of the trail system.

It is further recommended that the Town adequately maintain all existing Town-owned parks, 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.

The Town should also continue to work cooperatively with the school districts within the Town to create a plan for Town residents to use the recreational facilities located at the school sites. Since a majority of the existing recreational facilities within the Town are located at the school sites, it would be advantageous for the Town to enter into agreements with the school districts to jointly create recreational programs for Town residents. Although school events and school district policies may limit the availability and use of facilities located on public school grounds to the general public, the Town may be able to make use of school recreational facilities during nonschool hours, particularly during the summer.

Plan Costs

Implementation of the park and open space plan for the Town of Salem over a five-year plan implementation period from 2005 through 2009 would entail a total cost of \$2,189,550. This does not include the costs associated with maintaining existing park facilities. The estimated acquisition, development, and improvement costs of \$2,189,550 would approximate an average expenditure of about \$437,910 per year over the next five years. Recommended acquisitions, development, and improvements and estimated costs are summarized in Table 12.

During the last five years, the Town has budgeted approximately \$4,000 per year for the acquisition of park lands or for the development of park facilities. Implementation of the park plan, as recommended, would represent a significant increase in the amount of money expended for the development of the Town park and open space system. It is recommended that the Town Parks Commission work with the Town Board to identify potential funding sources, in addition to the park impact fees already collected by the Town.

The cost of implementing the plan could be reduced significantly through the use of State and Federal grant funds, which the Town will be eligible for upon adoption of a park and open space plan. The Town also utilizes impact fees charged to new residential development. The Town charges an impact fee of \$333.70 for each dwelling unit constructed within the Town as part of the community park service district. The Town also charges an impact fee of \$1,074.52 for each dwelling unit constructed within a neighborhood park service district. The collection of these fees will help offset the costs associated with continued residential development for park-related facilities provided by the Town. The Town has collected approximately \$731,000, or about \$146,000 per year, in park-related impact fees over the last five years.

SUMMARY

The key recommendations of the Town of Salem park and open space plan are as follows:

- The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) should endorse the plan, thus qualifying the Town to apply for and receive available State and Federal grants in support of plan implementation. It is also recommended that the WDNR continue to maintain State-owned conservancy areas and maintain and develop public boat access sites, and acquire 178 acres of additional open space lands.
- The Wisconsin Department of Transportation should notify interested parties of any railway abandonment proposed within the Town of Salem, work with the Town to accommodate trail and bikeway crossings of STH 50, STH 75 and STH 83, and develop about 10 miles of on-street bikeways within the rights-of-way of STH 75/STH 83 and STH 50/STH 83 within the Town.
- Kenosha County should continue to maintain and develop Fox River Park and continue to develop and acquire land at Silver Lake Park, two County-owned parks in the Town of Salem. The County should also continue to preserve all County-owned open space sites within the Town, including the continued acquisition and preservation of land associated with the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program. It is recommended that the County acquire lands and develop the Fox River Trail, develop 11 miles of proposed trails, and continue to maintain two canoe access sites along the Fox River. The County should also acquire the Stopa Fen natural area as called for in the regional natural areas plan and the County park and open space plan.
- The park and open space plan recommends that the Town acquire and develop one new community park and 11 new neighborhood parks. The Town should also continue to maintain and preserve all existing Town-owned parks, public access sites, and open space sites.

- The park and open space plan recommends improvements to two existing Town-owned parks to upgrade and modernize outdated facilities. The plan also recommends the development of recreational facilities at Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park.
- The park and open space plan further recommends that the Town continue to develop and maintain a system of trails and on-street bikeways.
- The estimated cost for implementing the park and open space plan is \$2,189,550 over a five-year plan implementation period from 2005 through 2009. Through the use of available Federal and State grant funds and use of impact fees, the cost to the Town to implement the plan could be significantly reduced.

Chapter V

SUMMARY

In February 2003, the Town of Salem Parks Commission requested that the Regional Planning Commission prepare a park plan for the Town. 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 Town officials and staff in making the day-to-day decisions needed for continued development of the Town'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 2005 through 2009.

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 Town and the planning area. This plan also reflects recommendations from the Town of Salem 2020 Land Use Plan, the Town of Salem Sewer Service Area Plan, detailed neighborhood plans, and from applicable regional and County plans, including the Kenosha County Park and Open Space Plan, the Kenosha County Flood Mitigation Plan, the Des Plaines River Watershed Plan, the regional bicycle and pedestrian plan, and the natural areas plan. Recommendations and requirements set forth in the Town of Salem Land Division Ordinance and the Public Facilities Needs Assessment for Parks, Playgrounds, and Other Recreational Facilities were also included.

The Town of Salem Parks Commission helped guide the necessary planning work. A public informational meeting was held on February 17, 2005. This plan was adopted by the Town Parks Commission on February 17, 2005, and by the Town Planning and Zoning Commission on February 23, 2005. The plan was adopted by the Salem Town Board on March 14, 2005. The adopting Town Board resolution is included in Appendix B.

INVENTORY FINDINGS

The Town of Salem planning area encompasses about 23,189 acres, or about 36 square miles. The Town of Salem encompassed 20,796 acres, or about 32 square miles, and about 90 percent of the planning area. The remainder of the planning area consists of 2,393 acres, or about three square miles, within the Villages of Paddock Lake and Silver Lake. The Town had a 2000 population level of 9,871 persons, an increase of 2,725 persons, or about 38 percent, from 1990. In 2000, about 4,053 acres, or about 19 percent, of the Town was developed for urban use. Residential land uses encompassed 2,148 acres, or about 10 percent, of the Town. Other urban lands such as transportation, communication and utility, commercial, manufacturing, governmental and institutional, recreational, and undeveloped urban land uses encompassed 1,905 acres, or about 9 percent, of the Town.

In 2000, nonurban areas encompassed 16,743 acres, or about 81 percent, of the Town. Agricultural and other open land occupied 8,992 acres, or about 43 percent, of the Town. Natural resource areas including woodlands, wetlands, and surface water encompassed 6,365 acres, or about 31 percent, of the Town. Extractive areas encompassed 105 acres, or less than 1 percent, of the Town. Undeveloped rural lands encompassed 1,281 acres, or about 6 percent, of the Town.

An inventory of existing outdoor recreation and open space sites and facilities was conducted in 2003. The inventory identified 116 such sites encompassing 2,196 acres, or about 9 percent of the planning area. Of the 116 outdoor recreation and open space sites, 96 sites encompassing 1,534 acres, or about 70 percent of the area devoted to outdoor recreation and open space uses, were publicly owned. The Town of Salem owned 51 sites, encompassing a total of 92 acres, or less than 1 percent of the Town.

The most important features of the natural resource base in the Town of Salem 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 6,519 acres, or about 31 percent, of the Town. Secondary environmental corridors encompassed about 335 acres within the Town in 2000. Smaller pockets of natural resource base elements, termed isolated natural resource areas, encompassed 420 acres within the Town in 2000.

Eight natural areas encompassing 573 acres and two critical species habitat sites encompassing 147 acres were identified in the planning area in 1994. Three natural areas of statewide or greater significance were located within the planning area, including the Peat Lake State Natural Area, the Silver Lake State Bog Natural Area, and the Stopa Fen natural area. Thirteen aquatic areas encompassing 1,871 acres of surface water and about two linear miles of streams were also located within the planning area.

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

Seven park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives were formulated under the regional park and open space planning program. These objectives were adapted for use in the development of the park and open space plan for the Town of Salem. 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 Town. The objectives and standards 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. Recommendations relating to the improvement and maintenance of major parks will be met within the Town of Salem by the continued maintenance of Fox River Park and Silver Lake Park by Kenosha County, and the continued maintenance of existing lake access sites. The County park and open space plan also recommends the acquisition by the County of lands within the Fox River corridor, and the development of a Fox River Trail.

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 Town of Salem was determined by applying the park and open space standards to the 2020 Town land use plan high-growth population forecast of about 14,000 persons within the Town in 2020. Accessibility, or service radius, standards were also applied to ensure that community and neighborhood parks will be well-distributed throughout the Town and convenient to Town residents. The results of the needs analysis for the Town identified a need for a community park to serve all Town residents and a well-distributed network of neighborhood parks to serve those portions of the Town that are now, or are planned to be, developed for urban uses. The needs analysis also identified a need for five additional soccer fields within the Town. The needs analysis for the Town is presented in Chapter III.

The need to protect the natural resources of the Town 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 Town.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

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

- The acquisition and development of one new community park, 11 new neighborhood parks distributed throughout the Town, and the development of recreational facilities at each park;
- The development of neighborhood park facilities at Wilson Runyard Public Mini-Park;
- Improvements to existing recreational facilities at Salem Oaks Public Mini-Park and Westosha Marines Public Mini-Park;
- Continued maintenance at all existing Town-owned parks, open space sites, and public access sites; and
- Development and maintenance of a Town trail system.

In addition, the Town Parks Commission has recommended that consideration be given to developing a Town community center.

The most important features of the natural resource base in the Town of Salem, 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 Town protect the natural resources associated with the environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas proposed to be located within Town parks. It is further recommended that the Town work with Kenosha County to apply conservancy zoning regulations to protect primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas that are privately owned.

It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) endorse the plan, thereby making the Town eligible to apply for and receive Federal and State grants for the development of outdoor recreation facilities. It is also recommended that the WDNR continue to preserve existing State-owned open space sites, acquire and develop proposed lake access sites, maintain existing lake access sites, and continue to acquire additional open space lands associated with the Peat Lake State Natural Area and the Camp Lake Marsh natural area.

Kenosha County should continue to maintain and develop Fox River Park and continue to develop and acquire land at Silver Lake Park, two County-owned parks in the Town of Salem. The County should also continue to preserve all County-owned open space sites within the Town, including the continued acquisition and preservation of land associated with the Fox River Flood Mitigation Program. It is recommended that the County develop 11 miles of proposed trails, including the Fox River Trail, and continue to maintain two canoe access sites along the Fox River. The County should also acquire the Stopa Fen natural area as called for in the regional natural areas plan and the County park and open space plan.

The plan documented in this report is intended to provide a long-range vision and a guide to assist Town officials and staff in making the day-to-day decisions needed for continued development of the Town'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 2005 through 2009, which would entail a cost of about \$2,189,550. The cost would approximate an average expenditure of about \$437,910 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 Town residents and visitors.

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Appendix A

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 1

To provide an integrated system of public general-use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which allow the resident population of the Region adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation and outdoor education activities.

PRINCIPLE

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

A. PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARDS

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

Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Publicly Owned Park and School Sites							
		Parks				Schools ^a			
		Minimum per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^f	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^g		Minimum per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons) ^f	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^g	
				Urban ^e	Rural			Urban ^e	Rural
I ^a Regional	250 or more	5.3	Campsites, swimming beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball diamond, passive-activity area ^h	10.0	10.0	--	--	--	--
II ^a Multi-Community	100-249	2.6	Campsites, swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamond, passive-activity area ^h	4.0 ⁱ	10.0 ⁱ	--	--	--	--
III ^a Community	25-99	2.2	Swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, boat launch, nature study area, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis courts, passive-activity area ^h	2.0 ⁱ	--	0.9	Playfield, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court	0.5-1.0 ^m	--
IV ^a Neighborhood	Less than 25	1.7	Wading pool, picnic areas, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis court, playground, basketball goal, ice-skating rink, passive-activity area ^h	0.5-1.0 ⁱ	--	1.6	Playfield, playground, baseball diamond, softball diamond, tennis court, basketball goal	0.5-1.0 ^m	--

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

B. RECREATION RELATED OPEN SPACE

PRINCIPLE

Effective satisfaction of recreation demands within the Region cannot be accomplished solely by providing public general use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational pursuits such as hiking, biking, pleasure driving, and ski touring are best provided for through a system of recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well-designed system of recreation corridors offered as an integral part of linear open space lands can also serve to physically connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming a truly integrated park and recreation related open space system. Such open space lands, in addition, satisfy the human need for natural surroundings, serve to protect the natural resource base, and ensure that many scenic areas and areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest assume their proper place as form determinants for both existing and future land use patterns.

STANDARDS

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

1. A minimum of 0.16 linear miles of recreation related open space consisting of linear recreation corridors^p should be provided for each 1,000 persons in the Region.
2. Recreation corridors should have a minimum length of 15 miles and a minimum width of 200 feet.
3. The maximum travel distance to recreation corridors should be five miles in urban areas and 10 miles in rural areas.

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 2

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

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

Minimum per Capita Facility Requirements ^a				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) ^c
Activity	Facility	Owner	Facility per 1,000 Urban Residents	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirement (acres per facility)	
Baseball	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.09 0.01 0.10 ^b	Types II, III and IV general use site	2.8 acres per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond) Night lighting ¹ Concessions and bleachers ¹ Buffer and landscape	0.28 acre per diamond -- 0.02 acre minimum 1.40 acres per diamond	4.5	2.0
Basketball	Goal	Public Nonpublic Total	0.91 0.22 1.13	Type IV general use site	0.07 acre per goal	--	--	0.07	0.5
Ice-Skating	Rink	Public Nonpublic Total	0.15 ^b -- 0.15	Type IV general use site	0.30 acre per rink minimum	Warming house	0.05 acre --	0.35 minimum	0.5
Playfield Activities	Playfield	Public Nonpublic Total	0.39 0.11 0.50	Type IV general use site	1.0 acre per playfield minimum	Buffer area	0.65 acre minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5
Playground Activities	Playground	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 0.07 0.42	Type IV general use site	0.25 acre per playground minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37 acre	0.62 minimum	0.5
Soccer	Field	Public Nonpublic Total	0.69 0.17 0.86	Multi-community, community, and neighborhood parks	1.0 acre minimum	Buffer	.65 acre	1.65	1.0
Softball	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.53 0.07 0.60	Type II, III, and IV general use site	1.70 acre per diamond	Parking (20 spaces per diamond) Nighttime lighting ¹ Buffer	0.18 acre per diamond -- 0.80 acre per diamond	2.68	1.0
Swimming	Pool	Public Nonpublic Total	0.015 ^b -- 0.015	Type II and III general use site	0.13 acre per pool minimum	Bathhouse and concessions Parking (400 square feet per space) Buffer and landscaping	0.13 acre minimum 0.26 acre minimum 0.70 acre minimum	1.22 minimum	3.0 3.0
Tennis	Court	Public Nonpublic Total	0.50 0.10 0.60	Type II, III, and IV general use site	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Nighttime lighting ¹ Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	1.0

OBJECTIVE NO. 3

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

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

Minimum per Capita Facility Requirement ¹					Design Standards						Service Radius of Facility (miles) ²
Activity	Facility	Owner	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)		Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirements (acres per facility)	Resource Requirements	
Camping	Campsite	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 1.4 1.82		Type I and II general use sites	0.33 acre per campsite	Rest rooms-shower Utility hookups Natural area backup lands	-- -- 1.5 acres per campsite	1.83	Ungrazed wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	25.0
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	Public Nonpublic Total	0.013 0.027 0.040		Type I and II general use sites	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, maintenance Practice area Woodland or water areas Buffer	8.0 acres per course 5.0 acres per course 35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course	185.0	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	10.0
Picnicking	Tables	Public Nonpublic Total	6.35 ³ 2.39 8.74		Type I, II, III, and IV general use sites	0.07 acre per table minimum	Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow	0.02 acre per table (1.5 space per table) -- 0.02 acre per table	0.11	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	10.0
Skiing	Developed slope (acres)	Public Nonpublic Total	0.010 0.090 0.100		Type I, II, III general use sites	1.0 acre per acre of developed slope	Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.13 acre minimum 0.25 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope	2.1	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	25.0
Swimming	Beach (linear feet)	Public Nonpublic Total	Major Inland Lakes	Lake Michigan	Type I, II, III general use sites	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking	0.2 acre per acre of beach	-- ²	Natural beach Good water quality	10.0
			6	16			Bathhouse-concessions	0.10 acre minimum			
			12	--			Buffer areas	10 square feet per linear foot			
			18	16							

OBJECTIVE NO. 4

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

PRINCIPLE

Participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, pleasure driving, ski-touring, and snowmobiling provides opportunity for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. In addition, such activities can increase an individual's perception and intensify awareness of the surroundings, contribute to a better understanding of the environment, and provide a wider range of vision and

comprehension of all forms of life both as this life may have existed in the past and as it exists in the present. Similar to intensive resource-orientated activity, the family as a unit also can participate in extensive land based recreation activities; such participation also serves to strengthen social relationships within the family. For activities like biking, hiking, and nature study, participation provides an opportunity to educate younger members of the family in the importance of environmental issues which may become of greater concern as they approach adulthood.

STANDARD

A sufficient number of facilities for participation in land-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the Region. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the linear resource-orientated recreation corridors identified in Objective No. 1. To meet this standard, the following per capita standards and design criteria should be met as indicated below:

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

OBJECTIVE NO. 5

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

PRINCIPLE

The major inland lakes and rivers of the Region and Lake Michigan accommodate participation in extensive water-based recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, ice fishing, motorboating, sailing, and water-skiing, which may involve unique forms of physical exercise or simply provide opportunities for rest and relaxation within a particularly attractive natural setting. Participation in extensive water-based recreation activities requires access to the major inland lakes and rivers and Lake Michigan and such access should be available to the general public.

STANDARDS

1. Access sites available for use by the general public on streams and major lakes, that is, lakes of 50 acres or larger, should be provided in accordance with the requirements established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Sections NR 1.90 and NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
2. Access sites providing parking should be provided on major streams throughout the Region. The maximum interval between access points on major canoeable streams^{dd} should be 10 miles.

OBJECTIVE NO. 6

To preserve sufficient high-quality open space lands for protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well-being, environmental quality, and biodiversity^{es} of the Region.

PRINCIPLE

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

A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITATS

PRINCIPLE

Natural areas and critical species habitats 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.

STANDARDS

The remaining natural areas and critical species habitat areas should be preserved.

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 the Region.

STANDARDS

1. Prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use.
2. Agricultural lands surrounding adjacent high-value scientific, educational, or recreational resources should be considered for preservation to provide a buffer between such resources and urban development.

OBJECTIVE NO. 7

To satisfy outdoor recreation and related open space needs in an efficient and economical way.

PRINCIPLE

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

STANDARD

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

Footnotes

^aIn urban areas facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented recreational activities are commonly located in Type III or Type IV school outdoor recreation sites. These facilities often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participation in intensive nonresource-orientated activities. It is important to note, however, that school outdoor recreation sites do not generally contain natural areas, which provide space for passive recreational use.

^bThe identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in the determination of park requirements and to assure that each resident of the Region has ready access to the variety of outdoor recreation facilities commonly located in parks, including space and facilities for both active and passive outdoor recreational use.

^cThe identification of a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in the determination of active outdoor recreation facility requirements and to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of active intensive nonresource-oriented facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.

^dFor Type I and Type II parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-orientated outdoor recreation activities for the total population of the Region, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the Region. For Type III and Type IV sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities primarily in urban areas, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the Region residing in urban areas.

^eUrban areas are defined as areas containing a closely spaced network of minor streets which include concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional land uses having a minimum total area of 160 acres and a minimum population of 500 persons. Such areas usually are incorporated and are served by sanitary sewerage systems. These areas have been further classified into the following densities: low-density urban areas or areas with 0.70 to 2.29 dwelling units per net residential acre, medium-density urban areas or areas with 2.30 to 6.99 dwelling units per net residential acre, and high-density urban areas or areas with 7.00 to 17.99 dwelling units per net residential acre.

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

^gType I sites are defined as large outdoor recreation sites with a multi-County service area. Such sites rely heavily for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities and provide opportunities for participation in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation pursuits.

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

ⁱType II sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a Countywide or multi-community service area. Like Type I sites, such sites rely for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities. Type II parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreational facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity.

^jIn general, each resident of the Region should reside within 10 miles of a Type I or Type II park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas, having a population of 40,000 or greater, each urban resident should reside within four miles of a Type I or Type II park.

^kType III sites are defined as intermediate size sites having a multi-neighborhood service area. Such sites rely more on the development characteristics of the area to be served than on natural resource amenities for location.

^lIn urban areas the need for a Type III park is met by the presence of a Type II or Type I park. Thus, within urban areas having a population of 7,500 or greater, each urban resident should be within two miles of a Type III, II, or I park.

^mThe service radius of school outdoor recreation sites, for park and open space planning purposes, is governed primarily by individual outdoor recreation facilities within the school site. For example, school outdoor recreation sites which provide such facilities as playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals typically have a service radius of one-half mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective 2). As another example school outdoor recreation sites which provide tennis courts and softball diamonds typically have a service radius of one mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective 2). It is important to note that areas which offer space for passive recreational use are generally not provided at school outdoor recreation sites and therefore Type III and Type IV school sites generally do not meet Type III and Type IV park accessibility requirements.

ⁿType IV sites are defined as small sites that have a neighborhood as the service area. Such sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally provided in urban areas. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level should most desirably be provided through a joint community-school district venture, with the facilities and recreational land area required to be provided on one site available to serve the recreation demands of both the school student and resident neighborhood population. Using the Type IV park standard of 1.7 acres per thousand residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per thousand residents, a total of 3.3 acres per thousand residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical medium-density neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide for recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area and any additional natural areas which may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated storm water retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodland areas.

^oThe maximum service radius of Type IV 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 Type IV park; in medium-density urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a Type IV park; and in low-density urban areas, each resident should reside within one mile of a Type IV park. It should be noted that the requirement for a Type IV park also is met by a Type I, II, or III park within 0.5-1.0 mile service radius in high-, medium-, and low-density urban areas, respectively. Further, it should be noted that in the application of the service radius criterion for Type IV sites, only multi-use parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius requirement. Such park sites generally provide areas which offer space for passive recreational uses, as well as facilities which provide opportunities for active recreational uses.

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

^qFacilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the Region.

^rFor each facility for intensive nonresource-oriented activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from his or her place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.

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

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

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

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

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

^xParticipants in intensive resource-oriented recreational activities travel relatively long distances from their home. The approximate service radius indicates the normal maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from his or her place of residence to participate in the corresponding activity.

^yThe allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per thousand residents to publicly owned general-use sites is as follows: 3.80 tables per thousand residents of the Region to be located in Type I and Type II parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking needs of the Region and 2.55 tables per thousand residents of urban areas in the Region to be located in Type III and Type IV parks to meet local picnicking needs in urban areas of the Region.

^zA picnic area is commonly provided adjacent to a swimming beach as a support facility. Thus, the total amount of acreage required for support facilities must be determined on a site-by-site basis.

^{aa}Both urban and rural residents of the Region participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails for extensive land-based activities apply to the total resident population of the Region.

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

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

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

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

Source: SEWRPC.

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Appendix B

RESOLUTION NO. 05-03-14

ADOPTION OF THE 2020 PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF SALEM

WHEREAS, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), working at the request of the Town of Salem, has prepared a park and open space plan for the Town; and

WHEREAS, the plan findings and recommendations are set forth in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 275, *A Park and Open Space Plan for the Town of Salem: 2020*; and

WHEREAS, the plan provides for an integrated system of parks and open space sites within the Town of Salem, a system that will preserve natural resources and provide and enhance recreational activities for present and future residents of the Town; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of the plan by the Town is necessary to make the Town eligible for assistance under the State of Wisconsin Stewardship Program and other grant programs for recreational sites and facilities administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and

WHEREAS, the Plan is intended to serve as a guide to Town officials for the acquisition of parks and open space sites and the development of recreational facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Town Parks Commission approved the plan on February 17, 2005; and

WHEREAS, the Town Plan Commission approved the plan as an element of the Town of Salem Master Plan on February 23, 2005.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town Board of Salem hereby adopts the Park and Open Space Plan for the Town of Salem: 2020.

Dated this 14th day of March, 2005



Thomas Walsh, Chairperson
Town of Salem



Antonette C. Seitz, Clerk
Town of Salem