

APPENDIX D

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

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

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

A. PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

- **Principle:** Public general-use outdoor recreation sites promote good physical and mental health both by providing opportunities to participate in such athletic recreational activities as baseball, swimming, tennis, and ice-skating—activities that help maintain physical health because of the exercise involved—as well as opportunities to participate in more leisurely activities such as walking, picnicking, or just rest and relaxation. These activities tend to reduce stress and thereby help maintain physical and mental well-being. Well-designed and properly located public general-use outdoor recreation sites also provide a sense of community, bringing people together for social and cultural as well as recreational activities. This contributes to desirable and stable residential neighborhoods and therefore benefits the communities in which such facilities are provided.
 - **Standard 1.1:** The public sector should provide general-use outdoor recreation sites sufficient in size and number to meet the recreation demands of the resident population. These sites should be spatially distributed in a manner that provides ready access by the resident population to natural resource or man-made amenities. To achieve this standard, the public general-use outdoor recreation site requirements should be met as indicated in Table D.1.
 - **Standard 1.2:** Public general-use outdoor recreation sites should, as much as possible, be located within the designated primary environmental corridors of the County and be distributed equitably across the County based on the needs of the population.

B. RECREATION-RELATED OPEN SPACE

- **Principle:** Meeting the recreation demands of County residents cannot be accomplished solely by providing public general-use outdoor recreation sites. Certain recreational activities such as hiking, biking, scenic driving, and cross-country skiing are best provided through a system of trails and recreation corridors located on or adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well-designed system of recreation following linear open space lands can also serve to physically connect existing and proposed public parks, thus forming a truly integrated park and recreation related open space system. Such open space lands also satisfy the need for natural surroundings, serve to protect

the natural resource base, and ensure that many scenic areas and areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest are properly considered in determining existing and future land use patterns.

Table D.1
Publicly Owned Outdoor Recreation Site Requirements

Publicly Owned Park Sites					
Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Minimum per Capita Requirements (acres per 1,000 residents) ^a	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ^b	
				Urban ^c	Rural
Type I Regional Park ^d	250 or more	4.3	Swimming beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball diamond, or passive-activity area ^e	10.0	10.0
Type II Multi-Community Park ^f	100-249	4.3	Campsites, swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball/ baseball diamond, or passive-activity area ^e	4.0 ^g	10.0 ^g
Type III Community Park ^h	25-99	2.0	Swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, boat launch, nature study area, softball/ baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis courts, or passive-activity area ^e	2.0 ⁱ	--
Type IV Neighborhood Park ^j	Less than 25	1.3	Wading pool, picnic areas, softball/ baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis court, play-ground, basketball goal, ice-skating rink, or passive-activity area ^e	0.5-1.0 ^k	--

Publicly Owned School Sites ^l					
Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Minimum per Capita Requirements (acres per 1,000 residents) ^m	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius (miles) ⁿ	
				Urban ^e	Rural
Type I Regional Park ^d	250 or more	--	--	--	--
Type II Multi-Community Park ^f	100-249	--	--	--	--
Type III Community Park ^h	25-99	0.9	Playfield, baseball diamond, softball diamond, or tennis court	0.5-1.0 ^o	--
Type IV Neighborhood Park ^j	Less than 25	1.6	Playfield, playground, baseball diamond, softball diamond, basketball goal, or tennis court	0.5-1.0 ^o	--

- o **Standard 1.1:** The public sector should provide sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the resident demand for trail-oriented recreation activities. To fulfill this recommendation, the following recreation-related open space standards should be met:

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

2. Recreation corridors should have a minimum length of 15 miles and a minimum width of 200 feet.
3. The maximum travel distance to recreation corridors should be five miles in urban areas and 10 miles in rural areas.
4. Resource-orientated recreation corridors should maximize the use of the following:
 - a. Primary environmental corridors as locations for trail-oriented recreation activities.
 - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
 - c. Existing trail-type facilities within the County.

► **Objective 2: To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.**

- **Principle:** Participating in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including basketball, baseball, ice-skating, soccer, playfield/playground activities, softball, swimming, and tennis provides an individual with opportunities for physical exercise and to improve their physical fitness. These activities also provide an outlet for stress and an opportunity to share recreational experiences, participate in team play, and interact with other people in the community.
 - **Standard 2.1:** A sufficient number of facilities for participating in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided equitably throughout the County. To achieve this standard, the per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as indicated in Table D.2.

► **Objective 3: To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.**

- **Principle:** Participating in resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including camping, golf, picnicking, downhill skiing, and swimming provides an opportunity for recreational activity in natural surroundings as well as an opportunity for physical exercise. In addition, family members can participate together in activities such as picnicking and swimming.
 - **Standard 3.1:** A sufficient number of facilities for participating in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County. To meet this standard, the per capita requirements and design criteria for various facilities should be met as presented in Table D.3.

► **Objective 4: To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in trail-related and other extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.**

- **Principle:** Participating in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, scenic driving, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling provides opportunities for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. In addition, these activities can increase an individual's understanding of the environment and potential pressures on

the environment. Similar to intensive resource-oriented activity, family members can participate together in extensive land-based recreation activities, which serves to strengthen relationships within the family. Participating in activities like biking, hiking, and nature study provides an opportunity to educate younger residents in the importance of environmental issues that may become of greater concern as they approach adulthood.

- **Standard 4.1:** A sufficient number of facilities for participating in land-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the linear resource-orientated recreation corridors identified in Objective 1. Table D.4 contains per capita standards and design criteria that should be met to achieve this standard.

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

- **Principle:** The major rivers of the County and Lake Michigan provide opportunities for water-based recreation activities, including canoeing, fishing, ice fishing, power boating, sailing, and water-skiing, which may involve unique forms of physical exercise or simply provide opportunities for rest and relaxation within an attractive natural setting. Participating in such activities requires the general public to have access to major rivers and Lake Michigan.
 - **Standard 5.1:** Access sites available for use by the general public on streams and major lakes (50 acres or larger) should be provided in accordance with the requirements established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Sections NR 1.90 and NR 1.91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
 - **Standard 5.2:** Access sites with parking should be provided on major streams throughout the County. The maximum interval between access points on major canoeable streams^{dd} should be 10 miles.
 - **Standard 5.3:** A sufficient number of boat launch ramps consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided along the Lake Michigan shoreline within harbors of refuge. To meet this standard the guidelines for the provision of launch ramps should be met as presented in Table D.5.
 - **Standard 5.4:** A sufficient number of boat launch ramps consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided at marinas within harbors of refuge along the Lake Michigan shoreline. To meet this standard the guidelines for the provision of launch ramps should be met as presented in Table D.6.

► **Objective 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^{ee} of the County.**

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

Table D.2
Requirements for Intensive Nonresource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Activity	Facility	Minimum Per Capita Requirements ^a		Facility Design Standards					Service Radius (miles) ^f
		Ownership	Facilities per 1,000 Residents	Typical Location (Site Type)	Land (acres per facility)	Suggested Support Features	Land for Support Features (acres)	Total Land (acres per facility)	
Baseball	Diamond	Public	0.07	Types II, III, and IV	2.80	Parking (30 spaces per facility)	0.28 per facility	4.50	2.0
		Nonpublic	0.01			Night lighting ^g	--		
		Total	0.08 ^h			Concessions and bleachers ⁱ Buffer and landscape	0.02 minimum 1.40 per facility		
Basketball	Goal	Public	0.86	Type IV	0.07	--	--	0.07	0.5
		Nonpublic	0.22						
		Total	1.08						
Disc Golf	Course	Public	0.01	Types II and III	1.50 minimum	Buffer and landscaping Parking (1 space per hole)	0.50 per tee minimum 0.01 per tee	5.00 minimum	10.0
		Nonpublic	--						
		Total	0.01						
Ice-Skating	Rink	Public	0.15 ^u	Type IV	0.30 minimum	Warming house	0.05	0.35 minimum	0.5
		Nonpublic	--						
		Total	0.15						
Playfield Activities	Playfield	Public	0.10	Type IV	1.00 minimum	Buffer	0.65 minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5
		Nonpublic	0.11						
		Total	0.21						
Playground Activities	Playground	Public	0.46	Type IV	0.25 minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37	0.62 minimum	0.5
		Nonpublic	0.07						
		Total	0.53						
Sand Volleyball	Court	Public	0.06	Types II, III, and IV	0.09	Parking (1 space per facility) Buffer	0.01 per facility 0.15 per facility	0.25	2.0
		Nonpublic	--						
		Total	0.06						
Soccer	Field	Public	0.26	Types II, III, and IV	1.00 minimum	Buffer	0.65	1.65	1.0
		Nonpublic	0.17						
		Total	0.43						
Softball	Diamond	Public	0.24	Types II, III, and IV	1.70	Parking (20 spaces per facility) Nighttime lighting ^g Buffer	0.18 per facility -- 0.80 per facility	2.68	1.0
		Nonpublic	0.07						
		Total	0.31						

Table continued on next page.

Table D.2 (continued)

Activity	Facility	Minimum Per Capita Requirements ^a		Facility Design Standards					Service Radius (miles) ^f
		Ownership	Facilities per 1,000 Residents	Typical Location (Site Type)	Land (acres per facility)	Suggested Support Features	Land for Support Features (acres)	Total Land (acres per facility)	
Swimming	Aquatic Center or Deep Well Pool	Public	0.02 ^v	Types II and III	0.13 minimum	Bathhouse and concessions	0.13 minimum	1.22 minimum	3.0
		Nonpublic	--			Parking	0.26 minimum		
Total		0.02	Buffer and landscaping			0.70 minimum			
Swimming	Splash Pad or Wading Pool	Public	0.02	Types II, III, and IV	0.13 minimum	Bathhouse	0.13 minimum	1.22 minimum	3.0
		Nonpublic	--			Parking	0.02 minimum		
		Total	0.02			Buffer and landscaping	0.70 minimum		
Tennis	Court	Public	0.40	Types II, III, and IV	0.15	Parking (2 spaces per facility)	0.02 per facility	0.32	1.0
		Nonpublic	0.10			Nighttime lighting ^t	--		
		Total	0.50			Buffer	0.15 per facility		

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Table D.3
Requirements for Intensive Resource-Oriented Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Activity	Facility	Minimum Per Capita Requirements ^w		Facility Design Standards						Service Radius (miles) ^x	
		Ownership	Facilities per 1,000 Residents	Typical Location (Site Type)	Land Per Facility	Resource Requirements	Suggested Support Features	Land for Support Features	Total Land (acres per facility)		
Camping	Campsite	Public	0.35	Types I and II	0.33 acre	Ungrazed wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	Restrooms – showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands	-- -- 1.5 acres per facility	1.83	25.0	
		Nonpublic	1.47								
		Total	1.82								
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	Public	0.010	Types I and II	135 acres	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	Clubhouse, parking, and maintenance Practice area Woodland or water areas Buffer	8.0 acres per facility 5.0 acres per facility 35.0 acres per facility 2.0 acres per facility	185.00	10.0	
		Nonpublic	0.027								
		Total	0.037								
Picnicking	Tables	Public	3.24 ^y	Types I, II, III, and IV	0.07 acre	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow	0.02 acre per facility -- 0.02 acre per facility	0.11	4.0	
		Nonpublic	--								
		Total	3.24								
Skiing	Developed slope (acres)	Public	0.01	Types I, II, and III	1.0 acre per facility acre	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.13 acre minimum 0.25 acre per facility acre 0.40 acre per facility acre 0.40 acre per facility acre 0.35 acre per facility acre	2.10	25.0	
		Nonpublic	0.09								
		Total	0.10								
Swimming	Beach (linear feet)	Public Nonpublic Total	Major Inland Lakes Michigan		Types I, II, and III	40 square feet per linear foot	Natural beach Good water quality	Parking Bathhouse-concessions Buffer areas	0.2 acre per acre of beach 0.10 acre minimum 10.0 square feet per linear foot	-- ^z	10.0
			6	16							
			12	--							
			18	16							

Table D.4
Requirements for Trail-Related and Other Extensive Land-Based Outdoor Recreation Activities

Activity	Facility	Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents) ^{aa}	Facility Design Standards				
			Typical Location of Facility	Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Resource Requirements
Biking	Route	-- ^{bb}	Scenic roadways	--	Route markers	--	--
	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	1.45	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography (5 percent slope average maximum) and soils
Hiking	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Nature Study	Center	One per county	Regional (Site Type I), multi-community (Type II), and community parks (Type III)	--	Interpretive center building Parking Backup lands with resource amenities	--	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Regional (Site Type I), multi-community (Type II), and community parks (Type III)	0.73	Parking Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
Scenic Touring	Route	-- ^{cc}	Scenic roadways Recreation corridor	--	Route markers	--	--
Cross-Country Skiing	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Regional (Site Type I) and multi-community parks (Type II)	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

Table D.5
Guidelines for the Provision of Publicly-Owned Boat Launch Ramps

Minimum per Capita Requirements (acres per 1,000 residents)	Facility Design Standards				Maximum Distance Between Harbors of Refuge (miles)
	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Area Requirements	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Area Requirements (acres per linear mile)	
0.025	Site Types I, II, and III General-use sites	0.015 acre per ramp	Restrooms Parking (40 car and trailer spaces per ramp)	-- 0.64 acres per ramp	15

Table D.6
Guidelines for the Provision of Boat Slips

Minimum per Capita Requirements (acres per 1,000 residents)	Facility Design Standards			
	Typical Location of Facility	Facility Area Requirements	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Area Requirements (acres per linear mile)
1.3	Site Types I, II, and III General-use sites	--	Fuel, concessions, and restrooms Parking Storage and maintenance	-- 0.01 acre per boat slip 0.01 acre per boat slip

A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS, AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

- **Principle:** The primary environmental corridors are a composite of the best individual elements of the natural resource base including lakes, streams, rivers, and their associated floodplains and riparian buffers; woodlands, wetlands, plant and wildlife habitat; areas of groundwater discharge and recharge; organic soils, rugged terrain, and high relief topography; and significant geological formations and physiographic features. Protecting these elements of the natural resource base reduces flood damage, abates soil erosion, protects water supplies, cleans the air, enhances wildlife population, preserves biological diversity, and provides continued opportunities for scientific, educational, and recreational activities.
 - **Standard 6.1:** All remaining nonurban lands within the designated primary environmental corridors in the County should be preserved in essentially natural open uses. When possible, secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas and connections between them should also be preserved.

B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITATS

- **Principle:** Natural areas and critical species habitats are important in a number of ways—including economically, because they support advances in agriculture and medicine; functionally, because they enhance surface water and groundwater quality, minimize erosion, and enhance air quality; educationally; recreationally; aesthetically; in basic scientific research; and in maintaining biological and genetic diversity. In a less tangible but equally important way, natural areas and critical species habitats contribute to the overall quality of life for the County’s residents.
 - **Standard 6.2:** The remaining natural areas and critical species habitat areas should be preserved.

Footnotes

- ^a For regional and multi-community parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-orientated outdoor recreation activities for the total population of the County, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the total resident population of the County. For community and neighborhood parks, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities primarily in urban areas, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas.
- ^b Identifying a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in determining park needs and to assure that each resident of the County has ready access to the variety of outdoor recreation facilities commonly located in parks, including space and facilities for both active and passive outdoor recreational use.
- ^c Urban areas are defined as areas containing a closely spaced network of minor streets that include concentrations of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or institutional land uses having a minimum total area of 160 acres and a minimum population of 500 people. These areas are usually incorporated and served by sanitary sewerage systems. These areas have been further classified into the following categories: Mixed-Use City Center (urban land with at least 18.0 dwelling units per net residential acre), Mixed-Use Traditional Neighborhood (urban land with at least 7.0 to 17.9 dwelling units per net residential acre), Small Lot Traditional Neighborhood (urban land with at least 4.4 to 6.9 dwelling units per net residential acre), Medium Lot Neighborhood (urban land with at least 2.3 to 4.3 dwelling units per net residential acre), and Large Lot Neighborhood (urban land with at least 0.7 to 2.2 dwelling units per net residential acre).
- ^d Regional parks are defined as large outdoor recreation sites with a multi-county service area. Such parks rely heavily on natural resources for their recreational value and character, and provide opportunities for participating in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
- ^e A passive activity area is defined as an area within an outdoor recreation site that provides an opportunity for such leisurely recreational activities as walking, rest and relaxation, and informal picnicking. These areas are generally located in parks or in urban open space sites, and usually consist of a landscaped area with mowed lawn, shade trees, and benches.
- ^f Multi-community parks are defined as intermediate size sites having a countywide or multi-community service area. Similar to regional parks, these sites rely on natural resources for their recreational value and character. Multi-community parks, however, usually provide a smaller variety of recreational facilities and have smaller areas devoted to any given activity.
- ^g In general, each resident of the County should reside within 10 miles of a regional or multi-community park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas (population of 40,000 or greater) each urban resident should reside within four miles of a regional or multi-community park.
- ^h Community parks are defined as intermediate size parks having a multi-neighborhood service area. These parks rely more on the development characteristics of the service area than on natural resource amenities for location.
- ⁱ The need for a community park in urban areas can be met by the presence of a regional or multi-community park. Each resident of an urban area with a population of 7,500 or greater should be within two miles of a community, multi-community, or regional park.
- ^j Neighborhood parks are defined as small sites that have a neighborhood as the service area. These sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally located in urban areas. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level should ideally be provided through a joint community-school district venture, with the facilities and recreational land area required to be provided on one site available to serve the recreation demands of both the school student and resident neighborhood populations. Using the neighborhood park standard of 1.7 acres per 1,000 residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents, a total of 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical small lot traditional or medium lot (medium-density) neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area and any additional natural resource areas that may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated stormwater retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodplains.
- ^k The maximum service radius of neighborhood parks is governed primarily by the population density in the vicinity of the park. In Mixed-use City Center and Mixed-Use Traditional Neighborhood (high-density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park; in Small Lot Traditional Neighborhood and Medium Lot Neighborhood (medium density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a neighborhood park; and in Large Lot Neighborhood (low-density) urban areas, each resident should reside within 1.0 mile of a neighborhood park. It should be noted that the need for a neighborhood park can also be met by a regional, multi-community, or community park within the 0.5, 0.75, or 1.0 mile service radii in these areas. Further, it should be noted that in applying the service radius criterion for neighborhood parks, only

multi-use parks five acres or greater in area should be considered as satisfying the maximum service radius standard. Such park sites generally provide areas that offer space for passive recreational uses, as well as facilities that provide opportunities for active recreational uses.

- ^l Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented recreational activities in urban areas are commonly located in community or neighborhood school outdoor recreation sites. These facilities often provide a substitute for facilities usually located in parks by providing opportunities for participating in intensive nonresource-orientated activities. It is important to note, however, that school outdoor recreation sites do not generally contain natural resource areas, which provide space for passive recreational use.
- ^m For public school sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-orientated outdoor recreation activities, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas.
- ⁿ Identifying a maximum service radius for each school site is intended to assist in determining active outdoor recreation facility requirements and to assure that each urban resident has ready access to the types of active intensive nonresource-oriented facilities commonly located in school recreation areas.
- ^o The service radius of school outdoor recreation sites, for park and open space planning purposes, is governed primarily by individual outdoor recreation facilities within the school site. For example, school outdoor recreation sites that provide facilities such as playfields, playgrounds, and basketball goals typically have a service radius of 0.5 mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective 2). As another example, school outdoor recreation sites that provide tennis courts and softball diamonds typically have a service radius of one mile, which is the maximum service radius assigned to such facilities (see standards presented under Objective 2). It is important to note that areas that offer space for passive recreational use are generally not provided at school outdoor recreation sites and therefore community and neighborhood school sites generally are not used when applying community and neighborhood park service area standards.
- ^p A recreation corridor is defined as a publicly owned continuous linear expanse of land that is generally located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historical interest and provides opportunities for participation in trail-oriented outdoor recreational activities, especially through trails designated for activities such as biking, hiking, nature study, and cross-country skiing.
- ^q Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita standards for facilities offering these activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the County.
- ^r For each facility offering an intensive nonresource-oriented activity, the service radius indicates the maximum distance a participant should have to travel from their home to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^s Each urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one baseball diamond.
- ^t Support facilities such as lighting, concessions, and bleachers generally should not be provided in neighborhood parks. These sites typically do not contain sufficient acreage to allow an adequate buffer between such support facilities and surrounding residences.
- ^u Each urban area should have at least one ice-skating rink.
- ^v Each urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.
- ^w Facilities for intensive resource-orientated activities serve both rural and urban residents of the County. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive resource-oriented activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population of the County.
- ^x Participants in intensive resource-oriented recreational activities travel relatively long distances from their homes. The approximate service radius indicates the normal maximum distance a participant in the respective resource-oriented activity should have to travel from their home to participate in the corresponding activity.
- ^y The allocation of the 3.24 picnic tables per 1,000 residents to publicly owned parks is as follows: 3.80 tables per 1,000 residents of the County to be located in regional and multi-community parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking standard for the County and 2.55 tables per 1,000 residents of urban areas in the County to be located in community and neighborhood parks to meet local picnicking standard for urban areas of the County.
- ^z A picnic area is commonly provided adjacent to a swimming beach as a support facility. Thus, the total amount of acreage required for support facilities must be determined on a site-by-site basis.
- ^{aa} Both urban and rural residents of the County participate in trail-related activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails apply to the total resident population of the County.

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

^{cc} *Scenic touring 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 touring routes.*

^{dd} *Major canoeable streams are defined as those streams that 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: Milwaukee County and SEWRPC

WD# 249828 v3
500-1116
KJM/BRM/JED/DAS/RMB
7/11/2019; 1/7/2020; 11/2/2021

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