

City of Whitewater
Parks and Recreation Board Agenda
Tuesday, December 10, 2013 - 5:30 pm
Community Room – 1st Floor, Whitewater Municipal Building
312 W. Whitewater St. Whitewater, WI 53190

Call to Order and Roll Call

Parks & Recreation Board Oath for new member Sarah Hansberry

Park Board Photo

Consent Agenda:

CA-A	Approval of Parks and Recreation Board minutes of November 12, 2013
CA-B	Expedited approval of the following items, per staff recommendation: C-1

Hearing of Citizen Comments:

No formal action will be taken during this meeting, although issues raised may become part of a future agenda. Participants are allotted a 3 minute speaking period. Specific items listed on the agenda may not be discussed at this time; however, citizens are invited to speak to those issues as designated in the agenda.

Staff Reports:

Recreation & Community Events Programmer	Winter Spring Brochure & New Programs, Freeze Fest Planning
Parks & Recreation Director	Recognition of Student Intern, Michelle Withey Updates on Ice Rink, Social Media, Treyton’s Field of Dreams, ADA Transition Plan, & 11/25 Open House

Considerations:

*C-1	Request for refund by Cathy Swartz for Starin Park Community Building reservation
C-2	Discussion and direction regarding 2014 meeting schedule
C-3	Review of Whitewater Effigy Mounds Preserve brochure created by UW-W Student Group
C-4	Review of environmental audit related to bicycle and pedestrian counts created by UW-W Student Group
C-5	Discussion and direction related to Urban Forestry Commission and including Forestry information in Strategic Plan
C-6	Discussion and work session related to the Park & Open Space Plan / Parks & Recreation Strategic Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals, Objectives, & Policies – follow up from November • Review of Proposed Outline & Current Narrative • Review existing parks and current/future land use • Discussion on park and open space use guidelines
C-7	Request for future agenda items
C-8	Adjourn

City of Whitewater
Parks and Recreation Board
Minutes
Monday, November 12, 2013 - 5:30pm
Cravath Lakefront Room - 2nd Floor, City Municipal Building
312 W. Whitewater St. Whitewater, WI 53190

Call to Order and Roll Call

Nathan Jaeger, Bruce Parker, Brandon Knedler, Rachel DePorter (Ken Kidd and Jen Kaina came late)
Staff: Matt Amundson, Abby Schyvinch

Consent Agenda: Approval of Parks and Recreation Board minutes of October 21, 2013

Bruce Parker moved to approve the consent agenda. Seconded by Nathan Jaeger. Ayes: Knedler, Jaeger, DePorter, Parker Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Kaina, Kidd, Gosh. Motion passed.

Hearing of Citizen Comments:

No formal action will be taken during this meeting, although issues raised may become part of a future agenda. Participants are allotted a 3 minute speaking period. Specific items listed on the agenda may not be discussed at this time; however, citizens are invited to speak to those issues as designated in the agenda.

There were no citizen comments

Staff Reports:

Senior Coordinator: WASC Conference was in September. Good turn out at the conference and learned about environment and social media and is sharing ideas with the university planet purple program. Holiday Luncheon is wed December 11, 2013. Event will be catered in. Deb is looking for volunteers to help out.

Sports Coordinator: Youth football recently ended. We were happy with the turnout of including Elkhorn in our league this year. We have an end of season meeting with Palmyra, Elkhorn and Eagle scheduled for Thursday to review the season. Tackle football registration is now open on RecDesk and Strive. We were able to go to the end of year banquet meeting to help show people the new registration system and help them sign up for next season. Youth basketball is just beginning. We have our instruction program up and running and soon the league play will begin. WPRA conference in Green Bay was a success! I came back with many ideas about implementing various programs and ways to current and up to date on many topics. Overall, it was a great experience.

Parks & Recreation Director: Treyton's Field of Dreams Construction is running smoothly. Both parking lots were prepped today for curb and gutter placement and asphalt will be paved before the end of next week. Next step is working on tying in the path on Fremont Street to new planned path. Matt will be meeting with field turf for pre-construction meeting soon to discuss project schedule. Turtle Mound Park Playground was completed and opened on Friday. The building process went well and it is a great addition to park. WPRA Conference-Michelle and Abby attended the entire conference and Matt came up on Thursday to hand out park awards. Park Board Photo is overdue and photo will be tonight. Teri Smith has resigned and vacancy applications are due by November 21, 2013. The Park and Recreation Department is hosting an Open House from 4-7pm at the Starin Park Community Building to showcase Rec Desk and Strive to the public.

Discussion and possible action on camp site for 4th of July carnival employees

Amundson designated 3 potential sites to discuss with the 4th of July committee. The 3 sites he mentioned were the alpha cast site near Starin/Jefferson, the remote control flying field, and the tech park off of Green Way Court. Mention made by board that there is water at two sites but not at the remote control flying field. Once site is determined have to have camping permit approval from council. Knedler suggested Trippe Lake but Amundson discussed that there was concern from community about having the employees stay there as well as maintenance and programming concerns from Chuck and Michelle. 4th of July committee asked the

board to reconsider Trippe Lake as the 4th of July carnival employee site because the proximity is good and they will supply porta-potties at a site that meets their needs. The committee also stated that they are willing to address past concerns, "No matter where we go, we'll get some complaints." Amundson states that he will strongly push for a different site because of feedback from Chuck (maintenance) and Michelle (programming). Suggestion by Parke and Kidd that the west side of Starin Park by the pavilions and new horse shoe pit. Parker suggests that the hill at Starin would be a good fit because the employees would have water, bathrooms, flat ground, electricity, and shade. The 4th of July committee agreed to look at the Starin Park hill site. Next step to take is the committee and parks and recreation will agree on a site and bring it back to the board/council for approval.

Discussion and possible action on Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan

Amundson states that it is a very good and thorough plan that consists of big vision planning. The edits done to Washington Elementary and city implementations to school gives the opportunity for the public to weigh in on the plan. Citizen complaint by Tiiu Gray-Fow; refers to Pg. 43 in plan (Washington issues/recommendations) and raises a concern regarding the Dann Street bridge. Plan states that they consider moving bride to south ridge street. Gray-Fow states her house is in the vicinity of possible refurbish or rebuild of bride and explains that there is a blind intersection from Ridge Street to E Milwaukee Street and has an states there are major safety issues involved. Amundson states the significant amount of money it will take to replace the bridge and keep it in its current location versus the lower amount it would cost to move the bridge to the suggested location. The expected life cycle of current bride is not great and if it's replaced, we will need to make it bicycle friendly and ADA compliant. Gray-Fow suggests changing the wording of the plan to say, "Consider alternative places for relocation of bridge." Amundson and board agree to do so.

Amundson and Kidd reference Table 7:1-2 Short term Implementation

Parker mentions a side note about parking issues after bike lanes put in that it's a community concern;

Amundson agrees to add section to the table about where that could come into play.

Amundson Refers to Table 7-5: Cost Assumptions (Bike lanes vs. Shared use path)

Knedler suggests removing bridge (blue line going across Cravath Lake) on map

Brandon Knedler made a motion to approve editorial changes discussed in board meeting and also changes made by Amundson and Kidd prior to meeting, Rachel DePorter seconded the motion. Ayes: Kaina, Jager, Parker, Knedler, DePorter, Kidd Noes: None. Abstain: None. Absent: Gosh. Motion passed.

Discussion and work session related to the Park & Open Space Plan/ Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan

Ideas mentioned by Amundson under Recommended Sustainable Practices:

Encouragement of recycling program → May include new receptacle areas, simpler process

Eco-friendly sustainable products → It may cost more to do projects in the short run but how will it affect the bottom line (long run) and commitment to the program

Water bottle refill stations → Indoor/Outdoor

Ideas discussed under Goals, Objectives, & Policies

- Update goals and objectives to what the Parks and Recreation Department wants to accomplish in the next 5, 10, 15 years
- Possible Community Center discussion, Before and After School Programming (Bringing our recreation programs into the BASP, another connection with the schools). Next step is to work with the schools to do a survey about the need and want for this program

Knedler asked about alternate funding methods, partnerships, etc. The board discussed different methods.

Request for future agenda items

Next meeting – December 10, 2013 at 5:30pm

Board members to review Park & Open Space Plan and Parks and Recreation Strategic Planning.

Ash update (shareholder meeting)

Motion to adjourn at 7:31pm by Parker, seconded by Knedler. Group voice confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,

Abby Schultz

Abby Schultz

DRAFT

Memo

To: Parks and Recreation Board
From: Matt Amundson, Parks and Recreation Director
Date: December 5, 2013
Re: December 10, 2013

C-1 Request for refund by Cathy Swartz for Starin Park Community Building reservation

The family determined a change in plans for this anniversary party scheduled for June 2014 and has requested a refund. Staff recommends approval of refund request based on likelihood of facility being able to be rented to another group due to advanced notice of cancellation.

C-2 Discussion and direction regarding 2014 meeting schedule.

I would like the board to discuss future meeting schedule. It is extremely desirable to be consistent throughout the year. The Board has historically met the 1st Monday of the Month at 5:00 pm. For the past year we have met on the 2nd Tuesday at 5:30 pm. I would like the board to discuss and finalize a meeting schedule for 2014.

1st Monday Dates 1/6, 2/3, 3/3, 4/7, 5/5, 6/2, 7/7, 8/4, 9/8*, 10/6, 11/3, 12/1

2nd Tuesday Dates 1/14, 2/11, 3/11, 4/8, 5/13, 6/10, 7/8, 8/12, 9/9, 10/14, 11/11, 12/9

The Board should also consider scheduling the discussion of Cravath Lakefront and holding a public input meeting/focus group for the Strategic Plan.

C-3 Review of Whitewater Effigy Mounds Preserve brochure created by UW-W student group.

I have included this project in the support packet for the Board to review and discuss at the meeting.

C-4 Review of environmental audit related to bicycle and pedestrian counts created by UW-W student group.

I have included this project in the support packet for the Board to review and discuss at the meeting. I have also included a summary sheet of the data.

C-5 Discussion and direction related to Urban Forestry Commission and including Forestry information in Strategic Plan.

I would like the Board's input on requesting the UFC to create a section for the strategic plan related to forestry. This should include recent successes and accomplishments, short-term goals and long term goals along with any expected capital purchases or projects.

C-6 Discussion and work session related to the Park & Open Space Plan/Parks & Recreation Strategic Plan.

The meeting will serve as another opportunity to work on this plan. I asked the Board to review thoughts on goals, both short-term and long-term to include in the plan. Also, I've drafted an outline for the Strategic Plan that I would like input on what should be added or revised on the outline. I would also like to look at individual park sites and reviewing current use and future use along with discussion of park and open space use guidelines for inclusion in the plan.

Your consideration of these matters is greatly appreciated.

Thanks!

Matt Amundson,
Parks & Recreation Director



Why Did People Build the Mounds?

Based on archaeological work, people today believe that mound building may have been connected with burial rituals. For example, some of the sites where mounds have been built also contained dance circles and other land features related to ceremony and ritual. Some of the mounds excavated by archaeologists have included human burials, ashes, burned rocks, and charcoal. Other mounds have contained stone hearths and altars, and grave goods such as ceramic pipes and jars, and stone projectile points. Many of the mounds are part of areas identified by archaeologists as ritual centers. American Indians still use some of these areas to observe their cultural traditions today.

Respecting the Mounds:

- Please respect this area as you would your place of worship.
- Please refrain from walking on the mounds or littering.
- Please no pets, foods, or drinks.

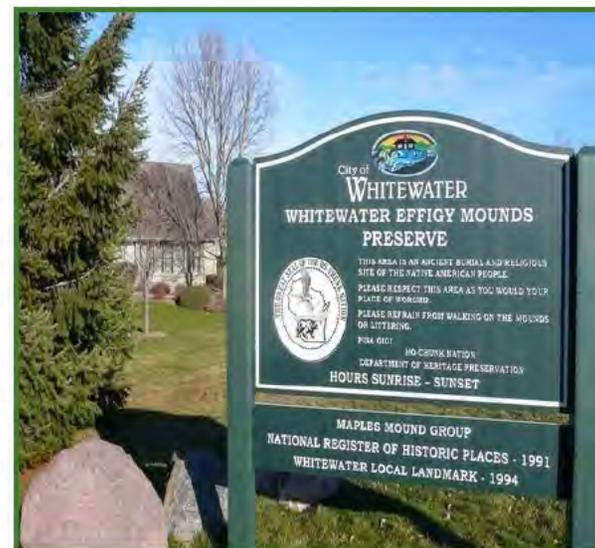
You may refer to the Wisconsin Burial Site Law of 1985. This can be found on the Wisconsin Historical Society website.

***Another key feature is the beautiful Oak Savannah that the mounds were built around. Oak Savannahs are among the rarest plant communities in the upper Midwest.**

For more information, please refer to the Whitewater Landmarks Commission or to the Whitewater Parks and Recreation Board at City Hall on the **second floor of 312 West Whitewater Street** or the website: www.whitewater-wi.gov/

Like us on Facebook:
Whitewater Effigy Mounds Preserve

Whitewater Effigy Mounds Preserve



**288 S Indian Mound Parkway
Whitewater, WI 53190**



Map of the Mounds

When and How Did They Build Mounds?

The people of the Woodland Period most likely built mounds in the summer when the weather was comfortable and food sources were plentiful and varied. They probably used shovels they had made out of wood or animal bone to dig earth and gravel. And, perhaps they made baskets that they could use to carry the dirt to the location of the mound they were building. They carried basket after basket full of earth to the place they had decided would become a mound. How long did it take to build mound? How many people worked on it? Archaeologists are still not sure.



What is an Effigy Mound?

An effigy mound is a raised pile of earth built in the shape of a stylized animal, symbol, religious figure, human, or other figure. Archaeologists who have studied the mounds in Wisconsin tell us that people of the Woodland Period (approximately 500 BC-1200 AD) built their mounds in special and sacred places. Often they built the mounds in groups or clusters of several mounds. These places were on the top of hills, bluffs, and ridges that were near lakes, rivers, marshes, and springs. Perhaps it was important to peoples' beliefs to be able to see water from the mounds. Because no deep digging pits have been found near the mounds, the builders, most likely the mound builders, scraped earth shallowly from a wide area around the mounds. Prairie fires, whether ignited by lightning or intentionally by people, kept the grasslands around the mounds from growing into woodlands. People of the late Woodland Period in Wisconsin built more effigy mounds than did those in any other region of North America—between 15,000 and 20,000 mounds, at least 4,000 of which remain today.

W3

Environmental Audit

Performed and Observed by:

Andrew Bauer

Nathan Theriault

Nathan Boltz

Alexander Merg

Mikole Pierce

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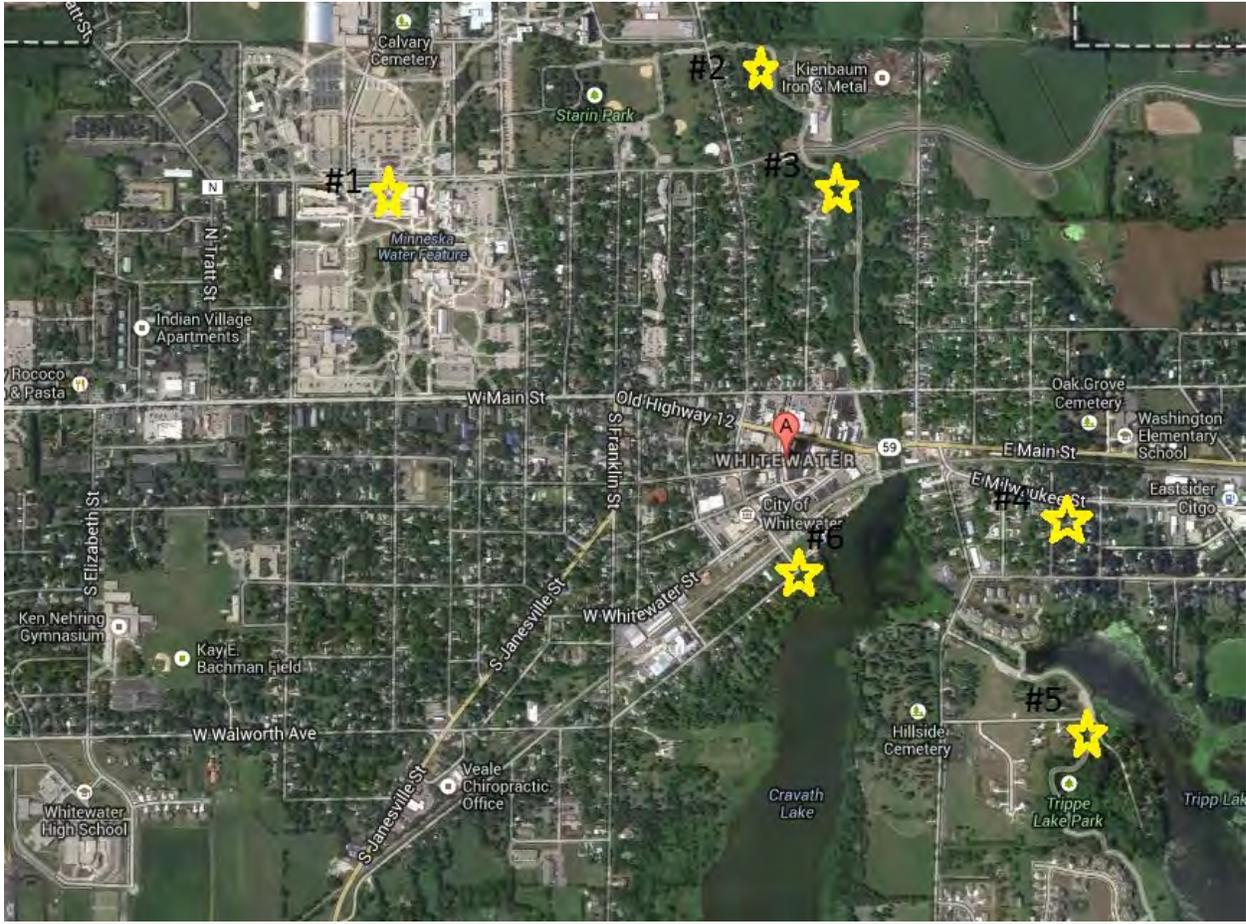
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Location: *Starin and WarhawkDr (Path 10 & 11 Intersection)*



1st Observation:

Date and time: Thursday, November 7th 8:55 – 9:25 a.m.

Observers: Alex Merg & Nathan Boltz

Temperature: 31 Degrees

People count: 285 (12 Bikers, 1 Runner, 272 walkers)

2nd Observation:

Date and time: Tuesday, November 12th 10:45 – 11:15 a.m.

Observers: Nate Theriault & Mikole Pierce

Temperature: 27 Degrees

People count: 805 (16 Bikers, 4 Skateboarder, 1 Scooter, 784 walkers)

Location Status:

This location is a heavily trafficked area located by the main walkway from the dorms and the school buildings. The path was in kept in good condition with a wide walking area for pedestrians. The cross walks were all clearly labeled and at busier times during the day a crossing guard is on duty to help ensure the safety of pedestrians. Starin and Warhawk Dr. both appeared very well kept and maintained.

Location Outlook:

The outlook of intersection was strong given the current condition of the path and frequency of use. One particular adjustment which could benefit the path would be widening the sidewalks. The paths were extremely crowded even for how wide the paths are currently, especially if pedestrians were on bike. The path intersection is also heavy with car traffic during school hours, which increases the risk of an accident when crossing guards are not on present.

Walkability Audit:

Location: Starin and Warhawk Drive Date: 11/12/2013

A. Pedestrian Facilities (High): presence of a suitable walking surface, such as a sidewalk or path.

1 No permanent facilities; pedestrians walk in roadway or on dirt path

2

3 Continuous sidewalk on both sides of road, or completely away from roads

4

5 Sidewalk on one side of road; minor discontinuities that present no real obstacle to passage

B. Pedestrian Conflicts (High): potential for conflict with motor vehicle traffic due to driveway and loading dock crossings, speed and volume of traffic, large intersections, low pedestrian visibility.

1 High conflict potential

2

3

4

5 Low conflict potential

C. Crosswalks (High): presence and visibility of crosswalks on roads intersecting the segment. Traffic signals meet pedestrian needs with separate 'walk' lights that provide sufficient crossing time.

1 Crosswalks not present despite major intersections

2

3

4

5 No intersections, or crosswalks clearly marked

D. Maintenance (Medium): cracking, buckling, overgrown vegetation, standing water, etc. on or near walking path. Does not include temporary deficiencies likely to soon be resolved (e.g. tall grass).

1 Major or frequent problems

2

3

4

5 No problems

E. Path Size (Medium): measure of useful path width, accounting for barriers to passage along pathway.

1 No permanent facilities

2 < 3 feet wide, significant barriers

3

4

5 > 5 feet wide, barrier free

F. Buffer (Medium): space separating path from adjacent roadway.

1 No buffer from roadway

2

3

4 > 4 feet from roadway

5 Not adjacent to roadway

G. Universal Accessibility (Medium): ease of access for the mobility impaired. Look for ramps and handrails accompanying steps, curb cuts, etc.

- 1 Completely impassible for wheelchairs, or no permanent facilities
- 2 Difficult or dangerous for wheelchairs (e.g. no curb cuts)
- 3
- 4 Wheelchair accessible route available but inconvenient
- 5** Designed to facilitate wheelchair access

H. Aesthetics (Medium): includes proximity of construction zones, fences, buildings, noise pollution, quality of landscaping, and pedestrian-oriented features, such as benches and water fountains.

- 1 Uninviting
- 2
- 3
- 4**
- 5 Pleasant

I. Shade (Low): amount of shade, accounting for different times of day.

- 1 No shade
- 2
- 3**
- 4
- 5 Full shade

Sum of High importance (A-C): $\underline{11} \times 3 = \underline{33}$

Sum of Medium importance (D-H): $\underline{23} \times 2 = \underline{46}$

Sum of Low importance (I): $\underline{3} \times 1 = \underline{3}$

Total Score: $\underline{82} / 100$

Observations:

1. What is the most dangerous location along this segment?

-The crosswalks are the most dangerous location mainly because the amount of traffic that goes through this segment.

2. What is the most unpleasant element of this segment?

-White Hall is outdated and detracts from this segment. Also, the amount of traffic is unpleasant.

3. What improvements would make this segment more appropriate for pedestrian use?

-Making the sidewalks wider would help with the amount of foot traffic that goes through this segment.

4. Would it be possible to design a more direct route to connect the ends of this segment?

-No, there is not.

5. Are the conditions of this segment appropriate and attractive for exercise or recreational use?

-Yes

Location: *Freemont St (Path 2, 8 & 19 Intersection)*



1st Observation:

Date and time: Thursday, November 7th 3:30 – 4 p.m.

Observers: Andrew Bauer & Nate Theriault

Temperature: 42 Degrees

People count: 4 (1 Walker, 1 Biker, 1 Scooter, 1 Runner)

2nd Observation:

Date and time: Tuesday, November 12th 10:15 - 11:45 a.m.

Observers: Alex Merg & Nathan Boltz

Temperature: 28 Degrees

People count: 0

Location Status:

The current status of this location is not ideal due to the Treyton Field construction across the street. The path itself was in very strong shape and appeared to be recently repaved. The bridge crossing the river was also well maintained and didn't appear to have any structural issues. The down side to the trail is the lack of a pedestrian crosswalk labeled to cross the street. We believe the trail was infrequently used due to the time in fall season paired with the low temperatures.

Location Outlook:

The outlook of the location is looking strong for the future. The path is very well kept with the downside of the temporary construction. Once the construction is completed the path usage would be expected to increase. With the new baseball fields in place the trail will be a great way for families and kids to walk to the field.

G. Universal Accessibility (Medium): ease of access for the mobility impaired. Look for ramps and handrails accompanying steps, curb cuts, etc.

- 1 Completely impassible for wheelchairs, or no permanent facilities
- 2 Difficult or dangerous for wheelchairs (e.g. no curb cuts)
- 3
- 4 Wheelchair accessible route available but inconvenient
- 5 Designed to facilitate wheelchair access

H. Aesthetics (Medium): includes proximity of construction zones, fences, buildings, noise pollution, quality of landscaping, and pedestrian-oriented features, such as benches and water fountains.

- 1 Uninviting
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Pleasant

I. Shade (Low): amount of shade, accounting for different times of day.

- 1 No shade
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Full shade

Sum of High importance (A-C): $8 \times 3 = 24$

Sum of Medium importance (D-H): $23 \times 2 = 46$

Sum of Low importance (I): $3 \times 1 = 3$

Total Score: $73 / 100$

Observations:

1. What is the most dangerous location along this segment?
-The entrance to the trail you must cross a highly traveled road. This is also a river crossing further down the trail.
2. What is the most unpleasant element of this segment?
-The temporary construction across the street
3. What improvements would make this segment more appropriate for pedestrian use?
-A potential crosswalk to enter the trail
4. Would it be possible to design a more direct route to connect the ends of this segment?
-No, there is a road at the end.
5. Are the conditions of this segment appropriate and attractive for exercise or recreational use?
-Yes

Location: *Starin Rd. (Path 1 & 2 Intersection)*



1st Observation:

Date and time: Thursday, November 7th 4:25 – 4:55 p.m.

Observers: Nathan Boltz & Nate Theriault

Temperature: 43 Degrees

People count: 8 (7 Walkers, 1 Runner,) 4 Dogs

2nd Observation:

Date and time: Friday, November 8th 9 – 9:30 a.m.

Observers: Andrew Bauer & Mikole Pierce

Temperature: 39 Degrees

People count: 3 (All Walkers)

Location Status:

The location was used a frequent amount during our observation in the afternoon. We talked with a resident of Whitewater and he said he loved the trails and walks his dogs on them every day. He noted that he usually sees a good amount of people on the trail after work hours. The trail was well maintained and wheelchair accessible. The downside to the trail was the distance between the path and the road.

Location Outlook:

The outlook of the trail is sufficient moving forward in large part because residents are consistently using the trails for recreational purposes. The trail could use minor improvements, mainly extending the trail further from the road. It will help ensure the safety of walkers and especially children using the trails.

Walkability Audit:

Location: __Starin Trail_____ Date: __11/8/2013_____

A. Pedestrian Facilities (High): presence of a suitable walking surface, such as a sidewalk or path.

1 No permanent facilities; pedestrians walk in roadway or on dirt path

2

3 Continuous sidewalk on both sides of road, or completely away from roads

4

5 Sidewalk on one side of road; minor discontinuities that present no real obstacle to passage

B. Pedestrian Conflicts (High): potential for conflict with motor vehicle traffic due to driveway and loading dock crossings, speed and volume of traffic, large intersections, low pedestrian visibility.

1 High conflict potential

2

3

4

5 Low conflict potential

C. Crosswalks (High): presence and visibility of crosswalks on roads intersecting the segment. Traffic signals meet pedestrian needs with separate 'walk' lights that provide sufficient crossing time.

1 Crosswalks not present despite major intersections

2

3

4

5 No intersections, or crosswalks clearly marked

D. Maintenance (Medium): cracking, buckling, overgrown vegetation, standing water, etc. on or near walking path. Does not include temporary deficiencies likely to soon be resolved (e.g. tall grass).

1 Major or frequent problems

2

3

4

5 No problems

E. Path Size (Medium): measure of useful path width, accounting for barriers to passage along pathway.

1 No permanent facilities

2 < 3 feet wide, significant barriers

3

4

5 > 5 feet wide, barrier free

F. Buffer (Medium): space separating path from adjacent roadway.

1 No buffer from roadway

2

3

4 > 4 feet from roadway

5 Not adjacent to roadway

G. Universal Accessibility (Medium): ease of access for the mobility impaired. Look for ramps and handrails accompanying steps, curb cuts, etc.

- 1 Completely impassible for wheelchairs, or no permanent facilities
- 2 Difficult or dangerous for wheelchairs (e.g. no curb cuts)
- 3
- 4 Wheelchair accessible route available but inconvenient
- 5 Designed to facilitate wheelchair access

H. Aesthetics (Medium): includes proximity of construction zones, fences, buildings, noise pollution, quality of landscaping, and pedestrian-oriented features, such as benches and water fountains.

- 1 Uninviting
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Pleasant

I. Shade (Low): amount of shade, accounting for different times of day.

- 1 No shade
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Full shade

Sum of High importance (A-C): 13 x 3 = 39

Sum of Medium importance (D-H): 22 x 2 = 44

Sum of Low importance (I): 2 x 1 = 2

Total Score: 85 / 100

Observations:

1. What is the most dangerous location along this segment?

-The distance between the path and the road

2. What is the most unpleasant element of this segment?

-N/A

3. What improvements would make this segment more appropriate for pedestrian use?

-A larger distance between the path and the actual road

4. Would it be possible to design a more direct route to connect the ends of this segment?

-No

5. Are the conditions of this segment appropriate and attractive for exercise or recreational use?

-Yes

Location: *Milwaukee St. (Path 15)*



1st Observation:

Date and time: Friday, November 8th 9:35 to 10:05 a.m.

Observers: Andrew Bauer & Mikole Pierce

Temperature: 40 Degrees

People count: 4 People (all walkers)

2nd Observation:

Date and time: Tuesday, November 12th 10:15 to 10:45 a.m.

Observers: Nate Boltz & Alex Merg

Temperature: 25 degrees

People count: 1 Walker

Location Status:

Path 15, located on Milwaukee St., is in well-maintained overall condition. The bike path and sidewalk are easily located and accessible to both bikers and walkers. The number of people observed was relatively low due to the time of year and the low temperatures at the time of observation. While observing we also noticed the danger in the speed of the cars traveling alongside the path. With relatively low use, we don't believe it to be a serious problem.

Location Outlook:

We believe Path 15 to be in a sustainable condition for the near future. We recommend a check-up twice a year to monitor and maintain the path is still clearly labeled and identifiable to users. Also, we recommend a continued check-up for potential adverse situations as the winter season approaches which could cause danger for users of the path.

Walkability Audit:

Location: __Path 15(Milwaukee Street) _____ Date: __11/8/2013_____

A. Pedestrian Facilities (High): presence of a suitable walking surface, such as a sidewalk or path.

1 No permanent facilities; pedestrians walk in roadway or on dirt path

2

3 Continuous sidewalk on both sides of road, or completely away from roads

4

5 Sidewalk on one side of road; minor discontinuities that present no real obstacle to passage

B. Pedestrian Conflicts (High): potential for conflict with motor vehicle traffic due to driveway and loading dock crossings, speed and volume of traffic, large intersections, low pedestrian visibility.

1 High conflict potential

2

3

4

5 Low conflict potential

C. Crosswalks (High): presence and visibility of crosswalks on roads intersecting the segment. Traffic signals meet pedestrian needs with separate 'walk' lights that provide sufficient crossing time.

1 Crosswalks not present despite major intersections

2

3

4

5 No intersections, or crosswalks clearly marked

D. Maintenance (Medium): cracking, buckling, overgrown vegetation, standing water, etc. on or near walking path. Does not include temporary deficiencies likely to soon be resolved (e.g. tall grass).

1 Major or frequent problems

2

3

4

5 No problems

E. Path Size (Medium): measure of useful path width, accounting for barriers to passage along pathway.

1 No permanent facilities

2 < 3 feet wide, significant barriers

3

4

5 > 5 feet wide, barrier free

F. Buffer (Medium): space separating path from adjacent roadway.

1 No buffer from roadway

2

3

4 > 4 feet from roadway

5 Not adjacent to roadway

G. Universal Accessibility (Medium): ease of access for the mobility impaired. Look for ramps and handrails accompanying steps, curb cuts, etc.

- 1 Completely impassible for wheelchairs, or no permanent facilities
- 2 Difficult or dangerous for wheelchairs (e.g. no curb cuts)
- 3
- 4 Wheelchair accessible route available but inconvenient
- 5 Designed to facilitate wheelchair access

H. Aesthetics (Medium): includes proximity of construction zones, fences, buildings, noise pollution, quality of landscaping, and pedestrian-oriented features, such as benches and water fountains.

- 1 Uninviting
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Pleasant

I. Shade (Low): amount of shade, accounting for different times of day.

- 1 No shade
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Full shade

Sum of High importance (A-C): 11 x 3 = 33

Sum of Medium importance (D-H): 23 x 2 = 46

Sum of Low importance (I): 1 x 1 = 1

Total Score: 80 / 100

Observations:

1. What is the most dangerous location along this segment?

-The speed of traffic traveling alongside the path

2. What is the most unpleasant element of this segment?

-The sidewalk width could be extended

3. What improvements would make this segment more appropriate for pedestrian use?

-A wider sidewalk

4. Would it be possible to design a more direct route to connect the ends of this segment?

-No

5. Are the conditions of this segment appropriate and attractive for exercise or recreational use?

-Yes

Location: *Trippe Lake & Water Edge South (Path 5)*



1st Observation:

Date and time: Friday, November 8th 10:10 to 10:40 a.m.

Observers: Andrew Bauer & Mikole Pierce

Temperature: 40 degrees

People count: 1 Fisherman

2nd Observation:

Date and time: Saturday, November 9th 4:10 to 4:40 p.m.

Observers: Nate Boltz & Nathan Theriault

Temperature: 46 Degrees

People count: 9 (8 walkers, 1 photographer) 3 dogs

Location Status:

Our observation of Path 5 along Trippe Lake & Water Edge South was the most impressive path we observed. The location included a pavilion with picnic tables for pedestrians and bikers to use. The location was located next to a dam which provides users with an enjoyable place to stop and observe the lake. The beach and manmade pier located along the path were not well maintained and are a possible area for improvement to make the path aesthetically pleasing. Lower temperatures and time of the year led to fewer users during observations.

Location Outlook:

The overall outlook for Path 5 is suitable for the near future. The path is sustainable and already includes features that appeal to trail users. If improvements were made to the beach and pier alongside the path, it would improve an already great trail. With that, we recommend a couple checkups yearly to maintain the path and check for improvements.

Walkability Audit:

Location: __Path 5(Trippe Lake & Water Edge South____ Date: __11/8/2013_____

A. Pedestrian Facilities (High): presence of a suitable walking surface, such as a sidewalk or path.

1 No permanent facilities; pedestrians walk in roadway or on dirt path

2

3 Continuous sidewalk on both sides of road, or completely away from roads

4

5 Sidewalk on one side of road; minor discontinuities that present no real obstacle to passage

B. Pedestrian Conflicts (High): potential for conflict with motor vehicle traffic due to driveway and loading dock crossings, speed and volume of traffic, large intersections, low pedestrian visibility.

1 High conflict potential

2

3

4

5 Low conflict potential

C. Crosswalks (High): presence and visibility of crosswalks on roads intersecting the segment. Traffic signals meet pedestrian needs with separate 'walk' lights that provide sufficient crossing time.

1 Crosswalks not present despite major intersections

2

3

4

5 No intersections, or crosswalks clearly marked

D. Maintenance (Medium): cracking, buckling, overgrown vegetation, standing water, etc. on or near walking path. Does not include temporary deficiencies likely to soon be resolved (e.g. tall grass).

1 Major or frequent problems

2

3

4

5 No problems

E. Path Size (Medium): measure of useful path width, accounting for barriers to passage along pathway.

1 No permanent facilities

2 < 3 feet wide, significant barriers

3

4

5 > 5 feet wide, barrier free

F. Buffer (Medium): space separating path from adjacent roadway.

1 No buffer from roadway

2

3

4 > 4 feet from roadway

5 Not adjacent to roadway

G. Universal Accessibility (Medium): ease of access for the mobility impaired. Look for ramps and handrails accompanying steps, curb cuts, etc.

- 1 Completely impassible for wheelchairs, or no permanent facilities
- 2 Difficult or dangerous for wheelchairs (e.g. no curb cuts)
- 3
- 4 Wheelchair accessible route available but inconvenient
- 5 Designed to facilitate wheelchair access

H. Aesthetics (Medium): includes proximity of construction zones, fences, buildings, noise pollution, quality of landscaping, and pedestrian-oriented features, such as benches and water fountains.

- 1 Uninviting
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Pleasant

I. Shade (Low): amount of shade, accounting for different times of day.

- 1 No shade
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5 Full shade

Sum of High importance (A-C): 15 x 3 = 45

Sum of Medium importance (D-H): 24 x 2 = 48

Sum of Low importance (I): 1 x 1 = 1

Total Score: 94 / 100

Observations:

1. What is the most dangerous location along this segment?

-The bridge is narrow, but there is sufficient railing on both sides

2. What is the most unpleasant element of this segment?

-The beach was not well maintained

3. What improvements would make this segment more appropriate for pedestrian use?

-A minor improvement, but shade could be added to avoid the heat

4. Would it be possible to design a more direct route to connect the ends of this segment?

-No

5. Are the conditions of this segment appropriate and attractive for exercise or recreational use?

-Yes

Location: Lakefront (Path 6)



1st Observation:

Date and time: Friday, November 8th 4:45 to 5:15 p.m.

Observers: Nate Boltz & Nathan Theriault

Temperature: 43 degrees

People count: 5 walkers 3 dogs

2nd Observation:

Date and time: Tuesday, November 12th 9:45 to 10:15 a.m.

Observers: Nate Boltz & Nathan Theriault

Temperature: 24 Degrees

People count: 4 walkers

Location Status:

Path 6 along the lakefront of Carvath Lake is in good condition. The lakefront adds a wonderful view for the users with benches and picnic tables located along the path providing rest areas. The path is located alongside train tracks, which could be a potential hazard if the user is not aware. Along the Lakefront, there is no railing which creates a potential hazard as users can fall in easier. The low number of users along this path during our observation is due to the season and the temperature. During spring and summer months, we expect the path to be used with a higher frequency.

Location Outlook:

The overall outlook of Path 6 along the lakefront is very good moving forward. It provides the user with great scenery during use. A minor improvement needed to maintain this outlook includes notifying users of the potential risk of a train in the area via a sign of some sort. Additionally, building a railing alongside the paths lakefront would prevent the risk of users falling in. These improvements will help the path have a sustainable future.

Walkability Audit:

Location: Lakefront Date: 11/8/2013

A. Pedestrian Facilities (High): presence of a suitable walking surface, such as a sidewalk or path.

1 No permanent facilities; pedestrians walk in roadway or on dirt path

2

3 Continuous sidewalk on both sides of road, or completely away from roads

4

5 Sidewalk on one side of road; minor discontinuities that present no real obstacle to passage

B. Pedestrian Conflicts (High): potential for conflict with motor vehicle traffic due to driveway and loading dock crossings, speed and volume of traffic, large intersections, low pedestrian visibility.

1 High conflict potential

2

3

4

5 Low conflict potential

C. Crosswalks (High): presence and visibility of crosswalks on roads intersecting the segment. Traffic signals meet pedestrian needs with separate 'walk' lights that provide sufficient crossing time.

1 Crosswalks not present despite major intersections

2

3

4

5 No intersections, or crosswalks clearly marked

D. Maintenance (Medium): cracking, buckling, overgrown vegetation, standing water, etc. on or near walking path. Does not include temporary deficiencies likely to soon be resolved (e.g. tall grass).

1 Major or frequent problems

2

3

4

5 No problems

E. Path Size (Medium): measure of useful path width, accounting for barriers to passage along pathway.

1 No permanent facilities

2 < 3 feet wide, significant barriers

3

4

5 > 5 feet wide, barrier free

F. Buffer (Medium): space separating path from adjacent roadway.

1 No buffer from roadway

2

3

4 > 4 feet from roadway

5 Not adjacent to roadway

G. Universal Accessibility (Medium): ease of access for the mobility impaired. Look for ramps and handrails accompanying steps, curb cuts, etc.

- 1 Completely impassible for wheelchairs, or no permanent facilities
- 2 Difficult or dangerous for wheelchairs (e.g. no curb cuts)
- 3
- 4** Wheelchair accessible route available but inconvenient
- 5 Designed to facilitate wheelchair access

H. Aesthetics (Medium): includes proximity of construction zones, fences, buildings, noise pollution, quality of landscaping, and pedestrian-oriented features, such as benches and water fountains.

- 1 Uninviting
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5** Pleasant

I. Shade (Low): amount of shade, accounting for different times of day.

- 1 No shade
- 2**
- 3
- 4
- 5 Full shade

Sum of High importance (A-C): 13 x 3 = 39

Sum of Medium importance (D-H): 24 x 2 = 48

Sum of Low importance (I): 2 x 1 = 2

Total Score: 89 / 100

Observations:

1. What is the most dangerous location along this segment?

-The train tracks are very close to the trails and need to be crossed at times. The lake can also present danger to walkers

2. What is the most unpleasant element of this segment?

-The lake is extremely weedy

3. What improvements would make this segment more appropriate for pedestrian use?

-Warning signs about how close the train can be to the paths to warn pedestrians and potentially their children of the apparent dangers.

4. Would it be possible to design a more direct route to connect the ends of this segment?

-No, there is a road at the end.

5. Are the conditions of this segment appropriate and attractive for exercise or recreational use?

-Yes



City of Whitewater

Parks & Recreation Strategic Plan

Draft – December 2013

PREPARED BY:

Whitewater Parks & Recreation



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Executive Summary

Department History

Planning Process

Park and Open Space Standards

An important step in the park and open space planning process is to define a set of minimum standards for park and recreational facilities. These standards enable a community to determine how well its existing recreational facilities meet the needs of its residents at the present time and project the future need for such facilities. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) has developed a set of recommended park and recreational space standards which can be used by local communities as a general guide to planning for usable park and recreation space. This Plan uses two types of standards—both are equally important:

- **Gross Recreational Acreage Standard:** The first standard is expressed as a population ratio; that is, the minimum number of usable park and recreation acres recommended per 1,000 residents of the City. Generally, NRPA recommends a gross acreage standard of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of developed outdoor recreational space per 1,000 persons. This standard does not consider environmentally sensitive or significant lands acquired by the public primarily for conservancy purposes, because the type and amount of such conservancy lands varies so significantly in different communities. Conservancy acquisitions would, therefore, be in addition to the 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1,000 standard.
- **Service Area Standard:** The second standard is expressed as a desired maximum service radius around parks, with the radius length differing by park type. For example, NRPA recommends a service radius of ¼ mile to ½ mile for neighborhood parks. A supplementary table of these standards has been included as Appendix A.

The following is a list of various types of parks, recreational facilities, and open spaces applicable to Whitewater. The desired park functions, sizes, and service areas have been customized for the City based on the NRPA standards.

Mini-park: These active-use parks are specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as pre-school children or senior citizens.

Desirable site characteristics: Within neighborhoods and in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse developments, or housing for the elderly, or at the edge of a larger conservancy area.

Desirable size: 2 acres or less
Acres per 1,000 populations: 0.25 to 0.5 acres
Service area: Less than 1/4 mile radius

Neighborhood Park: An area for intense recreational activities such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, ball fields, adult areas with benches, shelter and game tables. Trees, open fields and undeveloped natural areas are also desirable components of neighborhood parks, where available.

Desirable site characteristics: Suited for intense development. Easily accessible to the neighborhood population. Geographically centered with safe walking and bike access. May be developed as a combination school-park facility, or at the edge of a larger conservancy area.

Desirable size: 3 - 7 acres
Acres per 1,000 populations: 1 to 2 acres
Service area: 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius to serve a population of 1,000 to 5,000

Community Park: An area of diverse recreational opportunities and environmental quality designed to serve several neighborhoods, quadrants of the City, or the community as a whole. Should be located on or near major thoroughfares and also be easily accessible by foot. May include areas suited for swimming pools. May be or include an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking, and bicycling. May be any combination of the above, depending on the site and community need. Desirable facilities include those listed above for neighborhood parks, along with swimming facilities, picnicking, lighted ball fields and tennis courts, community center buildings, and adequate off-street parking. Landscaping and natural areas are desirable in a community park, if available.

Desirable site characteristics: May include or be attached to conservancy areas such as water bodies, but should also include areas suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood served.

Desirable size: 7 or more acres with 15 to 40 acres being most common
Acres per 1,000 populations: 5 to 8 acres
Service area: Several neighborhoods. 1½ mile radius

Currently, Whitewater's parks and recreation system provides 15 parks as classified by the above standards, including one "Archaeological" Park (Effigy Mounds Preserve) not intended for recreational use. Within each of these parks, the intensity of "recreational" use varies substantially. For this Plan, four classifications of recreational use are identified: Active, Passive, Special Use, and Conservancy. As alluded to above, conservancy lands are not included in the calculation of recreational space within the city.

- **Active Recreation Area:** these areas offer a mix of uses that may include, for example: athletic fields, buildings or structures for recreational activities, concessions, community gardens, courses or courts, children's play areas, dog play areas, or a bike path.
- **Passive Recreation Area:** these areas offer a mix of uses, undeveloped land, or minimally improved lands which may include, for example: landscaped areas, natural areas, ornamental gardens, non-landscaped greenspace, stairways, decorative fountains, picnic areas, water bodies, or trails without recreational staffing.
- **Special Use Area:** these are areas of special recreational activities such as marinas, zoos, conservatories, arboreta, display gardens, arenas, outdoor theaters, gun ranges, downhill ski areas, or areas that preserve, maintain and interpret buildings, historical sites, and objects of archeological significance. Also, special use areas may contain plazas or squares in or near commercial centers, boulevards, and parkways. Most parts of Special Use Areas are not included in the overall community calculation of park and recreation space per 1,000 persons.
- **Conservancy Area:** these are permanently protected areas of environmental significance or sensitivity, generally with limited opportunities for recreational use. Acquisition of conservancy areas often has secondary benefits such as flood control or enhancement of adjacent private property values. Conservancy areas may include water bodies, floodplains, wetlands, shorelines and shoreland setback areas, drainage ways storm water management basins and conveyance routes, environmental corridors and isolated natural areas as mapped by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, wildlife habitat, areas of rare or endangered plant or animal species, prairie remnants or restoration areas, scenic vistas, or environmentally constrained lands or open spaces as recommended in other adopted components of the City's master plan. May also be appropriate for utilities and secondary recreational uses, such as trails.

Whitewater's Park System

The Whitewater park and open space system consists of 239.8 acres of park and open space land. This system includes a range of facilities including community parks, neighborhood parks, and mini-parks; each of these facilities are characterized by a mix of active and passive recreational uses, special use areas, and conservancy areas.

Recreation Programming in Whitewater

Parks and Recreation Services

Goals, Objectives, & Policies

An early step in the park and open space planning process is to establish goals, objectives, and policies that serve as the base for all subsequent planning efforts. The terms goals, objectives, and policies are frequently used interchangeably even though each has its own distinct definition. For the City of Whitewater Park and Open Space Plan, 2008 – 2013, considerable attention was given to identifying the community’s priorities with respect to planning for future Park and Open Space needs. These priorities point out the critical themes that the goals, objectives, policies, programs, and recommendations of this plan should be based upon. The “highest” priorities identified in the public participation process are summarized in the following section.

- Improved interconnectivity and visibility of City parks and open spaces throughout the community
 - Parks connected by trail system
 - Multi-use trail uninterrupted within and throughout the city
 - “Safe Routes” to school as a grant program to enhance trail development
 - Maintain/improve access and use for disabled
 - Maintain/enhance access and use for Senior population
 - Improved signage
 - Improved and/or updated park maintenance
 - Continue to build on publicity (mapping, brochures, outreach, etc.)

- Focus on new “Comfort Spots” – beautification with natural enhancements as well as limited physical improvements to encourage passive use
 - Incorporate into new residential and commercial developments
 - Establish as more well-defined components of larger neighborhood and community parks

- Greater diversity of sports facilities
 - Youth soccer fields
 - Adult outdoor sports (e.g., softball)
 - Winter sports

- Lakes and water-centered activities and uses
 - Improved water-quality
 - Potential for outdoor swimming opportunities – address potential health risks

Park and Open Space Goal:

Ensure provision and stewardship of sufficient parks, recreation facilities, and natural areas to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare needs of citizens and visitors - including special groups such as the elderly, the disabled, and pre- school age children - and to enrich the aesthetic and scenic quality of the City’s neighborhoods, gathering spots, and entry points.

Park and Open Space Objectives and Policies:

Objective 1

Preserve natural features and amenities and conserve natural resources for the benefit of the community and society as a whole, realizing that these resources are finite and, for the most part, irreplaceable.

- 1.1 Encourage public awareness of the City's environmental and cultural resources by promoting appropriate educational programs.
- 1.2 Work to preserve conservancy lands that can be adequately and appropriately protected without public expenditure. Direct public funds to acquire conservancy lands that cannot be protected through other means, or where public access is a priority.
- 1.3 Pay special attention to preserving pristine lowlands, waterways, marshes, and adjacent contributing uplands in their natural state to ensure their maintenance as wildlife and fish habitats, as natural drainage areas, areas for passive recreation, and reservoirs for stormwater.

Objective 2

Provide quality recreation and open space lands and facilities for each neighborhood.

- 2.1 Site and design neighborhood parks to enhance neighborhood cohesion and provide common neighborhood gathering places. All residents should be within a 10 minute walk (1/2 mile) of a neighborhood park or community park with active recreational facilities.
- 2.2 Working with the School District, provide community parks for more intensive and specialized recreational needs. All new residents should be within 1 ½ miles of a community park.
- 2.3 Provide or require smaller parks and recreational facilities within intensive development areas, such as in or near multi-family residential developments.

Objective 3

Coordinate public park and open space lands with private developments and other uses of land.

- 3.1 Work with the development community, property owners, and environmental interests to site and design parks and other open spaces to meet multiple objectives.
- 3.2 Site and design parks and associated facilities to avoid nuisance situations between neighbors and park users.
- 3.3 Combine parks and recreational facilities with school facilities where appropriate and feasible. Continue to coordinate recreation service provision with the Whitewater Unified School District and the University.
- 3.4 Whenever possible, require that residential developments dedicate parkland, provide recreational facilities, and dedicate or otherwise preserve conservancy areas like wetlands and floodplains. In such special cases that this is not possible, the City will require that residential developments provide fees-in-lieu of parkland dedication and fees-in-lieu of park development.

Objective 4

Provide a diversity of recreational opportunities so that residents of all ages and abilities have an equitable opportunity to enjoy parks and open spaces.

- 4.1 Provide supervised and coordinated recreational activities for all City residents on a year round basis. This may include offering recreational programming for youth after school and in the hours and days that school is not in session.
- 4.2 Encourage active citizen participation in developing recreational programs and parks. This may include setting up a youth services committee of students from 6th to 12th grades to

explore recreational programming opportunities for that age group, and implementing appropriate recommendations.

- 4.3 Encourage educational opportunities in park and recreation activities and work with county extension, 4-H, and the School District to assist with developing and operating programs such as community gardens, nature center(s), arboreta, botanical gardens, and lake and stream testing.
- 4.4 Maintain all parks to ensure the safety of users and replace worn or damaged equipment.
- 4.5 Provide special use areas and unique recreational facilities where necessary to protect an exceptional resource or supply a community demand.
- 4.6 Maintain all facilities in compliance with Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines. Operate all services, programs, and activities so they are accessible to persons with disabilities in accordance with ADA guidelines.

Objective 5

Provide good pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular access to parks and recreation facilities.

- 5.1 Provide multiple access points of sufficient width from surrounding neighborhoods.
- 5.2 Follow the recommendations of the Comprehensive Bikeway Plan and the updated bike and pedestrian facility map in this Park and Open Space Plan when reviewing private development proposals, completing road projects, and planning for bike paths.
- 5.3 Require sidewalks in new developments per the City's Land Division and Subdivision regulations, and follow the recommendations of the Citywide Sidewalk Plan map (within the Central Area Plan) when making sidewalk decisions on existing streets.

Objective 6

Acquire and develop new recreational facilities where City growth creates a need for additional facilities and where existing residents are underserved by City parks.

- 6.1 Direct new park and open space facilities to current and future population needs.
- 6.2 Acquire park and open space lands in coordination with development to provide for reasonable acquisition costs and facilitate coordinated neighborhood and park development.
- 6.3 Coordinate land acquisition, planning, and transportation programs of all federal, state, county and local agencies concerned with parks and conservation.
- 6.4 Cooperate with other governmental bodies, including the Whitewater Unified School District and the University to provide joint recreation service wherever possible.
- 6.5 Review and update the City's Park and Open Space Plan every five years.

Site-Specific Recommendations

Recreation Program Recommendations

System-Wide Recommendations

Lakes Management

Equipment Replacement Schedule

The chart below highlights playgrounds and includes the skate park.



Playground	Installed	Cost	Replace	Projected Cost
Big Brick	2000		2020	
Starin Large Structure	2001		2021	
Skate Park	2004		2024	
Trippe	2005		2025	
Skyway	2007		2027	
Starin Small Structure	2009	\$25,000.00	2029	\$45,000
East Gate	2010	\$25,000.00	2030	\$45,000
Optimist Turtle Mound	2013	\$30,000.00	2033	\$54,000

Prioritizing Projects

Capital Project Costs

The information below lists short-term park improvement projects that should be completed in the next five years, 2014-2018.

General Park System

- Archery Range \$5,000

Armory

- Sand & re-paint gym floor \$8,000
- Replace south gym doors \$10,000

Clay Street Nature Park

- fishing pier \$5,000

Cravath Lakefront Park

- boat launch improvements \$
- Replace Building tables \$3,000
- Replace Building chairs \$5,000
- fencing (railroad tracks) \$25,000
- amphitheater & shade structure \$400,000
- splash pad \$750,000

Effigy Mounds Preserve

- kiosk \$10,000
- signage program \$15,000

Moraine View Park

- Bark Park relocation \$10,000
- Shelter/Restroom Pavilion \$200,000

Starin Park

- Scoreboards (Little League & North) \$10,000
- Adult Programming Space Needs Study \$10,000
- Replace Community Building Roof \$15,000
- Replace Community Building Siding \$15,000
- Enclose ball diamonds (South & North) \$20,000
- Outdoor Fitness Equipment \$20,000

Trippe Lake Park

- Boat launch improvements \$
- Fishing Pier \$5,000
- Parking Lot (Coburn Lane) \$75,000

Whitewater Creek Nature Area

- Park Master Plan \$7,500

Operations Costs

Funding Strategies

Conclusion