

Chapter 3

Public Involvement

INTRODUCTION

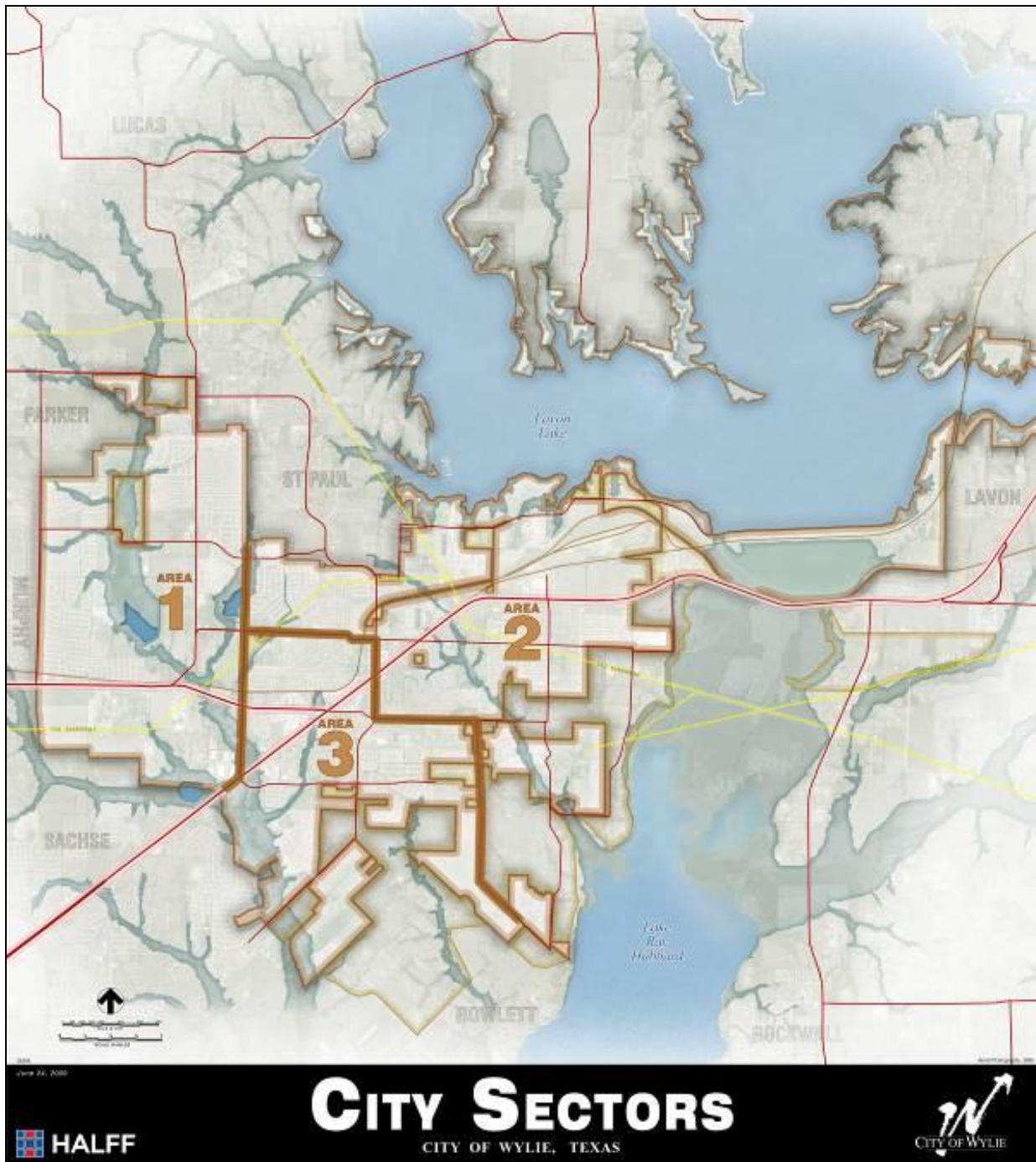
Public involvement is one of the primary components of any planning effort, including this Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan. As such, a concerted effort was given to achieving a high level of public involvement whereby multiple methods were employed to gain the input of Wylieø citizens. The first method that was utilized was a statistically-valid telephone-based “Citizen Attitude Survey” which assessed the attitudes, or opinions, of 200 citizens. In addition to receiving statistically-valid data from a random sample of Wylieø population (as was the result of the Citizen Attitude Survey), it was deemed important to gain more subjective input from the public by means of three focus group meetings. During these focus group meetings, participants were asked broad questions about their opinions of Wylieø present conditions and future needs. These types of questions allowed the Planning Team to receive unique input that helps to formulate the goals and recommendations of this Master Plan. In this chapter, each of these Public Involvement methodologies is explained and a brief summary of the results of each is provided. At the end of this chapter, there is an overall summary of the public involvement process.

CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY

Because it surveys a random sample of Wylieø citizenry, the Citizen Attitude Survey is considered to be a statistically-valid method of gaining input from the public. For this Master Plan, 200 citizens completed a twenty minute survey which took an average of fifteen minutes to complete (an example of the survey questionnaire along with the cumulative results can be found in Appendix A). In order to achieve 200 complete survey responses, the Planning Team contacted 6,118 households. The difference between the number of people contacted and the number of completed surveys can be attributed to several factors included no one answering the phone and people declining to take the survey. Thus, while only 200 citizens completed the survey (which yields an error rate of +/-6% at a 95% confidence level), over 6,000 households were contacted in order to gain input on the future of Wylieø parks, recreation, and open space system. The field work (the period during which the survey was administered) took place between January 5, 2009 and January 10, 2009.

Study Areas

To aid in ensuring an equal geographic distribution of the survey sample, and to identify correlations between citizen attitude and geographical context, the city was divided into three areas as shown on the map below. These three areas correspond with the Cityø three existing Park Zones. The sample used during the survey mimicked the population distribution of the City. That is, the proportion of respondents living in each sector of the City correlates with the portion of the total population residing in each quadrant. In the survey sample, 36% of the respondents surveyed live in the West Park Zone (Area 1), 40% of the respondents live in the East Park Zone (Area 2), and 25% live in the Central Park Zone (Area 3).



Respondent Profile

The profile or general characteristics of the survey respondents is an important issue in analyzing the overall results of the survey. Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 on the following page illustrate the characteristics of the survey respondents. It is of note that the typical survey respondent is between the ages of 36 and 45, has lived in Wylie for between four and seven years, and has children living at home.

Table 3.1
Age of Respondents

Age Bracket	Percentage of Respondents
Less than 26	3%
26 – 35	26%
36 – 45	28%
46 – 55	22%
56 – 65	13%
Over 65	9%
Refused to answer	1%

Table 3.2
Length of Residence

Residence Duration	Percentage of Respondents
Under 1 year	4%
1 – 3 years	18%
4 – 7 years	42%
8 – 10 years	12%
Over 10 years	26%

Table 3.3
Age of Children

Age Bracket	Percentage of Respondents
0 – 4 years	28%
5 – 9 years	31%
10 – 14 years	24%
15 – 19 years	21%
No children	38%
Refuse to answer	1%

Satisfaction with Parks & Recreation

Overall Satisfaction

The survey respondents showed a moderate level of satisfaction with the quality of parks and recreation in the City. In fact, 56% said they are *satisfied* while 15% said they are *very satisfied*; a total of 71% of those surveyed are satisfied with the quality of parks and recreation. Of the respondents, 21% were dissatisfied with 5% (ten people) being very dissatisfied. It is important to note that people who had previously visited City parks were more satisfied than non-visitors (73% versus 47%) as well as those who used jogging trails (76% versus 63%) or that had visited a City playground (74% versus 53%). An anecdotal comparison to surveys performed in seven other North Texas cities shows Wylie to have a relatively low level of satisfaction considering that these seven other cities have a satisfaction level above 71% (Hurst ó 96%, Mansfield ó 93%, Coppell ó 93%, North Richland Hills ó 91%, Mesquite ó 86%, Cedar Hill ó 83%, and McKinney ó 81%).

Recreation Improvement Rating

Respondents were queried as to whether or not they thought that during their time as a resident in Wylie the quality of parks and recreation in the City has improved. Overall, slightly more than half (55%) felt that it has improved, while 40% felt it has stayed the same. Of the remaining respondents, 4% felt that the quality has decreased while 2% declined to answer. It is interesting to note that residents in Area 2 were the most positive about the improvement in the quality of parks while residents in Area 1 were the least positive. Statistically, 62% of Area 2 residents recognized improvement compared to 46% in Area 1 and 57% in Area 3. Interestingly enough, although Area 1 did have the lowest percent of recognized improvement, it had the highest neutral rating of 47% compared to Areas 2 and 3 which both had neutral ratings of 35%. As with the overall level of satisfaction, respondents who visited City parks contributed more positive results assigning higher improvement ratings than non visitors (57% versus 39%). It was also discovered that long-term residents were more likely to recognize improvement (21% in Area 1, 55% in Area 2, and 83% in Area 3). Older residents also recognized recreation improvements more so than younger residents with 44% from Area 1, 57% from Area 2, and 67% from Area 3.

Participation

Survey respondents were asked several questions throughout the survey related to the types of recreational activities that they engage in. This information helps inform the Planning Team as to what trends in recreation exist in Wylie

Types of Activities

Respondents were asked what types of activities they are interested in. This information helps the Planning Team to understand the general *categories* or *nature* of activities that the citizens of Wylie like to participate in. As can be seen in Table 3.4, the activity in which a majority of respondents said they always or often participate in was Family events like picnics, get-togethers (63%) followed by trail activities like walking, bicycling, jogging, etc. (57%) and social activities like dances, cooking, card playing, etc. (49%)

Activity	Always	Often	Seldom	Never	No Opinion	Ratio¹
Family events like picnics, get-togethers	11%	52%	28%	10%	0%	1.7:1
Trail activities like walking, bicycling, jogging, etc.	13%	44%	25%	19%	0%	1.3:1
Social activities like dances, cooking, card playing, etc.	7%	42%	29%	22%	1%	1.0:1
Team sports, like baseball, soccer, etc.	16%	28%	17%	40%	0%	0.8:1
Outdoor recreation like camping, fishing, boating, etc.	7%	36%	34%	24%	0%	0.7:1
Indoor fitness/exercise like jazzercise, yoga, etc.	10%	26%	30%	35%	0%	0.6:1
Excursions, like tours, trips, etc.	7%	32%	41%	21%	0%	0.6:1
Individual sports like golf, tennis, boxing, etc.	5%	22%	21%	52%	0%	0.4:1
Fine arts like painting, drawing, etc.	8%	20%	25%	48%	0%	0.4:1
Performing arts like music, drama, etc.	8%	20%	36%	37%	0%	0.4:1
Leisure aquatics	6%	25%	24%	45%	1%	0.4:1
Crafts like pottery, weaving, etc.	2%	15%	21%	63%	0%	0.2:1
Fitness aquatics	5%	10%	21%	62%	3%	0.2:1
Extreme sports like BMX, skateboarding, etc.	2%	9%	12%	78%	0%	0.1:1
Rock or wall climbing	1%	5%	17%	76%	2%	0.1:1

¹ This ratio depicts the number of people who participated in the activity (always and often) to the number of people who did not actively participate (seldom and never). In the case of family events, 11% "always" plus 52% "often" is 63% participation, 28% "seldom" plus 10% "never" is 38% non-participation. Dividing 63% by 38% gives a participation ratio of 1.7:1.

Park Activities

In addition to understanding the respondents' favorite types of activities, it was also valuable to understand the activities people participate in when they visit a city park. 77% of the survey respondents said they go to a park in order take their kids to play, 73% go to a city park to walk, hike or jog and 70% reported that they go to a park to appreciate the view. Of the respondents, over half (59%) do not visit to parks on a regular basis. It is interesting to note the variability between the results from Areas 1, 2, and 3. Survey respondents from Area 1 were the least likely to appreciate the view (56% in Area 1, 76% in Area 2 and 80% in Area 3). It was also determined that respondents from Area 1 were least likely to walk pets (28% in Area 1, 44% in Area 2, and 43% in Area 3). It was determined that people who utilized facilities more often took advantage of park opportunities than those who did not.

Facility Provision

Lacking Facility

Overall, respondents cited the following as the most lacking facility in their part of the City:

- Public / community pool ó 24% of respondents
- Recreation / community center / fitness / climbing walls ó 23%
- Natatorium ó 10%
- Aquatic center / water park ó 10%

Of note is that these are the only four facility types that at least 10% of the total population said were lacking, though at least ten other facility types were mentioned by more than one respondent.

There were differences between the three City areas as to what facility was the most lacking as can be seen below (only those results which gained a mention by at least 10% of the respondents from each area are shown):

Area 1

- Recreation Center ó 24%
- Pool ó 14%
- Athletic fields ó 12%
- Multi-Use Trails ó 10%
- A Park/Playground ó 10%

Area 2

- Recreation Center ó 23%
- Pool ó 23%
- Natatorium ó 14%
- Aquatic Center ó 14%

Area 3

- Pool ó 38%
- Recreation Center ó 23%
- Aquatic Center ó 13%
- Natatorium / Aquatic Facility ó 11%

Parks and Facilities in another City

Survey respondents were asked whether or not they had visited a park or facility in another city; 67% said yes, 32.5% said no, and 0.5% did not remember. Of the eighteen or so activities or amenities that attracted residents to a non-city facility, two received significantly more attention than the rest, hiking or jogging on trails accounted for 19% and playgrounds accounted for 18%. The majority of the other-city parks visited by respondents were in Plano (37%) followed by Richardson and Allen (both 13%).

Importance of Providing or Expanding Recreational Activities

Part of the process of updating the City of Wylie's Parks, Recreation & Open Space Master Plan involves making recommendations for additional facilities and other services; therefore, respondents were asked to give their opinion on the importance of the City providing or expanding items from a list of 31 different activities (see Table 3.5 on the next page). The three items that topped the list were Playgrounds (importance ratio of 15.5:1¹) Walk or Jog on Trails (13.4:1), and Family Picnic (13.3:1). It is interesting to note that while the expansion of walk or jog on trails received an importance ratio of 13.4:1 along with a usage percentage of 73%, only 54% of the respondents had used a city jogging or hiking trail in the past twelve months, indicating significant room for improvement.

¹ This ratio depicts the number of people who felt the item was very important or important to the number of people who felt it was unimportant or very unimportant. In this case, there were 15.5 times as many people who felt this item was important than those who felt it was unimportant.

Table 3.5
Overall Level of Importance to Provide or Expand Recreational Activities in Wylie

Rank	Activity	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Ratio ²
1	Playgrounds	37%	56%	6%	0%	15.5:1
2	Walk or jog on trails	36%	58%	6%	1%	13.4:1
3	Family picnic	32%	61%	7%	0%	13.3:1
4	Event picnic - reunion pavilions	25%	68%	8%	0%	11.6:1
5	Viewing natural habitat/nature areas	23%	66%	10%	1%	8.1:1
6	Youth baseball	28%	58%	11%	1%	7.2:1
7	Basketball	14%	72%	12%	1%	6.6:1
8	Outdoor swimming	27%	59%	13%	0%	6.6:1
9	Outdoor festivals	17%	69%	13%	1%	6.1:1
10	Indoor swimming/natatorium	32%	53%	14%	0%	6.1:1
11	Under 12 soccer	25%	59%	14%	1%	5.6:1
12	Youth softball	23%	61%	14%	2%	5.3:1
13	Under 8 soccer	26%	58%	14%	2%	5.3:1
14	Using a children's water spray park	33%	50%	16%	1%	5.2:1
15	Under 16 soccer	23%	58%	17%	1%	4.5:1
16	Outdoor performances	15%	63%	20%	1%	3.7:1
17	Road biking	15%	55%	23%	5%	2.5:1
18	Football	15%	56%	26%	3%	2.4:1
19	Indoor volleyball	10%	61%	28%	1%	2.4:1
20	Tennis	7%	57%	30%	2%	2.0:1
21	Mountain biking on trails	11%	52%	31%	2%	1.9:1
22	Sand volleyball	11%	50%	36%	1%	1.6:1
23	Horse riding	11%	47%	40%	1%	1.4:1
24	In-line skating	6%	48%	42%	2%	1.2:1
25	Visiting a dog park	14%	40%	40%	4%	1.2:1
26	Adult baseball	6%	39%	48%	6%	0.8:1
27	Adult soccer	6%	36%	53%	2%	0.8:1
28	Disc golf	5%	38%	50%	3%	0.8:1
29	Skateboarding	4%	39%	53%	3%	0.8:1
30	BMX bicycling	5%	38%	51%	3%	0.8:1
31	Bird watching	5%	33%	58%	3%	0.6:1

² This ratio depicts the number of people who felt the item was very important or important to the number of people who felt it was unimportant or very unimportant.

Single Most Important Facility

Respondents were then asked which of the previously mentioned activities was the most important to provide or expand. The results were indoor swimming/natatorium (28%), using a children’s water spray park (11%) and walk or jog on trails (9%). It is interesting to note that on Table 3.5, indoor swimming/natatorium is ranked 10th, using a children’s water spray park is 14th and walk or jog on trails was 2nd yet the respondents felt these were the three most important activities for Wylie to expand.

Action Statements

Survey Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with a variety of statements dealing with actions of the Parks and Recreation Divisions. The majority of the survey respondents (96%) felt that as Wylie grows, it is important for the parks and recreation lands, facilities, programs and services to meet the needs of new residents. Additionally, when devising the Master Plan it is important to keep in mind that 90% of the survey respondents agree that quality parks and services attract new residents to Wylie. The remaining statements are ranked below, beginning with the statements that received the most positive responses.

Table 3.6 Overall Level of Agreement with Park Division Action Statements					
Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Ratio ³
As Wylie grows, it is important for the parks and recreation lands, facilities, programs and services to meet the needs of new residents.	48%	48%	5%	0%	19.2:1
Programs that offer exclusive use of facilities should charge fees to be self-sufficient.	9%	85%	5%	0%	18.8:1
The value of my property in Wylie is enhanced by quality parks and services.	37%	56%	5%	0%	18.6:1
The decision to use tax funding or user fees for operating facilities, programs, and services should depend on the public benefit derived.	13%	80%	4%	1%	18.6:1
The parks and recreation divisions need to expand their programs and services to meet the existing needs of residents.	46%	45%	7%	1%	11.4:1
Quality parks and services attract new residents to Wylie.	33%	57%	8%	1%	10.0:1
Any increase in programming should be funded through city taxes.	8%	69%	17%	4%	3.7:1
Programs that serve a greater public good (learn to swim, etc.) should be offered to all residents at no charge.	17%	51%	31%	2%	2.1:1
The money I pay (as taxes or fees) compared to the services that the city provides is a good value.	5%	56%	31%	6%	1.6:1
I am satisfied with how streets and intersections are landscaped in Wylie.	2%	52%	31%	14%	1.2:1

³ This ratio depicts the number of people who agree or strongly agree with the statement to people who disagree or strongly disagree with the statement.

Park and Recreation Characteristics

In order for the City to determine the elements of parks and recreation that need to be improved, understanding the residents' perception of general park characteristics is crucial. Respondents were presented with a list of ten park and recreation characteristics and asked to rate them accordingly. Among the characteristics, respondents were most dissatisfied with the variety of recreational facilities within parks with a 64% disapproval rating.

Table 3.7 Overall Rating of Parks and Recreation Factors					
Factor	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Ratio
The overall safety of city parks	16%	55%	18%	7%	2.8:1
The maintenance of city parks	16%	50%	21%	9%	2.2:1
The overall quality of city parks	12%	49%	28%	10%	1.6:1
The overall quality of city athletic fields	12%	43%	24%	12%	1.5:1
The maintenance of city athletic fields	14%	41%	25%	11%	1.5:1
The number of parks in the city	11%	38%	36%	14%	1.0:1
The number of athletic fields in the city	10%	33%	24%	20%	1.0:1
Having parks conveniently located for people in all areas	12%	33%	34%	19%	0.8:1
Having athletic fields conveniently located for people in all areas	8%	32%	29%	20%	0.8:1
The variety of recreational facilities within parks	7%	27%	43%	21%	0.5:1

Future Park & Recreation Actions

Respondents were queried on their opinion regarding various statements on future actions of the Park and Recreation Divisions in Wylie in order to gauge both the City's past success and opinions concerning the City's priorities. It can be seen in the table below that residents are strongly in support of one particular issue – specifically the support of providing access to Lavon Lake and Lake Ray Hubbard (15.0:1 support ratio). Respondents also expressed their desire for the City to renovate and expand its existing parks (11.6:1) and improve and enhance maintenance of park facilities (11.4:1). The remaining results are expressed in Table 3.8.

It is interesting to note that while 91% of the residents feel that the City should improve and enhance the maintenance of park facilities only 61% feel that the City should increase registration or user fees so that those who use facilities fund a higher percentage of its operation and maintenance. The respondents' reluctance to bear increased registration fees is closely exemplified in Table 3.6 in which 37% of them feel that the money they pay as taxes or fees compared to the services that the City provides is not a good value. Also the relatively low support ratio of 6.5:1 for the design and development of more parks and facilities that focus on passive experiences/activities is surprising considering that two of the three activities judged to be in need of expansion are passive activities (playgrounds and family picnics; per Table 3.5).

Table 3.8
Overall Level of Agreement With Statements Guiding Future Park Division Actions

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Ratio
Provide access to Lakes Lavon and Ray Hubbard	31%	59%	6%	0%	15.0:1
Renovate and expand its existing parks	21%	72%	8%	0%	11.6:1
Improve and enhance maintenance of park facilities	17%	74%	8%	0%	11.4:1
Expand the city's trail system	21%	65%	7%	1%	10.8:1
Acquire land to preserve environmentally sensitive areas such as natural creek corridors	21%	67%	10%	1%	8.0:1
Acquire land for future park and open space development	22%	66%	11%	0%	8.0:1
Develop parks and facilities that are specific to the reputation of the city	15%	68%	10%	1%	7.5:1
Design and develop more parks and facilities that focus on passive experiences/activities	11%	74%	13%	0%	6.5:1
Place art in parks and other public spaces	13%	54%	29%	4%	2.0:1
Increase registration or user fees so that those who use facilities fund a higher percentage of its operation and maintenance	6%	55%	33%	4%	1.6:1

Utilization of Trails

With respect to trails, respondents were asked how strongly they supported or opposed a city-wide trail system in Wylie that allowed any of the following activities listed in Table 3.9. The greatest quantity of support was voiced towards Recreational walking or hiking (95%) followed closely by Recreational bicycling (94%) and Nature trails (94%). Remembering that only 54% of the respondents had used a city jogging or hiking trail in the past twelve months, these results indicate significant room for improvement of the City's trails system.

Table 3.9
Overall Level of Support for Trail-Related Activities in Wylie

Activity	Strongly Support	Support	Oppose	Strongly Oppose	Ratio
Recreational walking or hiking	43%	52%	4%	1%	19.0:1
Recreational bicycling	36%	58%	5%	1%	15.7:1
Nature trails	32%	62%	6%	1%	13.4:1
Connections to nearby schools	23%	65%	11%	1%	7.3:1
Riding to get to work or a store	18%	61%	19%	1%	4.0:1
Widen some thoroughfares for bike lanes	23%	54%	21%	2%	3.3:1
Mountain biking	13%	61%	22%	2%	3.1:1
In-line skating	11%	60%	22%	4%	2.7:1
Horseback riding	20%	50%	24%	4%	2.5:1

FOCUS GROUP MEETINGS

Three focus group meetings were held, each catering to different user groups as follows:

- **Meeting 1: February 23, 2009** ó Representatives of the Arts Board, Planning and Zoning Commission, and Construction Code Board
- **Meeting 2: March 23, 2009** ó Representatives from various Sports Leagues
- **Meeting 3: March 26, 2009** ó Business Leaders and Senior Citizens

Each of these meetings had between ten and twenty attendees and each used a similar format. Each meeting started with a presentation given by the Planning Team to give an overview of the Master Planning process and introduce the topics of discussion for the meeting. After the presentation, input was gained from the participants via a ðnominal groupð technique whereby members of the Planning Team distributed note cards to each participant, asked a question, and allowed time for the participant to write down his or her response. Then, members of the Planning Team went around the room and asked each person to read one of the responses that they had written down. This process continued until all participants had read all of their responses. This process allows an orderly and efficient collection of information while encouraging every participant present to give his or her opinion. The three questions asked at each meeting were generally the same:

- **Question 1** ó What is your vision for Wylie's future?
- **Question 2** ó What is your vision for the future of your organization? (or) What outcomes do you hope for?
- **Question 3** ó What do the Park and Recreation Divisions need to do to meet this vision and achieve these outcomes?



Summarized Focus Group Meeting Results

From each of these meetings unique responses were generated, but the overall results were strikingly similar. At each meeting, respondents provided very similar results to the three questions discussed. Detailed results from each of the meetings can be found in Appendix B.

Key *vision* items from these meetings include the need for Wylie to be self-sufficient (be a live/work/play and age-in-place community), to be unique, to be bike- and pedestrian-friendly, to preserve natural areas, to have better lake access, to be an involved community, and to retain youth (through programs, activities, and education).

Key *outcome* items include developing a sense of pride, providing services and businesses that meet the needs of Wylie, having schools, neighborhoods, and parks connected by bike and

pedestrian connections, being forward-thinking, demanding quality development, building tradition, being inclusive and providing opportunities, creating connections between people, and being multi-generational.

Key *needs* from the Parks and Recreation Divisions include better communication of goals and plans between boards, land for trails that connect places, awareness of biking as a form of transportation, partnerships with the school district (including applying for safe routes to schools funding for sidewalks and trails), activities for youth and children, more shade in parks, better park signage, and facilities that meet citizens' needs (so that people don't have to leave the city), are tied to the community physically and culturally, and meet the needs of a growing and changing senior group.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT SUMMARY

While there are many facets of the input that was gained from the public, the following summarizes the primary themes that were uncovered during this process. While some of these themes might deal with issues beyond the scope of this Master Plan, they are important to consider as each relates to the quality, character, and location of parks, open spaces, facilities, and programs.

Passive Recreation

People most often prefer to participate in passive recreation activities like picnics, taking their kids to play at playgrounds, and walking and bike on trails. People also generally feel that passive activities like these are the most important activities for the City to support and expand. This public focus on passive recreation is in contrast to the typical assumption that the primary duty of any city's parks and recreation department is to support the needs of active recreation (like baseball, soccer, and softball).

Lake Access and Opportunities

Citizens recognize Wylie's unique position being located between two major lakes. Many of the participants in the public involvement process cite the lakes as being items that can (or should) define the Wylie's image. In addition, there is strong support for improving access to and visibility of the lakes and taking greater advantage of recreation opportunities along the lake shores (including at the existing U.S. Army Corps of Engineers parks).

Plan Ahead and be Forward-Thinking

Many people see the need for the City to meet the needs of Wylie's current and future citizens by being forward-thinking and anticipating changing trends. Specifically, there was much discussion and support for acquiring land for parks and open space and for demanding high-quality development in Wylie. The importance of meeting the needs of all of Wylie's citizens is exemplified in that although the majority of the public is satisfied with Wylie's parks facilities and recreation programs, there are many people who feel that their needs are not currently being met.

Preserve Natural Areas

Related to the need to provide additional lake access and acquire land for future park needs, the public places a high level of importance on protecting and preserving natural areas and open spaces such as along Wylie's creeks, drainage ways, and lakes (88% of telephone survey respondents view this as an important action for the City to take).

Trails & Connectivity

There is very strong support across the City for expanding Wylie's trail system. Primary reasons for this support is the desire of Wylie's citizens to make Wylie a bicycle- and pedestrian-friendly community that has sidewalks, trails, and other connections linking schools, neighborhoods, and parks.

Multi-Generational

Because Wylie is a diverse city with citizens of all ages, the public places importance on creating multi-generational facilities and programs for the community. Specifically, people support providing additional facilities and opportunities for both senior citizens and youth. Youth sports was one particular component that citizens said should be better supported and expanded.

Community & Identity

One of the most important things to the residents of Wylie is the city's small-town sense of community and identity. Preserving and building upon these characteristics is an important consideration for the city. Some specific components of this input is the importance of the historic downtown and the need to demand quality development throughout the city.

Self-Sufficiency

Perhaps the most commented-upon component of the public's input was the desire for Wylie to become a self-sufficient community wherein its citizens can live, work, and play. Two main self-sufficiency issues discussed during the public involvement sessions were the need to make Wylie an "age-in-place" community with amenities for people of all ages and the strong desire for aquatic facilities and a recreation center.

