

# A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY





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## **A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY**

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## Chapter I

# INTRODUCTION

### INTRODUCTION

Ozaukee County has a long history of park and open space planning, going back to the 1970s. This includes the periodic updating of the County park and open space plan, the current version of which was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors in 2001. With the assistance of the Regional Planning Commission, Ozaukee County in 2010 undertook another effort to update its park and open space plan, extending the planning horizon further into the future. This report documents that planning process and presents the resulting updated County park and open space plan.

### PLAN CONTEXT

Over the years, park and open space planning and other planning for Ozaukee County have been closely coordinated with regional planning. The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) is charged by law with the duty of preparing and adopting a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region,<sup>1</sup> which includes Ozaukee County. The regional plan, which is periodically updated, consists of a number of major elements, including land use, transportation, park and open space, and water quality management.

The regional land use plan sets forth the fundamental concepts which are intended to guide the development of the Region. The regional land use plan, the most recent version of which was adopted by the Commission in 2006, is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 48, *A Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035*. Subsequently, the regional land use plan provided the framework for the development of a multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan for Ozaukee County. The County plan was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors in 2008 and is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, *A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*. The three most important recommendations contained in the regional land use plan and the County comprehensive plan are: 1) the preservation of primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open uses and the preservation of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas whenever possible; 2) the maintenance of the best remaining farmland in long-term agricultural uses; and 3) encouragement of a more compact pattern of urban development, one that can be efficiently served by such essential public facilities and services as centralized sanitary sewerage, water supply, and mass transit. These three recommendations provide a basic framework for park and open space planning.

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<sup>1</sup>The seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region includes Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

A park and open space plan for Ozaukee County was included as part of the first regional park and open space plan,<sup>2</sup> which was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission on December 1, 1977. That plan identified existing and probable future park and open space needs within the Region and recommended a park system consisting of large resource-oriented parks and smaller nonresource-oriented urban parks, together with associated recreational facilities. The regional park and open space plan also recommended the development of an approximately 440-mile network of hiking and bicycling trails within natural resource corridors of regional significance, including corridors along the Lake Michigan shoreline, through the Kettle Moraine, and along the riverine areas of the major streams and watercourses of the Region. The regional park and open space plan incorporated the regional land use plan recommendations concerning primary environmental corridors and farmland preservation. The regional park and open space plan as it relates to Ozaukee County was subsequently refined in 1978 as documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, *A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County* and in 1987 as documented in the first edition of this report, SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*, July 1987.

In 1998, the Ozaukee County Park and Planning Commission again requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the County in refining and updating the regional park and open space plan as it applied to Ozaukee County. The resulting plan is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*, June 2001. The plan incorporates recommendations for the preservation of natural areas growing out of a regional natural areas plan completed by the Regional Planning Commission in 1997. The updated park and open space plan, which has a design year of 2020, was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on June 6, 2001, and by the Regional Planning Commission on September 12, 2001.

Since 2001, Ozaukee County has taken steps to implement the currently adopted park and open space plan. Major progress includes the development of Tendick Nature Park in the Town of Saukville; the acquisition and passive use development of the Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve in the Town of Grafton, which includes a portion of a natural area of local significance; and the completion of the 30 mile long Ozaukee Interurban Trail.

## **COUNTY REQUEST**

On January 9, 2008, Ozaukee County requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the County in the preparation of a new park and open space plan. The new plan is to be based upon updated information related to land use, population levels and distribution, anticipated growth and development, natural resources, and park and open space acquisition and development activities within the County. The new plan is to be prepared within the framework of the Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County. It is to be based upon the recommended development pattern set forth in the County comprehensive plan and to refine and detail the park and open space-related recommendations of the comprehensive plan. Like the County comprehensive plan, the updated County park and open space plan, as presented in this report, has a planning horizon of 2035. The new plan is further intended to maintain County eligibility to apply for and receive Federal and State aids in partial support of the acquisition and development of park and open space sites and facilities.

## **OZAUKEE COUNTY LAND PRESERVATION BOARD AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD**

The new County park and open space plan was prepared under the guidance of the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, acting as a citizen advisory committee, and direct oversight and approval by the County Comprehensive Planning Board as established by the County Board of Supervisors. A complete membership list of the Land Preservation Board and Comprehensive Planning Board is provided on the inside cover of this report. The Land Preservation Board and Comprehensive Planning Board recommendations were forwarded to the County Board of Supervisors for their consideration.

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<sup>2</sup>*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000.*

## **REPORT FORMAT**

The findings and recommendations of the park and open space planning effort are set forth in this report. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter II of this report presents information about the County pertinent to park and open space planning, including information on the existing resident population, land use pattern, and natural resource base of the County. Chapter III provides information on existing park sites and facilities and open space lands within the County. Chapter IV describes results of the public opinion survey and public input meetings conducted as part of the planning effort, as well as additional public comments made throughout the planning process. Chapter V presents the park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives, principles, and supporting standards which served as the basis for the development of the park and open space plan for the County, and also presents an analysis of park and open space needs in the County. Chapter VI sets forth the recommended park and open space plan and identifies the actions required to carry out the recommended plan. A summary of the plan is presented in Chapter VII.



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## **Chapter II**

# **INVENTORY FINDINGS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The proper formulation of a park and open space plan necessitates the collection and collation of data related to existing demographic and economic characteristics, existing land uses, and natural resources. Such data provide an important basis for determining the need for additional park and open space sites and facilities and for designing a plan to meet those needs. The inventory findings are presented in this chapter.

### **DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **Population**

Population growth in Ozaukee County from 1860 to 2010 is indicated in Table 1 and Figure 1. The County population was relatively stable until 1940, when the resident population stood at 19,000 persons. Since then, the County population has grown steadily—increasing by 4,400 persons during the 1940s, 15,100 persons during the 1950s, 16,000 persons during the 1960s, 12,500 persons during the 1970s, 5,900 persons during the 1980s, 9,500 during the 1990s, and 4,100 during the 2000s. The population of the County stood at 86,400 persons in 2010.

As indicated in Table 1, in percentage terms, the population of Ozaukee County has increased more rapidly than the Southeastern Wisconsin Region and the State in each decade going back to the 1930s. Between 1970 and 2010, the population of Ozaukee County increased by 59 percent, compared to increases of 15 percent and 29 percent for the Region and State, respectively.

The City of Mequon is the most populous community in the County, with 23,132 residents, or about 27 percent of the County's population, in 2010. The next most populous communities are the Village of Grafton (11,459 persons), the City of Cedarburg (11,412 persons), and the City of Port Washington (11,250 persons), each accounting for about 13 percent of the County's population.

#### **Households**

Trends in the number of households in Ozaukee County and the Region are shown on Table 2. Both the County and Region experienced significant gains in the number of households over the time period between 1970 and 2010. The rate of increase in the number of households has exceeded the rate of population increase in both cases. Between 1970 and 2010, the rate of increase in the number of households was 132 percent in the County and 49 percent in the Region, compared to a population increase of 59 percent in the County and 15 percent in the Region. Since the number of households has increased at a faster rate than the population, the average number of persons per household has decreased.

Table 1

**HISTORIC RESIDENT POPULATION LEVELS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY,  
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN, AND THE STATE OF WISCONSIN: 1850-2010**

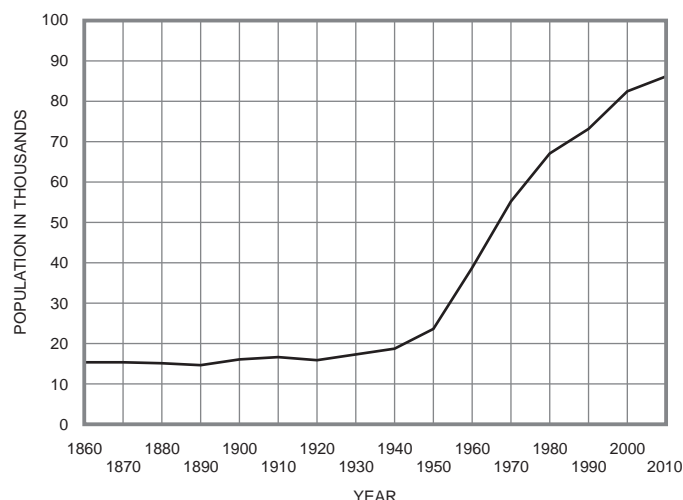
Year	Ozaukee County			Southeastern Wisconsin			Wisconsin		
	Population	Change from Preceding Census		Population	Change from Preceding Census		Population	Change from Preceding Census	
		Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent		Absolute	Percent
1850	- <sup>a</sup>	--	--	113,389	--	--	305,391	--	--
1860	15,682	--	--	190,409	77,020	67.9	775,881	470,490	154.1
1870	15,564	-118	-0.8	223,546	33,137	17.4	1,054,670	278,789	35.9
1880	15,461	-103	-0.7	277,119	53,573	24.0	1,315,497	260,827	24.7
1890	14,943	-518	-3.4	386,774	109,655	39.6	1,693,330	377,833	28.7
1900	16,363	1,420	9.5	501,808	115,034	29.7	2,069,042	375,712	22.2
1910	17,123	760	4.6	631,161	129,353	25.8	2,333,860	264,818	12.8
1920	16,355	-768	-4.6	783,681	152,520	24.2	2,632,067	298,207	12.8
1930	17,394	1,039	6.5	1,006,118	222,437	28.4	2,939,006	306,939	11.7
1940	18,985	1,591	9.1	1,067,699	61,581	6.1	3,137,587	198,581	6.8
1950	23,361	4,376	23.0	1,240,618	172,919	16.2	3,434,575	296,988	9.5
1960	38,441	15,080	64.6	1,573,614	332,996	26.8	3,951,777	517,202	15.1
1970	54,461	16,020	41.7	1,756,083	182,469	11.6	4,417,821	466,044	11.8
1980	66,981	12,520	23.0	1,764,796	8,713	0.5	4,705,642	287,821	6.5
1990	72,831	5,850	8.7	1,810,364	45,568	2.6	4,891,769	186,127	4.0
2000	82,317	9,486	13.0	1,931,165	120,801	6.7	5,363,675	471,906	9.6
2010	86,395	4,078	5.0	2,019,970	88,805	4.6	5,686,986	323,271	6.0

<sup>a</sup>In 1853, seven Towns (Belgium, Cedarburg, Fredonia, Grafton, Mequon, Port Washington, and Saukville) and the Village of Port Washington, then in Washington County, and which contained a resident population of 8,281 in 1850, were detached from the remainder of Washington County to form Ozaukee County.

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

Figure 1

**HISTORIC POPULATION LEVELS  
IN OZAUKEE COUNTY 1860 TO 2010**



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

The number of households is of particular importance in land use and public facility planning, because it greatly influences the demand for converting rural land to urban use to accommodate additional residential development. It is also an important component in creating demand for transportation and other facilities and services, including parks and recreational facilities.

### Age Distribution

The age distribution of the population may be expected to influence the location and type of recreational areas and facilities provided within Ozaukee County. The age distribution of the population in the County and Region in 1980, 1990, and 2000 is set forth in Table 3.<sup>1</sup> Between 1980 and 2000, there were significant increases in the number of adults aged 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and those 65 and over in Ozaukee County. Conversely, the population aged 18 to 24 decreased in number. This trend is similar to that of the Region as a whole,

<sup>1</sup>Information on the age composition of the population from the 2010 Census was not available when this report was prepared.



Table 2

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY AND THE  
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: CENSUS YEARS 1970-2010**

Year	Ozaukee County			Southeastern Wisconsin		
	Number of Households	Change from Previous Census		Number of Households	Change from Previous Census	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1970	14,753	--	--	536,486	--	--
1980	21,763	7,010	47.5	627,955	91,469	17.0
1990	25,707	3,944	18.1	676,107	48,152	7.7
2000	30,857	5,150	20.0	749,039	72,932	10.8
2010	34,228	3,371	10.9	800,087	51,048	6.8

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

Table 3

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF OZAUKEE COUNTY AND THE  
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: CENSUS YEARS 1980-2000**

Ozaukee County								
Age Group	1980		1990		2000		Change 1980-2000	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
Under 5 .....	4,771	7.1	5,334	7.3	5,069	6.2	298	6.2
5-17 .....	16,174	24.1	14,408	19.8	16,862	20.5	688	4.3
18-24 .....	7,495	11.2	6,031	8.3	5,624	6.8	-1,871	-25.0
25-44 .....	19,351	28.9	23,531	32.3	23,049	28.0	3,698	19.1
45-64 .....	13,528	20.2	15,450	21.2	21,356	25.9	7,828	57.9
65 and Older	5,662	8.5	8,077	11.1	10,357	12.6	4,695	82.9
All Ages	66,981	100.0	72,831	100.0	82,317	100.0	15,336	22.9
Southeastern Wisconsin								
Age Group	1980 <sup>a</sup>		1990		2000 <sup>b</sup>		Change 1980-2000	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
Under 5 .....	128,085	7.3	138,286	7.7	132,390	6.8	4,305	3.4
5-17 .....	375,653	21.3	339,722	18.8	377,706	19.5	2,053	0.5
18-24 .....	234,264	13.3	181,211	10.0	179,500	9.3	-54,764	-23.4
25-44 .....	482,615	27.3	590,955	32.6	581,351	30.1	98,736	20.5
45-64 .....	349,008	19.8	333,818	18.4	420,937	21.8	71,929	20.6
65 and Older .....	195,294	11.0	226,372	12.5	241,024	12.5	45,730	23.4
All Ages	1,764,919	100.0	1,810,364	100.0	1,932,908	100.0	167,989	9.5

NOTE: Information on the age composition of the population from the 2010 Census was not available when this report was prepared.

<sup>a</sup>The 1980 regional population of 1,764,919 includes 123 persons who were subtracted from this number after the conduct of the 1980 census but were not allocated to the various age group categories.

<sup>b</sup>The 2000 regional population of 1,932,908 includes 1,743 persons who were subtracted from this number after the conduct of the 2000 census but were not allocated to the various age group categories.

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

Table 4

**NUMBER OF JOBS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY AND THE  
SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN REGION: 1970-2000**

Year	Ozaukee County			Southeastern Wisconsin		
	Number of Jobs	Change from Previous Time Period		Number of Jobs	Change from Previous Time Period	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1970	21,543	--	--	794,887	--	--
1980	28,450	6,907	32.1	953,282	158,395	19.9
1990	35,421	6,971	24.5	1,063,515	110,233	11.6
2000	50,720	15,299	43.2	1,216,719	153,204	14.4

NOTE: The estimated number of jobs in Ozaukee County in 2008 was 54,800.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and SEWRPC.

which also experienced significant increases in the number of adults aged 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and those 65 and over, and a significant decrease in those aged 18 to 24. As shown in Table 3, the population aged 17 or younger moderately increased in both the County and the Region between 1980 and 2000.

### Employment

Trends in job growth in Ozaukee County and the Region are set forth in Table 4. The jobs are enumerated at their location and the data therefore reflect the number of jobs within the County and Region, including both full- and part-time jobs. An increase in the number of jobs may be expected to attract additional residents to the County, thus influencing population growth.

As indicated in Table 4, employment growth was significant in the County between 1970 and 2000, with the number of jobs increasing from 21,500 to 50,700. The 135 percent rate of increase in the number of jobs in the County exceeded the rate of increase in the Region during the same period, which experienced an increase of 421,800 jobs, or about 53 percent. The number of jobs in Ozaukee County was estimated to have reached 54,800 in 2008, about 4,100, or 8 percent, above the 2000 level. The estimated number of jobs in the County in 2009 decreased to an estimated 51,600 as a result of the current recession.

## HISTORIC URBAN GROWTH AND EXISTING LAND USES

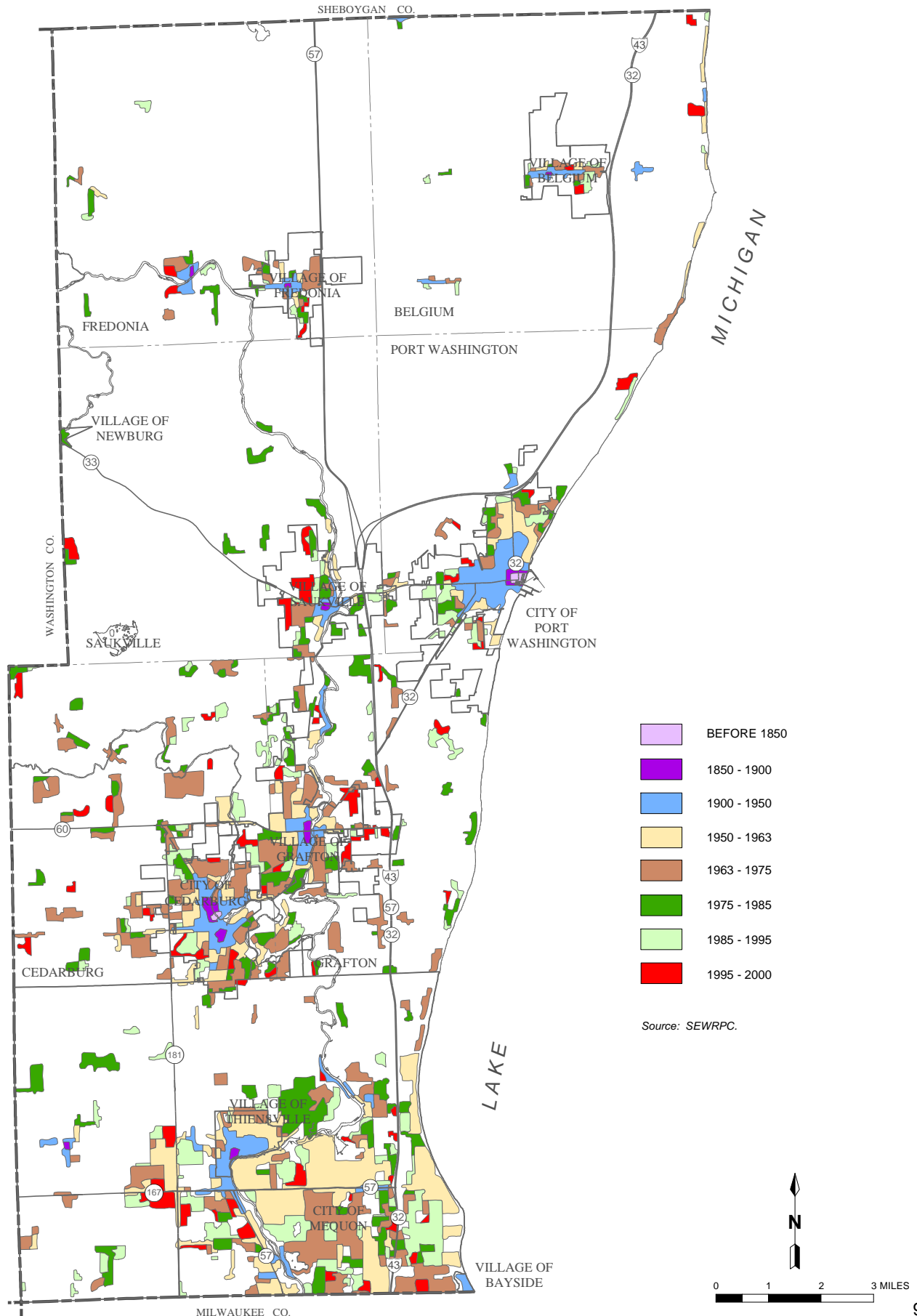
Land use is an important determinant of both the supply of, and the demand for, outdoor recreation and related open space facilities. Accordingly, an understanding of the amount, type, and spatial distribution of urban, agricultural, and other rural land uses, including environmentally sensitive lands, within the County, as well as the historic conversion of rural lands to urban use, is essential to the development of a sound park and open space plan. This section presents a description of the historic urban development and existing land uses in the County.

### Historic Urban Growth

The historic urban development of Ozaukee County during 1850-2000 is presented on Map 1. Prior to 1950, small portions of Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton, and Thiensville areas were developed. In 1900, urban development was still largely confined to the Port Washington, Cedarburg, Grafton, and Thiensville areas with additional development in the now incorporated areas of Saukville, Fredonia, Belgium, and Newburg. The period from 1900 to 1950 saw expansion around these areas of urban development. The pace of urban development accelerated after 1950. The period from 1950 to 2000 has seen significant urban growth in the southern portion of the County in the Village of Grafton, City of Cedarburg, and the City of Mequon in an outward expansion of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. Moderate development in and around the City of Port Washington and the other established urban centers in the northern portion of the planning area has also occurred during this period. In

Map 1

HISTORICAL URBAN GROWTH IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 1850 - 2000



addition, there has been a proliferation of scattered urban enclaves in many portions of the planning area removed from historic urban centers, particularly since 1963. Providing urban services and facilities, including public parks, to scattered, low density urban and sub-urban density development in outlying areas can be inefficient and costly.

Despite significant urbanization, large tracts of agricultural and other open space and environmentally sensitive lands remain intact, relatively free of encroachment by urban development particularly in the northern half of the County. This situation has important implications for park and open space planning and implementation in the County. Ozaukee County has the opportunity to continue to plan for widespread preservation of agricultural and other open space and environmentally sensitive lands.

### Existing Land Uses

Land uses in Ozaukee County in 2007 are set forth on Map 2 and in Table 5. In 2007, urban land uses—consisting of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental and institutional, recreational, and transportation, communication and utility uses—encompassed about 62.0 square miles, or 26 percent of the total area of the County. Residential land comprised the largest urban land use category, encompassing 34.8 square miles, or about 56 percent of all urban land use and 15 percent of the total area of the County.

Land uses categorized as transportation, communications, and utilities constituted the second largest urban land use category in 2007, encompassing about 15.8 square miles, or about 26 percent of all urban land and about 7 percent of the total area of the County. Streets and highways occupied about 14.4 square miles, or over 91 percent of the uses in this category. Major arterial highways serving the County include, IH 43, which traverses the County in a generally north-south direction; and State Trunk Highways 32, 33, 57, 60, 167, and 181. Other uses in the transportation, communications, and utilities category within the County include railway freight service lines operated by the Union Pacific Railroad, the Wisconsin and Southern Railroad Company, and Canadian National Railway.

Recreational land uses constituted the third largest urban land use category within the County in 2007, encompassing about 5.1 square miles, or about 8 percent of all urban land and about 2 percent of the total area of the County. These figures include only those areas that are developed for intensive recreational use, such as tennis courts, baseball diamonds, playfields, and accessory uses. Areas used for passive recreational purposes, such as hiking and nature study, are generally designated as open lands or woodlands. A description of park and open space sites within the County is presented in Chapter III.

About 173.3 square miles, or about 74 percent, of the approximately 235.3 square miles within the County in 2007 were rural lands, including agricultural lands, wetlands, woodlands, surface water, landfill and extractive, and other open lands. Agriculture was the largest single land use in the County, accounting for about 121.0 square miles, or about 51 percent of the area of the County in 2007.

**Table 5**

### LAND USES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007

Land Use Category	Square Miles	Percent of Subtotal	Percent of County
Urban <sup>a</sup>			
Single-Family Residential .....	32.7	52.7	13.9
Multi-Family Residential <sup>b</sup> .....	2.1	3.4	0.9
Commercial .....	1.9	3.1	0.8
Industrial .....	2.3	3.7	1.0
Government and Institutional.....	2.1	3.4	0.9
Recreational .....	5.1	8.2	2.2
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities.....	15.8	25.5	6.7
Subtotal	62.0	100.0	26.4
Rural			
Agricultural.....	121.0	69.8	51.4
Woodlands.....	11.1	6.4	4.7
Wetlands.....	26.1	15.1	11.1
Water .....	3.4	2.0	1.4
Landfill and Extractive .....	1.2	0.7	0.5
Other Open Lands .....	10.5	6.0	4.5
Subtotal	173.3	100.0	73.6
Total	235.3	--	100.0

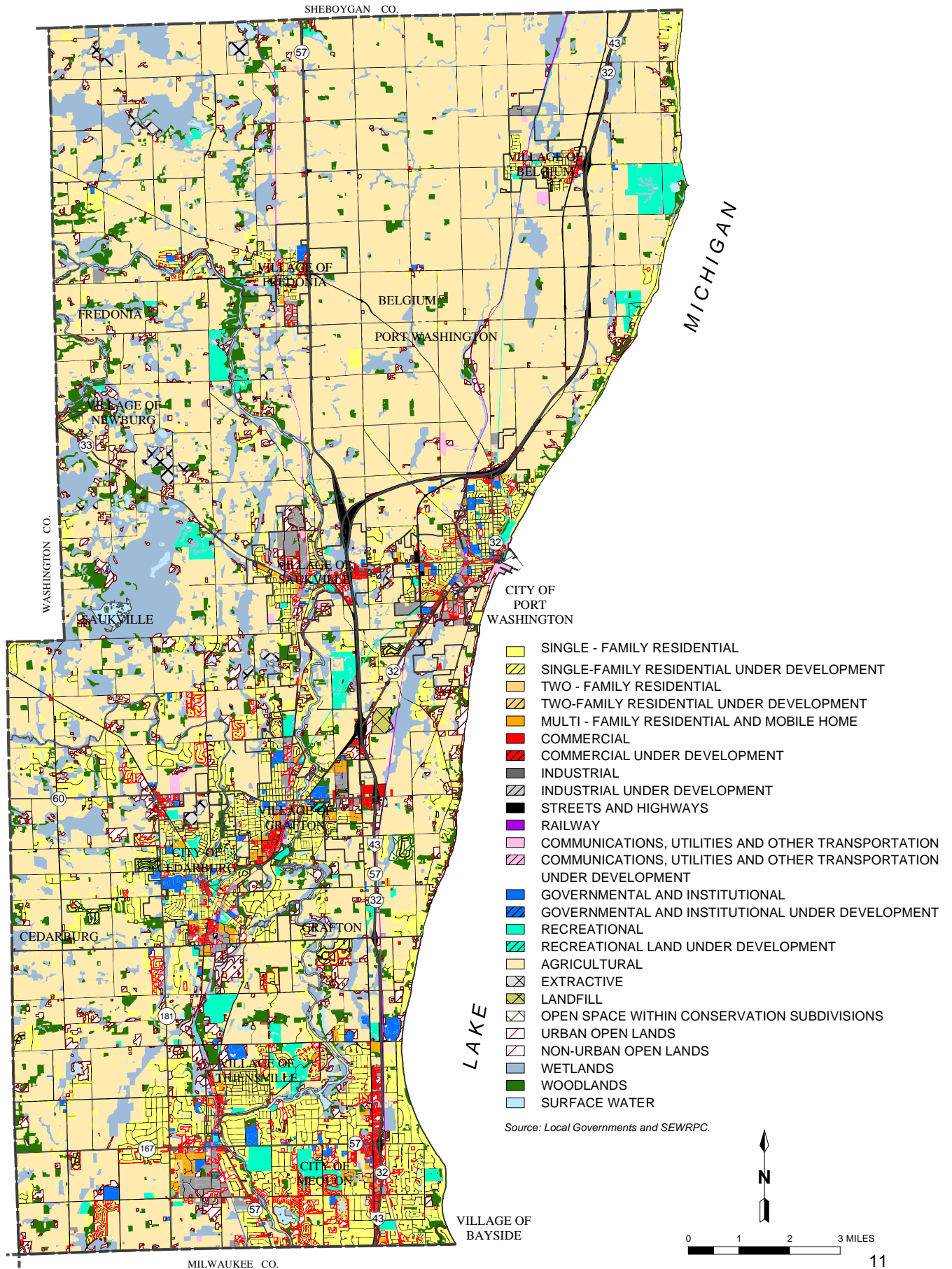
<sup>a</sup>Parking lots are included with the associated use.

<sup>b</sup>Includes two-family residential.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map 2

GENERALIZED LAND USE IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007





## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

An important recommendation of the adopted regional land use and park and open space plans is the preservation of the most important elements of the natural resource base of the Region. Since the preparation and adoption of the year 2020 Ozaukee County park and open space plan in 2001, additional inventory information concerning the location and extent of natural resources has been collected. This section presents such information as it relates to Ozaukee County.

### **Surface Water Resources**

Surface water resources, consisting of streams and lakes, form a particularly important element of the natural resource base. Surface water resources provide recreational opportunities, influence the physical development of the County, provide for wildlife habitat, and enhance its aesthetic quality. Major watersheds and drainage basins are shown on Map 3. Major streams and lakes within the County are shown on Map 4.

Lakes and streams are readily susceptible to degradation through improper land use development and management. Water quality can be degraded by excessive pollutant loads, including nutrient loads, which enter from malfunctioning and improperly located onsite sewage disposal systems, from sanitary sewer overflows, from construction and other urban runoff, and from improper urban and agricultural practices. The water quality of lakes and streams may also be adversely affected by the excessive development of riparian areas and by the filling of peripheral wetlands, which remove valuable nutrient and sediment traps while adding nutrient and sediment sources. It is important that existing and future development in riparian areas be managed carefully to avoid further water quality degradation and to enhance the recreational, wildlife, and aesthetic values of surface water resources.

Major streams are defined as those which maintain, at a minimum, a small continuous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. There are approximately 94 miles of such streams in Ozaukee County. The County includes portions of four major watersheds: the Menomonee River, Milwaukee River, Sauk Creek, and Sheboygan River watersheds. The Lake Michigan direct drainage area may be considered to compose a fifth watershed. Major streams in the Menomonee River watershed, which generally includes the area in the southwestern corner of the County, include the Little Menomonee Creek and Little Menomonee River. Major streams in the Milwaukee River watershed, which generally includes the area in the western half of the County, includes Cedar Creek and the Milwaukee River. The major stream in the Lake Michigan direct drainage area, which includes the area in the eastern portion of the County, is the Sucker Creek. The major stream in the Sauk Creek watershed, which generally includes the area in the north-central portion of the County, is the Sauk Creek. The major stream in the Ozaukee County portion of the Sheboygan River watershed is Belgium Creek, which is a tributary to the Onion River in Sheboygan County. All the major watersheds are further subdivided into drainage basins as identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The drainage basins are also shown on Map 3.

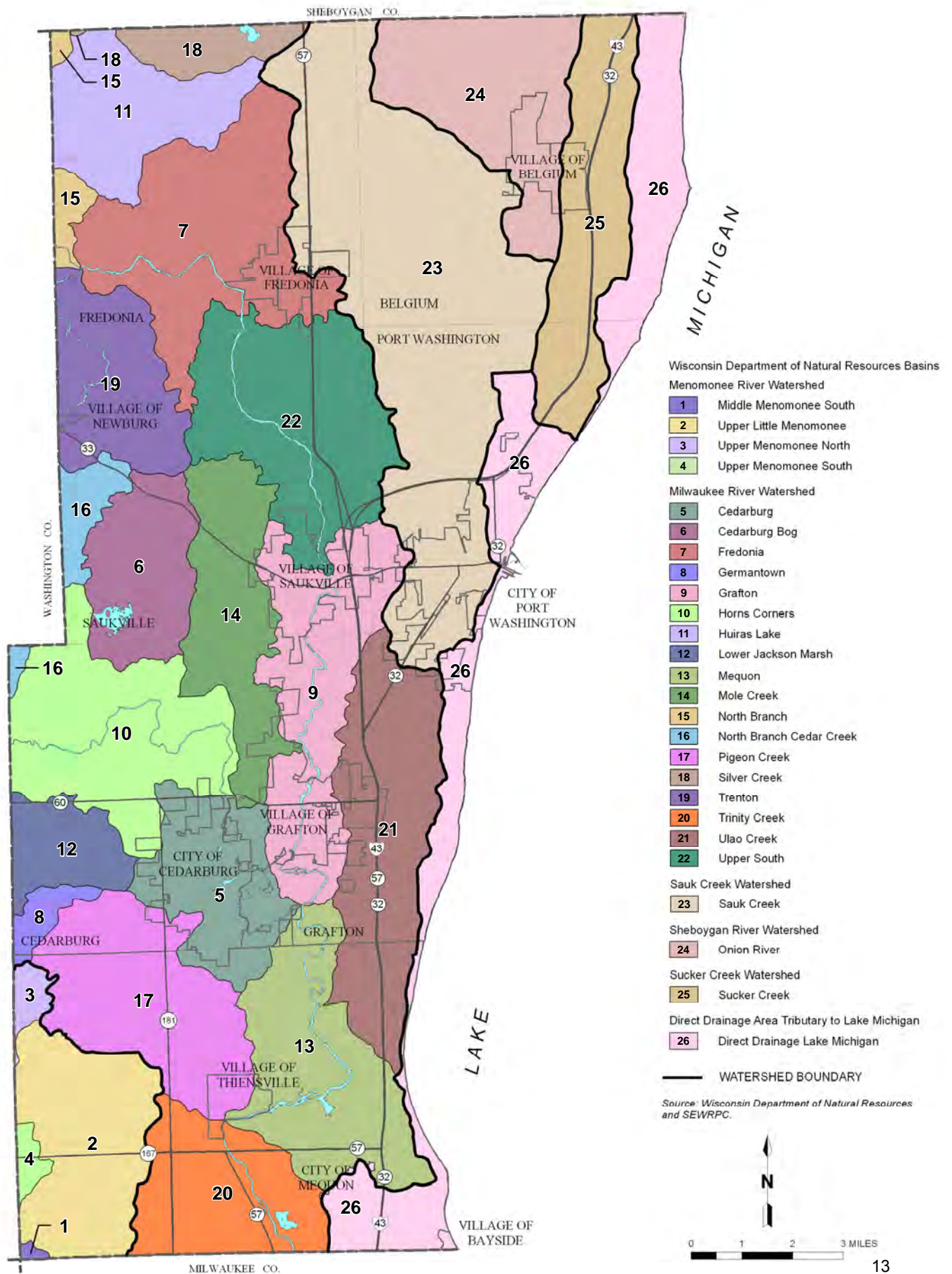
There are two major lakes, lakes of 50 or more acres, located entirely within Ozaukee County: Lac du Cours and Mud Lake. Both are located in the Milwaukee River watershed. One other major lake in the Milwaukee River watershed, Spring Lake, is located partially within Ozaukee County. Together, these major lakes have a combined surface area of about 360 acres in Ozaukee County. In addition, the entire eastern side of the County is bounded by Lake Michigan with approximately 25 miles of shoreline.

### **Stream Passage Impediments**

Land use changes in Ozaukee County have resulted in a variety of artificial barriers that have an impact on the recreational use of rivers and streams in the County. These barriers, or impediments, include dams, impassable culverts, accumulated debris, and other artificial barriers. The resulting fragmentation of waterways can also isolate important aquatic habitats in tributary watersheds, and prevent some fish species from reaching critical habitats for their life-cycle that are otherwise intact. Restoring habitat access will likely cost less and be more productive than creating artificial or restored habitat. Removing the impediments will also increase the diversity of aquatic communities in Ozaukee County.

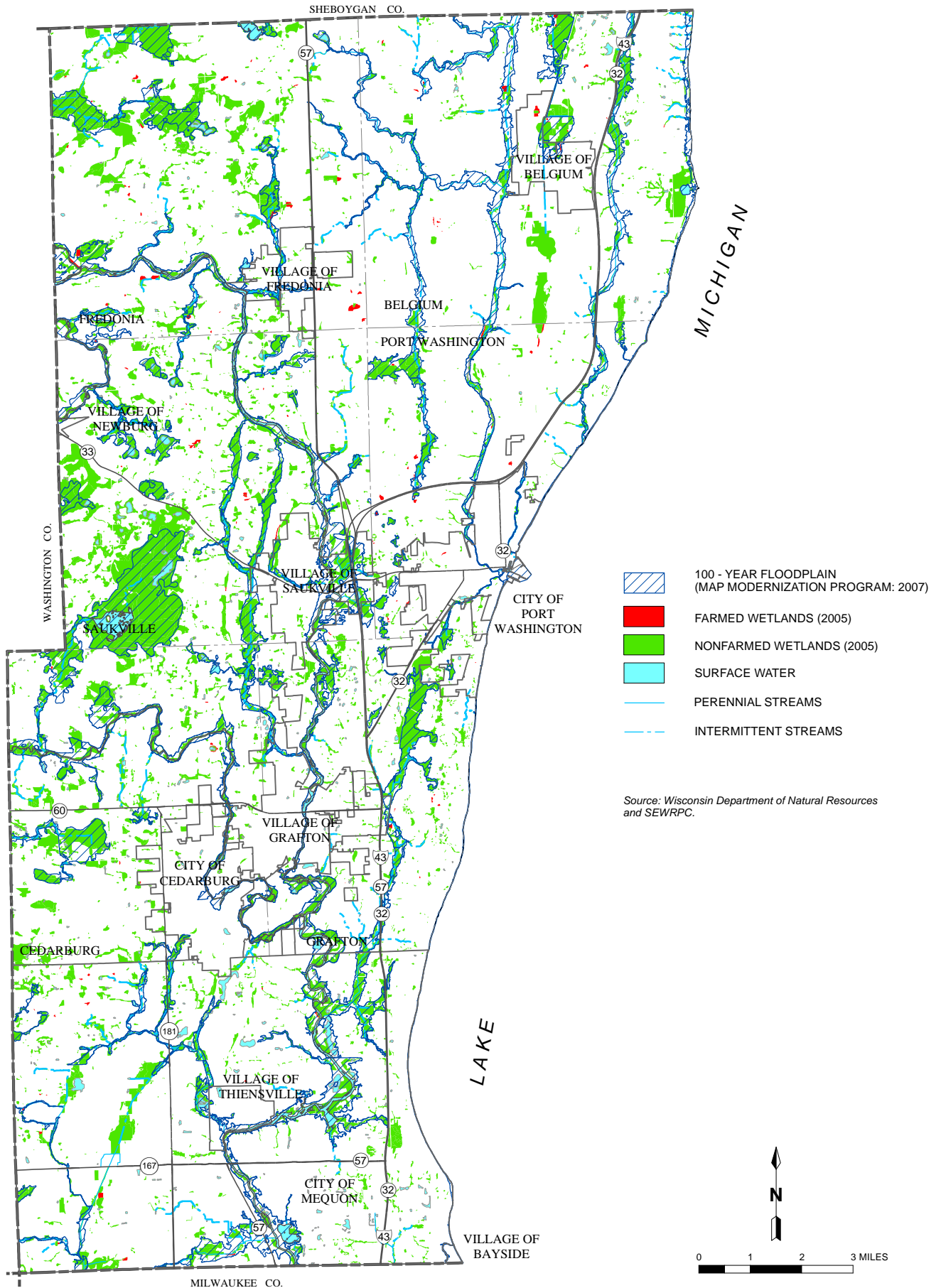
Map 3

WATERSHED FEATURES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY



Map 4

**SURFACE WATERS, WETLANDS, AND FLOODPLAINS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY**



An inventory of barriers/impediments on waterways within Ozaukee County is shown on Map 5.<sup>2</sup> All of the barriers/impediments fall in one of three general categories:

- Naturally Occurring:
  - Log, debris, and sediment jams
  - High-gradient reaches
  - Stream infiltration to groundwater
  - Channel dispersion in wetlands
- Indirectly resulting from human actions:
  - Channel loss to excess sediment aggradation in agricultural areas
  - Entrenchment resulting from channelization and development
  - Channel loss to densely ingrown invasive vegetation
- Directly resulting from human actions:
  - Small dams
  - Improperly designed or installed culverts
  - Pervious fill deposits
  - Artificially lined channels
  - Channel-constricting bridge abutments
  - Debris jams and channel aggradation at crossings

As shown on Map 5, there were 25 major dams in Ozaukee County in 2010, including 18 existing dams and seven abandoned dams that have been removed. All major dams located in the County are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). It should be noted that, despite certain adverse impacts on the movement of fish and other aquatic life, the major dams continue to have historical value, adding to community character. In addition, the impoundments associated with dams can provide ideal locations for park sites.

Other barriers/impediments shown on Map 5 include over 100 sites that are either naturally occurring or are directly or indirectly a result of human actions. A number of the impediments identified in the referenced inventory have been removed or modified (e.g. fishway). Map 5 identifies those impediments that have been removed or modified since 2006. As shown on Map 5, most of the impediments removed or modified were located along tributaries to the Milwaukee River.

### **Groundwater Resources**

Like surface water, groundwater is susceptible to depletion in quantity and to deterioration in quality as a result of contamination and over-usage. The vulnerability of groundwater to contamination is a combination of several factors, including soil type, subsurface material characteristics, and depth to groundwater levels. Thus, land use and park and open space planning must appropriately consider the potential impacts of urban and rural development on this important resource.

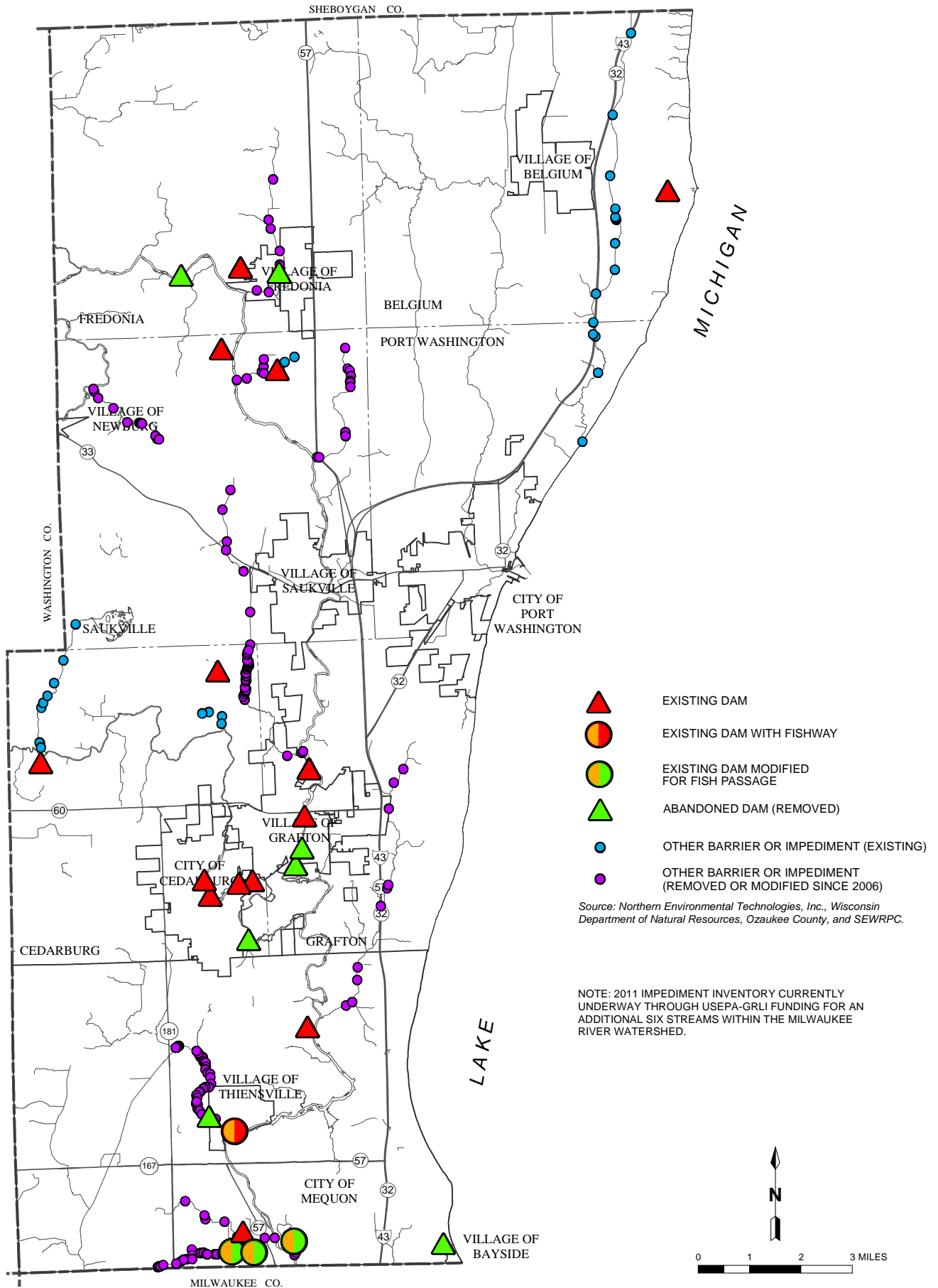
Recharge of the aquifers underlying Ozaukee County is derived largely by precipitation. Areas of groundwater recharge are shown on Map 6. The map identifies areas based upon the rate of annual groundwater recharge from precipitation in the County. Areas were placed into the following classifications: very high (more than six

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<sup>2</sup>*Based in part on a Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc. report titled Stream Passage Impediments and Aquatic Habitat Fragmentation Inventory – Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan Tributary Streams, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, November 16, 2005, and amended on February 13, 2007.*

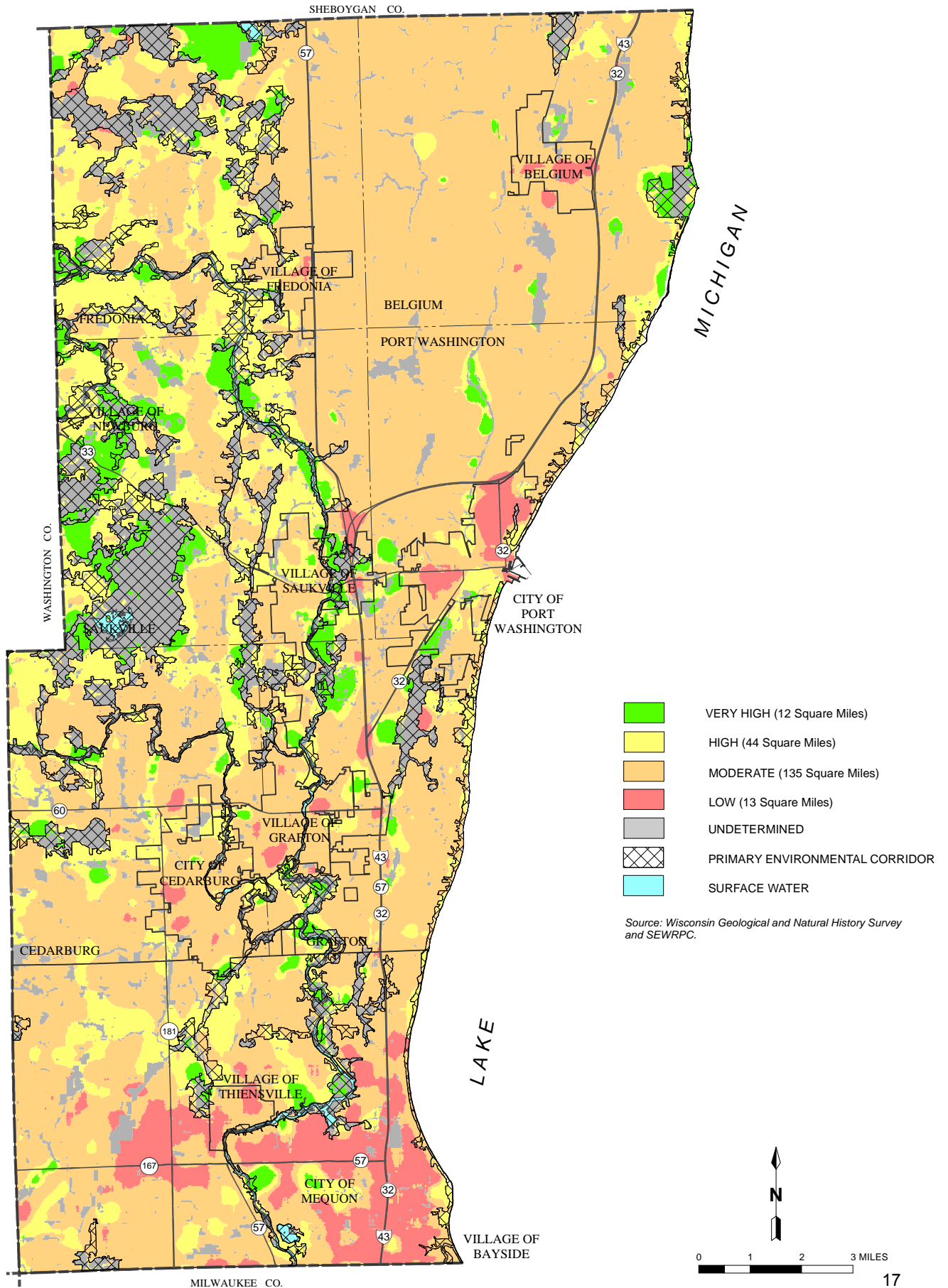


STREAM PASSAGE IMPEDIMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010



Map 6

GROUNDWATER RECHARGE POTENTIAL IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009



inches of recharge per year), high (four to six inches of recharge per year), moderate (three to four inches of recharge per year), and low (less than three inches of recharge per year). The protection of recharge areas classified as having a high or very high recharge potential is particularly important in the long term protection and preservation of groundwater resources in Ozaukee County. The protection of these areas may be expected to be largely achieved through the implementation of the 2035 Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County since that plan recommends preservation of the environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, significant natural areas, prime agricultural lands, and other agricultural and open areas of the County. In addition, the use of low impact development designs, cluster developments, and other sustainable development designs have the potential to effectively maintain infiltration capabilities in urban areas.

As shown on Map 6, about 5 percent of the County is rated “very high” for recharge potential, and about 19 percent is rated “high” for recharge potential. Most of the high and very high recharge potential areas are located along rivers and streams, the Lake Michigan shoreline, and around the Cedarburg Bog. About one-half of the planning area (about 57 percent) is classified as having “moderate” recharge potential, and about 6 percent is classified as having a “low” potential.

Primary environmental corridors were overlaid on Map 6 to indicate the correlation between such areas and groundwater recharge potential. About 16 percent of the areas classified as having very high water recharge potential are located in primary environmental corridors, and about 15 percent of areas classified as having high recharge potential are located in primary environmental corridors.

### **Floodplains**

Floodplains are the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous to, and usually lying on both sides of, a stream channel. For planning and regulatory purposes, floodplains are normally defined as the areas, excluding the stream channel, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This is the flood that may be expected to be reached or exceeded in severity once in every 100 years – or stated another way, there is a one percent chance of this event being reached or exceeded in severity in any given year. Floodplain areas are generally not well suited to urban development, not only because of the flood hazard, but also because of the presence of high water tables and, generally, of soils poorly suited to urban uses such as hydric soils. Floodplain areas often contain important natural resources, such as high-value woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat and, therefore, constitute prime locations for parks and open space areas. Every effort should be made to discourage incompatible urban development on floodplains, while encouraging compatible park and open space uses.

Floodplain mapping for Ozaukee County was updated as part of a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) “Map Modernization Program” initiated in 2004. The updated maps were approved by the WDNR and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 2007.

Floodplains, as identified in the new FEMA mapping are shown on Map 4. Approximately 29.0 square miles, or about 12 percent of the total area of the County, were located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area.

### **Wetlands**

The location and extent of wetlands in the County in 2005, as delineated by the Regional Planning Commission under contract with the WDNR (Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory), are shown on Map 4. At that time, wetlands covered about 30.7 square miles, or about 13 percent of the County.

Wetlands are important resources for the ecological health and diversity of the County. They provide essential breeding, nesting, resting, and feeding grounds and provide escape cover for many forms of fish and wildlife. Wetlands also contribute to flood control, because such areas naturally serve to store excess runoff temporarily, thereby tending to reduce peak flows. Wetlands may also serve as groundwater recharge and discharge areas. In addition, wetlands help to protect downstream water resources from siltation and pollution by trapping sediments, nutrients, and other water pollutants.

In consideration of the important natural functions of wetland areas and their recreational value for hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing, continued efforts should be made to protect these areas by discouraging wetland draining, filling, and urbanization, which can be costly in both monetary and environmental terms.

As shown on Map 4, the Wisconsin Wetlands Inventory includes wetlands that have been identified as “farmed wetlands.” These areas meet the definition of a wetland but were being actively farmed in 2005. In 2005, farmed wetlands encompassed only about 220 acres in Ozaukee County.

### **Woodlands**

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

Woodlands provide an attractive natural resource of immeasurable value. Under good management, woodlands can serve a variety of beneficial functions. In addition to contributing to clean air and water and regulating surface water runoff, the maintenance of woodlands within the County can contribute to sustaining a diversity of plant and animal life. The existing woodlands in the County, which required a century or more to develop, can be destroyed through mismanagement within a comparatively short time. The deforestation of hillsides, ravines, and bluff areas contributes to rapid stormwater runoff, the siltation of lakes and streams, and the destruction of wildlife habitat.

Woodlands, as shown on Map 2, occur in scattered locations throughout the County, with some of the largest concentrations found along the Milwaukee River. In 2007, woodland areas covered about 11.1 square miles, or about 5 percent of the County. These woodlands should be maintained for their scenic, wildlife habitat, recreational, and air and water quality protection values.

### **Natural Areas, Critical Species Habitat, and Geological Sites**

A comprehensive update to the inventory of natural and geological resources in the County was conducted by the Regional Planning Commission in 2009 as part of an amendment to the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan.<sup>3</sup> This update systematically evaluated physical changes to high-quality natural areas, critical species habitat, and sites having geological significance within the Region, including Ozaukee County, and reflects new findings since the preparation of the original natural areas plan. Recommendations developed through the plan amendment for the protection and management of identified natural areas, critical species habitat, and geological sites have been incorporated into this park and open space plan.

#### ***Natural Areas***

Natural areas are tracts of land or water so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Natural areas sites are classified into one of three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1), natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2), and natural areas of local significance (NA-3). Classification of an area into one of these three categories is based upon consideration of the diversity of plant and animal species and community types present; the structure and integrity of the native plant or animal community; the extent of disturbance from human activity, such as logging, agricultural use, and pollution; the commonness of the plant and animal community; unique natural features; the size of the site; and the educational value.

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<sup>3</sup>*SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, September 1997, as amended in 2010.*



A total of 50 natural areas, encompassing about 7,657 acres, or about 5 percent of the County, were identified in Ozaukee County in 2009. Of the 50 identified sites, six are classified as NA-1 sites and encompass about 2,783 acres, 12 are classified as NA-2 sites and encompass about 1,718 acres, and 32 are classified as NA-3 sites and encompass about 3,156 acres. Map 7 depicts the locations of natural areas identified in 2009. Table 6 sets forth a description of each natural area.

### ***Critical Species Habitat***

Critical species habitat sites are those areas, outside of natural areas, where the chief value lies in their ability to support rare, threatened, or endangered species. Such areas constitute “critical” habitat that is important to ensure survival of a particular species or group of species of special concern.

A total of 17 sites supporting threatened or rare plant or bird species have been identified in Ozaukee County. These sites, which together encompass an area of about 729 acres, are shown on Map 8 and described in Table 7. A total of 22 aquatic sites supporting threatened or rare fish, herptile, or mussel species have also been identified in the County (see Map 8 and Table 8). There are 67.3 stream miles and 406 lake acres of critical aquatic habitat in Ozaukee County.

### ***Geological Sites***

A total of 16 sites of geological importance, including one glacial feature and 15 bedrock geology sites, were identified in the County in 2009. The geological sites included in the inventory were selected on the basis of scientific importance, significance in industrial history, natural aesthetics, ecological qualities, educational value, and public access potential. The 16 sites selected in Ozaukee County include five sites of statewide significance (GA-1), six sites of countywide or regional significance (GA-2), and five sites of local significance (GA-3). Together, these sites encompass about 274 acres in Ozaukee County. Map 9 depicts the locations of geological sites identified in 2009. Table 9 sets forth a description of each site.

### ***Scenic Overlooks***

Scenic overlooks are areas that provide a panoramic or picturesque view of a diversity of natural or cultural features. An inventory of such areas was conducted by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) in 1979 and 1980 as part of the detailed mapping of environmental corridors. Using the best available topographic maps, all areas with a relief greater than 30 feet, a slope of 12 percent or greater, with a ridge of at least 200 feet in length and a view of at least three features, including water, wetlands, and woodlands, were identified as scenic overlooks. Scenic overlook areas identified in Ozaukee County are shown on Map 10. In the County, most of these areas are located on the bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan and along the Milwaukee River. Along dominant features such as Lake Michigan and the Milwaukee River, areas providing scenic overlooks may provide ideal locations for park sites and trails.

In addition to the identified scenic overlooks shown on Map 10, there are many other locations in Ozaukee County that provide scenic vantage points for viewing agricultural, cultural, and natural resources. These include views from below and afar and are particularly common from bridges and along road and river corridors.

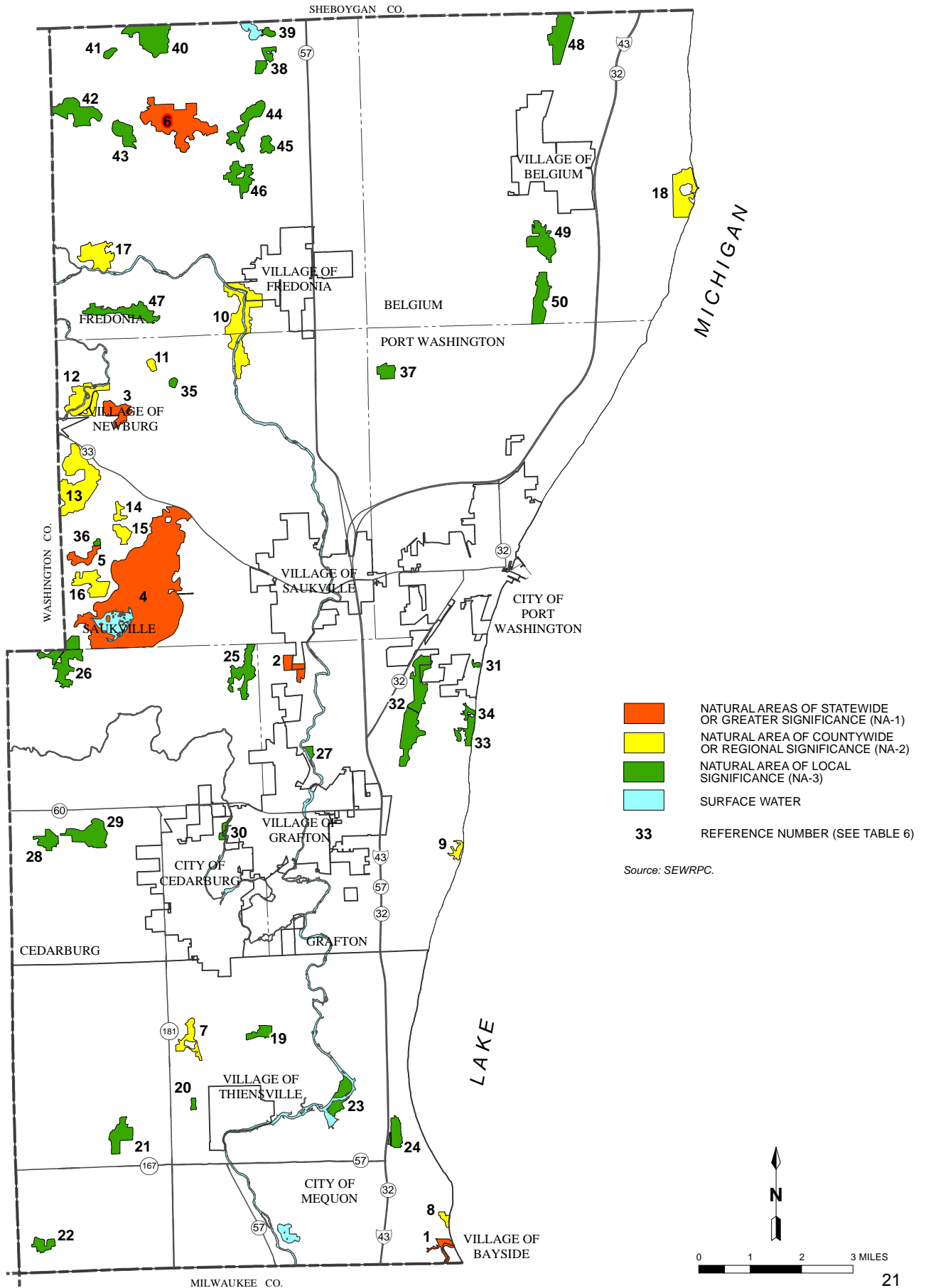
### ***Lake Michigan Shoreline and Coastal Areas***

As noted earlier in this chapter, the eastern boundary of the County consists of approximately 25 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline. Lake Michigan is one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world and is a major source of water supply for many communities, including the Cities of Mequon and Port Washington in Ozaukee County. The shoreline and coastal areas of Lake Michigan have significant importance for recreational and open space uses, namely:

- The near coastal areas of the lake are used for numerous recreational activities, including motor boating, sailing, canoeing, sport fishing, and swimming.
- While the bluff significantly limits direct access to beach and shore areas, the lands along the shoreline provide picturesque locations for park and open space lands.
- The bluff and beach areas provided critical habitat sites for shorebirds and songbirds.

Map 7

NATURAL AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009



**Table 6**  
**NATURAL AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009**

Number on Map 7	Area Name	Classification Code <sup>a</sup>	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
1	Fairy Chasm State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA)	T9N, R22E Sections 32, 33 City of Mequon T8N, R22E Sections 4, 5 Village of Bayside	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust and other private	47 (plus 33 in Milwaukee County)	An 80- to 100-foot-deep wooded ravine which extends approximately 1.25 miles west from its confluence with Lake Michigan. The steep slopes support white pine, white cedar, and yellow birch on the north-facing slopes and dry-mesic hardwoods on the more exposed south-facing slopes. The ravine has special significance because cold air drainage enables several plant species with more northerly affinities to occur this far south. The flora includes the State-designated endangered pine-drops ( <i>Pterospora andromedea</i> ). The area extends south into Milwaukee County
2	Kurtz Woods State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA)	T10N, R21E Section 1 Town of Grafton	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust and other private; protected with conservation easement	70	A mature southern mesic hardwoods that is a remnant of the once-extensive pre-settlement forest which covered this part of the Region. Dominated by sugar maple, beech, and white ash, with a moderately rich ground flora. Several small, dry kettle depressions are present. The woods have been undisturbed for at least 75 years. The younger woods to the southeast are important as a buffer
3	Riveredge Creek and Ephemeral Pond State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA)	T11N, R21E Sections 7, 8 Town of Saukville	Riveredge Nature Center and other private; protected with conservation easement	100	Second-order streams of exceptionally high water quality, fed by three first-order branches, all of which are spring-fed. Contains a stable, well-balanced, diverse fauna. Surrounding vegetation is a complex of second-growth northern wet-mesic forest, conifer swamp, shrub-carr, alder thicket, and young maple-beech and aspen woods. Contains a good population of the forked aster ( <i>Aster furcatus</i> ), a State-designated threatened species
4	Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area	NA-1 (SNA)	T11N, R21E Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 Town of Saukville	Department of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and private	2,063	One of the largest and least disturbed bogs in eastern Wisconsin, containing an extensive conifer swamp forest, open bog, a shallow hard-water drainage lake, and mesic woods on isolated islands. A portion of the area contains a string bog, characterized by noticeable ridges running perpendicular to water flow. This is the southern-most example in the world. The very high species diversity includes a large number of regionally rare species, many of which are northern relicts. A National Natural Landmark
5	Sapa Spruce Bog State Natural Area and Black Spruce Bog	NA-1 (SNA)	T11N, R21E Section 30 Town of Saukville	University of Wisconsin and private; protected with conservation easement	63	High-quality acid bog dominated by black spruce at one of its southernmost locations in Wisconsin. The rich, diverse flora includes at least six species of sphagnum moss. Includes privately owned bog adjoining to west
6	Huiras Lake Woods and Bog	NA-1	T12N, R21E Sections 8, 9, 10, 16 Town of Fredonia	Department of Natural Resources, Milwaukee Jewish Welfare Fund, and other private; protected with conservation easement by Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	440	Large lowland and upland forested area that has been relatively undisturbed since last cut. A bog is located in the southern portion. Good diversity of tree and ground-layer species. The small, landlocked seepage lake is valuable for waterfowl migration and nesting. A number of northern relict species are present. Of particular interest is the presence of mature, native white pines on several of the upland islands
- -	Subtotal	NA-1	6 sites	- -	2,783	- -

Table 6 (continued)

Number on Map 7	Area Name	Classification Code <sup>a</sup>	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
7	Pigeon Creek Low and Mesic Woods	NA-2	T9N, R21E Section 10 City of Mequon	Private	82	A combination of lowland hardwoods, wet-mesic woods, and upland mesic woods, much of which borders the cold, clear, fast waters of Pigeon Creek. On the grounds of a former fox farm. Known to support four critical plant species: the State-designated endangered heart-leaved plantain ( <i>Plantago cordata</i> ); the State-designated threatened snow trillium ( <i>Trillium nivale</i> ) and forked aster ( <i>Aster furcatus</i> ); and the State-designated special concern chinkapin oak ( <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> )
8	Donges Bay Gorge	NA-2	T9N, R22E Section 33 City of Mequon	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	22	A deep, steep-sided clay ravine on the Lake Michigan shore, containing a white pine and beech forest. Northern relict species are present. The area has suffered from erosion and encroaching residential development; additionally, over-grazing by deer has seriously affected the native ground flora
9	Abbott Woods and Ravine	NA-2	T10N, R22E Sections 21, 28 Town of Grafton	Private; protected with conservation easement	31	Mesic woods and white cedar-covered ravines along Lake Michigan
10	Milwaukee River Mesic Woods	NA-2	T11N, R21E Section 3 Town of Saukville T12N, R21E Section 34 Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County and private	382	Morainal deposits along a two-mile stretch of the Milwaukee River support moderate- to good-quality upland mesic woods, with lowland hardwoods in depressions. Species diversity is generally good throughout
11	Ducks Limited Bog	NA-2	T11N, R21E Section 5 Town of Saukville	Ducks Limited and other private	21	Good-quality sphagnum bog on north side of a shallow lake and bordered by a deep moat. Typical acid-bog species present include leatherleaf, round-leaved sundew, snake-mouth orchid, grass-pink orchid, bog rosemary, blueberry, winterberry, pitcher plant, and cranberry. Area south of the lake is more disturbed
12	Riveredge Mesic Woods	NA-2	T11N, R21E Sections 6, 7 Town of Saukville	Riveredge Nature Center and other private; protected with conservation easement	212	Good-quality regenerating stand of mesic woods and lowland hardwoods bordering the Milwaukee River. Trees are medium-aged. A variety of habitats supports a rich species complement, including several uncommon species. Disturbed by highway and residences in the southern portion of the woods. Area north of Milwaukee River is wetter and more disturbed, but still diverse. Much of woods owned by Riveredge Nature Center
13	Kinnamon Conifer Swamp	NA-2	T11N, R21E Sections 18, 19 Town of Saukville	Private	391	A large wooded lowland, containing a combination of good-quality northern wet-mesic forest of white cedar and northern hardwoods swamp of black ash. Low glacial ridges within the swamp support mesic upland woods. Past disturbance appears, overall, to be minimal. The good, diverse northern understory includes a number of regionally uncommon species
14	Max's Bog	NA-2	T11N, R21E Section 20 Town of Saukville	Private and State of Wisconsin Public Trust Lands	30	Two small, undeveloped, shallow lakes surrounded by good-quality bog mats. The area contains a number of species with more northern affinities
15	South Conifer Swamp	NA-2	T11N, R21E Section 20 Town of Saukville	Private and State of Wisconsin Public Trust Lands	53	Good-quality conifer swamp containing typical northern species. One of the few sites in the Region in which black spruce is present. Small lake is bordered by a narrow cattail fringe. Contains headwaters of Cedarburg Bog

Table 6 (continued)

Number on Map 7	Area Name	Classification Code <sup>a</sup>	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
16	Cedarburg Beech Woods State Natural Area	NA-2 (SNA)	T11N, R21E Section 30 Town of Saukville	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and private	134	Good-quality, mature, beech- and sugar maple-dominated southern mesic forest in a moraine area of low gravelly hills and kettle holes. Disturbance, including past selective logging and grazing, appears to be minimal. Grades into lowland forest to north and northeast. Historically a site of scientific research
17	Janik's Woods	NA-2	T12N, R21E Sections 29, 30 Town of Fredonia	Private	163	A relatively large, good-quality woodlot that is recovering from past disturbance. Southern portion is an upland containing medium-aged red oak, sugar maple, and basswood, with a diverse ground flora. Lowland hardwoods to the north contain scattered conifers
18	Harrington Beach Lacustrine Forest	NA-2	T12N, R23E Section 19 Town of Belgium	Department of Natural Resources	197	Moderate- to good-quality mature second-growth northern wet-mesic forest, located just west of the shoreline beach ridge. Dominant trees include green and black ashes, basswood, and white cedar. This is a regionally rare community type, heavily used by migratory birds
--	Subtotal	NA-2	12 sites	--	1,718	--
19	Highland Road Woods	NA-3	T9N, R21E Section 11 City of Mequon	Private	53	Mesic woods of moderate quality dominated by sugar maple, beech, and basswood. Low areas contain ephemeral ponds
20	Pigeon Creek Maple Woods	NA-3	T9N, R21E Section 15 City of Mequon	Private	13	A small but good-quality mesic woods on sloping uplands above Pigeon Creek. Ground flora is very rich and diverse, including a large population of twinleaf ( <i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
21	Solar Heights Low Woods	NA-3	T9N, R21E Sections 20, 21 City of Mequon	Private and City of Mequon	116	Disturbed floodplain forest dominated by red and silver maples and yellow birch. Changing water levels and Dutch elm disease have altered the canopy. Native species diversity is low, and exotic species are proliferating
22	Triple Woods	NA-3	T9N, R21E Section 31 City of Mequon	Private and City of Mequon	53	Upland mesic forest of sugar maple and beech. Despite past logging, the spring flora is relatively diverse. Offers protection to tributaries of the Little Menomonee River
23	Ville du Parc Riverine Forest	NA-3	T9N, R22E Sections 18, 19 City of Mequon	City of Mequon and private	111	One of the last remnants of riverine forest along this portion of the Milwaukee River. Contains old river channels. The woods is mostly second-growth, with a mixture of upland and low-land species
24	Mequon Wetland	NA-3	T9N, R22E Section 20 City of Mequon	Private	76	A mixed wetland area consisting of deep and shallow marsh, fresh (wet) meadow, shrub-carr, and young wet to wet-mesic lowland hardwoods. Wetland filling and water-level changes due to ditching and channel realignment have disturbed the area
25	Mole Creek Swamp/Pleasant Valley Park Woods	NA-3	T10N, R21E Section 2 Town of Cedarburg	Town and City of Cedarburg; WE Energies; and private	150	Includes a disturbed, low, wooded area bordering Mole Creek, dominated by green ash, alder, and red-osier dogwood; a black ash—mixed hardwood swamp; and a good-quality mesic woods containing a number of Regionally uncommon species
26	Cedar-Sauk Low Woods	NA-3	T10N, R21E Sections 5, 6 Town of Cedarburg T11N, R21E Section 31 Town of Saukville T11N, R20E Section 36 Town of Trenton	Department of Natural Resources and private	210 (plus 14 in Washington County)	Lowland hardwood forest of silver maple, green and black ashes, and American elm, with evidence of abundant past disturbances, including grazing, power-line right-of-way, and two highways. Stream flows through area from Cedarburg Bog

Table 6 (continued)

Number on Map 7	Area Name	Classification Code <sup>a</sup>	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
27	Grafton Woods (Bratt Woods)	NA-3	T10N, R21E Section 13 T10N, R22E Section 18 Town of Grafton	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust; protected with conservation easement	18	Small mesic woods on east side of Milwaukee River. Despite history of grazing and selective cutting, has a good species diversity, including American gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
28	Sherman Road Woods	NA-3	T10N, R21E Section 19 Town of Cedarburg	Private	71	Lowland hardwood forest with much second growth due to past grazing
29	Five Corners Swamp	NA-3	T10N, R21E Section 20 Town of Cedarburg	Department of Natural Resources and private	175	A large lowland hardwood forest that is suffering from disturbance, including selective cutting and a network of wide trails. Dominant trees are red and silver maples and cottonwood. A windstorm in June 1991 snapped or uprooted a large number of mature trees
30	Cedar Creek Forest	NA-3	T10N, R21E Section 23 Town of Cedarburg	Private	23	Sugar maple and beech woods on west bank of Cedar Creek. Threatened by encroaching residential development
31	Cedar Heights Gorge	NA-3	T10N, R22E Section 3 Town of Grafton	Private	9	Disturbed, narrow, steep-sided gorge leading to Lake Michigan. Almost complete dominance by white cedar
32	Ulaow Lowland Forest	NA-3	T10N, R22E Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 17 Town of Grafton	Private	342	A large lowland hardwoods area, dominated by red and silver maples and black ash. Adversely affected by changing water levels, selective cutting, and Dutch elm disease, which have opened the canopy. Marshy stands occur throughout
33	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Area	NA-3	T10N, R22E Sections 9, 10 Town of Grafton	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	67	Mix of flooded swamp, old field, clay banks, and young upland woods managed for waterfowl and wildlife. There is a relatively large population of the Regionally uncommon fringed gentian ( <i>Gentianopsis crinita</i> )
34	Lion's Den Gorge	NA-3	T10N, R22E Section 10 Town of Grafton	Ozaukee County, Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, and private; includes conservation easement	21	Deep ravine on Lake Michigan shore. Dominated by white cedar and hardwoods, with a relatively good-quality herb layer, including a few northern relicts
35	Hansen's Lake Wetland	NA-3	T11N, R21E Section 4 Town of Saukville	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	16	Small but good-quality lake surrounded by cattails, shrub-carr, and lowland hardwoods, with scattered tamaracks. Lake is stocked with bluegills
36	Knollwood Road Bog	NA-3	T11N, R21E Section 19 Town of Saukville	Private and State of Wisconsin Public Trust Lands; protected with conservation easement	9	Small lake surrounded by a sphagnum mat, shallow marsh, and lowland hardwoods
37	Hawthorne Drive Forest	NA-3	T11N, R22E Section 6 Town of Port Washington	Private	55	Wet-mesic red maple and American elm forest, with an upland forest of red oak, beech, and basswood to the south. Canopy has been opened by disease and logging
38	Spring Lake Beech Forest	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 2 Town of Fredonia	Private	62	Small mesic hardwood forest dominated by small- to medium-sized beech, sugar maple, basswood, and white ash, with a long history of selective cutting
39	Spring Lake Marsh	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 2 Town of Fredonia	Private and State of Wisconsin Public Trust Lands	21	Good-quality wetland complex bordering a clear, shallow lake. Good habitat diversity includes shrub-carr, sedge meadow, shallow marsh, and cedar-tamarack swamp
40	County Line Low Woods	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 4, 5 Town of Fredonia T13N, R21E Sections 32, 33 Town of Sherman	Private; protected with conservation easement	225 (plus 71 acres in Sheboygan County)	Large but mostly young lowland hardwoods of mixed composition and having history of disturbance. Many openings in canopy allow dense undergrowth. Extends north into Sheboygan County

Table 6 (continued)

Number on Map 7	Area Name	Classification Code <sup>a</sup>	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
41	Beekeeper Bog	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 5 Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County and private; protected with conservation easement	21	Good example of a typical kettle-hole bog with shallow marsh, shrub-carr, and northern wet-mesic white cedar forest. The southeastern portion has been ditched. Contains a good number of species with more northerly affinities
42	Department of Natural Resources Lowlands	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 7 Town of Fredonia	Department of Natural Resources and private	187	Primarily a disturbed lowland hardwood forest with streams. Ponds have been dredged by Department of Natural Resources
43	Pioneer Road Lowlands	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 8, 17 Town of Fredonia	Private; protected with conservation easement	93	A low, wet woodlot with a history of disturbance. North half contains a dense stand of tamarack, cedar, and black ash, with some large individual trees. South half has large scattered trees and thick undergrowth
44	Cedar Valley Swamp	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 10, 11, 15 Town of Fredonia	Private	140	An irregularly shaped lowland area disturbed by Dutch elm disease, logging, and water-level changes. Dominated by black ash, red maple, and white cedar, with small areas of tamarack. A small upland island in the center contains mature trees
45	Evergreen Road Bog	NA-3	T12N, R21E Section 14 Town of Fredonia	Private and State of Wisconsin Public Trust Lands	44	Good-quality tamarack-cedar bog, with a large sedge-shrub area to the north and an upland hardwoods to the southeast. Threatened by residential development
46	Kohler Road Woods	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 15, 22 Town of Fredonia	Private	128	Primarily a low, wet woods of medium-aged red and silver maples, yellow birch, and black ash. South half is younger, with many cut stumps
47	Waubeka Low Woods	NA-3	T12N, R21E Sections 31, 32 Town of Fredonia	Ozaukee County and private; protected with conservation easement	162	Primarily a wooded lowland of tamarack, black ash, and yellow birch, but with glacial ridges containing upland trees. There is a history of disturbance
48	Cedar Grove Swamp	NA-3	T12N, R22E Sections 2, 3 Town of Belgium	Private and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	185	Extensive second-growth forest on ditched lacustrine flats with clayey soils. Dominated by red and silver maples, black ash, yellow birch, American elm, and swamp white oak. Repeatedly logged and encroached on by agriculture and ditching
49	Belgium Swamp—North	NA-3	T12N, R22E Section 27 Town of Belgium	Private	152	An extensive, but young, lacustrine forest 2.5 miles from Lake Michigan, with American elm, black ash, and red and silver maples. Disease, logging, and windthrow have opened the canopy, permitting a brushy understory to develop
50	Belgium Swamp—South	NA-3	T12N, R22E Section 34 Town of Belgium	Private	148	Low, flat, wet forested area of black ash and silver and red maples, with some yellow birch and basswood. Old windfalls and dead standing trees are common. There is a history of disturbance, resulting in a very open and brushy appearance
--	Subtotal	NA-3	32 sites	--	3,156	--
--	Total	All Natural Areas	50 sites	--	7,657	--

<sup>a</sup> NA-1 identifies Natural Area sites of statewide or greater significance.

NA-2 identifies Natural Area sites of countywide or regional significance.

NA-3 identifies Natural Area sites of local significance.

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

Source: SEWRPC.

Map 8

CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES AND CRITICAL  
AQUATIC HABITAT AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009

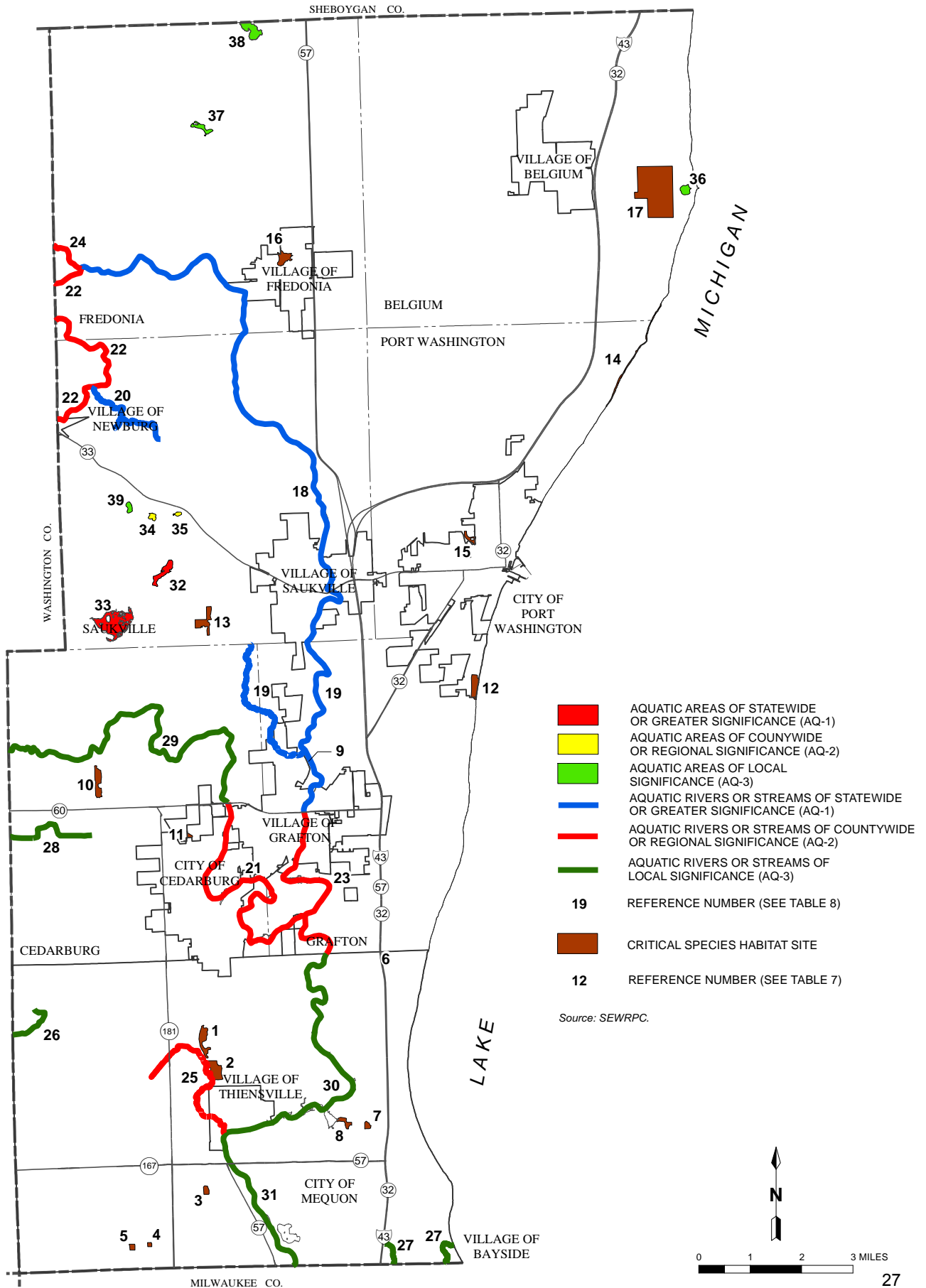




Table 7

## CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009

Number on Map 8	Area Name	Location	Ownership	Size (acres)	Description and Comments
1	Mee-kwon Park Woods	T9N, R21E Section 10 City of Mequon	Ozaukee County and private	40	Mesic woodland and shrubland partially within county park supporting a population of american gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
2	Highland Woods	T9N, R21E Section 15 City of Mequon	City of Mequon; conservation easement with Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	48	Small, moderate-quality mesic woodlot supporting a population of american gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
3	Garvey Woods	T9N, R21E Section 27 City of Mequon	Private	10	Moderate-quality mesic woodlot supporting a population of american gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
4	Gengler's Woods	T9N, R21E Section 33 City of Mequon	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	4	Small beech-maple woods on grounds of Mequon Nature Preserve supporting a population of american gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
5	Stauss Woods	T9N, R21E Section 33 City of Mequon	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	8	Small, but relatively good quality complex of beech-maple woods and lowland hardwoods on grounds of Mequon Nature Preserve supporting a population of american gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
6	Union Pacific Right-of-Way	T9N, R22E Section 5 City of Mequon	Private	1	Small portion of railway right-of-way supporting a population of the State-designated threatened forked aster ( <i>Aster furcatus</i> )
7	Eastbrook Road Woods	T9N, R22E Section 19 City of Mequon	Private	9	Small mesic woodlot supporting a good population of the State-designated threatened forked aster ( <i>Aster furcatus</i> )
8	Pecard Sedge Meadow	T9N, R22E Section 19 City of Mequon	Private	16	Moderate-quality sedge meadow and shallow marsh supporting a population of the State-designated threatened cream gentian ( <i>Gentiana alba</i> )
9	Bike Path Island	T10N, R21E Section 13 Town of Grafton	Bureau of Land Management	1	Island in Milwaukee River supports sweet Indian plantain ( <i>Hasteola suaveolens</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
10	Woodland Meadows Woods	T10N, R21E Section 17 Town of Cedarburg	Private	40	Moderate-quality mesic and wet-mesic forested woodlot supporting a population of american gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
11	Cedarburg Woods—West	T10N, R21E Section 22 Town of Cedarburg	Private	4	Small mesic woodlot Supporting populations of goldenseal ( <i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> ) and great waterleaf ( <i>Hydrophyllum appendiculatum</i> ), State-designated special concern species
12	Port Washington Clay Banks	T10N, R22E Sections 3, 10 Town of Grafton	Private	35	Semi-wooded upland clay banks above Lake Michigan provide critical bird species habitat for the short-eared owl ( <i>Asio flammeus</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
13	Cedar-Sauk Upland Woods	T11N, R21E Section 33 Town of Saukville	Private	44	Mesic woodlot being disturbed by residential development supporting a population of american gromwell ( <i>Lithospermum latifolium</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
14	Port Washington Beach and Dunes	T11N, R22E Sections 1, 11 Town of Port Washington	Private	29	A stretch of beach and dunes containing several critical plant species restricted in Wisconsin to the Lake Michigan shore containing populations of State-designated threatened sand-reed grass ( <i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i> ) and thick-spike wheat grass ( <i>Elytrigia dasystachya</i> ) and a population of sea rocket ( <i>Cakile edentula</i> ), a State-designated special concern species
15	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve	T11N, R22E Section 29 Town of Port Washington	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	13	Woodland bordering Sauk Creek containing a population of the State-designated threatened forked aster ( <i>Aster furcatus</i> )
16	Heinen Woods	T12N, R21E Section 26 Town of Fredonia	Private	32	Small population of State-designated threatened forked aster ( <i>Aster furcatus</i> ) within a woodlot of moderate quality
17	Harrington Beach Old Fields	T12N, R22E Section 24 Town of Belgium	Department of Natural Resources	395	Large artificial grassland area that provides nesting habitat for grassland breeding birds including the upland sandpiper ( <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> ), a State designated special concern species
Total	17 sites	--	--	729	--

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 8

## CRITICAL AQUATIC HABITAT AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009

Streams				
Number on Map 8	Stream	Size (stream miles)	Rank <sup>a</sup>	Description and Comments
18	Milwaukee River main stem upstream from STH 33	11.2 miles	AQ-1 (RSH)	Important reservoir for critical fish species, including the striped shiner, an endangered fish species, and three threatened fish species
19	Milwaukee River downstream from STH 33 to STH 57 (includes Mole Creek)	9.9 miles	AQ-1 (RSH)	Important reservoir for the striped shiner; good overall fish population and diversity
20	Riveredge Creek	2.9 miles	AQ-1 (RSH)	A slow, cold, spring-fed stream, with excellent water quality; contains a very diverse invertebrate assemblage; a designated State Natural Area
21	Cedar Creek downstream from STH 60	6.7 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Good fish population and diversity, including three critical fish species; good assemblage of mussel species
22	Milwaukee River downstream from STH 33 to main stem	4.4 miles <sup>c</sup>	AQ-2 (RSH)	Excellent Biotic Index Rating; <sup>d</sup> critical fish species present; good assemblage of mussel species
23	Milwaukee River downstream from STH 57 to CTH C	4.5 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Critical fish species present, including the striped shiner; Biotic Index Rating <sup>d</sup> of Good
24	North Branch, Milwaukee River	0.8 miles <sup>c</sup>	AQ-2 (RSH)	Good overall fish population and diversity, including critical fish species; Biotic Index Rating <sup>d</sup> of Good to Excellent
25	Pigeon Creek	4.4 miles	AQ-2 (RSH)	Good overall fish population and diversity, including critical fish species; critical plant species adjacent to and within the channel
26	North Branch, Menomonee River upstream from STH 145	1.1 miles <sup>c</sup>	AQ-3	Bisects identified Natural Areas
27	Fish Creek	1.2 miles <sup>c</sup>	AQ-3	Bisects Fairy Chasm State Natural Area
28	Cedar Creek downstream from Little Cedar Creek inflow to CTH M	1.9 miles <sup>c</sup>	AQ-3	Good fish population and diversity; bisects Jackson Swamp, an identified Natural Area
29	Cedar Creek downstream from CTH M to STH 60	8.4 miles <sup>c</sup>	AQ-3	Good fish population and diversity; good mussel species assemblage
30	Milwaukee River downstream from CTH C to Mequon Road	7.4 miles	AQ-3 (RSH)	Good fish population and diversity and mussel species richness
31	Milwaukee River downstream from Mequon Road to Brown Deer Road	2.5 miles <sup>c</sup>	AQ-3 (RSH)	Biotic Index Rating <sup>d</sup> of Good; critical fish species present
--	Total (14 stream reaches)	67.3 miles	--	--
32	Long Lake	34 acres	AQ-1 (RSH)	A shallow seepage lake with an undeveloped shoreline and wilderness character within the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area; a variety of plant communities surrounds the Lake; critical herptile habitat
33	Mud Lake	245 acres	AQ-1 (RSH)	A shallow, undeveloped seepage lake within the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area; a variety of plant communities surrounds the lake
34	Big Bienborn Lake (Horn Lake)	12 acres	AQ-2 (RSH)	A seepage lake adjacent to the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area
35	Watts Lake	7 acres	AQ-2	A deep spring lake within the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area; an undeveloped shoreline
36	Quarry Lake	19 acres	AQ-3	An abandoned limestone quarry which is an identified Geological Area site adjacent to an identified Natural Area, Harrington Beach Lacustrine Forest
37	Huiras Lake	26 acres	AQ-3	An undeveloped seepage lake encompassed by an identified Natural Area, Huiras Lake Woods and Bog
38	Spring Lake	50 acres <sup>c</sup>	AQ-3	A seepage lake with adjacent wetlands important for breeding and feeding habitat for wildlife
39	Unnamed lake	13 acres	AQ-3 (RSH)	A seepage lake with suitable habitat for Blanding's turtle, a threatened species
--	Total (8 lakes)	406 acres	--	--

<sup>a</sup>AQ-1 identifies Aquatic Area sites of statewide or greater significance.

AQ-2 identifies Aquatic Area sites of countywide or regional significance.

AQ-3 identifies Aquatic Area sites of local significance.

RSH, or Rare Species Habitat, identifies those aquatic areas which support rare, endangered, threatened, or "special concern" species officially designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

<sup>b</sup>"Seepage lakes" are lakes which have no inlet or outlet and whose main source of water is direct precipitation and runoff supplemented by groundwater.

"Spring lakes" are lakes which have no inlet but do have an outlet and whose main source of water is groundwater flowing directly into the basin and from the immediate drainage area.

<sup>c</sup>Lake or stream is located partially within Ozaukee County. Number refers to acreage or stream miles located within the County.

<sup>d</sup>Based upon the Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) discussed in Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Technical Bulletin No. 132, Using a Biotic Index to Evaluate Water Quality in Streams, 1982.

<sup>e</sup>Based upon the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) discussed in U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, General Technical Report NC-149, Using the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) to Measure Environmental Quality in Warmwater Streams of Wisconsin, April 1992.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

Map 9

SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGIC SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009

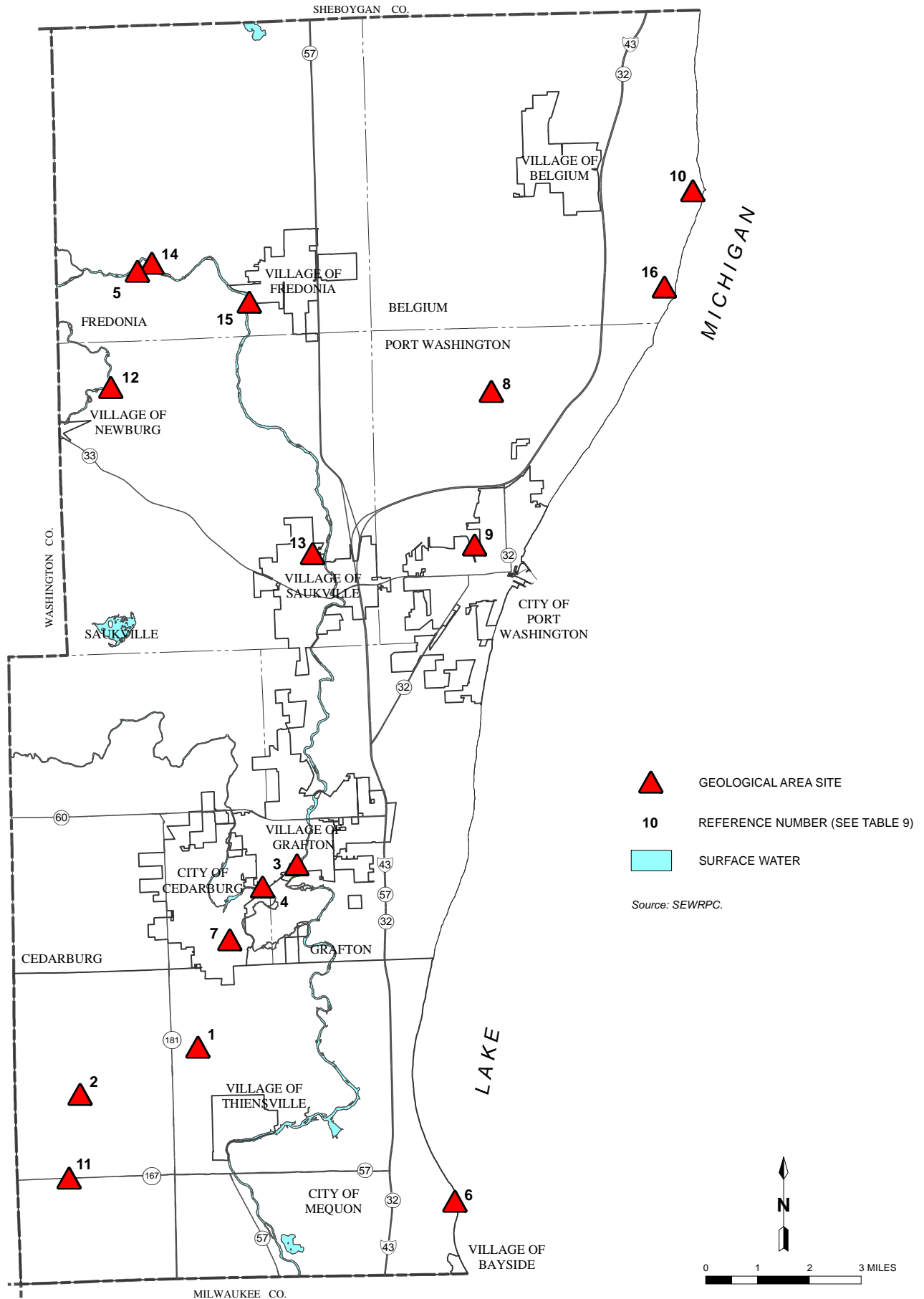


Table 9

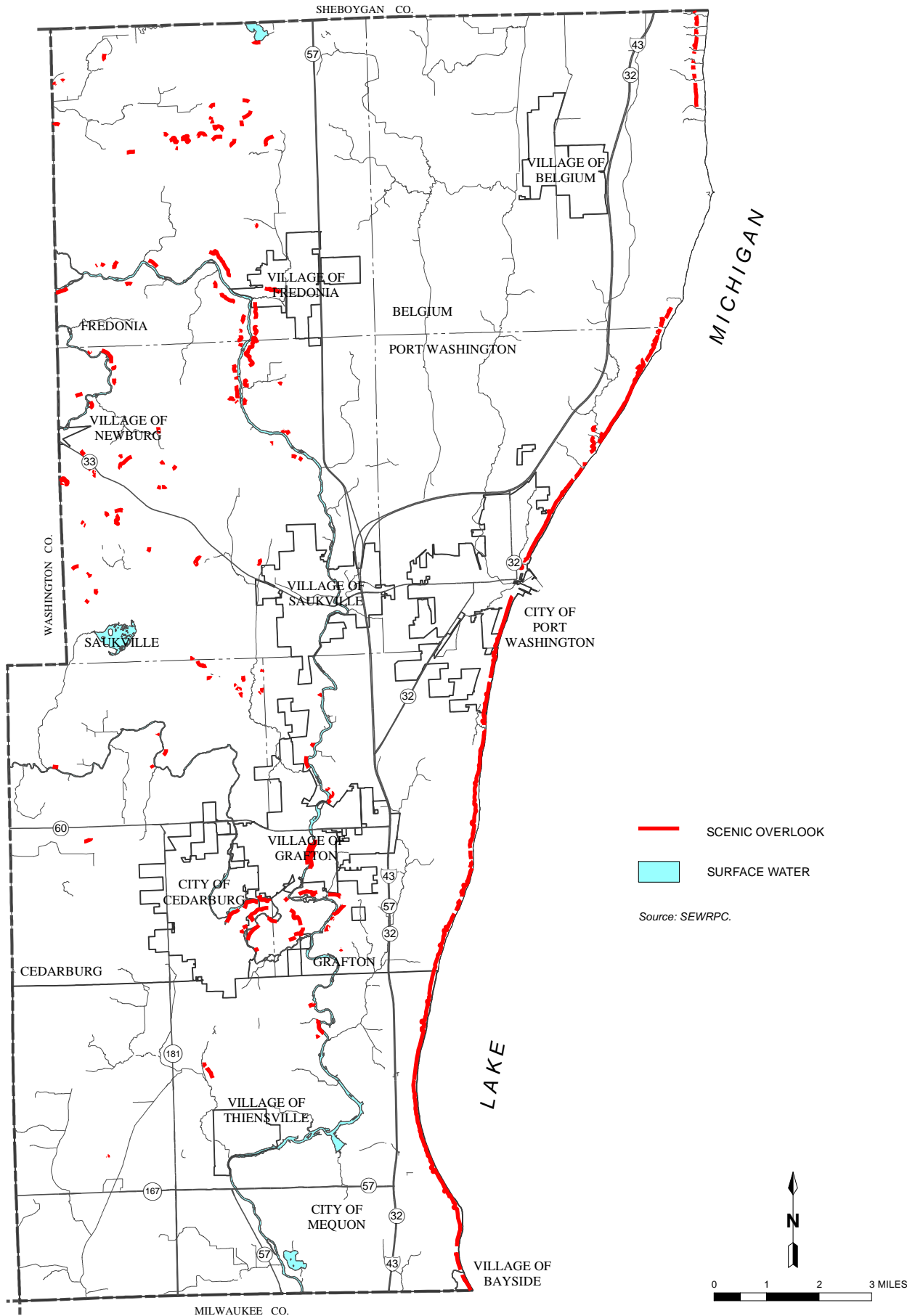
## SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGIC SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009

Number on Map 9	Site Name	Classification Code <sup>a</sup>	Site Area (acres)	Location	Ownership	Description
1	Thiensville Roadcut and Quarry	GA-1	9	T9N, R21E, Section 10 City of Mequon	Ozaukee County and private	Road cut and small old quarry provide only sizable exposure of the Devonian Thiensville Formation anywhere
2	Ozaukee Buried Forest	GA-1	32	T9N, R21E, Section 17 City of Mequon	Private	Old water-filled sand quarry contains remnants of ancient forest
3	Milwaukee River-Grafton Outcrops and Lime Kiln Park	GA-1	57	T10N, R21E, Section 24 Village of Grafton	Ozaukee County and private	Undisturbed, 40-foot-high rock outcrops along the Milwaukee River, containing the best and most extensive exposures of Silurian Racine Dolomite in the Region. Historically used for scientific research
4	Cedar Creek-Anschuetz Quarries	GA-1	5	T10N, R21E, Section 26 Town of Cedarburg	Private	Outcrops and abandoned quarries along Cedar Creek that were main supply of stone for area buildings
5	Phyllocarid Quarry	GA-1	4	T12N, R21E, Section 29 Town of Fredonia	Private	Small, partially water-filled quarry in Upper Silurian Waubesa Dolomite. Only site in Wisconsin where Silurian phyllocarid fossils have been found
6	Virmond Park Clay Banks	GA-2	10	T9N, R22E, Section 28 City of Mequon	Ozaukee County	Clay banks along Lake Michigan shoreline
7	Groth Quarry	GA-2	7	T10N, R21E, Section 35 City of Cedarburg	City of Cedarburg	One of the more important geological sites in the area because of its prominence in the fossil reef studies of eminent geologists. Contains unique reef fossil biota
8	Druecker's Lime Kiln	GA-2	1	T11N, R22E, Section 9 Town of Port Washington	Private	Nineteenth-century patented lime kiln, possibly only remaining example
9	Sauk Creek	GA-2	3	T11N, R22E, Section 29 Town of Port Washington	Private	Unquarried riverbank and low falls exhibiting natural outcrops of Silurian Racine Dolomite
10	Harrington Beach State Park Quarry	GA-2	25	T12N, R23E, Section 19 Town of Belgium	Department of Natural Resources	Large, water-filled quarry and restored pot kiln, and extensive exposures of Devonian rock containing abundant, highly diverse marine fossils
11	Little Menomonee River Reef District	GA-2	1	T9N, R21E, Sections 19, 20, 30 City of Mequon	Private	Silurian Racine Dolomite reef rock exposures. Has considerable importance in scientific research. Contains a wide variety of reef features
12	Riveredge Bluff	GA-3	1	T11N, R21E, Section 6 Town of Saukville	Riveredge Nature Center	Rock bluff of massive Racine Dolomite on south bank of Milwaukee River
13	Saukville Reef	GA-3	3	T11N, R21E, Section 26 Town of Saukville	Private	Small quarries exposing Racine Dolomite reef
14	Waubeka Quarry	GA-3	2	T12N, R21E, Section 29 Town of Fredonia	Private	Small, abandoned quarry exhibiting an uncommonly exposed type section
15	Fredonia Quarries	GA-3	6	T12N, R21E, Section 34 Town of Fredonia	Private	Two small, undisturbed mid-19th-century quarries and several outcrops of Racine Dolomite
16	Belgium Abandoned Shoreline	GA-3	108	T12N, R22E, Section 36 Town of Belgium	Private	Gravel and sand beaches and wind-cut cliffs and terraces indicating higher ancient lake levels
Total	--	--	274	--	--	--

<sup>a</sup>GA-1 identifies Geological Area sites of statewide or greater significance; GA-2 identifies Geological Area sites of countywide or regional significance; and GA-3 identifies Geological Area sites of local significance.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, and SEWRPC.

SCENIC OVERLOOKS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY



- The Lake Michigan shoreline is recognized as one of the most important flyways in North America for numerous migrating birds, including songbirds, hawks and falcons, and waterfowl. As such, the bluff and shoreline areas include important bird areas<sup>4</sup> and are popular bird watching sites.

### **Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas**

One of the most important tasks completed under the regional planning program for Southeastern Wisconsin has been the identification and delineation of those areas in the Region in which concentrations of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base occur. The preservation of such areas in essentially natural, open uses is vital to maintaining a high level of environmental quality in the Region, protecting its natural heritage and beauty, and providing recreational opportunities in scenic outdoor settings.

Identification of environmental corridors is based upon the presence of one or more of the following important elements of the natural resource base: 1) rivers, streams, lakes and associated shorelands and floodlands; 2) wetlands; 3) woodlands; 4) prairies; 5) wildlife habitat areas; 6) wet (hydric), poorly drained, and organic soils; and 7) rugged terrain and high relief topography. The presence of elements that are closely related to the natural resource base, including park and open space sites, natural areas, historic sites, and scenic views, are also considered in the delineation of environmental corridors. Many of the natural resource elements which form the basis for corridor delineation have been described in the preceding sections of this chapter.

The delineation on a map of the natural resource and resource-related elements specified above results in an essentially linear pattern of relatively narrow, elongated areas which have been termed "environmental corridors" by the Regional Planning Commission.<sup>5</sup> Primary environmental corridors are a minimum of 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length. Areas at least five acres in size which contain important natural resource base elements, but are separated physically from primary and secondary environmental corridors by intensive urban or agricultural land uses have also been identified and have been termed "isolated natural resource areas". Environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas within Ozaukee County in 2000 are shown on Map 11. At that time, such areas encompassed about 45.6 square miles or about 19 percent of the County.

In any consideration of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, it is important to note that the preservation of such resources serves many beneficial purposes, in addition to protecting the important natural resources that make up the corridors. Corridor lands provide areas for the storage of flood waters away from homes and other developed areas; help to protect water quality by filtering sediment and fertilizer from runoff before it enters surface waters; provide wildlife habitat and corridors for the movement of animals; and contribute to the scenic beauty of the County and the Region. Excluding urban development from environmental corridors helps to prevent problems such as water pollution, wet and flooded basements, and building and pavement failures.

In addition, because of the many interacting relationships between living organisms and their environment, the destruction or deterioration of any one element of the natural resource base may lead to a chain reaction of deterioration and destruction. The draining and filling of wetlands, for example, may destroy fish spawning grounds, wildlife habitat, groundwater recharge or discharge areas, and the natural filtration action and floodwater

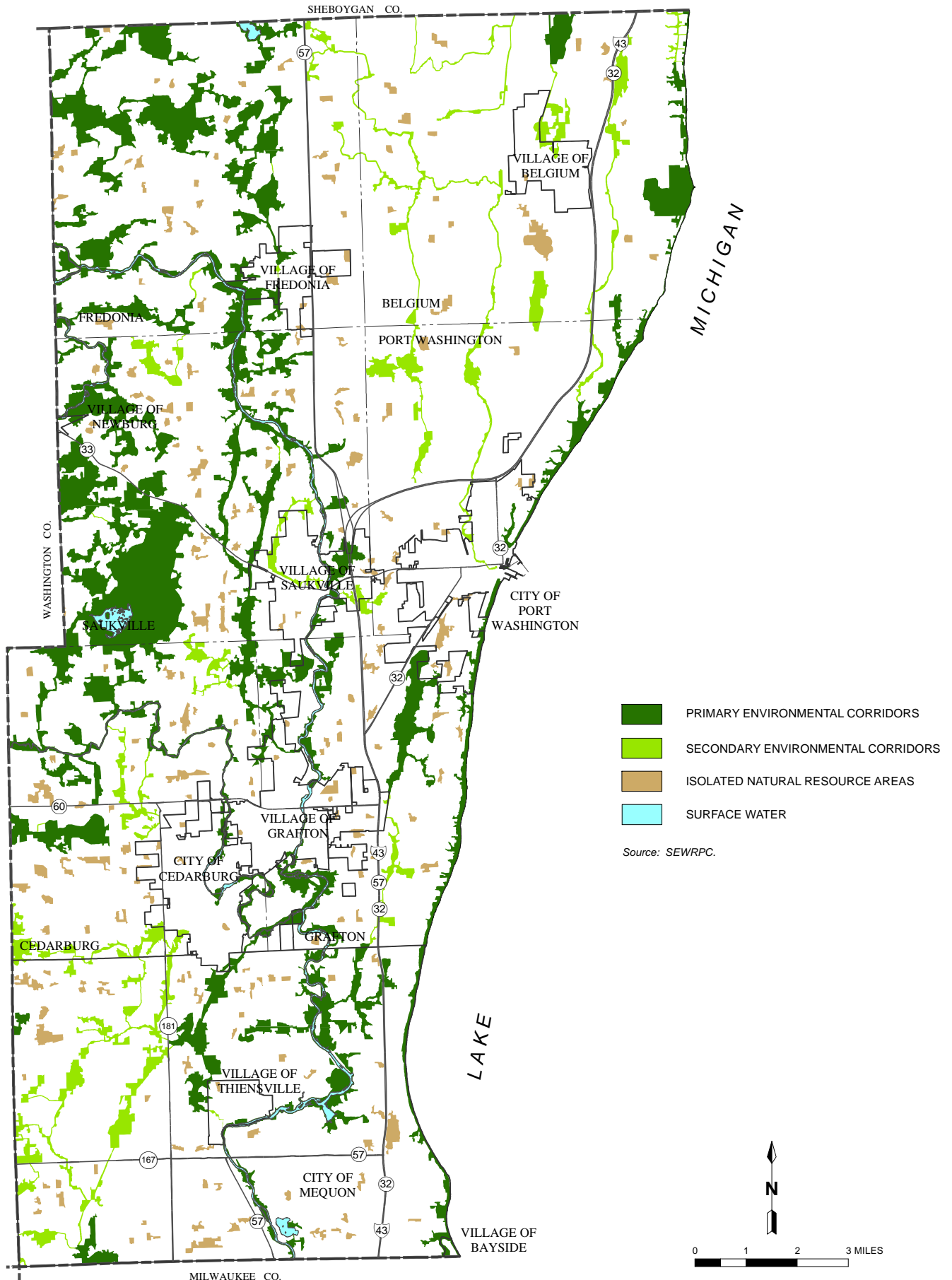
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<sup>4</sup>*Special designation by the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative for a site that provides essential habitat for one or more species of breeding or non-breeding birds.*

<sup>5</sup>*A detailed description of the process of refining the delineation of environmental corridors in Southeastern Wisconsin is presented in SEWRPC Technical Record, Vol. 4, No. 2 (March 1981), pp. 1-21.*

Map 11

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED  
NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2000



storage functions which contribute to maintaining high levels of water quality and stable streamflows and lake stages in a watershed. The resulting deterioration of surface water quality may, in turn, lead to the deterioration of the quality of the groundwater which serves as a source of domestic, municipal, and industrial water supply and on which low flows in rivers and streams may depend. Similarly, the destruction of woodland cover may result in soil erosion and stream siltation, more rapid stormwater runoff and attendant increased flood flows and stages, as well as destruction of wildlife habitat. Although the effects of any one of these environmental changes may not in and of itself be overwhelming, the combined effects will eventually create serious environmental and developmental problems. The need to maintain the integrity of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas thus becomes apparent.

### ***Primary Environmental Corridors***

As shown on Map 11, the primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County are located along the major rivers and their tributaries, along Lake Michigan, around the major lakes in the County, and in large wetland areas. In 2000, about 32.2 square miles, comprising about 14 percent of the total area of the County, were encompassed within the primary environmental corridors.

The primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas in the County and are, in effect, a composite of the best remaining elements of the natural resource base. Such areas have immeasurable environmental and recreational value. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by incompatible land uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, is one of the principal objectives of this park and open space planning program.

### ***Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas***

As shown on Map 11, secondary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County are located chiefly along the small perennial and intermittent streams within the County. About 7.6 square miles, comprising about 3 percent of the County, were encompassed within secondary environmental corridors in 2000. Secondary environmental corridors contain a variety of resource elements and are often remnant resources from primary environmental corridors that have been developed with intensive agricultural or urban uses. Secondary environmental corridors facilitate surface water drainage and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife and for the dispersal of seeds for a variety of plant species. Such corridors should be considered for preservation in natural, open use or incorporated as drainage ways, stormwater detention or retention areas, or as local parks or recreation trails, in developing areas.

As also shown on Map 11, isolated natural resource areas within Ozaukee County include a geographically well-distributed variety of isolated wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitat; in 2000, these areas encompassed about 5.6 square miles, or about 2 percent of the County. Isolated natural resource areas may provide the only available wildlife habitat in an area, provide good locations for local parks and nature areas, and lend aesthetic character and natural diversity to an area. Such areas should be preserved in natural open uses insofar as practicable, being incorporated for use as parks and open space reservations or stormwater detention or retention areas where appropriate.

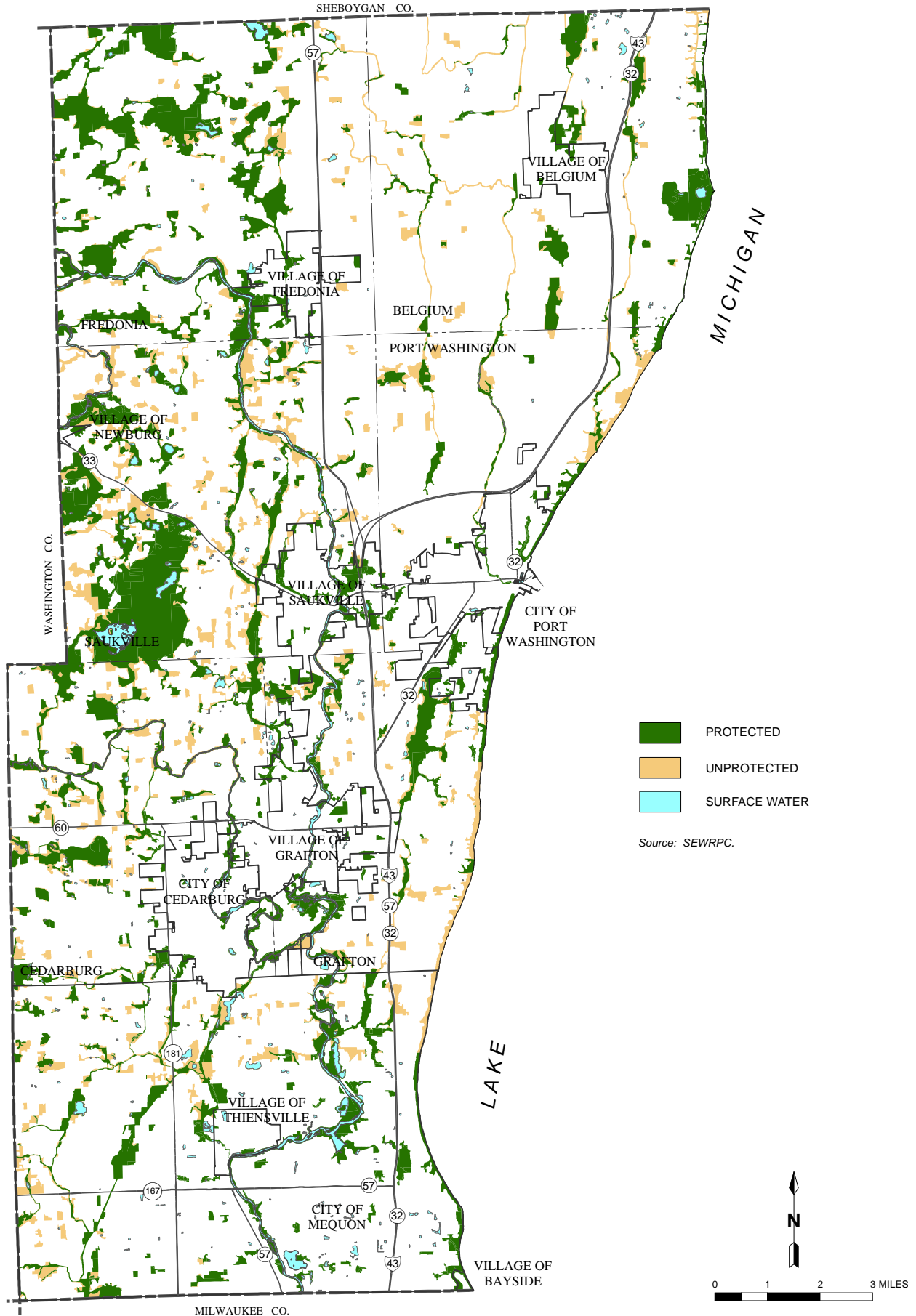
### ***Protected Environmental Corridors***

A number of important measures that help to ensure the preservation of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas had already been put in place by 1990 and remain in effect today. The protection status of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in 2009 is shown on Map 12. Areas shown as protected include areas protected through: public and private park and open space ownership; land conservation easements; public land use regulations; and State administrative rules governing sewer extensions. In total, about 32.5 square miles, representing 72 percent of the environmental corridors and isolated natural resources in Ozaukee County, were substantially protected from incompatible urban development in 2009. The areas that were not protected from urban development encompassed about 12.9 square miles, or about 28 percent of the remaining environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the County in 2009. These unprotected areas consist largely of upland areas comprised of woodlands, significant wildlife habitat, and steeply sloped areas. Destruction of these areas may occur as a result of urban residential development projects supported by private onsite sewage disposal systems and other urban encroachment not served by sanitary sewers.



Map 12

**PROTECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED  
NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2009**



### **Environmentally Sensitive Lands: Composite View**

As described in the previous sections of this chapter, Ozaukee County contains a significant amount of environmentally sensitive lands. A composite of most of those lands is shown on Map 13 and includes: environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas; natural area and critical species habitat sites; significant geological sites; surface water; wetlands; woodlands; and areas of high and very high groundwater recharge potential. Preservation of these often overlapping resources is vital to the character, bio-diversity, quality of life, and economy of the County. Land use and park and open space planning efforts in Ozaukee County should, to the extent possible, include the recommendation to preserve these lands.

### **Prime Agricultural Land**

In 2007, approximately 121 square miles, or 51 percent of Ozaukee County, were in agricultural use. For planning purposes, it is useful to distinguish between prime agricultural lands and other farming areas. Prime agricultural lands are those lands, which in terms of soil characteristics and other factors, are best suited for the production of food and fiber. To facilitate the identification of prime agricultural land, the U.S. Natural Resources and Conservation Service (NRCS) has developed a land evaluation system for farming that considers soil-based factors, including a soil productivity factor, the capability class, and others. The land evaluation rating may be combined with site assessment factors that are not related to soil characteristics, through a land evaluation and site assessment system ("LESA" system) that integrates soil-based and non-soil-based factors for evaluating farmland. Site assessment factors may include the level of on-farm investment, compatibility with adjacent uses, proximity to urban development, distance to public utilities, and others. The LESA system was used for purposes of rating farmland under the 2035 Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County.

The result of the LESA analysis for Ozaukee County in 2007 is shown on Map 14. The analysis was conducted using SEWRPC and County Geographic Information System (GIS) data to assign each agricultural parcel in the County a LESA score between 0 and 10, with 10 being the best possible score. The average score for the agricultural parcels analyzed in Ozaukee County was 6.3. As shown on Map 14, most of the higher scoring agricultural parcels, those lands best suited for long-term agricultural use, are located in the northern half of the County.

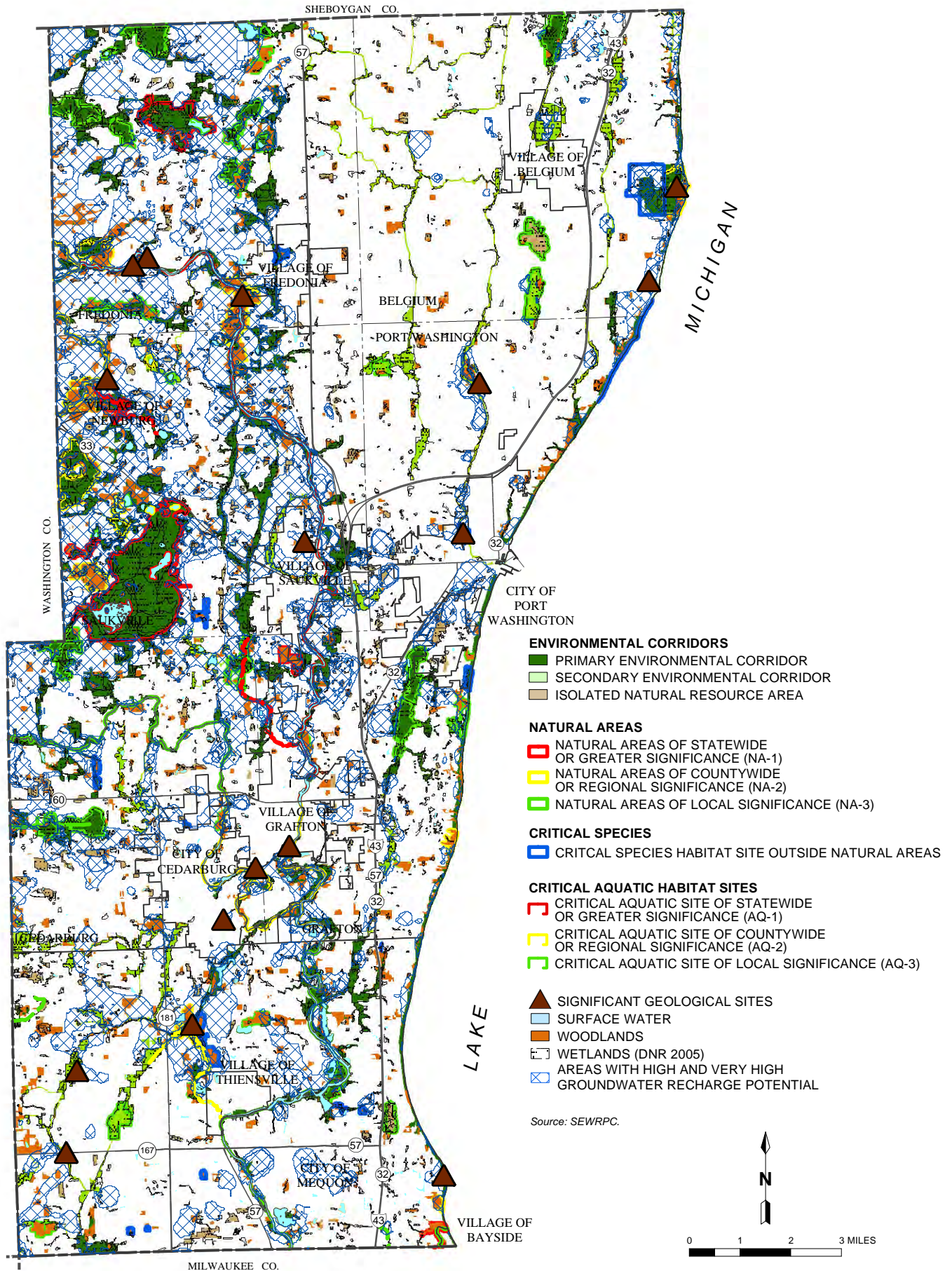
A number of important public purposes are served through the preservation of the best remaining agricultural lands. These include the maintenance of agricultural reserves, the maintenance of open space, scenic views, and wildlife habitat, the control of public costs for providing urban services, the preservation of the local economic base, and the preservation of a rural lifestyle.

## **SUMMARY**

This chapter has presented data related to existing demographic and economic characteristics, land use, and natural resources for Ozaukee County. The key components of the chapter are as follows:

1. The resident population of Ozaukee County in 2010, the year of the most recent U.S. Census, was about 86,400, an increase of 59 percent over 1970. During the same period, households increased by about 19,500, or about 132 percent. With the number of households increasing at a faster rate than the population, the number of persons per household has decreased.
2. An inventory of land use in 2007 indicated that 62.0 square miles, or about 26 percent of the County, were developed with urban uses, while the remaining 173.3 square miles, or about 74 percent of the County, were devoted to rural uses.
3. There are 94 miles of major streams and 360 acres of major lakes within the County. There are approximately 29.0 square miles, or about 12 percent of the County, located within the 100-year recurrence interval flood hazard area of the major streams.
4. The County encompasses a number of significant natural resource base features including wetland areas which occupied about 30.7 square miles, or about 13 percent of the County; and woodlands, which occupied about 11.1 square miles, or about 5 percent of the County. The County also contained 50 sites

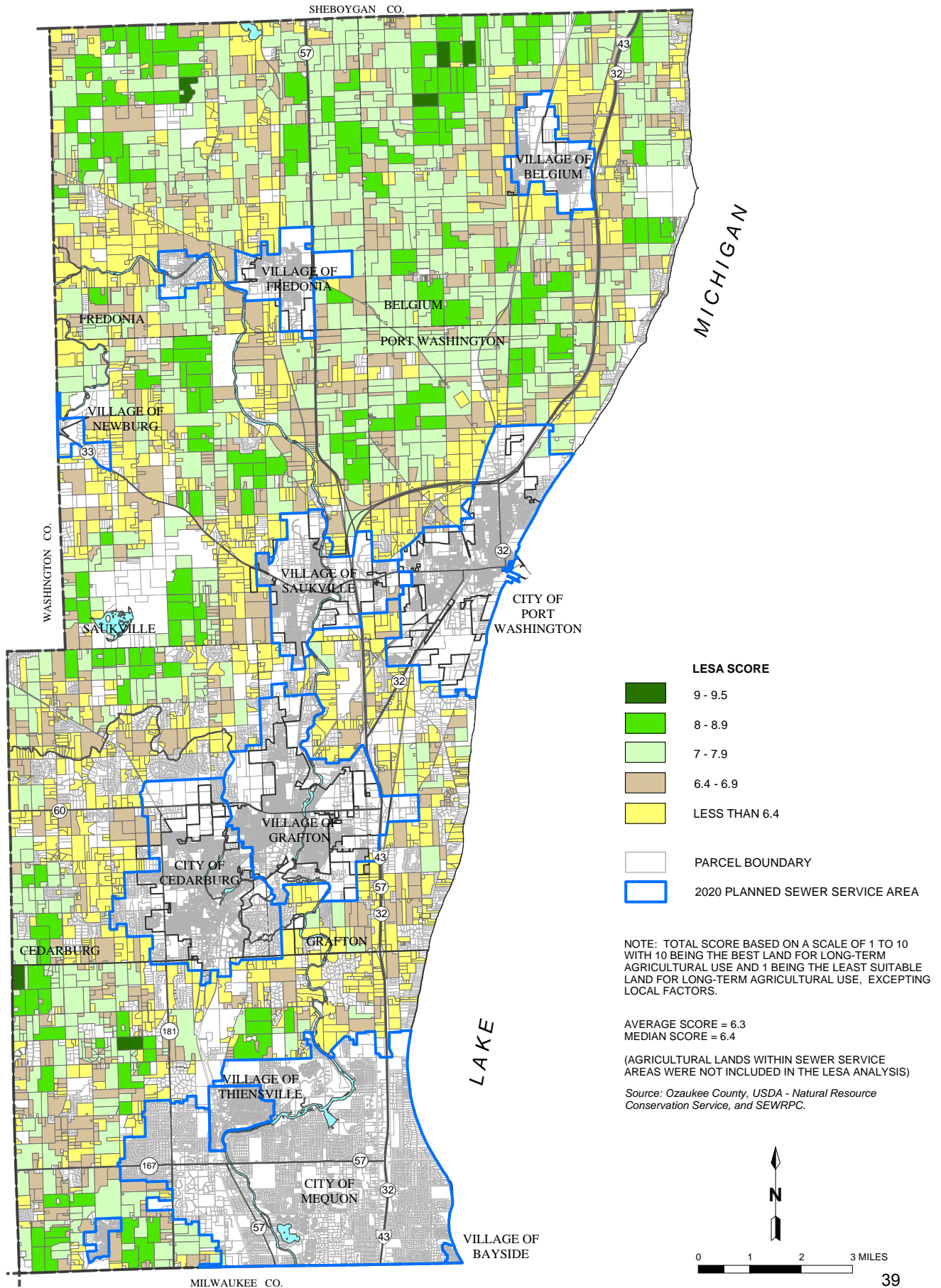
ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY





Map 14

LESA SCORES FOR AGRICULTURAL PARCELS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2007



identified as natural areas—areas which contain native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-European settlement landscape; and 17 critical species habitat sites—other sites which support rare, threatened, or endangered plants or animals.

5. The most important element of the natural resource base and features closely related to that base—including wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat, major lakes and streams and associated shorelands and floodlands, and outdoor recreation sites—when combined, result in an essentially linear pattern in the landscape referred to by the Regional Planning Commission as environmental corridors. Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of important natural resource and resource based elements and are, by definition, at least 400 acres in size, two miles long, and 200 feet wide. In 2000, primary environmental corridors encompassed about 32.2 square miles, or about 14 percent of the County.
6. Approximately 121 square miles, or 51 percent of the County, were in agricultural use in 2007. A land evaluation site assessment system (LESA) analysis for Ozaukee County indicates that the highest concentration of agricultural parcels best suited for long-term agricultural use are located in the northern half of the County.

## **Chapter III**

# **EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A comprehensive areawide inventory of park and open space sites was conducted in 1973 under the initial regional park and open space planning program. The inventory is updated periodically, including in 2007 as part of the Ozaukee County comprehensive planning program. The inventory of park and open space sites in the County was updated again in 2010 for use in preparing this new County park and open space plan. The findings of the 2010 inventory are presented in this chapter.

The 2010 inventory identified all park and open space sites owned by a public agency, including Federal, State, County, or local units of government and school districts. Also identified in the inventory were lands held in conservation easements by organizations such as the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT). The inventory also included privately owned resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites such as golf courses, campgrounds, ski hills, boating access sites, swimming beaches, hunting clubs, and group camps such as Scout or YMCA camps, and special use outdoor recreation sites. Sites owned by nonprofit conservation organizations, such as OWLT, were also identified. The inventory of private outdoor recreation sites focused on resource-oriented sites because the County park and open space plan is most directly concerned with the provision of sites and facilities for resource-oriented activities. The inventory also identified such other recreation resources as existing trails and bicycle ways and historic sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **EXISTING PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES**

#### **Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Ozaukee County**

Park and open space sites owned by Ozaukee County in 2010 are shown on Map 15 and listed on Table 10. In 2010, Ozaukee County owned nine such sites, encompassing a total of 860 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County.

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<sup>1</sup>*The regional park and open space plan is documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000, November 1977.*

The nine existing County parks are: Mee-Kwon County Park and Virmond Park in the City of Mequon; Covered Bridge County Park in the Town of Cedarburg; Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve in the Town of Grafton; Hawthorne Hills County Park, Tendick Nature Park, and Ehlers County Park, all in the Town of Saukville; Harborview County Park in the City of Port Washington; and Waubedonia County Park in the Village of Fredonia.

Also shown on Map 15 and listed on Table 10 are other sites owned by the County, but not part of the County park system. These sites include the Ozaukee County Fair Grounds in the City of Cedarburg; the Guenther Farmstead property in the Town of Saukville; the Ozaukee County Trail property in the Town of Port Washington; and the Bee Keeper Bog, Pinnacle, and Shady Lane properties in the Town of Fredonia.

Selected outdoor recreation facilities within the County park system in 2010 are listed in Table 11. As indicated in that table, three parks within the County system currently provide playfields, two parks provide golf courses, all nine parks provide picnic areas, eight parks provide restroom facilities, eight parks provide trails, one park provides a boat launch, two parks provide campsites, six parks provide opportunities for cross-country skiing, and five parks provide kayak/canoe access.

### **Park and Open Space Sites Owned by the State of Wisconsin**

As indicated in Table 12 and shown on Map 15, in 2010 there were 12 State-owned park and open space sites in Ozaukee County, encompassing 3,184 acres, or about 2 percent of the total area of the County. Of these 12 sites, 11 sites, encompassing 2,913 acres, were owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and one site, encompassing 271 acres, was owned by the University of Wisconsin.

#### ***Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources***

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has acquired large areas of park and open space lands in Ozaukee County for a variety of resource protection and recreational purposes. Sites acquired for natural resource preservation and limited recreational purposes include the Cedarburg Habitat Preservation, Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area, and a number of scattered sites, including four sites within the North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Project Area.

One Department-owned site, Harrington Beach State Park, is associated with more intensive recreational activities. The site provides camping, swimming, picnicking, trail facilities, and a wildlife refuge.

Map 15 also reflects project boundaries approved by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board for State forests, parks, and wildlife areas within the County. Lands within the approved project boundaries have been identified by the Board as appropriate additions to adjacent parks, forests, natural areas, or wildlife areas and are intended to be acquired by the Department of Natural Resources, on a "willing seller-willing buyer" basis, for recreational or open space purposes as funding permits.

#### ***University of Wisconsin***

In 2010 there was one open space site affiliated with the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The UWM Cedarburg Bog Field Station encompasses about 270 acres and is located in the Town of Saukville.

### **Federally-Owned Park and Open Space Sites**

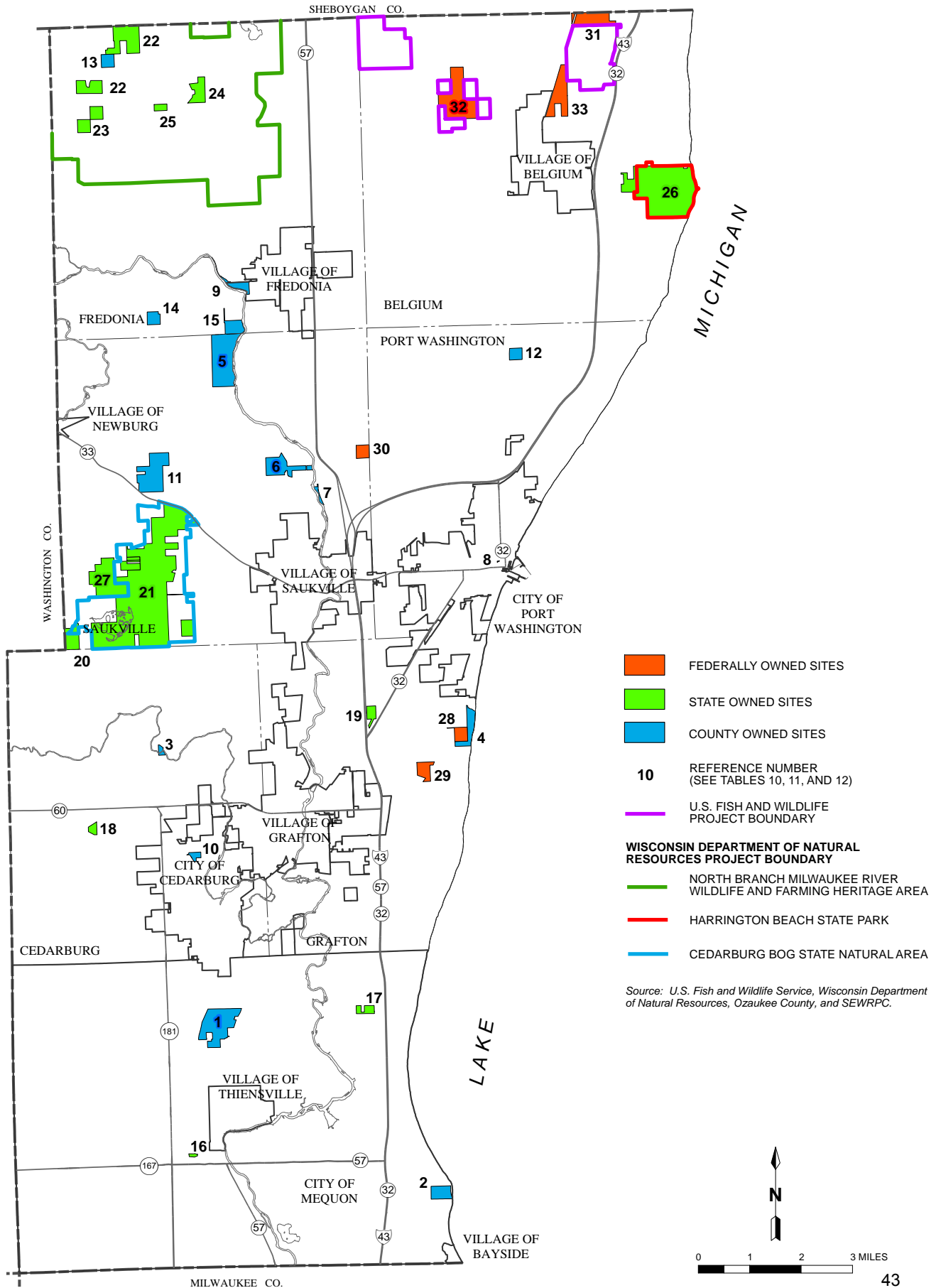
Map 15 and Table 12 also identify six open space sites in Ozaukee County owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, encompassing 695 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County. Five of the open space sites were purchased for the primary purpose of preserving and improving breeding habitat for waterfowl in Wisconsin.

### **Park and Open Space Sites Owned by Local Governments, School Districts, or Other Public Districts**

In addition to the County-, State-, and Federally-owned park and open space sites in Ozaukee County, in 2010 there was a total of 162 sites owned by local units of government, school districts, or other public districts. Those sites, listed on Table A-1 and shown on Map A-1 in Appendix A, encompass 2,259 acres, or about 2 percent of the

Map 15

OZAUKEE COUNTY, STATE OF WISCONSIN,  
AND FEDERAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES: 2010



Existing Park and Open Space Sites



Table 10

## PARK AND OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES OWNED BY OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010

Number on Map 15	Site Name	Location <sup>a</sup>	Size (acres)
1	Mee-Kwon County Park .....	T9N, R21E, Sections 10, 11	244
2	Virmond County Park .....	T9N, R22E, Section 28	63
3	Covered Bridge County Park .....	T10N, R21E, Section 10	12
4	Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve .....	T10N, R22E, Section 10	74
5	Hawthorne Hills County Park <sup>b</sup> .....	T11N, R21E, Sections 3, 4	286
6	Tendick Nature Park .....	T11N, R21E, Section 14	125
7	Ehlers County Park .....	T11N, R21E, Sections 13, 14, 23, 24	10
8	Harborview County Park .....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	1
9	Waubedonia County Park .....	T12N, R21E, Sections 27, 34	45
Total : 9 Sites		--	860
Other County Properties – Not Considered Part of the County Park System			
10	Ozaukee County Fairgrounds .....	T10N, R21E, Sections 22, 27	18
11	Guenther Farmstead Property .....	T11N, R21E, Section 17	213
12	Ozaukee County Trail Property .....	T11N, R22E, Section 4	36
13	Bee Keeper Bog Property .....	T12N, R21E, Section 5	41
14	Pinnacle Property .....	T12N, R21E, Section 32	39
15	Shady Lane Property .....	T12N, R21E, Section 34	61
Total: 6 sites		--	408

<sup>a</sup>Indicates location given in U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, Pioneer Village, and H.H. Peters Youth Camp.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 11

## SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN OZAUKEE COUNTY PARKS: 2010

Number on Map 15	Site Name	Size (acres)	Playfield	Golf Course	Picnic Area	Restrooms <sup>a</sup>	Swimming Beach	Trails	Boat Launch	Campsites	X-Country Skiing	Other Facilities
1	Mee-Kwon County Park	244	X	X	X	X	--	X	--	--	X	--
2	Virmond County Park	63	X	--	X	XX	--	X	--	--	X	Tennis, shelter, sand volleyball
3	Covered Bridge County Park	12	--	--	X	X	--	X	--	--	--	Kayak/canoe access
4	Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve	74	--	--	X	X	--	X	--	--	X	Lake Michigan access
5	Hawthorne Hills County Park <sup>b</sup>	286	--	X	X	X	--	X	--	X	X	Kayak/canoe access
6	Tendick Nature Park	125	--	--	X	XX	--	X	--	--	X	Archery, kayak/canoe access, disc golf, shelter, sand volleyball
7	Ehlers County Park	10	--	--	X	X	--	X	--	--	--	Kayak/canoe access
8	Harborview County Park	1	--	--	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9	Waubedonia County Park	45	X	--	X	XX	--	X	X	X	X	Kayak/canoe access, tennis, shelter
Total : 9 Sites		860	3	2	9	8	--	8	1	2	6	--

<sup>a</sup>X – Portable restroom facilities, XX – Permanent restroom facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, Pioneer Village, and H.H. Peters Youth Camp. Camping facilities are available to youth groups and other organizations at the H.H. Peters Youth Camp by reservation only.

Source: SEWRPC.

Table 12

## STATE OF WISCONSIN AND FEDERAL RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE LANDS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010

Number on Map 15	Site Name	Location <sup>a</sup>	Size (acres)
	Department of Natural Resources Sites (WDNR)		
16	WDNR Site .....	T9N, R21E, Section 22	6
17	WDNR Site .....	T9N, R22E, Section 7	30
18	Cedarburg Habitat Preservation.....	T10N, R21E, Section 20	19
19	WDNR Site .....	T10N, R22E, Section 8	33
20	WDNR Site .....	T11N, R21E, Section 31	80
21	Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area.....	T11N, R21E, Section 32	1,616
22	WDNR Site-North Branch Milwaukee River Project .....	T12N, R21E, Section 5	240
23	WDNR Site-Scattered Wetland .....	T12N, R21E, Section 7	81
24	WDNR Site-North Branch Milwaukee River Project .....	T12N, R21E, Section 9	73
25	WDNR Site-North Branch Milwaukee River Project .....	T12N, R21E, Section 9	20
26	Harrington Beach State Park .....	T12N, R22E, Section 24	715
--	Subtotal – 11 Sites	--	2,913
	University of Wisconsin Site		
27	UWM Cedarburg Bog Field Station.....	T11N, R21E, Section 30	271
--	Subtotal- 1 Site	--	271
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sites (USFWS)		
28	USFWS-Ulao Waterfowl Production Area .....	T10N, R22E, Section 9	44
29	USFWS-Blue Wing Waterfowl Production Area .....	T10N, R22E, Section 16	55
30	USFWS Land.....	T11N, R21E, Section 13	41
31	USFWS-Cedar Grove Waterfowl Production Area .....	T12N, R22E, Section 2	115
32	USFWS-Armin O. Schwengel Waterfowl Production Area .....	T12N, R22E, Section 8	282
33	USFWS-Belgium Waterfowl Protection Area.....	T12N, R22E, Section 10	158
--	Subtotal – 6 Sites	--	695
	Total – 18 Sites	--	3,879

<sup>a</sup>Indicates location given in U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Ozaukee County, and SEWRPC.

total area of the County. Local governments own 131 park and open space sites, public school districts own 22 sites, and other public districts own nine sites. The acreage attributed to school district sites includes only those portions of the site used for recreational or open space purposes.

The nine sites included on Table A-1 and shown on Map A-1 as owned by other public districts are sites owned by the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD). These sites were purchased by the MMSD under its “Greenseams” program. The program is intended to permanently protect key lands within the MMSD planning area for long term benefits for floodplain management. Where applicable, the properties can be used for hiking, bird watching, and other passive recreation, but would remain largely undeveloped and be restored to natural conditions. In 2010, the nine sites owned by the MMSD in Ozaukee County encompassed 363 acres. For convenience, the MMSD owned sites are shown on Map 16.

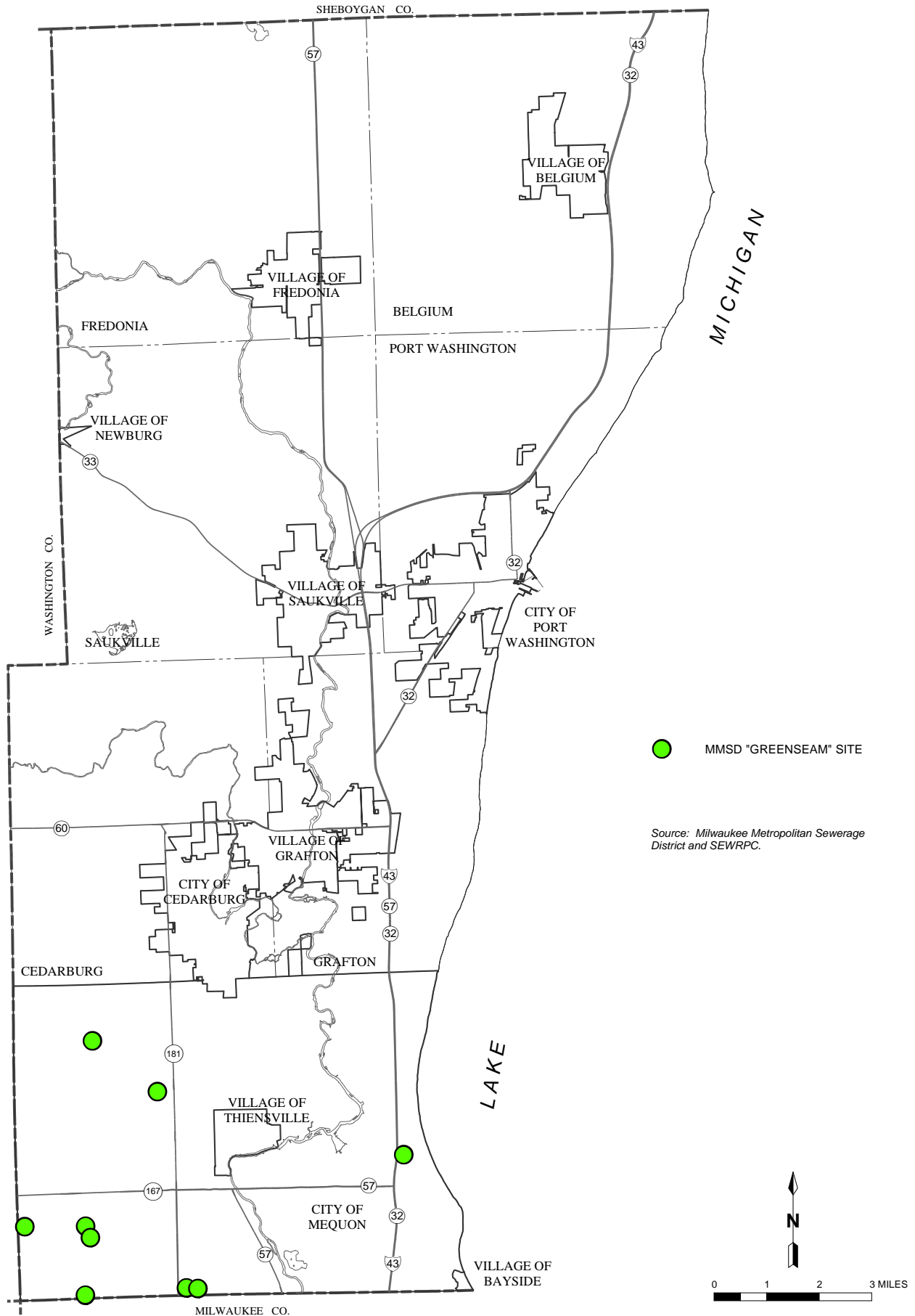
### Private and Public-Interest Resource-Oriented Park and Open Space Sites

#### *Private Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Sites*

The 2010 inventory of park and open space sites also identified a total of 74 privately owned resource-oriented recreation sites. Those 74 sites are listed on Table A-2 and shown on Map A-2 in Appendix A. Together they encompassed 3,397 acres, or about 2 percent of the total area of the County.

Map 16

OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY THE  
MILWAUKEE METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT: 2010



Examples of privately owned recreation sites include hunting clubs, stables, golf courses, boat access sites, campgrounds, an ice skating facility, swimming beaches, subdivision parks, a game farm, and recreation areas associated with private schools. The ice skating facility is the Ozaukee Ice Center. This facility was formerly owned by Ozaukee County, but the ownership was turned over to the Ozaukee Youth Hockey Association in 2009. Under the agreement, the facility remains available to citizens of the County for public skating.

### ***Private Resource Protection Sites***

In addition, the 2010 inventory of park and open space sites identified a total of 15 sites owned by private organizations for natural resource protection purposes. Those sites are listed on Table 13 and shown on Map 17. The 15 open space area sites owned for resource preservation purposes encompass 1,375 acres, or about 1 percent of the total area of the County. Those sites include 12 Ozaukee Washington Land Trust sites, two sites owned by the Nature Conservancy, and Riveredge Nature Center.

### **Conservation Easements**

Many privately owned open space and environmentally sensitive sites in Ozaukee County are protected under conservation easements. These easements are typically voluntary contracts between a private landowner and a land trust or government body that limit, or in some cases prohibit, future development of the parcel. The property owner sells or donates a conservation easement for the property to a land trust or government agency, but retains ownership. The owner is not prohibited from selling the property, but future owners must abide by the terms of the conservation easement. Conservation easements typically do not include any provision for public access. Those easements, listed on Table 14 and shown on Map 18, encompassed 1,954 acres in Ozaukee County in 2010. All of the conservation easements identified on the table and map provide for the permanent protection of resources on private land.

### **Wisconsin Important Bird Area Sites**

An important bird area (IBA) is a site that provides essential habitat for one or more species of breeding or non-breeding birds. Sites are distinguishable in character, habitat, or ornithological importance from surrounding areas. In general, IBAs exist as an actual or potential protected area with the potential to be managed in some way for birds and general environmental conservation. The sites can be publicly or privately owned. The site should be large enough to supply most of the habitat requirements of the birds during the season for which the site is important. To be considered an IBA, a site must support species of conservation concern or species that are vulnerable because they are not widely distributed; their populations are concentrated in one general habitat type; or they congregate together for breeding, feeding, or migration. The IBA program is a voluntary program that links local and state conservation efforts to national and international efforts. In Wisconsin the program is implemented under the Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative (WBCI). IBAs located in Ozaukee County include the Cedarburg Bog (Cedarburg Bog State Scientific Area), the Harrington Beach Lakeshore Migration Corridor (Harrington Beach State Park), and the Ozaukee Bight Lakeshore Migration Corridor (Virmond County Park).

## **LAKE AND RIVER ACCESS SITES**

Lakes and rivers constitute a particularly valuable part of the natural resource base of the County. Lakes and rivers enhance the aesthetic quality of the County and are focal points for water-related recreational activities, including such active uses as swimming, boating, and fishing, and passive uses such as walking, or viewing along the water's edge. Boat access sites, both public and non-public, provide opportunities for persons who do not own land on a body of water to participate in water-related recreational activities. The regional park and open space plan recommends that rivers and major lakes, defined as lakes with a surface area of 50 acres or more, be provided with adequate public access, including carry-in-boating and motor-boat access, consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in water-related activities. There are three major lakes located entirely or partially within the County: Lac du Cours, Mud Lake, and Spring Lake. As shown on Map 4 in Chapter II, there are approximately 94 miles of major streams in Ozaukee County.

Table 13

**PRIVATELY OWNED RESOURCE PROTECTION SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010**

Number on Map 17	Site Name	Owner	Location <sup>a</sup>	Size (acres)
1	Mequon Nature Preserve .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T9N, R21E, Section 33	550
2	Donges Bay Gorge.....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T9N, R22E, Section 33	23
3	Fairy Chasm .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T9N, R22E, Section 33	20
4	Kurtz Woods .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N, R21E, Section 1	31
5	Kurtz Woods Outlot .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N, R21E, Section 1	15
6	Maier Cottage .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N, R21E, Section 10	1
7	Bratt Woods.....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N, R21E, Section 13	18
8	Cedarburg Environmental Study Area .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T10N, R21E, Section 30	40
9	Riveredge Nature Center .....	Riveredge Nature Center	T11N, R21E, Section 7	373
10	Nature Conservancy Site .....	The Nature Conservancy	T11N, R21E, Section 30	24
11	Nature Conservancy Site .....	The Nature Conservancy	T11N, R21E, Section 30	18
12	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T11N, R22E, Section 29	31
13	Huiras Lake .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T12N, R21E, Section 9	108
14	MacLaurin Woods .....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T12N, R21E, Section 31	5
15	Forest Beach Migratory Preserve.....	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust	T12N, R22E, Section 36	118
Total : 15 Sites		--	--	1,375

<sup>a</sup>Indicates location given in U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section.

Source: SEWRPC.

Publicly owned access sites for motor-boating purposes in Ozaukee County were not provided on any of the aforementioned major lakes in 2010. There was one publicly owned access site for motor-boating provided to Lake Michigan. As shown on Map 19, public boat/canoe/kayak access was provided at a number of locations along Cedar Creek, the Milwaukee River, and Lake Michigan in 2010. In addition, there were numerous sites which provide access to Cedar Creek and the Milwaukee River for other recreational activities and passive uses.

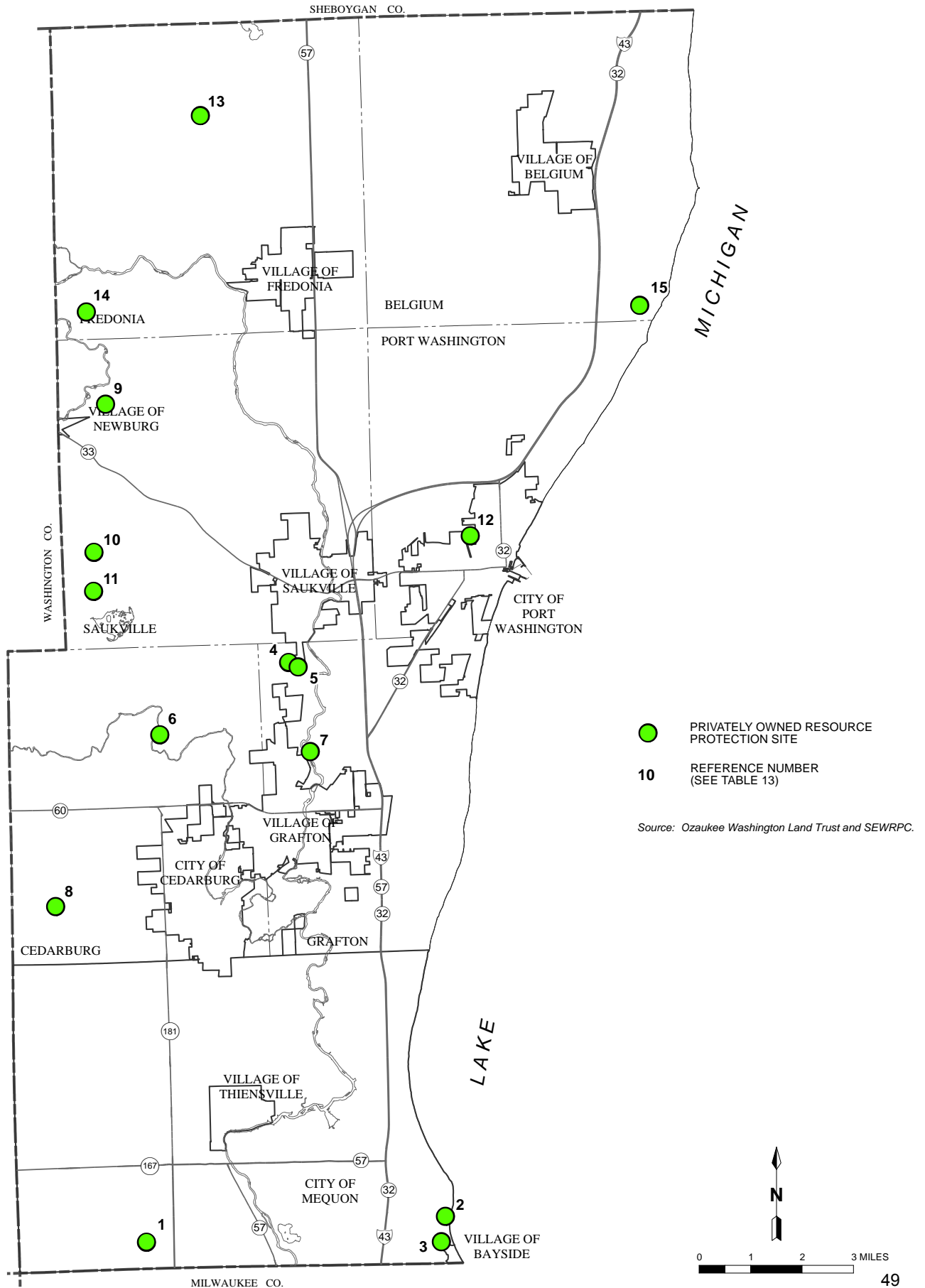
## TRAILS AND BICYCLE WAYS

The regional park and open space plan, adopted in 1977, recommended the development of an approximately 440-mile network of hiking and bicycling trails in Southeastern Wisconsin. Most of the trails recommended in the regional plan were proposed to be located in areas having natural resource values of regional significance, such as the Lake Michigan shoreline, the Kettle Moraine, and the riverine areas of the Milwaukee, Fox, and Root Rivers. The regional park and open space plan, including the recreation trail component, was subsequently refined through the preparation and adoption of park and open space plans by each of the counties in the Region.

The year 2020 park and open space plan for Ozaukee County recommended that a total of 54 miles of trails be provided along the Little Menomonee River, along the Milwaukee River, and the WEPCO Interurban Line by Ozaukee County. Of the 54 miles of trails to be provided, about 30 miles currently exist in Ozaukee County as part of the Milwaukee River recreation corridor/Ozaukee Interurban Trail. In addition to the 30 miles of existing trails recommended in the 2020 park and open space plan, a number of on- and off-street trails have been established by local units of government in Ozaukee County. Map 20 shows all existing trails in Ozaukee County in 2010.

Map 17

PRIVATELY OWNED RESOURCE PROTECTION SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010



Existing Park and Open Space Sites

Table 14

## LANDS UNDER CONSERVATION EASEMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010

Number on Map 18	Holder of Easement	Location <sup>a</sup>	Size (acres)
1	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Brickman) .....	T9N, R21E, Section 1	15
2	MMSD .....	T9N, R21E, Section 4	4
3	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Pigeon Creek) .....	T9N, R21E, Section 9	1
4	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Pigeon Creek) .....	T9N, R21E, Section 9	3
5	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Kursel).....	T9N, R21E, Section 9	40
6	MMSD (Huntington Park Subdivision).....	T9N, R21E, Section 32	98
7	WDNR.....	T10N, R21E, Section 8	3
8	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Uihlein).....	T10N, R21E, Section 25	9
9	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Watts/Cudahy) .....	T10N, R21E, Section 25	175
10	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Parsons).....	T10N, R21E, Section 31	153
11	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Cudahy) .....	T10N, R21E, Section 36	43
12	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Kaul).....	T10N, R22E, Section 8	56
13	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Abbott) .....	T10N, R22E, Section 28	26
14	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Meissner) .....	T10N, R22E, Section 28	16
15	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Sandhill) .....	T11N, R21E, Section 4	121
16	WDNR.....	T11N, R21E, Section 7	1
17	WDNR.....	T11N, R21E, Section 7	5
18	WDNR.....	T11N, R21E, Section 14	7
19	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Sieckman) .....	T11N, R21E, Section 18	111
20	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Lynn) .....	T11N, R21E, Section 20	36
21	WDNR.....	T11N, R21E, Section 22	10
22	WDNR (Lake Hills West).....	T11N, R21E, Section 25	26
23	WDNR (Cole) .....	T11N, R21E, Section 27	5
24	WDNR (Bell).....	T11N, R21E, Section 27	2
25	WDNR (Bell).....	T11N, R21E, Section 27	6
26	WDNR.....	T11N, R21E, Section 30	21
27	WDNR.....	T11N, R21E, Section 33	1
28	WDNR.....	T11N, R21E, Section 34	8
29	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Fairchild) .....	T11N, R21E, Section 36	12
30	WDNR (Aloha Auto) .....	T11N, R22E, Section 32	1
31	WDNR (Mueller).....	T12N, R21E, Section 4	214
32	WDNR (Luedtke).....	T12N, R21E, Section 4	120
33	WDNR (Winter) .....	T12N, R21E, Section 5	23
34	WDNR (Huiras) .....	T12N, R21E, Section 5	261
35	WDNR (Granbinger).....	T12N, R21E, Section 6	76
36	WDNR (Stemper) .....	T12N, R21E, Section 17	201
37	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (Lord).....	T12N, R21E, Section 19	24
38	WDNR.....	T12N, R21E, Section 27	6
39	WDNR.....	T12N, R21E, Section 28	11
40	WDNR.....	T12N, R21E, Section 29	2
41	WDNR.....	T12N, R21E, Section 30	1
Total : 41 Sites		- -	1,954

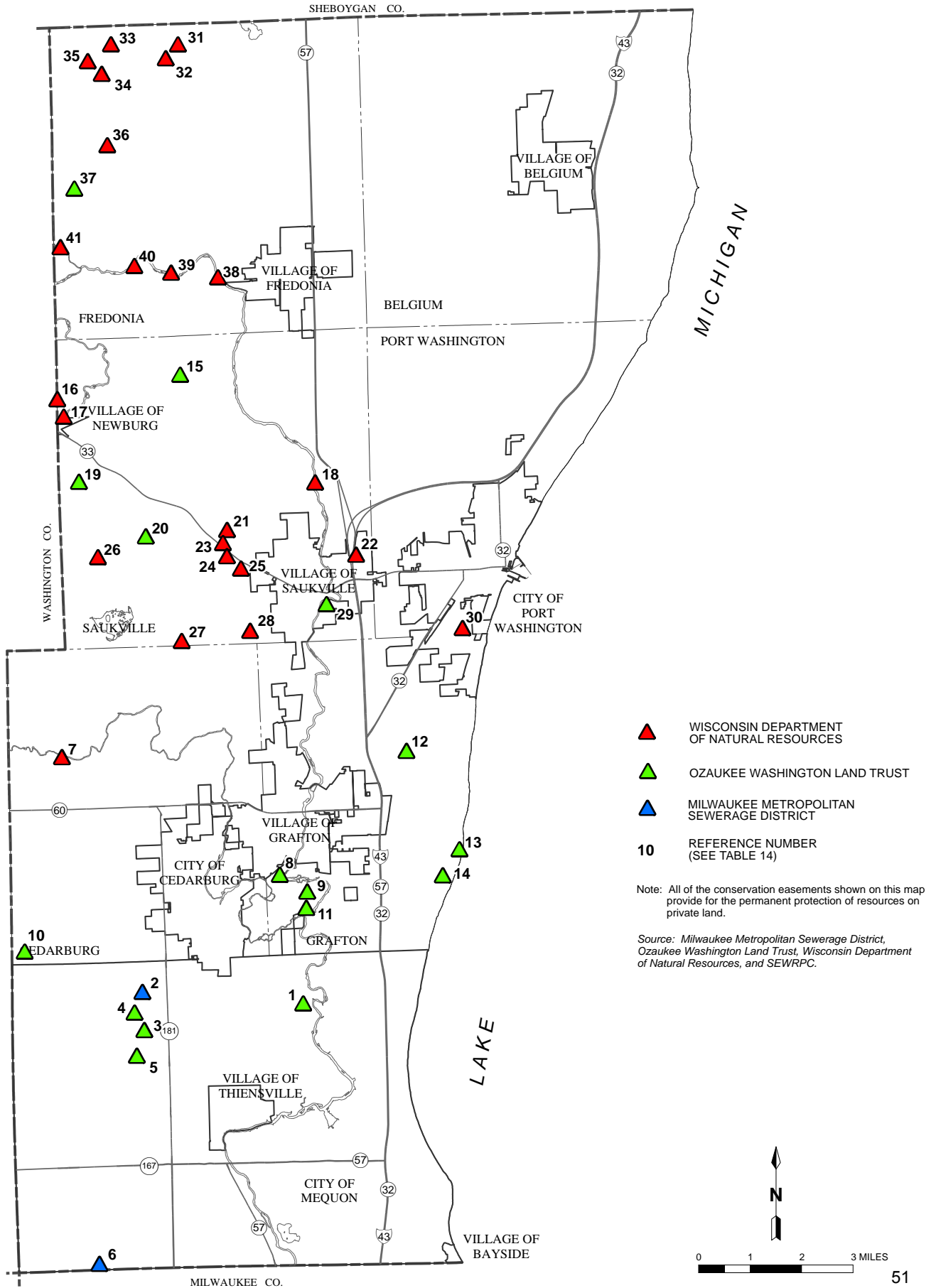
Note: All of the conservation easements listed above provide for the permanent protection of resources on private land.

<sup>a</sup>Indicates location given in U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section.

Source: Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, and SEWRPC.

Map 18

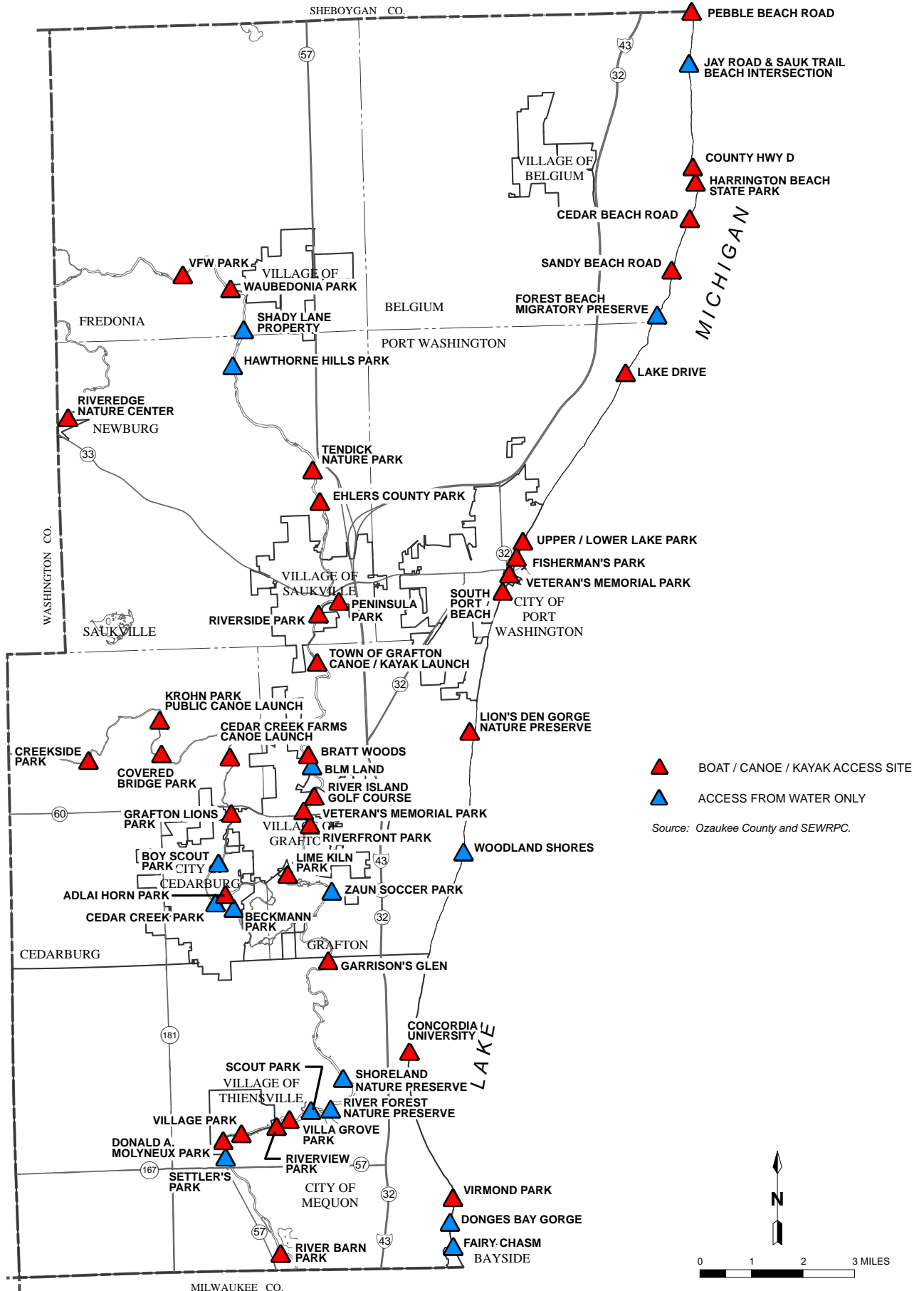
LANDS UNDER CONSERVATION EASEMENTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010



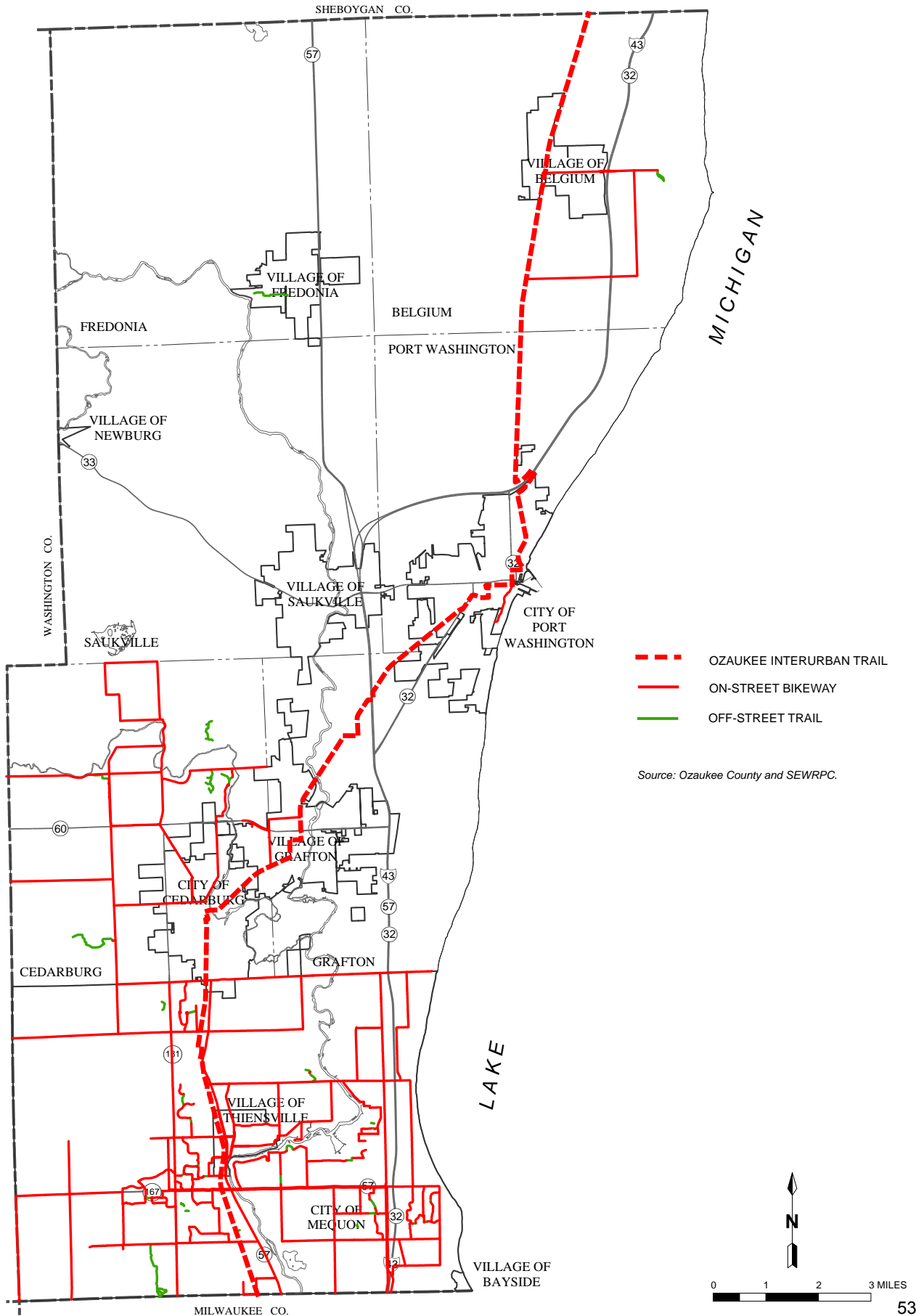
Existing Park and Open Space Sites



PUBLIC BOAT / CANOE / KAYAK ACCESS SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010



EXISTING BICYCLE WAYS / TRAILS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010



Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

The bicycle and pedestrian facility element of the regional transportation plan,<sup>2</sup> adopted by the Commission in 2006 and endorsed by the Ozaukee County Board in 2007, recommends a network of on- and off-street bicycle ways within the County. Map B-1 in Appendix B depicts the bicycle and pedestrian element of the regional transportation plan as that plan pertains to Ozaukee County. This map has been updated to reflect as built conditions in 2010.

For purposes of this report, the term "trails" refers to off-street paths and separate bicycle paths within a highway right-of-way, and the term "bicycle way" refers to facilities for bicycle travel on streets, including signed bicycle routes and striped and signed bicycle lanes. Trails generally accommodate both foot and bicycle travel, while on-street bicycle routes and lanes generally accommodate bicycle travel only.

Bicycle use can and does legally occur on many public roadways in Ozaukee County that are not specifically designated for such use. State law permits bicycle use on all public roadways, except expressways and freeways, and on those roadways where the local government concerned has acted to prohibit bicycle use by ordinance.

In addition, an extensive system of snowmobile trails exists in Ozaukee County. Map 21 shows all existing snowmobile trails in Ozaukee County in 2010. As shown on Map 21, approximately 114 miles of designated trails exist on public lands and private lands open to the public.

## **HISTORIC SITES**

Historic sites in Ozaukee County often have important recreational, educational, and cultural value. A number of inventories and surveys of potentially significant historic sites have been conducted by various units and agencies of government in Ozaukee County since the completion of the regional park and open space plan in 1977. The results of these inventories and surveys, on file at such agencies as The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, indicate that there are more than 500 historic sites in Ozaukee County.

Certain sites of known historic significance are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 2010, there were 28 individual sites and six historic districts<sup>3</sup> within the County listed on the National Register. The location of sites and districts in Ozaukee County listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2010 are presented on Table 15 and on Map 22, respectively.

## **SUMMARY**

This chapter has presented the findings of an inventory of existing outdoor recreation and open space sites in Ozaukee County, including existing parks, other open space sites, lake and river access sites, recreation trails and bicycle ways, and historic sites. The key findings are as follows:

1. In 2010, Ozaukee County owned nine park and open space sites, which collectively encompassed 860 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County.
2. The State of Wisconsin owned 12 park and open space sites, encompassing 3,184 acres, or about 2 percent of the total area of the County. Of these 12 sites, 11 sites encompassing 2,913 acres were owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and one site, encompassing 271 acres, was owned by the University of Wisconsin.

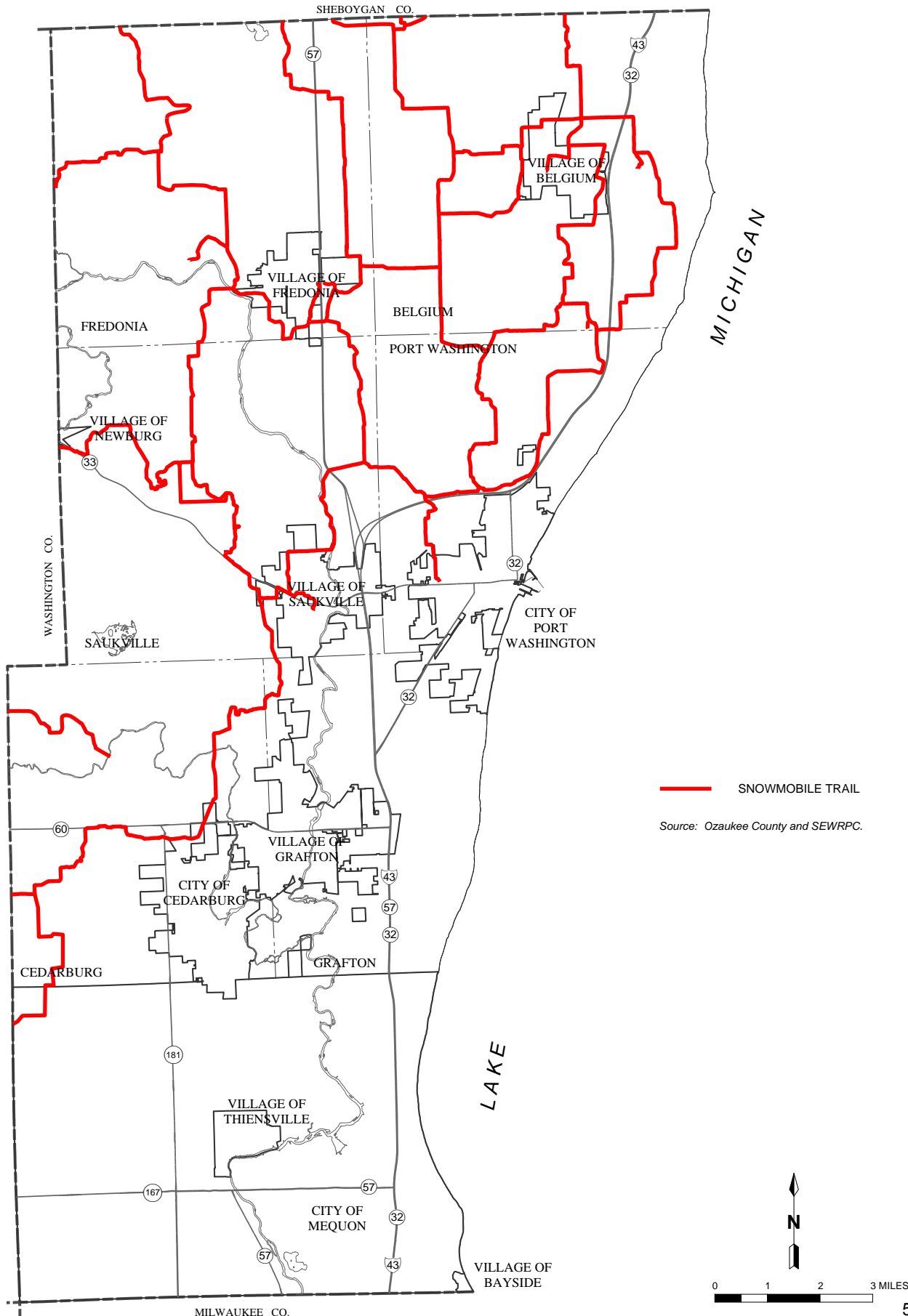
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<sup>2</sup>*Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 49, A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2035, June 2006.*

<sup>3</sup>*A historic district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, that contains a concentration of significant historic sites or structures from the same period of time.*

# Map 21

## SNOWMOBILE TRAILS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010



Existing Park and Open Space Sites

Table 15

**HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY  
LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 2010**

Number on Map 22	Site Name	Location <sup>a</sup>	Civil Division	Year Listed
1	Covered Bridge .....	T10N, R21E, Section 10	Town of Cedarburg	1973
2	Concordia Mill.....	T10N, R21E, Section 35	Town of Cedarburg	1974
3	Cedarburg Mill .....	T10N, R21E, Section 27	City of Cedarburg	1974
4	Edward Dodge House .....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	City of Port Washington	1975
5	Hamilton Historic District .....	T10N, R21E, Section 35	Town of Cedarburg	1976
6	Stony Hill School .....	T12N, R21E, Section 28	Town of Fredonia	1976
7	Old Ozaukee County Courthouse .....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	City of Port Washington	1976
8	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church .....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	City of Port Washington	1977
9	Hilgen and Wittenberg Woolen Mill .....	T10N, R21E, Section 27	City of Cedarburg	1978
10	Jonathan Clark House.....	T9N, R21E, Section 3	City of Mequon	1982
11	John Reichert Farmhouse .....	T9N, R21E, Section 4	City of Mequon	1982
12	Grafton Flour Mill.....	T10N, R21E, Section 24	Village of Grafton	1983
13	Cedarburg Woolen Company Worsteds Mill.....	T10N, R21E, Section 24	Village of Grafton	1983
14	Harry W. Bolens House.....	T11N, R22E, Section 29	City of Port Washington	1983
15	Hoffman House Hotel.....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	City of Port Washington	1984
16	Washington Avenue Historic District .....	T10N, R21E, Section 27	City of Cedarburg	1986
17	Wayside House .....	T10N, R21E, Section 34	City of Cedarburg	1986
18	Payne Hotel.....	T11N, R21E, Section 25	Village of Saukville	1991
19	Columbia Historic District .....	T10N, R21E, Section 26	City of Cedarburg	1992
20	Edwin J. Neiman Sr. House .....	T9N, R21E, Section 10	City of Mequon	1996
21	Steamer (Niagara).....	Lake Michigan	Town of Belgium	1996
22	Port Washington Light Station.....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	City of Port Washington	1999
23	Mequon Town Hall and Fire Department .....	T9N, R21E, Section 10	City of Mequon	2000
24	Bigelow School.....	T9N, R21E, Section 1	City of Mequon	2000
25	William F. Jahn Farmstead.....	T9N, R21E, Section 15	City of Mequon	2000
26	Port Washington Downtown Historic District.....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	City of Port Washington	2000
27	Jacob Voigt House .....	T9N, R21E, Section 21	City of Mequon	2000
28	O'Brien—Peuschel Farmstead.....	T9N, R21E, Section 16	City of Mequon	2000
29	Isham Day House (Yankee Settler's Cottage) .....	T9N, R21E, Section 10	City of Mequon	2000
30	Green Bay Road Historic District.....	T9N, R21E, Section 23	Village of Thiensville	2004
31	Main Street Historic District.....	T9N, R21E, Section 23	Village of Thiensville	2004
32	Tennie and Laura Shipwreck.....	Lake Michigan	City of Port Washington	2008
33	Port Washington Fire Engine House.....	T11N, R22E, Section 28	City of Port Washington	2009
34	Northerner Shipwreck.....	Lake Michigan	City of Port Washington	2010

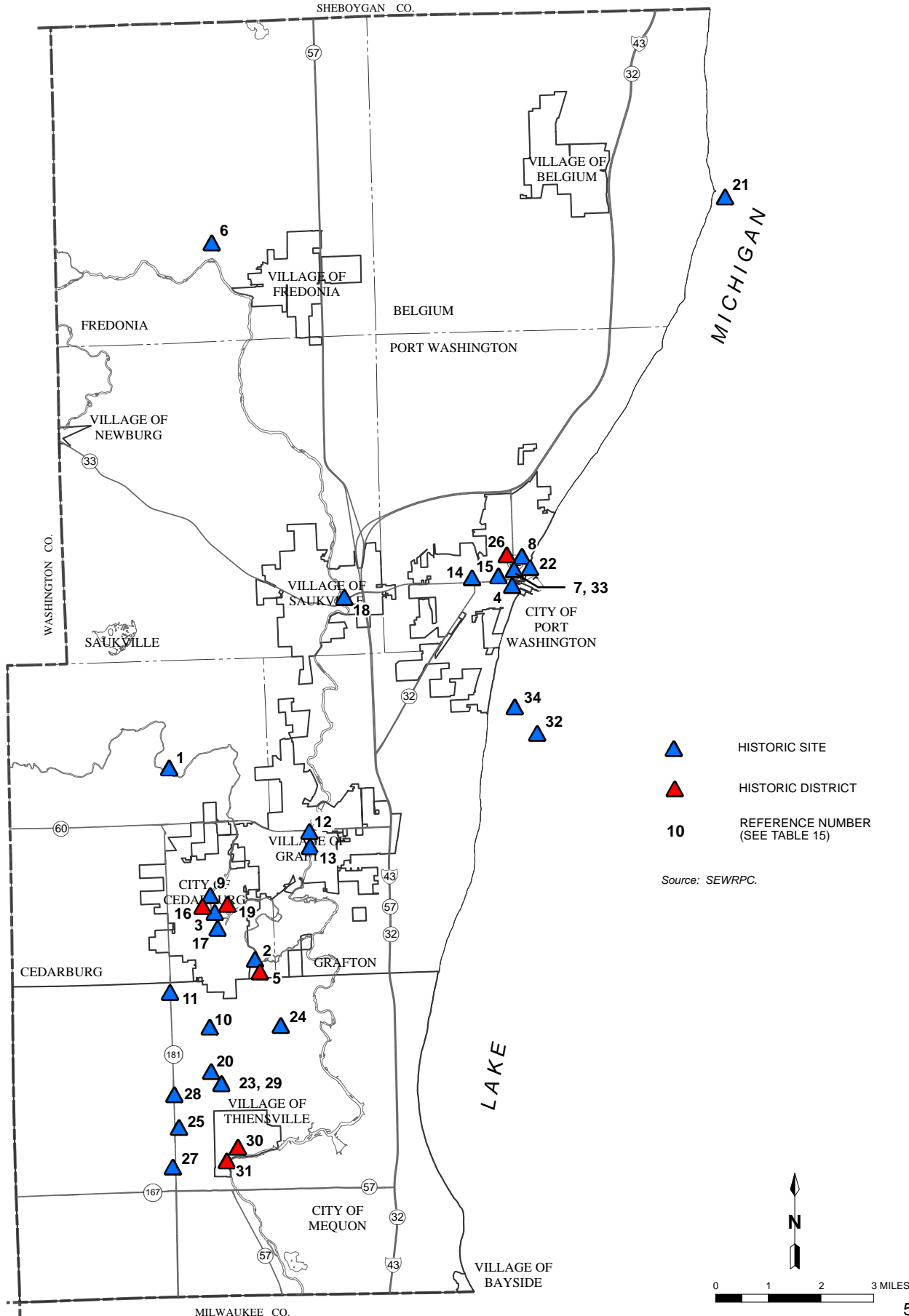
<sup>a</sup>Indicates location given in U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section, except for shipwreck sites located in Lake Michigan.

Source: The Wisconsin Historical Society and SEWRPC.

3. There were six open space sites in Ozaukee County owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, encompassing 695 acres, or less than 1 percent of the total area of the County.
4. Local units of government, school districts, and other public districts owned 162 park and open space sites, encompassing 2,259 acres, or about 2 percent of the total area of the County.
5. In 2010, a total of 74 privately owned resource-oriented recreation sites encompassing 3,397 acres were located in Ozaukee County.

Map 22

HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY LISTED  
ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: 2010



Existing Park and Open Space Sites

6. Private organizations owned 15 sites in Ozaukee County for natural resource protection purposes in 2010. These sites encompassed 1,375 acres, or about 1 percent of the total area of the County.
7. In 2010, private lands protected under conservation easements encompassed 1,954 acres in Ozaukee County.
8. In total, 13,724 acres, or about 9 percent of the total area of the County, were in public or private ownership, or under conservation easements, for park, recreation, open space, or resource preservation purposes in 2010.
9. Boating access was available on Lake Michigan and along the Cedar Creek and Milwaukee River in Ozaukee County.
10. In 2010, 28 individual sites and six historic districts in Ozaukee County were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



## **Chapter IV**

# **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

### **INTRODUCTION**

For any planning process, it is good practice to provide opportunities for the public to become acquainted with the planning process and to solicit public involvement in the development of plan recommendations. In the case of a park and open space plan, it is beneficial to gather information related to public perceptions of outdoor recreation, the County park system, and protection of natural resources and open space lands. To ensure community involvement, the public participation efforts carried out during the process of preparing a park and open space plan for Ozaukee County included, but were not limited to, review and input by the Land Preservation Board (a Citizen Advisory Committee), a countywide public opinion survey, onsite park user surveys, a series of public visioning sessions, and three strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analyses. The comments and suggestions obtained were used to help guide the development of the goals, objectives, and plan recommendations contained in the County park and open space plan. A summary of these efforts is presented in this chapter.

Appendix C outlines the specific methods of public participation used in this plan. The methods of public participation are organized by purpose of public involvement (public awareness, public education, public input, public interaction, and public partnership), the level of public involvement associated with each method, and the cost associated with each method. Public involvement levels have been assigned based on a booklet compiled by the University of Wisconsin Extension, Jefferson County Office.<sup>1</sup> The timeline for the various public input opportunities is also included in Appendix C.

### **PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY**

The primary means of obtaining public input was a statistically significant, mail-out countywide survey. In fall 2010, a countywide public opinion survey was conducted on behalf of the County by the University of Wisconsin-River Falls Survey Research Center. The survey was designed with the assistance of the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, UW-Extension, Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, and SEWRPC. The survey was viewed as an important means of broadening citizen input in the preparation of the new County park and open space plan.

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<sup>1</sup>Grabow, Steve H., *Comprehensive Planning and Citizen Participation, University of Wisconsin Extension, Jefferson County, 2002.*

The survey was designed to include a range of questions on park and open space topics such as quality of life, park and open space preservation, park development and facilities, park and open space plan funding, natural and cultural resource protection, and basic demographics. Approximately 1,146 surveys were mailed to a random sample of adult residents in Ozaukee County. The sample was stratified by community in an effort to obtain a representative cross-section of County viewpoints. The results provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus or minus 4.75 percent with 95 percent confidence. Statistical tests did not indicate that “non-response bias” is a problem in this sample. A report detailing the full results of the survey is included in Appendix D.

Of the 1,146 surveys mailed, 422 (37 percent) were completed and returned. Overall, the survey results indicated strong support for:

- Preserving farmland, maintaining open space, protecting important environmental resources, and preserving wildlife habitat, especially near County parks;
- Maintaining existing park facilities;
- Maintaining and expanding County-wide trails;
- River restoration projects; and
- Preserving historic sites.

In addition, support was expressed for:

- Expanding the County park system;
- Creating a County program to purchase conservation easements for natural areas, with private donations, conservancy trust funds, and State/Federal funds as the preferred funding sources;
- Purchasing conservation easements for farmland preservation, with conservancy trust funds and State/Federal funds as the preferred funding source; and
- Funding park, open space, and farmland preservation projects without raising property taxes.

## **PARK USER SURVEY**

Onsite park user surveys were conducted by the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department from June 28, 2010 through August 15, 2010. Park users were surveyed at Covered Bridge Park, Ehlers County Park, Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, Lion’s Den Gorge Nature Preserve, Mee-Kwon Golf Course, Tendick Nature Park, Virmond Park, and Waubedonia Park. The survey was viewed as an important means of obtaining input from the public using County parks and for reaching those who may not be inclined to participate in public meetings and events or be an eligible adult on the countywide public opinion survey.

The survey included questions on parks visited, frequency of park use, park satisfaction, and respondent’s age and gender, and solicited suggestions for park improvements or additions. A total of 376 surveys were collected. The park user survey and key survey results are included in Appendix E. The major findings of the survey are described below.

- Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, Mee-Kwon Golf Course, and Tendick Nature Park are the most popular County parks based on frequency of visits.
- About 90 percent of all visitors surveyed indicate that they are satisfied (36 percent) or extremely satisfied (54 percent) with the park visited.
- Survey respondents over 65 years of age were most common at Hawthorne Hills Golf Course (46 percent) and Mee-Kwon Golf Course (52 percent).

- Survey respondents less than 25 years of age were most common at Tendick Nature Park (44 percent)—likely attributable, in part, to their use of the park's disc golf course.
- A majority of those surveyed (66 percent) were male (similar to the countywide public opinion survey).
- The most common suggestions for improvements at County parks included: improve restrooms and drinking water facilities; add a driving range at Hawthorne Hills Golf Course; add more trash cans at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve; add disc golf holes at Tendick Nature Park; and provide beach access and more trails at Virmond Park.

## **PUBLIC VISIONING SESSIONS**

As another means of broadening citizen involvement in the preparation of the new County park and open space plan, the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department and UW-Extension held three public visioning sessions at the beginning of the planning process. The visioning sessions were held at: Mee-Kwon Golf Course in the City of Mequon on April 19, 2010; Hawthorne Hills Golf Course in the Town of Saukville on April 26, 2010; and the Ozaukee County Administrative Center in the City of Port Washington on April 27, 2010. The purpose of the visioning sessions was to provide an overview on park and open space planning, provide background information on existing County parks and park facilities, and to solicit public input relative to current and potential County parks and natural areas, the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, and other natural resource features in the County. A summary of comments and suggestions from the three visioning sessions is included in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 2, among the most commonly made suggestions were the following:

- Develop a dog park
- Develop a system of water trails and canoe access sites
- Develop and promote cross-country ski trails in County parks
- Develop countywide biking/hiking trails that include links to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and trails in and between parks
- Continue efforts to preserve and enhance the entire Lion's Den Gorge natural area
- Provide additional facilities for individual and group camping
- Develop mountain bike trails and facilities

## **STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSES**

At meetings of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council (OITAC), the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board (LPB), and the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board (CPB), members were invited to take part in a SWOT Analysis workshop, which is a planning tool used to identify a community's current assets and liabilities, as well trends that might have a positive or negative impact on its future. Participants identified and discussed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that they perceived in Ozaukee County; when appropriate, they were asked to prioritize the issues by identifying those they believed were most important.

The SWOT analyses carried out with the LPB and CPB were intended to be broad in scope, potentially including any topic related to parks, recreation, and open space. The SWOT analysis undertaken with the OITAC focused primarily on issues related to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. The results of the LPB and CPB SWOT analyses findings are presented in Figure 3, and the results of the OITAC SWOT analysis are presented in Figure 4. The issues identified as top priorities in the County are highlighted in bold in Figures 3 and 4, and are listed below.

Figure 2

**OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN VISIONING SESSIONS – COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS**

April 19, 2010 Mee-Kwon Golf Course	April 26, 2010 Hawthorne Hills Golf Course	April 27, 2010 Ozaukee County Administrative Center
<b>Virmond Park</b> Develop a bike/walk/run loop through the park from Lake Shore Drive Make soccer field improvements	<b>Tendick Nature Park</b> Restore the vegetation in the area near the canoe launch, possibly with hay Change name to "Tendick Athletic Park" Implement prairie restorations Create a boardwalk and trails southwest of the archery range	<b>Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve</b> Pursue strategic/targeted expansion to protect the gorge and surrounding natural areas Create a trailhead at County Line Road/Trinity Creek
<b>Ozaukee Interurban Trail</b> Provide additional bathrooms and parking along the Trail Create a trailhead at County Line Road/Trinity Creek	<b>Waubedonia Park</b> Provide a gravel ramp for the canoe launch Put up a "no parking" sign at the boat ramp Do more plowing in winter to allow year-round use Adjust entrances to allow additional parking in winter when gates are closed	<b>Ozaukee Interurban Trail</b> Develop an off-road connection from Port Washington to Newburg Develop connections to parks close to the Trail Permit cross-country skiing alongside the Trail Develop a connection to Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve Clear snow on half the width of the Trail Provide campsites for bikers along the Trail Develop a Trail wayside at the Milwaukee River bridge Provide additional signage on the north side of Port Washington Complete the off-road section of the Trail on the north side of Port Washington
<b>Mee-Kwon Park and Golf Course</b> Develop the 24-acre parcel on the south side of the park into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soccer and baseball fields</li> <li>Trails through the wooded area</li> <li>A bike trail connection to Chapel Hill Road</li> <li>A dog park</li> </ul>	<b>Other Park and Open Space Issues</b> Add the Shady Lane Property to the County park system (maintain in its current state) Develop ATV trails Require dogs to be on leashes at Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve Develop a dog park Create mountain bike trails Provide multiple, year-round, uses at the golf course club houses Promote snowshoeing and cross-country skiing within the parks Provide groomed cross-country ski trails	<b>Other Park and Open Space Issues</b> Develop a cross-country ski course Sponsor/host/promote cross-country skiing competitions Create additional campsites/campgrounds (single and group) Provide additional fishing sites Create an ATV park Develop a horseback riding trail Develop water trails for the Milwaukee River, Cedar Creek, and Lake Michigan Establish a County land preservation stewardship fund

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

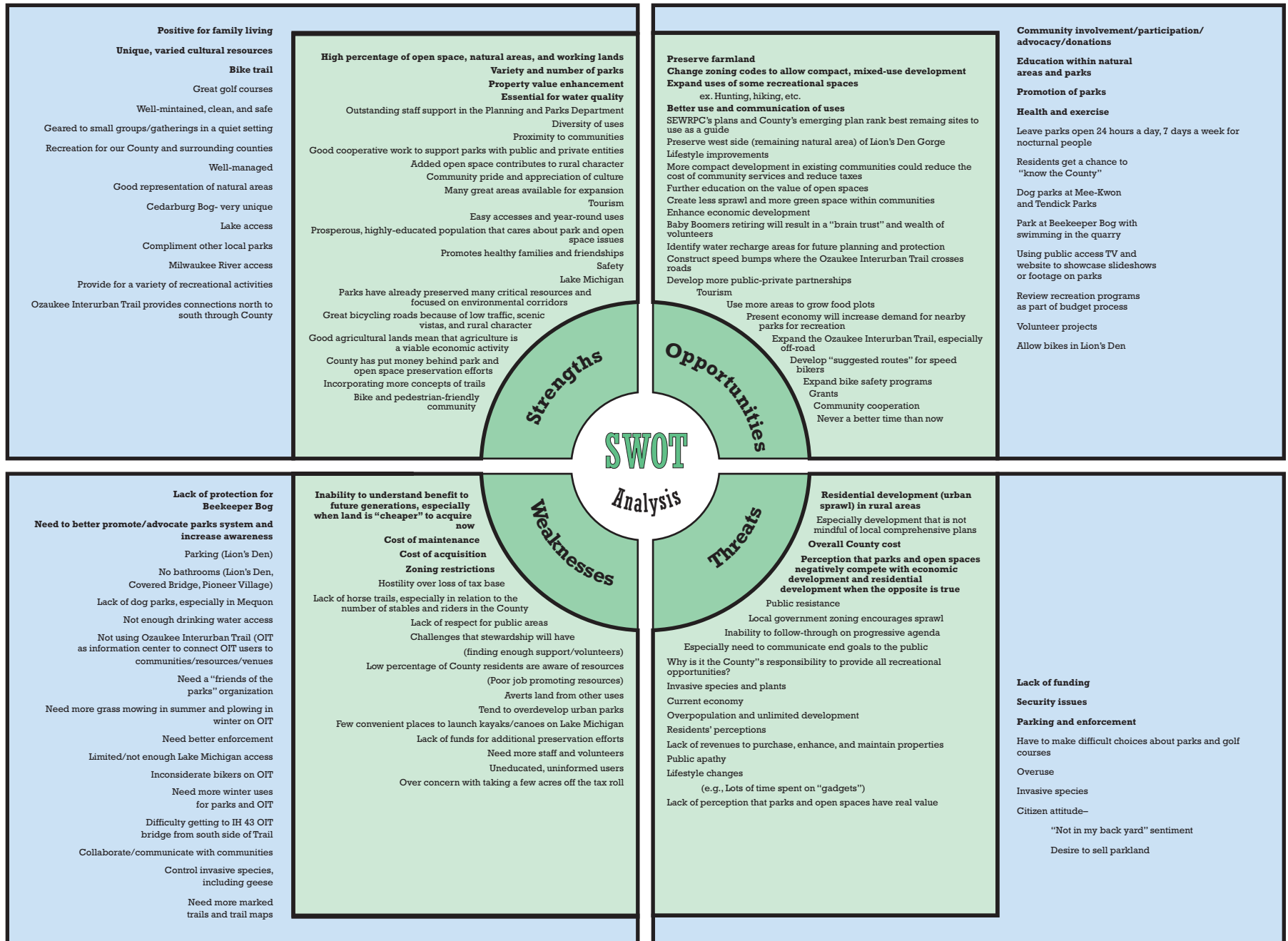
**LPB and CPB SWOT Analyses – Top Priorities**

***Strengths***

- High percentage of open space, natural areas, and working lands
- Variety and number of parks
- Property value enhancement
- Essential for water quality
- Positive for family living
- Unique, varied cultural resources
- Bike trail

Figure 3

# RESULTS OF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS FOR THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN



SWOT Analysis conducted at an Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board meeting, June 18, 2010.  
SWOT Analysis Conducted at an Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board meeting, June 15, 2010.  
Issues in bold were identified as top priorities in the County.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Figure 4

# RESULTS OF STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS FOR THE OZAUKEE INTERURBAN TRAIL



SWOT Analysis conducted at an Ozaukee County Interurban Trail Advisory Council meeting, May 4, 2010.

Source: Ozaukee County and SEWRPC.

Issues in bold were identified as top priorities in the County.

### ***Weaknesses***

- Inability to understand benefit to future generations, especially when land is “cheaper” to acquire now
- Cost of maintenance
- Cost of acquisition
- Zoning restrictions
- Lack of protection for Beekeeper Bog
- Need to better promote/advocate parks system and increase awareness

### ***Opportunities***

- Preserve farmland
- Change zoning codes to allow compact, mixed-use development
- Expand uses of some recreation spaces
- Better use and communication of uses
- Community involvement/participation/advocacy/donations
- Education within natural areas and parks
- Promotion of parks
- Health and exercise

### ***Threats***

- Residential development (urban sprawl) in rural areas
- Overall County costs
- Perception that parks and open spaces negatively compete with economic development and residential development when the opposite is true
- Lack of funding
- Security issues
- Parking and enforcement

### **OITAC SWOT Analysis (related to Ozaukee Interurban Trail issues) – Top Priorities**

#### ***Strengths***

- Provides opportunities to commute to work
- Multi-use
- Well maintained
- Trail can be used all four seasons
- Creates economic opportunities for communities
- IH 43 bridge and Milwaukee River bridge are landmarks for Ozaukee County



### ***Weaknesses***

- Substation in Mequon could be renovated
- Cost to maintain
- Lack of trailheads at beginning and end of Trail
- Lack of restrooms
- Lack of cooperative efforts between communities for maintenance

### ***Opportunities***

- Collaborative budgeting for maintenance with all communities along Trail
- Trail corridor that touches other communities

### ***Threats***

- Diminishing funds and staff time
- Loss of leadership and passionate, knowledgeable volunteers

## **OTHER PUBLIC INPUT**

In addition to the public involvement efforts described above, the County has received other public input throughout the planning process via e-mails, letters, telephone calls, and other contacts. Examples of comments received are included in Appendix F. Furthermore, an Ozaukee County Horse and Rider Survey was conducted in 2011 to obtain input from the horse riding population of Ozaukee County with respect to open space and trail needs for equestrian activities. Results of the survey were not available for inclusion in this plan.

## **SUMMARY**

This chapter has presented the results of the public involvement efforts carried out during the process of preparing a new park and open space plan for Ozaukee County. These efforts included, but were not limited to, review and input by the Land Preservation Board (a Citizen Advisory Committee), a countywide mail-out survey; an onsite park user survey; a series of public visioning sessions; and three strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analyses. The results were used to help guide the development of the goals, objectives, and plan recommendations contained in the County park and open space plan presented in Chapters V and VI of this report.

The aforementioned public involvement efforts provided the opportunity for County residents to express their views regarding a range of park and open space issues and concerns and to offer suggestions for the of the future County park system. A capsule summary of the results of the public participation efforts follows.

1. The statistically significant, mail-out public opinion survey of adult County residents conducted in fall 2010 included a range of questions on park and open space topics. In general, the survey indicated public support for preserving farmland, maintaining open space, protecting important environmental resources, and preserving wildlife habitat; maintaining existing park facilities; maintaining and expanding County-wide trails; river restoration projects; and preserving historic sites. The detailed results of the survey are presented in Appendix D.
2. The onsite survey of park users conducted at eight County parks during the summer of 2010 indicated that Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, Mee-Kwon Golf Course, and Tendick Nature Park are among the most

popular County parks, based upon frequency of visits. Many of the park visitors indicated that they use one or more County parks on a daily or weekly basis. Most park visitors indicated that they are satisfied or extremely satisfied with their typical visit to the park at which they were surveyed (see Appendix E).

3. At three public visioning sessions held in April-May 2010, attendees offered numerous comments and suggestions with respect to future park and recreation development. The most commonly made suggestions included developing a dog park; developing a system of water trails and canoe launch sites; developing and promoting cross-country ski trails in County parks; developing biking/hiking trails, including mountain bike trails, that include links to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and trails within and between parks; continued efforts to preserve and enhance the entire Lion's Den Gorge natural area; and provision of additional camping facilities. The detailed results of the visioning sessions are set forth in Figure 2, presented earlier in this chapter.
4. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) exercises conducted in May-June 2010 provided the members of Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, and Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council an opportunity to weigh-in on various park, trail, and open space issues at the outset of the County park and open space plan update. Each Board/Council identified a number of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats pertaining to outdoor recreation and open space preservation in the County, for consideration in preparing the new park and open space plan. The results of the SWOT analyses are set forth in Figures 3 and 4 presented earlier in this chapter.

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## **Chapter V**

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

Planning is a rational process for formulating objectives and meeting those objectives through the preparation and implementation of plans. Objectives guide the preparation of plans and, when converted to specific measures of plan effectiveness, termed standards, provide the structure for evaluating how well the plan meets the objectives.

This chapter sets forth the objectives, principles, and standards used in the preparation of this park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, and applies the standards to the anticipated year 2035 population to help determine the need for major park sites and such outdoor recreation facilities as golf courses, campgrounds, swimming beaches, lake access sites, and hiking and biking trails. Needs identified through the application of the standards are addressed in Chapter VI, which sets forth the recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County.

### **OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES, AND STANDARDS**

The objectives, principles, and standards for the Ozaukee County park and open space plan are based largely on those that were prepared and developed under the regional park and open space plan. The Commission Technical and Citizen Advisory Committee on Regional Park and Open Space Planning, as part of the regional park and open space planning program completed in 1977, formulated a set of park and open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives and accompanying principles and standards. The regional standards were based on standards previously developed by the National Recreation and Park Association. The Regional Advisory Committee compared the national standards to recreational preferences and demands of the Region as determined by surveys of recreation site managers and users, and modified the standards as necessary to meet park and open space demands within the Region.

The regional park and open space preservation objectives, principles, and standards were incorporated directly into the year 2000 and 2020 Ozaukee County park and open space plans. Those objectives, principles, and standards have been reaffirmed in this year 2035 Ozaukee County park and open space plan. The plan objectives are set forth below:

1. To provide an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

2. To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
3. To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
4. To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.
5. To provide sufficient access areas to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes, rivers and Lake Michigan which are consistent with enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of adequate water quality.
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 and environmental quality of the County.
7. To provide for the efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

Each of these objectives, together with its supporting principle and standards, is set forth in Appendix G. Each set of standards serves to facilitate the identification of park and open space needs for plan design and evaluation.

It should be noted that while the attainment of all objectives is considered desirable to provide the residents of the County with needed opportunities for high-quality recreational experiences, the responsibility for providing the necessary parks, open space lands, and associated recreational facilities, is shared among the various levels, units, and agencies of government. Under the adopted regional park and open space plan and the new County plan presented herein, the responsibility for the provision of large resource-oriented parks, resource-oriented recreational facilities, and areawide recreation trails is delegated primarily to the State and County levels of government, while the responsibility for the provision of smaller community and neighborhood parks and associated intensive nonresource-oriented recreational facilities is delegated primarily to local units of government. The protection of important natural resource features, including environmental corridors and natural areas, is considered the responsibility of all levels of government and nonprofit conservation organizations.

## **PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS**

### **Existing and Forecast Population Size and Distribution**

The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the County is determined by applying the standards set forth in Appendix G for the size, number, and spatial distribution of public parks and outdoor recreation facilities to the existing and anticipated future resident population levels and distribution within the County, and comparing the probable demand for such sites and facilities, as indicated through application of the standards, to the existing supply of recreation sites and facilities.

As noted in Chapter II of this report, the 2010 County population, based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was 86,400 persons. The number of County residents anticipated by the year 2035 based upon forecasts developed by the Regional Planning Commission for the year 2035 regional land use plan would range from 101,100 persons under the adopted regional plan to as high as 115,300 under the high-growth alternative. The population level anticipated under the high-growth alternative is consistent with future population levels envisioned for the year 2035 in the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County. While it is recognized that existing and future demands on park sites and facilities in Ozaukee County are attributable to nonresident users, the use of the high-growth alternative in the application of per capita standards should be sufficient in meeting those demands.

In addition to information on the overall size of the anticipated future population of the County, information on future population distribution is important to a determination of existing and probable future outdoor recreation needs. The park and outdoor recreation standards call for a major park to be provided within four miles of residents of urban areas having a population of 40,000 or greater and within 10 miles of residents of smaller urban areas and rural areas. The planned urban service areas delineated in the adopted Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan served as the basis for the identification of planned urban areas within the County, and are shown on Map 23. Planned urban service areas, as shown on Map 23, are associated with the Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon, and Port Washington; and the Villages of Belgium, Fredonia, Grafton, Newburg, Saukville, and Thiensville.

### **Per Capita and Accessibility Standards**

Two types of standards—per capita and accessibility standards—are used to help estimate the number and distribution of outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to serve the anticipated future population of the County. The per capita standards are intended to help estimate the total number of acres of land needed to satisfy requirements for park and recreational land and related facility requirements based on the anticipated future resident population of the County. It should be recognized that the standards used can be considered minimum standards and that opportunities for additional sites and facilities above those identified in this plan should be viewed as consistent with plan objectives.

For purposes of analyzing future park site and future park facility needs, the population level anticipated under the high-growth scenario—115,300 persons—was considered. This recognizes the need to identify and reserve sufficient high-quality sites which may be required under conditions of more rapid population growth through the year 2035, as well as the need to serve the County population beyond the year 2035.

The accessibility—or service radius—standards are intended to ensure that public parks are spatially distributed in a manner that is convenient and efficient for the population they are intended to serve. It should be recognized that in some situations, while per capita standards may be met, a need may still exist for additional sites or facilities because of the relative inaccessibility or distance of an existing site or facility to some residents of the County. It should also be noted that for certain facilities, the accessibility standard for some residents of the County may be met by facilities located in adjacent counties.

### **Standards for Major Park Sites**

Per capita and service area standards for major parks are set forth under Objective No. 1 in Appendix G. Major parks are defined as large, publicly owned outdoor recreation sites containing significant natural resource amenities which provide opportunities for resource-oriented activities and which are generally 100 acres or more in size. Application of the per capita standards for major park sites to the existing 2010 and anticipated year 2035 County population levels<sup>1</sup> indicates that no additional park land in major park sites is needed. This calculation is based on the acreage of the following major parks in Ozaukee County: Harrington Beach State Park, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and Mee-Kwon County Park, Hawthorne Hills County Park, and Tendick Nature Park, owned by Ozaukee County. Application of the 10-mile service radius standard indicates that all residents in Ozaukee County are within the recommended service area of a major park.

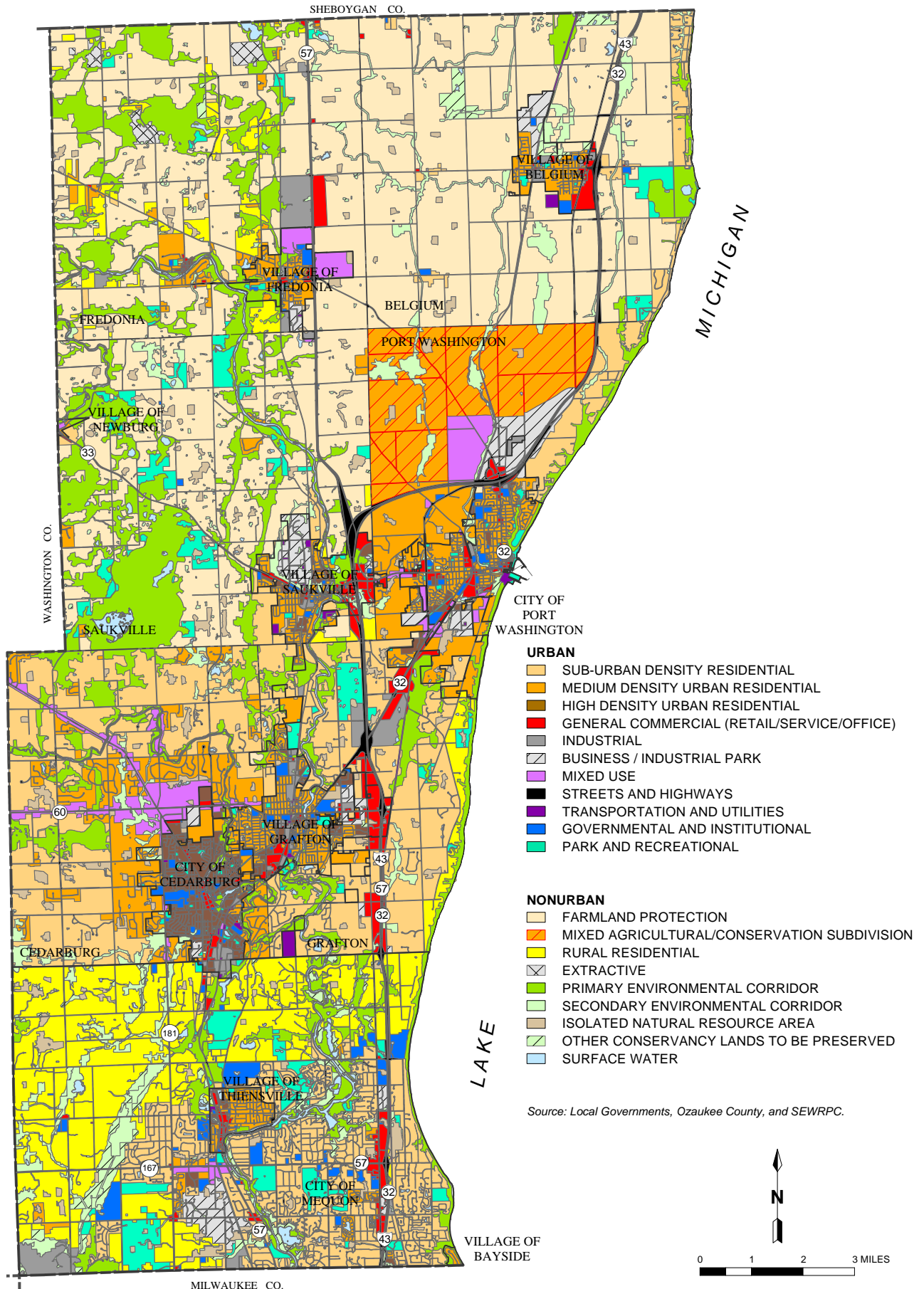
### **Standards for Intensive Resource-Oriented Recreation Facilities**

The standards in Objective No. 3 set forth per capita and service area standards for the provision of such resource-oriented recreational facilities as camping, golfing, picnicking, and beach swimming. Separate per capita standards have been established for public and nonpublic facilities. The per capita standards were applied to both

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<sup>1</sup>*In the balance of this chapter the determination of future per capita park site and facility needs is based upon the application of the per capita standards to the 115,300 persons anticipated for the year 2035 under the regional land use plan's high growth scenario.*

PLANNED LAND USES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035



the 2010 and anticipated year 2035 County population levels, and need estimates were generally prepared for both public and nonpublic facilities. This recognizes that, even though many nonpublic facilities are not available to the general population, the continued provision of such facilities is important because they do meet a significant portion of the overall demand for these recreation facilities which would otherwise have to be met by the public sector.

Service area standards for campsites, golf courses, picnic areas, and swimming beaches were applied only to public facilities. This recognizes that all residents should have good access to facilities, which, by virtue of their public ownership, are available for use by all.

### ***Campsites***

Public campsites in the County are currently provided at Waubedonia County Park and Harrington Beach State Park. Camping facilities are also available at the H. H. Peters Youth Camp (considered part of Hawthorne Hills County Park) for youth groups and other organizations by reservation only. Campsites are also available to the public (for a fee) at the privately owned Badger Camp Site.

Application of the per capita standards for campsites indicates that the need for publicly owned campsites is met by the existing public campsites, and that there is a need for an additional 165 privately owned campsites to serve the anticipated 2035 population. The standards call for public campsites to be located within 25 miles of each County resident. This standard is met by the existing public campgrounds in the County.

### ***Golf Courses***

Within the County there are currently two publicly owned 18-hole regulation golf courses, Hawthorne Hills County Park, and Mee-Kwon County Park, both owned by Ozaukee County, and one publicly owned three-hole golf course, River Island Park, owned by the Village of Grafton. There are two privately owned courses with 18-holes open to the public: Fire Ridge Golf Club and The Bog Golf Course. In addition, there are three privately owned nine-hole golf courses in the County open to the public: Baehmann's Golf Center, Edgewater Golf Course, and Missing Links Golf. There are also three privately owned courses with 18 holes or more not open to the public: North Shore Country Club (27 holes), Ozaukee Country Club (18 holes), and Mequon Country Club (27 holes).

Application of the per capita standard for golf courses to both the existing 2010 and anticipated year 2035 population indicates the need for public golf courses in the County is met by the existing courses. Application of the recommended 10-mile service radius to the existing public golf courses indicates that all residents in the County are within the recommended service area for a public golf course. The need for private golf courses is met by the existing facilities.

### ***Picnicking***

Public picnic areas in the County are currently provided at four major parks: Harrington Beach State Park, Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park, and Tendick Nature Park.

Application of the per capita standard for picnicking facilities at major parks indicates that a need exists for approximately 350 additional picnic tables at major parks to serve the anticipated year 2035 population. It should be noted that picnicking (approximately 147 tables) is available at the seven other County parks: Covered Bridge County Park, Ehlers County Park, Harborview County Park, Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve, Virmond County Park, and Waubedonia County Park. These facilities, along with picnic facilities at local parks (approximately 500 tables) may serve to meet some of the needs identified in the application of this standard. Application of the recommended 10-mile service radius standard for public picnicking facilities indicates that residents in the County are adequately served by picnicking facilities within a major park.

### ***Swimming Beaches***

A publicly owned swimming beach is provided at Harrington Beach State Park on Lake Michigan. There are no publicly owned inland beaches in the County. There is one privately owned inland beach on Lac du Cours; however, it is not accessible to the general public. Public access to Lake Michigan is also provided at Lion's Den



Gorge Nature Preserve in the Town of Grafton and at North Beach and South Beach in the City of Port Washington. In addition, private access to Lake Michigan is provided at the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust Donges Bay Gorge, Fairy Chasm, and Forest Beach Migratory Preserve sites and at Concordia University. While not all of these sites are formal beach areas with associated facilities, the sites do provide access to a beach-like setting.

Separate per capita standards have been established for inland and Lake Michigan beaches. Application of the per capita standards for inland swimming beaches indicates that 700 linear feet of publicly owned beaches and 1,150 linear feet of privately owned beaches should be provided to adequately serve the anticipated year 2035 population. The per capita Lake Michigan beach swimming standard was not applied herein, since that standard is intended to be applied and evaluated on a regional, rather than county-by-county, basis.

The standard under Objective No. 3 indicates a 10-mile service radius for public inland beaches. While there are no public inland beaches in Ozaukee County, a portion of the County does fall within the service area of Leonard J. Yahr Park and Sandy Knoll Park in Washington County, Menomonee Park in Waukesha County, and Random Lake in Sheboygan County, which provide public swimming beaches.

Given the limited number, type, and location of inland lakes in the County, it may not be reasonable to consider the development of public swimming beaches on those lakes. Consequently, it may be necessary to consider the development of swimming beach areas on Lake Michigan as an alternative to meet the identified need for these facilities. In this respect, Harrington Beach State Park and Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve provide public access to over 8,800 linear feet of beach/shoreline on Lake Michigan.

### **Standards for Trail Facilities**

Objective No. 1 sets forth a standard for the provision by the public sector of sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the resident demand for trail-oriented recreation activities. For the purposes of this report, recreation corridors are defined as publicly owned, continuous, linear expanses of land at least 15 miles in length which are located within scenic areas or areas of natural, cultural, or historic interest, and which provide trails marked and maintained for such activities as hiking, biking, horseback riding, nature trails, and cross-country skiing.

The existing 30-mile long Ozaukee Interurban Trail meets the per capita standard for recreation corridors (0.16 linear mile per 1,000 persons) as applied to the anticipated year 2035 County population. In addition, segments of potential recreation corridors currently exist in Ozaukee County along the Milwaukee River and along the Little Menomonee River, but neither area meets the recreation corridor definition at this time. Trails for the various activities should continue to be provided in conjunction with the acquisition and development of public recreation corridors associated with the Milwaukee River and the Little Menomonee River. It should be noted that while recreation corridors 15 miles in length or more are most desirable, the development of trail facilities less than 15 miles should also be encouraged to meet local trail needs. The existing and proposed recreation corridors, along with existing rustic roads and heritage trails provide access to various cultural and historic sites and areas of scenic views.

Objective No. 4 includes standards for trails within recreation corridors for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring. In some cases, particularly in urban areas where they are subject to more intensive use, the trail facilities may be paved. Where they are paved (e.g., Ozaukee Interurban Trail), the trails may also provide opportunities for rollerblading and rollerskiing, as well as opportunities for use by individuals in wheelchairs.

The standards under Objective No. 4 also contain a recommendation for the provision of trails for snowmobiling. Approximately 114 miles of designated trails exist on public lands and on private lands open to the public (see Map 21 in Chapter III). This adequately serves both the existing and anticipated 2035 population. Objective No. 4 also contains a standard that each county have a public nature study center. A public nature study center does not currently exist in Ozaukee County. However, a private nature study center, the Riveredge Nature Center, located in the Town of Saukville, is open for public use.

Table 16

**BOAT-ACCESS SITE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE WISCONSIN  
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE<sup>a</sup> FOR MAJOR LAKES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010**

Major Lake <sup>b</sup>	Minimum Number of Parking Spaces	Maximum Number of Parking Spaces	Comment
Lac du Cours	Combination of five car and car-trailer spaces	Five car-trailer spaces	Access requirements not applicable <sup>c</sup>
Mud Lake	Eight car-trailer spaces	16 car-trailer spaces	Access requirements not applicable <sup>d</sup>
Spring Lake <sup>e</sup>	Combination of five car and car-trailer spaces	Five car-trailer spaces	No access provided which meets NR 1.91 requirements

<sup>a</sup>Public boating access standards are set forth in Section NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

<sup>b</sup>Major lakes are those having 50 or more acres of surface area.

<sup>c</sup>The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requirements are not applicable to private, man-made lakes.

<sup>d</sup>The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources typically waives access requirements for lakes associated with sensitive natural areas.

<sup>e</sup>Spring Lake is partially within Ozaukee and Sheboygan County. Boat-access site requirements apply to the total acreage of lake.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC.

### Standards for Lake Access Sites

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), in keeping with State *Statutes* which seek to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to publicly owned inland waters, has adopted administrative rules regarding lake access. Those rules, set forth in Chapter NR 1.91 of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*, require public boating access sites, including boat launching and parking facilities, to be provided on inland lakes as a condition for the Department to provide natural resource enhancement services for a body of water. The *Administrative Code* requires that launch facilities and at least one car-trailer parking space, and a combined total of five car-trailer and automobile parking spaces, be provided at boating access sites on lakes 50 acres to 99 acres in size. The required number of car-trailer parking spaces increases as the size of the lake increases. One additional parking space, in addition to the minimum specified in the *Administrative Code*, must also be provided for use by disabled persons. The regulations also specify a maximum number of parking spaces to be provided, which also varies according to the size of the lake, in recognition that too many boats on a lake may threaten both the safety of lake users and the environmental quality of the lake. Table 16 sets forth the requirements for public boating access for major lakes in Ozaukee County under the Department rules. Public boating access fails to meet State requirements at Spring Lake. At the time this report was being prepared, the WDNR was proposing to purchase a conservation easement on a property in Sheboygan County that would provide public access to Spring Lake. However, this access would be carry-in only.

The *Administrative Code* also requires that public canoeing/kayaking access points with parking should be provided on major streams every 10 miles. Major streams in Ozaukee County are the Cedar Creek and the Milwaukee River. As shown on Map 19 in Chapter III, public canoe/kayak access is currently provided at numerous locations along Cedar Creek and the Milwaukee River.

### Other Recreational Needs

As noted earlier, the responsibility of intensive nonresource-oriented recreation facilities is delegated primarily to local units of government. The standards for these types of facilities are set forth under Objective No. 2 and include baseball and softball fields, basketball and tennis courts, and soccer fields. Comments and suggestions received from County residents during the public participation efforts indicated that the County park plan should consider the development of these types of facilities as additional improvements are made to County parks in the future. Accordingly, in the preparation of the new park and open space plan opportunities for the provision of such facilities should be considered as appropriate.

In addition, the County park plan should also recognize other emerging recreation facility needs for which no standards have been developed and which have not been addressed to date, or which have been addressed on a limited basis, by the County Park System. Among these are dog parks, skate parks, ice skating, disc golf facilities, mountain biking, and horseback riding, as described below.

- Dog Parks: There is considerable public interest in areas for exercising dogs in Ozaukee County. Participants at public visioning sessions and respondents to the mail-out survey suggested that more off-leash dog parks should be provided in the County. The addition of dog parks would also serve as a means for increasing public use of, and activity in, County parks. There is currently one public off-leash dog park in Ozaukee County, Katherine Kearny Carpenter Park (not fenced in) in the City of Mequon. One private off-leash dog park, Muttland Meadows (fenced in), is a 10-acre site located in the Town of Grafton and is open to public use.
- Skate Parks: In-line skating and skateboarding have become increasingly popular in recent years. While any relatively flat, smooth, paved surface may be suitable for these activities, many participants seek out areas with challenging obstacles. When pursued in areas not designed for this use (and in some cases regulated against), such as public sidewalks and curbs, there can be a safety hazard for skaters as well as pedestrians, and damage to target structures. A number of communities in southeastern Wisconsin have developed or are contemplating development of skate parks that are designed for skaters to practice their sport. There are two public skate park facilities in Ozaukee County, one in the City of Cedarburg and one in the City of Port Washington.
- Winter Sports: Activities such as sledding, cross-country skiing, and snow shoeing continue to be popular in winter months and can easily be accommodated at a number of County parks. Opportunities for sledding exist at Hawthorne Hills and Mee-Kwon County Parks. Trails for cross-country skiing are provided at Hawthorne Hills, Lion's Den, Mee-Kwon, Tendick, Virmond, and Waubedonia County Parks. In recent years, activities such as hockey, speed skating, figure skating, open skating, and curling have become increasingly popular. One ice skating facility, the Ozaukee Ice Center, is located in Ozaukee County. This facility was formerly owned by Ozaukee County, but the ownership was turned over to the Ozaukee Youth Hockey Association in 2009. Under the agreement, the facility remains available to citizens of the County for public skating. In addition, there are a number of local parks that provide opportunities for ice skating outdoors during the winter months. These include, but are not limited to, Boy Scout and Woodland Parks in the City of Cedarburg, and Meadowbrook and Veterans Memorial Parks in the Village of Grafton.
- Disc Golf: In disc golf, a disc similar to a "frisbee" is thrown toward a target (on organized courses, typically a metal basket that has hanging chains to catch the disc) that serves as the hole. Hole lengths vary, but generally fall between 150 and 500 feet. Disc golf facility requirements are minimal and disc golf courses may be incorporated with little impact into a variety of landscapes. Ozaukee County currently has three disc golf courses, an 18-hole course at Tendick Nature Park in the Town of Saukville, a nine-hole course at Lime Kiln Park in the Village of Grafton, and a nine-hole course at Homestead High School in the City of Mequon.
- Mountain Biking: Mountain biking has emerged as a popular activity in recent years. Mountain biking is essentially a trail activity that requires challenging hilly topography. Mountain biking can conflict with other trail activities, adversely impact trail conditions and negatively impact sensitive natural resources. Consequently, mountain-biking trails may, perhaps, be best provided as loop trails, separate from the main recreation corridor. The growing popularity of mountain biking should be given due consideration in the development of the new County park plan.
- Horseback Riding: As indicated in Chapter III, numerous private horse stables which provide opportunities for equestrian activities are located in Ozaukee County. Because of a number of factors,

including trail conditions and potential user conflicts, very few public trails are open to horseback riding in or near Ozaukee County. The only public trail open to horseback riding in Ozaukee County is the Grafton Multi-use Trail in the Town of Grafton. Public trails open to horseback riding near Ozaukee County include trails in the Kettle Moraine State Forest-Northern Unit in Washington and Fond du Lac Counties and Kohler-Andrae State Park in Sheboygan County.

In addition to the emerging recreation activities described above, hunting and fishing continue to be popular outdoor recreation activities. Participants in these activities are dependent on the location and accessibility of existing natural resources. As shown in Chapter II, numerous sites provide public access to fishable waters in the County. Publicly owned sites open to the public for hunting include the Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve (deer hunting by permit only), Harrington Beach State Park, the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area, and the six sites owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As additional open space lands are acquired by public agencies, the possibility exists for the expansion of lands that provide opportunities for hunting and fishing.

#### ***Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan***

Since 1965 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has developed and maintained the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). This plan examines various recreation trends, assesses current and future recreational needs within the State, and sets forth appropriate recommendations to meet those needs. The SCORP plan is done every five years, the current version being the 2011-2016 SCORP. The SCORP should be used as a reference source as the Ozaukee County park and open space plan is implemented.

#### **Standards for Open Space Preservation**

Objective No. 6 calls for the preservation of 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 and environmental quality of the County. The preservation of these areas helps to protect water quality and protect floodways and floodplains from incompatible uses. These high-quality open space lands include primary environmental corridors, natural areas and critical species habitat sites, and prime agricultural lands. The preservation of such lands is based upon the location and composition of existing natural resources, rather than the application of development standards. The preservation and protection of these areas is also consistent with plan recommendations contained in the Ozaukee County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan

Primary environmental corridors contain many of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat areas within the County. The standard under Objective No. 6 indicates that primary environmental corridors should be preserved in essentially natural, open use. Although not specifically addressed in Objective No. 6, county and local government should consider preserving and protecting secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Such areas can serve as economical drainageways and stormwater detention basins, and can provide needed open space in developing urban areas.

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites contain rare, threatened, and endangered animal and plant species within the County. The standard under Objective No. 6 indicates that natural areas and critical species habitat sites should be preserved and managed to maintain their natural value. Although not specifically addressed in Objective 6, State, county, and local government should consider preserving and protecting significant geological areas, consistent with the recommendations of the regional natural areas plan amendment.

Prime agricultural lands are lands best suited for the production of food and fiber. In addition to their agricultural value, such lands supply significant wildlife habitat and have been identified as areas with significant groundwater recharge potential (see Map 6 in Chapter II). The standard under Objective No. 6 indicates that prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use.

## SUMMARY

This chapter presents a set of park and open space planning principles, objectives, and standards for Ozaukee County, and identifies existing and probable future park and open space needs within the County. The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the County is determined by applying the standards for the size, number, and spatial distribution of public parks and outdoor recreation facilities to the anticipated future resident population levels and distribution within the County, and comparing the probable future demand for such sites and facilities, as indicated through application of the standards, to the existing supply of recreation sites and facilities. Two types of standards, per capita and accessibility standards, are used to help estimate the number and location of outdoor recreation sites and facilities needed to serve the anticipated future population of the County.

For purposes of analyzing future park site and future park facility needs, the population level anticipated under the high-growth scenario—115,300 persons—was considered. This recognizes the need to identify and reserve sufficient high-quality sites which may be required under conditions of more rapid population growth through the year 2035, as well as the need to serve the County population beyond the year 2035. The findings of the recreation site and facility needs analysis are summarized below:

1. Application of the per capita and 10-mile service radius standards for major park sites indicates that no additional park land in major park sites is needed in the County.
2. Application of the standards for resource-oriented recreational facilities indicate a need for: additional privately owned campsites; additional picnicking facilities at major parks; and possibly additional publicly and privately owned swimming beaches.
3. Application of the standards for trails within recreation corridors indicate the need is met by the existing Ozaukee Interurban Trail. Additional trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding, nature study, and ski touring should continue to be provided in conjunction with the acquisition and development of public recreation corridors associated with the Milwaukee River and Little Menomonee River.
4. Application of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources lake access standards would require that access facilities be provided at Spring Lake.
5. The County park and open space plan objectives also address open space preservation needs. The need to protect the natural resources of the County cannot be related to per capita or accessibility requirements, since the achievement of the open space preservation objective is essentially independent of a population level or distribution, but relates, rather, to the location, character, and extent of remaining natural resources. Standards under Objective No. 6 indicate that primary environmental corridors and natural areas and critical species habitat sites should be preserved for natural uses, while prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use.
6. While not specifically addressed in the standards, the County park and open space plan should also take into consideration other emerging recreation facility needs for which no standards have been developed and which have not been addressed to date, or which have been addressed on a limited basis, by the County Park System. These include dog parks, skate parks, winter sports, disc golf, mountain biking, and horseback riding.

## **Chapter VI**

# **RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This park and open space plan for Ozaukee County consists of two major elements. The first is an open space preservation element, which sets forth recommendations related to the protection of environmental corridors; natural areas and related resources; lands within State parks, forests, and wildlife areas and associated project boundaries; lands within Federal and County project boundaries; and prime agricultural land. The second element, the outdoor recreation element, addresses the need for new County parks, park facilities, lake and river access areas and facilities, and trails.

### **PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS**

As part of the park and open space planning process, numerous opportunities existed to ensure public involvement. As described in Chapter IV, public participation efforts included, but were not limited to, input from the Land Preservation Board, a countywide public opinion survey, park user surveys, visioning sessions, and other meetings and contacts involving the public. In total, about 900 persons were involved in providing comments/suggestions for consideration in the development of the plan. The guidance provided by the public was greatly appreciated by the Ozaukee County staff and County officials involved in the development of the plan.

The recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County was presented in preliminary form at a First Friday Forum at MATC-Mequon Campus on February 4, 2011, and at public informational meetings held on March 24, 2011 at the County Administration Center in Port Washington, and at the Mee-Kwon Golf Course Club House in the City of Mequon. The purpose of the meetings was to acquaint public officials and interested citizens with the key recommendations of the plan and to receive comments on and answer questions pertaining to the plan.

Written comments received from the public informational meetings are included in Appendix F. Public comment on the County park and open space plan included positive feedback on issues such as hiking and biking trails, park improvements, water trails, and preservation of natural resources. One issue, the potential addition of the County owned Shady Lane Property to the County park system, was raised by a number of citizens at both public informational meeting. Those commenting encouraged the County to formally add the Shady Lane Property to the park system as an expansion of Hawthorne Hills County Park.

In addition to the public informational meetings, a public hearing was held at a meeting of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board on April 26, 2011, at the County Administrative Center in Port Washington. Comments received at the public hearing, as well as the public hearing notice are included in Appendix F.

## RECOMMENDED OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT

The open space preservation element consists of four major components. The first is the preservation of primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas. The preservation of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas and in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the regional natural areas protection and management plan<sup>1</sup> is the second component. The third component calls for the protection of open space lands located within established Federal, State, and Ozaukee County project boundaries. The final component calls for the protection of prime agricultural land.

Recommended actions with respect to the preservation of open space lands, other than prime agricultural lands, are graphically summarized on Map 24. It is recommended that a total of 33,262 acres of open space lands, or about 22 percent of Ozaukee County, be protected through a combination of public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership,<sup>2</sup> through conservation easements, or through the application of protective zoning. These 33,262 acres include planned primary and secondary environmental corridors, planned isolated natural resource areas, and areas outside corridors but within U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), and Ozaukee County project boundaries. All natural areas and critical species habitat sites recommended to be preserved are contained within the planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or the planned isolated natural resource areas.

Of the total 33,262 acres of recommended open space lands, 9,950 acres, or about 30 percent, were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership, under conservation easements, or in compatible private outdoor recreation uses such as golf courses or camps in 2010. These areas are recommended to be preserved in current ownership/conservation easements or, for lands in compatible private outdoor recreation use, maintained in recreational or open space uses. It is recommended that an additional 7,489 acres, or about 23 percent of proposed open space lands, be acquired by public agencies or nonprofit conservation organizations for natural resource protection preservation purposes or for public park or trail use. The estimated cost of acquiring such lands is about \$40.1 million. A summary of the existing and proposed public and nonprofit conservation organization ownership of open space lands, and associated acquisition costs, is presented in Table 17.

The remaining 15,823 acres of open space lands are recommended to remain in or be placed in protective zoning districts to prevent incompatible development. Such protective zoning districts include floodplain, lowland conservancy and, for upland portions of the corridor, upland conservancy which limits development to rural residential development with an overall density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres.

Each component of the open space preservation plan element is discussed separately below. There is considerable overlap between these components, and, accordingly, between the acreages cited in conjunction with each component. For example, all of the natural areas and critical species habitat areas identified and recommended for public interest acquisition under the natural areas plan component are also recommended for acquisition under the environmental corridor preservation plan component. The tabular summary of the open space preservation plan element (Table 17) thus represents the composite of the environmental corridor, natural area, and USFWS, WDNR, County project area plan components, which are described individually below.

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<sup>1</sup>*Documented in SEWRPC Amendment to the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 2010.*

<sup>2</sup>*Public ownership includes lands owned by a Federal, state, county, or local unit of government, school districts, or other public districts.*



OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT OF THE  
OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN: 2035

Recommended Park and Open Space Plan

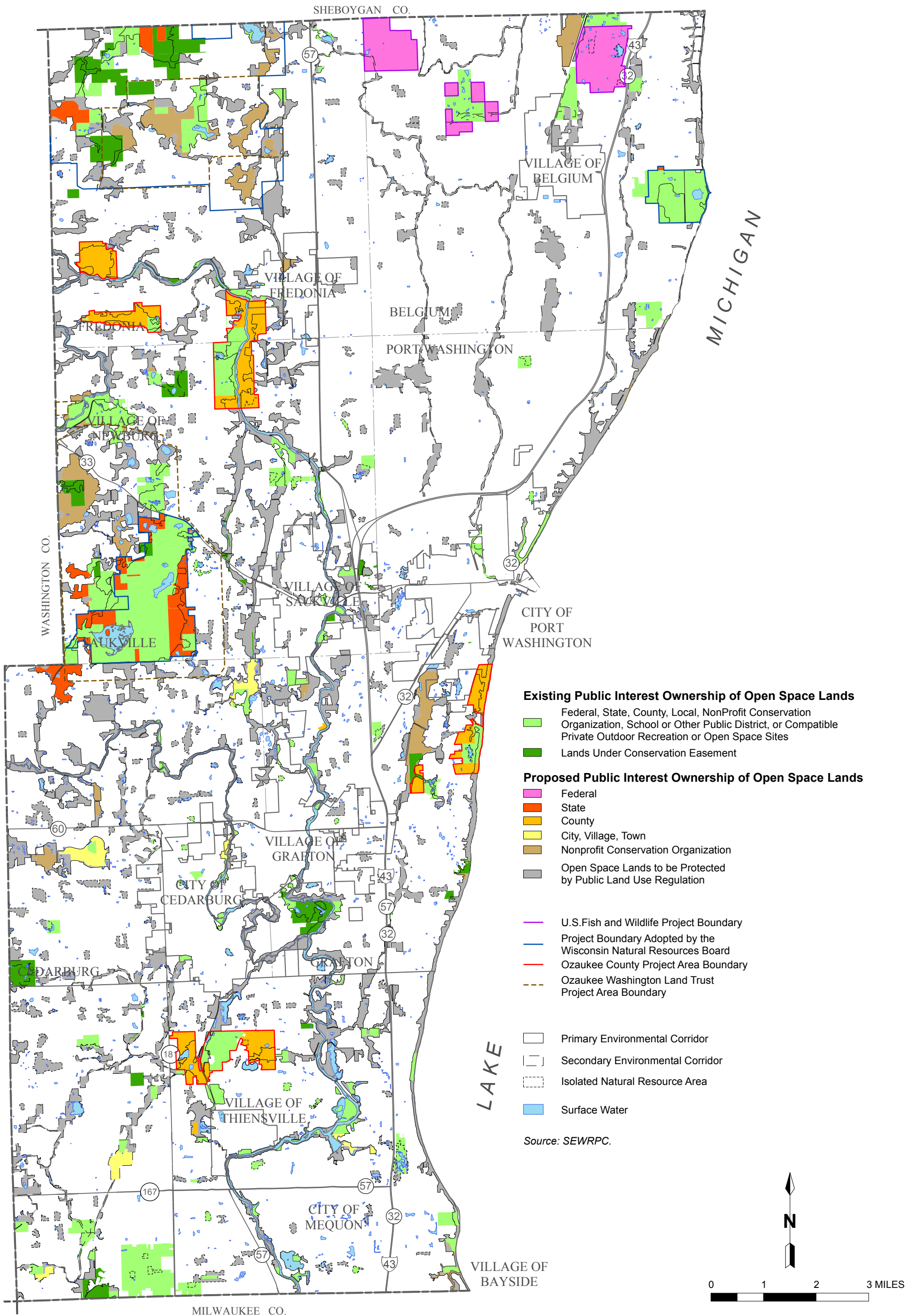




Table 17

**PROPOSED OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS UNDER  
THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY<sup>a</sup>**

Ownership	Existing <sup>b</sup> (acres)	Plan (acres)	Planned Change (acres)	Estimated Acquisition Cost <sup>c</sup>
Federal .....	681	2,104	1,423	\$8,449,000
State of Wisconsin.....	4,009	5,228	1,219	\$5,334,000
Ozaukee County.....	1,248	3,774	2,526	\$16,322,000
Local Government <sup>d</sup> .....	1,004	1,445	441	\$1,840,000
Nonprofit Conservation Organization .....	2,322	4,202	1,880	\$8,168,000
Compatible Private Recreation Use .....	686	686	--	--
Total	9,950	17,439	7,489	\$40,113,000

NOTE: Cost estimates are expressed in 2010 dollars.

<sup>a</sup>Includes planned primary environmental corridors, planned secondary environmental corridors, planned isolated natural resource areas, lands within U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and Ozaukee County project boundaries, and lands needed for public park or trail use. These figures do not include associated surface water areas.

<sup>b</sup>Includes existing ownership in 2010.

<sup>c</sup>Unit costs used to estimate acquisition costs were \$3,000 per acre of wetlands, \$10,000 per acre of woodlands, and \$6,000 per acre of other open lands.

<sup>d</sup>Includes cities, villages, towns, school districts, and other public districts.

Source: SEWRPC.

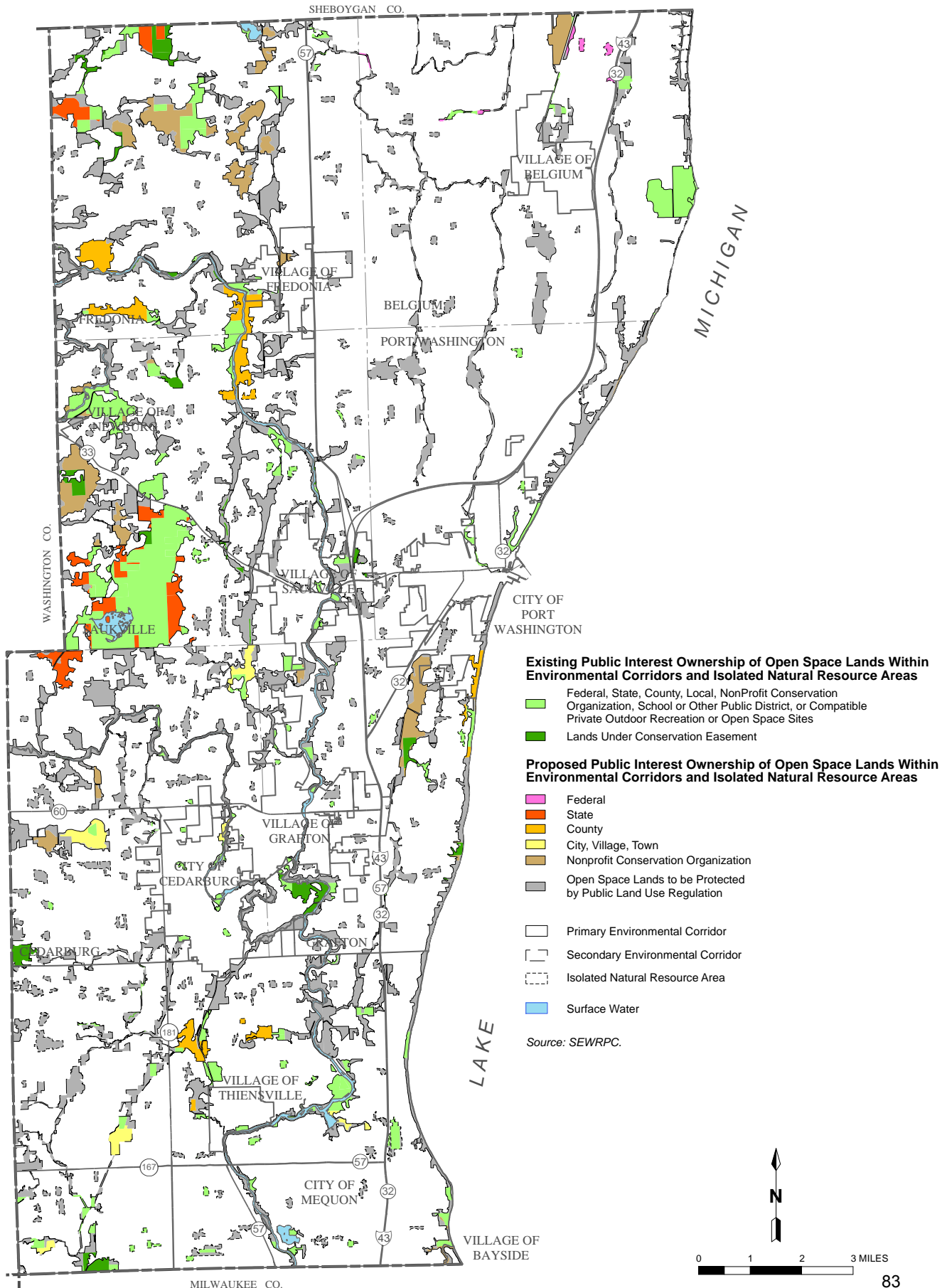
## **Environmental Corridor and Isolated Natural Resource Area Plan Component**

### ***Primary Environmental Corridors***

The primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat, lakes and streams, and associated shoreland and floodland areas remaining in the County. Primary environmental corridors are the longest and widest type of environmental corridor—at least 400 acres in area, two miles long, and 200 feet in width (see Chapter II for more details). The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by urban development, thereby preserving such lands in natural, open uses for resource protection, scenic value, and outdoor recreation and education purposes, is one of the primary objectives of this plan. The planned extent and location of primary environmental corridors in Ozaukee County under the adopted Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County are shown on Map 25. The permanent preservation of the primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open space uses is most certain when the corridor lands are acquired in the public interest for resource preservation or compatible outdoor recreation uses. The following measures should be taken to protect the primary environmental corridors:

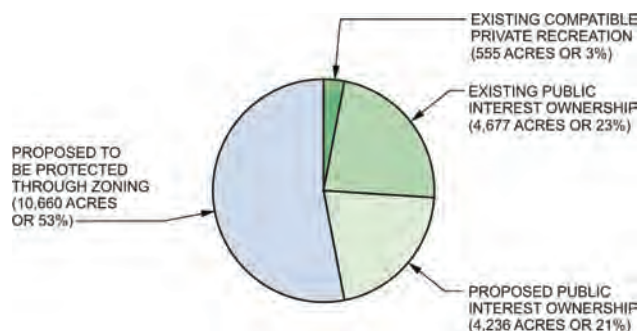
1. Primary environmental corridors that contain natural area sites or critical species habitat sites should be acquired by a public agency or nonprofit conservation organization.
2. Primary environmental corridors located in identified Federal, State, or County project areas should be acquired in public ownership.
3. Primary environmental corridors needed to accommodate parks or trail facilities proposed under the recommended outdoor recreation plan element described later in this chapter should be acquired in public ownership.
4. Primary environmental corridors that are in existing private recreational uses should be maintained in such uses.
5. Other primary environmental corridors should be protected through appropriate zoning.

PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND  
ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035



**Figure 5**

**PROTECTION OF PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035**



Source: SEWRPC.

A total of 20,128 acres of land are encompassed in the planned primary environmental corridors. Map 25 depicts those primary environmental corridors which are currently in, and are recommended to remain in, public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership, or under conservation easements. As indicated in Figure 5, such areas currently encompass a total of 4,677 acres, or about 23 percent of planned primary environmental corridors. Additional such areas recommended for acquisition in the public interest are also shown on Map 25, and encompass a total of 4,236 acres, or about 21 percent of planned primary environmental corridors. An additional 555 acres, or about 3 percent of planned primary environmental corridors, are in compatible private recreational use. The remaining 10,660 acres of planned primary environmental corridors, or about 53 percent, are proposed to be protected through zoning.

While zoning is the primary local land use regulation available to protect primary environmental corridors, primary environmental corridors, as well as portions of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, within planned sewer service areas are provided with protection through State regulations related to public and private sanitary sewer extensions.

In addition to specific recommendations above, the plan includes the following general recommendations with respect to the public acquisition of primary environmental corridors:

1. Should primary environmental corridor lands not specifically recommended for acquisition in this plan become available for acquisition and use for public open space purposes, it is recommended that the appropriate public agency or nonprofit conservation organization consider the acquisition of such lands.
2. Those primary environmental corridor lands located within the identified urban service areas in the County not recommended for acquisition by the County or State should be acquired for park and open space purposes by the appropriate city or village park agency, as determined in local park and open space plans.
3. Should urban development not proposed or envisioned to occur under this plan threaten to destroy or degrade natural resources located within the primary environmental corridors, an appropriate public agency or nonprofit conservation organization should consider the acquisition of, or other protective measures for, such lands for resource preservation and open space purposes.

***Secondary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas***

Secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas contain many of the same resources as primary environmental corridors but are smaller in size or physically separated from other resource areas (see Chapter II for more details). Secondary environmental corridors are at least 100 acres in area and one mile long. Isolated natural resource areas are at least five acres in size. It is recommended that secondary environmental corridors be preserved in natural, open use, or incorporated as drainageways, stormwater detention or retention areas, or as local parks or recreation trail corridors, in developing areas. It is also recommended that isolated natural resource areas be preserved in natural open uses, being incorporated for use as parks and open space reservations or stormwater detention or retention areas as appropriate.

A total of 4,886 acres of land are encompassed in the planned secondary environmental corridors, and 3,370 are encompassed in the planned isolated natural resource areas, for a combined total of 8,256 acres. Map 25 depicts those secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas which are currently in, and are recommended to remain in, public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership or under conservation easements. Such areas currently encompass a total of 631 acres, or about 8 percent of planned secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. An additional 196 acres, or 2 percent of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, are in existing compatible outdoor recreation use.

Additional secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas recommended for acquisition in the public interest are shown on Map 25. Such areas, which consist largely of natural area and critical species habitat sites, encompass a total of 230 acres, or about 3 percent of secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, including 160 acres of planned secondary environmental corridors and 70 acres of planned isolated natural resource areas.

The remaining 7,199 acres, or 87 percent, of planned secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas are not anticipated to be needed for future park or trail development, and do not encompass natural area or critical species habitat sites. These areas may be retained in private ownership, but should be placed in a zoning district that would prevent their conversion to urban use. However, should such lands be needed for local park or recreation purposes or for another public purpose, such as stormwater detention, it is recommended that the appropriate public agency consider the acquisition of such lands.

### **Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan Component**

The regional natural areas protection and management plan, as updated and amended in 2010, sets forth a number of recommendations related to the preservation of identified natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and important geological sites. Pertinent recommendations from that plan have been incorporated into this park and open space plan, and are described in the following paragraphs.

As noted in Chapter II, a total of 50 natural areas were identified in Ozaukee County in 2009 as part of the regional natural areas management plan. Natural areas are tracts of land so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement (see Chapter II for more details). Six of the sites, encompassing about 2,783 acres, are classified as natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1). An additional 12 sites, encompassing about 1,718 acres, are classified as natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2). The remaining 32 sites, encompassing about 3,156 acres, are classified as natural areas of local significance (NA-3). In addition, a total of 17 critical species habitat sites, located completely or partially outside a natural area, were identified. These sites together encompassed about 729 acres. Critical species habitat sites are those areas, outside of natural areas, that support rare, threatened, or endangered species (see Chapter II for more details).

Combined, there are 67 natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in the County, with a total area of 8,386 acres. It is recommended that 60 of these areas, which encompass 7,906 acres in 46 natural areas and 14 critical species habitat sites, be protected through ownership by public agencies or by nonprofit conservation organizations. It is recommended that the other seven sites—four natural areas and three critical species habitat sites encompassing a total of 68 acres—be protected through appropriate zoning. The protection recommendations for natural areas and critical species habitat sites are shown on Map 26.

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites recommended to be protected through acquisition meet one of the following criteria: 1) the site lies within a primary environmental corridor; 2) the site supports rare, threatened, or endangered plant, bird, or mammal species; and 3) the site is already at least partially in public interest ownership.

Table 18 lists each natural area site and critical species habitat site proposed to be preserved through protective ownership and the proposed acquisition agency. In all, these sites encompass 7,906 acres, including 7,226 acres within natural areas and 680 acres within critical species habitat sites. Of the total 7,906 acres to be preserved, about 3,782 acres, or about 48 percent, are under existing public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership or under a conservation easement. An additional 4,124 acres, or about 52 percent, are proposed for public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership or management. All of these areas are encompassed by the planned primary or secondary environmental corridor or by planned isolated natural resource areas. The cost of acquiring these areas is included in Table 17.

PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREAS AND  
CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

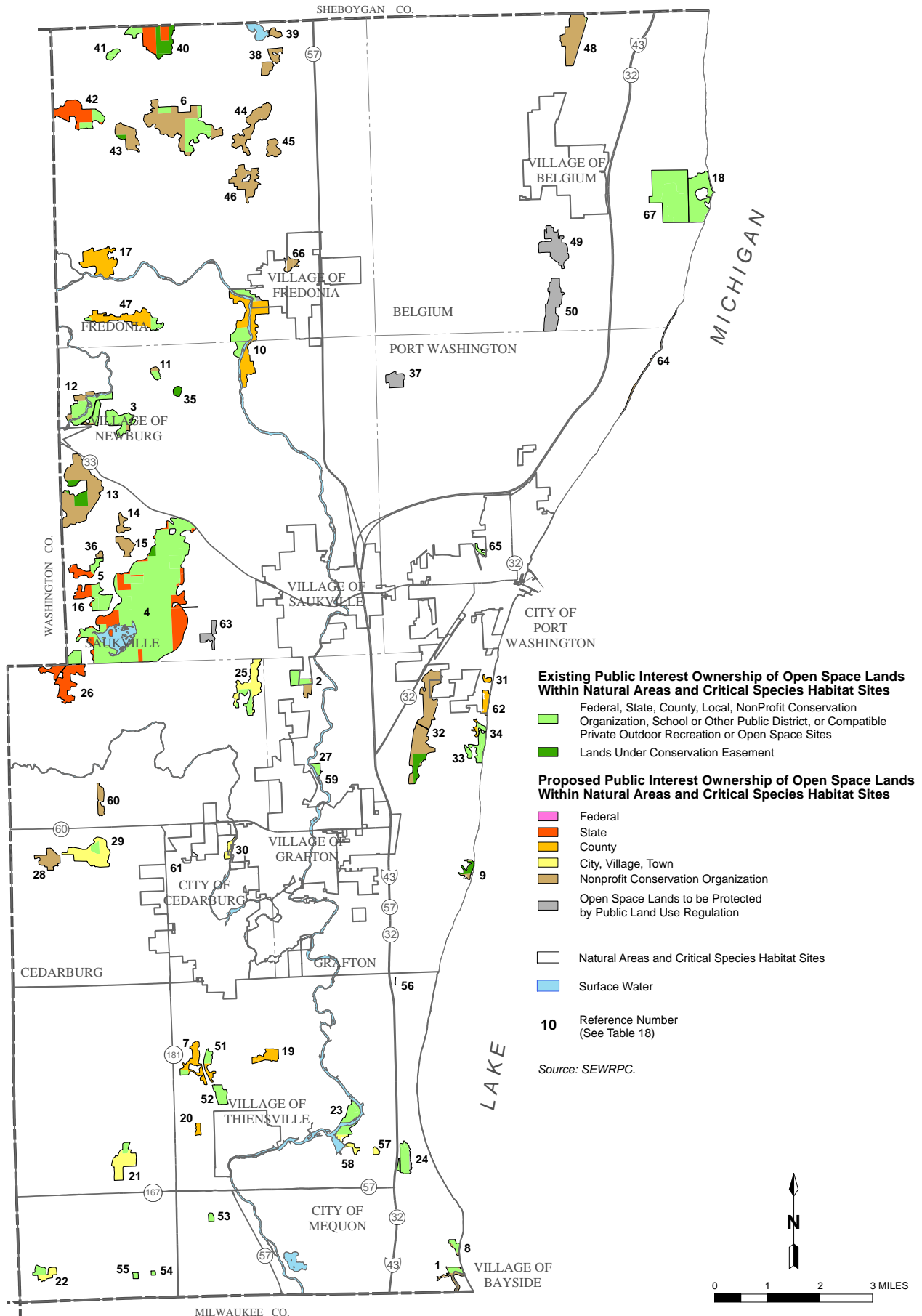


Table 18

## PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREA AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Number on Map 26	Civil Division(s)	Name	Classification <sup>a</sup>	Already under Protective Ownership <sup>b</sup>	Proposed to be Acquired	Total	
Sites Proposed to be Acquired							
1	City of Mequon	Fairy Chasm State Natural Area	NA-1	20	27 <sup>c</sup>	47 <sup>c</sup>	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
2	Town of Grafton	Kurtz Woods State Natural Area	NA-1	45	25	70	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
3	Town of Saukville	Riveredge Creek and Ephemeral Pond State Natural Area	NA-1	94	6	100	Riveredge Nature Center
4	Town of Saukville	Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area	NA-1	1,626	437	2,063	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
5	Town of Saukville	Sapa Spruce Bog State Natural Area and Black Spruce Bog	NA-1	26	37	63	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
6	Town of Fredonia	Huiras Lake Woods and Bog	NA-1	156	284	440	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
7	City of Mequon	Pigeon Creek Low and Mesic Woods	NA-2	--	82	82	Ozaukee County
8	City of Mequon	Donges Bay Gorge	NA-2	18	4	22	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
9	Town of Grafton	Abbott Woods and Ravine	NA-2	22	9	31	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
10	Town of Saukville Town of Fredonia	Milwaukee River Mesic Woods	NA-2	122	260	382	Ozaukee County
11	Town of Saukville	Ducks Limited Bog	NA-2	13	8	21	Ducks Limited
12	Town of Saukville	Riveredge Mesic Woods	NA-2	158	54	212	Riveredge Nature Center
13	Town of Saukville	Kinnamon Conifer Swamp	NA-2	58	333	391	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
14	Town of Saukville	Max's Bog	NA-2	6	24	30	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
15	Town of Saukville	South Conifer Swamp	NA-2	3	50	53	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
16	Town of Saukville	Cedarburg Beech Woods State Natural Area	NA-2	91	43	134	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
17	Town of Fredonia	Janik's Woods	NA-2	--	163	163	Ozaukee County
18	Town of Belgium	Harrington Beach Lacustrine Forest	NA-2	197	--	197	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
19	City of Mequon	Highland Road Woods	NA-3	--	53	53	Ozaukee County
20	City of Mequon	Pigeon Creek Maple Woods	NA-3	--	13	13	Ozaukee County
21	City of Mequon	Solar Heights Low Woods	NA-3	15	101	116	City of Mequon
22	City of Mequon	Triple Woods	NA-3	23	30	53	City of Mequon
23	City of Mequon	Villa du Parc Riverine Forest	NA-3	98	13	111	City of Mequon
25	Town of Cedarburg	Mole Creek Swamp/Pleasant Valley Park Woods	NA-3	38	112	150	Town of Cedarburg
26	Town of Cedarburg Town of Saukville Town of Trenton	Cedar-Sauk Low Woods	NA-3	40	170	210 <sup>d</sup>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
27	Town of Grafton	Grafton Woods (Bratt Woods)	NA-3	18	--	18	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
28	Town of Cedarburg	Sherman Road Woods	NA-3	--	71	71	Private conservancy organization
29	Town of Cedarburg	Five Corners Swamp	NA-3	18	157	175	Town of Cedarburg
30	Town of Cedarburg	Cedar Creek Forest	NA-3	--	23	23	City of Cedarburg
31	Town of Grafton	Cedar Heights Gorge	NA-3	--	9	9	Ozaukee County
32	Town of Grafton	Ulao Lowland Forest	NA-3	50	292	342	Private conservancy organization
33	Town of Grafton	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	NA-3	67	--	67	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
34	Town of Grafton	Lion's Den Gorge	NA-3	11	10	21	Ozaukee County
35	Town of Saukville	Hansen's Lake Wetland	NA-3	16	--	16	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
36	Town of Saukville	Knollwood Road Bog	NA-3	4	5	9	Private conservancy organization
38	Town of Fredonia	Spring Lake Beech Forest	NA-3	--	62	62	Private conservancy organization

Table 18 (continued)

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Number on Map 26	Civil Division(s)	Name	Classification <sup>a</sup>	Already under Protective Ownership <sup>b</sup>	Proposed to be Acquired	Total	
Sites Proposed to be Acquired							
39	Town of Fredonia	Spring Lake Marsh	NA-3	3	18	21	Private conservancy organization
40	Town of Fredonia	County Line Low Woods	NA-3	118	107	225 <sup>e</sup>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
41	Town of Fredonia	Beekeeper Bog	NA-3	21	--	21	Ozaukee County
42	Town of Fredonia	Department of Natural Resources Lowlands	NA-3	46	141	187	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
43	Town of Fredonia	Pioneer Road Lowlands	NA-3	9	82	93	Private conservancy organization
44	Town of Fredonia	Cedar Valley Swamp	NA-3	--	140	140	Private conservancy organization
45	Town of Fredonia	Evergreen Road Bog	NA-3	5	39	44	Private conservancy organization
46	Town of Fredonia	Kohler Road Woods	NA-3	--	128	128	Private conservancy organization
47	Town of Fredonia	Waubeka Low Woods	NA-3	25	137	162	Ozaukee County
48	Town of Belgium	Cedar Grove Swamp	NA-3	2	183	185	Private conservancy organization
51	City of Mequon	Mee-Kwon Park Woods	CSH	20	20	40	Ozaukee County
52	City of Mequon	Highland Woods	CSH	48	--	48	City of Mequon
53	City of Mequon	Garvey Woods	CSH	10	--	10	City of Mequon
54	City of Mequon	Gengler's Woods	CSH	4	--	4	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
55	City of Mequon	Stauss Woods	CSH	8	--	8	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
57	City of Mequon	Eastbrook Road Woods	CSH	--	9	9	City of Mequon
58	City of Mequon	Pecard Sedge Meadow	CSH	--	16	16	City of Mequon
59	Town of Grafton	Bike Path Island	CSH	1	--	1	Bureau of Land Management
60	Town of Cedarburg	Woodlands Meadows Woods	CSH	--	40	40	Private conservancy organization
62	Town of Grafton	Port Washington Clay Banks	CSH	--	35	35	Ozaukee County
64	Town of Port Washington	Port Washington Beach and Dunes	CSH	1	28	29	Private conservancy organization
65	Town of Port Washington	Sauk Creek Nature Preserve	CSH	13	--	13	Ozaukee Land Trust
66	Town of Fredonia	Heinen Woods	CSH	--	32	32	Private conservancy organization
67	Town of Belgium	Harrington Beach State Park Old Fields	CSH	395	--	395	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
--	Subtotal: 60 Sites	--	--	3,782	4,124	7,906	--
Sites to be Preserved to the Extent Practicable Without Additional Protective Ownership							
24	City of Mequon	Mequon Wetland	NA-3	68	--	76	--
37	Town of Port Washington	Hawthorne Drive Forest	NA-3	--	--	55	--
49	Town of Belgium	Belgium Swamp - North	NA-3	--	--	152	--
50	Town of Belgium	Belgium Swamp - South	NA-3	--	--	148	--
56	City of Mequon	Union Pacific Right-of-Way	CSH	--	--	1	--
61	Town of Cedarburg	Cedarburg Woods-West	CSH	--	--	4	--
63	Town of Saukville	Cedar-Sauk Upland Woods	CSH	--	--	44	--
--	Subtotal: 7 Sites	--	--	68	--	480	--
--	Total: 67 Sites	--	--	3,850	4,124	8,386	--

NOTE: This table is a refinement of the recommendations made in SEWRPC Amendment to the *Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, December 2010.

<sup>a</sup>NA-1 identifies natural areas of statewide or greater significance,  
NA-2 identifies natural areas of countywide or regional significance,  
NA-3 identifies natural areas of local significance, and  
CSH identifies critical species habitat sites

<sup>b</sup>Based on 2010 data. Includes land under protective ownership, under conservation easement, or surface water.

<sup>c</sup>Does not include 33 acres of this site located in Milwaukee County. It is recommended that the entire Natural Area be acquired by a private conservation organization.

<sup>d</sup>Does not include 14 acres of this site in Washington County. It is recommended that the entire Natural Area be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

<sup>e</sup>Does not include 71 acres of this site in Sheboygan County.

Source: SEWRPC.

The recommendations made in this plan differ somewhat from those made in the regional natural areas protection and management plan (as amended). The regional plan anticipated that such refinements would be made when the County park and open space plans were updated. Specifically, the proposed acquisition agency differs for the following area sites in Table 18: Kinnamon Conifer Swamp (Site No. 13), Highland Road Woods (Site No. 19), Cedar Heights Gorge (Site No. 31), County Line Low Woods (Site No. 40), and Port Washington Clay Banks (Site No. 62). The Kinnamon Conifer Swamp site is recommended in this plan to be acquired by the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, rather than Ozaukee County. The Highland Road Woods site is recommended in this plan to be acquired by Ozaukee County rather than the City of Mequon. The Cedar Heights Gorge and Port Washington Clay Banks sites are recommended in this plan to be acquired by Ozaukee County, rather than a private conservation organization. The County Line Low Woods site is recommended in this plan to be acquired by the WDNR rather than by a private conservancy organization. Adoption of the County park and open space plan by Ozaukee County and the Regional Planning Commission will amend the regional natural areas protection and management plan in these respects.

### ***Protection of Geological Areas***

Pertinent recommendations regarding the preservation of significant geological sites set forth in the regional natural areas plan have also been incorporated into this park and open space plan. The inventory of geological areas identified as part of the regional natural areas protection and management plan and reported in Chapter II identified 16 sites of geological importance in the County, including 15 bedrock geology sites and one glacial feature. The 16 sites include five sites of statewide significance (GA-1), six sites of regional or county significance (GA-2), and five sites of local significance (GA-3).

It is recommended that 11 of the 16 geological area sites be preserved through public interest ownership. Map 27 shows the general location of geological areas recommended to be preserved through public agency or nonprofit conservation organization acquisition. Table 19 lists each site and the proposed acquisition agency. Together, the 11 areas encompass 158 acres. Of this total, 95 acres are within existing public ownership, with a remaining 63 acres, or about 40 percent, proposed for acquisition by a public agency.

Recommendations relating to the acquisition of geological areas were based on the following considerations. First, some sites overlap in whole or in part with identified natural area sites and critical species habitat sites, and would be protected and preserved under prior recommendations. Second, many geological area sites are either already in public ownership, or would be brought under public ownership upon implementation of existing State, regional, and county plans. Third, some of the sites lie within primary environmental corridors and are deserving of protection and preservation for that reason.

### **Federal, State, County, and Ozaukee Washington Land Trust Project Areas Component**

#### ***U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)***

The open space preservation element of this plan includes lands which have been acquired or which are proposed to be acquired by the USFWS, within the USFWS project boundaries as shown on Map 24. As shown on Map 24, these project areas are all located in the Town of Belgium. It is recommended that the USFWS continue to acquire additional land within the identified project boundaries for the primary purpose of preserving and improving breeding habitat for waterfowl in Wisconsin. Currently, the USFWS owns about 681 acres of planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas and other open space lands. An additional 1,423 acres of such areas are proposed to be acquired within the identified project boundaries.

#### ***Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)***

The open space preservation element of this plan includes lands which have been acquired or which are proposed to be acquired by the WDNR, within the project boundaries of the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area and Harrington Beach State Park. Project boundaries for both of these areas have been approved by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board and are reflected on Map 24. Currently, the State owns about 2,319 acres of planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas and other open space lands within those project areas. An additional 770 acres of such areas are proposed to be acquired within the identified project boundaries.



RECOMMENDED ACQUISITION AND OWNERSHIP OF  
SELECTED GEOLOGICAL AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY

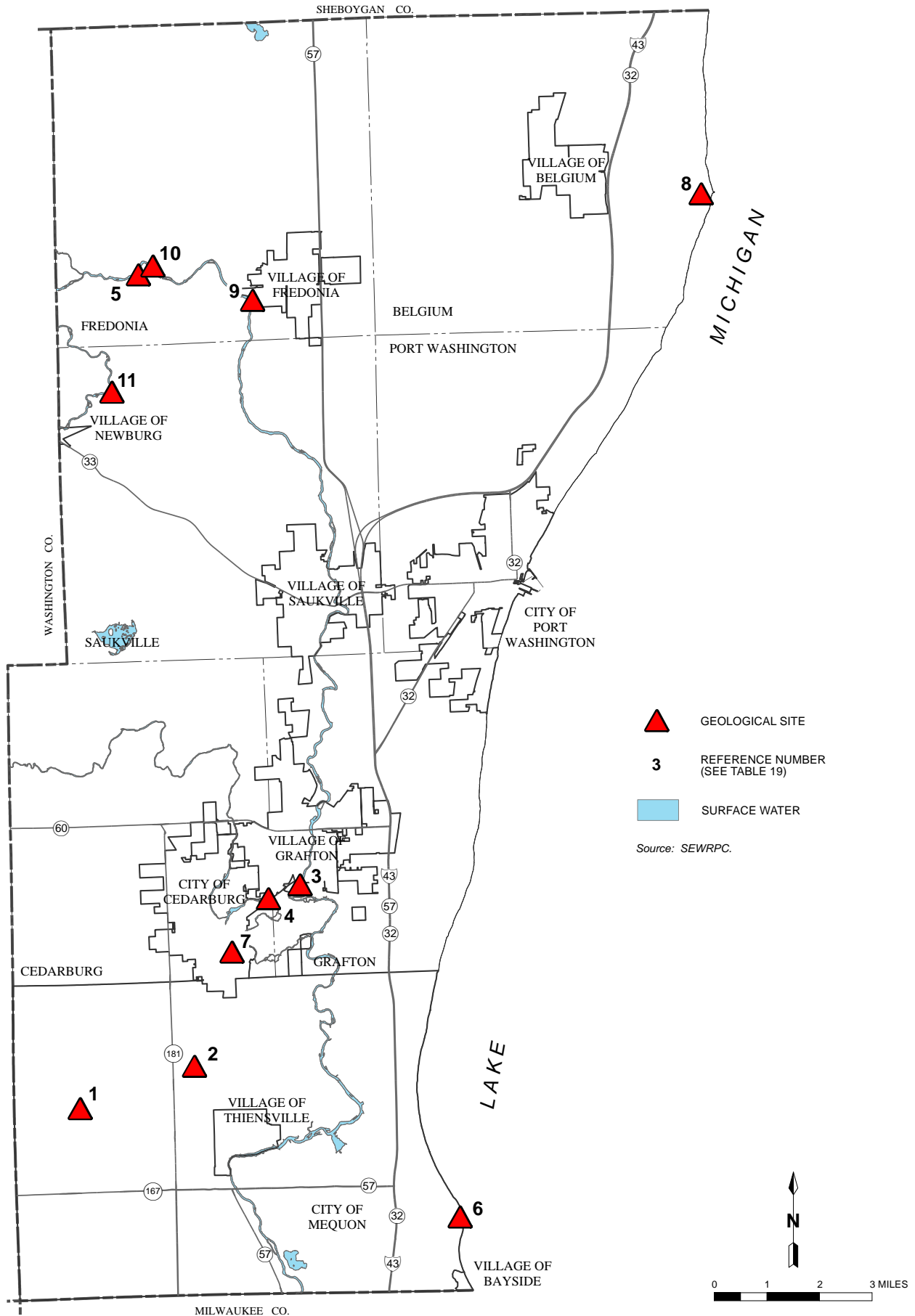


Table 19

**GEOLOGICAL AREAS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY RECOMMENDED  
TO BE FULLY OR SUBSTANTIALLY PRESERVED THROUGH ACQUISITION**

Type of Geological Area	Site Identification				Total Site Area (acres)	Portion of Area to Be Acquired For Protective Ownership	Responsible Agency	Remarks
	Civil Division	Name	Geological Area Class	Number on Map 27				
Glacial	City of Mequon	Ozaukee Buried Forest	GA-1	1	32	32	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	--
Bedrock	City of Mequon	Thiensville Roadcut and Quarry	GA-1	2	9	4	Ozaukee County	About five acres, or 56 percent, of this site are within Mee-Kwon County Park. The remainder of the Geological Area is surrounded by a Natural Area of countywide or regional significance
	Village of Grafton	Milwaukee River-Grafton Outcrops and Lime Kiln Park	GA-1	3	57	10	Village of Grafton	About 47 acres, or 82 percent, of the site are in existing Village ownership. The entire area is located within the Milwaukee River Parkway recommended for acquisition in the Village park plan
	Town of Cedarburg	Cedar Creek-Anschuetz Quarries	GA-1	4	5	5	City of Cedarburg	The site lies within the proposed Cedar Creek Parkway
	Town of Fredonia	Phyllocarid Quarry	GA-1	5	4	4	Ozaukee County	The entire site is located within the Milwaukee River Parkway recommended for acquisition in the County park plan
	City of Mequon	Virmond Park Clay Banks	GA-2	6	10	--	Ozaukee County	The entire site is located within Virmond Park, a County park
	City of Cedarburg	Groth Quarry	GA-2	7	7	--	City of Cedarburg	The entire area is located within an existing City park
	Town of Belgium	Harrington Beach State Park Quarry	GA-2	8	25	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	The entire area is located within Harrington Beach State Park and within an identified Critical Species Habitat site
	Town of Fredonia	Fredonia Quarries	GA-3	9	6	6	Ozaukee County	The entire area is located within the proposed Milwaukee River Parkway and a Natural Area of countywide or regional significance
	Town of Fredonia	Waubeka Quarry	GA-3	10	2	2	Ozaukee County	The entire area is located within the Milwaukee River Parkway recommended for acquisition in the County park plan
	Town of Saukville	Riveredge Bluff	GA-3	11	1	--	Riveredge Nature Center	The entire area is located within the Riveredge Nature Center
Total	--	--	--	--	158	63	--	--

Source: SEWRPC.

With respect to the North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area, the WDNR does not intend to rely as heavily on fee simple acquisition as it does in other project areas in the County. Rather, the WDNR anticipates implementing the long term plan of preserving both natural resource and agricultural land within the project area through a combination of public ownership, conservation easements, and agricultural conservation easements. Consequently, State acquisition of lands within that project area as reflected on Map 24 and in Table 17 is limited to the acquisition of identified natural areas.

It should be noted that one natural area is located partially within an existing WDNR project boundary. This site is the Cedarburg Bog State Natural Area and encompasses about seven acres outside the existing State project boundary. It is recommended that the WDNR consider expanding existing project boundaries to include this site when the master plan for the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area is updated.

### ***Ozaukee County***

The open space preservation element of this plan includes lands which have been acquired or which are proposed to be acquired by Ozaukee County, within County identified project areas as shown on Map 24. The project areas were identified largely to refine and detail the acquisition recommendations for natural areas and critical species habitat sites for those sites recommended for County acquisition. County acquisition of lands within the identified project areas would not only implement the recommendations of the natural areas plan but also provide valuable buffer areas adjacent to natural areas and critical species habitat sites. The lands recommended for acquisition by Ozaukee County within the identified project areas encompass 1,894 acres.

It is also envisioned that the County would acquire up to about 610 acres of open space for the continued development of trails within proposed recreation corridors along the Milwaukee and Menomonee Rivers. While the recreation trails are generally proposed to be developed within environmental corridors associated with those rivers, the trail locations are subject to refinement based upon detailed facility planning. Where it is determined that the trail will be located on lands already owned by the County, another unit of government, or a land trust, the amount of land could be significantly reduced.

In addition, under the open space plan element, it is envisioned that Ozaukee County would acquire a nine-acre site known as the Edgewater Subdivision Properties in the Town of Grafton and acquire a 13-acre natural area of local significance, located outside of the identified project areas, known as the Pigeon Creek Maple Woods in the City of Mequon.

Under the open space plan element of this plan, then, Ozaukee County would acquire a total of 2,526 acres of open space land. With that increase, the total area of all County park and open space lands would stand at 3,774 acres.

As additional lands are acquired, the County should consider the accommodation of hunting on such lands as a recreational activity and as a resource management tool.

### ***Ozaukee Washington Land Trust***

Similar to the Federal, State, and County project areas described above, the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust has identified several project areas in Ozaukee and Washington Counties in their ongoing efforts of protecting and preserving important natural resource areas. The project areas that are located at least partially in Ozaukee County are shown on Map 24 and include the Cedar Sauk Area located partially in the Towns of Cedarburg and Saukville, the Huiras Lake Area located in the Town of Fredonia, and the Shady Lane Woods Area located partially in the Town of Saukville and partially in the Town of Trenton in Washington County. The purpose of the project areas is to identify areas within which the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust would focus their conservation efforts. The Land Trust is expected to acquire additional yet-to-be-determined open space within those project areas. For purposes of this plan, the Land Trust acquisition of lands in those project areas as reflected on Map 24 is limited to the acquisition of identified natural areas.

In addition, the Land Trust has identified broader areas of focus that include the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan drainage areas. The goal of the Land Trust in these areas is to preserve and protect habitat and for water quality protection.

### **Prime Agricultural Land Plan Component**

Under this plan, it is recommended that the State, Ozaukee County, and local units of government preserve to the extent practicable prime agricultural lands in Ozaukee County. Historically, efforts to identify and preserve the best remaining farmland in Ozaukee County have included the preparation of the Ozaukee County farmland preservation plan,<sup>3</sup> the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (1977), and the mandating of "use-value" assessment of agricultural land by the Wisconsin Legislature (1995). More recent efforts include the Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative which includes a revised Farmland Preservation Program, an Agricultural Enterprise Area Program, and the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Program.

In order to implement the programs under the working lands initiative, Ozaukee County will begin the preparation of an updated farmland preservation plan in 2011. The new farmland preservation plan will rely on the land evaluation and site assessment (LESA) analysis that was completed as part of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County (see Map 14 in Chapter II) and refine and detail the lands identified for farmland preservation on the land use plan map in the County comprehensive plan (see Map 23 in Chapter V).

## **RECOMMENDED PARK AND OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT**

The outdoor recreation sites and trail facilities recommended under the County park and open space plan are shown on Map 28. The sites and facilities proposed to be provided include major parks and resource-oriented recreational facilities, trails, and boat access facilities. The recommended recreation sites and facilities are intended to meet the need for such sites and facilities in the County through the year 2035, as identified in Chapter V. A description of the recommended sites and facilities follows.

### **Major Parks**

Under the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, four major parks<sup>4</sup> would be provided. All four major parks are existing parks in Ozaukee County. The four existing major parks are: Harrington Beach State Park, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park, and Tendick Nature Park, owned by Ozaukee County.

Under this plan, the WDNR would continue to acquire lands at Harrington Beach State Park. Ozaukee County would develop additional facilities at Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park and Tendick Nature Park.

Specific recommendations for each of the major parks are presented below.

- **Harrington Beach State Park**

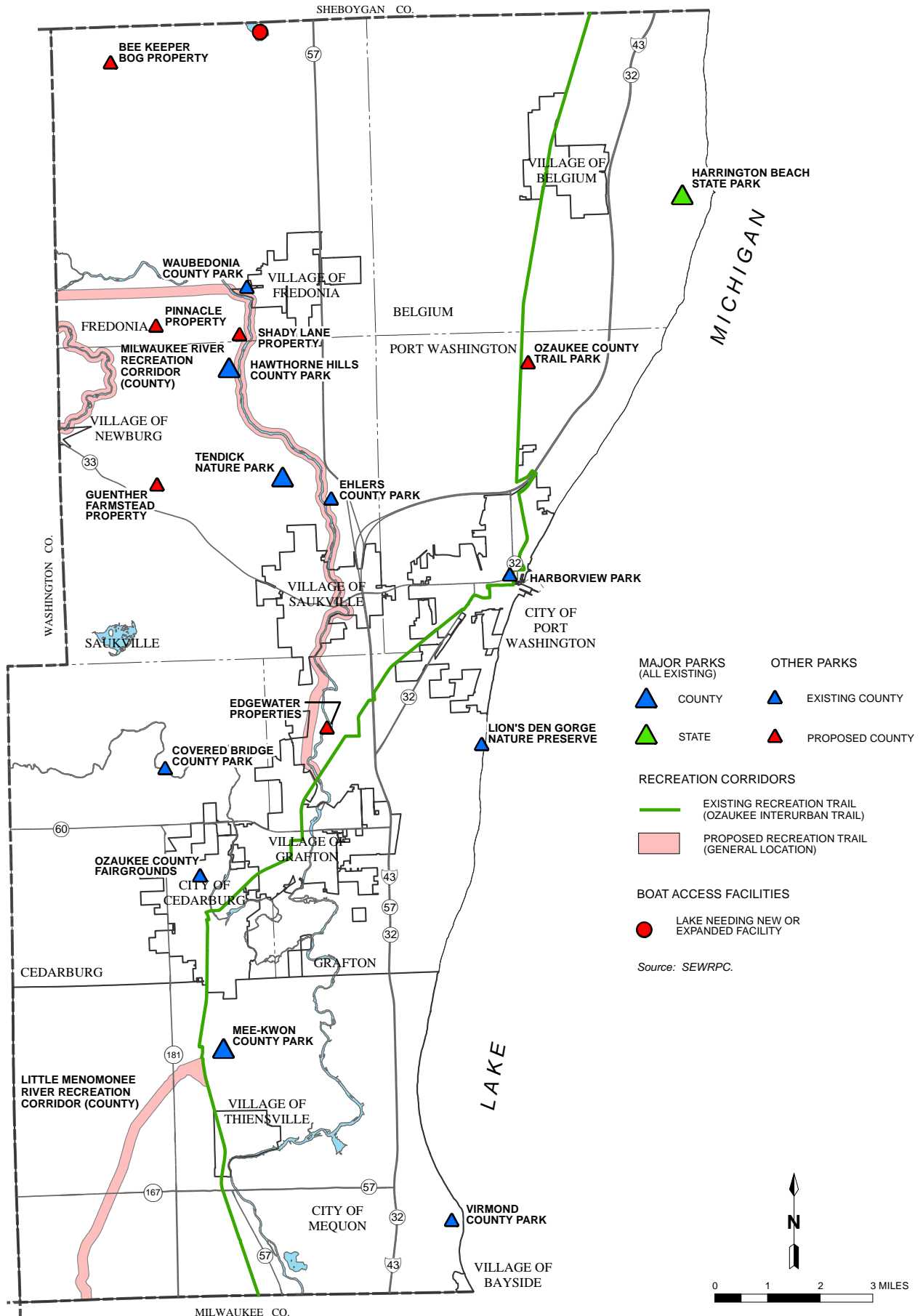
Harrington Beach State Park presently consists of 715 acres, and is located in the Town of Belgium along Lake Michigan. Under the plan, it is recommended that the State acquire an additional six acres of land within the project area and continue to develop components of the master plan including picnicking and necessary support facilities, and trails.

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<sup>3</sup>SEWRPC Planning Report No. 87, A Farmland Preservation Plan for Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, 1983.

<sup>4</sup>Major parks are defined as large, publicly owned outdoor recreation sites containing significant natural resource amenities which provide opportunities for resource-oriented activities and which are generally 100 acres or more in size.

# OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN: 2035



- **Hawthorne Hills County Park**

Hawthorne Hills County Park presently consists of 286 acres, and is located in the Town of Saukville. The plan recommends that the County provide permanent restroom facilities and showers, a multi-use building with Pioneer Village, campsites, nature trails, new pavement for the park road, additional paved parking, an additional cold storage facility (in conjunction with golf maintenance), new entrance signage for park (north end), additional picnicking facilities, and a sand volleyball court. In addition the plan recommends that the County owned Shady Lane Property be added to the existing park. As shown on Map 24, Hawthorne Hills County Park is located within a 960 acre County project area. As adjacent natural area and buffer lands within the project area are acquired as recommended in the open space preservation element of this plan, those lands will be considered as additions to the existing park site.

- **Mee-Kwon County Park**

Mee-Kwon County Park, located in the City of Mequon, presently consists of 244 acres. Under the plan, recommended park improvements include nature trails, soccer/baseball fields, permanent restroom facilities, new entrance signage, driving range/fairway/practice area expansion, additional land for maintenance areas, a new golf course maintenance building, new pavement for the park roadway, a paved parking lot for sledding hill, and a fishing pier/access to pond. In addition, the plan recommends that the County undertake a prairie restoration project within both the golf course and park. As shown on Map 24, Mee-Kwon County Park is located within a 750-acre County project area. As adjacent natural area/critical species habitat sites and buffer lands within the project area are acquired as recommended in the open space element of this plan, those lands will be considered as additions to the existing park site.

- **Tendick Nature Park**

Tendick Nature Park, located in the Town of Saukville, presently consists of 125 acres. Proposed facility development at this site includes additional trails, addition of playground facilities, better signage for disc golf tees, adding more benches/seating near the tees, drinking water fountain, lining the parking lot, vending machine, additional grills, additional bathroom facilities and maintaining restrooms year round, new cold storage building/barn, and the provision of ice skating and groomed cross-country skiing. In addition, the plan recommends that the County undertake a prairie restoration project within the park.

### **Other County Park and Outdoor Recreation Sites**

In addition to the three major parks owned by the County, six other park and outdoor recreation sites were owned by Ozaukee County in 2010 (see Map 28). Under the recommended plan, Ozaukee County would continue to maintain all of these sites and provide additional facilities as recommended in the plan.

Specific recommendations for each of these parks are presented below.

- **Covered Bridge County Park**

Covered Bridge County Park presently consists of 12 acres, and is located in the Town of Cedarburg. Under the plan, it is recommended that the County provide permanent restroom facilities, open air shelter, improved canoe/kayak launch, paved parking area (north), new entrance signage, and a sand volleyball court.

- **Ehlers County Park**

Ehlers County Park, located in the Town of Saukville, presently consists of 10 acres. Under the plan, it is recommended that the County develop permanent restroom facilities, a drinking water fountain, a playground facility, additional picnic facilities, improved kayak/canoe launch, a paved park road and parking areas, a sand volleyball court, and a fishing pier. In addition, the plan recommends that the County undertake a prairie restoration project within the park.

- **Harborview County Park**

Harborview County Park is a small site (less than an acre) in the City of Port Washington. The plan recommends that the County provide educational signage and undertake additional prairie plantings.

- **Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve**

Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve, located in the Town of Grafton, presently consists of 74 acres. Under the plan, it is recommended that the County develop permanent restrooms with a small storage area and provide additional paved parking, additional trash cans, additional trails with land acquisition, an observation tower, and additional land / easement for permanent entrance signage. As shown on Map 24, Lion's Den Nature Preserve is located within a 500-acre County project area. As adjacent natural area and buffer lands within the project area are acquired as recommended in the open space preservation element of this plan, those lands will be considered as additions to the existing park site.

- **Virmond County Park**

Virmond County Park presently consists of 63 acres, and is located in the City of Mequon. Proposed facility development at this site includes soccer field improvements, a new cold storage building / barn, and the construction of an observation tower. In addition, the site is recognized as a designated Important Bird Area (IBA), and, consequently, the plan recommends that the County undertake a habitat restoration project including prairie and bluff vegetation plantings within the park.

- **Waubedonia County Park**

Waubedonia County Park, located in the Village of Fredonia, presently consists of 45 acres. Under the plan, it is recommended that the County provide an improved canoe/kayak launch, shower facilities, a gazebo, additional year-round bathrooms and drinking water fountains, better signage for campgrounds and fees, park road repavement, additional campsites, and improvements to the caretaker house.

In addition to the existing County parks, the plan recommends that six new parks be added to the County park system. This includes five properties already owned by the County and one new site to be acquired (see Map 28). These new park sites are described as follows:

- **Bee Keeper Bog Property**

The Bee Keeper Bog Property is a 41-acre County-owned site in the Town of Fredonia. The site contains a portion of a natural area of local significance known as the Beekeeper Bog. It is recommended that this property be added to the County park system and that the County develop picnic facilities, nature trails, and provide portable restrooms.

- **Edgewater Subdivision Properties**

It is recommended that the County acquire a new nine-acre park site along the Milwaukee River in the Town of Grafton. The site, known as the Edgewater Subdivision Properties, consists largely of lands within the floodway and floodplain of the Milwaukee River. The plan recommends the protection of floodway/floodplain areas through passive use recreation including picnic facilities, portable restrooms, fishing access, and a kayak/canoe launch.

- **Guenther Farmstead Property**

The Guenther Farmstead Property is a 213-acre County-owned site in the Town of Saukville once used as a sand and gravel extraction site. The Town of Saukville has the right of first refusal to purchase the property once the County has determined that the site is no longer viable as a source of sand and gravel.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>The agreement between the Town and County related to the long-term ownership of the Guenther Property divides the property into five parcels. The time frame within which the Town can exercise its option to purchase the property varies by parcel and is based on when the County permanently ceases gravel operations. The time frame ranges from two to five years or by 2017, whichever occurs first.



Should the Town decide not to exercise its option to purchase the property, it is recommended that this site be retained by the County and added to the County park system and that the County develop picnic facilities and portable restrooms, and provide for fishing, hunting, and other passive use recreational activities.

- **Ozaukee County Trail Property**

The Ozaukee County Trail Property is a 36-acre County-owned site along the Ozaukee Interurban Trail in the Town of Port Washington. It is recommended that this property be added to the County park system and that the County develop picnic facilities and mountain bike trails, and provide portable restrooms.

- **Pinnacle Property**

The Pinnacle Property is a 39-acre County-owned site in the Town of Fredonia once used as a sand and gravel extraction site. The site contains a portion of a natural area of local significance known as the Waubeka Low Woods. It is recommended that this property be added to the County park system and that the County develop picnic facilities, nature trails, and provide portable restrooms. As shown on Map 24, the Pinnacle Property is located within a 300-acre County project area. As adjacent natural area site and buffer lands within the project area are acquired as recommended in the open space preservation element of this plan, those lands will be considered as additions to the proposed park site.

- **Shady Lane Property**

The Shady Lane Property is a 61-acre County-owned site in the Town of Fredonia. The site contains a portion of a natural area of countywide or regional significance known as the Milwaukee River Mesic Woods. It is recommended that the natural area portion of this property (53 acres) be placed in a conservation easement or the entire property be added to the County park system as an expansion of Hawthorne Hills County Park and that the County develop nature/hiking trails.

#### ***Development Costs—County Parks***

The development costs related to County-owned parks envisioned under the plan are presented in Table 20. As indicated in Table 20, such costs are estimated at about \$5.7 million. The cost associated with the acquisition of open space lands adjacent to County park sites, as recommended in the open space element of this plan, is included in Table 17.

#### ***Areawide Recreation Trails***

Under the recommended plan, about 54 miles of recreation trails would be provided to enable participation in such activities as bicycling, hiking, nature study, and ski touring. The recommended trails, which are shown on Map 28, are part of a larger, region-wide trail system. The recommended trail system within Ozaukee County is comprised of three trails, including 30 miles of existing trails and 24 miles of proposed new trails. The location of proposed trails shown on Map 28 are general in nature and are subject to refinement based on detailed facility planning and on negotiations with landowners to purchase land for the trails.

All 54 miles of the recommended trail system would be provided by Ozaukee County as part of the following trails: the existing Ozaukee Interurban Trail; the proposed Little Menomonee River Corridor, which would connect with the Little Menomonee River Corridor segment of the Milwaukee County parkway system in Milwaukee County on the south and with the Ozaukee Interurban Trail on the north; and the proposed Milwaukee River Corridor, which would connect with the Ozaukee Interurban Trail on the south and the Milwaukee River corridor in Washington County on the west. Under the plan, certain on-road segments of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail (2.4 miles) would be converted to off-road.

The development by Ozaukee County of 24 miles of trails in the Little Menomonee and Milwaukee River corridors within the County and the development of additional off-road segments of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail is estimated to cost about \$1.5 million. The cost associated with the acquisition of open space to accommodate the proposed trails is included in Table 17.

Table 20

## ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR COUNTY PARKS UNDER THE RECOMMENDED PARK PLAN

County Park	Proposed Facility Development	Development Cost
Major Parks		
Hawthorne Hills County Park	Permanent restroom facilities and showers, multi-use building with Pioneer Village (OCHS), campsites, nature trails, pave park road, add paved parking, additional cold storage facility (in conjunction with golf maintenance), new entrance signage for park (north end), additional picnicking facilities, sand volleyball court	\$985,000
Mee-Kwon County Park	Nature trails, soccer/baseball fields, permanent restroom facilities, new entrance signage, driving range / fairway / practice area expansion, new golf course maintenance building, repave park roadway, pave parking lot for sledding hill, fishing pier/access to pond, ice skating, prairie restoration within golf course and park	\$1,450,000
Tendick Nature Park	Expand trails, add playground facilities, better signage for disc golf tees, add more benches / seating near tees, add a drinking water fountain, add lines to the parking lot, add a vending machine, additional grills, keep restrooms open year-round and add more restrooms, new cold storage building / barn, provide ice skating and groomed cross-country skiing, prairie restoration	\$397,000
Subtotal – 3 Sites	--	\$2,832,000
Other Existing County Parks		
Covered Bridge County Park	Permanent restroom facilities, open air shelter, improved canoe/kayak launch, pave parking area (north), new entrance signage, sand volleyball court	\$265,000
Ehlers County Park	Permanent restroom facilities, drinking water fountain, add playground facility, add grills, add improved kayak/canoe launch, pave park road and parking areas, prairie plantings, sand volleyball court, fishing pier	\$375,000
Harborview County Park	Educational signage, prairie plantings	\$12,500
Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve	Permanent restrooms with small storage area, additional paved parking, additional trash cans, add more trails with land acquisition, observation tower, additional land / easement for permanent entrance signage	\$407,000
Virmond County Park	Soccer field improvements, new cold storage building / barn, observation tower, and bluff vegetation / prairie plantings	\$450,000
Waubedonia County Park	Construct improved canoe/kayak launch, add showers, gazebo, add more year-round restrooms and drinking water fountains, add better signage for campgrounds and fees, repave park road, additional campsites and improvements to caretaker house (e.g. septic system)	\$551,000
Subtotal– 6 Sites	--	\$2,060,500
Proposed County Parks		
Bee Keeper Bog Property	Picnic facilities, nature trails, portable restrooms	\$240,000
Edgewater Subdivision Properties	Picnic facilities, portable restrooms, protection of floodway areas through passive use recreation such as fishing and kayak/canoe launch	\$55,000
Guenther Farmstead Property	Picnic facilities, portable restrooms, fishing, hunting and other passive use recreational activities (If the Town does not exercise the first right of refusal to purchase the property, add property to the County park system)	\$215,000
Ozaukee County Trail Property	Picnic facilities, portable restrooms, mountain bike trails	\$65,000
Pinnacle Property	Picnic facilities, nature trails, portable restrooms	\$215,000
Shady Lane Property	Nature / hiking trails	\$25,000
Subtotal– 6 Sites	--	\$815,000
Trails		
Ozaukee Interurban Trail Recreation Corridor	2.4 miles of additional off-road trail	\$253,400
Milwaukee River Recreation Corridor	18 miles of trails	\$950,400
Little Menomonee River Recreation Corridor	6 miles of trails	\$316,800
Subtotal– 3 Sites	--	\$1,520,600
Total	--	\$7,228,100

NOTE: Cost estimates are expressed in 2010 dollars.

Source: SEWRPC.

As shown on Map 21 in Chapter III, Ozaukee County is served by a 114 mile system of snowmobile trails located on public land and on private land open to the public. The plan recommends that this trail system continue to be maintained.

### **Lake and River Access**

Boat access sites, both public and nonpublic, provide opportunities for individuals who do not own land contiguous to a body of water to participate in such water-related recreation activities as motor boating, waterskiing, sailing, fishing, canoeing, and kayaking. The regional park and open space plan recommends that rivers and major lakes—lakes with a surface area of 50 acres or more—be provided with adequate public boat access consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in various boating activities. The WDNR, in keeping with State *Statutes* which seek to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to publicly owned inland waters, has adopted administrative rules regarding lake access, and surveyed all the major lakes in the State to determine if adequate public access to each was provided and maintained. Table 16 in Chapter V lists the major lakes in the County and indicates whether or not public access is provided which meets WDNR requirements. As indicated in Table 16, in 2010, Spring Lake in Ozaukee County had no access meeting WDNR standards. Under this plan, then, as shown on Map 28, it is recommended that a public boat access sites at Spring Lake be acquired and developed as appropriate by the WDNR. The total estimated acquisition and development cost for the recommended lake access site is about \$250,000.

It is recommended that Ozaukee County consider the development of a water trail system. As shown on Map 29, these water trails would be located on Cedar Creek, the Milwaukee River, and along the Lake Michigan shoreline and connect to water trails in adjacent counties. It is recommended that public canoe access points with parking should be provided on major streams every 10 miles in Ozaukee County. Public canoe/kayak access is currently provided at numerous sites in Ozaukee County (see Map 29). As previously indicated, the recommended improvements at Ozaukee County parks under this plan include improved kayak/canoe launch facilities at Covered Bridge, Ehlers, and Waubedonia County Parks and a proposed new kayak/canoe launch at the Edgewater Subdivision Properties site.

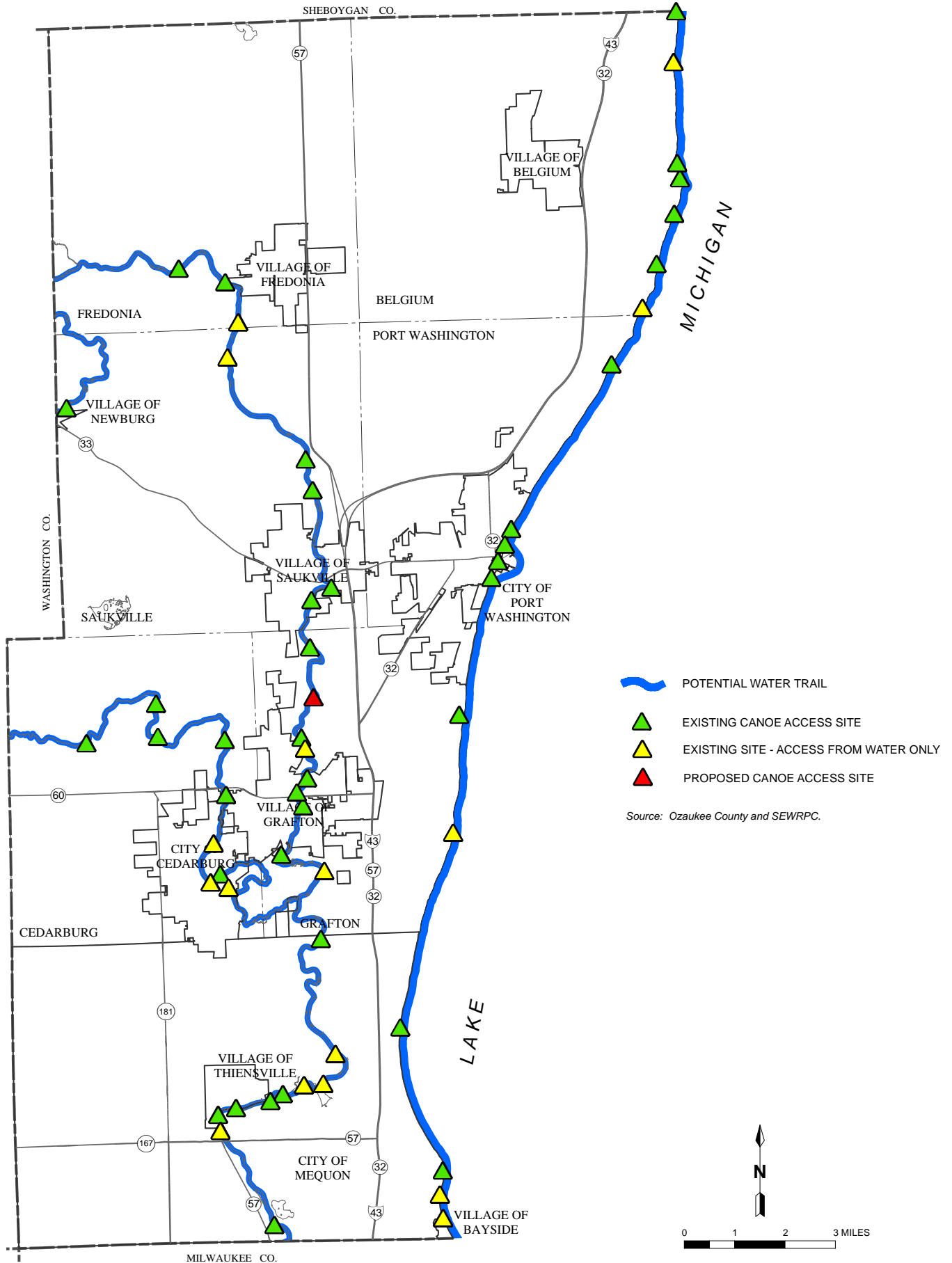
In addition to boating and canoeing, the County park plan recognizes the popularity of such activities as beach swimming, shore fishing, and other lake-oriented activities and the need for general public access to lakeshore areas for such pursuits. Lakeshore areas, including Lake Michigan, capable of accommodating additional outdoor recreational development are scarce in Ozaukee County. As lakeshore property, either developed or undeveloped, becomes available in the years ahead, Ozaukee County, or the appropriate municipality, should evaluate their recreational potential and consider their acquisition for public recreational use as appropriate.

### **Local Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan Element**

In addition to meeting resource-oriented outdoor recreation needs, a park plan must seek to provide sites and facilities for nonresource-oriented activities, such as baseball, tennis, and playground activities. In comparison to the resource-oriented outdoor recreation sites and facilities, sites and facilities for nonresource-oriented activities rely less heavily on natural resource amenities; generally meet a greater need in urban than rural areas; and have a relatively small service radius. For these reasons, responsibility for providing such sites and facilities generally rests with city, village, and town governments.

Within urban areas of the County, it is recommended that a full range of community and neighborhood park sites and facilities be provided. Recommendations for the provision of local park sites and facilities should be identified through the preparation and adoption of local park and open space plans. As of the end of 2010, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which certifies local park and open space plans for purposes of reviewing applications for state Stewardship Fund and other recreational grant programs, had certified local park and open space plans for the Cities of Cedarburg, Mequon, and Port Washington, the Villages of Grafton, Saukville, and Thiensville, and the Towns of Cedarburg and Grafton.

POTENTIAL WATER TRAILS FOR LAKE MICHIGAN AND MAJOR RIVERS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY



Within the rural areas of the County, it is generally recommended that one town-owned park and associated outdoor recreation facilities be provided in each town to serve the needs of town residents for local civic events and for organized recreational activities, such as softball and picnicking. As the community recreational facility, the town park should be located in conjunction with another community facility that serves as a focal point for town residents, such as a town hall, school, or fire station. Towns which currently lack park and outdoor recreation facilities should have the opportunity to acquire and develop, with available Federal and State grant-in-aid support, one town park and associated recreation facilities.

### **Dams**

While the WDNR has regulatory authority over all major dams in Ozaukee County, the decision to repair a dam or to abandon and remove a dam involves input from County and local government agencies and private citizens as well. As shown on Map 5 in Chapter II, a number of dams (seven) have been removed in Ozaukee County. The dams removed were the Chair Factory, Lime Kiln, and Waubeka Dams on the Milwaukee River, the Hamilton Mill Dam on Cedar Creek, the Fish Creek Dam on Fish Creek, a lowhead dam on Fredonia Creek and the Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary Dam on Pigeon Creek.

The three major reasons for dam removals in Wisconsin are:

- Removal of an unsafe structure under Section 31.19 of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
- Removal of “abandoned” dams under Section 31.187 when either no owner is found or the owner or owners are not able to fund repairs.
- Removal of dams that have a significant environmental impact.

While there can be significant environmental benefits from dam removal such as re-connection of important seasonal fish habitat, improved water clarity, limited flood control benefits, and improved biological diversity, economic and social factors should also play a significant role in determining whether a dam should be repaired or removed. For example, a dam may maintain a constructed water body that acts as a focal point for residential communities or recreational uses or the dam may have historic or aesthetic value. Consequently, the decision to repair or remove a dam should weigh all factors: the cost of maintaining or removing the dam; the environmental impacts; and local social and cultural considerations.

### **Stream Passage Impediments**

As shown on Map 5 in Chapter II, a number of barriers/impediments exist on waterways within Ozaukee County. These barriers/impediments can restrict the movement of aquatic life and may have an impact on the recreational use of rivers and streams (canoeing/kayaking). It is recommended that efforts continue towards removing or modifying barriers/impediments along waterways in the County.

## **PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

The recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County consists of an outdoor recreation element providing recommendations for parks and other outdoor recreation sites and facilities, and an open space preservation element providing recommendations for the protection of important natural resources. The recommended plan described in the preceding sections of this chapter provides a design for the attainment of the park acquisition and development objectives and the open space preservation objectives presented in Appendix G of this report. In a practical sense, however, the recommended park and open space plan for the County is not complete until the steps required to implement the plan have been specified. This section is intended to serve as a guide for use in the implementation of the recommended plan, including a description of those actions required by the USFWS, WDNR and by Ozaukee County. Also included is a description of the acquisition and development costs and priorities associated with the implementation of the recommended plan.

Table 21

**SUMMARY OF PROPOSED OWNERSHIP OF PARK AND OPEN SPACE LAND AND ESTIMATED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS UNDER THE RECOMMENDED OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN**

Ownership	Planned Park and Open Space Acquisition		Development Cost	Total Acquisition and Development Cost
	Area (acres)	Cost		
Federal.....	1,423	\$8,449,000	--	\$8,449,000
State of Wisconsin.....	1,219	\$5,334,000	\$250,000	\$5,584,000
Ozaukee County.....	2,526	\$16,322,000	\$7,228,100	\$23,550,100
Local Governments <sup>a</sup> .....	441 <sup>b</sup>	\$1,840,000	--	\$1,840,000
Nonprofit Conservation Organizations.....	1,880	\$8,168,000	--	\$8,168,000
Total	7,489	\$40,113,000	\$7,478,100	\$47,591,100

NOTE: Cost estimates are expressed in 2010 Dollars.

<sup>a</sup> Includes city, village, and town governments, school districts, and other public districts

<sup>b</sup> Includes only natural area and critical species habitat sites which are recommended for local government acquisition. Additional local government park lands should be determined through the preparation and adoption of local park and open space plans.

Source: SEWRPC.

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Among its key functions, the USFWS enforces Federal wildlife laws, protects endangered species, manages migratory birds, restores nationally significant fisheries, and conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands. The USFWS also administers numerous Federal grant programs within the State including a number of programs under the Federal Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. This initiative focuses on habitat and wildlife protection and restoration. In Ozaukee County, it is important that the USFWS continue to manage its existing properties and be responsible for the acquisition and development of lands within established USFWS project boundaries in the County. A summary of the costs associated with recommendations directed to the USFWS is included in Table 21.

### Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The WDNR has authority and responsibility for park development, natural resource protection, water quality control, and water use regulations. Because of this broad range of authority and responsibility, certain WDNR functions have particular importance in the implementation of the County park and open space plan. The Department has the obligation to prepare comprehensive statewide conservation and water resource plans; the authority to protect, develop, and regulate the use of state parks, forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, certain plant life, and other resources; and the authority to acquire conservation and scenic easements. The WDNR also has the obligation to establish standards for floodplain and shoreland zoning and the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local actions, shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances. The WDNR also has the authority to administer the Federal grant program known as the Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) Fund program within the State, and administers the State Stewardship Fund, which provides funding for county and local park and open space land acquisition and development.

It is important that the WDNR: 1) approve and certify the Ozaukee County park and open space plan in order to maintain the eligibility of the County to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation; 2) use available regulatory authority to guide urban development in a way that protects important natural resources; 3) be directly responsible for the maintenance of existing State-owned recreation and open space sites in the County; 4) be responsible for the acquisition and development of lands within established State project boundaries in the County; 5) be responsible for the acquisition of resource preservation sites, including natural areas and critical species habitat sites as recommended in this plan; 6) be responsible for the acquisition and development of boat access sites. A summary of the costs associated with recommendations directed to the WDNR is included in Table 21.

### **Ozaukee County**

The authority and responsibility for the provision of areawide resource-oriented park and open space sites and facilities in the County rests primarily with the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors. A summary of the costs to the County is also included in Table 21.

Under the recommended park and open space plan presented in this chapter, Ozaukee County should develop additional facilities, at existing major park sites—Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park, and Tendick Nature Park—and at other existing and proposed County Park sites as listed in Table 20. It is further recommended that Ozaukee County pursue the acquisition and development of lands to provide the opportunity for public lake access for other recreational activities, such as beach swimming, shore fishing, and other passive uses, as opportunities become available.

Under the open space plan element recommendations, the County should acquire additional land to assure the preservation of important natural resources in the County, including the acquisition of additional environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas and for the development of recreation corridor trails. In addition to woodlands, wetlands, and other natural resources, the land recommended to be acquired by the County contain natural areas and critical species habitat sites providing habitat for rare plant and animal species.

For environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas not acquired during the implementation of the park and open space plan, the plan recognizes that certain development, including the development of recreational facilities, may be accommodated in such areas without jeopardizing their overall integrity. In this respect, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan included guidelines pertaining to such development within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Uses considered compatible with environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas, and guidelines for such uses, are provided in Table 22.

The plan recommends the development by the County of about six miles of recreation trail along the Little Menomonee River. The proposed trail would connect with the Little Menomonee River Corridor segment of the Milwaukee County parkway system in Milwaukee County on the south and with the Ozaukee Interurban Trail on the north. It is also recommended that Ozaukee County develop an additional 18 miles of trail along the Milwaukee River. The proposed trail would connect with the existing Ozaukee Interurban Trail on the south and the Milwaukee River corridor in Washington County on the west. The plan also recommends the development of additional off-road segments of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. Ozaukee County should work cooperatively with the associated communities to identify and establish appropriate on- and off-street routes to connect these trails, including the implementation of the bicycle and pedestrian element of the year 2035 regional transportation system plan as shown on Map B-1 in Appendix B, and provide proper signing and improvements such as safe drainage grates and improved railway crossings where necessary. With respect to this recommendation, a number of on- and off-street bicycle ways/trails have been established or are planned by local units of government in Ozaukee County (see Map H-1 in Appendix H) that would provide connections between the major recreation corridors in the County.

It is recommended that the County, in cooperation with local units of government, implement coordinated wayfinding signage that would direct drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians to various destinations within Ozaukee

Table 22

## GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERED COMPATIBLE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS

Component Natural Resource and Related Features within Environmental Corridors <sup>a</sup>	Permitted Development															
	Transportation and Utility Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)				Recreational Facilities (see General Development Guidelines below)											Rural Density Residential Development (see General Development Guidelines below)
	Streets and Highways	Utility Lines and Related Facilities	Engineered Stormwater Management Facilities	Engineered Flood Control Facilities <sup>b</sup>	Trails <sup>c</sup>	Picnic Areas	Family Camping <sup>d</sup>	Swimming Beaches	Boat Access	Ski Hills	Golf	Playfields	Hard-Surface Courts	Parking	Buildings	
Lakes, Rivers, and Streams.....	-- <sup>e</sup>	-- <sup>fg</sup>	--	-- <sup>h</sup>	-- <sup>i</sup>	--	--	X	X	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shoreland <sup>j</sup> .....	X	X	X	X	X	X	--	X	X	--	X	--	--	X	X	--
Floodplain <sup>k</sup> .....	-- <sup>l</sup>	X	X	X	X	X	--	X	X	--	X	X	--	X	X	--
Wetland <sup>m</sup> .....	-- <sup>l</sup>	X	--	--	X <sup>n</sup>	--	--	--	X	--	-- <sup>o</sup>	--	--	--	--	--
Wet Soils.....	X	X	X	X	X	--	--	X	X	--	X	--	--	X	--	--
Woodland.....	X	X	X <sup>p</sup>	--	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	X	X	X	X <sup>q</sup>	X
Wildlife Habitat.....	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Steep Slope.....	X	X	--	--	-- <sup>r</sup>	--	--	--	--	X <sup>s</sup>	X	--	--	--	--	--
Prairie.....	--	-- <sup>g</sup>	--	--	-- <sup>r</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Park.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	--
Historic Site.....	--	-- <sup>g</sup>	--	--	-- <sup>r</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	X	--	--
Scenic Viewpoint.....	X	X	--	--	X	X	X	--	X	X	X	--	--	X	X	X
Natural Area or Critical Species Habitat Site.....	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>q</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NOTE: An "X" indicates that facility development is permitted within the specified natural resource feature. In those portions of the environmental corridors having more than one of the listed natural resource features, the natural resource feature with the most restrictive development limitation should take precedence.

## APPLICABILITY

These guidelines indicate the types of development that can be accommodated within primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas while maintaining the basic integrity of those areas. Throughout this table, the term "environmental corridors" refers to primary and secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

Under the regional plan:

- As regionally significant resource areas, primary environmental corridors should be preserved in essentially natural, open use—in accordance with the guidelines in this table.
- Secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas warrant consideration for preservation in essentially natural open use, as determined in county and local plans and in a manner consistent with State and Federal regulations. County and local units of government may choose to apply the guidelines in this table to secondary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

## GENERAL DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

**Transportation and Utility Facilities:** All transportation and utility facilities proposed to be located within the important natural resources should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to consider alternative locations for such facilities. If it is determined that such facilities should be located within natural resources, development activities should be sensitive to, and minimize disturbance of, these resources, and, to the extent possible following construction, such resources should be restored to preconstruction conditions.

The above table presents development guidelines for major transportation and utility facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

**Recreational Facilities:** In general, no more than 20 percent of the total environmental corridor area should be developed for recreational facilities. Furthermore, no more than 20 percent of the environmental corridor area consisting of upland wildlife habitat and woodlands should be developed for recreational facilities. It is recognized, however, that in certain cases these percentages may be exceeded in efforts to accommodate needed public recreational and game and fish management facilities within appropriate natural settings. In all cases however, the proposed recreational development should not threaten the integrity of the remaining corridor lands nor destroy particularly significant resource elements in that corridor. Each such proposal should be reviewed on a site-by-site basis.

The above table presents development guidelines for major recreational facilities. These guidelines may be extended to other similar facilities not specifically listed in the table.

- Rural Density Residential Development:** Rural density residential development may be accommodated in upland environmental corridors, provided that buildings are kept off steep slopes. The maximum number of housing units accommodated at a proposed development site within the environmental corridor should be limited to the number determined by dividing the total corridor acreage within the site, less the acreage covered by surface water and wetlands, by five. The permitted housing units may be in single-family or multi-family structures. When rural residential development is accommodated, conservation subdivision designs are strongly encouraged.



Table 22 (continued)

- **Other Development:** In lieu of recreational or rural density residential development, up to 10 percent of the upland corridor area in a parcel may be disturbed in order to accommodate urban residential, commercial, or other urban development under the following conditions: 1) the area to be disturbed is compact rather than scattered in nature; 2) the disturbance area is located on the edge of a corridor or on marginal resources within a corridor; 3) the development does not threaten the integrity of the remaining corridor; 4) the development does not result in significant adverse water quality impacts; and 5) development of the remaining corridor lands is prohibited by a conservation easement or deed restriction. Each such proposal must be reviewed on a site-by-site basis.
- Under this arrangement, while the developed area would no longer be part of the environmental corridor, the entirety of the remaining corridor would be permanently preserved from disturbance. From a resource protection point of view, preserving a minimum of 90 percent of the environmental corridor in this manner may be preferable to accommodating scattered homesites and attendant access roads at an overall density of one dwelling unit per five acres throughout the upland corridor areas.
- **Pre-Existing Lots:** Single-family development on existing lots of record should be permitted as provided for under county or local zoning at the time of adoption of the land use plan.
- All permitted development presumes that sound land and water management practices are utilized.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>a</sup>The natural resource and related features are defined as follows:

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams:** Includes all lakes greater than five acres in area and all perennial and intermittent streams as shown on U. S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps.

**Shoreland:** Includes a band 50 feet in depth along both sides of intermittent streams; a band 75 feet in depth along both sides of perennial streams; a band 75 feet in depth around lakes; and a band 200 feet in depth along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

**Floodplain:** Includes areas, excluding stream channels and lake beds, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event.

**Wetlands:** Includes areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency, and with a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

**Wet Soils:** Includes areas covered by wet, poorly drained, and organic soils.

**Woodlands:** Includes areas one acre or more in size having 17 or more deciduous trees per acre with at least a 50 percent canopy cover as well as coniferous tree plantations and reforestation projects; excludes lowland woodlands, such as tamarack swamps, which are classified as wetlands.

**Wildlife Habitat:** Includes areas devoted to natural open uses of a size and with a vegetative cover capable of supporting a balanced diversity of wildlife.

**Steep Slope:** Includes areas with land slopes of 12 percent or greater.

**Prairies:** Includes open, generally treeless areas which are dominated by native grasses; also includes savannas.

**Park:** Includes public and nonpublic park and open space sites.

**Historic Site:** Includes sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most historic sites located within environmental corridors are archaeological features such as American Indian settlements and effigy mounds and cultural features such as small, old cemeteries. On a limited basis, small historic buildings may also be encompassed within delineated corridors.

**Scenic Viewpoint:** Includes vantage points from which a diversity of natural features such as surface waters, wetlands, woodlands, and agricultural lands can be observed.

**Natural Area and Critical Species Habitat Sites:** Includes natural areas and critical species habitat sites as identified in the regional natural areas and critical species habitat protection and management plan.

<sup>b</sup>Includes such improvements as stream channel modifications and such facilities as dams.

<sup>c</sup>Includes trails for such activities as hiking, bicycling, cross-country skiing, nature study, and horseback riding, and excludes all motorized trail activities. It should be recognized that trails for motorized activities such as snowmobiling that are located outside the environmental corridors may of necessity have to cross environmental corridor lands. Proposals for such crossings should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and if it is determined that they are necessary, such trail crossings should be designed to ensure minimum disturbance of the natural resources.

<sup>d</sup>Includes areas intended to accommodate camping in tents, trailers, or recreational vehicles which remain at the site for short periods of time, typically ranging from an overnight stay to a two-week stay.

<sup>e</sup>Certain transportation facilities such as bridges may be constructed over such resources.

<sup>f</sup>Utility facilities such as sanitary sewers may be located in or under such resources.

<sup>g</sup>Electric power transmission lines and similar lines may be suspended over such resources.

<sup>h</sup>Certain flood control facilities such as dams and channel modifications may need to be provided in such resources to reduce or eliminate flood damage to existing development.

<sup>i</sup>Bridges for trail facilities may be constructed over such resources.

<sup>j</sup>Consistent with Chapter NR 115 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

<sup>k</sup>Consistent with Chapter NR 116 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

<sup>l</sup>Streets and highways may cross such resources. Where this occurs, there should be no net loss of flood storage capacity or wetlands. Guidelines for mitigation of impacts on wetlands by Wisconsin Department of Transportation facility projects are set forth in Chapter Trans 400 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

<sup>m</sup>Any development affecting wetlands must adhere to the water quality standards for wetlands established under Chapter NR 103 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

<sup>n</sup>Only an appropriately designed boardwalk/trail should be permitted.

<sup>o</sup>Wetlands may be incorporated as part of a golf course, provided there is no disturbance of the wetlands.

<sup>p</sup>Generally excludes detention, retention, and infiltration basins. Such facilities should be permitted only if no reasonable alternative is available.

<sup>q</sup>Only if no alternative is available.

<sup>r</sup>Only appropriately designed, vegetated, and maintained ski hill should be permitted.

<sup>s</sup>Only an appropriately designed, vegetated, and maintained ski hill should be permitted.

Source: SEWRPC 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.

County. This could include signage that directs citizens and visitors to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and park and open space sites and signage along the Ozaukee Interurban Trail that directs trail users to businesses, restrooms, points of interest and other facilities or parks.

Ozaukee County, specifically the Planning and Parks Department, should pursue Federal funding opportunities through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) from various Federal agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), to continue to inventory, address and implement the removal of fish and aquatic life passage impediments, stream connectivity, fish and wildlife habitat modeling for restoration prioritization, monitoring and the on-the-ground restoration of fish and wildlife habitat throughout Ozaukee County, specifically in the Milwaukee River Watershed and Estuary Area of Concern (AOC). In addition, the Planning and Parks Department should continue to pursue State and Federal funding to document recreational fishing and implement projects to increase recreational fishing opportunities in Ozaukee County.

### **Local Units of Government**

While the provision of major parks, areawide trails, water access facilities, and certain important natural resource features are proposed to be County, Federal, or State responsibilities, local units of governments should consult with the State and County to identify specific lands required for areawide park and open space preservation purposes. Once such lands are identified, local units of government should utilize their zoning and official map powers to reserve the needed lands for park and open space use. Further, it may be appropriate for local units of government to accept in dedication certain lands identified for State or County acquisition as the land subdivision process proceeds, and then transfer ownership of such lands to the County or State. Similarly, it would be appropriate for the County or State to assume the responsibility for the development of trail facilities in local park lands, as needed, to assure continuity and uniformity in the proposed continuous regionwide system of recreation trails.

In addition to maintaining and developing local park sites and facilities, local units of government should also support efforts relating to preservation of historic sites as identified in Chapter III.

## **ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS**

It is the intent of the plan that all land acquisitions occur on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis and that landowners receive fair market value for their property. Each transaction should follow the WDNR acquisition procedures, which include an appraisal by the WDNR for all acquisitions undertaken by governmental units using WDNR grants.

The recommended acquisition may occur in full fee simple interest or in less-than-fee-simple interest, such as through the purchase of conservation easements. Where a conservation easement is utilized, the landowner retains title to the property; the easement typically precludes mowing or other disturbance of the area by the owner and provides access for site management purposes, such as the removal of woody vegetation which may shade out desired plant species and removal of other nuisance vegetation.

The recommended acquisition may also occur through land subdivision dedication as well as through donations of fee simple title or of conservation easements. Donations may yield income-tax advantages to those who donate, since the value of the land or easement donated generally may be deducted from taxable income as an itemized deduction for Federal income-tax purposes and may be considered in calculating the itemized deduction credit for State income-tax purposes.

The associated costs for the acquisition and development of County park and open space sites, as set forth in Table 21, are estimated at about \$23.5 million. This amount distributed over the 25-year planning implementation period would approximate an expenditure of about \$942,000 per year. Under the assumption that the population of the County would approximate 115,300 persons by the year 2035, the average annual acquisition and

development costs would be about \$9.34 per capita<sup>6</sup> per year. It should be noted that, to the extent that such costs are reduced through the use of alternative methods of land acquisition, and through the use of available State funds for acquisition and development, the costs to the County could be significantly reduced.

## **ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY**

Priorities for the park and open space acquisition and development projects proposed for implementation by Ozaukee County are presented in this section. It is necessary to establish priorities for park and open space acquisition and development because public financial resources available for acquisition and development are limited, and because implementation of the recommended plan will, as a practical matter, occur gradually over time.

It is recommended that the County give top priority to park improvement projects and proposed land acquisitions identified in the County Capital Improvement Plan or as approved by the County Board as part of the County's annual budget. Land acquisition is particularly important given the increasing urbanization occurring within the County. As urbanization occurs, development pressures inevitably cause an increase in property values, thus making land acquisition significantly more costly. Toward that goal, Ozaukee has established a County land preservation fund to help facilitate the future acquisition of park and open space lands.

A summary of recommended acquisition and development activities for Ozaukee County parks during the 25-year period between 2010 and 2035 are set forth in Table 21. These actions would allow the County to meet its long term goals of providing sites and facilities for outdoor recreation and for preserving important natural resource areas in Ozaukee County.

### **Land Evaluation Tool – Fish and Wildlife Habitat**

Land use changes from industrial and residential development, shoreline modifications, and navigation have dramatically and permanently altered Lake Michigan basin habitat available for fish and wildlife. Uncontrolled development and poor land use practices fragment unique habitats. These unintentional resource losses underscore the need to improve planning for fish and wildlife. Effective conservation programs must address the immutable biological constraints species have developed over evolutionary history (e.g., habitat needs, diet requirements, social interaction, genetics). If these biological constraints are compromised, conservation plans will fail, no matter how well meaning the human participants. Species losses in Ozaukee County are already substantial and similar losses can be expected in most urbanizing areas unless better, science-based, planning is accomplished.

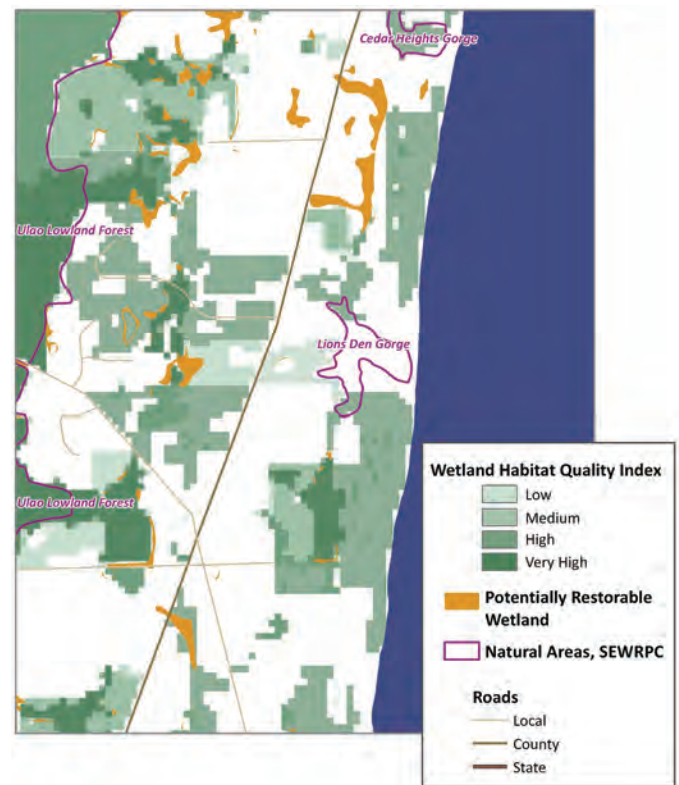
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, with assistance from Ozaukee County, developed a planning tool that utilized existing GIS data and current scientific knowledge of wetland, watershed and landscape functions that assess major wetland functions at the landscape level. Ozaukee County and project partners are currently working to modify this GIS-based tool by adding additional information regarding fish breeding/spawning habitat and life cycle requirements to link areas of target species presence to areas where restoration/improvement work will result in additional habitat. This tool integrates biological constraints into human imposed constraints (e.g. financial resources, political will, public acceptance, transportation needs) to spatially identify where successful conservation can (and can't) be achieved for various target species groups. Expanding the GIS-based tool utility and applicability will ultimately assist other regional, state, and local planning and conservation initiatives with riparian/aquatic habitat evaluation and ranking. With respect to the Ozaukee County park and open space plan, this tool could be valuable in helping prioritize land for future acquisition and protection.

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<sup>6</sup>The average annual per capita costs were estimated by dividing the estimated average annual costs by the average annual population over the 25-year plan implementation period. The average population was determined by calculating the average 2010 population of about 86,400 persons and the plan design year 2035 population of about 115,300, which is 100,850 persons.

The Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department project will map existing and potential wetland (e.g. fish spawning habitat) and wildlife habitat in Ozaukee County and generate data to prioritize County planning, landowner outreach, habitat protection and restoration, and coordination with on-the-ground work funded by the USEPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative grant - Enhancing Ecological Productivity of the Milwaukee Estuary Area of Concern Watersheds. It will identify target species for conservation focus, particularly nongame, native fish and wildlife species and species of greatest conservation concern. Ozaukee County and partners will improve science-based decision making for habitat protection and restoration activities in several planning documents including updates to the Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County. The project will assist land use planning to achieve ecologically and economically functional landscapes, keeping common species common. Traditionally, fish and wildlife planning has sometimes been relegated to “left over” areas, or limited to specific species or places. The County proposes to build upon existing planning efforts by addressing the specific biological constraints for fish and wildlife survival, utilizing this GIS-based tool to map target species habitat requirements. The tool will spatially illustrate variation in existing and potential habitat quality, with restoration and connectivity potential and alternatives. The tool will result in a Wetland Habitat Quality Index mapping for various fish and wildlife species. Figure 6 shows the application of this planning tool for the area around the Lion’s Den Gorge Natural Area in Ozaukee County.

**Figure 6**  
**WILDLIFE HABITAT QUALITY IN**  
**WOODED AND OPEN CANOPY WETLANDS**



Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department.

### **MMSD Greenseams Program**

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District’s “Greenseams” Program identifies land parcels which are recommended to be protected for multiple purposes, including flood reduction potential and stormwater management benefits, as well as wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreational benefits. The program identified sites throughout the watersheds within the District’s planning area and includes the City of Mequon, the Village of Thiensville, and a portion of the Village of Bayside in Ozaukee County. The partnering between MMSD and public or private agencies and organizations may increase the prospects for funding assistance through the Wisconsin Stewardship program in support of land acquisition or the purchase of conservation easements. It is envisioned that the sites acquired by the MMSD would eventually be conveyed to the appropriate county or local unit of government or private nonprofit conservation organization, with MMSD retaining a conservation easement on such lands. All land acquisitions or purchases of conservation easements by the MMSD or any other public agency would be on a willing-seller basis.

Recognizing that much of Ozaukee County is within the Milwaukee River Watershed and consequently tributary to the MMSD planning area, it is recommended that the MMSD consider expanding the greenseams program to areas outside of the current MMSD planning area within the County.

Table 23

**OZAUKEE COUNTY PARKS VOLUNTEER/PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS: 2010**

Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals	Pheasants Forever – Ozaukee County Chapter
Association of Wisconsin Snowmobile Clubs	Riveredge Bird Club
Bird City Wisconsin	Riveredge Nature Center, Inc.
Bluebird Restoration Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	River Alliance of Wisconsin, Inc.
Ducks Unlimited	River Revitalization Foundation, Inc.
Fredonia Schneekatzen Snowmobile Club	Schlitz Audubon Nature Center, Inc.
Friends of Cedarburg Bog, Inc.	Sierra Club, Inc.
Friends of Harrington Beach State Park	Snow Runners Snowmobile Club
Gathering Waters Conservancy, Inc.	Southeastern Wisconsin Invasive Species Cooperative, Inc.
Great Lakes Sport Fisherman	Southeastern Wisconsin Watersheds Trust, Inc.
Land Conservation Partnership of Ozaukee County	Sucker Brook Partnership
Master Gardeners – Ozaukee County	The Nature Conservancy
Mequon Nature Preserve, Inc.	Treasures of Oz
Milwaukee Audubon Society, Inc.	Trouts Unlimited
Milwaukee Community Service Corps, Inc.	Ula Creek Partnership, Inc.
Milwaukee Riverkeeper, Inc.	Urban Ecology Center, Inc.
Monticello Snowmobile Club	Village Sno Seekers Snowmobile Club
Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin, Inc.	Volunteer Center of Ozaukee County, Inc.
Ozaukee Bicycle Club	Wild Ones, Inc.
Ozaukee County Historical Society, Inc.	Wings Over Wisconsin – Ozaukee Chapter
Ozaukee County Snowmobile Association	Wisconsin Audubon Council
Ozaukee County Tourism Council	Wisconsin Bird Conservation Initiative
Ozaukee Disc Golf Club	Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association, Inc.
Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology
Ozaukee Snow Drifters Snowmobile Club	Wisconsin Walks, Inc.
Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, Inc.	Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, Inc. – Cedar Creek Chapter
Ozaukee Youth Hockey Association	Wisconsin Wetlands Association, Inc.
Pine View Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	Whitetails Unlimited – Cedar Creek Chapter
Port Washington Tourism Council	--

Source: Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department.

### **Volunteer/Nongovernmental Organizations**

A number of privately supported volunteer groups and nongovernmental organizations—including Treasures of Oz, Ozaukee Washington Land Trust, Milwaukee Audubon Society, Friends of the Cedarburg Bog, Friends of Harrington Beach, Ula Creek Partnership, and various other nongovernmental organizations/friends-of-park/park-watch groups—work in partnership with the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department in efforts to develop, protect, enhance, restore, and preserve park and open space and recreational resources. A list of these groups is presented in Table 23. These groups provide an important supplement to the County Planning and Parks Department, with the potential of cost savings, in developing and maintaining park facilities and restoring and enhancing natural resource values on park lands. It is recommended that the various volunteer/nongovernmental groups and organizations continue in their efforts, and that the County assist and support the creation and development of a Countywide friends group (e.g., Friends of the Ozaukee County Park System) that could serve as an umbrella organization for the numerous existing groups and work to support and assist in implementing the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan goals and objectives.

## **Nature Study**

Nature study programs are currently provided through the Mequon Nature Preserve and the Riveredge Nature Center in Ozaukee County and the Schlitz Audubon Nature Center in northern Milwaukee County. One of the main goals of the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department is to provide an organized framework for local residents and visitors to appreciate and enjoy the natural resources in the County through increased awareness, education, and stewardship of the local ecology. Towards that goal, it is recommended that the County implement a Countywide naturalist program that would be carried out by County staff or through a partnership with the existing organizations noted above, educational institutions (UWM Field Station, MATC-Mequon Campus, Concordia University-Center for Environmental Stewardship), or in conjunction with a newly formed Friends of the Ozaukee County Park System.

## **Intergovernmental Cooperation**

The mission of the Planning and Parks Department is *to provide an organized framework for Ozaukee County residents and visitors of Ozaukee County to appreciate and enjoy the natural and cultural resources, local ecology, recreational experiences, well planned sustainable growth and improved quality of life in Ozaukee County through the preservation, protection and restoration of natural resources, increased awareness and education, stewardship, comprehensive planning, and the acquisition, development, enhancement and operation of large scale, intergovernmental recreational opportunities including exceptionally well-maintained golf courses, multi-use trails and parks.* Consistent with this mission, the Planning and Parks Department, as part of developing the Ozaukee County Park System, will look at opportunities for intergovernmental, joint efforts with Federal, State and local government agencies to develop new parks that are consistent with the designated government's adopted park and open space plan, mission and/or project area and the County's Park and Open Space Plan. For example, the County will look at opportunities to work jointly with the Village of Grafton on the development of a new park site recommended for acquisition and development in the Village of Grafton's adopted Park and Open Space Plan; namely, the park area designated as "N1" - north of E. Cedar Creek Road, west of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and along the Milwaukee River. This site would provide access to the Milwaukee River as well as serve as a trailhead with informational signage and parking for users of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.

## **Maintenance Impact**

In addition to recommendations relating to the provision of new park sites and facilities, this plan anticipates the maintenance in continued recreational use of existing publicly owned recreation sites within the County. Maintenance activities at these sites should include, as necessary, such activities as the provision, paving, and resurfacing of parking lots and walkways; resurfacing of volleyball, basketball, and tennis court areas; provision, repair, or replacement of such support facilities as park benches, picnic tables, and drinking fountains; provision, repair, or replacement of restroom facilities, water supply facilities, maintenance buildings, and picnic shelters; and the maintenance of lawns and other landscape plantings. Maintenance activities also include, importantly, the retrofitting of facilities where necessary to accommodate access by persons with disabilities.

The Federal Americans with Disabilities Act, adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1990, requires that "reasonable accommodation" be made to provide persons with disabilities equal opportunities for access to jobs, transportation, public facilities, and services—including access to recreational facilities. All new or renovated park and recreation facilities within the County must be designed and constructed to comply with the requirements of the Act. Existing public park and recreation facilities should be evaluated by the unit of government concerned to determine if improvements are needed to meet Federal accessibility requirements.

## **SUMMARY**

This chapter has presented the recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County, consisting of an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element. The key recommendations of these plan elements are summarized below.

## **Open Space Preservation Element**

The open space preservation element consists of four major components: preservation of primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas; preservation of natural areas and critical species habitat sites; protection of open space lands located within USFWS, WDNR, and Ozaukee County project boundaries; and protection of prime agricultural lands.

- Overall, the open space plan element recommends the preservation of environmentally significant open space lands encompassing a total of 33,262—including primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, isolated natural resources, and certain adjacent lands. Of this total, 9,950 acres, or about 30 percent, were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership, or in compatible private outdoor recreation use in 2010, and are recommended to be preserved in current ownership. It is recommended that an additional 7,489 acres, or about 23 percent of proposed open space lands, be acquired by public agencies or nonprofit conservation organizations for natural resource protection or open space preservation purposes or for public park or trail use. Of the total of 7,489 acres, 1,423 acres would be acquired by the USFWS, 1,219 acres would be acquired by the WDNR; 2,526 acres by Ozaukee County; 441 acres by local governments; and 1,880 acres by nonprofit conservation organizations.
- The plan recommends that 15,823 acres of environmentally significant lands remain in or be placed in protective zoning districts to prevent incompatible development. Such protective zoning districts include floodland, lowland conservancy, and upland conservancy with an overall density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres.
- The open space preservation element incorporates the recommendations of the regional natural areas protection and management plan as it applies to Ozaukee County. Thus, the open space element recommends the preservation, through public-interest ownership, of 46 natural areas, 14 critical species habitat sites, and 11 geological areas.
- The open space preservation element also envisions the continued acquisition of land by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for natural resource protection and recreational purposes—including lands located outside planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or isolated natural resource areas, but within approved project boundaries for the Cedarburg Bog Scientific Area, Harrington Beach State Park, and the North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area.
- The open space preservation element recommends that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Ozaukee County acquire additional lands within Federal and County project areas.
- Under this open space preservation element, it is further recommended that the County and local units of government protect existing prime agricultural lands. Specifically, it is recommended that all prime agricultural lands identified in the forthcoming update to the farmland preservation plan for Ozaukee County be preserved insofar as practicable in agricultural use.

## **Outdoor Recreation Plan Element**

The outdoor recreation plan element seeks to provide sites and facilities needed to meet anticipated outdoor recreation site and facility needs in the County throughout the year 2035.

- Under the outdoor recreation element of the plan, four major parks would be provided within Ozaukee County. The four major parks are: Harrington Beach State Park, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park, and Tendick Nature Park, owned by Ozaukee County.
- The plan also recommends the continued development of facilities at Harrington Beach State Park as identified in the State park master plan and the development of additional facilities at Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park, and Tendick Nature Park as indicated in Table 20.

- The plan also recommends the development of additional facilities at six other park sites owned by Ozaukee County. These sites include Covered Bridge County Park, Ehlers County Park, Harborview County Park, Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve, Virmond County Park, and Waubedonia County Park. Specific recommendations for facility development are shown in Table 20.
- The plan recommends that six new parks be added to the County park system. These sites include the Bee Keeper Property, Edgewater Subdivision Properties, Guenther Farmstead Property, Ozaukee County Trail Property, Pinnacle Property, and the Shady Lane Property. All of the sites, except the Edgewater Subdivision Properties, are already in County ownership. Specific recommendations for facility development are shown in Table 20.
- Under the recommended plan, a 54-mile system of recreation trails would be provided by Ozaukee County to enable participation in such activities as bicycling, hiking, nature study, and ski touring—including the 30-mile Ozaukee Interurban Trail and the proposed six-mile Little Menomonee River Corridor and the proposed 18-mile Milwaukee River Corridor.
- Under the plan, it is recommended that a public boat access site be acquired and developed by the Department of Natural Resources on Spring Lake. It is further recommended that Ozaukee County pursue opportunities to provide access to Lake Michigan and inland lakes for beach swimming, shore fishing, and passive recreational activities, as such opportunities arise. In addition, it is recommended that Ozaukee County consider the development of a water trail system that would be located on Cedar Creek, the Milwaukee River, and along the Lake Michigan Shoreline.

### **Plan Implementation**

- The total cost of implementing the park and open space plan is estimated to be \$47.6 million, including \$40.1 million for land acquisition and \$7.5 million for recreational facility development. Of the total plan implementation cost, about \$8.5 million, or 18 percent, would be borne by the USFWS, \$5.6, or 12 percent, would be borne by the WDNR; \$23.5 million, or 49 percent, would be borne by Ozaukee County; \$1.8, or 4 percent, would be borne by local units of government; and \$8.2 million, or 17 percent, would be borne by nonprofit conservation organizations.
- The total cost to Ozaukee County of \$23.5 million includes \$16.3 million for land acquisition and \$7.2 million for facility development. This amount distributed over the 25-year plan implementation period would approximate about \$942,000 per year. These costs may be off-set through various Federal and State grants provided for recreational and open space purposes. The acquisition and development costs for recreational and open space lands and facilities may also be off-set by donations, land dedications, or by revenues generated by existing parks and recreational facilities.



## Chapter VII

# SUMMARY

### INTRODUCTION

Ozaukee County has a long history of park and open space planning, going back to the 1970s. This includes the periodic updating of the County park and open space plan, the current version of which was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors in 2001. With the assistance of the Regional Planning Commission, Ozaukee County in 2010 undertook another effort to update its park and open space plan, extending the planning horizon further into the future. This report documents that planning process and presents the resulting updated County park and open space plan.

A park and open space plan for Ozaukee County was included as part of the first regional park and open space plan,<sup>1</sup> which was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission on December 1, 1977. That plan identified existing and probable future park and open space needs within the Region and recommended a park system consisting of large resource-oriented parks and smaller nonresource-oriented urban parks, together with associated recreational facilities. The regional park and open space plan also recommended the development of an approximately 440-mile network of hiking and bicycling trails within natural resource corridors of regional significance, including corridors along the Lake Michigan shoreline, through the Kettle Moraine, and along the riverine areas of the major streams and watercourses of the Region. The regional park and open space plan incorporated the regional land use plan recommendations concerning primary environmental corridors and farmland preservation. The regional park and open space plan as it relates to Ozaukee County was subsequently refined in 1978 as documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, *A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County*; in 1987 as documented in the first edition of this report, SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*, July 1987; and in 2001 as documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*, June 2001. The plan incorporates recommendations for the preservation of natural areas growing out of a regional natural areas plan completed by the Regional Planning Commission in 1997. The updated park and open space plan, which has a design year of 2020, was adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on June 6, 2001, and by the Regional Planning Commission on September 12, 2001.

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<sup>1</sup>Documented in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*: 2000.

On January 9, 2008, Ozaukee County requested that the Regional Planning Commission assist the County in the preparation of a new park and open space plan. The planning process was initiated in 2010, following completion of the Commission staff's planning assistance work for Ozaukee County and other counties within the Region. The new plan is to be based upon updated information related to land use, population levels and distribution, anticipated growth and development, natural resources, and park and open space acquisition and development activities within the County. The new plan is to be prepared within the framework of the Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County. It is to be based upon the recommended development pattern set forth in the County comprehensive plan and to refine and detail the park and open space-related recommendations of the comprehensive plan. Like the County comprehensive plan, the updated County park and open space plan, as presented in this report, has a planning horizon of 2035. The new plan is further intended to maintain County eligibility to apply for and receive Federal and State aids in partial support of the acquisition and development of park and open space sites and facilities.

## **EXISTING CONDITIONS**

A description of the population and employment levels, land use, and natural resources within Ozaukee County is presented in Chapter II. A summary of existing conditions in the County follows.

### **Population and Employment Levels**

The population of the County in 2010 was about 86,400, about 4,100 persons, or 5 percent, above the 2000 level, according to the U.S. Census.

In 2010, there were about 34,200 households in Ozaukee County, representing an increase of about 11 percent, from 2000. With the number of households increasing at a faster rate than population, the number of persons per household has decreased.

The number of jobs in Ozaukee County was estimated to have reached 54,800 in 2008, about 4,100, or 8 percent, above the 2000 level. The estimated number of jobs in the County in 2009 decreased to an estimated 51,600 as a result of the economic recession.

### **Land Use**

In 2007, urban land uses—consisting primarily of residential, commercial, industrial, governmental and institutional, recreational and transportation, communication, and utility uses—encompassed about 62.0 square miles, or about 26 percent of the total area of the County. Residential land comprised the largest share of the urban land area, encompassing 34.8 square miles, or about 56 percent of all urban land and 15 percent of the total area of the County.

In 2007, nonurban land uses—including agricultural lands, wetlands, woodlands, surface water, landfill and extractive, and other open lands—encompassed about 173.3 square miles, or about 74 percent of the County. Agricultural land comprised the largest share of the nonurban land area, accounting for about 121.0 square miles, or about 70 percent of all nonurban lands and about 51 percent of the total area of the County.

### **Natural Resource Base**

The location and extent of various elements of the natural resource base, including wetlands, woodlands, and surface water resources and associated shorelands and floodplains, were inventoried and mapped under the planning program. The most significant of these features lie within areas referred to as environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas.

Primary environmental corridors include a wide variety of important natural resource and resource-related elements and are, by definition, at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length, and 200 feet in width. Primary environmental corridors are located throughout the County. Such corridors in 2000 encompassed about 32.2 square miles, or about 14 percent of the County. The preservation of these corridors in essentially natural, open use is important for the protection of water quality and areas of groundwater recharge, the preservation of wildlife

habitat, and to the overall quality of the environment and natural beauty of Ozaukee County. Since these corridors are generally poorly suited for urban development, their preservation also helps to avoid the creation of new environmental and developmental problems.

Secondary environmental corridors, often remnants of primary corridors that have been partially converted to intensive urban or agricultural use, also contain a variety of resource elements. By definition, secondary environmental corridors are at least one mile long and 100 acres in area. In 2000, these corridors encompassed about 7.6 square miles, or about 3 percent of the County. Maintenance of these corridors in open uses can facilitate natural surface water drainage, including groundwater recharge, and provide corridors for the movement of wildlife.

Isolated natural resource areas represent smaller concentrations of natural resource features that have been separated from the environmental corridors. Such areas, which are by definition at least five acres in size, in combination encompassed about 5.6 square miles, or about 2 percent of the County, in 2000. These areas sometimes serve as the only available wildlife habitat in an area, and may function as storm water retention areas.

## **INVENTORY OF PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES**

An inventory was conducted of existing public park and open space sites in Ozaukee County in the year 2010. The County owned a total of nine park and outdoor recreation sites encompassing 860 acres. The County also owned six other sites encompassing 408 acres, which are not considered part of the park system. There are an additional 12 park and open space sites, encompassing 3,184 acres, owned by the State of Wisconsin; six Federally owned sites, encompassing 695 acres; and 162 sites, encompassing 2,259 acres, owned by local units of government, school districts, and other public districts for outdoor recreation or natural resource preservation purposes. An additional 74 sites, encompassing 3,397 acres, are developed for private resource-oriented outdoor recreational use, and 15 sites, encompassing 1,375 acres, are owned by private organizations for resource protection purposes. There are also 1,954 acres of land in Ozaukee County protected under conservation easements.

One publicly owned access site for motor-boating is provided to Lake Michigan. There are numerous sites which provide access to Cedar Creek, the Milwaukee River, and Lake Michigan for other recreational activities and passive uses.

Existing trails in Ozaukee County include the 30-mile Ozaukee Interurban Trail, numerous on- and off-street local trails, and 114 miles of designated snowmobile trails.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

Numerous public involvement efforts were carried out during the process of preparing a new park and open space plan for Ozaukee County. These efforts included, but were not limited to, review and input by the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board (a Citizen Advisory Committee); a countywide mail-out survey; an onsite park user survey; a series of public visioning sessions; and three strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analyses. The results were used to help guide the development of the goals, objectives, and plan recommendations contained in the County park and open space plan.

The aforementioned public involvement efforts provided the opportunity for County residents to express their views regarding a range of park and open space issues and concerns and to offer suggestions for the future County park system. A capsule summary of the results of the public participation efforts follows.

1. The statistically significant, mail-out public opinion survey of adult County residents conducted in fall 2010 included a range of questions on park and open space topics. In general, the survey indicated public support for preserving farmland, maintaining open space, protecting important environmental resources, and preserving wildlife habitat; maintaining existing park facilities; maintaining and expanding County-wide trails; river restoration projects; and preserving historic sites. The detailed results of the survey are presented in Appendix D.

2. The onsite survey of park users conducted at eight County parks during the summer of 2010 indicated that Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, Mee-Kwon Golf Course, and Tendick Nature Park are among the most popular County parks, based upon frequency of visits. Many of the park visitors indicated that they use one or more County parks on a daily or weekly basis. Most park visitors indicated that they are satisfied or extremely satisfied with their typical visit to the park at which they were surveyed (see Appendix E).
3. At three public visioning sessions held in April-May 2010, attendees offered numerous comments and suggestions with respect to future park and recreation development. The most commonly made suggestions included developing a dog park; developing a system of water trails and canoe launch sites; developing and promoting cross-country ski trails in County parks; developing biking/hiking trails, including mountain bike trails, that include links to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and trails within and between parks; continued efforts to preserve and enhance the entire Lion's Den Gorge natural area; and provision of additional camping facilities. The detailed results of the visioning sessions are set forth in Figure 2 in Chapter IV.
4. Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) exercises conducted in May-June 2010 provided the members of Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, and Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council an opportunity to identify and discuss park, trail, and open space issues at the outset of the County park and open space plan update. Each Board/Council identified a number of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats pertaining to outdoor recreation and open space preservation in the County, for consideration in preparing the new park and open space plan. The results of the SWOT analyses are set forth in Figures 3 and 4 in Chapter IV.
5. The recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County was presented in preliminary form at a First Friday Forum on February 4, 2011, and at public informational meetings held on March 24, 2011, at the County Administration Center in Port Washington, and at the Mee-Kwon Golf Course Club House in the City of Mequon. The purpose of the meetings was to acquaint public officials and interested citizens with the key recommendations of the proposed plan and to receive comments on and answer questions pertaining to the plan.

## **RECOMMENDED PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN**

The recommended park and open space plan for Ozaukee County is intended to guide the acquisition and development of lands to protect existing natural resources and to provide sites and facilities for outdoor recreation. The plan consists of two elements, an open space preservation element and an outdoor recreation element.

### **Open Space Preservation Element**

The open space preservation element consists of four components: 1) The preservation of primary environmental corridors, secondary environmental corridors, and isolated natural resource areas; 2) the preservation of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the regional natural areas protection and management plan;<sup>2</sup> 3) the protection of open space lands located within established Federal, State, and County project boundaries; and 4) the preservation of prime agricultural lands.

It is recommended that a total of 33,262 acres of open space lands, or about 22 percent of Ozaukee County, be protected through a combination of public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership, or through the application of protective zoning. These 33,262 acres include planned primary and secondary environmental corridors, planned isolated natural resource areas, and areas outside corridors but within the U.S. Fish and

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<sup>2</sup>*Documented in SEWRPC Amendment to the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 2010.*

Wildlife Service, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and Ozaukee County project boundaries. All natural areas and critical species habitat sites recommended to be preserved are contained within the planned primary or secondary environmental corridors or the planned isolated natural resource areas.

Of the total 33,262 acres of recommended open space lands, 9,950 acres, or about 30 percent, were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership, under conservation easements, or in compatible private outdoor recreation use in 2010, and are recommended to be preserved in such ownership. It is recommended that an additional 7,489 acres, or about 23 percent of proposed open space lands, be acquired by public agencies or nonprofit conservation organizations for natural resource protection or open space preservation purposes or for public park or trail use. The remaining 15,823 acres of open space lands are recommended to remain in or be placed in protective zoning districts to prevent incompatible development. Such protective zoning districts include floodplain and lowland zoning districts in lowland areas and, for upland portions of the corridor, upland conservancy zoning districts which limit residential development to an overall density of no more than one dwelling per five acres. In addition, should open space lands not specifically recommended for acquisition in this plan become available for acquisition for open space purposes, consideration should be given to protecting such areas through conservation easements or fee simple acquisition by an appropriate public agency or nonprofit conservation organization.

Under this open space preservation element, it is further recommended that the County and local units of government protect existing prime agricultural lands. Specifically, it is recommended that all prime agricultural lands identified in the forthcoming update to the farmland preservation plan for Ozaukee County be preserved for agricultural use.

### **Outdoor Recreation Element**

Under the outdoor recreation element of the plan, four major parks would be provided within the County. All four major parks are existing parks in Ozaukee County. The four existing major parks are: Harrington Beach State Park, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park, and Tendick Nature Park, owned by Ozaukee County.

The plan also recommends that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources would continue to acquire lands and develop additional facilities at Harrington Beach State Park. Ozaukee County would develop additional facilities at Hawthorne Hills County Park, Mee-Kwon County Park and Tendick Nature Park.

The plan also recommends the development of additional facilities at six other park sites owned by Ozaukee County. These sites include Covered Bridge County Park, Ehlers County Park, Harborview County Park, Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve, Virmond County Park, and Waubedonia County Park.

The plan recommends that six new parks be added to the County park system. These sites include the Bee Keeper Property, Edgewater Subdivision Properties, Guenther Farmstead Property, Ozaukee County Trail Property, Pinnacle Property, and the Shady Lane Property. All of the sites, except the Edgewater Subdivision Properties, are already in County ownership.

Under the recommended plan, a 54-mile system of recreation trails would be provided by Ozaukee County to enable participation in such activities as bicycling, hiking, nature study, and ski touring—including the existing 30-mile Ozaukee Interurban Trail and the proposed six-mile Little Menomonee River Corridor and the proposed 18-mile Milwaukee River Corridor.

Under the plan, it is recommended that a public boat access site be acquired and developed by the Department of Natural Resources on Spring Lake. It is further recommended that Ozaukee County pursue opportunities to provide access to Lake Michigan and inland lakes for beach swimming, shore fishing, and passive recreational activities, as such opportunities arise. In addition, it is recommended that Ozaukee County consider the development of a water trail system that would be located on Cedar Creek, the Milwaukee River, and along the Lake Michigan Shoreline.

The plan recommends that County and local units of government support efforts relating to the preservation of historic sites and districts in Ozaukee County.

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

The primary purpose of the park and open space plan for Ozaukee County is to guide the acquisition and development of lands and facilities needed to satisfy the outdoor recreation needs of the existing and probable future year 2035 resident population of the County, and to protect existing natural resources. Implementation of the recommended plan would assure the protection and preservation of important natural resources within environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in the County. The plan is also designed to provide a variety of park and open space sites and facilities geographically well distributed throughout the County to meet the existing and probable future recreation needs of County residents.

Under the plan, 7,489 acres, representing about 5 percent of the total area of the County, would be acquired for park and open space purposes at an estimated cost of \$40.1 million. Ozaukee County would be responsible for acquiring about 2,526 acres of that total, at an estimated cost of \$16.3 million. Development costs would total about \$7.5 million, with Ozaukee County responsible for about \$7.2 million of that amount.

The total estimated cost for implementing the County park and open space plan, is about \$47.6 million. The estimated cost to Ozaukee County is about \$23.5 million, or about 50 percent of the total. The costs associated with implementation of the County park plan may be offset through State and Federal grants provided for recreational and open space purposes. The acquisition and development costs for recreational and open space lands and facilities may also be offset by donations, land dedications, or by revenues generated by existing parks and recreational facilities.

## APPENDICES

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**Appendix A**

**PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY CITIES,  
VILLAGES, TOWNS, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, OR OTHER  
PUBLIC DISTRICTS AND PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION  
AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY**

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Table A-1

**PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY CITIES, VILLAGES,  
TOWNS, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, OR OTHER PUBLIC DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010**

Number on Map A-1	Site Name	Ownership <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	Acreage
1	Pioneer Park.....	04	092103	2
2	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092108	55
3	Pukaite Woods .....	04	092112	18
4	Mequon Rotary Park.....	04	092112	76
5	Scout Park.....	04	092113	7
6	Prinz Site .....	04	092114	11
7	Highland Woods .....	04	092115	85
8	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092116	20
9	Little Menomonee Nature Preserve .....	04	092121	20
10	Donald A. Molyneux Park .....	05	092122	1
11	Mequon Community Park .....	04	092122	13
12	Village Park .....	05	092123	18
13	Settlers Park.....	04	092123	1
14	Homestead High School.....	08	092123	44
15	Riverview Park .....	04	092124	11
16	Villa Grove Park .....	04	092124	5
17	H.C. Steffen and Wilson Avenue School .....	08	092127	14
18	School District Site .....	08	092128	110
19	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092129	73
20	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092129	30
21	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092130	32
22	Burcyk Property .....	04	092131	62
23	Lemke Park .....	04	092132	42
24	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092132	2
25	Swan Road Prairie.....	04	092132	20
26	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092134	26
27	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092134	40
28	Lily Lane Nature Preserve .....	04	092134	13
29	Trinity Creek Wildlife Area .....	04	092135	40
30	River Barn Park .....	04	092135	43
31	Garrison's Glen .....	04	092206	21
32	Oriole Lane School.....	08	092207	15
33	Willow Bay Nature Preserve .....	04	092218	17
34	Shoreland Nature Preserve .....	04	092218	19
35	River Forest Nature Preserve .....	04	092218	53
36	MMSD "Greenseams" Site .....	09	092220	85
37	Lakeshore Middle School and Range Line Schools .....	08	092230	14
38	Donges Bay School.....	08	092231	7
39	Grasslyn Nature Preserve .....	04	092231	15
40	K. Kearney Carpenter Park .....	04	092232	35
41	Pleasant Valley Nature Park.....	06	102102	88
42	Creeside Park.....	06	102108	1
43	ABC Kids Care Inc.....	08	102110	7

Table A-1 (continued)

Number on Map A-1	Site Name	Ownership <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	Acreage
44	Krohn Park Public Canoe Launch .....	06	102110	12
45	Shady Hollow Park .....	05	102112	3
46	Heritage Settlement Park .....	05	102112	16
47	Meadowbrook Park-Family Aquatic Center .....	05	102113	7
48	Mole Creek Park.....	05	102113	1
49	Woodview Elementary and John Long Middle School.....	08	102113	18
50	River Island Park .....	05	102113	6
51	Cedar Creek Farms Canoe Launch.....	06	102114	1
52	Harrison Park .....	04	102122	2
53	Willowbrooke Park.....	04	102122	7
54	Canary Lane Park.....	04	102123	1
55	Wildwood Park .....	05	102123	4
56	Grafton Lions Park.....	05	102123	13
57	Cedar Hedge Park.....	04	102123	14
58	Cedar Highlands Open Space .....	05	102123	2
59	Thorson School .....	08	102123	12
60	Veteran's Memorial Park .....	05	102124	3
61	Riverfront Park .....	05	102124	1
62	Paramount Plaza .....	05	102124	1
63	Third Avenue Park.....	05	102124	6
64	Grafton Multi-Purpose Senior Center .....	05	102124	4
65	Chair Factory Historical Marker .....	05	102124	1
66	Dellwood Park .....	05	102124	1
67	Pine Street Park .....	05	102124	1
68	Kennedy School .....	08	102124	4
69	Lime Kiln Park .....	05	102125	28
70	Acorn Park.....	05	102126	1
71	Woodland Park.....	04	102126	5
72	Georgetown Walking Paths Park.....	04	102126	3
73	Georgetown Park.....	04	102126	2
74	Hoffmann Glen .....	04	102126	1
75	Beckmann Park .....	04	102126	1
76	Adlai Horn Park .....	04	102126	8
77	Cedar Creek Park Complex.....	04	102126	12
78	Boy Scout Park.....	04	102127	1
79	Mayor E. Stephan Fischer Park.....	04	102127	2
80	Centennial Park .....	04	102127	24
81	Maple Manor Park .....	04	102127	2
82	Parkview School.....	08	102127	7
83	Cedarburg Junior and Senior High School .....	08	102127	38
84	Doctor's Park .....	04	102127	1
85	City Hall .....	04	102127	1
86	Interurban Bridge Park .....	04	102127	1
87	Cedar Creek Walkway.....	04	102127	1
88	Founders Cemetery Park .....	04	102127	2
89	School District Site .....	08	102130	20
90	MLG Park .....	06	102132	20

Table A-1 (continued)

Number on Map A-1	Site Name	Ownership <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	Acreage
91	Westlawn Woods Park .....	04	102134	10
92	Westlawn Lot No. 1 .....	04	102134	1
93	Hillcrest Park .....	04	102134	1
94	Wurthmann Park.....	04	102134	1
95	Westlawn School .....	08	102134	3
96	Cedar Point Park .....	04	102134	5
97	Cedar Point Conservancy.....	04	102134	13
98	City Entrance .....	04	102134	1
99	Skating Facility .....	04	102135	2
100	Herman A. Zuenert Park.....	04	102135	20
101	Cedars Park .....	04	102135	6
102	Beechwood Park .....	04	102135	4
103	Hamilton Park.....	06	102135	1
104	Misty Ridge Park .....	04	102205	2
105	North Canoe Launch .....	06	102206	1
106	Centennial Park .....	05	102219	26
107	Grafton Elementary and High School .....	08	102219	28
108	Cheyenne Park.....	05	102219	2
109	South Side Park .....	05	102230	20
110	Blackhawk Valley Park .....	05	102230	8
111	Zahn Soccer Park.....	08	102230	36
112	Schowalter Park .....	05	112125	40
113	Friendship Park .....	05	112125	2
114	Saukville Elementary School .....	08	112125	6
115	Grady Park .....	05	112126	11
116	West Riverside Park .....	05	112135	4
117	Quade Park .....	05	112135	10
118	East Riverside Park .....	05	112135	29
119	Veteran's Park.....	05	112136	1
120	Penninsula Park .....	05	112136	12
121	Undeveloped Park.....	04	112220	18
122	Norport Park/Antoine Park.....	04	112221	8
123	Birchwood Hills Nature Area.....	04	112221	19
124	Lions Park .....	04	112221	1
125	Kolbach Park .....	04	112221	3
126	Municipal Softball Field.....	04	112221	7
127	Lincoln Elementary School .....	08	112221	6
128	Thomas Jefferson Middle School .....	08	112221	6
129	Whitefish Park .....	04	112221	10
130	Hales Trail and Kaiser Dr. ....	04	112221	3
131	Upper Lake Park .....	04	112228	79
132	Veteran's Memorial Park .....	04	112228	5
133	Columbia Park.....	04	112228	1
134	City Athletic Field and Community Waterpark .....	04	112228	26
135	Stacker Park.....	04	112228	1
136	Port Washington High School.....	08	112228	2
137	Rotary Park/Port Washington Marina .....	04	112228	23

Table A-1 (continued)

Number on Map A-1	Site Name	Ownership <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	Acreage
138	Gilson Park.....	04	112228	1
139	Fisherman's Park.....	04	112228	2
140	Lion's Comfort Station .....	04	112228	1
141	Horseshoe Courts.....	04	112229	1
142	Boerner Park .....	04	112229	2
143	Schanen Acres Park.....	04	112229	1
144	Dunwiddie School.....	08	112229	5
145	West Side Park.....	04	112229	1
146	Hill School Park .....	04	112229	1
147	Gatzke Nature Preserve .....	04	112229	2
148	Bley Estates Park .....	04	112230	2
149	Hidden Hills Park.....	04	112230	1
150	Westport Meadows Park .....	04	112232	6
151	Oakland Avenue Greens .....	04	112233	1
152	Ozaukee Middle and High Schools.....	08	122126	27
153	Veteran's Park.....	05	122126	1
154	Stony Creek Park .....	05	122126	3
155	Partridge Lane Site.....	05	122127	4
156	Marie Kraus Park.....	05	122134	14
157	Fireman's Park .....	05	122135	4
158	Village Hall .....	05	122215	1
159	Community Park .....	05	122215	6
160	Bares Memorial Park .....	05	122222	1
161	Heritage Park .....	05	122222	12
162	Lake Hills Park .....	05	122223	2
Total: 162 Sites		--	--	2,259 acres

<sup>a</sup>The ownership code numbers signify the following: 04-City, 05-Village, 06-Town, 08-School District, and 09-Other Public.

<sup>b</sup>The location numbers represent the U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range, and Section in which the site is located.

Source: SEWRPC.

Map A-1

PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES OWNED BY CITIES, VILLAGE, TOWNS, SCHOOL DISTRICTS,  
OR OTHER PUBLIC DISTRICTS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010

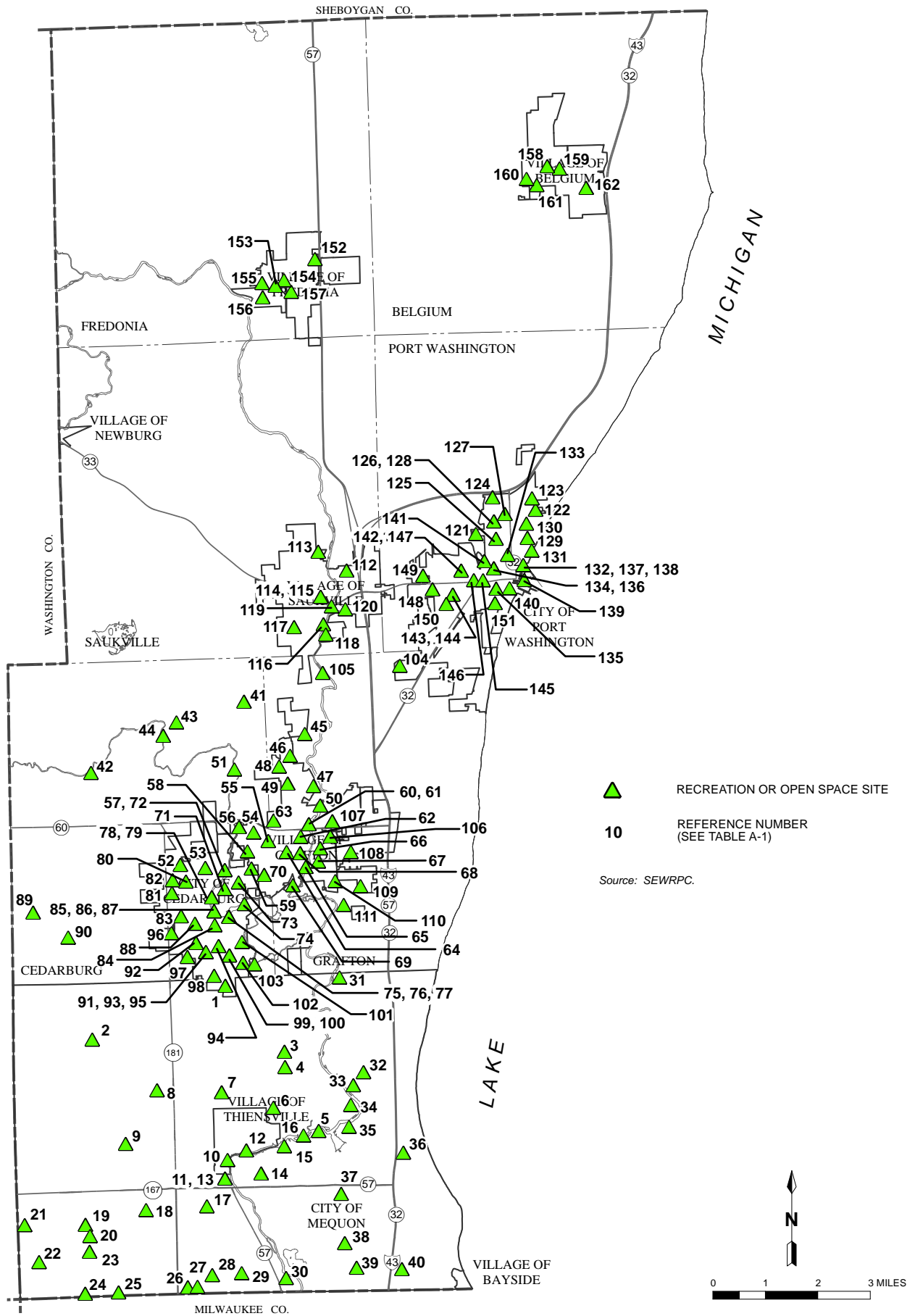


Table A-2

## PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010

Number on Map A-2	Site Name	Ownership <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	Acreage
1	Carlson Park/Ozaukee Ice Center.....	10	092102	7
2	St. Mary's Health Center .....	10	092103	14
3	Fox Hill Stables .....	11	092103	28
4	Pigeon Creek Farm .....	11	092104	42
5	Willow Run .....	11	092109	12
6	Apple Ridge .....	11	092110	30
7	Mequon Country Club .....	12	092113	270
8	Milwaukee Area Technical College .....	12	092114	172
9	Trinity School .....	10	092119	14
10	Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary.....	10	092122	35
11	St. Cecilia School .....	12	092122	1
12	Calvary Lutheran Church .....	10	092122	1
13	St. James School .....	10	092124	6
14	North Shore Country Club.....	12	092125	212
15	Ozaukee Country Club.....	12	092126	152
16	Kartar Singh Dhaliwal Soccer Park .....	11	092128	25
17	Subdivision Park 1 .....	12	092136	19
18	Lac Du Cours Homes – Outlot/Open Space .....	12	092136	12
19	Range Line Valley .....	12	092136	27
20	Split Rail Stables .....	11	092205	46
21	Mequon Colony Estates .....	12	092207	1
22	Concordia University .....	10	092208	30
23	Missing Links Golf .....	11	092208	38
24	River Oaks Park .....	12	092218	1
25	Villa Du Park Country Club .....	10	092218	107
26	St. John's Lutheran .....	10	092219	4
27	Whitman Place Subdivision Park No. 2.....	12	092231	3
28	Moldenhauer Lake Access .....	12	102111	2
29	Edgewater Golf Course .....	12	102112	72
30	Airport Soccer Fields.....	12	102115	39
31	Buckskin Bowmen Club .....	10	102121	11
32	Baehmann's Golf Center .....	11	102122	56
33	St. Joseph School .....	12	102124	5
34	St. Paul School.....	12	102124	5
35	Oxford Manor Subdivision Park.....	12	102125	1
36	Muttland Meadows .....	12	102125	10
37	Grafton Dells .....	11	102125	17
38	River Park Leased Land.....	11	102125	13
39	Fireman's Park.....	10	102127	20
40	First Immanuel Lutheran School .....	10	102127	3
41	Legion Park.....	11	102135	1
42	Tennis Courts.....	12	102135	1
43	Flying S Ranch.....	11	102204	37
44	Fire Ridge Golf Club.....	11	102206	222



Table A-2 (continued)

Number on Map A-2	Site Name	Ownership <sup>a</sup>	Location <sup>b</sup>	Acreage
45	Home-Owners Association Park .....	12	102207	8
46	Our Savior Lutheran School.....	10	102218	4
47	Grafton Equestrian Center .....	11	102220	15
48	Ulao Meadows .....	11	102220	4
49	Northshore Equestrian .....	11	102229	26
50	Lakefield Farm LLC.....	11	102230	22
51	McFadden Farm.....	11	102232	36
52	Ducks Limited.....	10	112105	40
53	Saukville Rifle and Pistol Club .....	10	112108	59
54	Appy Orse Acres .....	11	112112	99
55	Blue Heron Wildlife Sanctuary.....	10	112114	92
56	Deerfield Subdivision Dedication.....	12	112115	9
57	The Bog Golf Course .....	12	112121	303
58	Tamarack Retreat, Inc.....	10	112131	112
59	Portview Christian Center .....	10	112220	9
60	St. Peter's School.....	10	112221	8
61	Badger Camp Site.....	12	122101	47
62	Freedom Ridge/Dream Colour Stables .....	11	122101	41
63	Rheingans Boat Access .....	12	122103	13
64	Random Lake Rod and Gun Club .....	10	122111	54
65	JCC Rainbow Day Camp .....	10	122116	100
66	Stony Hill School Site.....	10	122128	1
67	Americanism Center.....	10	122128	13
68	VFW Park.....	10	122128	3
69	Pfeiffers Paradise.....	12	122128	1
70	Ozaukee County Fish and Game Recreation Preserve .....	10	122132	60
71	St. Rose Mary School .....	10	122135	1
72	Oak Park .....	10	122135	11
73	Wisconsin Licensed Game Farm .....	12	122212	376
74	St. Mary's School .....	10	122224	6
Total : 74 Sites		--	--	3,397 acres

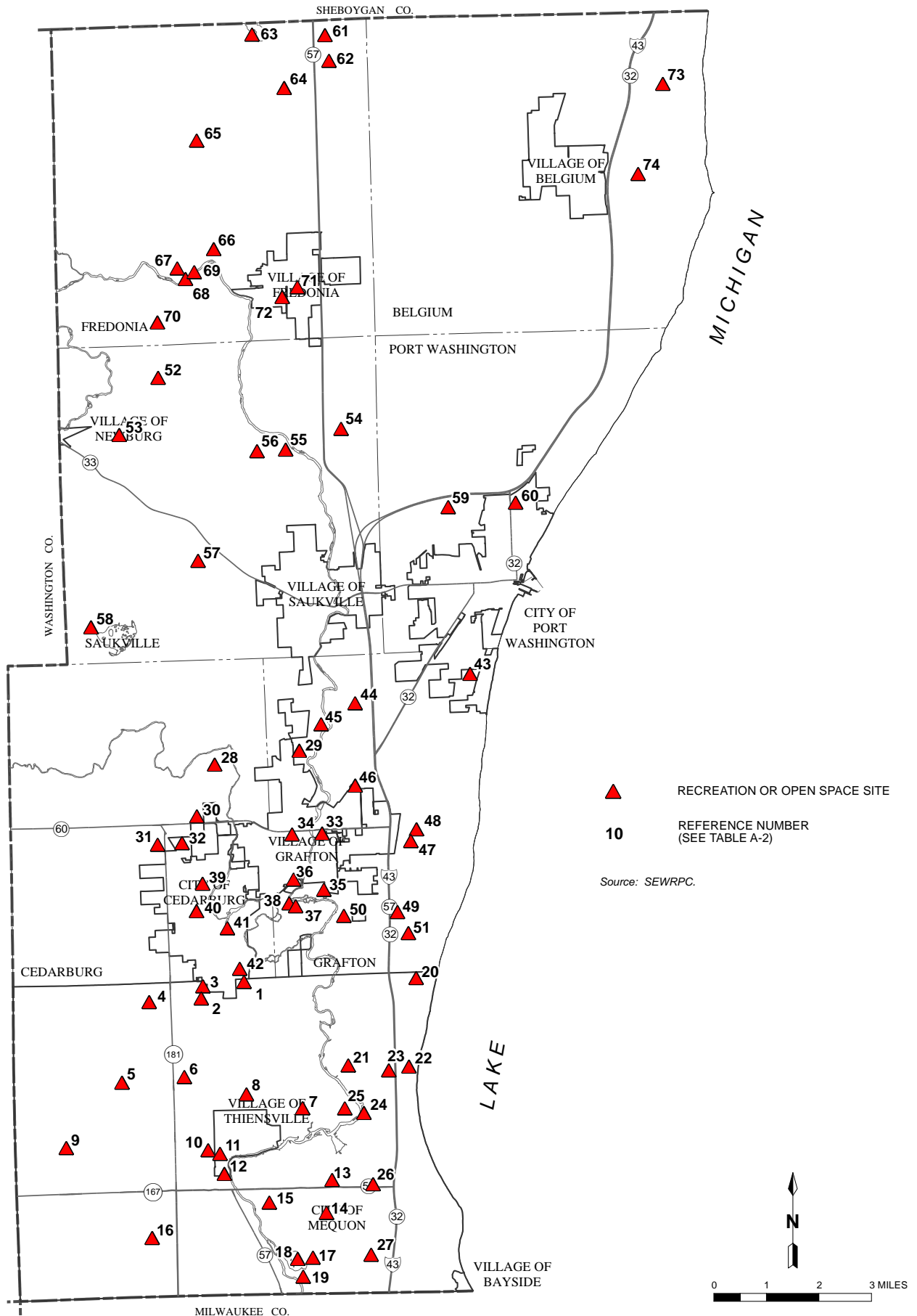
<sup>a</sup>The ownership code numbers signify the following: 10-Organizational; 11-Commercial; 12-Private.

<sup>b</sup>The location numbers represent the U.S. Public Land Survey Township, Range and Section in which the site is located.

Source: SEWRPC.

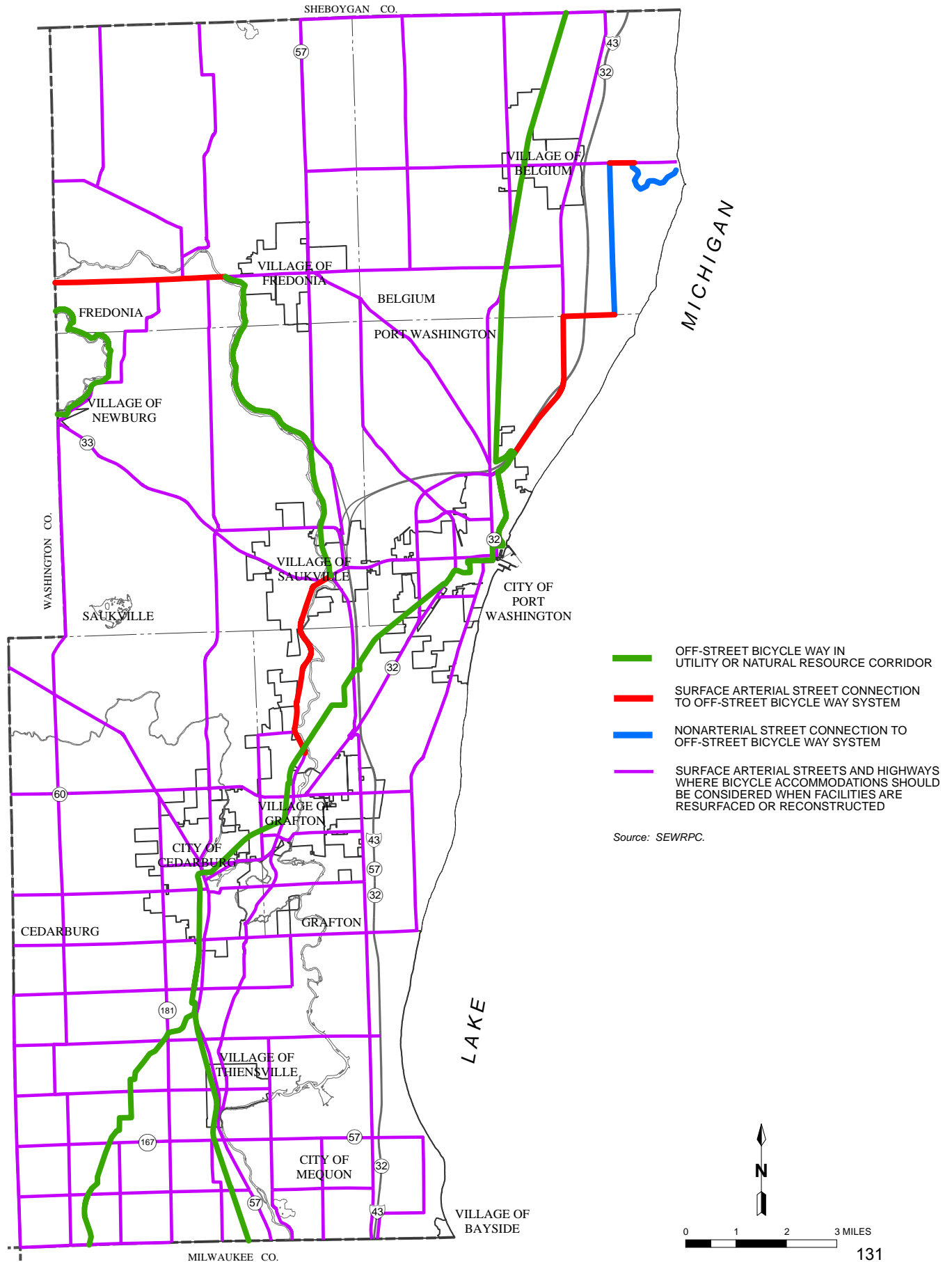
Map A-2

PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE SITES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2010



Appendix B  
Map B-1

**BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN ELEMENT OF THE 2035 REGIONAL  
TRANSPORTATION PLAN AS IT RELATES TO OZAUKEE COUNTY**



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**Appendix C**

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

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## Appendix C

### PURPOSE OF CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT BY LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT

METHOD	COMMUNICATE TO CITIZENS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (PUBLIC AWARENESS)	PROVIDE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION TO PUBLIC (PUBLIC EDUCATION)	COMMUNICATE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FROM CITIZENS (PUBLIC INPUT)	ENABLE EFFECTIVE DIALOGUE BETWEEN CITIZENS AND GOVERNMENT (PUBLIC INTERACTION)	FORMAL INVOLVEMENT IN MEANINGFUL DECISION MAKING PROCESS (PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP)	COST OF METHOD
Planning Materials at Municipal Halls and Libraries	High	Moderate	--	--	--	Moderate
Website Postings	Moderate	High	Possible	--	--	Low
Fact sheets and Newsletters	High	Moderate	--	--	--	Moderate
Press Releases	High	Moderate	--	--	--	Low
Library Poster Boards	High	Moderate	--	--	--	Moderate
Presentations to Schools and Community Groups	Moderate	High	--	--	--	Low
Notice to Non-Metallic Mining Operators	High	--	--	--	--	Low
Citizen Advisory Committee	--	--	High	High	High	Moderate
Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Work Group	--	--	High	High	--	Moderate
Kickoff Meetings	Moderate	High	High	High	--	High
Public Opinion Survey	--	--	High		--	High
Public Informational Meeting/Idea Generation Workshop	Moderate	High	High	High	--	High
CAC Develops County Vision, Goals, and Objectives	--	--	High	High	High	Moderate
Design Workshop	--	High	High	High	High	High
Local Design Workshops	--	High	High	High	High	High
Public Informational Meetings on Draft Plans	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High
Public Hearings	--	Moderate	High	--	High	Moderate
Opportunity for Written Comments	--	--	High	--	High	Moderate

Source: University of Wisconsin-Extension, Jefferson County Office and SEWRPC.

Figure C-1

## OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN TIMELINE

Task	2010												2011				
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Prepare scope of work, contract & tentative schedule																	
Prepare & adopt public participation plan																	
Public kick-off meeting																	
Visioning sessions																	
Prepare base maps																	
Update inventory																	
SWOT workshops																	
Parks surveys																	
Develop goals, objectives & vision																	
Public opinion survey																	
Develop strategies & implementation actions																	
Public information workshops/public hearing																	
LPB/CPB/County Board adoption of plan																	
Distribute final plan/amend Comprehensive Plan																	

## Color Codes:

	Background & Inventory
	Public input opportunities
	Preparation of key plan elements
	Adoption & Distribution



**Appendix D**

**COUNTYWIDE FARMLAND PRESERVATION AND PARK  
AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING PUBLIC OPINION  
SURVEY OF OZAUKEE COUNTY RESIDENTS  
DECEMBER 2010**

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# Countywide Farmland Preservation and Park and Open Space Planning Public Opinion Survey of Ozaukee County Residents, December 2010

**David Trechter  
James Janke  
Shelly Hadley**

**Survey Research Center Report 2010/22  
December 2010**

**This survey and the preparation of this document was funded in part through a Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) Farmland Preservation Planning Grant to the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department.**

Staff and students working for the Survey Research Center at UW-River Falls were instrumental in the completion of this study. We would like to thank Denise Parks, Aaron Peterson, Ted Cannady, Ashley Julka, Hannah Stuttgen, Danielle Hammer, Caleb Riedeman, and Jacki Roden. We gratefully acknowledge their hard work and dedication. The SRC would also like to thank the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, County Land Preservation Board, County Comprehensive Planning Board, County Planning & Parks Director Andrew Struck and UW-Extension CNRED Educator Nicole Sidoff for their input and advice. Finally, we would like to thank the Ozaukee County residents who took the time to complete their questionnaires.

This survey and the preparation of this document was funded in part through a Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) Farmland Preservation Planning Grant to the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department.

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## Executive Summary

The purpose of this study was to gather opinions from Ozaukee County residents concerning issues related to: farmland preservation, parks, recreation, natural areas, and open space preservation issues in the County.

In September 2010, under contract with the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, the Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Wisconsin – River Falls mailed surveys with postage-paid return envelopes to 1,146 randomly selected Ozaukee County households. The initial mailing was followed by reminder postcards and a second mailing to non-respondents. The overall response rate was 37 percent (422 completed questionnaires). The results provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus or minus 4.75 percent with 95 percent confidence. Statistical tests did not indicate that “non-response bias” is a problem in this sample.

Respondents said the most important positive influence on the quality of life in Ozaukee County is the low crime rate and safe communities. The second most important quality of life factor was quality schools. Rounding out the top four choices were small town/village charm and tranquil residential areas.

Majorities said development in Ozaukee County should be concentrated around existing cities and villages (67%) and that the County should purchase conservation easements to preserve farmland, maintain open space, or protect important environmental/natural areas (65%). The level of support decreased to 48 percent when asked specifically about purchasing conservation easements for farmland preservation. A majority (54%) opposed a local tax increase to fund a dedicated County farmland preservation program. Preferred funding sources were private/conservancy trust funds and state/federal funding. Half the respondents favored the creation of an Agricultural Enterprise Area (AEA) in the County, which would allow farmers access to State tax credits and preserve farmland, while a third were neutral or wanted more information on this policy option.

Respondents favored “cluster” (conservation subdivision) design of housing developments (66%) compared to the traditional layout.

The largest portion (40%) of respondents favored or strongly favored creating a County program to purchase conservation easements for natural areas, and 22 percent were opposed or strongly opposed. A significant percentage had a neutral opinion (23%), and 15 percent wanted more information. A majority opposed a County property tax increase to fund the program. Private donations, conservancy trust funds, and state/federal funds were the preferred funding sources.

Respondents had fairly equally split opinions about expanding the County Parks System and County Recreation Facilities. The largest portion (38%) favored or strongly favored expansion; while 30 percent were opposed or strongly opposed, and a significant portion (23%) had a neutral opinion. Eleven percent said they need more information. Less than 30 percent supported a tax increase to create a fund for parks and recreational facilities. Favored funding methods were private donations and state/federal funds.

Respondents had split opinions about the development of a Countywide network of bike and pedestrian trails and prefer private donations and state/federal funding sources to local taxes.

Over 70 percent of respondents said the following are high priorities for future funding: maintenance and upkeep of existing park facilities, preserving open space, and river restoration projects. Although respondents placed a high funding priority on preserving open space, majorities of respondents were opposed to raising property taxes to create programs that would preserve open space through conservation

easements on farmland and natural areas. Instead, they prefer that the County look to external funding sources. If County property taxes are used for open space preservation, respondents want funds to come from current resources.

Between half and two-thirds of respondents said the following are high priorities: protecting natural areas near County parks, preserving historic structures and archaeological sites, preservation of farmland for food, and preservation of farmland for rural character. Additional recreational facilities and expansion of parks were lower priorities.

When asked their opinions about natural resource priorities in Ozaukee County, majorities ranging from 58 percent to 63 percent said preservation of wildlife habitat, monitoring Lake Michigan water quality, preventing Lake Michigan beach and bluff erosion, and stricter water quality regulations were high priorities. About half of respondents said stricter flood control and stormwater regulations and promoting efforts to improve air quality were high priorities.

From a list of 11 overall priority actions, respondents said protection of water quality and preservation of rural and small town character were their most important priorities. Increasing the supply of affordable housing and promotion of tourism were the lowest priorities.

## Survey Purpose

The purpose of this study was to gather opinions from Ozaukee County residents concerning issues related to: farmland preservation, parks, recreation, natural areas, and open space preservation issues in the County.

The Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Wisconsin – River Falls conducted and analyzed survey results under contract by the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department. The survey questionnaire was developed collaboratively by UW-River Falls-SRC, Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, UW-Extension-Ozaukee County, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC), the Land Preservation Board, and the Comprehensive Planning Board.

## Survey Methods

In September 2010, the SRC mailed surveys with prepaid postage envelopes to 1,146 randomly selected households in Ozaukee County. The surveys were followed with reminder postcards and a second mailing to non-respondents.

The response rate was 37 percent (422 returned questionnaires). Based on the estimated number of adults (voting age) in the population of Ozaukee County (66,121<sup>1</sup>) the results provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus or minus 4.75 percent with 95 percent confidence. This means that if this survey was replicated 20 times, only once would the results be expected to fall more than 4.75 percent above or below the values reported in this document.

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. **Based upon a standard statistical analysis described in Appendix A, the SRC concludes that there is little evidence that non-response bias is a concern for this sample.**

In addition to the numeric responses, respondents provided additional written comments that were compiled by the SRC from the surveys. **Appendix B to this report contains the complete compilation of comments.**

**Appendix C contains a copy of the survey questionnaire with a quantitative summary of responses by question.**

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<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Demographic Services Bureau, Official Population Estimate, 2010.



## Profile of Respondents

Table 1 summarizes the demographic profile of the survey respondents. Where comparable data were available from the 2006-2008 Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) estimate or the State of Wisconsin Demographic Services Center, they were included to indicate the degree to which the sample represents the underlying adult population of Ozaukee County.

There were fewer people under 35 years of age in the sample than the ACS indicates should have been included and fewer renters than reported in the ACS estimate. Our experience is that younger residents and renters are less likely to participate in surveys.

The sample contained a higher proportion of respondents with graduate or professional degrees and fewer respondents with no formal education beyond high school.

Although the overall pattern of household income distribution among the respondents generally matches the ACS, there were more households with over \$100,000 annual income and fewer households with very low annual income (<\$15,000).

The most significant discrepancy between the sample and Census Bureau data was with respect to gender; there were substantially more males in the sample than would be expected. Analysis of the mean response values indicated men and women had statistically significant differences in only 17 of the 109 quantitative variables on the survey. Further examination showed the percentage differences were relatively small for 13 of the 17 variables. These questions will be noted in the text of the report. In short, while the gender imbalance is not a good thing from a statistical standpoint, the similarity of views between men and women means that the practical impact of this skewed distribution is small.

With respect to presence of children in the household and place of residence, the sample aligned particularly well with the ACS estimate.

There are no comparable Census data about length of residence. Respondent data indicated that over half of the respondents have lived in Ozaukee County for more than 20 years. Similarly, there are no comparable Census data about type of employment. The largest proportion of employed respondents worked in professional/administrative positions (28%). Another 28 percent said they are retired, which closely corresponds to the 28 percent of County households with Social Security income reported in the American Community Survey.

One percent of respondents said they work in agriculture; again, the response closely corresponds to the American Community Survey, which indicates 1.2 percent of the County workforce (age 16+) is engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, and mining.

As we analyze the data, we will identify when various demographic groups have significantly different views.

<b>Table 1. Demographic Profile of Respondents</b>							
<b>Gender</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>				
Sample	386	67%	33%				
Wisconsin Official Est.	66,121	49%	51%				
<b>Age 18+</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>18 – 24</b>	<b>25 – 34</b>	<b>35 – 44</b>	<b>45 – 54</b>	<b>55 – 64</b>	<b>65+</b>
Sample	389	1%	6%	15%	25%	25%	28%
Wisconsin Official Est.	66,121	12%	11%	17%	23%	18%	18%
<b>Households with Children</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1+</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5+</b>
Sample	393	68%	11%	14%	7%	<1%	<1%
Census ACS 2006-08	23,345	71%	29%				
<b>Residential Status</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Own</b>	<b>Rent</b>				
Sample	395	90%	10%				
Census ACS 2006-08	33,071	67%	33%				
<b>Length of Residency</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>0 to 10 years</b>	<b>11 to 20 years</b>	<b>Over 20 years</b>	<b>Seasonal/ Part time</b>		
Sample <sup>2</sup>	397	22%	21%	56%	1%		
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Sales/ Service</b>	<b>Educ./ Gov't</b>	<b>Factory</b>	<b>General Labor</b>	<b>Agric.</b>	<b>Professional Admin.</b>
Sample <sup>3</sup>	374	13%	8%	3%	1%	1%	28%
		<b>Clerical/ Office</b>	<b>Skilled Trade/ Craft</b>	<b>Retired</b>	<b>Not Employed</b>	<b>Other</b>	
		2%	6%	28%	4%	6%	
<b>Highest Level of Education (Age 25+)</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Less than High Sch.</b>	<b>High Sch. Dipl.</b>	<b>Some College/ Tech</b>	<b>Tech/ College Grad.</b>	<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>	<b>Graduate/ Professional Degree</b>
Sample	396	1%	13%	21%	10%	28%	28%
Census ACS 2006-08	57,831	6%	23%	22%	7%	28%	15%
<b>Annual Household Income Range</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>&lt;\$15,000</b>	<b>\$15-\$24,999</b>	<b>\$25-\$49,999</b>	<b>\$50-\$74,999</b>	<b>\$75-\$99,999</b>	<b>\$100,000+</b>
Sample	354	1%	6%	16%	21%	18%	39%
Census ACS 2006-08	33,071	4%	8%	20%	19%	16%	33%

<sup>2</sup> Census does not collect length of residence data

<sup>3</sup> Census does not contain comparable categories

Place of Residence		Cedarburg C	Cedarburg T	Saukville T	Grafton V
Sample Count = 396 Population <sup>4</sup> = 86,395	Sample	13%	9%	1%	13%
	Estimate <sup>4</sup>	13%	7%	2%	13%
		<b>Mequon</b>	<b>Fredonia T</b>	<b>Bayside</b>	<b>Newburg</b>
	Sample	26%	2%	0%	0%
	Estimate <sup>4</sup>	27%	2%	<1%	<1%
		<b>Port Wash. C</b>	<b>Grafton T</b>	<b>Belgium V</b>	<b>Saukville V</b>
	Sample	13%	7%	<1%	4%
	Estimate <sup>4</sup>	13%	5%	2%	5%
		<b>Belgium T</b>	<b>Port Wash. T</b>	<b>Fredonia V</b>	<b>Thiensville</b>
	Sample	2%	3%	2%	6%
	Estimate <sup>4</sup>	2%	2%	2%	4%

The place of residence of the sample closely aligns with the geographic distribution of the County's population.

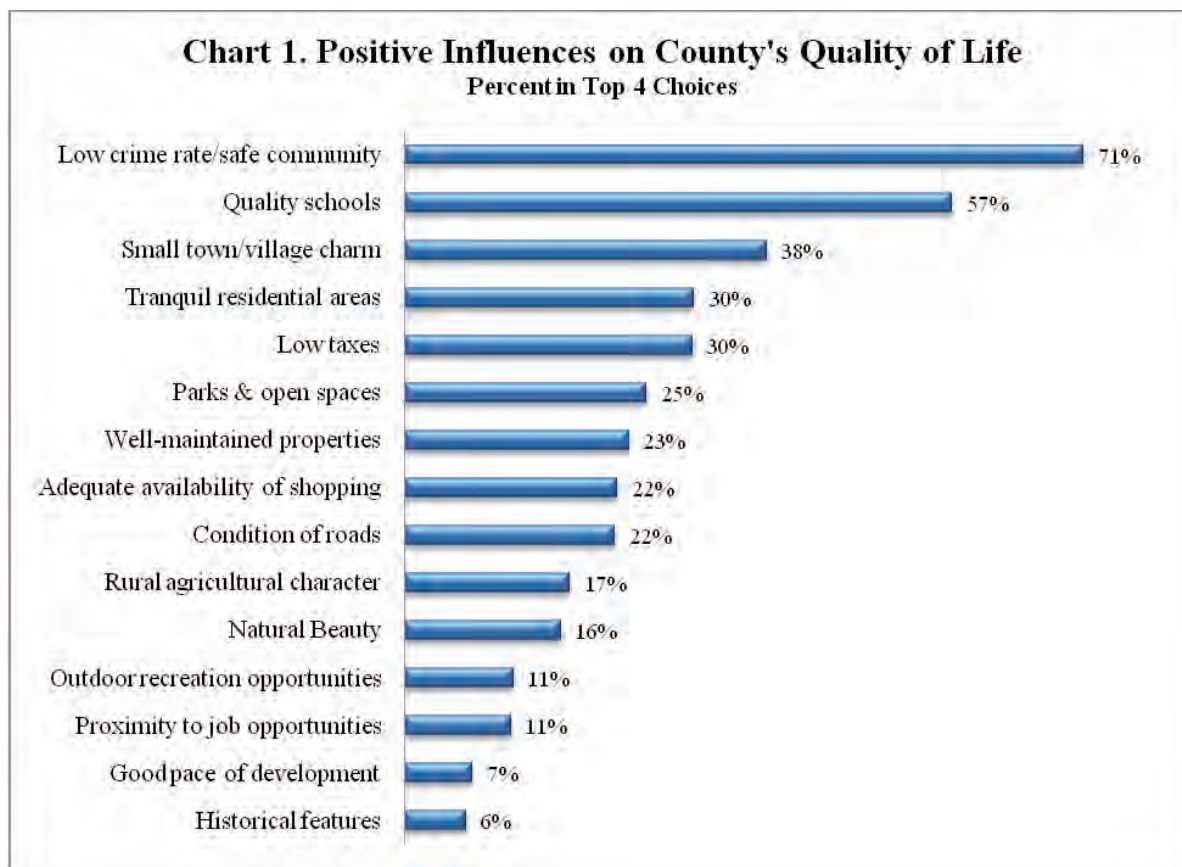
To aid in the analysis of the place of residence data, the SRC combined jurisdictions into two groups. Group 1 contained the cities and villages. Group 2 contained the towns. Responses from Mequon were split between the two groups according to the ZIP code of the respondents. Mequon respondents in the 53092 ZIP code were added to the cities/villages; Mequon respondents in the 53097 ZIP code were added to the town group. Eighty-one percent of the Mequon respondents were from the 54092 ZIP code, and 19 percent were from 54097. These percentages closely match the geographic distribution of the population in the two Mequon ZIP code areas as reported in the 2000 Census. In general, there was little difference between the responses from the two areas. Only two questions contained noteworthy differences, which will be noted in the text.

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<sup>4</sup>2010 US Census

## Quality of Life Factors

The initial section of the survey asked respondents to identify the four most positive influences on the quality of life they experience in Ozaukee County. As shown in Chart 1, two of the 15 choices stood out at the top of the list of influences. Topping the list was low crime/safe community, which was included among their top four choices by 71 percent of respondents. Coming in second place, the quality of local schools was a top influence among 57 percent of respondents and was the only other item included among their top four choices by a majority of the respondents. The third most popular quality of life factor was town/village charm, which was chosen by 38 percent of respondents. Tranquil residential areas and low taxes were in a tie for fourth place at 30 percent. Between 20 percent and 25 percent of respondents included parks and open spaces, well-maintained properties, retail shopping opportunities, and condition of roads among their top four quality of life influences. About one in six respondents said rural agricultural character and natural beauty are among their top quality of life factors. At the bottom of the list of factors were outdoor recreation opportunities, proximity to job opportunities, good pace of development, and historical features.



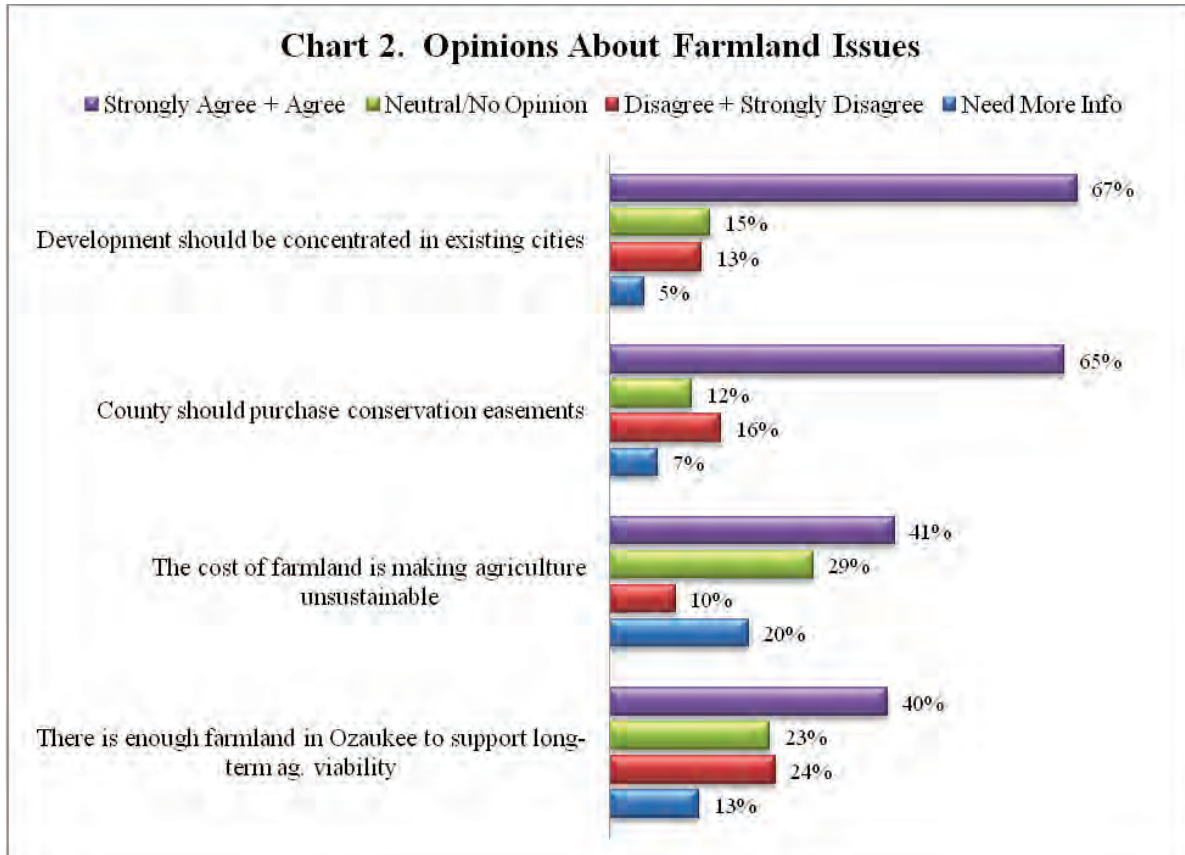
**Demographic Comparisons:** Perhaps not surprisingly, three-fourths of respondents with children in the household included quality schools among their top four choices compared to half of respondents without children at home. A majority of homeowners (60%) included quality schools among their top four choices compared to 44 percent of renters. A majority of renters picked small town charm (56%) compared to 38 percent of homeowners. Rural agricultural character was chosen more frequently by town respondents (35%) than by respondents from cities and villages (9%).

## Preservation of Farmland and Natural Areas

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with four statements using the following scale: strongly agree, agree, neutral/no opinion, disagree, strongly disagree, or need more information. Chart 2 summarizes the results. The top bar shows the sum of the percentage of the “strongly agree” plus the “agree” responses. The second bar is the percentage of the “neutral/no opinion” responses. The combined percentages of the “disagree” plus “strongly disagree” responses are shown in the third bar. The fourth bar is the “need more info” responses

Two-thirds of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that development should be concentrated around existing cities and villages in order to minimize conflicts between urban and rural activities. Nearly as many (65%) said they agree or strongly agree that Ozaukee County should purchase conservation easements to preserve farmland, maintain open space, or protect important environmental/natural areas. We will explore opinions about the purchase of specific types of conservation easements later in the report.

When asked if the cost of farmland is making agriculture unsustainable and if there is enough farmland in Ozaukee County to support the long-term viability of agriculture, neither a majority agreed or disagreed with these statements. A plurality, approximately 40 percent, agreed or strongly agreed with both statements, but between 23 percent and 29 percent of respondents said they had no opinion or were neutral. Additionally, between 13 percent and 20 percent said they needed more information to form an opinion. The relatively high proportion of respondents with no opinion and the relatively high percentage of people who couldn’t form an opinion because of a lack of information suggest the need for additional educational programming on these topics.



Demographic Comparisons: Women were more likely to want more information than men before offering an opinion about the sufficiency of farmland to support long-term agricultural viability in Ozaukee County and whether the County should purchase conservation easements.

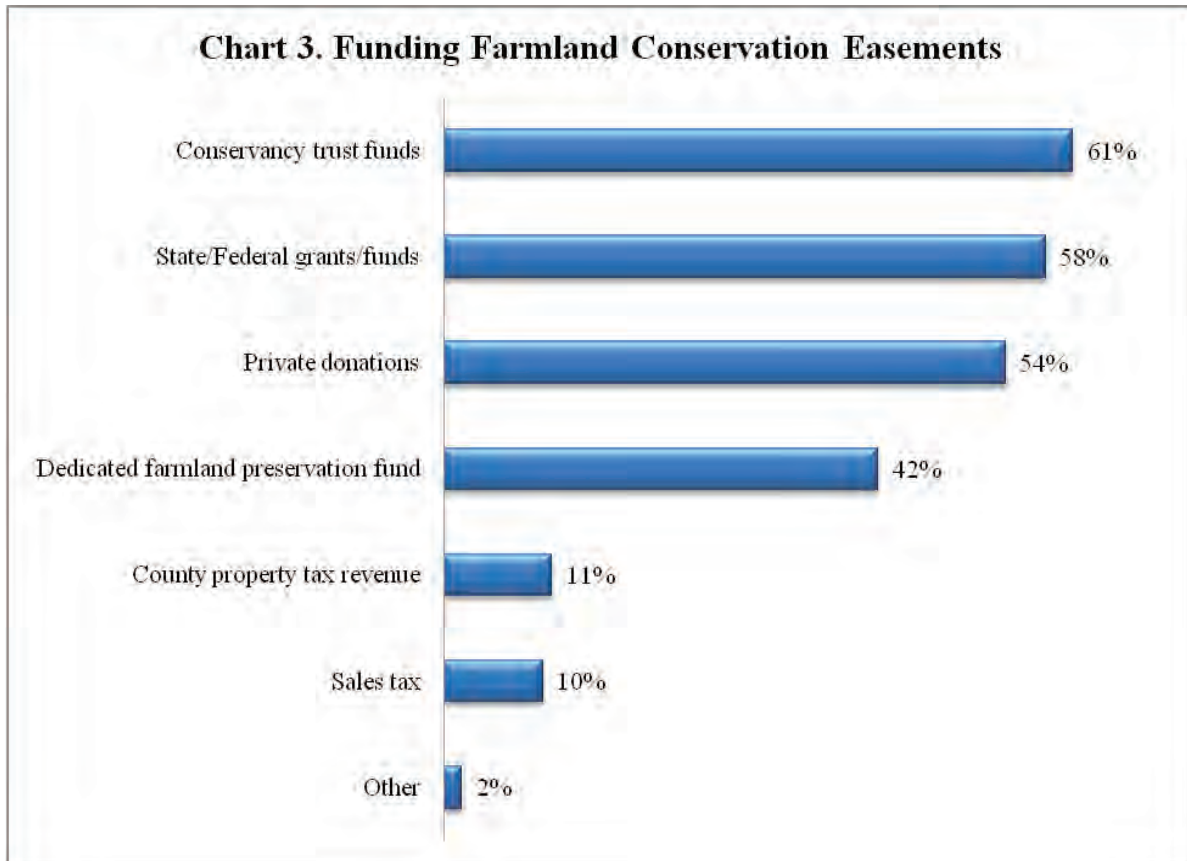
As noted above, respondents indicated support for the concept of purchasing conservation easements (65%). However, when asked specifically about the creation of a County program to purchase easements for farmland preservation, Table 2 shows less enthusiasm than seen in the responses to the earlier question. Half of respondents, or 48 percent, said they favor or strongly favor a County program to purchase farmland easements. Only 23 percent were opposed to a County farmland easement program, while 19 percent chose “neutral/no opinion,” and 11 percent wanted more information.

<b>Table 2. Would you favor or oppose the creation of a County program to purchase conservation easements from farmers in an effort to preserve agricultural land?</b>					
<b>Strongly Favor</b>	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Neutral/ No Opinion</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	<b>Need More Info</b>
14%	34%	19%	15%	8%	11%

Demographic Comparison: Renters were more likely to favor or strongly favor purchasing conservation easements for farmland preservation (64%) than homeowners (46%).

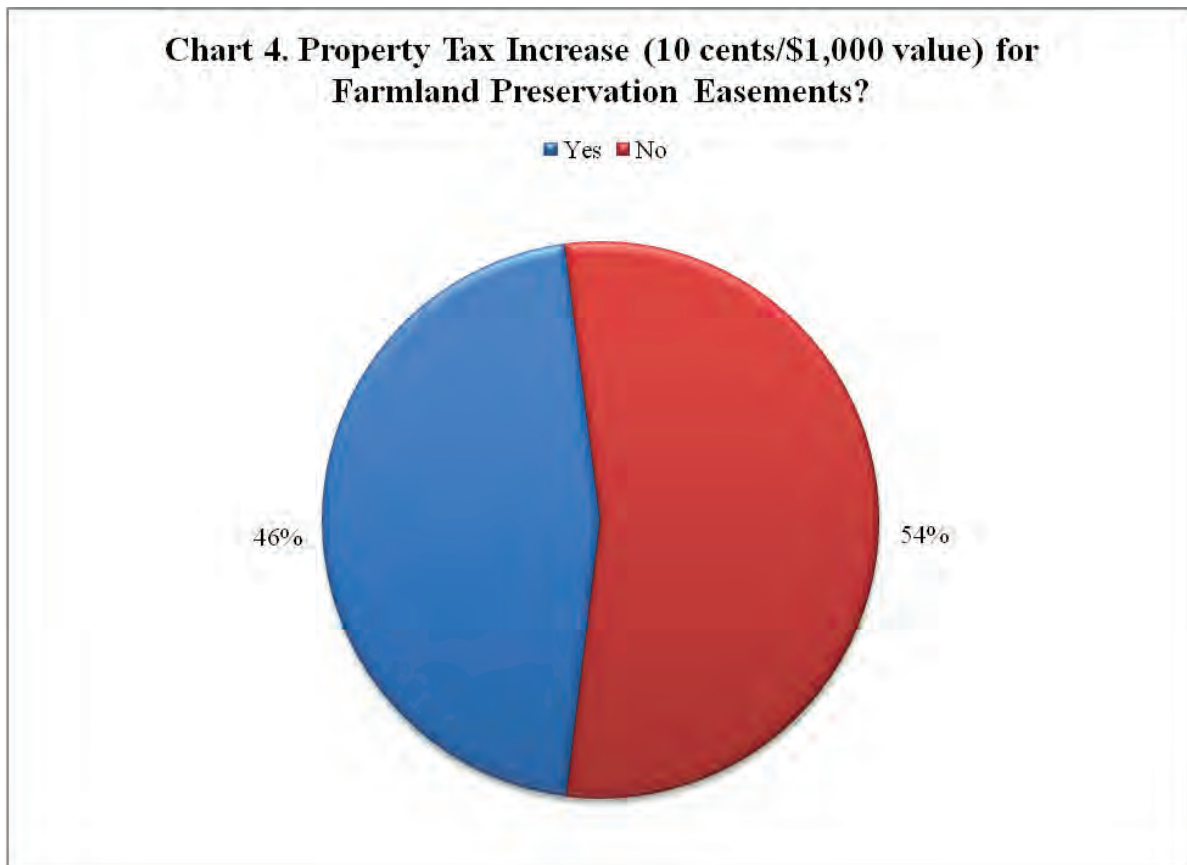
In a follow-up question, respondents who said they favored or strongly favored creation of a County program to purchase easements for farmland preservation were asked to indicate their preferences for funding. Six options were listed and respondents could pick as many of the funding mechanisms as applied. As shown in Chart 3, a majority of those who favor County purchase of farmland easements said their top funding choices were to seek monies from conservancy trust funds (such as the Ozaukee/Washington Land Trust) and grants or funds from the state or federal government. More than half of the supporters included private donations among their choices.

Use of County property tax revenue (11%) and sales tax revenue (10%) were decidedly unpopular, even among those who favor creating the program to purchase easements for farmland preservation.





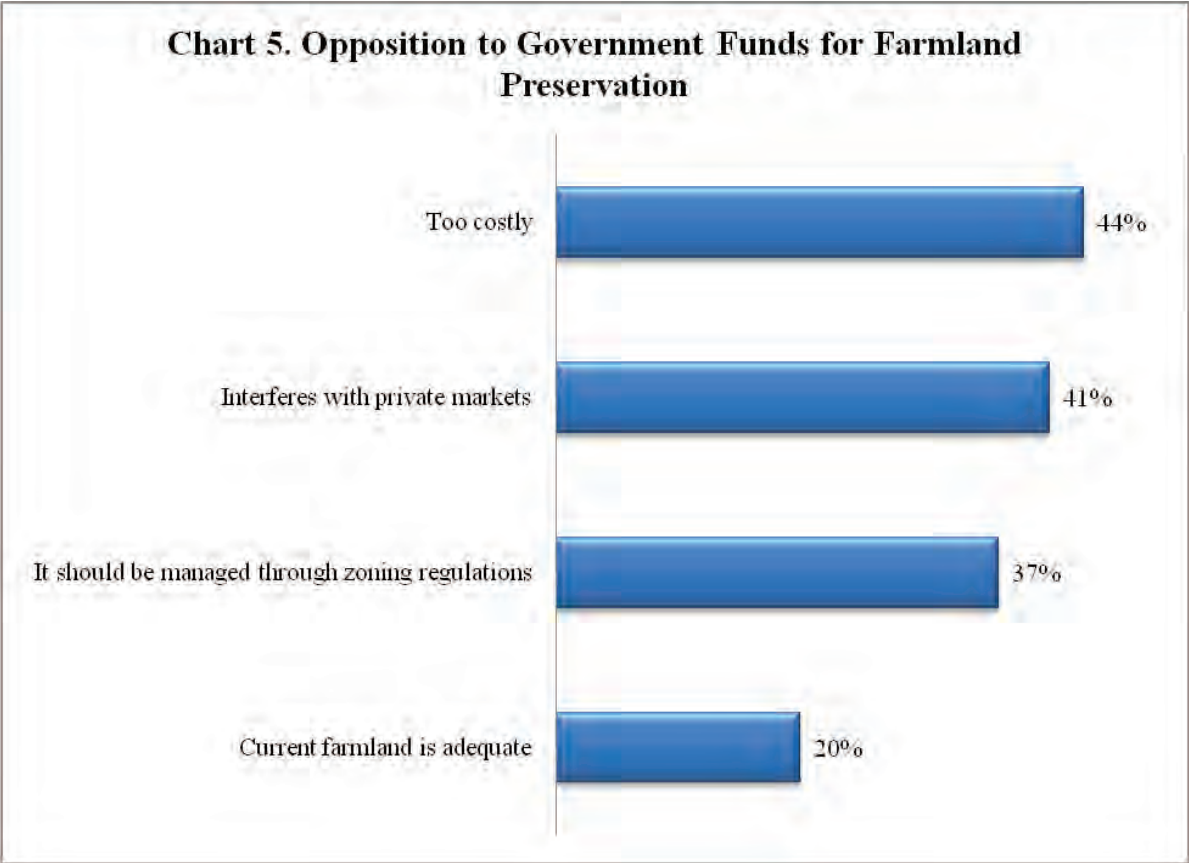
All respondents were then asked their opinion about a specific property tax increase (10 cents per \$1,000 assessed value) to create a dedicated County fund for an agricultural land preservation program. The results are shown in Chart 4. Although there was less opposition to the use of property taxes when provided specific details, over half (54%) were opposed to the proposal. The combined results of Chart 3 and Chart 4 indicate that the majority of County residents were opposed to increasing County property taxes to fund a farmland preservation fund.



The farmland preservation programs and actions included in this section of the survey would have their largest impact on the farming community of Ozaukee County. As discussed previously, the proportion of farmers among the survey respondents was about one percent (4 respondents). Although this figure is proportional to the number of farmers in the County population, the small number of farmers in the survey precludes adequate statistical analysis of the opinions of Ozaukee County farmers. It is important for Ozaukee County officials to seek additional input from the farm community as they deliberate farmland preservation policy.



Respondents who opposed the use of government funds for the preservation of farmland were asked to indicate the reasons for their opposition. Respondents were able to choose multiple answers. Chart 5 indicates that the primary reasons behind the opposition were concerns that government funding costs too much (44%) and that farmland preservation programs interfere with private markets (41%). Nearly as many respondents said they oppose government spending on farmland preservation programs because they prefer the use of zoning regulations to manage farmland preservation (37%). Relatively few respondents (20%) said their opposition was based on a belief that the current amount of farmland is adequate.



Half of the respondents said they favor or strongly favor establishment of Agricultural Enterprise Areas (AEAs) in Ozaukee County, which allow farmland owners to claim tax credits for preserving their farmland. As shown in Table 3, relatively few respondents oppose AEAs (15%), while a third or respondents answered “neutral/no opinion” (23%) or said they needed more information (11%).

Table 3. Would you favor or oppose the establishment of a State-designated Agricultural Enterprise Area, which would allow farmers to claim state farmland preservation tax credits, to help preserve farmland in Ozaukee County?					
Strongly Favor	Favor	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly Oppose	Need More Info
11%	40%	23%	10%	5%	11%

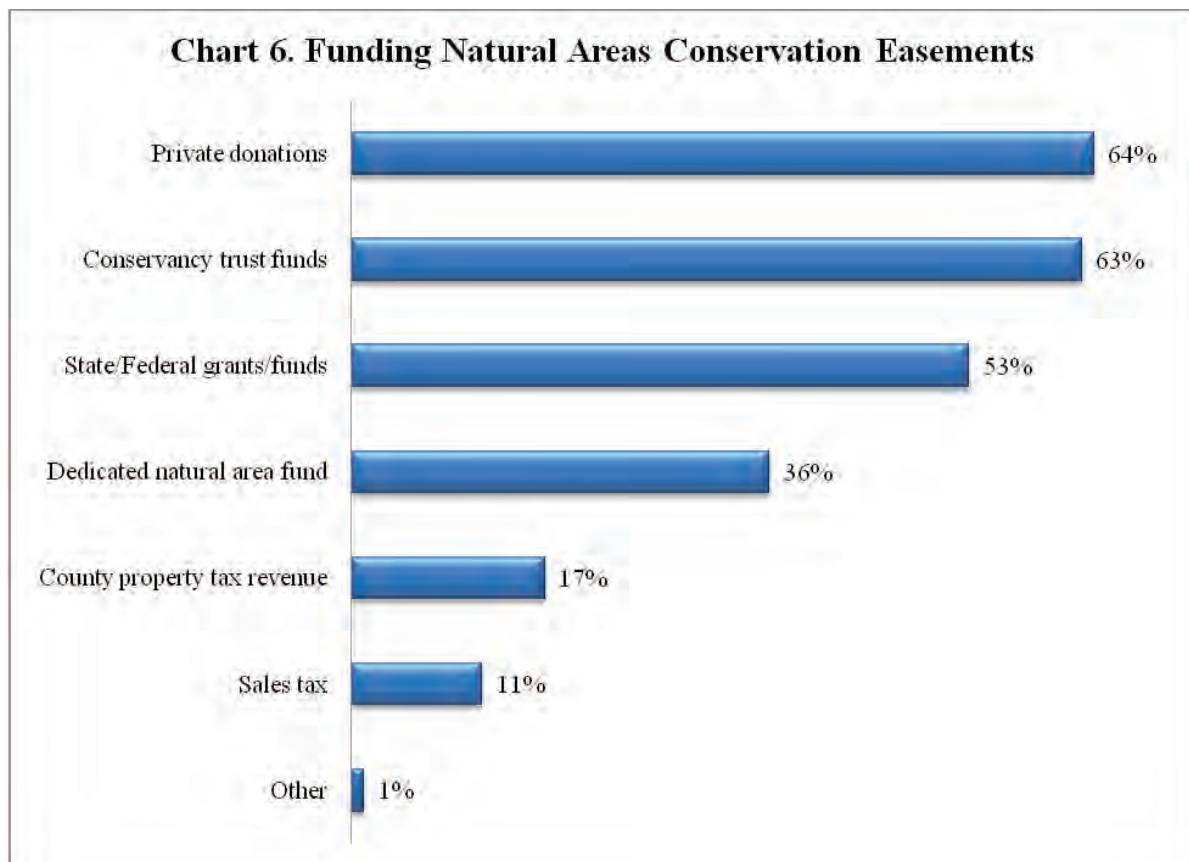
When asked if they would favor the creation of a County program to purchase conservation easements on natural areas, the results shown in Table 4 indicate that 40 percent would favor this proposal. The overall pattern was roughly similar to the earlier question about purchasing easements on farmland (see Table 2). Nearly equal percentages had no opinion or needed more information.

<b>Table 4. Would you favor or oppose the creation of a County program to purchase conservation easements on natural areas?</b>					
<b>Strongly Favor</b>	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Neutral/ No Opinion</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	<b>Need More Info</b>
8%	32%	23%	13%	9%	15%

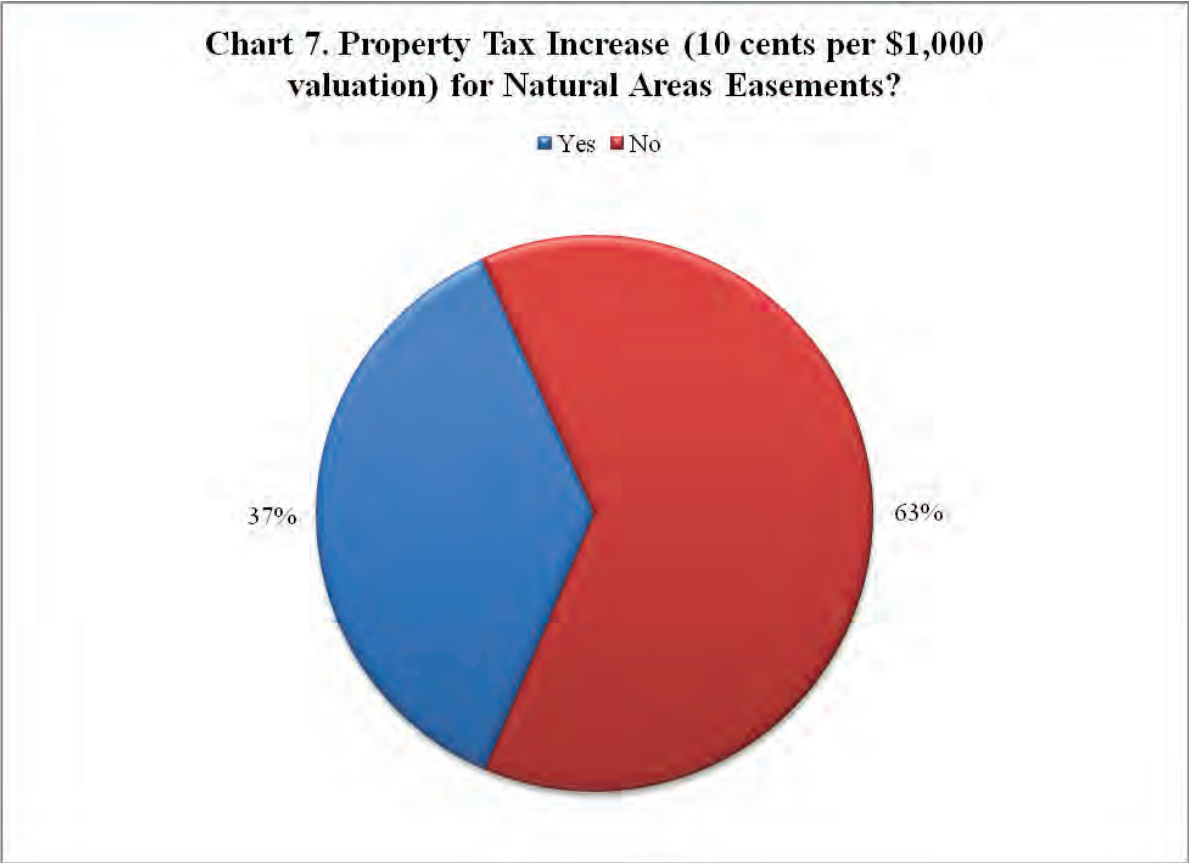
Demographic Comparison: Women were more likely to have said they wanted more information.

In a follow-up question respondents who said they favored or strongly favored creation of a County program to purchase easements on natural areas were asked to indicate their preferences for funding. Six options were listed and respondents could pick as many of the funding mechanisms as applied. As shown in Chart 6, a majority of those who favor County purchase of easements on natural areas said their top funding choices were to seek private donations, monies from conservancy trust funds (such as the Ozaukee/Washington Land Trust), and seek funds from the state or federal government. Compared to a similar question about funding the purchase of easements for farmland preservation, respondents were more likely to favor seeking private donations for easements on natural areas (See Chart 3).

Again, use of County property tax revenue and sales tax revenue were decidedly unpopular, even among those who favor creating the program to purchase easements for farmland preservation.

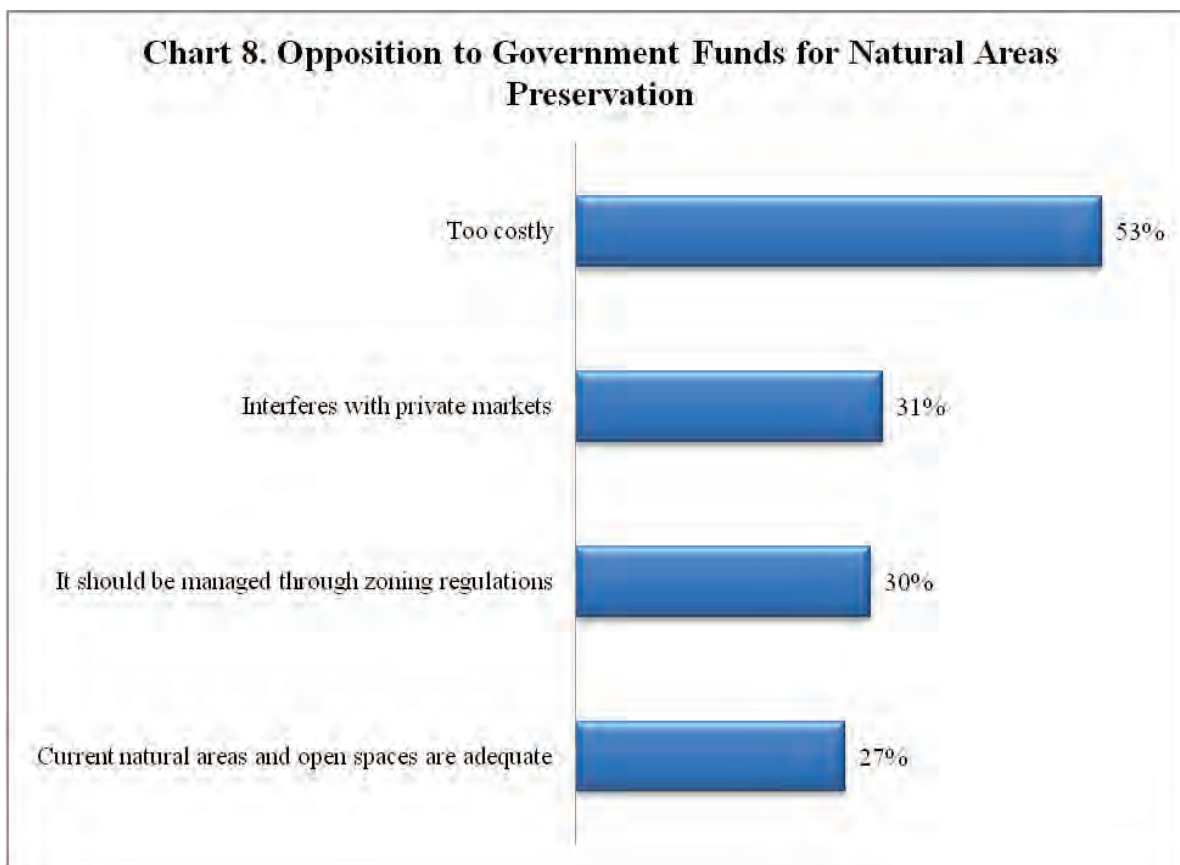


All respondents were then asked their opinion about a specific property tax increase (10 cents per \$1,000 assessed value) to create a dedicated County fund for a natural areas preservation program. The results are shown in Chart 7. Although there was less opposition to the use of property taxes when provided specific details, a majority (63%) opposed the proposal. The combined results of Chart 6 and Chart 7 indicate that the majority of County residents were opposed to increasing County property taxes to create a fund to purchase easements for preservation of natural areas.



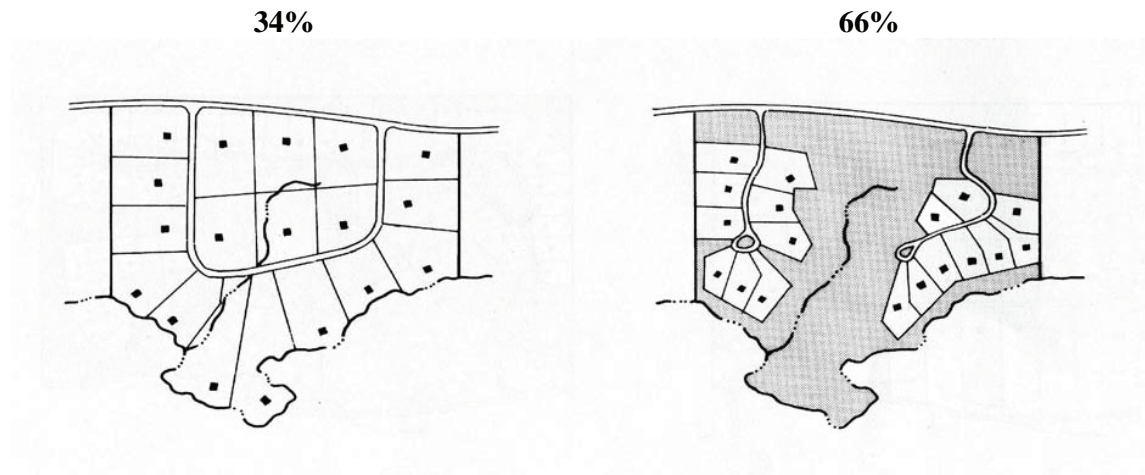
Respondents who opposed the use of government funds for the preservation of natural areas were asked to indicate the reasons for their opposition. Respondents were able to choose multiple answers. Chart 8 indicates that the primary reason behind the opposition is a belief that such a program would cost too much (53%). Respondents were less likely to oppose government funding of easements on natural areas because they believe it interferes with private markets (31%), because they believe zoning should be used to manage natural areas (30%), or because they believe the current amount of open space is adequate (27%).

Compared to a similar question regarding opposition to government funding of easements for farmland preservation (see Chart 5), respondents were more likely to oppose a program for easements on natural areas due to the cost.



One method to preserve open space in housing subdivisions is the use of “cluster” (conservation subdivision) design, which has smaller individual lots and shared open space in comparison to a traditional subdivision design with large lots and no shared open space. When asked if they prefer the traditional design or the cluster design, Ozaukee County respondents prefer the cluster design by a two-to-one ratio (Figure 1). The SRC has asked this question in many other surveys with similar results.

**Figure 1.**



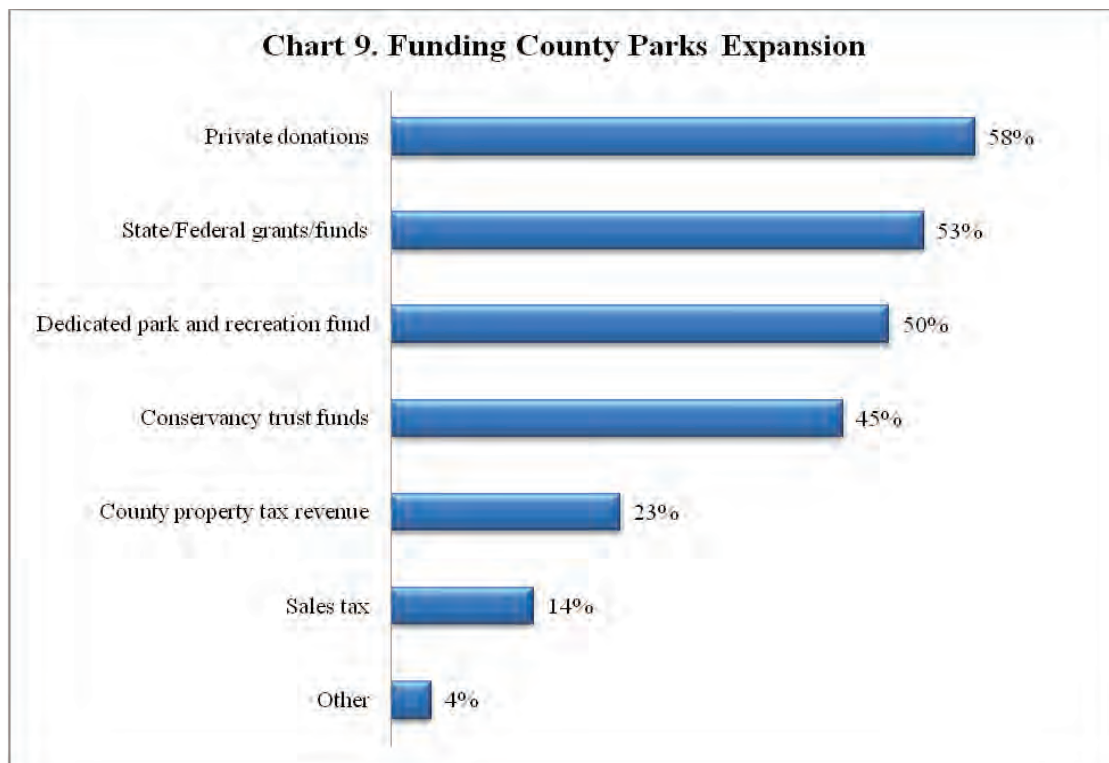
## Provision of Parks and Recreation Facilities

When asked about expanding the County Parks System and County Recreation Facilities, respondents were fairly equally split between those who agree, those who disagree, and those still on the fence. As shown in Table 5, a plurality (38%) favored expansion, while 30 percent opposed. The remaining 34 percent had a neutral/no opinion response or said they need more information.

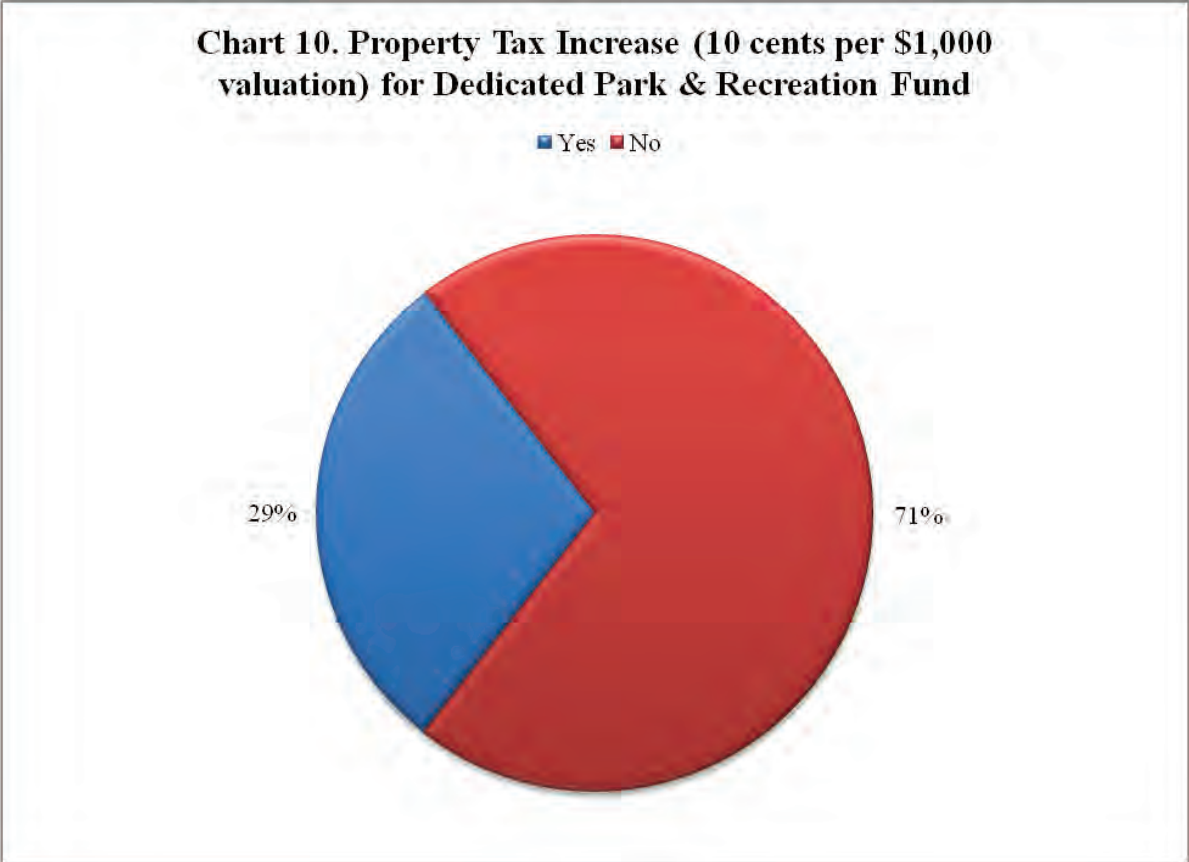
<b>Table 5. Would you favor or oppose the expansion of the Ozaukee County Parks System and County Recreational Facilities?</b>					
<b>Strongly Favor</b>	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Neutral/ No Opinion</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	<b>Need More Info</b>
7%	31%	23%	24%	6%	11%

**Demographic Comparison:** Younger respondents (age 25-44 years) were more likely to favor or strongly favor expansion of the parks and recreation facilities (54%) compared to respondents age 45 and above (33%).

In a follow-up question, respondents who said they favored or strongly favored creation of a dedicated fund for the County's parks and recreational facilities were asked to indicate their preferences for funding. Six options were listed and respondents could pick as many of the funding mechanisms as applied. As shown in Chart 9, a majority of those who favor a dedicated County parks and recreation fund said their top funding choices were to seek private donations and to seek state or federal government funds. Compared to similar questions about funding the purchase of easements for farmland preservation and funding easements on natural areas, respondents were less likely to favor conservancy trust funds. Again, use of County property tax revenue and sales tax revenue were decidedly unpopular, although greater than the percentage for farmland easements or natural area easements, even among those who favor creating a dedicated parks and recreation fund. (See Chart 3 and Chart 6).



All respondents were then asked their opinion about a specific property tax increase (10 cents per \$1,000 assessed value) to create a dedicated County fund for County parks expansion. The results are shown in Chart 10, and indicate 71 percent were opposed to the proposed tax increase. The combined results of Chart 9 and Chart 10 indicate that the majority of County residents were opposed to increasing County property taxes to create a fund to expand parks and recreation facilities.





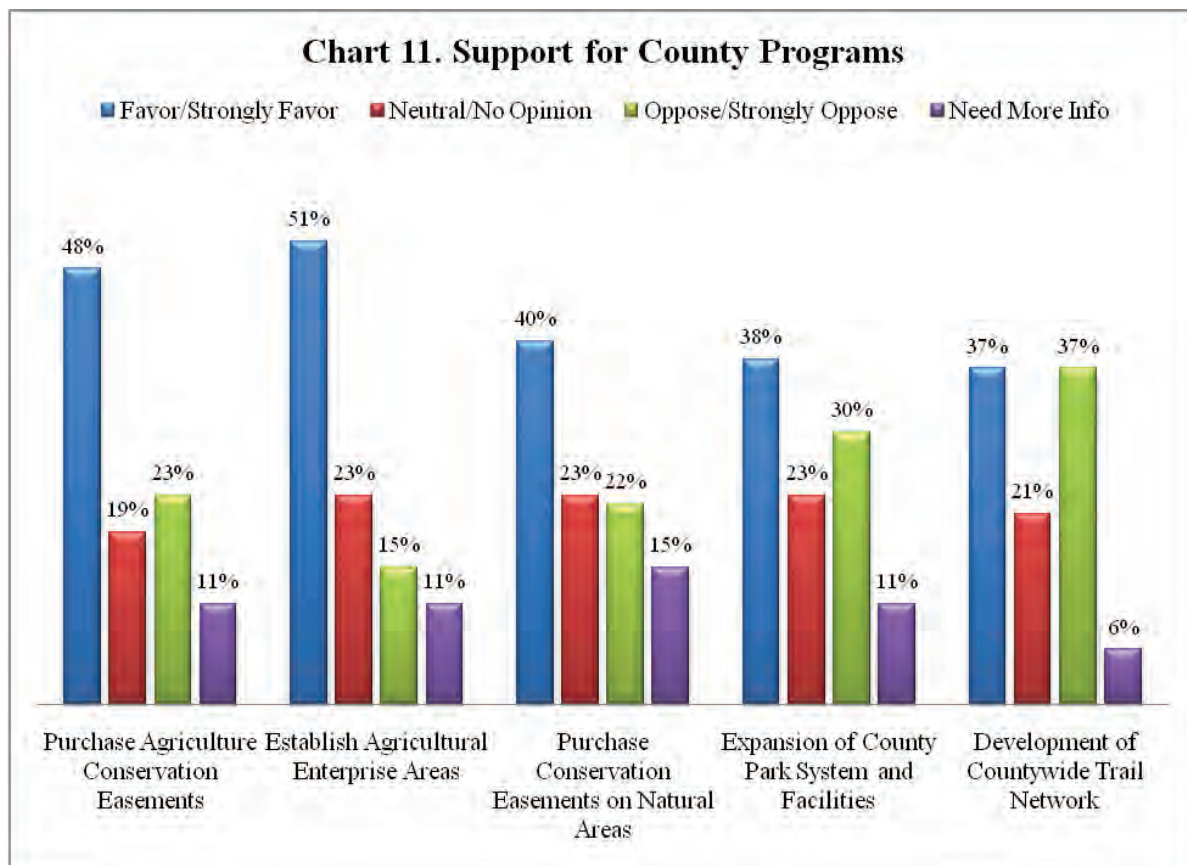
As shown in Table 6, respondents had split opinions about the development of a Countywide bike and pedestrian trail network. Roughly equal proportions of respondents supported, opposed, and had not decided about the expanded trail concept. While 37 percent were in favor, an equal number were in opposition. The remaining 27 percent had a neutral/no opinion response or said they need more information.

**Table 6. Would you favor or oppose the development of a Countywide network of bike and pedestrian trails, in addition to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail?**

<b>Strongly Favor</b>	<b>Favor</b>	<b>Neutral/No Opinion</b>	<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Strongly Oppose</b>	<b>Need More Info</b>
11%	26%	21%	28%	9%	6%

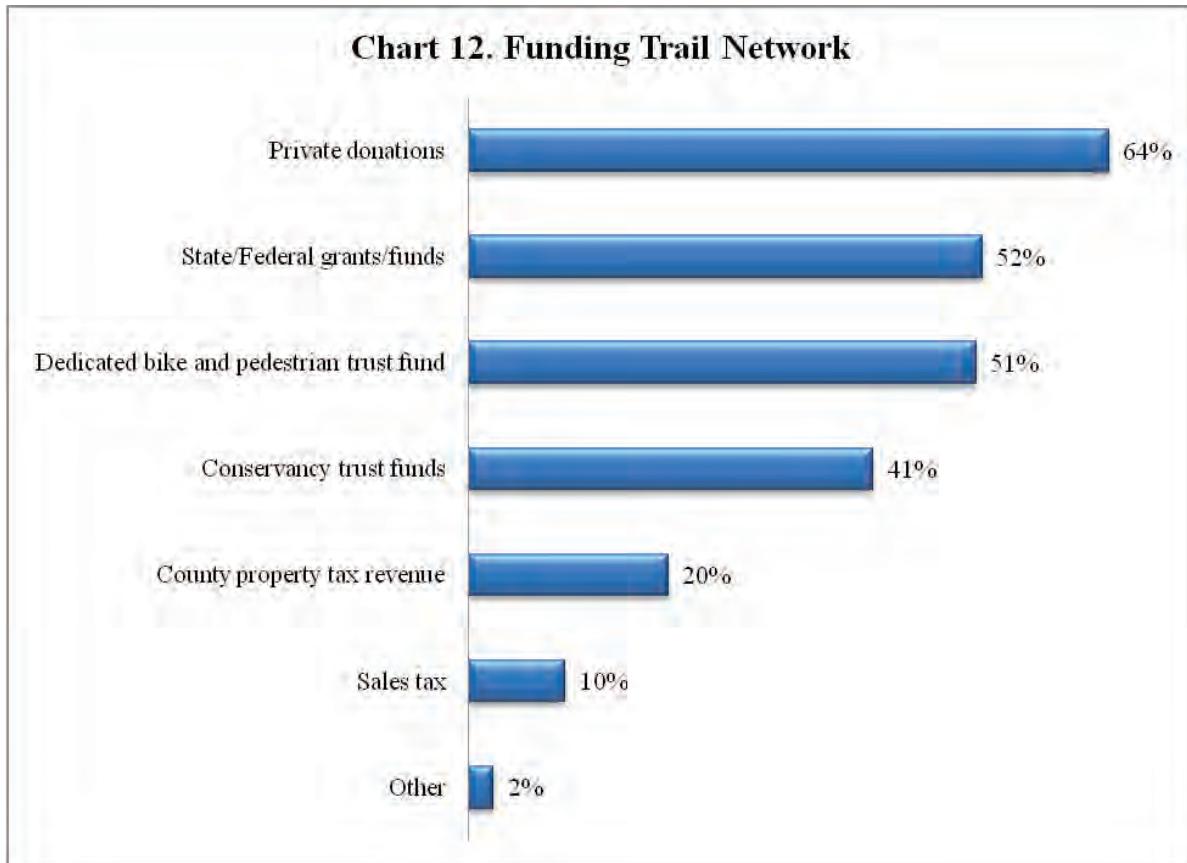
**Demographic Comparisons:** Respondents with children in their households were more likely to support bike and pedestrian trails. Half of households with children favored or strongly favored a Countywide network of trails compared to a third of respondents from households without children.

Chart 11 summarizes the favorability ratings presented in Table 2 through Table 6.

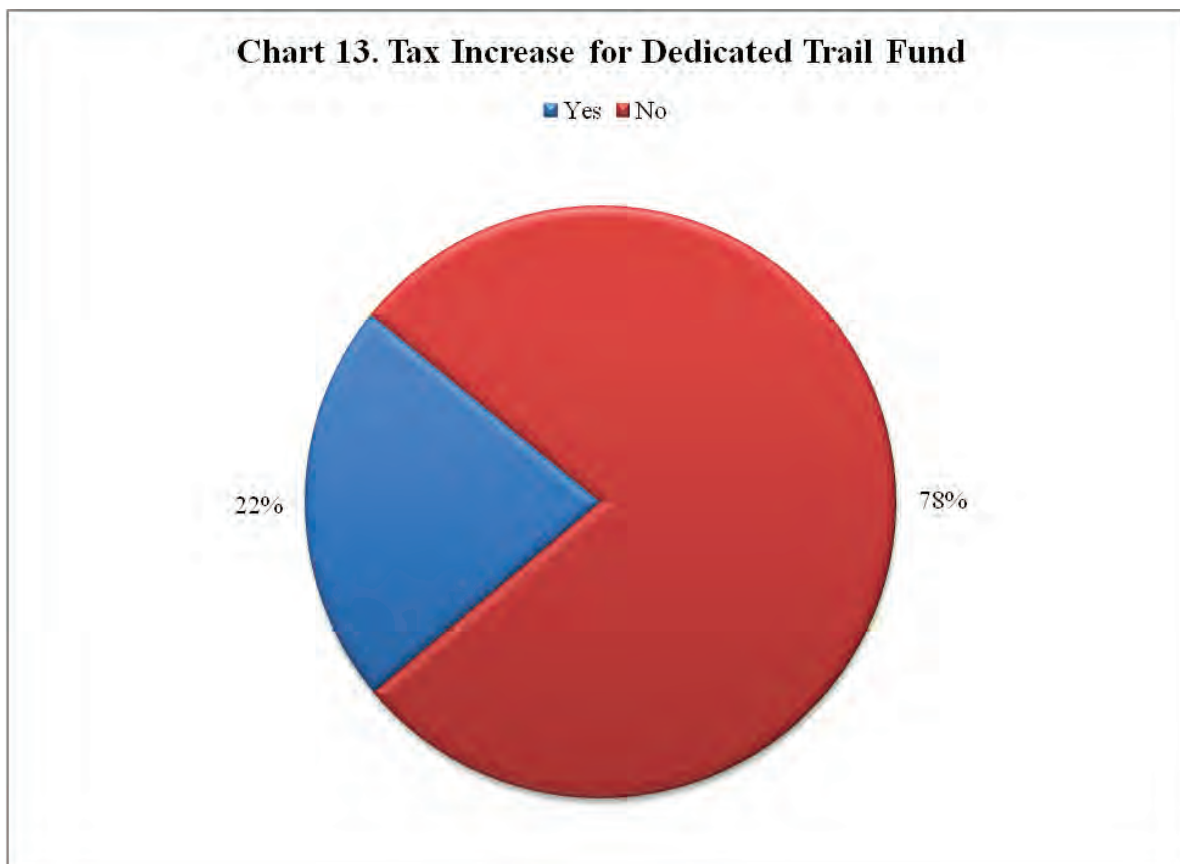




In a follow-up question, respondents who said they favored or strongly favored development of a Countywide trail system, were asked to indicate their preferences for funding. Six options were listed and respondents could pick as many of the funding mechanisms as applied. As shown in Chart 12, a majority of those who favor the trail system said their top funding choices were to seek private donations and to apply for grants from the state or federal government. As we have seen in earlier questions, respondents did not favor use of County property tax revenue and sales tax revenue. (See Chart 3, Chart 6, and Chart 9).



All respondents were then asked their opinion about a specific property tax increase (10 cents per \$1,000 assessed value) to create a dedicated County fund for a Countywide network of bike and pedestrian trails. The results are shown in Chart 13, and indicate 78 percent were opposed to the proposed tax increase. Compared to the earlier questions about a tax increases for farmland preservation (see Chart 4), the purchase of conservation easements on natural areas (see Chart 7), and a dedicated parks and recreation fund (see Chart 10), there is more opposition to a County tax increase for additional trails. Chart 14 (next page) summarizes the comparison.



**Chart 14. Tax Increase For:**

■ Yes ■ No

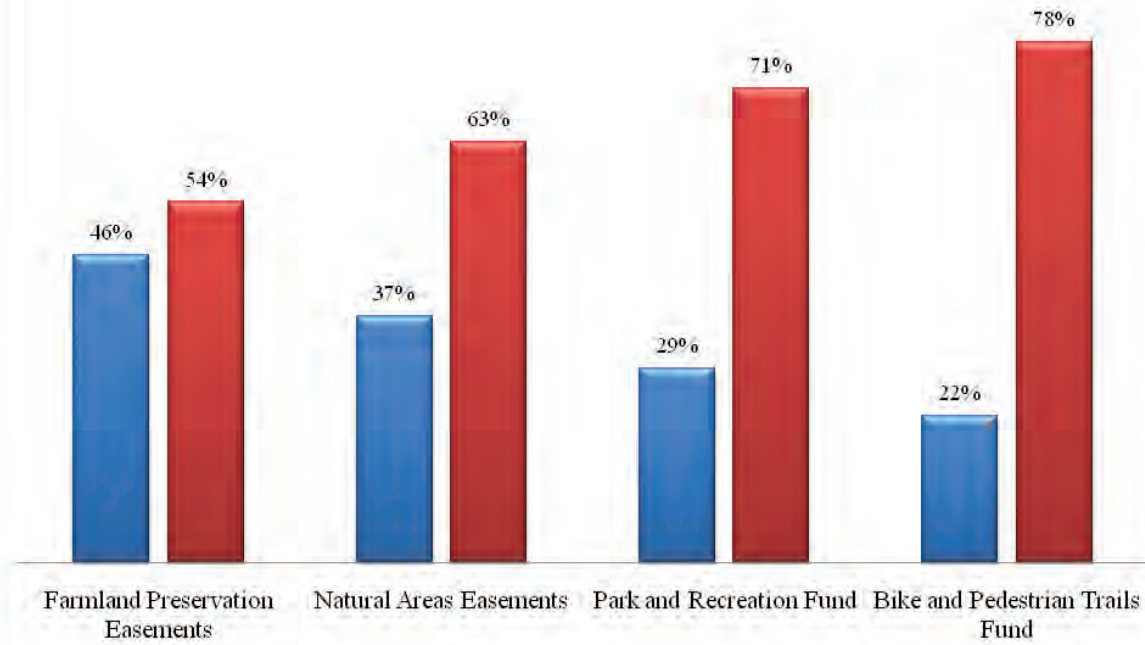
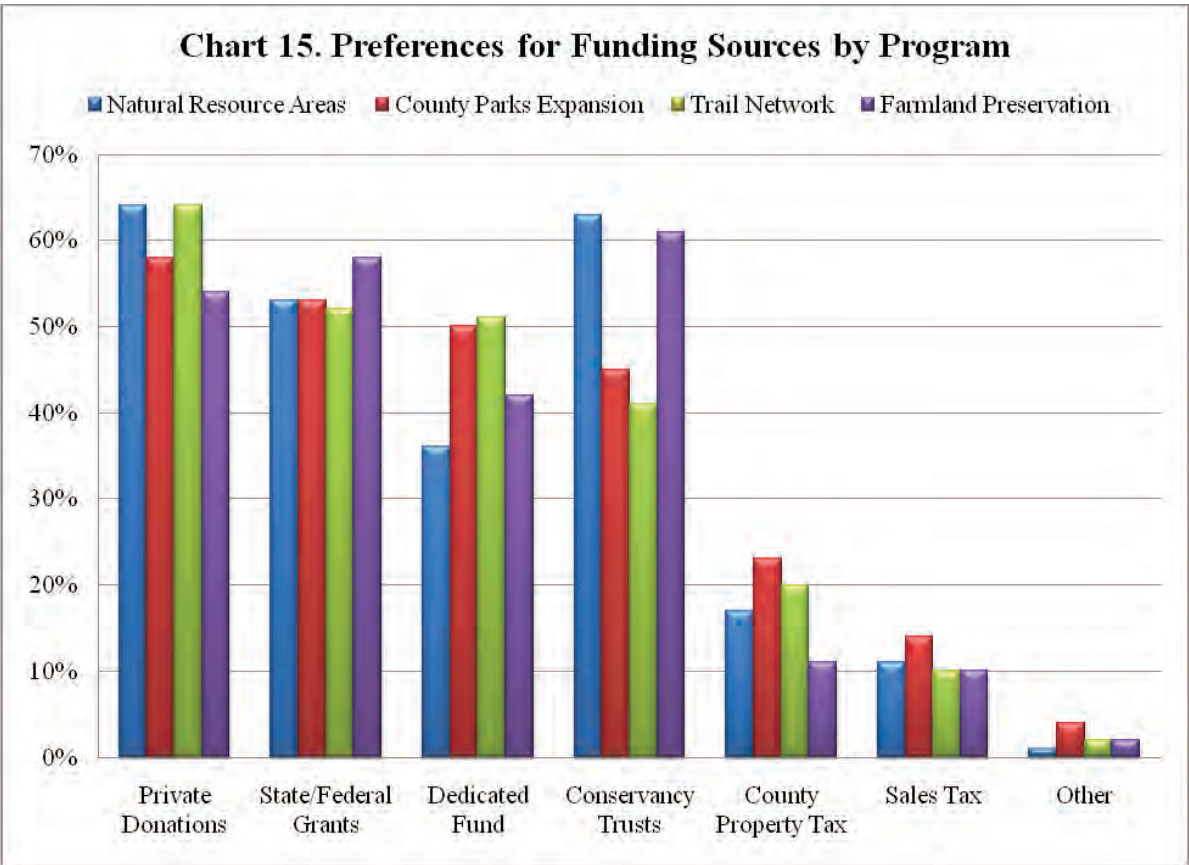


Chart 15 summarizes the funding preferences by program area shown in Chart 3, Chart 6, Chart 9, and Chart 12.

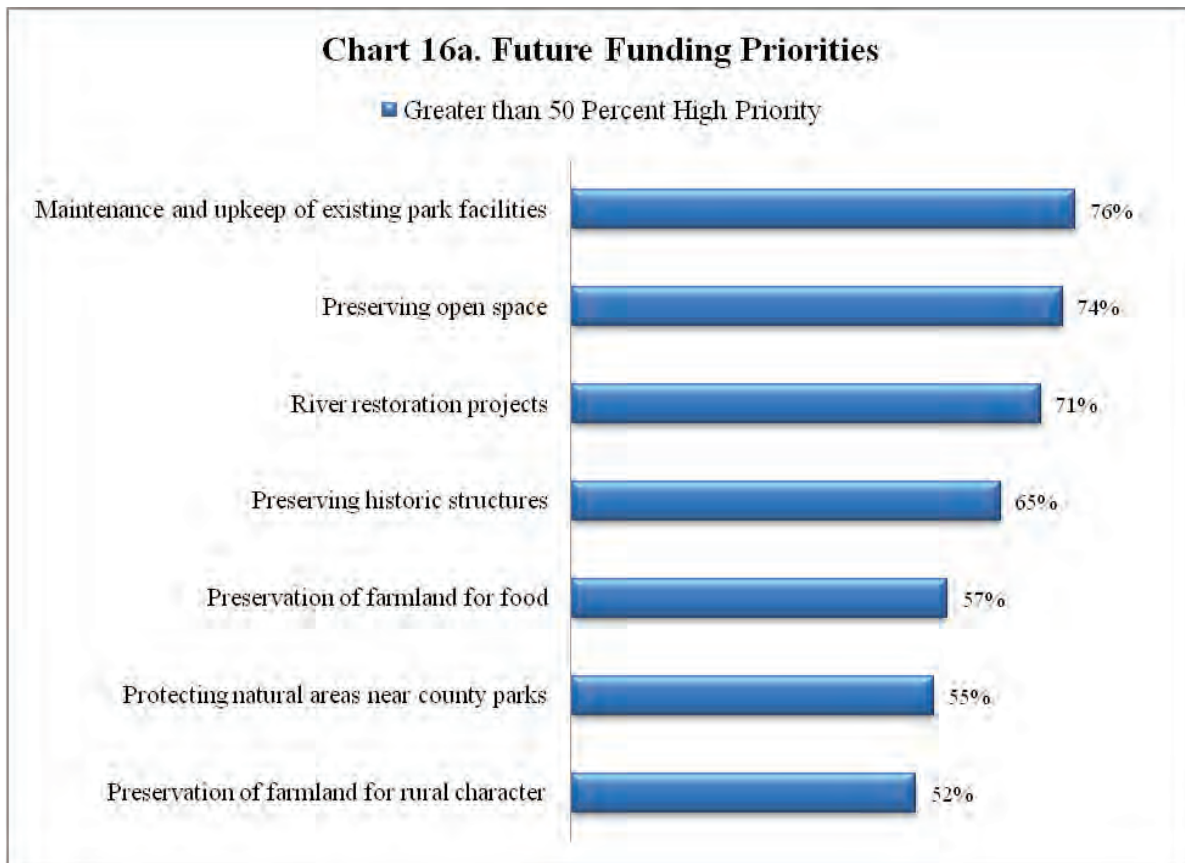


## Future Funding Priorities

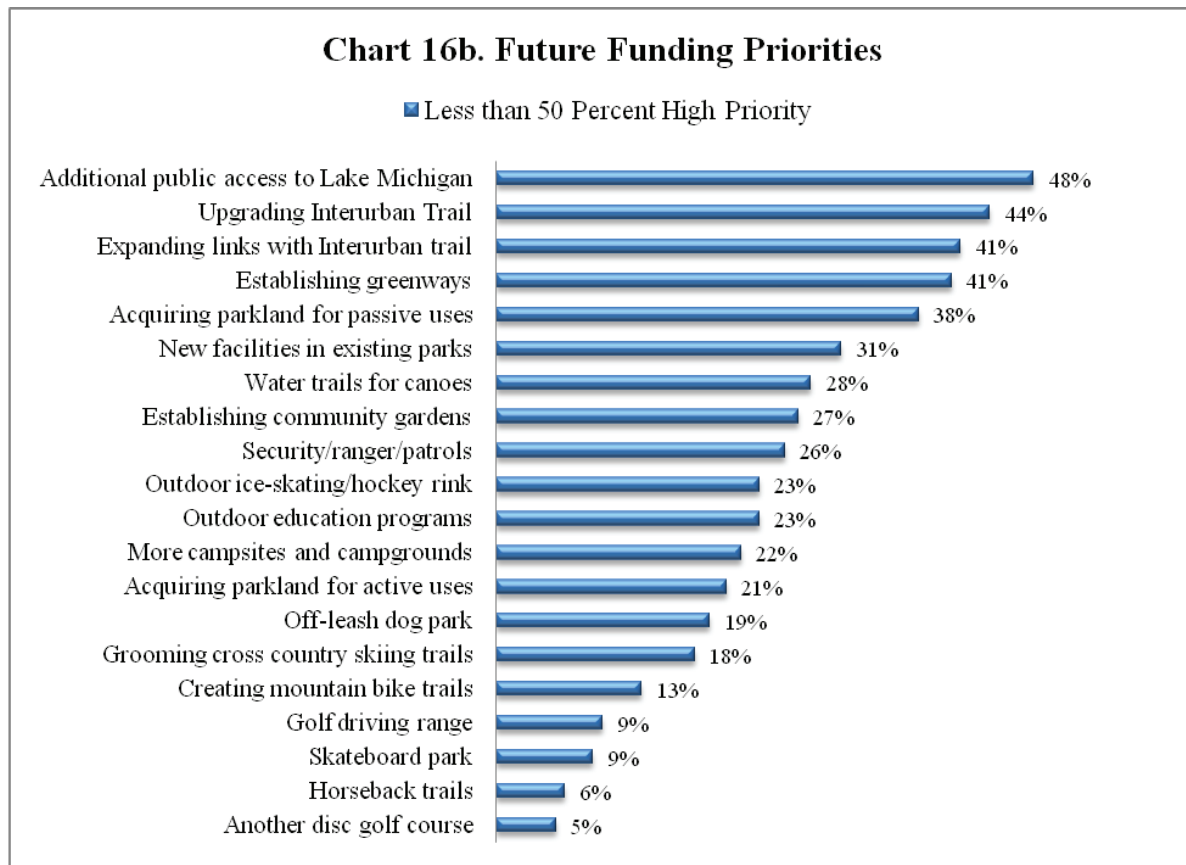
Respondents were presented with a list of 27 projects and activities related to parks/recreation facilities and land preservation issues and were asked to rate each as a “high priority” or a “low priority.”

Respondents were also given a third option — “need more info.” The results of the “high priority” ratings are shown in Chart 16a and 16b. Chart 16a lists projects and activities that were rated a high priority by a majority of respondents. Chart 16b lists those projects and activities that a minority of respondents rated as a high priority. The maintenance and upkeep of the County’s existing park facilities and preserving open space in Ozaukee County were rated high priorities by three-fourths of respondents. Although three-fourths of respondents said that preserving open space is a high priority for funding, the results from earlier questions indicate that they did not support a property tax increase to achieve this priority, preferring external funding sources instead.

Between 65 percent and 71 percent of respondents gave high priority ratings to river restoration projects and preserving historic structures and archaeological sites. More than half of respondents said preservation of farmland for food and rural character and protecting natural areas near County parks were high priorities.



As shown in Chart 16b, projects and activities that included expansions to existing facilities/activities or new facilities/activities were more likely to be rated as low priorities by more than half of respondents. Creating a golf driving range, skateboard park, horseback trails, and developing another disc golf course were the lowest priority items.



## Environmental Improvement Priorities

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of 10 actions to preserve or improve the natural environment of Ozaukee County. The results are shown in Table 7. Majorities placed a high priority on preserving wildlife habitat, monitoring the water quality of Lake Michigan beaches, preventing beach and bluff erosion along Lake Michigan, and creating stricter water quality regulations.

Half the respondents said stricter flood control/stormwater regulations and air quality improvements were high priority items. Respondents had evenly split opinions about wetland regulations, with 43 percent rating it a high priority, and 43 percent rating it a low priority. Opinions were also evenly split regarding stricter regulations on areas that support groundwater recharge. Pluralities of respondents said stricter regulations on environmental corridors and non-metallic mining were low priorities.

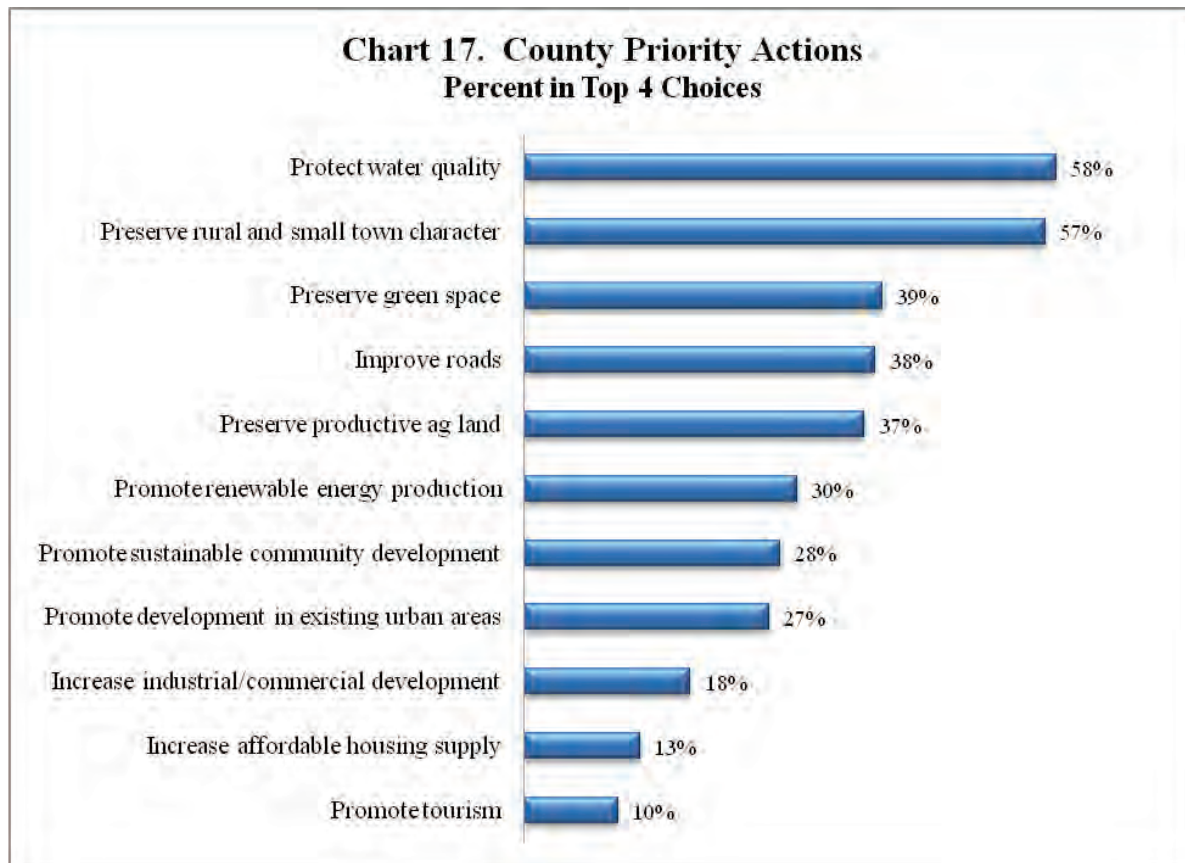
One in four respondents said they needed more information regarding stricter regulations on development in groundwater recharge areas, environmental corridors, and non-metallic mining.

<b>Table 7. Priorities to Preserve or Improve the Natural Environment in County</b>			
	<b>High Priority</b>	<b>Low Priority</b>	<b>Need More Info</b>
Preservation of wildlife habitat	63%	31%	6%
Monitoring Lake Michigan beach water quality	62%	29%	9%
Preventing Lake Michigan beach and bluff erosion	59%	32%	9%
Stricter water quality regulations	58%	30%	12%
Stricter flood control and stormwater regulations	52%	34%	15%
Promoting efforts to improve air quality	49%	39%	11%
Stricter wetland preservation regulations	43%	43%	14%
Stricter regulations on development on lands with high groundwater recharge potential	38%	35%	27%
Stricter environmental corridor area regulations	31%	44%	25%
Stricter non-metallic mining regulations	23%	49%	27%



## Overall Priority Actions for Ozaukee County

Respondents were asked to identify their top four priorities for Ozaukee County government from a list of 11 options. The results are shown in Chart 17. A majority of respondents selected protection of water quality (58%) and preservation of rural and small town character (57%) among their four priority choices. Preservation of green space, road improvements, and preservation of productive agricultural land were in a statistical dead heat with slightly less than 40 percent. At the bottom of the priority list were industrial/commercial development, affordable housing, and tourism promotion.



**Demographic Comparisons:** Half of respondents under age 45 included promoting sustainable community development among their top four priorities compared to a third of respondents age 45 and older. Respondents from towns were more likely to include preservation of productive farmland among their four priorities (48%) compared to respondents from cities/villages (33%).



## Additional Comments

Near the end of the survey, respondents were asked to provide any additional comments they would like to make regarding issues in the survey. The 77 comments were grouped into specific topics by the SRC and are summarized in Table 8. The complete list of responses is included in Appendix B.

Comments related to parks and recreation were in first place (27%). The SRC notes that some comments referred to municipal parks rather than Ozaukee County parks and recreation, which were the focus of this survey. Comments about taxes and government spending were close behind with 25 percent of the total.

<b>Table 8. Additional Comments by Topic</b>		
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Parks/Recreation/Open space	21	27%
Taxes and government spending	19	25%
Farmland preservation	10	13%
Preserve what we have (general)	6	8%
Economic Development	3	4%
Need more information	2	3%
Miscellaneous	16	21%
Total	77	

There was a substantial group of comments about parks and recreation that emphasized the need to focus on maintenance of existing park and recreation facilities rather than expansion and acquisition.

*“Assets to be maintained but do not feel further expansion is needed. There is no over crowding of these areas.”*

*“Parks & facilities (esp. buildings) are adequate--but Oz. Co. needs to keep and maintain current parks/facilities--cannot have less.”*

Regarding taxes/spending, a substantial group of respondents expressed a concern about the cost of the programs and projects mentioned in the questionnaire and resulting impact on local taxes. The following quotes illustrate this concern.

*“I would be in favor of gov't funding of various projects as listed above but with the present economic problems would not favor any tax increases for the general populous.”*

*“All good things but at what cost to the taxpayers?”*

Comments specifically about farmland preservation comprised 13 percent of the total, and six percent of the comments were more about preservation in general.

A small number of comments dealt with economic development issues or a concern about insufficient background information to answer some of the questions.

## **Conclusions**

Although two-thirds of Ozaukee County survey respondents agreed with a generic statement that the County should purchase conservation easements, support declined when asked about creating and funding County programs to purchase specific types of conservation easements. At the same time, there was an increase in the percentage of respondents with no opinion or who wanted more information.

Regarding parks and recreation facilities, respondents were more likely to favor expenditures for maintenance and upkeep of existing facilities than funding expansions and new activities. When asked specifically about expanding parks and trails, a significant portion of respondents were not necessarily opposed; rather they indicated they wanted more information or had a neutral opinion.

The relatively high proportion of respondents who do not have clearly formed opinions about many of the issues covered in this survey means that education/outreach efforts could be pivotal in terms of public reaction to policy options chosen by the County Board. The percentage of respondents with neutral opinions or who want more information also suggests that there is not a high level of polarization with respect to many of these policy issues facing the County.

In addition, given the relatively weak economy prevailing when the survey was conducted, it is not surprising that many respondents expressed a reluctance to see the County enact policies/programs that are likely to increase their personal tax burden.

## Appendix A – Non-Response Bias Test

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. For example, suppose most non-respondents felt that preserving historic structures and archaeological sites is a low priority (Question 13m), whereas most of those who returned their questionnaire felt that historic preservation is a high priority. In this case, non-response bias would exist, and the raw results would overstate the opinion of the population of the residents of Ozaukee County.

The standard way to test for non-response bias is to compare the responses of those who return the first mailing of a questionnaire to those who return the second mailing. Those who return the second questionnaire are, in effect, a sample of non-respondents (to the first mailing), and we assume that they are representative of that group. In this survey, 282 people responded to the first mailing, and 140 responded to the second mailing.

We found 21 variables with statistically significant differences between the mean responses of these two groups of respondents out of 109 tested. Table A1 indicates that even when statistical differences exist, the magnitude of this difference is very small. **The Survey Research Center (SRC) concludes that there is little evidence that non-response bias is a concern for this sample.**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Statistical Significance</b>	<b>Mean First Mailing</b>	<b>Mean Second Mailing</b>
1. Pace of development	.015	.05	.11
2. Development should be concentrated in existing cities and villages	.030	2.35	2.67
6. Housing design preference	.006	1.71	1.57
8. Conservancy trust	.014	.37	.25
8. Private donations	.038	.33	.23
12i. New facilities in existing parks	.019	1.84	1.69
13c. Upgrading Ozaukee Interurban Trail	.007	1.57	1.75
13d. Expanding links with Ozaukee Interurban Trail	.003	1.61	1.80
13m. Preserving historic structures & archaeological sites	.013	1.38	1.55
13p. Developing more campsites and campgrounds	.009	1.89	1.75
15. Conservancy trust funds	.042	.31	.21
15. Private donations	.029	.32	.21
17. Use zoning regulations	.045	.19	.11
22. State/Federal grants/funds	.008	.24	.13
22. Conservancy trust funds	.009	.19	.09
22. Private donations	.015	.29	.18
24c. Stricter regulations for environmental corridors	.012	1.87	2.07
24d. Stricter regulations for non-metallic mining	.001	1.95	2.21
24e. Stricter regulations for wetland protection	.009	1.64	1.84
24f. Stricter regulations for groundwater recharge areas	.007	1.81	2.05
25. Improve roads	.041	.35	.45

## **Appendix B – Ozaukee County Natural Resources Survey Comments**

***Q8. If you favor or strongly favor, how do you think the program should be funded? ‘Other’ (8 Responses)***

- All three
- Are we talking reserving or creating?
- Encourage private conservation easements.
- N/A
- No more bureaucracy.
- No program...no taxes
- Tax on new development on agricultural land.
- We are far enough in debt—let’s pay that.

***Q 15. If you favor or strongly favor, how do you think the program should be funded? ‘Other’ (5 Responses)***

- All three
- None
- Private investment--no taxes
- Tax on new development on agricultural land.
- We have too much to pay for as of now.

***Q 19. If you favor or strongly favor, how to you think the program should be funded? ‘Other’ (9 Responses)***

- User fees (i.e., county park sticker, county driving range) (3x)
- No taxes (2x)
- None
- Parks are actually adequate, facilities more than adequate.
- Tax on new construction
- Unsure

***Q 22. If you favor or strongly favor, how do you think the program should be funded? ‘Other’ (5 Responses)***

- N/A(3x)
- Lottery
- Private investment user fees

***Q 26. Do you have any additional comments regarding farmland preservation and/or park and open space issues in Ozaukee County? ‘Other’ (77 Responses)***

### **Parks & Recreation/Open Spaces (21 Responses)**

- Assets to be maintained, but do not feel further expansion is needed. There is no over crowding of these areas.
- Beautiful parks and natural areas.
- I believe we are already sufficiently green-space/wetland/conservation/parkland conscious enough. Between state and city-town restrictions, we have enough political footballs without creating more.
- I live near the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and I rarely see any bicyclists stop for the road, many rolling stops, and more going at a pretty good speed than those who stop. Visibility at the road crossing is not the best. Was the interurban bridge built because bicyclists don't like to obey traffic laws?
- I think the more rural and green with trails, the better. But you need a waste plan so it fits and flows. This is good for property values and fast resale.

- Invest in Cedar Creek Park. The band shell, landscaping, some flowers would be nice. So many people use that park, it should look much better.
- Issue Ozaukee county park use stickers at \$2.00/year charge now resident for park use.
- It is critical to maintain open space through zoning and maintaining large lots (3 acres). This requires much less government funding.
- Let private people--to handle park & rec. developments in county.
- Maintaining what is already in place needs to be a priority over any expansion. Roads, maintaining existing trails, and balanced budgets to support all.
- Old paved areas, run down, non-usual warehouse parking lots should be piped/torn out to make natural areas and/or large lots of residential areas.
- Open more areas to public hunting!
- Our parks are a nice area to visit. Fees to enter parks could help fund these parks.
- Our son was in the baseball program. Played at tournaments in neighboring communities, Mequon's facilities are by far the worst we saw.
- Ozaukee has a good amount of park and natural space. The Interurban Trail accommodates biking. These are all to be maintained, but do not feel further expansion is needed. There is no over crowding of these areas.
- Parks & facilities (esp. buildings) are adequate--but Oz. Co. needs to keep and maintain current parks/facilities--cannot have less.
- Preserve and take care of what we have. Open spaces are important. Later, when times get better, we can improve on those spaces and add trails etc.-unless you get grants.
- Preserve spaces; don't enlarge government by expanding county park system. Oz/Wash Land Trust should be your partner!
- The Interurban Trail is a wonderful asset to Ozaukee County as is Lion's Den Gorge and the Mequon Nature Preserve. It has been fantastic to see the development of these areas. An enclosed off-leash dog park with running areas for large and small dogs as well as trails to walk would be another asset to our county. While we have at least 2 dog parks in the Mequon area, one patterned after Minooka in Waukesha would be very helpful in exercising dogs, especially ones that do need a lot of running space.
- There is always a lot of talk about bike paths and recreational areas but no one talks about the cost to maintain them. What is the break-even point considering volume of usage vs. maintenance costs?
- You don't want to lose too much open spaces. You also don't want to grow too fast if you would lose farmland.

#### **Taxes and Government Spending (19 Responses)**

- No taxes (2x).
- All good things but at what cost to the taxpayers? There must be other ways besides private donation. (No increases taxes and fees).
- Conservation groups need to pay taxes on the land they purchase.
- Do not put any more people on payrolls--ask for volunteers to monitor rec. lands/areas.
- Farmers using pesticides, inorganic fertilizers that pollute water table and rivers and lakes should be taxed for their externalities, same with growing genetically modified (GM) crops. County should be careful raising general taxes during this fragile economy. County should have provided more information related to its current financial condition along with this survey.
- I am opposed to any project that would increase taxes; we pay far too much in taxes now. I would like to see more commercial and industrial development to increase our taxes.
- I strongly oppose any type of property tax increase to support the purchase of easements.

- I would be in favor of gov't funding of various projects as listed above, but with the present economic problems would not favor any tax increases for the general populous.
- Keep farmland taxes low.
- Please do not keep increasing our taxes.
- Right now with the poor economic situation, we can't have everything added to the tax base. It adds up bit by bit.
- Stop federal, state and county government from spending money on more land. Improve our roads, increase involvement in police and fire protection and maintain our existing parks etc. Stop finding ways to spend more and increase our taxes!
- Tax dollars should not be used for this.
- Taxes are too high already!
- The economy couldn't get much worse and you want me to consider a skateboard park? Or an outdoor ice rink? Or a water trail for a gosh darn kayak? By the time things get better, your survey will be outdated and you'll waste more time and money working up a new one. Don't bother me. Find someone else.
- We have enough--there is no need to use tax dollars for this purpose.
- We need to use the funding we have.
- You don't get it--Stop spending money.

#### **Farmland Preservation (10 Responses)**

- Current agricultural land is sufficient. No less.
- Don't know how you would choose farmland preservation there are good farmers out there that would want to keep farming and then not so good farmers that would jump on this to waste our tax dollars for their benefit.
- Farmer using organic farming methods should be incented through the farmland preservation initiative.
- I am opposed to farmland preservation by the government. This is a free market issue.
- I don't feel strongly about farmland preservation because I am not informed on the issue and because I am more concerned about preserving open spaces and the environment in general. These are not the same thing.
- I think it's very important that Mequon starts preservation of farmland. I have lived here for 29 of my 30 years and constantly see new condos and subdivisions being built on the old farmland. This is making the animals that used to call these places home have to search for new places to live. Now because of the recent building behind our homes where deer and coyotes used to live, the deer population decreased and the coyotes are now moving into our backyard and golf course and killing family pets.
- Preserving farmland is very important as farms that sell their produce, such as Barthel Fruit Farm and Witte's Farm attract people to our area and hopefully would lead them to also spend their dollars in our towns like Cedarburg and Port Washington. We need to promote the many benefits of visiting Ozaukee County as we have much to offer--tourism promotion--more of it would be great!
- Purchasing conservation easements on farmland is fine, as long as it is done by private organizations that are motivated to do so. It should not be the County's business.
- Too many people treat farm fields like privately owned public land. Why is the only farmland that gets development rights purchase to have some form of water or woods? Why can't good farmland be purchased because it is good farmland? Or would stop some urban sprawl and its purchase would protect a lot more farm land?
- We consider the current level of farmland preservation and the number/size/condition of parks as sufficient.

**Preservation (general comments) (6 Responses)**

- Be careful to protect the rural nature because development and expansion (even in a bad economy) is easy. Preservation is difficult.
- Better zoning to protect land and water. Encourage rebuild or update rather than new build. Please do something about invasive Buckthorn—I see it killing a lot of old trees.
- If we spend all our time and money preserving everything that exists, and encroach on more, how do we continue to attract younger families to live here so there is a sustainable tax base to support it? Take care of the youth needs, they will come. Make it impossible to get in, they will not. Putting all development in existing urban areas then puts control of their expansion in their hands and the politics will continue to be ridiculous.
- Keep up what we have.
- Preservation of farmland/park/open spaces is very important. However, we already pay way too much in taxes and if the county bought this land, who determines access? Will the public have access? Would hunting and fishing be allowed? I would much rather see the county encourage private property owners and farmers to preserve land and wetlands without government ownership of these lands. Existing programs like CRP, WRP, and others work and should be supported, not the transfer of land to the county gov't. This is not how our tax dollars should be spent.
- Yes- rural development should be cut to one acre lots in rural areas like the state of Illinois--nothing bigger.

**Business/Economic Development (3 Responses)**

- No more big box stores!
- Please no more gas stations or car washes north side of Port.
- Promote private enterprise, promote private jobs, promote manufacturing

**Need more information (2 Responses)**

- Much of this needs further information especially the above.
- This survey did not provide enough specifics regarding the study of money and other questions.

**Miscellaneous (16 Responses)**

- None (4x)
- Do not remove any existing dams on the Milwaukee River/Cedar Creek system. Limit snow dumping into areas near waterways--use lake Michigan.
- I am opposed to county telling a private property owner what they can or cannot do with their property.
- Inform everyone what you offer and fund all with donations. Don't over kill this idea.
- My family and I enjoy living in this county, and did this survey as a family discussion. Please provide a result of this survey when available. We are glad when government business is done like this rather than with ad campaigns. We consider this survey as "money well spent"!
- Questions 2-5 are screwed up.
- Some funding from county residents is going to have to be assessed, that I realize, but it has to be used frugally with little demographic B.S...try and try for federal if its there, simply because they are going to spend it anyway. I personally would have to educate myself on some of the issues listed. Put it out there people have to know and this is a good start. Thanks
- Stay out of it!
- Stop creating & duplicating jobs. Let the State do it.

- The greater number of generations the less amounts the results will be.
- This whole survey is total liberal garbage if I ever saw one!
- Use some common sense. Don't listen to all the high interest groups.
- What the heck are you doing with the roads? Every year. Do you not consider that people have to travel in and out of Mequon/Thiensville? And you tear them up and redo the same projects over and over again. What is this costing us? Green Bay Avenue--2 summers in a row--tore up the same work this summer that was done last summer. Road looks awful and terrible design with the weird bump outs. Huge waste of money that could have been spent on something more worthwhile. Don't waste any more of our money.

***Q 29. Which of the following best describes the type of work you do? 'Other' (19 Responses)***

- Business owner(2x)
- Executive(2x)
- Homemaker( 2x)
- IT(2x)
- Mom(2x)
- Artist
- Construction
- Engineering
- Healthcare
- Law enforcement
- Nurse/social worker
- Own machine shop
- Retired
- Supervisor



## Appendix C - Quantitative Summary of Responses by Question

### Ozaukee County Natural Resources Survey – 2010

**\*\*Please return by October 6, 2010\*\***

Using blue or black ink, please fill the circle that most closely matches your response on the following:

Like this: ● Not like this: ✓ ✗ /

Please fill the circle:

1. From the following list, which **FOUR** have the most positive influence on the quality of life in Ozaukee County?  
( Please mark ● only **FOUR** )

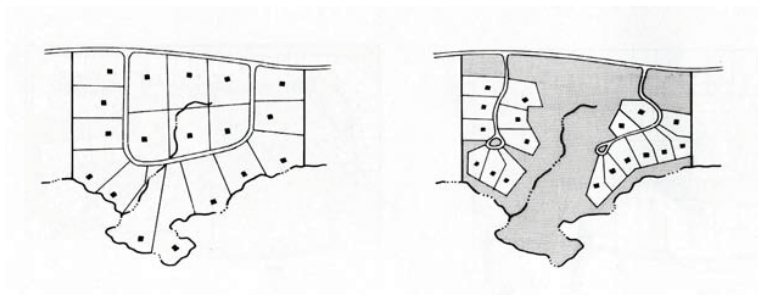
30%	Tranquil residential areas	57%	Quality schools	22%	Adequate availability of shopping/retail services
25%	Parks and open spaces	71%	Low crime rate/safe community	23%	Well-maintained properties
11%	Outdoor recreation opportunities	30%	Low taxes	17%	Rural agricultural character
22%	Condition of roads	16%	Natural beauty	38%	Small town/village charm
11%	Proximity to job opportunities	7%	Good pace of development	6%	Historical features

Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral/ No Opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Need More Info
2. Development should be concentrated in existing cities & villages to minimize conflicts between urban and rural uses	25%	42%	15%	3%	11%	5%
3. There is enough farmland in Ozaukee County to support the long-term economic viability of agriculture in the County	6%	34%	23%	8%	16%	13%
4. The cost of farmland is making agriculture unsustainable in Ozaukee County	12%	29%	29%	2%	7%	20%
5. Ozaukee County should purchase conservation easements to preserve farmland, maintain open space, or protect important environmental areas	27%	39%	12%	6%	10%	7%
6. Would you prefer housing built in a <u>traditional design (Option A)</u> with larger individual lots and no shared open space or a <u>cluster design (Option B)</u> with smaller individual lots and shared open space? Please fill the circle for either Option A or Option B below to indicate your preference.						

34% OPTION A

66% OPTION B



7. Would you favor or oppose the creation of a County program to purchase conservation easements from farmers in an effort to preserve agricultural land?

Strongly Favor	Favor	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Need More Information
14%	34%	19%	15%	8%	11%

8. **If you favor or strongly favor**, how do you think the program should be funded? (Please mark • all that apply)

11%	County property tax revenue	61%	Conservancy trust funds (e.g. Ozaukee/Washington Land Trust)	54%	Private donations
58%	State/Federal grants/funds	42%	Dedicated farmland preservation fund	10%	Sales taxes
2%	Other (specify) See Appendix B				

9. Would you be willing to support a property tax increase of \$0.10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation (\$25.00 annually for a \$250,000 home) to create and sustain a dedicated fund for an agricultural land preservation program?

Yes	No
46%	54%

10. **If you do not support using government funds for the preservation of farmland, why not?**  
(Please mark • all that apply)

37%	It should be managed through zoning regulations	44%	Too costly
20%	Current farmland is adequate	41%	Interferes with private markets

11. Would you favor or oppose the establishment of a State-designated Agricultural Enterprise Area, which would allow farmers to claim state farmland preservation tax credits, to help preserve farmland in Ozaukee County?

Strongly Favor	Favor	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Need More Information
11%	40%	23%	10%	5%	11%

12. What would be your relative priorities for future funding and projects?

	High Priority	Low Priority	Need More Info
a. Acquiring parkland for passive uses (trails, nature study, picnicking, etc.)	38%	52%	11%
b. Acquiring parkland for active uses (playgrounds, ball fields, sand volleyball courts, etc.)	21%	72%	8%
c. Preserving open space, protecting natural resources and wildlife habitat	74%	21%	5%
d. River restoration projects to improve flood control, water quality, and wildlife habitat	71%	20%	9%
e. Maintenance and upkeep of existing park facilities	76%	19%	5%
f. Security/ranger patrols/rules enforcement	26%	63%	12%
g. Outdoor education programs in parks/natural areas	23%	67%	9%
h. Establishing greenways/parkways along rivers	41%	50%	10%
i. New facilities in existing parks (playground equipment, flush toilets, etc.)	31%	59%	10%
j. Preservation of farmland to maintain the feeling of rural character	52%	40%	8%
k. Preservation of farmland for food	57%	30%	13%

**13. What would be your relative priorities for future funding and projects?**

	High Priority	Low Priority	Need More Info
a. Creating mountain bike trails	13%	82%	5%
b. Developing horseback riding trails	6%	88%	6%
c. Upgrading the Ozaukee Interurban Trail (additional paved, off-road sections, trailheads, signage)	44%	49%	7%
d. Expanding links with the Ozaukee Interurban Trail (to County parks, communities west of Trail)	41%	50%	9%
e. Grooming cross country skiing trails in County parks	18%	76%	7%
f. Creating an off-leash dog park	19%	76%	7%
g. Establishing water trails for canoes and kayaks (on rivers and Lake Michigan)	28%	63%	9%
h. Developing additional public access to Lake Michigan	48%	46%	6%
i. Protecting natural areas adjacent to existing County parks	55%	40%	5%
j. Developing a golf driving range	9%	86%	5%
k. Establishing community gardens	27%	64%	9%
l. Creating another disc golf course	5%	90%	5%
m. Preserving historic structures and archaeological sites	65%	27%	9%
n. Building a skateboard park	9%	86%	6%
o. Creating an outdoor ice-skating/hockey rink	23%	69%	7%
p. Developing more campsites and campgrounds	22%	72%	7%

**14. Would you favor or oppose the creation of a County program to purchase conservation easements on natural areas?**

Strongly Favor	Favor	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Need More Information
8%	32%	23%	13%	9%	15%

**15. If you favor or strongly favor, how do you think the program should be funded? (Please mark • all that apply)**

17% County property tax revenue	63% Conservancy trust funds (e.g. Ozaukee/Washington Land Trust)	64% Private donations
53% State/Federal grants/funds	36% Dedicated natural area fund	11% Sales taxes
1% Other (specify) See Appendix B		

**16. Would you be willing to support a property tax increase of \$0.10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation (\$25.00 annually for a \$250,000 home) to create and sustain a dedicated fund for a program to purchase conservation easements on natural areas?**

Yes No

37% 63%

**17. If you do not support using government funds for the preservation of natural areas, why not?**

(Please mark • all that apply)

30% It should be managed through zoning regulations	53% Too costly
27% Current natural areas and open spaces are adequate	31% Interferes with private markets

**18. Would you favor or oppose the expansion of the Ozaukee County Parks System and County Recreational Facilities?**

Strongly Favor	Favor	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Need More Information
7%	31%	23%	24%	6%	11%

**19. If you favor or strongly favor, how do you think the program should be funded? (Please mark • all that apply)**

23% County property tax revenue	45% Conservancy trust funds (e.g. Ozaukee/Washington Land Trust)	58% Private donations
53% State/Federal grants/funds	50% Dedicated park and recreation fund	14% Sales taxes
4% Other (specify) See Appendix B		

**20. Would you be willing to support a property tax increase of \$0.10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation (\$25.00 annually for a \$250,000 home) to create and sustain a dedicated fund for Ozaukee County's parks and recreational facilities?**

Yes No

29% 71%

**21. Would you favor or oppose the development of a Countywide network of bike and pedestrian trails, in addition to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail?**

Strongly Favor	Favor	Neutral/ No Opinion	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Need More Information
11%	26%	21%	28%	9%	6%

**22. If you favor or strongly favor, how do you think the program should be funded? (Please mark • all that apply)**

20% County property tax revenue	41% Conservancy trust funds (e.g. Ozaukee/Washington Land Trust)	64% Private donations
52% State/Federal grants/funds	51% Dedicated bike and pedestrian trail fund	10% Sales taxes
2% Other (specify) See Appendix B		

**23. Would you be willing to support a property tax increase of \$0.10 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation (\$25.00 annually for a \$250,000 home) to create and sustain a dedicated fund for a Countywide network of bike and pedestrian trails?**

Yes No

22% 78%

**24. Please indicate how high a priority you would place on the following actions to preserve or improve the natural environment in Ozaukee County.**

	High Priority	Low Priority	Need More Information
a. Creating stricter regulations to improve water quality (streams, rivers, lakes)	58%	30%	12%
b. Creating stricter regulations for flood control and stormwater	52%	34%	15%
c. Creating stricter regulations for environmental corridor areas	31%	44%	25%
d. Creating stricter regulations of non-metallic mining	23%	49%	27%
e. Creating stricter regulations for wetland protection	43%	43%	14%
f. Creating stricter regulations for development on lands with high groundwater recharge potential	38%	35%	27%
g. Preventing Lake Michigan beach and bluff erosion	59%	32%	9%
h. Preservation of wildlife habitat	63%	31%	6%
i. Monitoring Lake Michigan beach water quality	62%	29%	9%
j. Promoting efforts to improve air quality	49%	39%	11%

**25. From the following list, please mark the FOUR most important actions you think the County should pursue.**  
**( Please mark • only FOUR)**

39% Preserve green space	18% Increase industrial park/commercial development	28% Promote sustainable community development
27% Promote development in existing urban areas	13% Increase affordable housing supply	30% Promote renewable energy production
58% Protect water quality	38% Improve roads	57% Preserve rural and small town character
37% Preserve productive agricultural land	10% Promote tourism	

**26. Do you have any additional comments regarding farmland preservation and/or park and open space issues in Ozaukee County? See Appendix B**

## DEMOGRAPHICS

	Male	Female
27. Gender	67%	33%

	Under 25	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+
28. Age	1%	6%	15%	25%	25%	28%

	Sales/ Services	Education/ Government	Factory	General Labor	Agriculture/ Farming	Professional/ Administrative
29. Which of the following best describes the type of work you do?	13%	8%	3%	1%	1%	28%
	Clerical/ Office	Skilled Trade/ Craft	Retired	Not Employed	Other See Appendix B	
	2%	6%	28%	4%	6%	

30. Number of children (under 18) in household	0		1	2	3	4	5+	
	68%		11%	14%	7%	1%	1%	
31. Highest level of Education	Less than high school		High school diploma	Some college/tech	Tech college graduate	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	
	1%		13%	21%	10%	28%	28%	
32. Residential Status	Own		Rent					
	90%		10%					
33. If a year-round resident, how many years have you lived in Ozaukee County?	0 to 10 years		11 to 20 years	Over 20 years	Not applicable (seasonal/part-time resident)			
	22%		21%	56%	1%			
34. Annual Household Income Range	Less than \$15,000		\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	
	1%		6%	16%	21%	18%	39%	
35. Please indicate the jurisdiction in which you live	13%	City of Cedarburg	9%	Town of Cedarburg	1%	Town of Saukville	13%	Village of Grafton
	26%	City of Mequon	2%	Town of Fredonia	0%	Village of Bayside	0%	Village of Newburg
	13%	City of Port Washington	7%	Town of Grafton	1%	Village of Belgium	4%	Village of Saukville
	2%	Town of Belgium	3%	Town of Port Washington	2%	Village of Fredonia	6%	Village of Thiensville

**Appendix E**

**KEY RESULTS OF THE 2010  
OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK USER SURVEY**

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## 2010 Ozaukee County Parks Survey

All responses are confidential and will only be shared in aggregate form

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Park: \_\_\_\_\_

**1.) How often do you visit this park? Please check one.**

\_\_\_ Daily

\_\_\_ A few times per week

\_\_\_ A few times per month

\_\_\_ Monthly

\_\_\_ A few times per year

\_\_\_ This is my first visit

**2.) On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being “extremely unsatisfied” and 5 being “extremely satisfied,” how satisfied are you with your typical visit to this park? Please circle one.**

1

2

3

4

5

*Extremely Unsatisfied*

*Neutral*

*Extremely Satisfied*

**3.) Are there any improvements or additional facilities you would like to see at this park? This could include playground equipment, playing fields, trails, bathrooms etc. Please share any ideas.**

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**4.) Are there any improvements, additional facilities, or uses you would like to see in the Ozaukee County Parks System as a whole? This could include additions to current County parks and trails (such as the Ozaukee Interurban Trail) or the possible creation of additional County parks or trails. Please share any ideas.**

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**5.) Which of these Ozaukee County Parks have you visited? Please circle all that apply.**

*Virmond Park*

*Mee-Kwon Park & Golf Course*

*Covered Bridge Park*

*Hawthorne Hills Park & Golf Course*

*Lion’s Den Nature Preserve*

*Waubedonia Park*

*Harborview Park*

*Ehler’s Park*

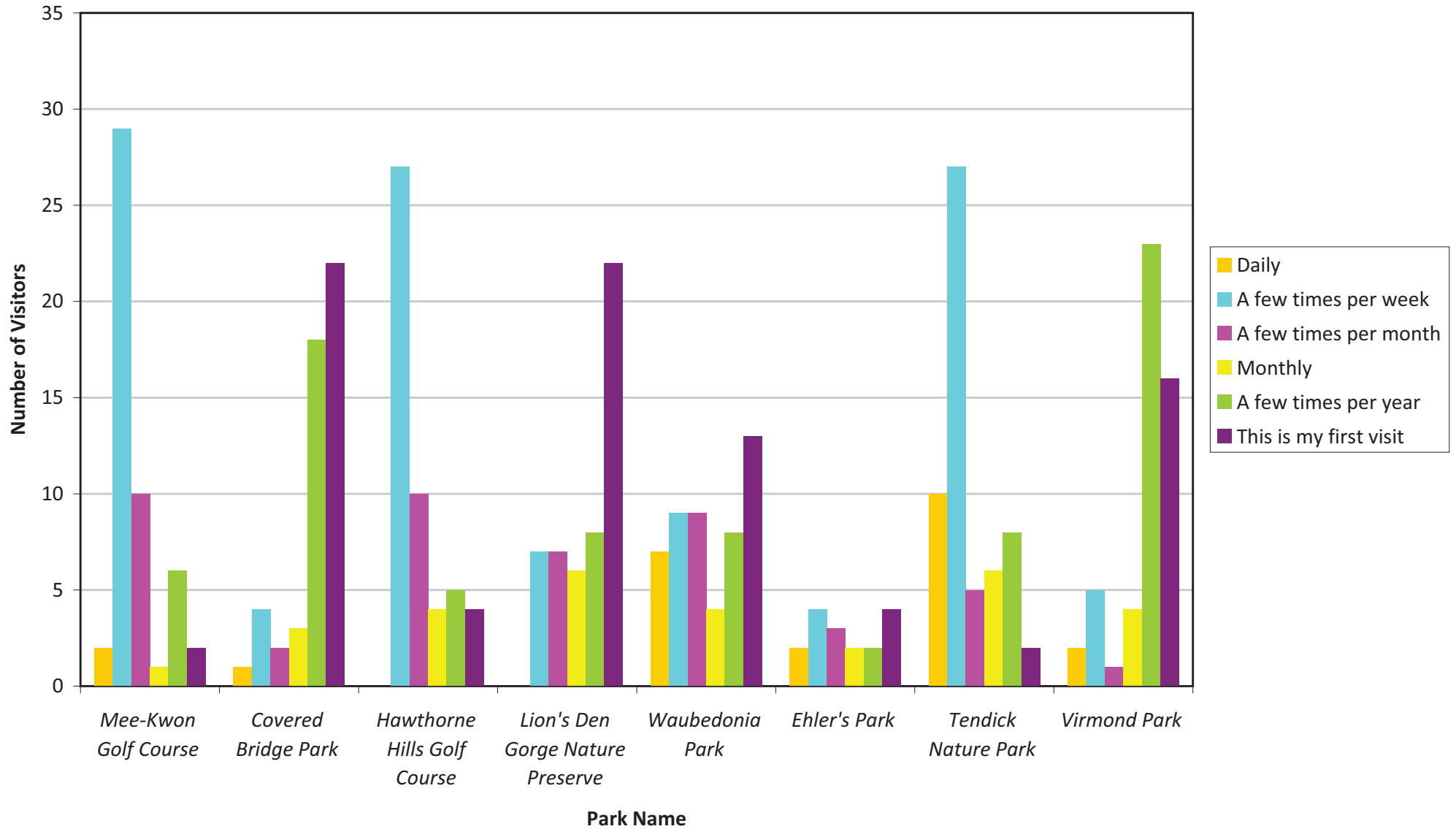
*Tendick Nature Park*

*Ozaukee Interurban Trail*

**6.) What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_**

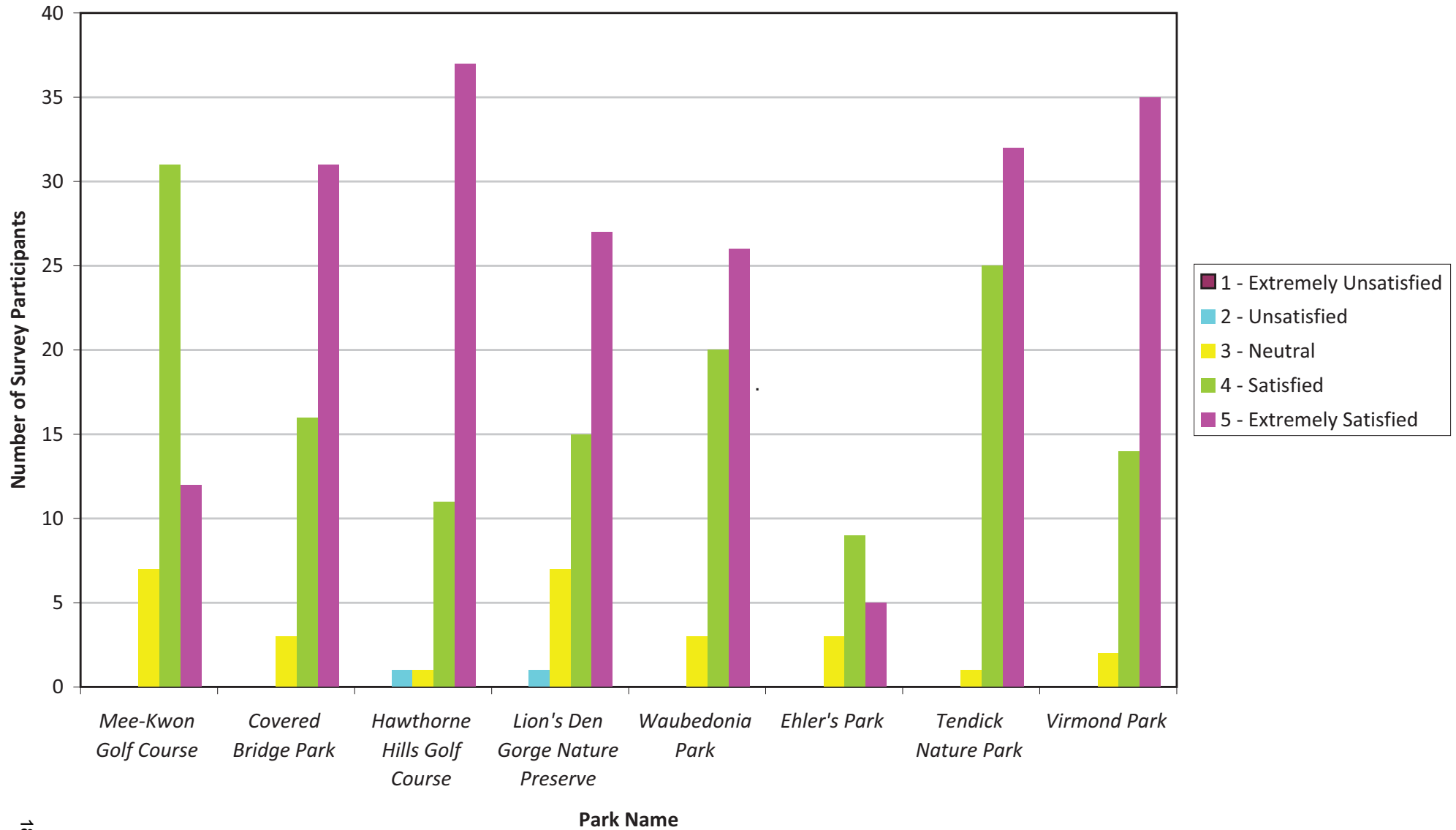
**7.) What is your gender? Male Female**

**OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK SYSTEM:**  
*How often do you visit this park?*



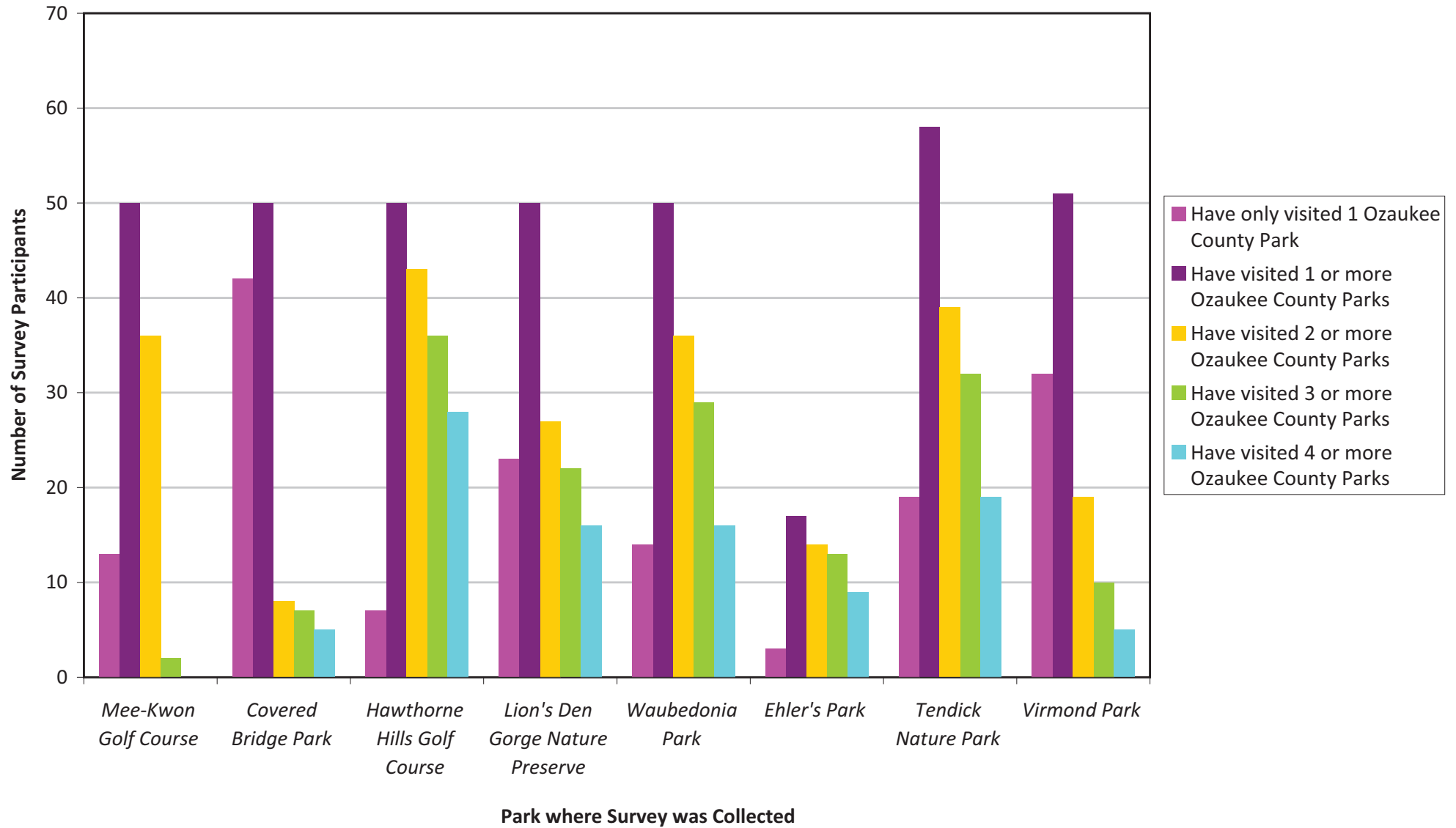
## OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK SYSTEM:

*How satisfied are you with your typical visit to this park?*

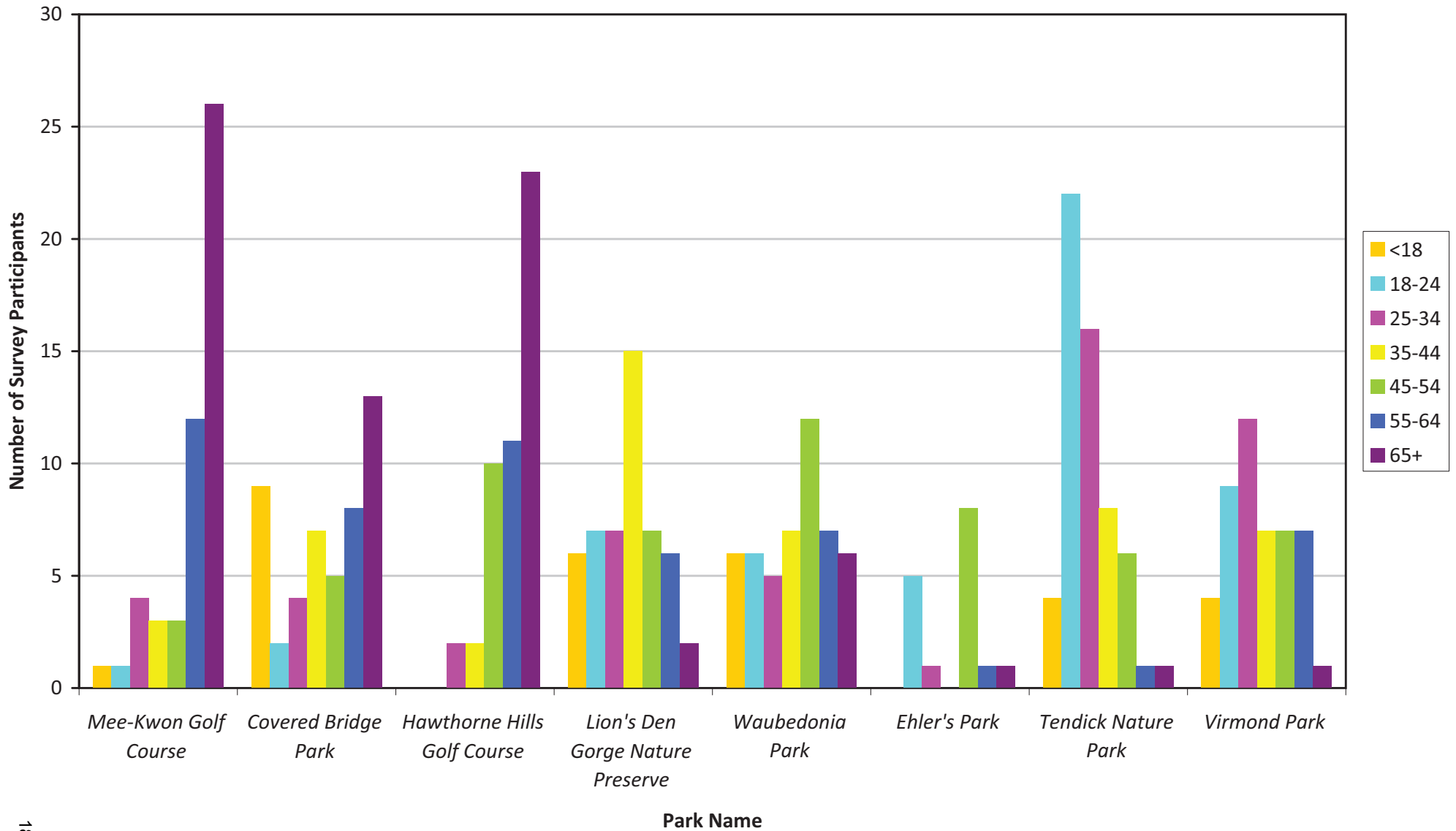


# OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK SYSTEM:

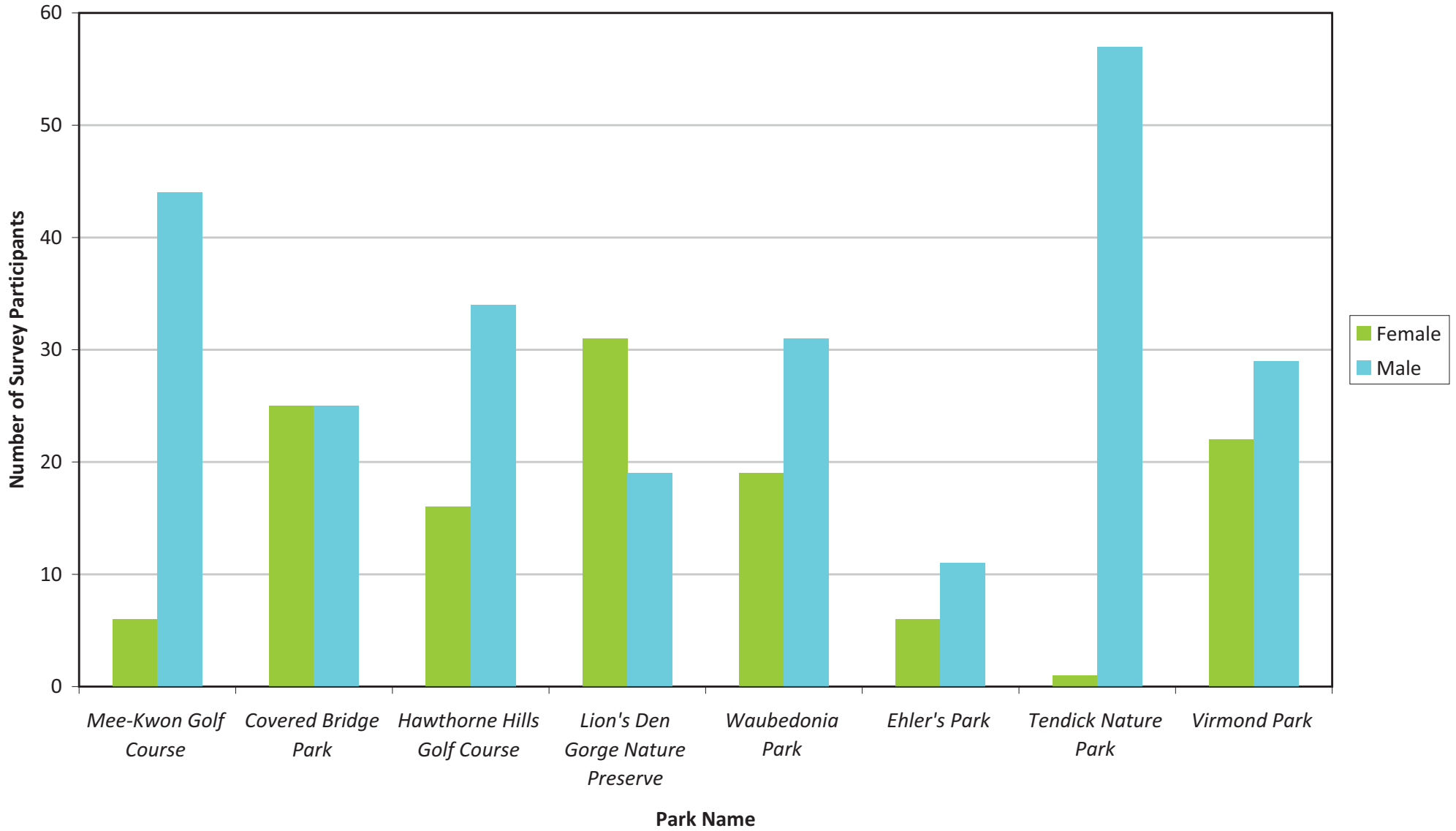
*Number of Survey Participants that have Visited Other Ozaukee County Parks*



**OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK SYSTEM:**  
*Age of Survey Participants*

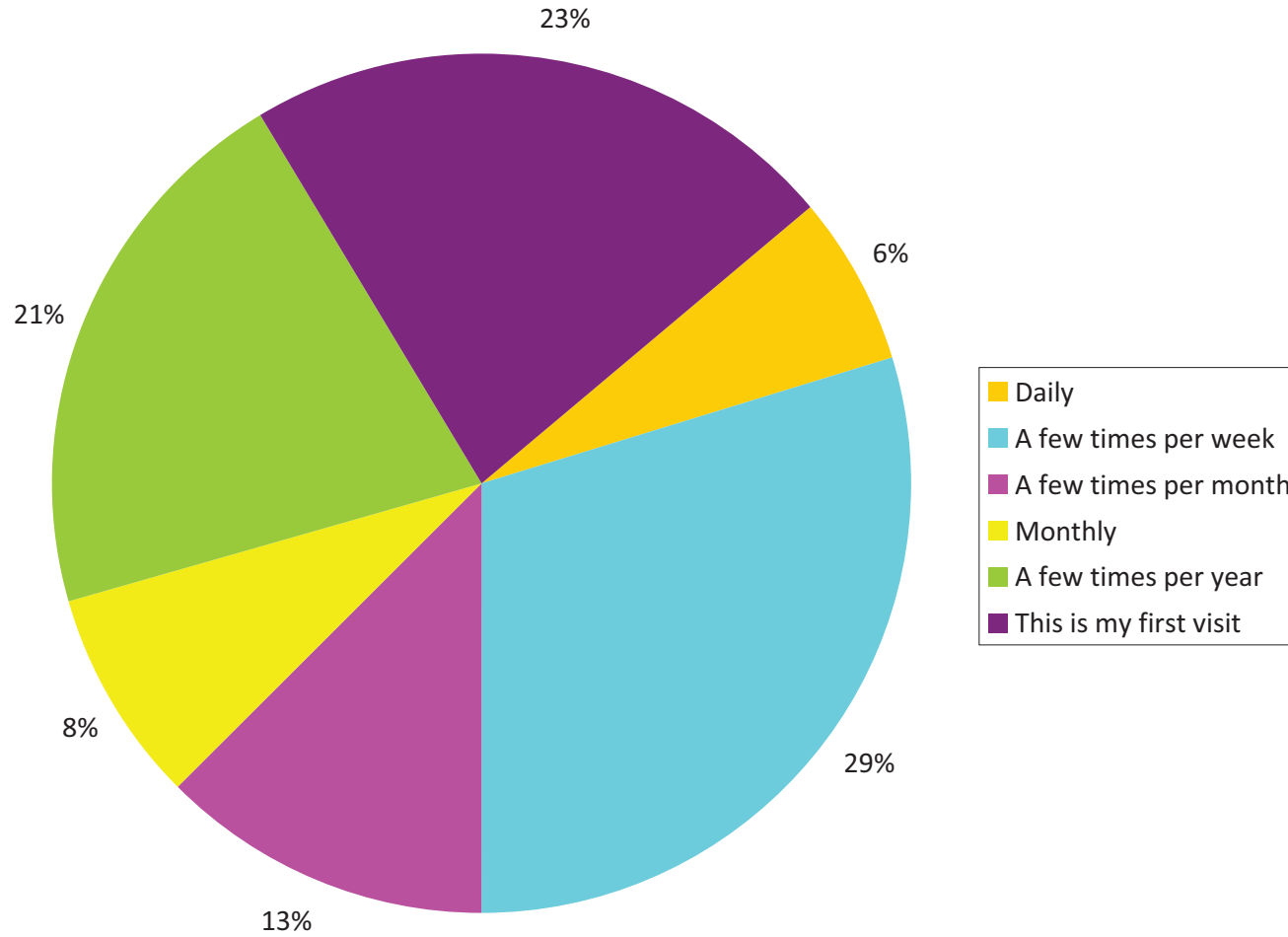


**OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK SYSTEM:**  
*Gender of Survey Participants*



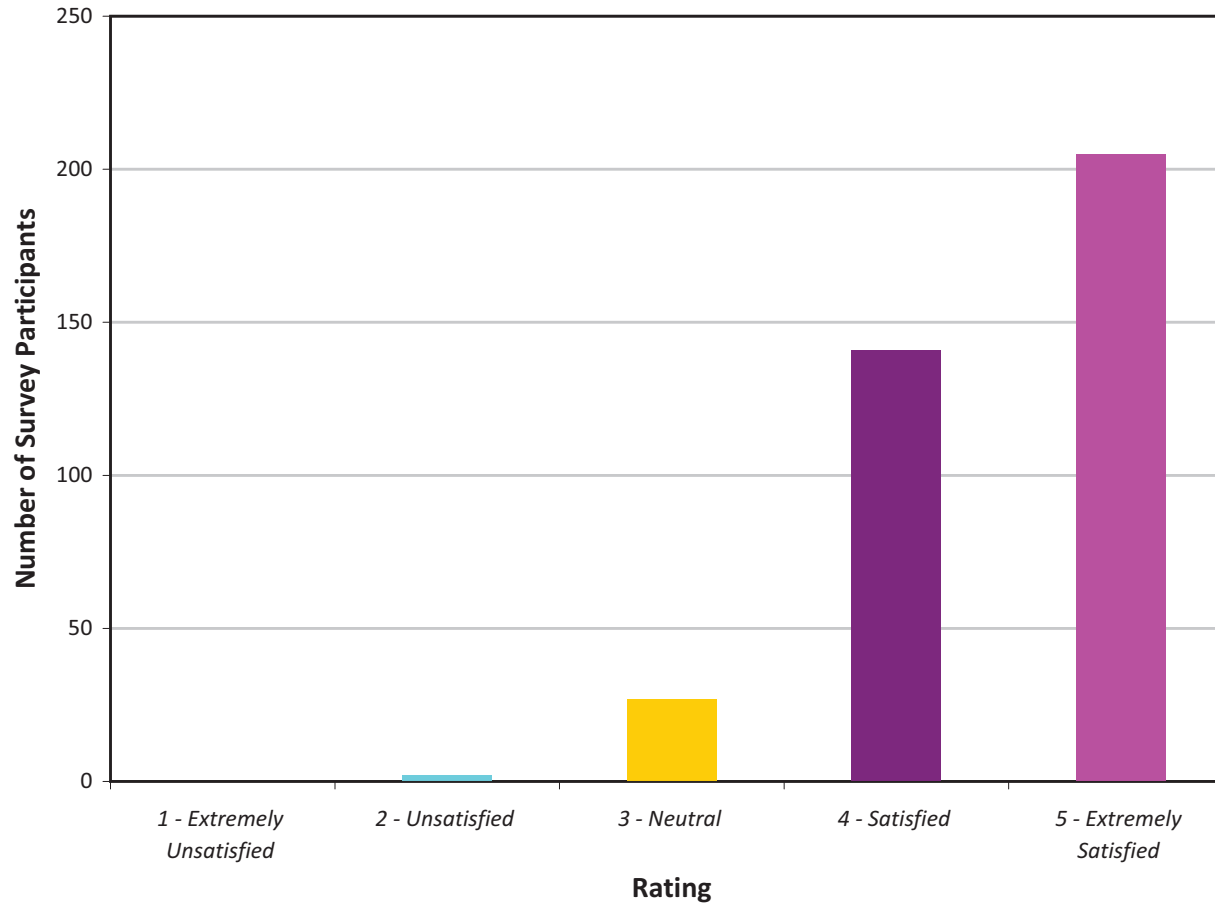
**TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTY PARKS SURVEYED:**

*How often do you visit this park?*



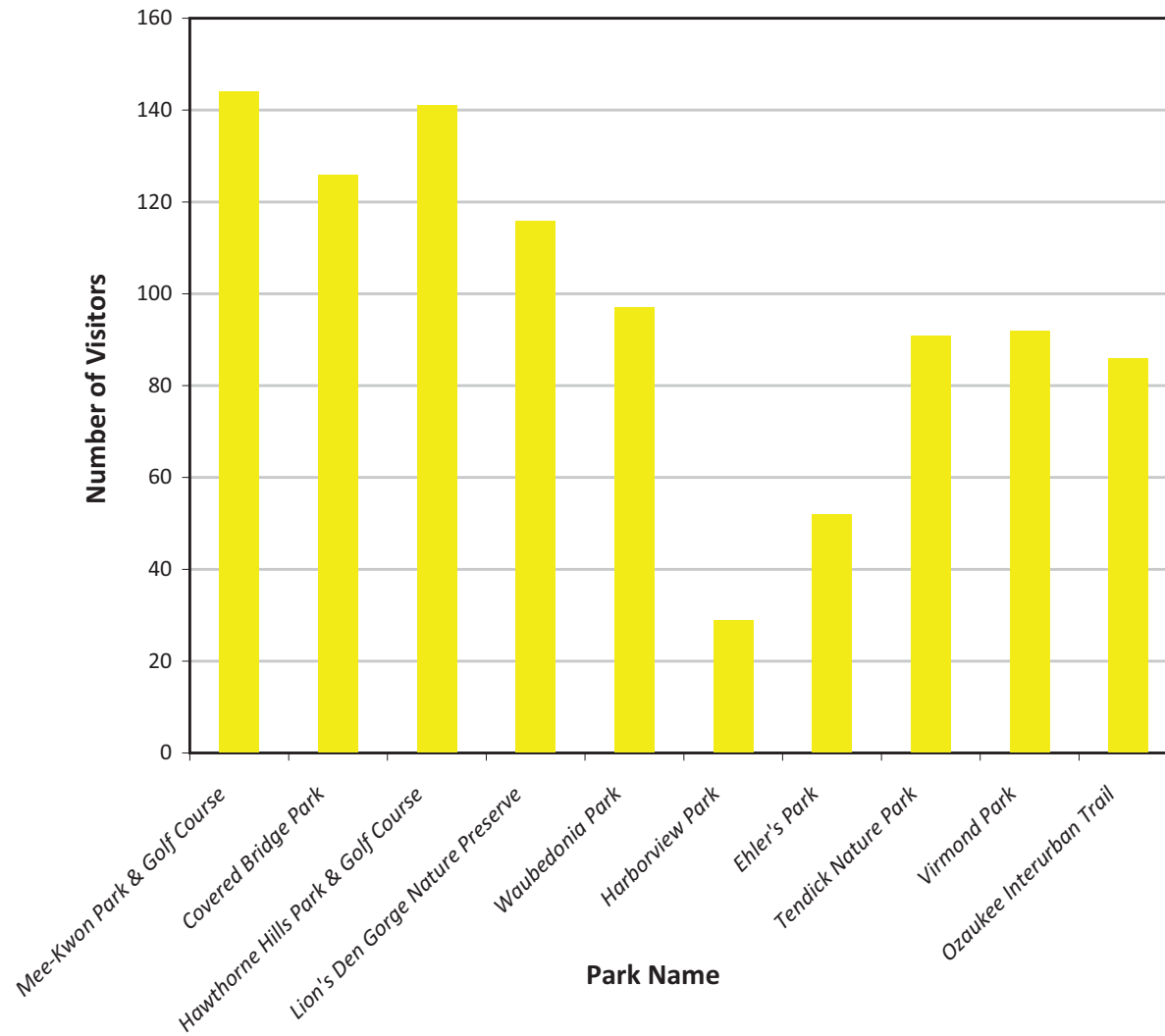
**TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTY PARKS SURVEYED:**

*How satisfied are you with your typical visit to this park?*

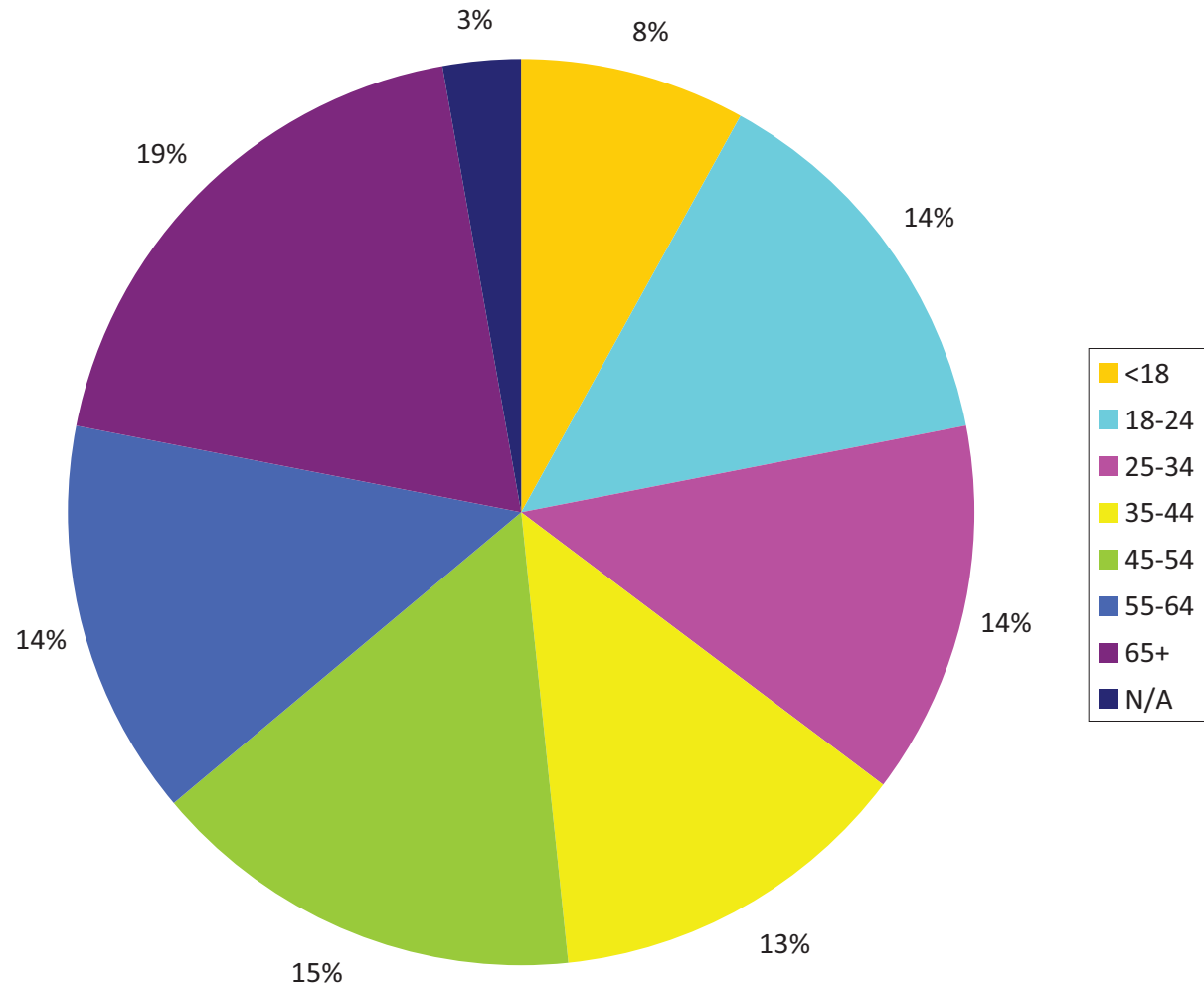




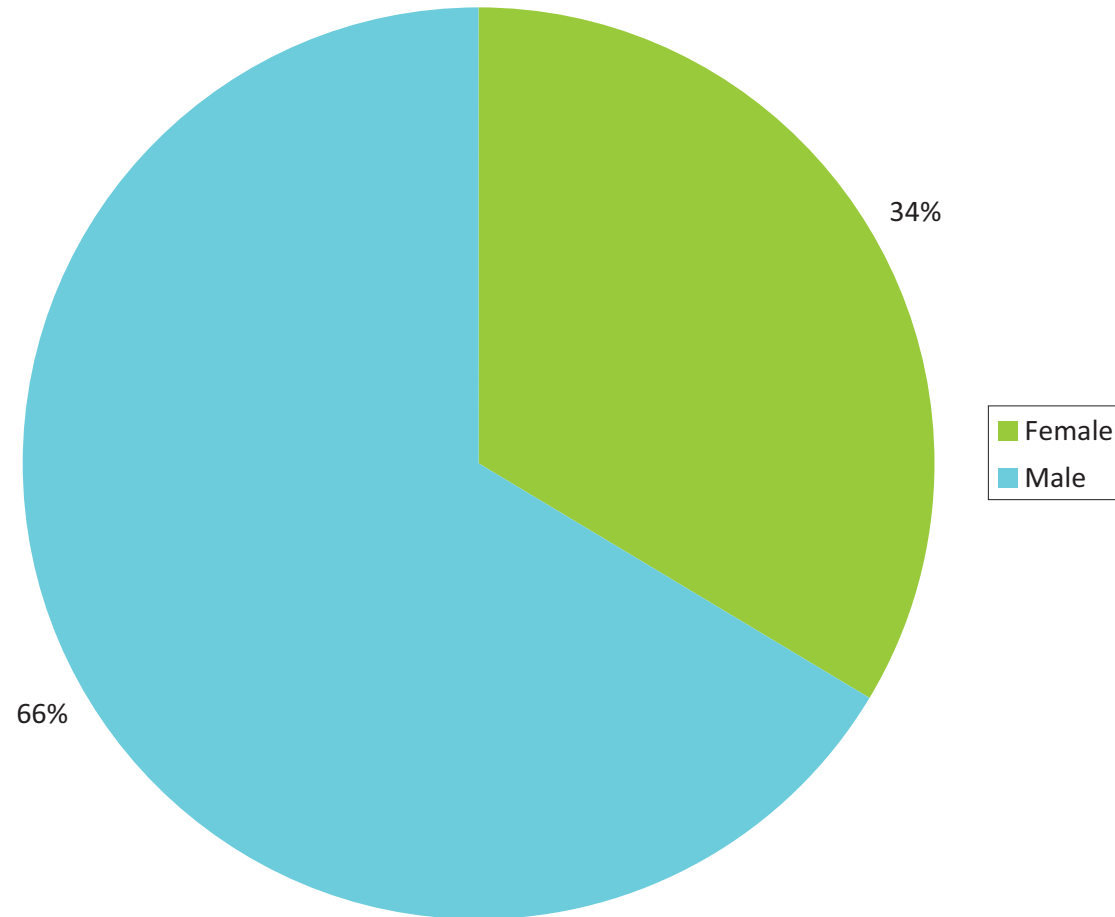
**TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTY PARKS SURVEYED:**  
*Which of these Ozaukee County parks have you visited?*



**TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTY PARKS SURVEYED:**  
*Age of Survey Participants*



**TOTAL FOR ALL COUNTY PARKS SURVEYED:**  
*Gender of Survey Participants*



## 2010 Parks Survey Results

### *Comments received regarding improvements to the parks*

If more than one of the same (or similar) comment was received, the total number received follows the comment in parentheses (#).

#### Covered Bridge Park:

- Nice park/beautiful (8)
- Spray for mosquitoes (5)
- Add more/better bathrooms (3)
- Get the water running again (2)
- Add more kid-friendly options
- Don't spend any more money we don't have – taxes are already too high
- Add trails

#### Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve:

- Better bathrooms (8)
- Love the park (7)
- More garbage cans (5)
- Less poison ivy (3)
- Have maps available on the trails to indicate directions & distance (2)
- Return it to the way it was (2)
- Add more trails (2)
- Add another route to the beach (2)
- Better signage
- More seating
- More picnic areas and grills
- More mulch along the bluff trail
- Add more dog stuff
- Less publicity

#### Mee-Kwon Golf Course:

- Hawthorne is nicer than Mee-Kwon (6)
- Much better than last year (5)
- Course is pretty good/running well (5)
- Improve the greens (4)
- Would like to have faster play /better pacing (4)
- Add a driving range (4)
- More water stations on the course (2)
- Improve the roughs (2)
- Improve the sand traps (2)
- Improve the bunkers (2)
- Cut the hills down/less hills (2)
- Would like to have better club house hours - especially on the weekends
- More bathrooms on the course
- More vending machines on the course
- Bring back more water/ponds to the course
- Create a higher degree of difficulty
- Speed up the check-in procedure
- Add color coded flags on the greens
- Improve the fairways

- Add microwave popcorn
- Better beer selection
- Better food
- Add more trees
- Could have better courtesy/staff
- Nice greens

#### Tendick Nature Park:

- Could use better signage/tee signs (8)
- Cut grass more frequently (7)
- Add an additional 9 holes (7)
- Add more/permanent benches/tables by frisbee tees (6)
- Add more garbage cans (4)
- Have the bathrooms open year round (4)
- Add more Police presence/authority (3)
- Move pins more often (3)
- Add new woods chips on holes in the woods (3)
- Move towards a "pay to play" structure (3)
- Trim pathways/weeds (2)
- Add a drinking fountain (2)
- Clear tree limbs on trees (2)
- Great park (2)
- Don't build artificial play areas – love the natural beauty
- Construct a baseball field
- Offer garbage bags for people to pick up trash along the course
- Add vending machines
- Control some plants better (overgrowth)
- Keep archery range open until January
- Add hooks or table in tower to hang bow up
- Add more paths off course to find lost discs
- Add lines to the parking lot
- Host a frisbee glow tournament
- Add more trees by archery range
- Add a playground
- Add signage to discourage littering
- Add basketball courts
- Add more grills
- Create different hole positions
- Add more bathrooms
- Mark Andrews & Mr. Costa have been exceptional in providing & maintaining the park

#### Virmond Park:

- Create access to the beach (17)
- Add more trails (4)

- Over 50% of visitors surveyed are satisfied with Ehler's Park.
- Nearly 65% of visitors surveyed have been to Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve; Almost 1/2 of visitors surveyed have used the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
- Nearly 1/2 of visitors surveyed are between 45 and 54 years old; almost 1/3 of visitors surveyed are between 18 and 24 years old.
- Nearly 2/3 of visitors surveyed are male.

#### Ozaukee County Park System:

- 29% of all visitors surveyed use the park a few times per week; 23% were visiting for the first time and 21% use the park a few times per year.
  - The parks with the most first time visitors surveyed are Covered Bridge Park, Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve, and Virmond Park.
  - The parks with the most repeat visitors surveyed are Mee-Kwon Golf Course, Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, and Tendick Nature Park.
- Over 54% of all visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with the park.
  - The parks with the highest number of extremely satisfied visitors surveyed are Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, Virmond Park, Tendick Nature Park and Covered Bridge Park.
  - The parks with the highest number of neutral visitors surveyed are Mee-Kwon Golf Course and Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve.
- Of all of the visitors surveyed, over 1/3 have been to Mee-Kwon Park & Golf Course, Hawthorne Hills Park & Golf Course, and Covered Bridge Park; nearly 1/3 have been to Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve.
  - Nearly 41% of all visitors surveyed have never visited any other Ozaukee County Park.
- 19% of all visitors surveyed are over the age of 65.
  - The parks with the most visitors surveyed over the age of 65 are Mee-Kwon Golf Course, Hawthorne Hills Golf Course, and Covered Bridge Park.
  - The park with the highest number of visitors surveyed between the ages of 35 and 44 is Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve.
  - The park with the highest number of visitors surveyed under the age of 25 is Tendick Nature Park.
- 2/3 of all visitors surveyed are male.
  - The park with the highest number of female visitors surveyed is Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve.
  - The parks with the highest number of male visitors surveyed are Tendick Nature Park and Mee-Kwon Golf Course.

## 2010 Parks Survey Results

### *Conclusions from the Survey Data*

A total of 376 in-person parks surveys were collected from June 28, 2010 through August 15, 2010 by Ozaukee County Planning & Parks Department staff.

#### Covered Bridge Park:

- 44% of visitors surveyed were visiting Covered Bridge Park for the first time; 36% visit a few times per year.
- Over 60% of visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with Covered Bridge Park.
- 84% of visitors surveyed have not visited any other Ozaukee County Park.
- 52% of visitors surveyed are over the age of 45.
- 50% of visitors surveyed are female.

#### Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve:

- 44% of visitors surveyed were visiting Lion's Den Gorge for the first time; 40% visit at least once a month.
- Over 50% of visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with Lion's Den Gorge.
- Of all the visitors surveyed, nearly 1/3 of visitors have visited Mee-Kwon Park & Golf Course, over 1/3 of visitors have visited Covered Bridge Park and 40% of visitors have used the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
- Over 25% of visitors surveyed are under the age of 25; nearly 1/3 of visitors surveyed are between 35 and 44 years old.
- Nearly 2/3 of visitors surveyed are female.

#### Mee-Kwon Golf Course:

- 58% of visitors surveyed golf at Mee-Kwon Golf Course a few times per week; 20% golf a few times per month.
- 24% of visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with Mee-Kwon Golf Course.
- 72% of visitors surveyed have golfed at Hawthorne Hills Golf Course.
- Over 1/2 of visitors surveyed are over the age of 65; nearly 25% of visitors surveyed are between 55 and 64 years old.
- 88% of visitors surveyed are male.

#### Tendick Nature Park:

- Nearly 1/2 of all visitors surveyed use Tendick Nature Park a few times per week; 17% visit the park daily.
- Over 55% of visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with Tendick Nature Park; approximately 43% are satisfied.

- Nearly 1/3 of visitors surveyed have visited Hawthorne Hills Park & Golf Course and Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve.
- 44% of visitors surveyed are below the age of 25; 28% of visitors surveyed are between 25 and 34 years old.
- 98% of visitors surveyed are male.

#### Virmond Park:

- 45% of visitors surveyed use Virmond Park a few times per year; nearly 1/3 were visiting for the first time.
- 70% of visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with Virmond Park.
- Nearly 2/3 of visitors surveyed have not visited any other Ozaukee County Park.
- Nearly 1/2 of visitors surveyed are below the age of 35.
- 57% of visitors surveyed are male.

#### Waubedonia Park:

- 26% of visitors surveyed were visiting Waubedonia Park for the first time; 50% use the park at least a few times per month.
- Over 50% of visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with Waubedonia Park.
- Of all the visitors surveyed, 1/3 have used the Ozaukee Interurban Trail and 1/3 have visited Hawthorne Hills Park & Golf Course.
- Nearly 25% of visitors surveyed are under the age of 25.
- Nearly 2/3 of visitors surveyed are male.

#### Hawthorne Hills Golf Course:

- 54% of visitors surveyed golf at Hawthorne Hills Golf Course a few times per week; 20% golf a few times per month.
- 74% of visitors surveyed are extremely satisfied with Hawthorne Hills Golf Course.
- 78% of visitors surveyed have golfed at Mee-Kwon Golf Course; nearly 50% of visitors surveyed have used the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.
- 46% of visitors surveyed are over the age of 65; nearly 1/4 of visitors surveyed are between 55 and 64 years old.
- Over 2/3 of visitors surveyed are male.

#### Ehler's Park:

- 23% of visitors surveyed were visiting Ehler's Park for the first time; over 1/2 use the park at least a few times per month.

- Bring back the merry-go-round (2)
- Add a safety fence for cliff/bluff (2)
- Add more/better bathrooms (2)
- Add cross country skiing trails
- Add more swings
- Add another jungle gym for smaller children
- Create more playing fields
- Could be larger in size
- Spray for mosquitoes
- Add signage discouraging motorized vehicles from driving in the grass

#### Waubedonia Park:

- Add more bathrooms on the north side of park (4)
- Could use better bathrooms (4)
- Provide water at both ends of the park & campgrounds (3)
- Add more garbage cans (2)
- Add updated/bigger playground (2)
- Add better signage for campsites and fees (2)
- Create a separation between campsites and picnic areas (2)
- Enclose shower area near bathrooms/better showers (2)
- Add equipment for autistic children
- Too expensive
- Could use better upkeep/maintenance
- Add more hiking trails
- Create a nicer ball diamond
- Provide better parking
- Improve drainage to control bugs
- Add more campsites
- Provide cleaner tables and picnic areas
- Too many bugs
- Great, small camping location
- Have better mosquito control – use cooking oil on spawning pools
- Make holes in fire grates
- Add more stand up grills
- Good place to relax
- Campsites seem too close together
- Have colder water in bubblers

#### Hawthorne Hills Golf Course:

- Add a driving range (13)
- Improve on selling drinks/beer cart out all the time (6)
- More bathrooms (4)
- Favorite golf course/best County course in Wisconsin (3)
- Better drinks/availability (2)
- More water availability on the course (2)
- Add a practice sand trap
- Better restaurant/food
- Clean up hole #5 with berm

- Add color coded flags for pin position
- Better maintenance
- Better enforcement
- Course gets too dry in the summer
- Ranger needs to be present to move play along
- Add yardage markers
- Clear brush at hole #11
- Please leave the course as it is
- Better signage around hole #3 & #4
- Improve design of the course
- Add an ATM from outside of the state

#### Ehler's Park:

- Add Bathrooms (3)
- Add a water fountain/running water (3)
- Add a Playground (2)
- Add grills
- Could be bigger
- Add a dog bag station
- Create stream cover to attract fish

#### Ozaukee County Park System:

- Add more frisbee golf courses (8)
- Add more walking/hiking trails (6)
- Add more/better restrooms (4)
- Everything is great (4)
- Add more bike trails (3)
- Love the golf courses (2)
- Provide water fountains (2)
- Add dog trails (2)
- Create more dog friendly places (2)
- Cut back vegetation along the banks of the creeks and rivers/maintenance (2)
- Create a golf driving range (2)
- Add more parks
- Promote the parks better
- Better bathroom cleanliness
- Clean goose droppings
- Add more outdoor skating rinks
- Add more gazebos with power
- Add more fishing parks along the river
- Provide boat/kayak/canoe rentals
- Great job allowing handicapped access
- Add more playgrounds
- Keep picnic tables spread out
- Sand traps at both courses rank high among all courses in the area
- Love the bike trail
- Add more beaches along the Milwaukee River
- Create regional or state County park guide
- Add more camping areas
- Add another golf course

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**Appendix F**

**OTHER PUBLIC COMMENTS**

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## **Park & Open Space Plan**

### **Public Comments**

**As of 4/27/2011**

#### **COUNTY FAIR**

- 1.) More community farms/gardens.
- 2.) Poison ivy along trails in Lion's Den Gorge Park.
- 3.) Need mountain bike trail in Ozaukee County, perhaps at Squires, possibly other places. To promote health for all ages. Give youth another activity away from TV, computer etc.
- 4.) Mile marker map for cyclists to have mapping distances on the Trail.
- 5.) Lion's Den Nature Preserve first flight of stairs going down – last step is much higher than the rest – hazardous due to erosion.
- 6.) More parking for Trail, especially Highland Road – maybe allow 2 hour parking?
- 7.) Looking for four full-size lacrosse fields March-June. Ozaukee Lacrosse.
- 8.) Person upset about maintenance at Ehler's park. Grass too long, "dumb" stone structure around sign.
- 9.) Off-road dedicated mountain bike trail. Love it! None around here!
- 10.) Lawn games for seniors.

#### **VISIONING SESSIONS**

- 1.) Construct a trail down the bluff to reach the beach at Virmond.
- 2.) Open parks up for overnight camping or allow campfires past sundown – Mequon.

#### **EMAIL**

- 1.) Have a County Dog Park. We have received several requests for this over the years but we don't have a good location for it in the City of Cedarburg.
- 2.) Create one large County Skate park since currently we have several small ones that the kids are getting bored with and thus create problems in our downtown areas.
- 3.) Last weekend I walked through the Lion's Den and walked the beach for the first time. WOW the park is fantastic! I enjoyed it and appreciated all the work that went into the paths, stairs and wooden walk ways. We're very fortunate to have such a beautiful park for all to visit. There were lots of people utilizing the park that day and not enough parking for all. You may need to consider adding more parking! I told my staff about the park and others; perhaps I shouldn't tell everyone about this beautiful park to keep down the usage. ☺ Great job!
- 4.) For over 25 years, the Village (of Grafton) has identified on its Official Maps a future County park. The park is to be located on the east side of the Milwaukee River, south of Cedar Creek Road. I can only assume (since I was not here) that the park designation was due to its location on the Milwaukee River, one common ownership, and the mature forest. It is adjacent to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail. With the future Cedar Creek Road bridge crossing the Milwaukee River, it will become more visible and accessible for County residents. How can the Village be an advocate for this park?

- 5.) I've heard you guys are going over future uses of county parks land. I'd like to express my interest in mountain bike trails. I use Milwaukee's existing trails (the River Trails and the Tosa Trails) a few times a month, and I know of people who use them much more often. I would love to see more. I don't know how to plan trails, but I know people who do. Paul Sandgren can recommend the guys who build trails at the Southern Kettles. I've worked with this crew and know they are some of the best. Each tree (Oaks are precious!), boulder, soil type and grade are taken into account when building trails, and all is done in accordance with the DNR. I believe you can contact Paul for more information on the eSpeCially CrAzy IrRegular TrailBuildin' Crew (as they call themselves).
- 6.) Ozaukee county parks could use more mountain bike trails! I would love to help out as a volunteer doing trail maintenance when required and as an employee of a large mountain bike components company based in Mequon; I think it's safe to say others would also support the trail network. Let me know if I can help in any way
- 7.) As a member of Ozaukee Washington Land Trust I frequently get notification of and take part when I can in "weeding parties". This is where they send you a notice that there will be a group of people meeting in one of the lands that they own and pulling things like Garlic Mustard. And as a user of those lands I try and pull as much of that as I can every time I am on the OWLT lands. I have hiked in Magritz' woods and have pulled hundreds of Garlic Mustard plants. But I do not make a dent in the population. What does or will Oz County Parks do to get rid of these noxious weeds (Garlic Mustard)? Has the Oz County Parks ever considered forming support a group like "**Friends of the Oz Parks**" or something similar that could organize to help maintain the parks?
- 8.) Your name came up with an old friend of mine Susan Nelson. Understand you are the head of Ozaukee county parks. I am a resident of Mequon, live on Circle Rd, on lake Michigan, next to Virmond park. Want to applaud letting portions of the park revert to wild. I believe this may have been going on for the last couple of years. Have to think this is a win-win situation. Most of these areas are not used by the public. I have notice a distinct uptick in wildlife population which brings my heart joy as a resident neighbor to the park. Have to think water runoff is cleaner as a result. Would love to talk to you on this at some point to explore doing anything else to enhance environment for wildlife, hopefully with the help of charitable wildlife org's. All the meantime cutting expense of maintaining this space.
- 9.) More signage to identify the River Loop especially as it crosses STH 60 in Grafton.
- 10.) A connector bike trail from the Ozaukee Interurban Trail to Harrington Beach.
- 11.) One of the items I was planning to discuss/suggest for the Park and Open Space plan was to include some language regarding establishing a quasi-government/non-profit board that could work more independently from the County. Similar to the watershed forestry program described in the article Marjie sent. This could be a partnership with the County, OWLT, SEWRPC, MMSD, DNR and any local government (i.e Town of Grafton) that wants to be part of it. This entity could be a little more flexible when pursuing grants such as Coastal Management CELP.
- 12.) I was at the meetings a few years back when the disc golf park was discussed, and money

appropriated for the course. I am glad to see the money was put to good use, the park and the course are better for it. Seeing tee signs, nice concrete pads, benches, and trash cans on each tee is just fantastic. I commend the work that was done there, a heartfelt thanks to all those involved. I also noted the Sheriff's patrol making a loop through the parking lot, which I think is key in maintaining civility there, and perhaps keep some folks from getting too far out of hand. I congratulate you and your staff for maintaining such a quality park.

#### **PHONE CALLS**

- 1.) A table and chairs to sit at somewhere near the new Ozaukee Interurban Trail Bridge over I-43.
- 2.) A caller was not happy about the plan, and doesn't want it in these "tough economic times, when schools and teachers are having a hard time making ends meet." She is against any such plan, and this should be at the "bottom" of any money spending decisions until the economy is better." Did not want to leave a voicemail with anyone, cannot make either meeting and wants to know how much this is going to cost, but didn't want to leave any contact information for anyone to call her back. She has "been a Grafton resident for over 40 years and we have enough parks."

#### **FORMAL LETTERS**

- 1.) Town of Grafton
- 2.) Ozaukee County Land and Water Management Department
- 3.) Treasure of Oz
- 4.) Nick Laird (Virmond Park)

#### **FIRST FRIDAY FORUM**

- 1.) Create broad plan for city planning to prevent sprawl into open areas – creating more walkable communities. Proper city planning will enhance open space planning. Connecting trail and preserving – keep it up!
- 2.) If Spring Lake is eventually opened to the public, this should be heavily protected. Former owner restricted access to row boats provided. This should be followed in the future. Motors, public launch, public beach etc. should not be considered on this site.
- 3.) I believe you have a very good plan development in formulation and I support it.

#### **PUBLIC INFORMATIONAL MEETINGS**

- 1.) Keep up the good work on the Ozaukee Interurban Trail!
- 2.) I like the more naturalized and passive land uses that were recently instituted at certain County parks (e.g. Virmond, Ehlers). There is still plenty of manicured land and more desirable habitat for wildlife.
- 3.) I like the improvements to Ehler's Park. More wildlife area has helped our four-legged animals. Though I miss driving the circle through the park as in the past, I much prefer the more quiet nature it has become. Thank you and keep up the good work.
- 4.) In regards to the Shady Lane Park, my preference as a neighbor to that property is to have the property made a park as an expansion to Hawthorne Park. I feel it fits with the 25 year open

space preservation for Ozaukee County. The preference is also to NOT allow hunting on this property and to keep the access to this property through Hawthorne Park.

- 5.) ATV trails and off-road motorcycles park.
- 6.) Really like the Lake Michigan water trail idea – awesome! Excellent inventory work! Like the park system friends group. Suggested emphasis on interpretation and education on a group basis for school groups, civic groups, and tourist groups. County helping coordinate/obtain funding to develop on and off road connections to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail (OIT). The map showing trail inventory demonstrates good work of the bike commission in Mequon. Other communities lack leadership needed to make this happen. Just as County coordinated development of OIT, County could help develop plan for connection and for comprehensive bike parking. Campsites on OIT property. Look to IMBA.com for help designing mountain bike park – a really great idea. Accessible camping parks areas. Link into children in nature network for outdoor activities, education, and experiences. Bicycle parking is needed at parks and at more destinations in the County. More people would ride bikes and have family bike trips if secure bike parking was provided. Such parking needs to be planned for and funding applied for to implement. I can imagine kayak racks along Lake Michigan funding some of the park improvements and being a great tourist draw to Ozaukee County.
- 7.) Thank you so much for the presentation at today's public informational meetings in regards to the Ozaukee County Park & Open Space plan. It is apparent that the entire committee is dedicated to the conservation of our important local natural resources, while still allowing for reasonable, recreational use. I can certainly appreciate the time and energy that has been expended so far in your research and planning. I also wanted to thank you for your time and patience with our various questions. As you can tell, the neighbors by the Shady Lane property are deeply concerned about how any changes may impact us. We have all worked long and hard to obtain the beautiful properties that we now enjoy and we wish to preserve this natural environment, as well as our quiet, peaceful neighborhood. Thank you again, and we will be in touch as we 'campaign' for the Shady Lane property to be made into a park.

#### **PUBLIC HEARING 4/26/2011**

- 1.) Dave Nowak is a great neighbor. The Shady Lane neighbors greatly appreciate the walking trails and nature preserve on the Shady Lane property. Having Dave's presence and more of a presence from the Sheriff has really taken care of the drug and crime issues that have impacted the area in the past. These are no longer issues.
- 2.) As a neighbor of Shady Lane, I think Deb and Dave Nowak are great neighbors and help keep the neighborhood peaceful and quiet. I agree with the recommendations of the Park and Open Space Plan and desire to keep Ozaukee County rural and preserve environmental corridors and isolated natural resources areas. I desire to preserve the Mesic Woods and would vote for the Shady Lane property to remain in County hands. As a taxpayer, I think the land should be preserved and added to the County Parks System. I would like to see the entrance through Hawthorne Hills and keep the parks maintenance facility on the Shady Lane property.



## **TREASURES OF OZ**

### **Celebrating the natural gems of Ozaukee County**

**May 2, 2010**

**Andrew Struck**

**Ozaukee Parks and Planning**

#### **Re: Visioning for Parks and Open Space**

The Treasures of Oz team would like to begin by affirming that Ozaukee County has a wonderful set of parks and open space set aside and that it appears that planning has been in excellent hands. We sincerely hope that the parks and open space areas continue to grow and be available.

On parks, we should begin to look at open spaces in our towns, cities and villages as treasures. Community gardens and / or unique park spaces that invite people to explore and learn would be a positive addition to what we already have.

For winter activities, an ice skating area with a warming house would be suggested.

Virmond Park in Mequon does not have a defined path to get to the beach. Kids continue to navigate down the bluff, which is dangerous to them and damaging to the slope. Adding a defined path would be recommended.

Trails for hiking in summer and cross-county skiing and snowshoeing in winter are great and more would be even better, especially if they could be linked together or connect to schools.

We would like to suggest that some trails open to horseback riding in the more rural areas as that demographic has been left out of county park planning and ought to be encouraged as horse facilities support open space.

Although our county's terrain does not lend itself to mountain biking, an area that would allow mountain biking would be of benefit to those who are learning and need a safe practice area, rather than only being able to use more technical trails that are open to the sport.

The Interurban Trail is wonderful and extensions would be worth looking into especially if they would link to schools or other areas of interest.

One last thought on parks. Despite miles of shoreline on Lake Michigan, there is no launching area for small, non-motorized boats, such as kayaks. A launch ought to be built that is near to parking, perhaps

**at Port Washington. As we try to move towards clean energy, we really ought to encourage non-motorized boats for recreation.**

**As for open space and conservation areas, the Treasures team applauds recent efforts to include working lands along with conservation lands in preservation efforts and encourage the county to continue in that direction.**

**Sincerely**

**The Treasures of Oz Team**

**James Whitt, Karen Pedderson and Marjoie Tomter, co-ordinators.**





Andrew Struck  
Ozaukee County Parks and Planning  
121 W. Main St, Room 220  
Port Washington, WI 53074

April 29, 2010

Re: Visioning Process for Parks and Open Space

Dear Mr. Struck:

The Town of Grafton Open Space Commission would like to weigh in on visioning for county parks and open space, especially in ways that county planning might interface well with similar planning in the Town of Grafton.

As you may know, the Town of Grafton is building a multi-use trail that will extend from the north end to the south end of the town. The trail is open to equestrian use and we are making efforts to have it easily accessible for the local equestrian centers as well as private stables. We see the equestrian facilities and properties with horses as important links to maintaining the open space concept and flow within the town and realize the need to accommodate their interests to keep them viable.

Our trail is planned to loop through the Lion's Den area. We would like to see the county extend the Lion's Den area to include space where our trail could be placed. That area would need to be open to equestrian travel as well as the hiking, cross country skiing and other foot traffic that is in keeping with our trail guidelines (no motorized, no bike.) This would be an opportunity for the county and town to work together.

Another such opportunity exists in creating a bike trail link from the Interurban Trail to Lion's Den. This is part of our long term parks and open space planning and might be best facilitated by a joint effort.

A last thought would be to enhance the Bratt Woods area, perhaps with a small side area for benches, or a table and benches, in proximity to the Interurban Trail where it crosses the Milwaukee River. We are focused on enhancing our river area and will open our new canoe and kayak launch in August.

Thank you for your time in considering our ideas. We look forward to joining forces in these efforts in the future.

Town of Grafton • Ozaukee County • Wisconsin  
PO Box 143 • Grafton, WI 53024 • (262) 377-8500 • Fax (262) 377-0332

Sincerely,

Town of Grafton Open Space Commission

Jon Rauser, Chairperson

Dorothy Boyer

Shawn Graff

Don Korinek

Marjie Tomter

Mike Uihlein

Steve Wilkinson

cc. Lester A. Bartel, Jr., Town of Grafton Chairman  
Brian Lennie, Bonestroo  
Jessica C. Schmidt, Town of Grafton Clerk



**LAND & WATER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT**

Andy Holschbach, Director  
Edward J. Pfister, Sanitation & Zoning Coordinator  
Jeffrey P. Bell, Land & Water Coordinator  
[www.co.ozaukee.wi.us](http://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us)

July 2, 2010

TO: Andrew Struck  
Planning & Parks Director

FROM: Andy Holschbach  
LWMD Director

RE: Update to Ozaukee County Park & Open Space Plan

Thanks for the opportunity to provide suggestions for consideration in the County Park & Open Space Plan Update.

Recommended for consideration in the Park & Open Space Plan Update are 1) Expansion of the Lions Den Gorge Nature Preserve, 2) Establishment of a park on Edgewater Drive in the Town of Grafton and 3) Protection/acquisition of the Spring Lake Beech Forest and Spring Lake Marsh.

1) The Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve is bordered to the west by two major parcels that should be identified as a priority for acquisition. The parcels referred to are a 50-acre parcel (parcel 06-009-13-000.00) and a 20-acre parcel (parcel 06-009-04-003.00). Acquisition of both parcels will further protect the Lion's Den Gorge, providing a buffer and preventing development which would be detrimental to the Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve.

2) The area identified as a potential County Park on Edgewater Drive in the Town of Grafton consists of several properties with homes and other structures within the floodway of the Milwaukee River (please refer to attached map). It is not uncommon for these legally non-conforming structures to experience flood damage during times of heavy rain and snowmelt. Future residential development is presently not a permitted use in the floodway. FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs are available to assist in purchasing flood-prone properties. I am aware of two landowners who have indicated an interest in participating in the Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program.

A park on Edgewater Drive will provide an opportunity for a canoe and kayak launch, fishing, family picnics, bird watching, etc.

3) Spring Lake, a small 66-acre spring fed lake in northern Fredonia and southern Sheboygan County, has two natural areas nearby identified for protection, Spring Lake Beech Forest and Spring Lake Marsh. Both natural areas are recommended to be acquired by a private conservancy organization. Since Ozaukee County has few lakes, it may be beneficial to focus attention in this area to provide additional recreational opportunities and protect the aforementioned natural areas.



## Schilling, David A.

---

**From:** Andrew Struck [astruck@co.ozaukee.wi.us]  
**Sent:** Monday, November 22, 2010 5:42 PM  
**To:** Nicole Sidoff  
**Subject:** FW: revised Virmond Park and Open Space Plan notes (ignore prev)

FYI... revised comments for POSP.

-Andrew

### Andrew T. Struck

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**From:** nick laird [mailto:nicklaird@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Saturday, October 16, 2010 12:58 AM  
**To:** Andrew Struck  
**Subject:** revised Virmond Park and Open Space Plan notes (ignore prev)

Dear Andrew:

I would very much like to add the following comments to the discussion of the Park and Open Space plan vis-a-vis Virmond Park in this email; however, I am also very interested in contributing to the strategic discussion of open spaces and would be only too pleased to discuss this with you.

#### VIRMOND PARK

Incorporating a bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, Virmond Park presents visitors with a mix of open space and commanding views amongst a mown/feral grassland and a light forest that both extend to the bluff itself.

In light of the significant challenge presented by an unstable lakefront bluff, this mix of ecologies has apparently caused some concern for those attempting to arrive at a long-term plan for the park's maintenance. Which is better: large, heavy, shallow-rooted trees or light, deep-rooted, prairie grasses?

I do not see it that way. Virmond Park actually offers us the opportunity to adopt and then expand a "monitor and enhance natural assets" model of park and open space management in the county, and it offers us a very specific and unique advantage as a natural starting point.

The two different types of vegetation at Virmond park are its greatest asset when it comes to planning its future. They have been in place for so long, they provide the one thing every scientist dreams of: Two historic baselines in the same location; grassland all the way to the bluff for approximately 1/3 of the park and elsewhere a well established border of forestation.

Without our lifting a finger, Virmond Park is already suggesting that the rate of bluff loss varies primarily according to type of vegetation on and around the bluff. Is this a reliable pattern or an anomaly? Only time will tell, but not if we don't strive to EXTEND this "experiment by accident" into the future. It is too great an opportunity to let what began by accident end by accident.



The mix of forestation and grassland in Virmond Park should be ferociously protected by a simple but explicit dual-vegetation plan at the county level.

Short of a massive public works project, there is little to be done to stabilize the bluff that will not involve vegetation as the primary, if not the only large scale agent capable of retarding this otherwise inevitable process.

As naturalists of all stripes are well aware, it is foolhardy to attempt to manhandle dynamic, large-scale processes. And, as anyone familiar with the challenging dynamics of the clay/sand mix that constitutes the entire Donges Bay shelf is aware, this is a cliff that wants to be a knoll. Our ONLY option is to manage, not stop, the rate of slumping.

By intentionally focusing on the use and distribution of vegetation cover, the county can not only track what is best for the park in the long term, it can do so at modest expense while using the most powerful agent available: vegetative growth. However, there needs to be a clear understanding that in order to track the effectiveness of different types of vegetation it is necessary to PROTECT BOTH. It is necessary to explicitly enforce the separation between the two forms of vegetation, forestation and grassland, and to then actively promote both of them in their areas of the park.

## FOREST

The county must develop a plan to actively promote the ecological stability of the forested area, which is sadly lacking any natural regeneration whatsoever, and which is under threat by invasive species and dead zones with ponding that are starving established tree roots of their oxygen supply. Invasive control and regenerative planting of native forest species is badly needed and yet relatively inexpensive, pond remediation may be more challenging but innovative options may be available. While the mature trees are still holding their own (barely) there is just enough time to implement a gradual year-on-year plan to consistently add saplings and ensure their progress.

## GRASSLAND

The idea of using tallgrass prairie as a stabilizing vegetation that has already been proposed is ideal. It is inexpensive, self regenerating and known to be an effective erosion controller. However, it needs to grow all the way to the bluff. This means that, except for some modest pathways, it cannot be mown. Fortunately this reduces maintenance expense. However, the baseball diamond will have to be moved back. In addition, the carpark should be foreshortened. If you have any doubt about its looming effect on the bluff, just ask for a tour of the Donges Bay Gorge property and you can watch the driveway and foundation of the old Kurth mansion disappear over the cliff. Some residents will undoubtedly protest at the loss of a mown area at the bluff on aesthetic grounds. However, there are ways to potentially address these concerns as well as mitigate them through education as to the stark choices available: loss of bluff vs loss of short-mown vistas.

## THE BLUFF FACE AND BEACH

### A. HUMANS

Unfortunately, the bluff face and beach have to be off limits. Virmond park must be understood as a bluff with a beach, not a beach with a bluff. The natural priority of gravity is not ours to change. Permitting visitors to arbitrarily scale the slope is a tragedy waiting to happen and each descent is an erosion nightmare. However, while installing a fence at the bluff-edge has been proposed in the past, this is a classic example of manhandling a dynamic problem with a static solution. It will fail. When dealing with dynamic systems the better solution in every case is to use a dynamic solution. In this case the problem is human and the solution should be the same. Educate, Enroll and Enforce.

1. The county should make its plan and the EDUCATE the citizens. It should advertise its "plan" for the park as a creative solution with numerous positive effects.

2. It should then ENROLL public support by promoting the plan to park users in the form of positive signage that tells users: What is going on, why it is important, and how to help, e.g., installing signs that identify various plant species in the park explaining their importance and warning of invasives, etc.

3. The county should work with the city to enact and ENFORCE ordinance with teeth that will discourage individuals from, for example, damaging important ecosystem elements and scaling the bluff to get to the beach.

### B. VEGETATION

While efforts to stabilize the bluff with vegetation are challenging, there may be opportunities. The first is not to secure and replant the steep open clay face, but to enhance the vegetation mix on the shallower vegetated areas (which unfortunately necessitates approaching from the beach or not at all). It is simply idealistic to assume that the upper edge of the bluff should remain intact. It should actually be permitted to be the first place to collapse.



Why? Because the alternative is far more devastating. The somewhat shallower lower slopes are the best support structure for the entire bluff region and need to be protected. While scarred areas at the top of the bluff face are the most obvious and disturbing losses to anyone standing at the top, that is a skewed perspective. The top will always be the first area to go and should be. What slides away is perhaps just the first 10% and is less destabilizing to the whole bluff structure than losses below. What we need to protect is down below and if erosion or fresh clay depositing occurs there (from above) it should be the first priority for regenerative planting if that is possible and safe to accomplish.

#### CONCLUSION AND ACTION PLAN

In order to let the two vegetation systems at Virmond Park teach us what is the best erosion control model for a bluff system that is inevitably trending towards long-term erosion and collapse, it is necessary to limit destructive influences to those two historic vegetation systems and actively encourage their long term sustainability.

Tall or short? Only time will tell, but in the interim this experiment should be carefully protected and monitored so that both systems THRIVE.

#### ACTION PLAN: USE NATURAL DYNAMICS TO ADDRESS NATURAL DYNAMICS

When dealing with dynamic systems the better solution in every case is to use a dynamic solution.

##### 1. THE BIOLOGICAL ASPECT

Biologically speaking the problem is natural and the solution should be the same. Use one natural process (growth) to mitigate another (collapse).

Encourage growth and limit destructive behaviors, invasive plants and other threats so that two vegetation systems can have a chance to stop erosion and show us why.

##### 2. THE HUMAN ASPECT

In this case the problem is human and the solution should be the same. Educate, Enroll and Enforce.

Encourage community interest and support and limit destructive behaviors

#### THE BIG PICTURE

The situation at Virmond Park is itself systemic from a community perspective. As a microcosm of the Park and Open spaces challenges that local communities face, this situation actually presents Ozaukee County with numerous opportunities for outreach, revitalized open space planning, and inter-agency partnerships.

A new open space plan that incorporates the kind of "natural assets" "dynamic problem, dynamic solution" approach so desperately needed at Virmond park can be a model for the rest of the county and the state. Why? The unique "experiment by accident" at Virmond Park is an opportunity to enroll governmental, educational and research partnerships to track its progress, expand the number of other sites being monitored for bluff erosion effects over time, grow the "vegetation defense" model and "spread it around," just like...vegetation.

—  
Nick Laird



3352 Knollwood  
West Bend WI 530950

Mr. Andrew Struck  
Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Dept.  
121 W. Main St.  
Port Washington WI 53074

Dear Mr. Struck:

Members of the Riveredge Bird Club, many who live in Ozaukee County and others who regularly use Ozaukee County parks and open spaces, have closely followed your process to address the County's needs for these elements. This has been a very thorough process that has fortunately, actively sought and incorporated the public's opinion.

We have reviewed the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Draft, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*. This report reflects the thoroughness of the planning process and offers wise recommendations to preserve open spaces in Ozaukee County. The Riveredge Bird Club enthusiastically supports these open space recommendations.

Likewise, the report offers recommendations for additional park land and outdoor recreation, all of which the Riveredge Bird Club supports. Especially, we support the addition of the county-owned Shady Lane Property to Hawthorne Hills County Park. This land has considerable ecological value, especially to birds, that needs to be retained by the County and managed as part of a county park. The Lion's Den Gorge NP is a gem in the county park system and all opportunities to add additional land to this area should be aggressively explored. We also strongly support the addition of all 7 new parks identified in the *Plan* to the county system.

Once this *Plan* has been adopted, it must receive financial support by government and others for its implementation. The Riveredge Bird Club believes the cost of implementing the *Plan* would benefit the residents of Ozaukee County, now and in the future, as well as tourists and others living outside Ozaukee County. We must move successfully to implement the *Plan*.

Sincerely,  
Dr. Noel J. Cutright, Founder, Riveredge Bird Club

# Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WISCONSIN }  
Ozaukee County } SS

(Apr. 14, 2011)  
**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**  
Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held by the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board on **Tuesday, April 26, 2011 at 1:00 pm** at the Ozaukee County Administration Center (Room 118), 121 West Main Street, Port Washington, Wisconsin, at which time the Comprehensive Planning Board will review *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*.

The Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, in conjunction with UW-Extension, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Land Preservation Board, and the Comprehensive Planning Board, undertook the development of *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County* during 2010-11, extending the planning horizon to 2035. The new plan was prepared under the framework of *A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* and includes updated information relating to land use, population levels, anticipated growth and development, natural resources, and park and open space acquisition and development. The park and open space plan development included numerous opportunities for public involvement and input throughout the planning process. The Comprehensive Planning Board will consider recommending a resolution to the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors to adopt *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* at their meeting April 26, 2011.

Copies of *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* will be available for review beginning Monday, April 18, 2011, at the Ozaukee County Administration Center Planning and Parks Department Office, Room 220, during the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. and online at the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department website ([www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/PlanningParks/PlanningParks\\_Park&Open\\_Space.asp](http://www.co.ozaukee.wi.us/PlanningParks/PlanningParks_Park&Open_Space.asp)). Written comments should be submitted prior to or at the public hearing on April 26, 2011. Any questions, written comments, or requests for copies of the plan should be directed to Andrew Struck, Director, Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, 121 West Main Street, PO Box 994, Port Washington, WI 53074. Written comments will be addressed and will be given the same weight as oral testimony.  
Dated the 11th day of April, 2011.

WNAXLP

William F. Schanen III, being duly sworn, says that he is the vice president of Port Publications, Inc., publishers of the Ozaukee Press, a public newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the city of Port Washington and county of Ozaukee, Wisconsin; that a notice, of which the printed one hereto attached is a true copy, was published in the Ozaukee Press once each week for 1 weeks successively; that the first publication thereof was on the 14 day of April A.D. 20 11, and that the last publication thereof was on the 14 day of April A.D. 20 11.

*William F. Schanen III*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of

April A.D. 20 11

Notary Public, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin.

My commission expires 10/24/12



## Appendix G

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

#### OBJECTIVE NO. 1

The provision of an integrated system of public general-use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

#### PRINCIPLE

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

#### A. PUBLIC OUTDOOR RECREATION SITES

#### PRINCIPLE

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

#### STANDARDS

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

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

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

#### B. RECREATION RELATED OPEN SPACE

#### PRINCIPLE

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

## STANDARDS

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

1. A minimum of 0.16 linear miles of recreation related open space consisting of linear recreation corridors<sup>p</sup> should be provided for each 1,000 persons 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-oriented recreation corridors should maximize the use of:
  - a. Primary environmental corridors as locations for trail-oriented recreation activities.
  - b. Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing public park sites.
  - c. Existing trail-type facilities within the County.

## OBJECTIVE NO. 2

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

## PRINCIPLE

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

## STANDARD

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

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

### OBJECTIVE NO. 3

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

#### PRINCIPLE

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

#### STANDARD

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

Minimum per Capita Facility Requirement <sup>w</sup>					Design Standards						Service Radius of Facility (miles) <sup>x</sup>
Activity	Facility	Owner	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)		Typical Location of Facility	Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Additional Suggested Support Facilities	Support Facility Requirements (acres per facility)	Total Land Requirements (acres per facility)	Resource Requirements	
Camping	Campsite	Public	0.35		Type I and II general use sites	0.33 acre per campsite	Rest rooms-showers	- -	1.83	Ungrazed wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	25.0
		Nonpublic	1.47				Utility hookups	- -			
		Total	1.82				Natural area backup lands	1.5 acres per campsite			
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	Public	0.013		Type I and II general use sites	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, maintenance	8.0 acres per course	185.0	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	10.0
		Nonpublic	0.027				Practice area	5.0 acres per course			
		Total	0.040				Woodland or water areas Buffer	35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course			
Picnicking	Tables	Public	6.35 <sup>y</sup>		Type I, II, III, and IV general use sites	0.07 acre per table minimum	Parking	0.02 acre per table (1.5 space per table)	0.11	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	10.0
		Nonpublic	2.39				Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow	- - 0.02 acre per table			
		Total	8.74								
Skiing	Developed slope (acres)	Public	0.010		Type I, II, and III general use sites	1.0 acre per acre of developed slope	Chalet	0.13 acre minimum	2.1	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	25.0
		Nonpublic	0.090				Parking	0.25 acre per acre of slope			
		Total	0.100				Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope			
Swimming	Beach (linear feet)	Public	Major Inland Lakes	Lake Michigan	Type I, II, and III general use sites	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking	0.2 acre per acre of beach	- - <sup>z</sup>	Natural beach Good water quality	10.0
			6	16			Bathhouse-concessions	0.10 acre minimum			
		Nonpublic	12	- -			Buffer areas	10 square feet per linear foot			
		Total	18	16							

### OBJECTIVE NO. 4

The provision of sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.

#### PRINCIPLE

Participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, pleasure driving, ski-touring, and snowmobiling provides opportunity for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. In addition, such activities can increase an individual's perception and intensify awareness of the surroundings, contribute to a better understanding of the environment, and provide a wider range of vision and comprehension of all forms of life both as this life may have existed in the past and as it exists in the present. Similar to intensive resource-oriented activity, the family as a unit also can participate in extensive land based recreation activities; such participation also serves to strengthen social relationships within the family. For activities like biking, hiking, and nature study, participation provides an opportunity to educate younger members of the family in the importance of environmental issues which may become of greater concern as they approach adulthood.

## STANDARD

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

Minimum per Capita Public Facility Requirements <sup>aa</sup>			Design Standards				
Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Resource Requirements
Biking	Route Trail	-- <sup>bb</sup> 0.16	Scenic roadways Recreation corridor	-- 1.45	Route markers Backup lands with resource amenities	-- 24.2	-- Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography (5 percent slope average maximum) and soils
Hiking	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Horseback Riding	Trail	0.05	Recreation corridor Type I general use site	1.21	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Nature Study	Center	1 per county	Type I, II, and III general use sites	--	Interpretive center building Parking	--	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Type I, II, and III general use sites	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of natural features, including a variety of plant and animal species Suitable topography and soils
Pleasure Driving	Route	-- <sup>cc</sup>	Scenic roadways recreation corridor	--	Route markers	--	--
Ski-touring	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I and II general use sites	0.97	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	Private lands (leased for public use)	1.45	Backup lands, including resource amenities and open lands	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Suitable topography (8 percent slope average maximum) and soils

## OBJECTIVE NO. 5

The provision of sufficient access areas to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes and rivers and on Lake Michigan which are consistent with enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of adequate water quality.

### PRINCIPLE

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

### STANDARDS

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

## OBJECTIVE NO. 6

The preservation of 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<sup>ee</sup> of the County.

### PRINCIPLE

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

## **A. PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS**

### **PRINCIPLE**

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

### **STANDARD**

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

## **B. NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES**

### **PRINCIPLE**

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites contain rare, threatened, and endangered animal and plant species which are important components of the biodiversity of the County. Maintenance of this biodiversity requires the preservation of the habitats concerned.

### **STANDARDS**

1. All natural areas of Statewide or greater significance (NA-1) should be preserved and managed to maintain their natural value.
2. All natural areas of Countywide or regional significance (NA-2) and natural areas of local significance (NA-3) lying within primary environmental corridors or containing Federal or State-designated rare, threatened, or endangered animal or plant species habitat should be preserved and managed to maintain their natural value.
3. All critical species habitat sites within primary environmental corridors should be preserved and managed to maintain their natural value.

## **C. PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

### **PRINCIPLE**

Prime agricultural lands constitute the most productive farm lands in the County and, in addition to providing food and fiber, contribute significantly to maintaining the ecological balance between plants and animals; provide locations close to urban centers for the production of certain food commodities which may require nearby population concentrations for an efficient production-distribution relationship; provide open spaces which give form and structure to urban development; and serve to maintain the natural beauty and unique cultural heritage of Ozaukee County.

### **STANDARDS**

1. All prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use.
2. All agricultural lands should be preserved that surround adjacent high-value scientific, educational, or recreational sites and are covered by soils rated in the regional detailed operational soil survey as having very slight, slight, or moderate limitations for agricultural use. These lands should be considered for preservation to provide a buffer between such resources and urban development.

## **OBJECTIVE NO. 7**

The efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

### **PRINCIPLE**

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

### **STANDARD**

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

## Footnotes

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

<sup>b</sup>The identification of a maximum service radius for each park type is intended to provide another guideline to assist in the determination of park requirements and to assure that each resident of the 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.

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

<sup>d</sup>For Type I and Type II parks, which generally provide facilities for resource-oriented 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 Type III and Type IV sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities primarily in urban areas, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas.

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

<sup>f</sup>For public school sites, which generally provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, the minimum per capita acreage requirements apply to the resident population of the County residing in urban areas.

<sup>g</sup>Type I sites are defined as large outdoor recreation sites with a multi-county service area. Such sites rely heavily for their recreational value and character on natural resource amenities and provide opportunities for participation in a wide variety of resource-oriented outdoor recreation pursuits.

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

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

<sup>j</sup>In general, each resident of the County should reside within 10 miles of a Type I or Type II park. It should be noted, however, that within urban areas, having a population of 40,000 or greater, each urban resident should reside within four miles of a Type I or Type II park.

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

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

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

<sup>n</sup>Type IV sites are defined as small sites which have a neighborhood as the service area. Such sites usually provide facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities and are generally provided in urban areas. Recreation lands at the neighborhood level should most desirably be provided through a joint community-school district venture, with the facilities and recreational land area required to be provided on one site available to serve the recreation demands of both the school student and resident neighborhood population. Using the Type IV park standard of 1.7 acres per 1,000 residents and the school standard of 1.6 acres per 1,000 residents, a total of 3.3 acres per 1,000 residents or approximately 21 acres of recreation lands in a typical medium-density neighborhood would be provided. These acreage standards relate to lands required to provide for recreation facilities typically located in a neighborhood and are exclusive of the school building site and associated parking area and any additional natural areas which may be incorporated into the design of the park site such as drainageways and associated storm water retention basins, areas of poor soils, and floodland areas.

<sup>o</sup>The maximum service radius of Type IV parks is governed primarily by the population density in the vicinity of the park. In high-density urban areas, each urban resident should reside within 0.5 mile of a Type IV park; in medium-density urban areas, each resident should reside within 0.75 mile of a Type IV park; and in low-density urban areas, each resident should reside within one mile of a Type IV park. It should be noted

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

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

<sup>q</sup>Facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities generally serve urban areas. The minimum per capita requirements for facilities for intensive nonresource-oriented outdoor recreation activities, therefore, apply to the total resident population in each urban area of the County.

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

<sup>s</sup>Each urban area having a population of 2,500 or greater should have at least one baseball diamond.

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

<sup>u</sup>Each urban area should have at least one ice-skating rink.

<sup>v</sup>Each urban area having a population of 7,500 or greater should have one public swimming pool or beach.

<sup>w</sup>Facilities for intensive resource-oriented 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.

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

<sup>y</sup>The allocation of the 6.35 picnic tables per 1,000 residents to publicly owned general-use sites is as follows: 3.80 tables per 1,000 residents of the County to be located in Type I and Type II parks to meet the resource-oriented picnicking needs of the County and 2.55 tables per 1,000 residents of urban areas in the County to be located in Type III and Type IV parks to meet local picnicking needs in urban areas of the County.

<sup>z</sup>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.

<sup>aa</sup>Both urban and rural residents of the County participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities. Thus, minimum per capita requirements for trails for extensive land-based activities apply to the total resident population of the County.

<sup>bb</sup>Bike routes are located on existing public roadways; therefore, no requirement is indicated.

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

<sup>dd</sup>Major canoeable streams are defined as those streams which have a minimum width of 50 feet over a distance of at least 10 miles.

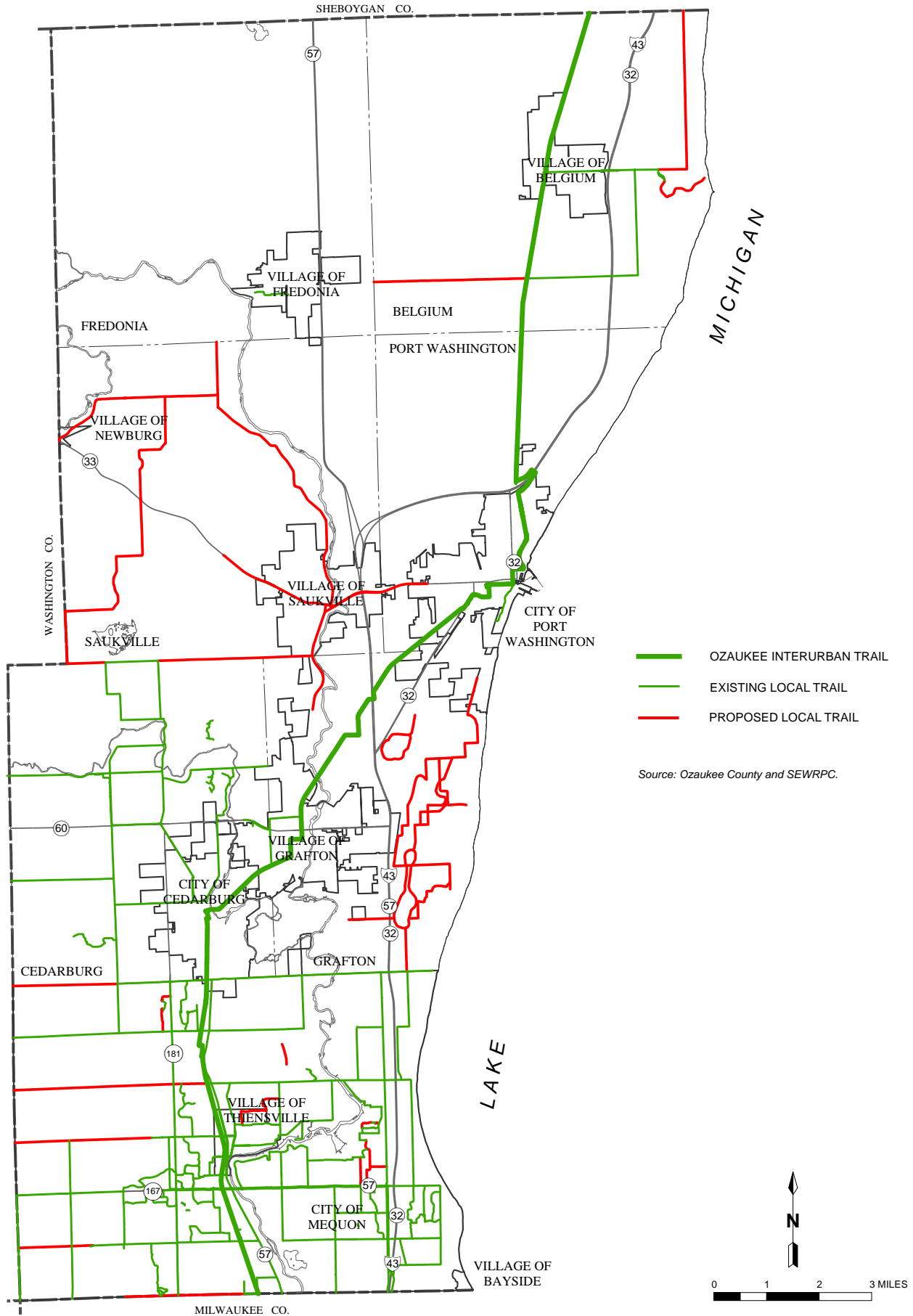
<sup>ee</sup>Biodiversity refers to the number and abundance of animal and plant species, their genetic composition and variability, and the ecological connection between and among species.

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Appendix H  
Map H-1

EXISTING AND PROPOSED BICYCLE WAYS / TRAILS IN OZAUKEE COUNTY



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**Appendix I**

**COUNTY BOARD ADOPTION OF THE  
OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN**

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AMENDED

RESOLUTION NO. 11-14

ADOPTION OF A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR  
OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035

WHEREAS, a Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County was included as part of the first regional park and open space plan, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000*, which was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission on December 1, 1977; and

WHEREAS, the regional park and open space plan as it relates to Ozaukee County was subsequently refined in 1978 as documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, *A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County*; and

WHEREAS, A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County was further refined in 1987 as documented in the first edition of this report, SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*, adopted in July 1987; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, acting on the recommendation of the Land Conservation Committee, adopted Resolution 98-10 on June 3, 1998, adopting the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*; and

WHEREAS, in 1998, the Ozaukee County Park and Planning Commission again requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission assist the County in refining and updating the park and open space plan as it applied to Ozaukee County and the resulting plan is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2020*, adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in June 6, 2001 (Resolution 01-13) and the Regional Planning Commission on September 12, 2001. This park and open space plan incorporated recommendations for the preservation of natural areas derived from the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin* completed by the Regional Planning Commission in 1997 and adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on June 3, 1998; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2008, Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) assist the County in the preparation of a new Park and Open Space Plan for the year 2035; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, in conjunction with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, UW – Extension and the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, with oversight by the Comprehensive Planning Board undertook the development of *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* during 2010 and 2011; and



WHEREAS, pursuant to Sections 59.69 and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors adopted the County comprehensive plan embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, *A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* on April 2, 2008 and subsequent Amendment 01-2009 on May 6, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the new park and open space plan was to be prepared within the framework of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* and is based upon the recommended development pattern set forth in the County comprehensive plan and will refine and detail the park and open space-related recommendations of the County comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the new park and open space plan updated information relating to land use, population levels, anticipated growth and development, natural resources, and park and open space acquisition and development; and

WHEREAS, throughout the development of the plan, Ozaukee County has solicited public input and provided numerous opportunities for public involvement to ensure the public had ample opportunity for participation in the development of the *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*; and

WHEREAS, the new park and open space plan complies with State and Federal requirements, will guide the implementation of the Ozaukee County Park System and is further intended to maintain County eligibility to apply for and receive Federal and State aids in partial support of the acquisition and development of park and open space sites and facilities; and

WHEREAS, copies of the park and open space plan report were available for public review in the County Clerk's office and the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department office, and on the County website; and

WHEREAS, the County has duly noticed a public hearing on the *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* and the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board held the public hearing on April 26, 2011; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department has prepared, in conjunction with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, UW– Extension and the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, with oversight by the Comprehensive Planning Board, a Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County for the year 2035, with this plan being embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition), *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board at its meeting on April 26, 2011, acted to recommend to the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors adoption of *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* as set forth in the aforementioned SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors acting on the recommendation of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, hereby adopts *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*, embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition); and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*, embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) shall serve as a guide for implementation of park and open space resources in the County; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that the County Clerk shall forward a copy of this resolution to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and Ozaukee County Local Governments.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June 2011.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Timothy F. Kaul	X			
Alan P. Kletti	X			
Cynthia G. Bock	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			





## AMENDMENT TO RESOLUTION # 11-14 RE OZAUKEE COUNTY PARK & OPEN SPACE PLAN

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MEETING DATE: June 1, 2011

AGENDA ITEM: Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan, Resolution #11-14

OFFERED BY: Supervisor Pat Marchese, prepared by Tom Meaux, consulted with Andrew Struck.

**AMENDMENT:** DELETE all recommendations and/or action items related to the Proposed Ozaukee County Dog Park, specifically:

**Chapter VI Recommended Park and Open Space Plan**

P. 15 and P. 28-29 (Summary of this Chapter), Table VI-4 has the fiscal impact reference

**Chapter VII Summary**

P. 8 Summarizes recommendation.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION:**

The intent of the amendment is to delete all recommendations and/or action items related to the development of a Dog Park in the County's Park and Open Space Plan. The author believes decision making and determination of Dog Parks belongs at the local government level, not the County level. County Parks are regional in nature, typically providing an environment emphasizing natural resources. Recently, Ozaukee County did consider a fenced Dog Park at Mee-kwon County Park and met with heavy resistance and neighborhood concerns..

Part of the Park and Open Space Plan documents public comments and feedback and not specific action. During the planning process County and SEWRPC staff documented the public requests in providing more Dog Parks within Ozaukee County. If this amendment is favored by a majority of the County Board the following references to the proposed County Dog Park should remain in the Plan:

**Chapter IV Public Involvement**

P. 4 and 7 and Figure IV-1 and IV-2

**Chapter V Objectives, Principles, and Standards...**

P. 9 and P. 13, inventory reference

**Chapter VII Summary**

P. 5 and Appendix F.

**ANALYSIS:** If adopted this amendment would remove the planning option of developing a County Dog Park, eliminate the impetus to acquire land for that purpose and the ability to request State and Federal grant funds specifically for this purpose, while governing the implementation of the Park and Open Space Plan through the year 2035. However, since the Plan is a guide and policy document, the amendment would not preclude a future County Board from considering a Dog Park on County property subject to further review and approval by the County Board at any point in time.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** Unknown savings, as the Proposed County Dog Park (fenced) is one of two recommendations for future County Park development that involves land potentially not already owned by Ozaukee County. The cost of development for a fenced dog park is estimated at \$100,000 per other counties that have developed dog parks (Table VI-4).

(See Certification on back)



STATE OF WISCONSIN  
COUNTY OF OZAUKEE

I, Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee  
County Clerk, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that  
the foregoing is a true and correct copy of

Resolution 11-14

adopted by the County Board of Supervisors  
at their meeting held June 1, 2011

  
Julianne B. Winkelhorst, Ozaukee County Clerk

Adopted Vote: Ayes - 26  
Nays - 2  
Absent - 3

*DRAFT MINUTES PENDING BOARD APPROVAL*

SECOND DAY'S SESSION

Port Washington, Wisconsin  
June 1, 2011

The County Board reconvened at 9:00 A.M. pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by Chairperson Brooks.

The Clerk took the roll. All members were present except: Excused - Supervisors: Cronce, and Slater.

Board members stood and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

A moment of silence was observed for the passing of long time Ozaukee County Highway Department employee Larry Russel.

Motion made by Supervisor Nelson, seconded by Supervisor Niehaus, that the Journal of the Organizational Meeting be approved as mailed. All members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

The Chairperson requested that Resolution Nos. 11-3 thru 11-9 be combined into one motion. There were no objections.

RESOLUTION NO. 11-3

COMMENDATION - JOHN A. HAZELWOOD

WHEREAS, John A. Hazelwood served the citizens of Ozaukee County with dedication, distinction and honor for over 4 years; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hazelwood was elected to the County Board in 2006 and served as chairperson or a member of the following committees for the number of years indicated:

Environment & Land Use - 4  
Board of Adjustment – 2  
Aging & Long Term Care – 1

WHEREAS, John Hazelwood devoted countless hours and contributed significantly as a member of the Fairgrounds Ad Hoc group and guided the development of the public private partnership with the Milwaukee Curling Club, the City of Cedarburg and the Cedarburg Fire Department Inc to help with the planning of the multi use facility envisioned on the Ozaukee County Fairgrounds and other needed facility improvements. Mr. Hazelwood's services to the county have been of the utmost dedication and effort, and because of his resignation, a wealth of experience in county government has been lost.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors commends John A. Hazelwood for his years of dedicated service to the citizens of Supervisory District No. 15, comprised of several wards in the Town of Grafton, Village of Grafton and City of Cedarburg, as well as to the residents of the entire county.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-4

##### COMMENDATION – CAROLYN A. GODERSKY

WHEREAS, Carolyn A Godersky began employment with Ozaukee County on January 25, 1993 as an Economic Support Specialist in the Human Services Department and continued in this capacity until her retirement on June 14, 2011; and

WHEREAS, Carolyn's primary responsibility was to determine eligibility for public assistance programs for Ozaukee County's elderly, blind and disabled population through interview and assessment. In addition, Carolyn held the positions of Energy Assistance Coordinator and Policy Coordinator for the Administration Center location. She also acted in the administration of the Wisconsin Funeral and Burial program and represented the County as a member, past president and secretary of the local Emergency Food /Shelter Program (FEMA); and

WHEREAS, Carolyn was knowledgeable in her duties and assisted in the training of new Economic Support Specialists. She displayed great interpersonal communication skills when interacting with the public. Her skills, experience and dedication to the County will be greatly missed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors commends Carolyn A. Godersky for the 18 plus years of dedicated service given by her to the citizens of Ozaukee County.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-5

##### COMMENDATION – JOAN KOJIS

WHEREAS, Joan Kojis began employment with the Ozaukee County Human Services Department on May 29, 2002 as the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Program Coordinator. After working in this position for three years, she was promoted to a Behavioral Health Manager position and continued in this capacity until her retirement on June 1, 2011; and

WHEREAS, during her career with the county, Joan managed the Outpatient Counseling Program, the Medication Management Program, the Drug and Alcohol Program, the Crises Services Program, the Intoxicated Driver Program and numerous contracts with private mental health providers. She also volunteered her time and expertise to assist school administrators develop or improve their response to tragedies involving students; and

WHEREAS, Joan actively participated in a number of collaborative work groups in an effort to develop more cost effective services. As a result of her sensitivity to having limited revenue she routinely used resources that could provide evidence of their effectiveness. She helped ensure that the county maintained compliance with the regulations of funding sources such as Medical Assistance, private insurance companies or grant resources; and

WHEREAS, Joan's knowledge, experience and personal attributes contributed to her success in managing the programs for which she was responsible. Her dedication to her profession and the mission of the Ozaukee County Human Services Department is greatly appreciated.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors commends Joan Kojis for the 9 years of dedicated service given by her to the citizens of Ozaukee County.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-6

#### COMMENDATION – BARBARA M. SCHLOSSER

WHEREAS, Barbara M. Schlosser began employment with Lasata Care Center on November 2, 1992 as a Licensed Practical Nurse. She continued in this capacity until her retirement on April 30, 2011; and

WHEREAS, Barb provided efficient, quality care to the residents and demonstrated fine clinical nursing skills by recognizing resident change of conditions early on and intervened as needed. Barb's passion for her work helped endear her to the residents of Lasata Care Center and their families; and

WHEREAS, as a self motivator, Barb provided direction and leadership to other team members. Her expertise will be missed, not only by the residents she served, but also by her co-workers and peers.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors commends Barbara M. Schlosser for the 18 plus years of dedicated service given by her to the residents of Lasata Care Center and the citizens of Ozaukee County.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

RESOLUTION NO. 11-7

COMMENDATION – SUSAN K. WALKER

WHEREAS, Susan K. Walker began employment with Ozaukee County on October 16, 1978 as an Income Maintenance Assistant in the Human Services Department. She worked diligently in several positions over the years and obtained a well deserved promotion to her current position of Lead Economic Support Specialist on January 18, 1993 and remained in this capacity until her retirement on June 17, 2011; and

WHEREAS, during Sue's tenure with the County, she had primary responsibility for providing support and managing the Wisconsin Works (W-2) operations at the Workforce Development Center, filling the agency roles as the state Training Liaison, Client Assistance for Reemployment and Economic Support (CARES) Coordinator, Child Care Coordinator, Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) Coordinator, and conducting internal quality assurance reviews. She represented the Human Services Department as a member of the Ozaukee County Health Initiative. Sue was instrumental in organizing the income maintenance operations in the new Ozaukee Works office at the Family Enrichment Center; and

WHEREAS, as the Lead Economic Support Specialist, Sue demonstrated great leadership ability and her knowledge of community resources and services was very valuable. Sue is a self-motivator, problem solver and independent thinker with an acute attention to detail. Sue consistently provided a pleasant atmosphere and helpful demeanor in her exceptional public service.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors commends Susan K. Walker for the 32 plus years of dedicated service given by her to the citizens of Ozaukee County.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

RESOLUTION NO. 11-8

### COMMENDATION – MARY J. JOHNSON

WHEREAS, Mary J. Johnson began employment with Ozaukee County on February 2, 1989 as the Account Clerk III in the Public Health Department. Mary also worked in this same capacity in the Clerk of Courts office and continued in this role in the Human Services Department until her retirement on June 17, 2011; and

WHEREAS, Mary performed difficult administrative tasks including billing, accounts receivable and the maintenance of charts for the Home Care Program. She was additionally responsible for producing physician's orders, correspondence with clients, and other related documentation. Mary displayed fine interpersonal communication skills when interacting with the public; is a conscientious employee whose knowledge, experience and dedication are just a few of the assets that have greatly benefited the county.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors commends Mary J. Johnson for the 22 plus years of dedicated service given by her to the citizens of Ozaukee County.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

### RESOLUTION NO. 11-9

### COMMENDATION – SUSAN M. JARVELA

WHEREAS, Susan M. Jarvela began employment with the Ozaukee County Sheriff's Office on December 13, 1999 as a full time Deputy Sheriff – Jailer. She continued in this capacity until her retirement on June 15, 2011; and

WHEREAS, Susan had a passion for her work and was competent in all aspects of jail operations and handled special assignments reliably. She displayed great interpersonal communication skills when interacting with co-worker and inmates.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors commends Susan M. Jarvela for the 11 plus years of dedicated service given by her to the citizens of Ozaukee County.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

Motion made by Supervisor Dohrwardt, seconded by Supervisor Nelson, that Resolution Nos. 11-3 thru 11-9 be adopted. The vote was taken. All members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted. Commendations will be presented to Joan Kojis, Barbara Schlosser, Susan Walker, Mary Johnson, and Susan Jarvela by the Director of their departments. The commendation was presented to Carolyn Godersky by Chairperson Brooks.

Clerk Winkelhorst reviewed communications that were placed on member's desks.

There were no claims.

Under public comment, Ozaukee Washington County Land Trust Executive Director Shawn Graff addressed the County Board supporting the Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035. Supervisor Szatkowski commended all those involved in the Vigilant Guard Exercise. Supervisor Geracie thanked Lasata Campus Administrator Ralph Luedtke and his staff on receipt of the Health Care Achievement Award from the Marinette Health Care System, for the redesign of the Lasata Care Center kitchen.

The County Administrator presented his monthly report, which included information on the setting of a monthly record on the amount of rides for the Shared Ride Taxi Service in the month of March; and the Port Washington Saukville Rotary Club luncheon for 8th grade Honor Students.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-10

#### INCREASE OF REVENUE - 2011

RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, that budgets be increased in the accounts as follows:

	ACCOUNT NUMBER	DEPARTMENT/ACCOUNT NAME	AMOUNT	AMOUNT
Expenditure	113-1-03-53111-001	Emergency Management - EPCRA / Other Equipment	\$ 823	
Revenue	113-1-03-42320-002	Emergency Management - EPCRA / State Aid Equipment		\$ 823
Expenditure	113-1-03-53111-004	Emergency Management - EPCRA / Other Equipment	\$ 7,000	
Revenue	113-1-03-42320-004	Emergency Management - EPCRA / State Aid EPCRA Grant		\$ 7,000
Expenditure	113-1-03-54501-007	Emergency Management - EPCRA / Purchased Service Training	\$ 18,981	
Revenue	113-1-03-42320-007	Emergency Management - EPCRA / State Aid Training Grant		\$ 18,981

Expenditure	204-2-09-51101-000	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / Salaries & Wages	\$ 41,472	
Expenditure	204-2-09-51201-001	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / Social Security Tax	\$ 2,262	
Expenditure	204-2-09-51201-002	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / Medicare Tax	\$ 601	
Expenditure	204-2-09-51202-000	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / Retirement	\$ 4,643	
Expenditure	204-2-09-55108-000	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / Postage	\$ 500	
Expenditure	204-2-09-52002-000	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / Mileage	\$ 1,000	
Expenditure	204-2-09-59101-000	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / Other Expense	\$ 5,997	
Revenue	204-2-09-42610-000	Public Health - Grants Administration - WIC Program / State Aid - WIC		\$ 56,475

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June, 2011.

*Emergency Management					*Public Health				
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE					HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent		Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Nancy Szatkowski	X				Daniel P. Becker	X			
William S. Niehaus				X	Karl V. Hertz	X			
Gerald E. Walker	X				Gustav W. Wirth, Jr.	X			
John J. Slater	X				Cynthia G. Bock	X			
Jacob Curtis	X				Mark A. Cronic				X
Raymond G. Meyer II	X				Kathlyn M. Callen	X			

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

Motion made by Supervisor Nelson, seconded by Supervisor Geracie, that Resolution No. 11-10 be adopted. The vote was taken as follows: Ayes - 29, Nays - 0, Absent - 2. With two-thirds of the members elect voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-11



AMENDING THE POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL – SAFETY POLICY-  
EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY TO REPORT TO WORK DURING  
AN EMERGENCY

RESOLVED, that Section 4.02(5) of the Ozaukee County Policy and Procedure Manual as pertaining to Safety Policy – Employee Responsibility to Report to Work during an Emergency be created to read:

4.02 SAFETY POLICY

(5) Employee Responsibility To Report To Work During An Emergency

- (a) In the event of a large-scale emergency that taxes the number of county and local emergency responders, County employees will be called upon to provide assistance.
- (b) Ozaukee County employees are expected to report to work or an alternate work site during an emergency if they are deployed by the County Administrator, their Department Head or Supervisor or a designee.
- (c) The employee may be assigned to assist another department depending on the scope of the emergency.
- (d) Some employees have been designated by their Department Head or Supervisor as being pre-assigned for performance during emergencies and shall report for work as designated.
- (e) Employees will be compensated for the hours worked per county policy or union contract.
- (f) Employees may be assigned to perform any work considered necessary or required to be performed during the emergency period based on their knowledge, skills, and ability.
- (g) Failure or refusal to perform assigned work may be a basis for disciplinary action.
- (h) Alerts and notifications will be made per the process outlined in Section 4.01(4) of the Policy and Procedure Manual or by other electronic means.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June 2011.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Daniel P. Becker	X			
Karl V. Hertz	X			
Gustav W. Wirth, Jr.	X			
Cynthia G. Bock	X			
Mark A. Cronic				X
Kathlyn M. Callen	X			

Motion made by Supervisor Callen, seconded by Supervisor Becker, that Resolution No. 11-11 be adopted. The vote was taken as follows: Ayes - 29, Nays – 0, Absent - 2. The majority of the members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

# RESOLUTION NO. 11-12

## POSITIONS AND PAY RANGE CHANGES

RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that Chapter 3.01, Sections (5) and (6) of the Ozaukee County Policy and Procedure Manual be amended as follows:

POSITION	GRADE	UNION	HOURS	#
(5) <u>County Treasurer</u>				
<del>Account Clerk</del> <u>Assistant Real Property Lister</u>	<del>5</del> <u>6</u>	OPEIU	37.5	1

(2) Office Employee Professional Union Administrative Wage Scale						
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
Grade 5	\$13.80	\$14.38	\$14.96	\$15.56	\$16.13	N/A
Grade 6	\$14.98	\$15.64	\$16.30	\$16.97	\$17.65	N/A

(6) <u>Technology Resources/Radio</u>				
Communications/Systems Analyst*	<del>110</del> <u>108</u>	NON REP	40	1
Network <del>Specialist</del> <u>Administrator</u>	<del>11</del> <u>110</u>	<del>OPEIU</del> <u>NON REP</u>	<del>37.5</del> <u>40</u>	1

\*New position effective 04/01/2011

(1) Non Represented Wage Scale											
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11
Grade 108	\$22.50	\$23.17	\$23.84	\$24.51	\$25.18	\$25.85	\$26.54	\$27.18	\$27.87	\$28.54	\$29.18
Grade 110	\$25.63	\$26.56	\$27.45	\$28.36	\$29.27	\$30.16	\$31.06	\$31.98	\$32.87	\$33.79	\$34.69

(2) Office Employee Professional Union Administrative Wage Scale						
	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
Grade 11	\$26.45	\$27.37	\$28.30	\$29.22	\$30.17	\$31.10

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin this 1st day of June 2011.

FINANCE COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Lee Schlenvogt	X			
Richard C. Nelson	X			
James H. Uselding	X			
Donald G. Dohrwardt	X			
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

Motion made by Supervisor Szatkowski, seconded by Supervisor Callen, that Resolution No. 11-12 be adopted. The vote was taken as follows: Ayes – 28 (Winker, Leider, Dohrwardt, Niehaus, Brooks, Schlenvogt, Becker, Nelson, Dean, Meyer, Kaul, Kletti, Richart, Curtis, Buntrock, Stumpf, Walker, Geracie, Wirth, Uselding, Callen, Petzold, Marchese, Hertz, Bock, Walerstein, Szatkowski, Rothstein), Nays – 1 (Grosklaus), Absent – 2 (Cronce, Slater). The majority of the members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-13

##### IN SUPPORT OF THE WISCONSIN COUNTIES ASSOCIATION (WCA) INCOME MAINTENANCE MODEL

WHEREAS, one of the recommendations of the Governor's proposed State 2011-2013 Biennial Budget Bill requires that all Income Maintenance Programs be centralized at the state level by May of 2012 in an effort to streamline administration and save costs; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) working in concert with the Wisconsin Counties Human Services Association (WCHSA) has carefully reviewed the original budget language and respectfully offers an alternative Income Maintenance proposal to the Wisconsin Joint Finance Committee that not only builds on the efficiency standards advanced by the Governor's recommendations but also provides the following desired outcomes:

- approximates the amount of tax savings inherent in the Governors Budget Bill recommendation by centralizing the FoodShare and Medicaid Programs.
- provides for local control by allowing elected County Board Supervisors to choose the role they will play in administering these programs.
- increases the opportunities for consortiums of public and private partnerships in administering these programs.
- reduces the number of administrative entities to fourteen regional consortiums.
- sets caseloads standards and allows consortiums to equalize the work load for maximum staff efficiency within its jurisdiction
- recognizes and supports the ability to measure the practice standards established by the federal government.
- enhances access to services to our society's most vulnerable citizens by allowing them to seek assistance at a location most convenient to them
- facilitates those individuals unable to complete an on-line application to have personal contact with a worker near their residence.
- encourages administrative consortiums to use public and private local resources to address the identified needs of eligible clients.
- allows County Human Services Department to provide more cost effective and timely responses to families in crises.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors respectfully supports the Income Maintenance Administration alternative model worked on and proposed by the WCA and WCHSA and encourages the Members of the Joint Finance Committee and Wisconsin State Legislature support the alternative Income Maintenance proposal to save taxpayers' dollars and build in the necessary safeguards for our most vulnerable citizens.

FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that the County Clerk shall forward a copy of this resolution to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, Ozaukee County's Legislative Representatives, to the Wisconsin Counties Association and to all Wisconsin Counties.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June 2011.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Daniel P. Becker	X			
Karl V. Hertz	X			
Gustav W. Wirth, Jr.	X			
Cynthia G. Bock	X			
Mark A. Cronic				X
Kathlyn M. Callen	X			

Motion made by Supervisor Becker, seconded by Supervisor Walker, that Resolution No. 11-13 be adopted. The vote was taken as follows: Ayes - 29, Nays - 0, Absent - 2. The majority of the members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-14

#### ADOPTION OF A PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY: 2035

WHEREAS, a Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County was included as part of the first regional park and open space plan, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) Planning Report No. 27, *A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000*, which was adopted by the Regional Planning Commission on December 1, 1977; and

WHEREAS, the regional park and open space plan as it relates to Ozaukee County was subsequently refined in 1978 as documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 23, *A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County*; and

WHEREAS, A Park and Recreation Plan for Ozaukee County was further refined in 1987 as documented in the first edition of this report, SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County*, adopted in July 1987; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors, acting on the recommendation of the Land Conservation Committee, adopted Resolution 98-10 on June 3, 1998, adopting the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*; and

WHEREAS, in 1998, the Ozaukee County Park and Planning Commission again requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission assist the County in refining and updating the park and open space plan as it applied to Ozaukee County and the resulting plan is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition), *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2020*, adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in June 6, 2001 (Resolution 01-13) and the Regional Planning Commission on September 12, 2001. This park and open space plan incorporated recommendations for the preservation of natural areas derived from the *Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern*

Wisconsin completed by the Regional Planning Commission in 1997 and adopted by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors on June 3, 1998; and

WHEREAS, on January 9, 2008, Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department requested that the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) assist the County in the preparation of a new Park and Open Space Plan for the year 2035; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, in conjunction with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, UW – Extension and the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, with oversight by the Comprehensive Planning Board undertook the development of *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* during 2010 and 2011; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Sections 59.69 and 66.1001(4)(b) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors adopted the County comprehensive plan embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 285, *A Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* on April 2, 2008 and subsequent Amendment 01-2009 on May 6, 2009; and

WHEREAS, the new park and open space plan was to be prepared within the framework of the *Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* and is based upon the recommended development pattern set forth in the County comprehensive plan and will refine and detail the park and open space-related recommendations of the County comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, the new park and open space plan updated information relating to land use, population levels, anticipated growth and development, natural resources, and park and open space acquisition and development; and

WHEREAS, throughout the development of the plan, Ozaukee County has solicited public input and provided numerous opportunities for public involvement to ensure the public had ample opportunity for participation in the development of the *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*; and

WHEREAS, the new park and open space plan complies with State and Federal requirements, will guide the implementation of the Ozaukee County Park System and is further intended to maintain County eligibility to apply for and receive Federal and State aids in partial support of the acquisition and development of park and open space sites and facilities; and

WHEREAS, copies of the park and open space plan report were available for public review in the County Clerk's office and the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department office, and on the County website; and

WHEREAS, the County has duly noticed a public hearing on the *Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* and the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board held the public hearing on April 26, 2011; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department has prepared, in conjunction with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, UW– Extension and the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board, with oversight by the Comprehensive Planning Board, a Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County for the year 2035,

with this plan being embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition), *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*; and

WHEREAS, the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board at its meeting on April 26, 2011, acted to recommend to the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors adoption of *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035* as set forth in the aforementioned SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition);

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors acting on the recommendation of the Ozaukee County Comprehensive Planning Board, hereby adopts *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*, embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition); and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*, embodied in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133 (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition) shall serve as a guide for implementation of park and open space resources in the County; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that the County Clerk shall forward a copy of this resolution to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission and Ozaukee County Local Governments.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June 2011.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING BOARD				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Thomas H. Richart	X			
Timothy F. Kaul	X			
Alan P. Kletti	X			
Cynthia G. Bock	X			
Robert T. Walerstein	X			

Motion made by Supervisor Stumpf, seconded by Supervisor Bock, that Resolution No. 11-14 be adopted.

Motion made by Supervisor Marchese, seconded by Supervisor Walker to amend the Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035 by deleting all recommendations and/or action items related to the Proposed Ozaukee County Dog Park, specifically: Chapter VI Recommended Park and Open Space Plan – page 15 and page 28-29 (Summary of the Chapter), Table VI-4 has the fiscal impact reference; and Chapter VII Summary – page 8 summarizes recommendation.

Supervisor Rothstein recognized Planning & Parks Director Struck to answer questions.

The vote was taken on the amendment as follows: Ayes - 19 (Winker, Leider, Dohrwardt, Niehaus, Brooks, Schlenvogt, Becker, Curtis, Buntrock, Walker, Geracie, Wirth, Uselding, Callen, Petzold, Marchese, Hertz, Walerstein, Szatkowski), Nays – 9 (Nelson, Dean, Meyer, Kaul, Richart, Grosklaus, Stumpf, Bock, Rothstein), Abstain – 1 (Kletti), Absent – 2 (Cronce, Slater). The majority of the members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

10:08AM Supervisor Walerstein out of attendance.

The vote was taken on Resolution No. 11-14, as amended, as follows: Ayes – 26 (Winker, Dohrwardt, Niehaus, Brooks, Schlenvogt, Becker, Nelson, Dean, Meyer, Kaul, Kletti, Richart, Grosklaus, Buntrock, Stumpf, Walker, Geracie, Wirth, Uselding, Callen, Petzold, Marchese, Hertz, Bock, Szatkowski, Rothstein), Nays --2 (Leider, Curtis), Absent – 3 (Cronce, Slater, Walerstein). The majority of the members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

10:12AM Supervisor Walerstein in attendance.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 11-15

#### APPLICATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF OUTDOOR RECREATION TRAIL AIDS – COUNTY SNOWMOBILE TRAIL AIDS FUNDING THROUGH THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WDNR)

WHEREAS, Ozaukee County, through the Planning and Parks Department, is interested in continuing to maintain, acquire, insure, or develop lands for public outdoor recreation purposes such as snowmobile trail use as described in the application; and

WHEREAS, said public snowmobile trails are eligible for funding under Section 23.09 (26) of the Wisconsin State Statutes through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Outdoor Motorized Recreation Trail Aids – County Snowmobile Trail Aids Program; and

WHEREAS, the maintenance, acquisition, insurance, and development of lands for public snowmobile trail use is consistent with *A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County* and *A Multi-jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan for Ozaukee County: 2035*.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Ozaukee County, through the Planning and Parks Department, apply for funds under Section 23.09 (26) for such eligible maintenance, acquisition, insurance and/or development costs and hereby authorizes the Director of Planning and Parks Department of Ozaukee County, to act on behalf of Ozaukee County to: submit applications to the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for any financial aid that may be available, to submit reimbursement claims along with necessary supporting documentation within six months of project completion date, to sign and submit documents and to take necessary action to undertake, direct and complete approved projects.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Ozaukee County will comply with State or Federal rules for the programs to the general public during reasonable hours consistent with the type of facility; and will obtain from the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources or the National Park Service approval in writing before any change is made in the use of the project site

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, by the Ozaukee County Board of Supervisors that the County Clerk shall forward a copy of this resolution to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Dated at Port Washington, Wisconsin, this 1st day of June 2011.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE				
	Yes	No	Abstain	Absent
Patrick Marchese	X			
Jennifer K. Rothstein	X			

Joseph A. Dean				X
Glenn F. Stumpf	X			
Timothy F. Kaul	X			
Rose Hass Leider	X			

Motion made by Supervisor Leider, seconded by Supervisor Szatkowski, that Resolution No. 11-15 be adopted. A problem with the voting system resulted in a voice vote taken as follows: Ayes – 29, Nays - 0, Absent - 2. The majority of the members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

The County Administrator appointed Stacy McCutcheon to replace John Hilber with term to expire September 30, 2012, and Michael Gottfried with term to expire September 30, 2014 as members of the Aging & Disability Resource Center Board. Motion made by Supervisor Dohrwardt, seconded by Supervisor Nelson to approve the appointments. A voice vote was taken. All members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

Vice-Chairperson Geracie announced the “State of the County” presentation that will be held on Wednesday, August 31 at 5:30pm. in the County Board room.

County Administrator Meaux conducted a powerpoint presentation on the Fairgrounds Update “Master Plan” including the history to date, other issues with building upgrades, Phase 1 upgrades, Phase 2 large multi-purpose building and contract with Milwaukee Curling Association Inc., other benefits, financing, tax levy and economic impact. Discussion and questions followed.

10:30AM Supervisors Buntrock and Petzold excused.

The commendation was presented to former Supervisor John Hazelwood by Chairperson Brooks.

City of Cedarburg Economic Development Director Mary Sheffield addressed the board supporting the Fairgrounds Master Plan.

Chairperson Brooks announced that a closed session had been proposed under the provisions of Section 19.85(1)(e) for the purpose of negotiating a lease agreement with Milwaukee Curlers Association, Inc.

Motion made by Supervisor Grosklaus, seconded by Supervisor Dohrwardt that the board go into closed session for this purpose. A voice vote was taken. All members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

11:05AM Board in Closed Session.

All members present except Supervisors Cronic, Slater, Buntrock, and Petzold. Also present at this time John Hazelwood, Sheriff Straub, Finance Director Lamb, Assistant County Administrator Dzwinel, County Administrator Meaux, Corporation Counsel Keeney, Technology Resources Director Buhler and County Clerk Winkelhorst.

11:35AM Supervisors Bock and Winker excused.

Motion made by Supervisor Dean, seconded by Supervisor Wirth, to adjourn, subject to call by the Chairperson, or until Wednesday, July 6, 2011 at 9:00 A.M. All members present voting aye, the motion was declared adopted.

Meeting declared adjourned at 11:46AM