

Appendix A

Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan

INTRODUCTION

The Park and Open Space Plan for Waukesha County is intended to assist in promoting environmental stewardship and assessing current and future park, recreation, and open space needs within the County. It acts as a guide for the acquisition, preservation, development and management of park, recreation and open space lands in Waukesha County. The plan is the blueprint that Waukesha County uses to make park, recreation and open space decisions. It consists of both an area-wide outdoor recreation element and an open space preservation element, and is intended to provide an integrated, sustainable outdoor recreation lands system.

The State of Wisconsin, Waukesha County and the local municipalities have the responsibility of providing the citizens of Waukesha County with a full range of outdoor recreation opportunities. Sites and facilities for intensive nonnature-based recreational facilities are typically provided by city, village and town governments and are therefore not specifically addressed in this plan. It is not the intent of the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan to serve as the park and open space plan for the individual units of government within the County, the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) or Nonprofit Conservation Organizations. Recommendations for the provision of state, local park sites and facilities should be identified in their own park and open space plans and referenced in the County plan. The County plan should, however, assist towns that adopt the County plan to qualify for available Federal and State funding in support of the development of town park and associated recreation facilities.

This County Park and Open Space Plan is also designed to meet State planning requirements for outdoor recreation aids program, thereby making the County eligible to apply for, and receive, available State and Federal funds to assist in the acquisition and development of recommended park and open space sites and facilities.

Inventory data needed for the preparation of the park and open space plan are provided in previous chapters of the Comprehensive Development Plan for Waukesha County. Such data include historic, existing and projected resident population and household levels, presented in Chapter 2; the location and extent of environmental corridors, natural areas, floodlands, and other important natural resource-related elements, presented in Chapter 3; and the existing and planned land use patterns presented in Chapter 7.

OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

The Regional Planning 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. The regional standards were based on standards previously developed by the National Recreation and Parks Association. The advisory committee compared the national standards to the recreational preferences and demands of the region as determined by surveys of park and recreation professionals and citizens. The standards were modified as necessary to meet the park and open space demands of the region.

General Objectives of the Park and Open Space Planning Process

The intent of the Waukesha County park and open planning process is to accomplish the following six general objectives:

1. To create guidelines for the acquisition, preservation, development, operation and maintenance of the Waukesha County Park System lands and facilities.
2. To incorporate, detail and modify regional park and open space objectives, principles and standards to reflect Waukesha County park and open space planning efforts.
3. To comply with State and Federal outdoor recreation grant eligibility planning requirements to make the County eligible to apply for and receive available State and Federal funds to assist in the acquisition and development of recommended park and open space sites and facilities.
4. To initiate a process to coordinate park and open space planning in Waukesha County with all stakeholders: local units of government, State of Wisconsin, non-profit conservation organizations (NCO's) and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) providing an integrated system of public general-use outdoor recreation sites which will afford the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation and education activities.
5. To define roles and responsibilities of Waukesha County, local units of government, State of Wisconsin and NCO's in the plan implementation.
6. To establish consistent communication of the park and open space elements to the citizens and development community of Waukesha County.

Specific Objectives of the Park and Open Space Planning Process

The terms "objective," "principle," "standard," and "plan," are subject to a range of interpretations. Under the regional planning program, these terms have been defined as follows:

1. Objective: a goal or end toward the attainment of which plans and policies are directed.
2. Principle: a fundamental, primary, or generally accepted tenet used to support objectives and prepare standards and plans.
3. Standard: a criterion used as a basis of comparison to determine the adequacy of plan proposals to attain objectives.
4. Plan: a design that seeks to achieve agreed-upon objectives.

The following are the Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Planning Objectives, Principles, and Standards for Waukesha County. They will be met through a combination of State, County, or Local Municipality efforts.

Objective No. 1 - An Integrated System of Park, Recreation, and Open Space Areas

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

Principle – The Benefits of an Integrated Park, Recreation and Open Space System

The 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 open space system properly related to the natural resource base, such as the existing surface water network, can generate the multiple benefits of satisfying recreational demands in an appropriate setting, protecting and preserving valuable natural resource amenities, and providing educational opportunities. 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.

Principle – Public Use-General Outdoor Recreation Sites

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, ice-skating, and other similar activities that facilitate the maintenance of proper physical health because of the exercise involved, as well as the opportunities to participate in such less athletic activities as pleasure walking, picnicking, or just rest and reflection. These activities tend to reduce everyday tensions and anxieties and thereby help to maintain proper physical and mental well being. Well designed and properly located public general-use outdoor recreation sites also provide a sense of community, bring people together for social, cultural and recreation activities, thus contributing to the desirability and stability of residential neighborhoods.

Standards

1. The public sector should provide general use outdoor recreation sites sufficient in size and number to meet the recreation demands of the resident population.
2. The general use recreation sites should contain the natural resource or man-made amenities appropriate for the recreation activities.
3. The general-use recreation sites should be spatially distributed to provide equal and ready access, to the resident population.
4. Public general-use outdoor recreation sites should, to the maximum extent possible, include portions of the planned primary environmental corridors of the County in order to provide an attractive natural setting for recreation enjoyment and educational enlightenment. Recreational facilities should, however, be carefully located and designed to protect and preserve such environmentally sensitive areas as wetlands, natural areas, and high value wildlife areas.
5. To achieve the general use outdoor recreation objective the following public general use Outdoor Recreation Site Standards should be met. *See Exhibit A*
6. The Waukesha County Park System, Site Classifications Guidelines for County Park Facilities should be met. *See Exhibit B*

Principle – Recreation Related Open Space

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 through a system of recreation corridors located adjacent to linear resource-oriented open space lands. A well-designed system of recreation corridors offered as an integral part of linear open space land also can 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 of natural, cultural, or historic interest assume their proper place as form determinants for both existing and future land use patterns.

Standards

1. The public sector should provide sufficient open space lands to accommodate a system of resource-oriented recreation corridors to meet the residential demand for extensive trail-oriented activities.
2. Resource-oriented recreation corridors should maximize the use of:
 - a) Primary environmental corridors and secondary environmental corridors as locations for trail-oriented recreation activities provided environmentally sensitive resources are protected.
 - b) Outdoor recreation facilities provided at existing parks.
 - c) Existing recreation trail facilities within the County.

- Resource-oriented recreation corridors should, where possible, effectively connect park system components, community public facilities, cultural sites and historic sites together to form a continuous park environment.
- The Waukesha County Park System Greenway Corridor Cross- Section and Standards should be met. *See Exhibit C*

Objective No. 2 – Provide Intensive Non-resource-oriented Outdoor Recreation Activity

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

Principle – The Benefits of an Intensive Non-resource-oriented Outdoor Recreation Activity

Participation in intensive non-natural resource-based outdoor recreation activities including basketball, baseball and softball, soccer, ice-skating, playfield and playground activities, pool swimming, and tennis provides an individual with both the opportunity for physical exercise and an opportunity to test and expand his 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 non-natural resource-based activities also provide an opportunity to share recreational experiences, participate in team play, and gain an understanding of other human beings.

Standard

- A sufficient number of facilities for participation in intensive non-natural resource-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County.
- To achieve the non-natural resource-based outdoor recreation objective utilize the following per capita and design criteria facility recommendations indicated in the chart below.

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirements				Design Standards					Service Radius of Facility (miles) ¹
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 ²	Types II, III, and IV general-use site	2.8 acres per diamond	Parking (30 spaces per diamond) Night lighting Concessions and bleachers 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 ² -- 0.15	Type IV general-use site	0.30 acre per rink minimum	Warming house	0.05 acre --	0.35 minimum	0.5
Playfield Activities	Playfield	Public Nonpublic Total	0.39 0.11 0.50	Type IV general-use site	1.0 acre per playfield minimum	Buffer area	0.65 acre minimum	1.65 minimum	0.5
Playground Activities	Playground	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 0.07 0.42	Type IV general-use site	0.25 acre per playground minimum	Buffer and landscape	0.37 acre	0.62 minimum	0.5
Softball	Diamond	Public Nonpublic Total	0.53 0.07 0.60	Types II, III, and IV general-use site	1.70 acre per diamond	Parking (20 spaces per diamond) Night lighting Buffer	0.18 acre per diamond -- 0.80 acre per diamond	2.68	1.0
Swimming	Pool	Public Nonpublic Total	0.015 ² -- 0.015	Types 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	Types II, III, and IV general-use site	0.15 acre per court	Parking (2.0 spaces per court) Night lighting Buffer	0.02 acre per court -- 0.15 acre per court	0.32	1.0

- The Waukesha County Park System, Site Classifications and Standards for County Park Facilities should be met. *See Exhibit B*

Objective No. 3 – Provide Intensive Natural Resource-based Outdoor Recreation Activity

To provide sufficient intensive natural resource-based outdoor recreation activities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in intensive natural resource-based outdoor recreational activities.

Principle – The Benefits of an Intensive Natural Resource-based Outdoor Recreation Activities.

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

Standard

1. A sufficient number of facilities for participation in intensive natural resource-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County.
2. To achieve the intensive natural resource-based outdoor recreation objective, utilize the facility per capita and design criteria indicated on the chart below.

Minimum Per Capita Facility Requirement				Design Standards						Service Radius of Facility (miles)*
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	Camp site	Public Nonpublic Total	0.35 1.47 1.82	Types I and II general-use sites	0.33 acre per camp site	Rest rooms - showers Utility hookups Natural area backup lands	-- -- 1.5 acres per camp site	1.83	Wooded area Presence of surface water Suitable topography and soils	25.0
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	Public Nonpublic Total	0.013 0.027 0.040	Types I and II general-use sites	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, maintenance Practice area Woodland-water areas Buffer acres	8.0 acres per course 5.0 acres per course 35.0 acres per course 2.0 acres per course	185.0	Suitable topography and soils Presence of surface water Form-giving vegetation desirable	10.0
Picnicking	Tables	Public Nonpublic Total	6.35/ 2.39 8.74	Types I, II, III, and IV general-use sites	0.07 acre per table minimum	Parking Shelters and grills Buffer and parking overflow	0.02 acre per table (1.5 spaces per table) -- 0.02 acre per table	0.11	Topography with scenic views Shade trees Presence of surface water desirable Suitable soils	10.0
Skiing	Developed slope (acres)	Public Nonpublic Total	0.010 0.090 0.100	Types I, II, and III general-use sites	1.0 acre per acre of developed slope	Chalet Parking Ski tows (and lights) Buffer and maintenance Landscape	0.13 acre minimum 0.25 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.40 acre per acre of slope 0.35 acre per acre of slope	2.1	Suitable topography and soils (20 percent slope minimum) North or northeast exposure	25.0
Swimming	Beach (linear feet)	Public Nonpublic Total	Major Inland Lakes Lake Michigan 6 12 18 -- 16	Types I, II, and III general-use sites	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking Bathhouse-concessions Buffer areas	0.2 acre per acre of beach 0.10 acre minimum 10 square feet per linear foot	-- ²	Natural beach Good water quality	10.0

3. The Waukesha County Park System, Site Classifications and Standards for County Park Facilities should be met. *See Exhibit B*

Objective No. 4 – Provide Extensive Land-based Outdoor Recreation Activities

To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to afford the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.

Principle – The Benefits of Extensive Land Based Outdoor Recreation Activities

Participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including bicycling, 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, contributing to a better understanding of the environment. It also will provide an individual with 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 outdoor recreation activity, the family unit also can participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities; such participation also serves to strengthen social relationships within the family. For activities like bicycling, 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

1. A sufficient number of facilities for participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities should be provided throughout the County.
2. Public facilities provided for these activities should be located within the linear resource-oriented recreation corridors identified in Objective 1.
3. Public facilities provided for these activities should comply with the Waukesha County Park System, Site Classifications and Standards for County Park Facilities. *Refer to Exhibit B*
4. To achieve the extensive land based outdoor recreation objective utilize the facilities per capita and design criteria shown below.

Minimum Per Capita Public Facility Requirements ^{aa}			Design Standards				
Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)	Typical Location of Facility	Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Resource Requirements
Biking	Route Trail	- ^{bb} 0.16	Scenic roadways Recreation corridor	- - 1.45	Route markers Backup lands with resource amenities	- - 24.2	- - Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography (5 percent slope average maximum) and soils
Hiking	Trail	0.16	Recreation corridor	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Horseback Riding	Trail	0.05	Recreation corridor Type I general-use site	1.21	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Diversity of scenic, historic, natural, and cultural features Suitable topography and soils
Nature Study	Center	1 per county	Types 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 Types 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	- ^{cc}	Scenic roadways recreation corridor	- -	Route markers	- -	- -
Ski Touring	Trail	0.02	Recreation corridor Types I and II general-use sites	0.97	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Rolling topography
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	Private lands (leased for public use)	1.45	Backup lands, including resource amenities and open lands	24.2	Suitable natural and open areas Suitable topography (8 percent slope average maximum) and soils

Objective No. 5 – Provide Extensive Water-Based Outdoor Recreation Activities

To provide sufficient surface water-access areas to afford the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities consistent with safe and enjoyable inland lake and river use and the maintenance of good water quality.

Principle – The Benefits of Extensive Water-based Outdoor Recreation Activities

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

Standard

1. Access sites available for use by the general public on rivers and lakes, that are 50 acres or larger, should be provided in accordance with the requirements established by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Section NR 1.90 and NR 1.91 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code.
2. Access sites with appropriate parking and restroom facilities should be provided on major rivers throughout the County. The maximum distance between access points on major rivers should be 10 miles.

Objective No. 6 – Protect the Natural Resource Base

To preserve sufficient lands in essentially natural, open uses to assure the protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base, including surface-water and groundwater resources, and the enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the County.

Principle – The Benefits of Preserving the Natural Resource Base

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, including primary environmental corridors, and prime agricultural lands, contribute to the maintenance of the ecological balance, natural beauty, and economic well-being of the County.

Principle – Primary Environmental Corridors

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, shorelands; woodlands, and 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, biodiversity preserved, and continued opportunities provided for scientific, educational and recreational pursuits.

Standard

1. All remaining non-urban lands within the designated primary environmental corridors in the County should be preserved in natural open uses.
2. Primary environmental corridors located within the preservation zone of the Waukesha County Greenway Cross Section and Standards should be preserved in permanent public ownership. *Refer to Exhibit C*

Principle – Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

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 habitat concerned.

Standard

1. In conformance with SEWRPC Planning Report No. 42, A Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, the remaining natural areas and critical species habitat areas should be preserved.

Principle – Prime Agricultural Lands

Prime agricultural lands, in addition to providing food and fiber, can supply significant wildlife habitat; contribute to maintaining an ecological balance between plants and animals; offer locations close to urban centers for the production of certain food commodities which may require nearby population concentrations for an efficient production-distribution relationship; provide opportunities for agricultural and agriculture-related employment; provide open spaces which give form and structure to urban development; and serve to maintain the natural beauty and unique cultural heritage of the County.

Standard

1. Prime agricultural lands should be preserved for agricultural use as recommended by the land use element of the Waukesha County Development Plan.
2. Agricultural lands surrounding adjacent high-value scientific, educational or recreational resources should be considered for preservation to provide a buffer between such resources and urban development.

Objective No. 7 – Efficient Provision of Outdoor Recreation

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

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

1. To maximize fund resources and avoid duplication of effort in the implementation of the park and open space plan. Public and private providers of outdoor recreation should communicate and coordinate outdoor recreation provision efforts.
2. To provide for the efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLANNING PROCESS

The Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan is intended to refine and detail the regional level planning, taking into account and integrating County planning objectives and standards. An understanding of past park and open space planning efforts is therefore essential to the preparation of an updated park and open space plan. Accordingly, this section provides a brief description of the previous park and open space plans and various supporting functional plan elements that have been prepared to date as they pertain to Waukesha County.

Inventory of Park and Outdoor Recreation Facilities (1960)

The Inventory of Park and Outdoor Recreation Facilities report prepared by Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission identified existing park and recreation facilities in Waukesha County. The report called for conservation of Waukesha County's natural resources and to provide for recreation facilities development. The report proposed a program of large regional county parks, lineal parkways and the conservation of wetlands.

A Park and Parkway Plan for Waukesha County (1973)

The Park and Parkway Plan for Waukesha County, prepared by the Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission, qualified the County for State and Federal parkland acquisition and development grants. The plan recommended the following:

- Preserve the County's natural resource base
- Establish regional County Parks distributed evenly throughout the County
- Develop parkways along the major rivers
- Establish land acquisition criteria
- Establish park classification standards
- Cooperation and coordination with other park agencies
- Promote family oriented resource based recreation

A Regional Park and Open Space Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2000 (1977)

The regional park and open space plan, described in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 27 identifies:

- Existing and probable future park and open space needs in the Region and recommends a system of large regional resource-oriented parks
- Recreational corridors
- Recreational facilities
- Smaller urban parks

The portion of the regional plan that applies to Waukesha County was revised and updated in 1989 and is documented in SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 137, *A Park and Open Space Plan for Waukesha County*. The plan was adopted by both the Waukesha County Board of Supervisors and the Regional Planning Commission in 1990. Subsequent amendments to the Park and Open Space Plan were incorporated into Community Assistance Planning Report No. 209, *A Development Plan for Waukesha County Wisconsin* in 1996 and amended in 1998 and 2004.

Description of the Planning Area

Information regarding existing conditions and historic trends with respect to the demographic conditions and natural environment is essential to the park and open space planning process. An extensive database has been developed by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) pertaining to these and other aspects of the Southeastern Wisconsin Region, updating that database periodically. A major inventory update effort was carried out by SEWRPC in the early 2000's in support of the preparation of new land use and transportation plans and other elements of the comprehensive plan for the Region, including Waukesha County and its municipalities. This section presents a summary of the results of that inventory update pertaining to the population and natural resource base. Detailed information is presented in Chapters 2 - Trends, Issues, Opportunities and Planning Standards and Chapter 3 - Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources of the Comprehensive Development Plan for Waukesha County.

Demographics

Much of the demographic data in this section is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This data is collected every ten years and is derived from both short and long form questionnaires. The short form provides a complete count of all persons living in the United States along with over 300 tables with counts and cross tabulations of race, ethnicity, gender, and age data. The long form is sent to one out of every six households in the United States. It provides sample data for topics related to education, housing, income, and other social and economic issues.

Population Growth by County

In 1930, Waukesha County had approximately 52,000 residents. *Refer to Table A-1* Waukesha County began to experience significant population growth in the 1950's and experienced a population boom since 1940 that resulted in population increases per decade ranging from 23,000 people to 73,000 people. *Refer to Table A-1* From 1960 to 2005, the County population more than doubled increasing from 158,249 to 377,348. *Refer to Table A-1* All of the counties surrounding Waukesha experienced smaller gains in total population since 1960 with the exception of Milwaukee County, which experienced a decline. Between 1970 and 2005, Milwaukee County declined by 115,254 people as population, business and industry migrated from the City of Milwaukee.

**Table A-1
SELECTED COUNTY POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS: 1840-2005**

Year	Dodge County	Jefferson County	Milwaukee County	Racine County	Walworth County	Washington County	Waukesha County
1840	67	914	5,605	3,475	2,611	343	N/A
1850	19,138	15,317	31,077	14,973	17,862	19,485	19,558
1860	42,818	30,438	62,518	21,360	26,496	23,622	26,831
1870	47,035	34,050	89,936	26,742	25,992	28,274	28,258
1880	45,931	32,155	138,523	30,921	26,249	33,270	28,957
1890	44,984	33,530	236,101	36,268	27,802	35,229	33,270
1900	46,631	34,789	330,017	45,644	20,259	23,589	35,229
1910	47,436	34,606	433,187	57,424	29,614	23,784	37,100
1920	49,742	35,022	539,449	78,961	29,327	25,713	42,612
1930	52,092	36,785	725,263	90,217	31,058	26,551	52,358
1940	54,280	38,868	766,885	94,047	33,103	28,430	62,744
1950	57,611	43,069	871,047	109,585	41,584	33,902	85,901
1960	63,170	50,094	1,036,041	141,781	52,368	46,119	158,249
1970	69,004	60,060	1,054,249	170,838	63,444	63,829	231,338
1980	75,064	66,152	964,988	173,132	71,507	84,848	280,203
1990	76,559	67,783	959,275	175,034	75,000	95,328	304,715
2000	85,897	75,784	940,164	188,831	91,996	117,493	360,767
2005	88,748	79,188	938,995	193,239	98,496	125,940	377,348

Source: United States Census Bureau and the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Waukesha County Community Population Trends

Between 1970 and 1980, 46 percent of the County's population growth took place in cities, 44 percent in towns and 10 percent in villages. Between 1990 and 2000, the growth in cities remained the same (46 percent) with a more even distribution of growth between villages (31 percent) and towns (23 percent). In 2005, an estimated 20 percent of the total County population lived in towns (75,626 people), 24 percent resided in villages (91,157 people) and 56 percent were residents of cities (210,565).

Age Structure

As Wisconsin's population is increasing, it is also aging. In the trend known as the demographic transition, average life expectancy has increased as birth rates have declined. Waukesha County's median age is increasing. The median age in 1970 for the county was 27. The median age increased to 34 in 1990 and in 2000 reached 38.1. This changing age composition will have implications for park and recreation, school districts, housing, labor, and transportation. As a general rule, older residents enjoy quieter, low impact activities while younger residents enjoy more active recreation activities. The recreation needs of the County residents will be explored more in depth in the section entitled Park and Recreation Needs Assessment.

Racial Composition

Almost 96 percent of residents in Waukesha County were white in 2000. However, the population of Waukesha County continues to grow more diverse. Between 1990 and 2000, the Hispanic/Latino population in the County nearly doubled from 5,448 to 9,503. The City of Waukesha experienced the largest growth in the number of Hispanics/Latinos. Several neighborhood block groups within the City of Waukesha recorded populations that were over 25 percent Hispanic/Latino. Nearly 5,400 Asians made up the third largest racial group within Waukesha County.

Educational Attainment

Waukesha County has a highly educated population with one of the highest percentages of people with associate, bachelors, graduate, and professional degrees in Wisconsin *Refer to Table A-2*

Table A-2

WAUKESHA COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR PERSONS 25 AND OVER: 2000

Attainment Level	Number	Percent
Less than 9 th Grade	5,537	2.3
High School, No Diploma	14,873	5.7
High School Graduate	66,651	27.6
Some College (No Degree)	54,483	22.6
Associate Degree	18,492	7.7
Bachelor's Degree	57,050	23.6
Graduate/Professional Degree	25,213	10.4
Total	241,299	100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Size

In 2000, the average household size ranged from 2.05 in the Village of Butler to 3.26 in the Village of Merton. *As shown in Table A-3, next page* This figure continues to decline slightly in Waukesha County communities. From 1990 to 2000, the average household size declined in Waukesha County from 2.83 to 2.63. This trend is occurring on a regional, state, and national scale as families continue to become smaller.

Table A-3

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN WAUKESHA COUNTY: 2000

Community	Average Household Size	Community	Average Household Size	Community	Average Household Size
Town of Brookfield	2.29	Village of Big Bend	2.85	City of Brookfield	2.74
Town of Delafield	2.93	Village of Butler	2.05	City of Delafield	2.52
Town of Eagle	2.97	Village of Chenequa	2.61	City of Muskego	2.80
Town of Genesee	3.00	Village of Dousman	2.58	City of New Berlin	2.62
Town of Lisbon	2.90	Village of Eagle	2.88	City of Oconomowoc	2.40
Town of Merton	2.95	Village of Elm Grove	2.49	City of Pewaukee	2.57
Town of Mukwonago	3.14	Village of Hartland	2.63	City of Waukesha	2.43
Town of Oconomowoc	2.69	Village of Lac La Belle	2.81	Waukesha County	2.63
Town of Ottawa	2.73	Village of Lannon	2.37		
Town of Summit	2.76	Village of Menomonee Falls	2.52		
Town of Vernon	3.00	Village of Merton	3.26		
Town of Waukesha	2.97	Village of Mukwonago	2.54		
		Village of Nashotah	2.84		
		Village of North Prairie	2.96		
		Village of Oconomowoc Lake	2.71		
		Village of Pewaukee	2.19		
		Village of Sussex	2.67		
		Village of Wales	2.98		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Natural Resource Features

The natural resource base of Waukesha County is one of the most important factors influencing the physical development of the County. It is the natural resource base that makes the County an attractive location to live and work. The natural resource base has great economic as well as recreational and aesthetic value.

Climate

Its mid-continent location gives Waukesha County a continental climate that spans four seasons, one season succeeding the other through varying time periods of unsteady transition. Summers, generally the months of June, July, and August, are relatively warm, with occasional periods of hot, humid weather and sporadic periods of cool weather. The cold winter, accentuated by prevailing frigid northwesterly winds, generally spans the months of December, January, and February, but may in some years include parts of November and March. Autumn and Spring in the County are transitional times of the year between the dominant seasons and usually periods of widely varying weather conditions. Temperatures are extremely varied, and long periods of precipitation are common in autumn and spring. Some of the more pronounced weather events include tornadoes and major snowmelt occurrences.

Air temperatures within the County are subject to extreme seasonal variation. Data on temperature observations in the County, recorded at the City of Waukesha, indicate variations in temperature from a low in January with a mean daily temperature of 18.7 degrees to a high in July with a mean daily temperature of 71.8 degrees. The growing season, which is defined as the number of days between the last freeze in the spring and the first freeze in the fall, averages about 155 days in Waukesha County. The last freeze in the spring normally occurs during the first two weeks in May and the first freeze in the fall normally occurs in mid-October.

Precipitation in Waukesha County, in the form of rain, sleet, hail, and snow, ranges from gentle showers to destructive thunderstorms. The more pronounced weather events can cause major property and crop damage, inundation of poorly drained areas, and lake and stream flooding. Daily precipitation data for observations recorded at the City of Waukesha indicate that the total average annual precipitation observed is slightly more than 32 inches, expressed as water equivalent. Monthly averages range from a low of 1.2 inches in February to a high of 3.70 inches in June. Snowfall and sleet averages approximately 41 inches annually, with January receiving the most snow and sleet, at about 11 inches.

Waukesha County is positioned astride cyclonic storm tracks along which low-pressure centers move from the west and southwest. The County also lies in the path of high-pressure centers moving in a generally southeasterly direction. This location at the confluence of major migratory air masses results in the County being influenced by a continuously changing pattern of air masses associated with alternately high- and low-pressure centers and results in frequent weather changes superimposed on the aforementioned annual range in weather characteristics, especially in winter and spring.

Prevailing winds in the County are northwesterly in the late fall and winter, northeasterly in the spring, and southwesterly in the summer and early fall. Wind velocities are less than 5 miles per hour (mph) for about 15 percent of the year, between 5 and 15 mph for about 60 percent of the year, and more than 15 mph for about 25 percent of the year.

Surface Geology and Physiography

Four major stages of glaciations, the last of which was the Wisconsin stage, ending approximately 10,000 years ago in the State, have largely determined the physiography, topography, and soils of Waukesha County. The dominant physiographic and topographic feature in Waukesha County is the Kettle Moraine, an interlobate glacial deposit formed between the Green Bay and Lake Michigan lobes of the continental glacier that moved in a generally southerly direction from its origin in what is now Canada. The Kettle Moraine, which is oriented in a general northeast-southwest direction across western Washington, Waukesha, and Walworth Counties, is a complex system of kames, or crudely stratified conical hills; kettle holes formed by glacial ice blocks that became separated from the ice mass and melted to form depressions and small lakes as the melt water deposited material around the ice blocks; and eskers, long, narrow ridges of drift deposited in abandoned drainage ways. The remainder of the County is covered by a variety of glacial landforms and features, including various types of moraines, drumlins, kames, outwash plains, and lake basin deposits. The combined thickness of unconsolidated glacial deposits, alluvium, and marsh deposits overlying bedrock exceeds 100 feet throughout most of the County. Thicknesses are greatest where glacial materials fill the bedrock valleys and in areas of topographic highs formed by end moraines.

The most substantial glacial deposits, from 300 to 500 feet thick, are located in the northwestern part of the County in the lakes area and in portions of the Towns of Mukwonago and Vernon. The thinnest glacial deposits, 20 feet thick or less, are found along an approximately six-mile-wide band traversing the County in a north-easterly direction from the Village of Eagle to the Villages of Lannon and Menomonee Falls.

Geologic properties can influence the manner in which land is used, since geologic conditions, including the depth to bedrock, can affect the cost and feasibility of building site development and provision of public facilities and infrastructure. In the case of potential mineral extraction areas, the geologic attributes of the County are a valuable and irreplaceable resource. A need, therefore, exists in any planning program to examine not only how land is developed, but also how the geologic resources can best be used and managed

Soils

Soil properties exert a strong influence on the manner in which land is used, since they affect the costs and feasibility of building site development and provision of public facilities. In the case of productive agricultural lands and potential mineral extraction areas, soils are a valuable and irreplaceable resource. A need, therefore, exists in any planning program to examine not only how land and soils are currently used, but also how they can best be used and managed. Soil suitability interpretations for specific types of urban and rural land uses are therefore important aids to physical development planning and for determining the best use of soils within an area.

In 1963, to assess the significance of the diverse soils found in Southeastern Wisconsin, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission negotiated a cooperative agreement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), now known as the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), under which detailed operational soil surveys were completed for the entire Region. The results of the soil surveys have been published in SEWRPC Planning Report No. 8, *Soils of Southeastern Wisconsin* and subsequently updated by the NRCS, 2003. These soil surveys have resulted in the mapping of the soils within the Region in great detail. At the same time, the surveys have provided definitive data on the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the soils and, more importantly, have provided interpretations of the soil properties for planning, engineering, agricultural, and resource conservation purposes.

The soils in Waukesha County range from very poorly drained organic soils to excessively drained mineral soils. General grouping of these soils into soil associations is useful for comparing the suitability of relatively large areas of the County for various land uses. A soil association is defined as a landscape with a distinctive proportional pattern of soils, typically comprised of one or more major soil types and at least one minor soil type, as identified by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and named after the major soils. Nine soil associations are found in the County.

Topography

Topographic elevation in Waukesha County ranges from approximately 730 feet above mean sea level in the extreme eastern portions of the County along tributaries of the Menomonee River in Brookfield, Elm Grove, and Menomonee Falls, to 1,233 feet at Lapham Peak in the Town of Delafield, a variation of over 500 feet. Most of the high points in the County are located along the Kettle Moraine in three distinct areas: the southern half of the Town of Delafield near Lapham Peak, the southwestern quarter of the Town of Lisbon and between State Highways 59 and 67 in the Towns of Genesee and Ottawa.

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock topography was shaped by pre-glacial and glacial erosion of the exposed bedrock. The consolidated bedrock underlying Waukesha County generally dips eastward at a rate of about 10 feet per mile. The bedrock surface ranges in elevation from about 900 feet above mean sea level, at Lapham Peak, to approximately 500 feet above mean sea level in the eastern portion of the County. The bedrock formations underlying the unconsolidated surficial deposits of Waukesha County consist of Precambrian crystalline rocks; Cambrian sandstone; Ordovician dolomite, sandstone, and shale; and Silurian dolomite. Figure III-1 shows a cross-section of the bedrock geology of Waukesha County. The uppermost bedrock unit throughout most of the County is Silurian dolomite, primarily Niagara dolomite, under laid by a relatively impervious layer of Maquoketa shale. In some of the pre-Pleistocene valleys in the southwestern and central portions of the County, however, the Niagara dolomite is absent and the uppermost bedrock unit is the Maquoketa shale.

Woodlands

Woodlands have both economic and ecological value and can serve a variety of uses providing multiple benefits. Located primarily on ridges and slopes and along streams and lakeshores, woodlands provide an attractive natural resource, accentuating the beauty of the lakes, streams, and the topography of the County. In addition to contributing to clean air and water, woodlands contribute to the maintenance of a diversity of plant and animal life and provide for important recreational opportunities.

Under balanced use and sustained yield management, woodlands can, in many cases, serve scenic, wildlife, educational, recreational, environmental protection, and forest production benefits simultaneously. Woodlands existing in 2000 cover 28,931 acres. These woodlands exist in large contiguous areas along the Kettle Moraine in the western half of the County and in scattered small areas throughout the remainder of the County.

Prairies

Prairies are open, treeless or generally treeless areas dominated by native grasses with associated native forbs. Such areas have important ecological and scientific value and consist of four basic types: low prairies, mesic or moderately moist prairies, dry prairies, and oak openings. The low prairies typically occupy ancient glacial lake beds; mesic prairies tend to occur on glacial outwash plains, the glacial till of recessional moraines, and the loessial, windblown depositional soils which cover the dolomitic bedrock; dry prairies occur on well-drained soils, usually on steep hillsides; oak openings are savannas dominated by dry prairie grasses and associated native forbs, with between one and 17 oak trees, usually bur oaks, per acre.

Prairies existing in 1990 consist of 34 sites covering a combined total of approximately 280 acres, a very small portion of the total land area of the County, located mostly in the southwestern quarter of the County. Very few native prairies are left in Waukesha County, although they once covered large portions of the County. The loss of native prairie and oak openings was primarily a result of agricultural practices, urbanization, and the suppression of the wildfires, which had served to restrain the advancing shrubs and trees that shade out prairie plants.

Wildlife

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission conducted inventories of wildlife habitat in the Southeastern Wisconsin Region jointly in 1985. Wildlife habitat areas encompassed a combined area of 182 square miles, or 31 percent of the total area of the County in 1985. These areas are concentrated on the Kettle Moraine, in the Vernon Marsh, along Scuppernong Creek and the Scuppernong River, and around the major lakes in the County. As a part of the 1985 inventory, three classes of wildlife habitat were identified:

Class I (high-value) wildlife habitat areas contain a good diversity of wildlife, are adequate in size to meet all of the habitat requirements for the species concerned, and are generally located in proximity to other wildlife habitat areas. Class I wildlife habitat encompassed 88 square miles, or 49 percent of total wildlife habitat.

Class II (medium-value) wildlife habitat areas generally lack one of the three criteria for Class I wildlife habitat. However, they do retain a good plant and animal diversity. Class II wildlife habitat encompassed 61 square miles, or 33 percent of total wildlife habitat.

Class III (other significant) wildlife habitat areas are remnant in nature in that they generally lack two of the three criteria for a Class I wildlife habitat, but may, nevertheless, be important if located in proximity to high- or medium-value wildlife habitat areas, if they provide corridors linking higher-value wildlife habitat areas, or if they provide the only available range in the area. Class III wildlife habitat encompassed 33 square miles, or 18 percent of total wildlife habitat.

Surface Water Resources

Surface water resources constitute an extremely valuable part of the natural resource base of Waukesha County. Surface waters are a focal point of water-related recreational activities and provide an attractive setting for properly planned residential development. Surface waters, particularly the major lakes, also provide substantial economic benefits. Expenditures by boaters and other recreational users of surface waters benefit the owners of restaurants, grocery and convenience stores, service stations, and sporting goods stores in the County. Lakeshore properties, which generally have high-assessed valuations, also serve to enhance the property tax base of the

County. In addition, when viewed in the context of open space areas, surface waters greatly enhance the aesthetic and scenic characteristics of the natural environment. Because surface water quality is highly susceptible to deterioration from pollutant runoff, both urban and rural land uses must be carefully managed to achieve a balance between the extent of use and the maintenance of water quality.

Lakes

In 1997, the Wisconsin Legislature created a lake classification grant program. The program was intended to further the degree of protection of lakeshore habitat with the State. In 2000, Waukesha County received a Lake Protection Grant to initiate a program for the classification of the lakes within the County. The objective was to develop criteria for determining the sensitivity of lakes within the County to disturbance from land-based activities. Specifically, these criteria could be used to review and potentially refine the County's shoreland zoning code to provide an appropriate degree of protection for aquatic ecosystems.

Major inland lakes are defined as those with a surface area of 50 acres or larger, a size capable of supporting reasonable recreational use with minimal degradation of the resource. Waukesha County contains all or portions of 33 major lakes with a combined surface area of approximately 14,000 acres, or 21.9 square miles, or about 3.8 percent of the total area of the County. This represents about 38 percent of the combined surface area of the 101 major lakes in the seven-county Southeastern Wisconsin Region, more than any other county in the Region. Thirty of the major lakes are located entirely within the County, while three major lakes, Lake Denoon, Golden Lake, and Lake Five, are located only partly within the County.

Rivers and Streams

For flood control and water quality planning purposes, the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has divided the Region into 11 major watersheds, four of which are located wholly or partially in Waukesha County. The sub-continental divide traverses the County in a north-south direction in the eastern tier of communities, separating the County between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage systems. Two of the major watersheds, the Menomonee River and Root River watersheds, lie east of the sub-continental divide and are part of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system. The other two watersheds, the Fox (Illinois) and Rock River watersheds, lie west of the sub-continental divide and are part of the Mississippi River drainage area. The watershed covering the largest area of Waukesha County is that of the Fox River, encompassing about 58 percent of the total area of the County.

Major streams are perennial streams, which maintain, at a minimum, a small contiguous flow throughout the year except under unusual drought conditions. Waukesha County contains a total of approximately 268 miles of perennial streams. The longest major streams are the Fox (Illinois) and Bark Rivers, with 46.1 and 31.8 stream miles, respectively, in the County.

Floodlands

The floodlands of a stream are the wide, gently sloping areas contiguous with and usually lying on both sides of a stream channel. Streams occupy their channels most of the time. However, during even minor flood events, stream discharges increase beyond the capacity of the channel to accommodate the entire flow, especially where urban development increases runoff or alters the stream channel. As a result, stages increase and the river or stream spreads laterally over the floodlands. The periodic flow of a river onto its floodlands is a recurring phenomenon and, in the absence of costly flood control measures, will occur regardless of the extent of urban development in floodlands. Floodlands are not suited to urban development because of flood hazards, high water tables, and inadequate soils. These areas are, however, generally suitable locations for valuable park and open space areas. Floodlands also provide storage for floodwaters and thereby decrease downstream flood discharges and stages. The 100-year flood recurrence interval flood hazard area encompasses about 72 square miles, not including nearly 24 square miles of surface water in lakes and streams, or about 13 percent of the County's total land area.

Wetlands

Wetlands perform an important set of natural functions, which make them particularly valuable resources lending to overall environmental health and diversity. Some wetlands provide seasonal groundwater recharge or discharge. Those wetlands that provide groundwater discharge often provide base flow to surface waters. Wetlands contribute to the maintenance of good water quality, except during unusual periods of high runoff following prolonged drought, by serving as traps, which retain nutrients and sediments, thereby preventing them from reaching streams and lakes. They act to retain water during dry periods and hold it during flooding events, thus keeping the water table high and relatively stable. They provide essential breeding, nesting, resting, and feeding grounds and predator escape cover for many forms of fish and wildlife. These attributes have the net effect of improving general environmental health; providing recreational, research, and educational opportunities; maintaining opportunities for hunting and fishing; and adding to the aesthetics of an area.

Wetlands pose severe limitations for urban development. In general, these limitations are related to the high water table, and the high compressibility and instability, low bearing capacity, and high shrink-swell potential of wetland soils. These limitations may result in flooding, wet basements, unstable foundations, failing pavements, and failing sewer and water lines. Moreover, there are significant and costly onsite preparation and maintenance costs associated with the development of wetland soils, particularly in connection with roads, foundations, and public utilities. Wetlands existing in 2000 cover 52,652 acres scattered throughout the County.

Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource areas

The most important elements of the natural resource base of the County, including the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, prairies, wildlife habitat, surface water and associated shorelands and floodlands, and related features, including existing park and open space sites, scenic views, and natural areas and critical species habitat sites, occur in linear patterns in the landscape, termed “environmental corridors.” The most important of these have been identified as “primary environmental corridors,” which are by definition at least two miles long, 200 feet wide, and 400 acres in area. Primary environmental corridors are generally located along river and major stream valleys, around major inland lakes, and in the Kettle Moraine. The County Development Plan recommends the preservation of primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open use. The preservation of these corridors is considered essential to the overall environmental quality of the County and the maintenance of its unique cultural and natural heritage and natural beauty. Because these corridors are generally poorly suited for urban development owing to soil limitations, steep slopes, or flooding potential, their preservation will also help to avoid the creation of new environmental and developmental problems.

Under the Development Plan, primary environmental corridors would encompass about 148.5 square miles, or about 31 percent of the County, in 2035. This represents a net increase of 5.7 square miles, or four percent, over the existing 2000 area. Secondary environmental corridors would encompass 11 square miles in 2035, a decrease of about two percent, from 2000. Isolated Natural Resource areas would encompass about 12.5 square miles in 2035, a decrease of about four percent from 2000.

EXISTING PUBLIC PARK AND RECREATION PROVIDERS

A comprehensive inventory and mapping of all known existing or proposed, public and private park, recreation and open space sites in Waukesha County was completed in September 2008. *Refer to Exhibit D-1* This information provides a baseline of existing park and recreation facilities which when compared to the park and recreation needs will indicate the adequacy of park, recreation and open space lands in the county.

Waukesha County has three primary providers of public park and recreation. They are the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Waukesha County and local municipalities. This section presents a discussion of their roles in the provision of park and recreation services.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

By definition, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) provides space for outdoor recreation and nature and conservation education. State parks aim to preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state. The size of a state park typically varies between 500 to 3000 acres, but can be smaller than twenty acres or larger than 10,000 acres. The service area of state parks is generally 100 miles. The WDNR park sites offer a diverse range of outdoor resource-oriented, intensive resource-oriented, extensive land-based and extensive water-based recreation activities including camping, hunting, fishing, canoeing, hiking, cross-county skiing, bird watching, horseback riding, and boat launching.

The WDNR has acquired large areas of park and open space lands in Waukesha County. These sites were generally acquired for natural resource preservation purposes. Major sites owned by the Department include the Kettle Moraine State Forest, Vernon Marsh, Big Muskego Lake Wildlife Area, Lapham Peak Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, the Ottawa Lake Recreation Area and the Pine Woods Campground, both of which are located within the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. The Department also owns one special regional recreational site, Old World Wisconsin, which is also located within the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. In 2008, the WDNR acquired the former Rainbow Springs property that includes significant Mukwonago River frontage, a lake and a golf course for which detailed plans have not been prepared as of this writing. The area is expected to become a major recreational amenity and includes a total of 971 acres of both Waukesha and Walworth Counties. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources consisted of 28 sites totaling 18,229 acres or four percent of the County area. *Refer to Exhibit D-1*

Local Municipalities and School Districts

In addition to meeting resource-oriented outdoor recreation needs, a park plan must seek to provide sites and facilities for non-nature-based activities, such as baseball, soccer, skateboard parks, tennis, and playground activities. Sites and facilities for non-nature-based activities rely less heavily on natural resource amenities, generally meet a neighborhood and community needs, 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. Local municipality park classifications and standards will vary based upon the municipalities adopted park and open space plan. Local municipalities own 10,058 acres or 2.7 percent of the total area of the County. Local Municipalities propose to acquire 8,627 acres or 2.3 percent of the County.

Private Preservation and Recreation Providers

There are numerous private providers of outdoor recreation. These include non-profit organizations and businesses operated for profit. They can provide a full range of outdoor recreation activities including outdoor resource-oriented, intensive resource-oriented, intensive-non resource-oriented and extensive land-based recreation activities. Recreation activities include golf, water parks, horseback riding, camping, tennis, health clubs and youth camps.

Non-profit providers in Waukesha County include the Waukesha County Land Conservancy, Ice Age Trail Foundation, the Nature Conservancy, Isaac Walton League, Tall Pines Conservancy and various YMCA's and religious institutions. The mission of the Waukesha County Land Conservancy seeks is to protect environmentally significant lands in Waukesha County. The Nature Conservancy, through its mission, seeks to

preserve plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. The mission of the Isaac Walton League is to restore watersheds, reduce air pollution, fight litter, protect wildlife habitat and open spaces, and instilling conservation ethics in outdoor recreationists. The Tall Pines Conservancy's mission is to preserve our rural heritage by protecting remaining farmland, water resources, natural areas and open spaces impacting Northwestern Waukesha County.

The non-profit conservation organization sites consist of 1,255 acres or 0.3 percent of the County area. Exhibit D-1 identifies non-profit conservation organizations existing lands and proposed acquisitions of 10,634 acres or 2.9 percent.

Recreation providers, who operate for-a-profit, cover a wide range of recreation activities. They often provide specialized recreation activities and cater to a niche market. Some private recreation sites are only open to members and their guests and therefore are not considered in an inventory of private preservation and recreation providers. Exhibit D-1 identifies private recreation providers whose recreation activities are open to the public.

Other Public Preservation and Open Space Providers

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation owns eight wetland mitigation sites totaling 351.5 acres within the County. The 178 acres of the 351.5 acres have been restored or enhanced as wetlands or, in upland portions of the sites, as prairies. Six of the eight sites are located within, or adjacent to, primary environmental corridors and two are located adjacent to a secondary environmental corridor. In each case, restoration or creation of wetland or prairie vegetation is expected to result in an expansion of the corridor to include the mitigation sites.

University of Wisconsin

The University of Wisconsin owns the Waterville Field Station, encompassing about 96 acres, located in the Town of Ottawa. Both the Ice Age Trail and the Glacial Drumlin Trail traverse the Field Station.

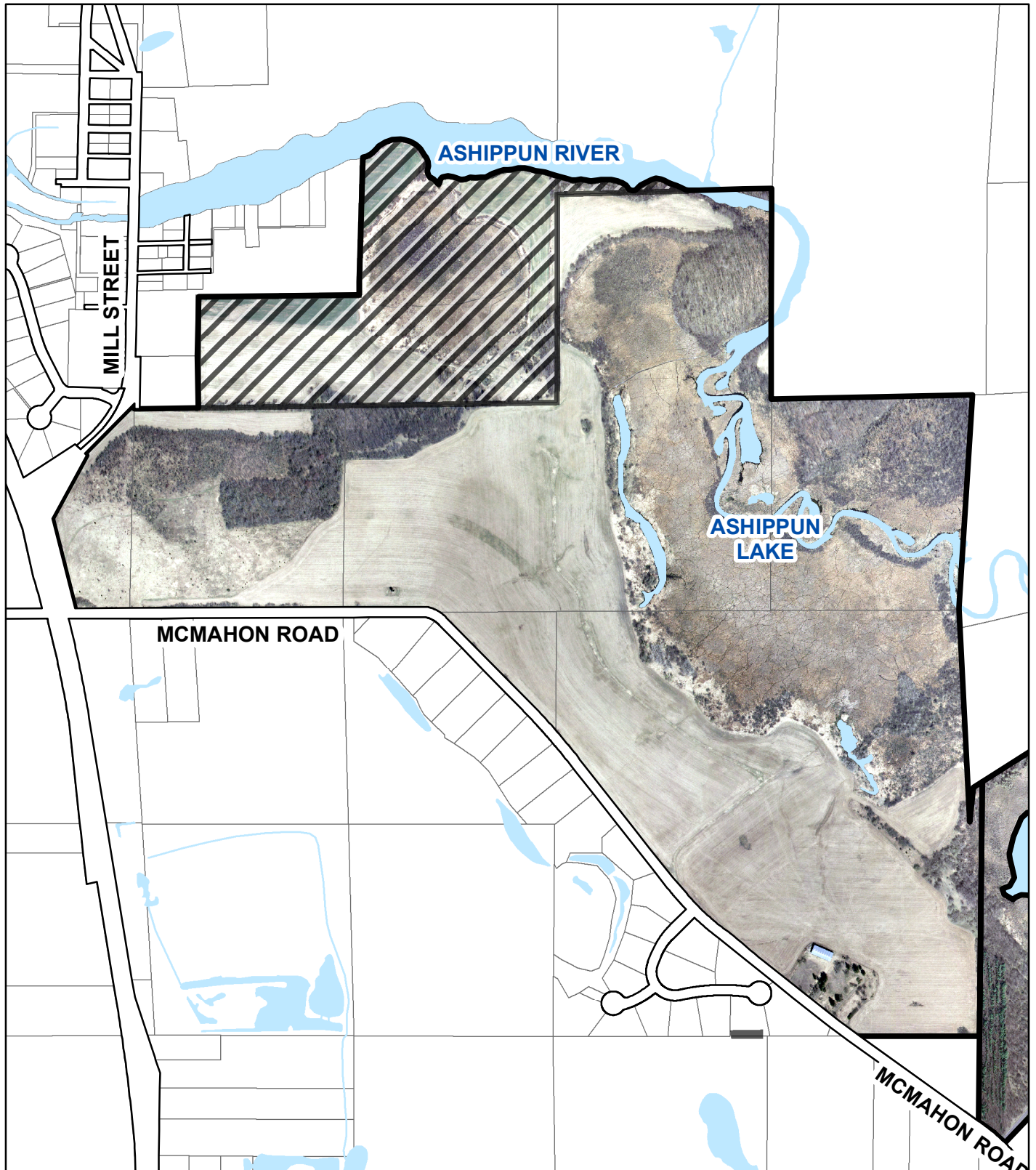
EXISTING WAUKESHA COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE SITES

The Waukesha County Park System is a nature-based park system, which demonstrates environmental stewardship, while providing nature based recreation and programmed education activities. The County Park System provides outdoor resource-oriented, intensive resource-oriented, extensive land-based outdoor and extensive water-based recreation activities through regional parks, regional greenway corridors, regional trail corridors, and special use parks. In 2008, Waukesha County Park system consists of 4,858 acres of parkland and 2,786 acres of greenways or 2.0 percent of the County. *Refer to Exhibit D-2*

A detailed description of existing Waukesha County park and open space sites is provided in this section. For each park, greenway, trail or special use facility, a detailed description of the location, acquisition history, site characteristics, resource management and existing and planned improvements are provided.

Major Parks

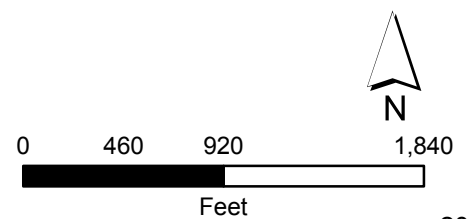
Under the Waukesha County Park System, major parks are a minimum of 250 acres in size and have a service radius of four miles. *Refer to Exhibit E* To establish and maintain a natural park setting, 70% of the park is undeveloped and included in the park systems natural management plans. The remaining 30% of the park is developed for compatible recreation activities. To avoid a duplication of effort, there are no County regional parks planned in close proximity to the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest in the southwestern portion of the County. There are eight developed parks in the system that have year-round staff located at the facility. All parks have rentable park facilities available to the public for various family, private or public events year-round. Four parks have camping facilities open from April through October. Six parks have sand beaches with modern changing and restroom facilities. The Waukesha County Parks provide open space for nature based recreation activities. The Waukesha County Park System is fee based. Through County policy, the Park System is required to offset thirty percent of the operating budget with fees.



Ashippun Park



Acquisition Interest





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Ashippun River Park (Undeveloped)

Location: Town of Oconomowoc, Sections 8, 9 and 16

Address: 7640 McMahon Road, Oconomowoc

Acquisition (History):

338 Acres

1992 – Dedication from Saddle Brook farms - 38 acres

1999 – Purchase from Jim and Patricia Williams - 50 Acres

1999 – Purchase from Jim Williams and John Zurheide - 250 Acres

Acquisition Interest:

61 acres – Northwest area of the park includes a large wetland and upland

2000 – 2007 Accomplishments:

* Removal of Farm Buildings

Site Characteristics:

The Ashippun River runs through the tranquil northeast portion of the park and abuts state land where the Ashippun Lake access is located. This undeveloped parcel has varying character starting along McMahon Road with tilled farm fields continuing on the northeast third of the site where it borders a wetland and finally transitioning into the Ashippun River. One mile of the Ashippun River runs through the northeast corner with about 131 acres of wetland surrounding it. Wooded terrain exists at the northern most point of the parcel and overlooks the river. The western portion is a hill covered with brushy old-field and small woods.

Existing Development:

- Lake Access - South of Park along McMahon Road, no access fee, asphalt road and parking lot, boat launch, 11 boat trailer-parking stalls and 10 vehicles-only stalls
- Picnic area - picnic table, pit toilet
- Rental Ag Land -140 acres
- Rental Building - Metal storage building 60'x 130'

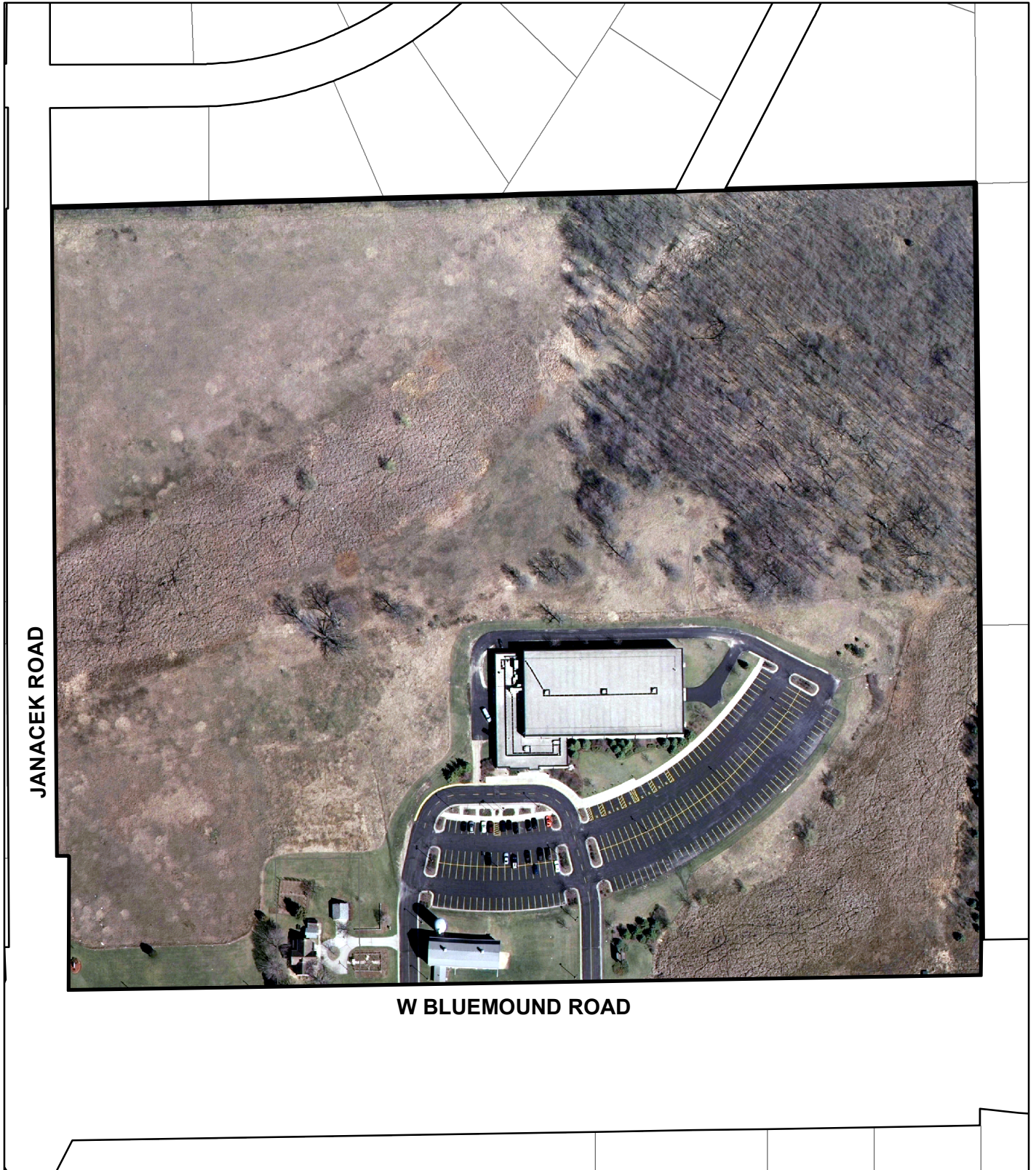
Planned Development:

Natural Management Plan – April 2009

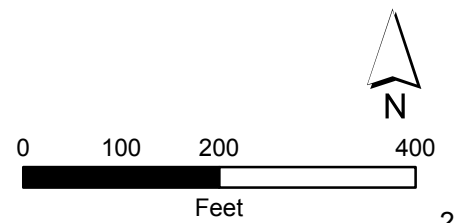
Resource Management Planning

Park System Connection:

Ashippun River Greenway



Eble Park





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Eble Park

Location: Town of Brookfield, Section 29

Address: 19400 W. Bluemound Road, Brookfield

Acquisition (History):

32 acres of original farmstead donated by siblings, Florence and Roy Eble, in 1987 for park and recreation purposes.






2000 – 2007 Accomplishments:

- * Re-shingle Barn Roof
- * Re-shingle Garage Roof
- * Routine Pavement Management

Site Characteristics:

Eble Park opened in November 1988 and is located in the Town of Brookfield at the northeast intersection of Bluemound Road (Hwy 18) and Janacek Road. The park is a highly visible property dominated by the outstanding barn and farmhouse with plenty of open space around the ice arena. There is wetland to the southeast and an old field to the north of the ice arena. A tranquil lawn and garden surround the barn and homestead which are maintained by a local group.

Existing Development:

-  Ice Arena - 35,400 square foot facility with an 85'x 200' ice rink on a concrete floor, seating capacity for 1,200 with a concession area and four sets of locker rooms, cooled by a Freon-based system.
-  Asphalt parking areas
-  Formal Flower and Vegetable Garden - maintained by the Master Gardeners Association
-  Historical Sites - unoccupied two story home previous residents Roy and Florence Eble with a garage re-roofed in 2006, two outbuildings and a barn re-roofed in 2007
-  Legacy Forest – Trees donated in memory/honor of others.

Planned Development:

New entrance to Janacek Road and removal of existing driveway between house and barn

Site plan for entire Park (2008)

Explore partnerships for garden demonstration and environmental/agricultural education area

New entrance signage

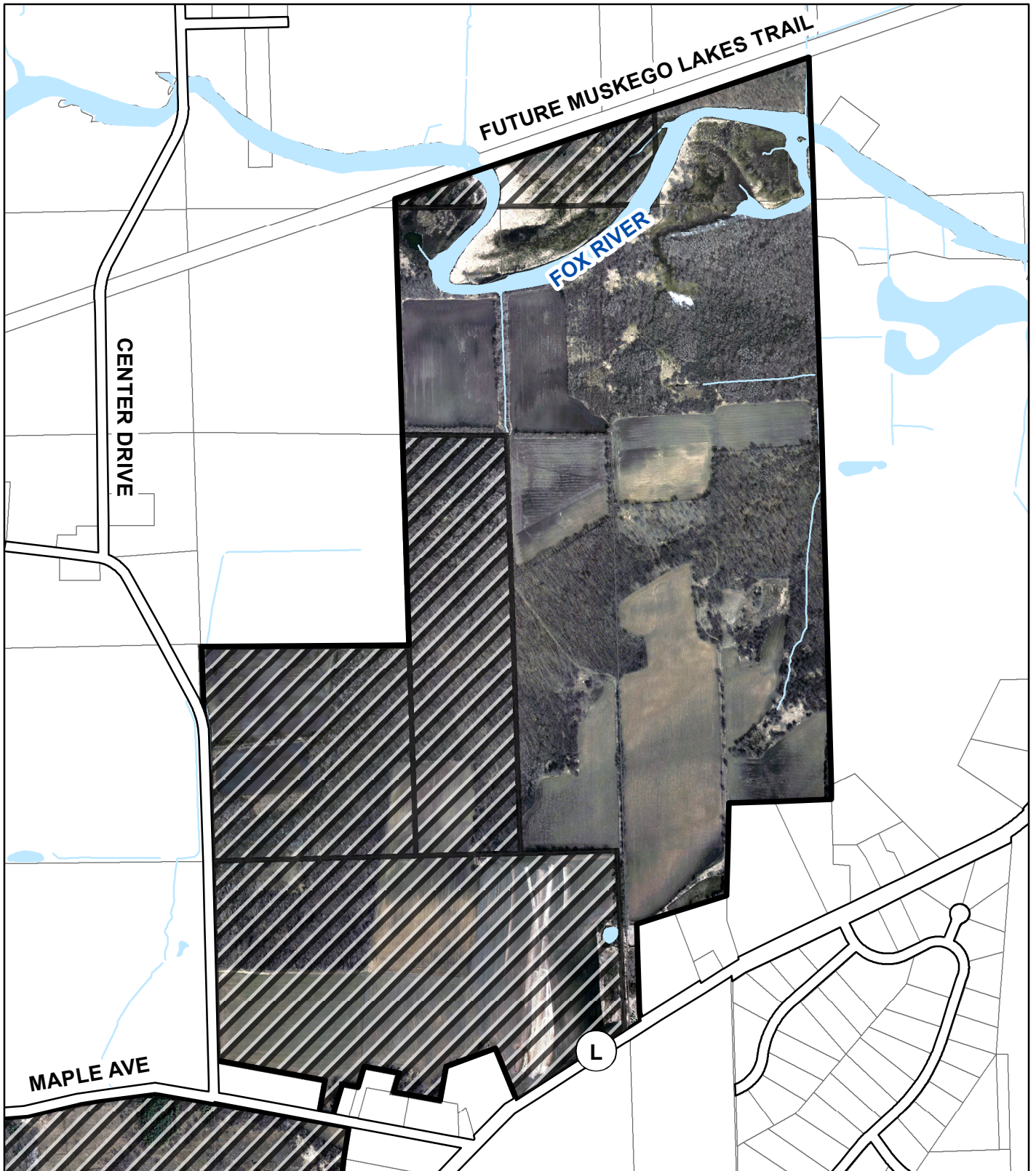
Resource Management Planning

Park Activities:

-  Ice Skating
-  Gardening

Planned Park Activities:

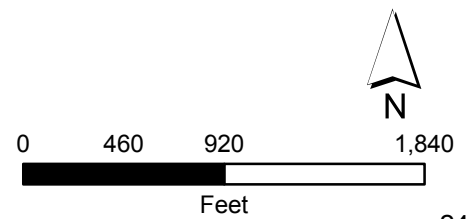
-  Educational Activities
-  Roller Hockey



Fox Bend Park



Acquisition Interest





**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Fox Bend Park (Undeveloped)

Location: Town of Vernon; Sections 22, 27

Address: CTH L (Forest Home Avenue)

Acquisition (History):

225 Acres

1992- Robert & Alice Mueller – 154 acres

1995- Links Acres – 68.5 acres

2004- Purchase from Dean Hintz - 2.5 acres

Acquisition Interest:

160 acres

Small parcel to the North along the Fox River and connecting to the Fox River Greenway. Also, a large area to the southwest containing woodlands and uplands providing a connection to Smith Park.

2000 – 2007 Accomplishments:

*None

Site Characteristics:

The proposed Fox Bend Park of 390 acres is located along the main branch of the Fox River in the Town of Vernon, west of the Village of Big Bend. This undeveloped park is in the south central section of Waukesha County and is located off CTH L to the south and Center Drive to the west. The park has varied terrain, is in an agricultural area and some of the property is tillable cropland. The Fox River runs across the north part of the park, which is in a conservancy wetland. Fox Bend Park is also part of the Fox River Greenway Corridor.

Existing Development:

 Rental Ag Land: 90.5 acres

Planned Development:

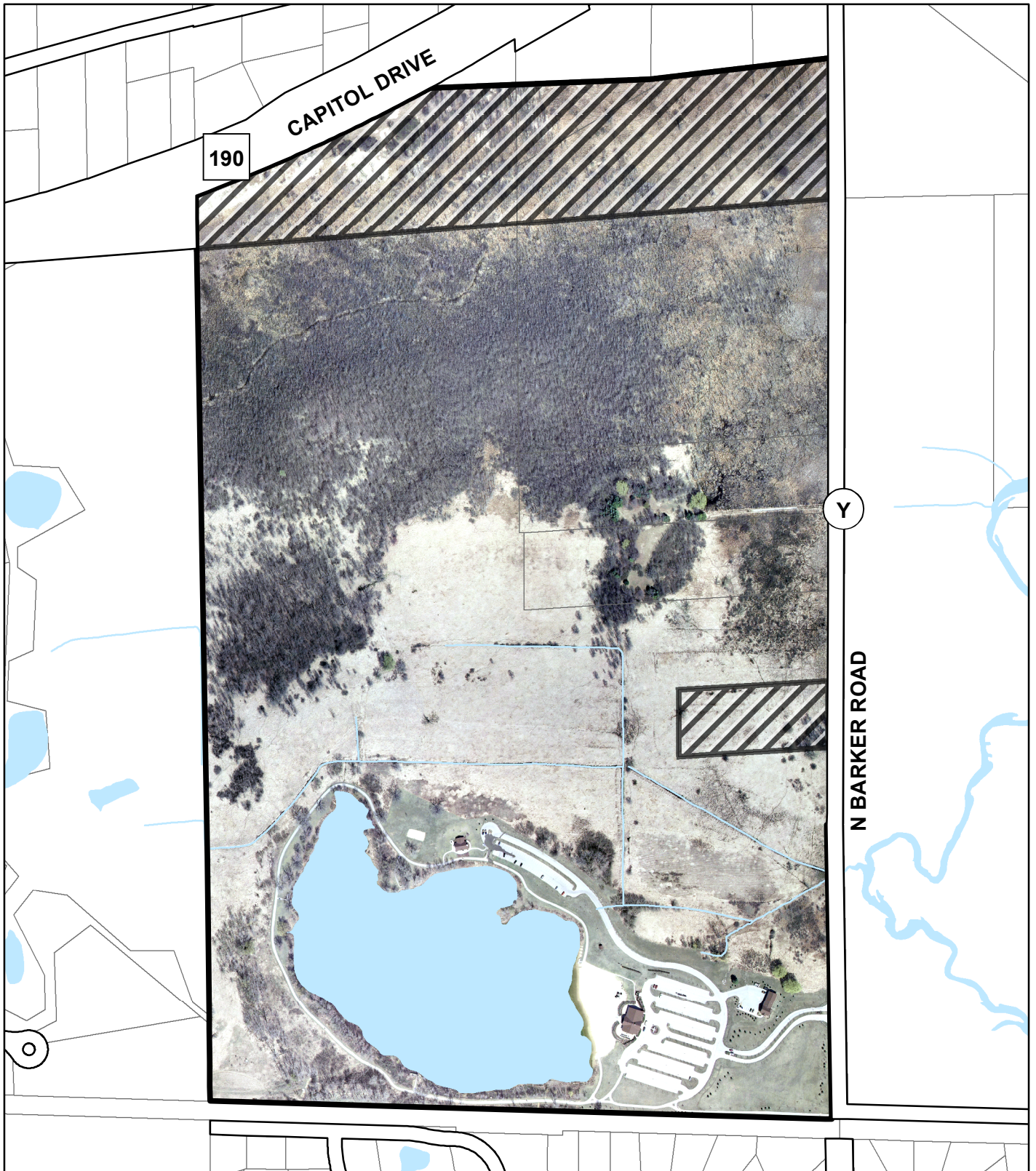
Natural Management Plan (June 2008)

Resource Management Plan

Canoe launch to the Fox River

Park System Connection:

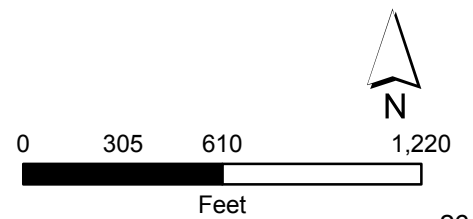
The proposed Fox River Greenway



Fox Brook Park



Acquisition Interest





Waukesha County Park System

2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Fox Brook Park (Dedicated in 2000)

Location: City of Brookfield, Section 7 and 18

Address: 2925 North Barker Road, Brookfield

Acquisition (History):

223 Acres

1997 - 173 acres acquired from the City of Brookfield

2000 - Purchase Wetzel- 50 acre parcel (primarily wetland to the north) - DNR & City of Brookfield funding

Acquisition Interest:

35 acres – Includes 4-acre wetland parcel along Barker Road and a 31-acre parcel that would make up the North end of the park





2000 – 2007 Accomplishments:









- * New Park as of 1999
- * Wayfaring signage
- * Concession Building
- * Pedal Boat Dock
- * 3 – Legacy Forest Plantings
- * Routine Pavement Maintenance

Site Characteristics:

Fox Brook Park is a 223-acre park located west of Barker Road (CTH Y) in the northwestern section of the Town of Brookfield. Formerly the site of a gravel quarry the park now has a 22-acre quarry lake with a spacious lodge and sandy beach that opened on June 24, 1999. Pedal boats for enjoyment on the lake became available in 2001. The 138-acre wetland area is a natural habitat and resource preserve. This habitat allows many bird species to flourish such as Gold Finches and Indigo Buntings. One mile of paved trail curves around the quarry lake and provides three wildlife-viewing areas to observe the wonders of nature. The beauty and tranquility of this park offers a variety of recreational and open space opportunities.

Existing Development:

-  Beach House/Lodge – concession stand mid May through August, with soda machines, restrooms and shower facilities open to all. September through May lodge can be reserved for public or private events, electricity, microwave, refrigerator, freezer, sink, indoor restrooms, wood burning fireplace, patio, capacity 100 with tables and chairs
-  Picnic Pavilion – One rentable 30'x 30' covered area with cement base, 25 picnic tables, modern restrooms, Caterer's Room w/hot and cold water, sink and counter space, electricity, large grill, wood burning fireplace, sandpit volleyball w/net
-  Legacy Forest - Trees donated in memory/honor of others
-  Maintenance Building - equipment storage, cleaning and maintenance supply storage, park office, lunchroom, counting room, locker room, shower, unisex bathroom facility, mechanical room



-  Observation Decks - 3 decks along the trail overlooking Quarry Lake
-  Paved Trail -1 mile multi use trail winding around the lake
-  Pedal Boat Rentals - 6 Pedal boats (1 handicapped and 5 regular), dock for loading and unloading,
-  Pedal Boat/Concession Building - rental payment and agreement, life jacket supply, electricity
-  Play Structure - Single multi-play station structure, poured rubber base
-  Quarry lake - 22 acre - swimming, fishing, pedal boat rental, kayak lessons in cooperation with area park and recreation departments
-  Scuba Diving Access
-  Swimming beach - 400 feet of sand beach, diving dock, volleyball net, swimming only when lifeguards are on duty

Planned Development:

Natural Management Plan April 2008

Resource Management Plan

Park Activities:

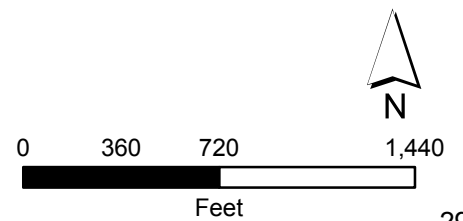
- | | |
|--|--|
|  Beach |  Rollerblading |
|  Biking |  Running or jogging |
|  Bird watching |  Scuba diving |
|  Family gatherings |  Seasonal activities |
|  Fishing |  Swimming |
|  Geocaching |  Swimming lessons |
|  Kayak lessons |  Walking for pleasure |
|  Pedal boat rentals | |
|  Picnicking | |

Park System Connection:

The proposed Fox River Greenway



Fox River Park





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Fox River Park

(Dedicated in 2003)

Location: Town of Waukesha Sections 20 and 21

Address: W264 S4500 River Road, Waukesha

Acquisition (History):

257 Acres

1989- Dedication Richard Casper – 24 Acres

1988- Purchase Winzenried /Mittelstadt – 144 Acres

1993- Dedication Don Bellman- 50 Acres

1994- Dedication Don Bellman – 15 Acres

1994- Dedication Richard Casper – 24 Acres





2000 – 2007 Accomplishments:






- * New Park 2003
- * Wayfaring signage
- * Entrance hut improvements
- * 2 – Observation decks
- * Canoe Launch
- * 20 Legacy Forest Trees
- * Routine Pavement Maintenance
- * Nature Play area
- * Buffer plantings
- * Revised Natural Land Management Plan

Site Characteristics:

Fox River Parks 257 acres are located alongside the Fox River in the Town of Waukesha. This park features Fox River frontage, wetlands, upland oak-hickory woodlands, open meadows and a deep marsh all providing a feeling of wilderness and solitude. No matter what season of the year one visits, the view and activity are ever changing. Spring brings delicate wildflowers, summer produces a wooded canopy for a hike through the forest, fall offers a breath taking color display and winters snows glisten in the sun. The abundance of wildlife provides great opportunities for nature study and the exploration of the natural world. As the trails wind through the park, numerous wildflowers and bird species can be observed. Several miles of paved trails draw hikers, bikers, and rollerbladers throughout spring, summer and fall offering a variety of trail experiences.

Existing Development:

-  Canoe Launch
-  Legacy Forest - Trees donated in memory/honor of others
-  Maintenance Building - Park office, lunchroom, locker room with shower, unisex bathroom, counting room, utility room, cleaning and maintenance storage, maintenance equipment storage.
-  Nature Play Area - Spider climber, rock climber, 2 sets of slides, sand play area with water supply, council ring, accessible paved pathway along with sensory landscaping

-  Paved Trail
 - Black trail 2.25 miles
-  Picnic Pavilion - 3 Rentable 30'x 30' covered area with cement base, picnic tables, indoor restrooms, large grill, wood burning fireplace, sandpit volleyball w/net
 - Picnic Area #1: electricity, water
 - Picnic Area #2: electricity, water
 - Picnic Area #3: electricity, water
-  Trail Head Building - indoor restrooms, water
-  Turf and wood-chipped trails (total 4.3 miles) located in the forested area of the park
 - Red Trail 1.2 miles
 - Blue Trail 1.4 miles
 - Green Trail 1.7 miles
-  Two Observation Decks
 - Overlooks the south end of the Deep Marsh
 - Along the paved path beside the Fox River

Natural Management Plan:

The Conservancy Area for Fox River Park is mainly high quality dry-mesic forest covering approximately 84 acres. The wooded area (the area known as Foster's Woods) is designated NA-2 by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC). There are smaller open wet areas on the northern and eastern edges and two sites on the southwest border showing open structure like oak woodland or savanna. These smaller areas contribute, albeit on a minute scale, to diversity at the landscape level. Most, perhaps all, of the buffer zone will be a minimum of 25 feet due to the NA-2 ranking. The quality of the two wetlands will need to meet WI DNR NR 151 regulations to determine if buffers there exceed 25 feet. The surrounding areas will focus on buffering forest wildlife while also providing a preferred transition for grassland birds. Immediately adjacent grasslands will provide a "soft" or shrubby edge to the forest border and scattered woody vegetation beyond (Sample and Mossman 1997). Areas next in line will be a mosaic of shorter old-field vegetation and plantings blended with warm season grasses. The shrubby edge borders may eventually succeed into forest themselves. At that time, management strategies will be re-evaluated.

Fox River Park is in the midst of heavy suburban development. Communicating to the public why this area is of high quality and why it is a dry-mesic or Red Oak forest can be an attraction in and of itself. It is also important for the public to understand the importance of large, intact, functional tracts of contiguous plant communities and how they contribute to landscape scale diversity.

Planned Development:

Resource Management Plan

Install prairie meadow on outside perimeter west of maintenance building to the front entrance.

Continue to improve buffer area between picnic areas and residential neighbors


















Enhance the canoe launch

Secondary signage along trail system




Improved trail signage

Fox River Trail Connection

Park Activities:

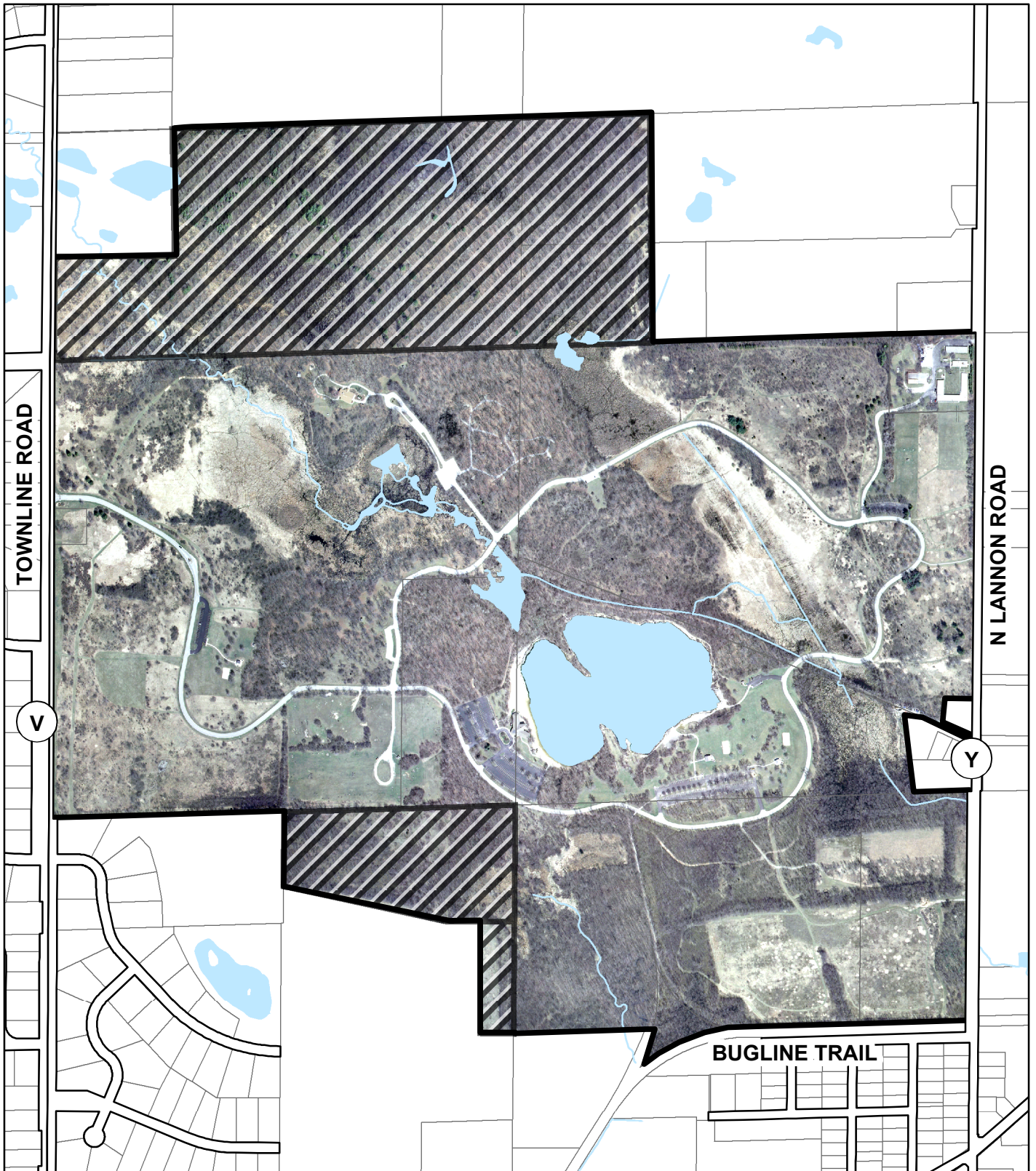
-  Bicycling
-  Bird-watching
-  Canoeing
-  Cross-country Skiing (multi-use trail)
-  Day Hiking
-  Family gatherings
-  Geocaching
-  Kayaking
-  Nature-based educational programs
-  Picnicking
-  River Fishing
-  Rollerblading
-  Running or Jogging
-  Seasonal Events
-  Snowshoeing
-  Walk for pleasure
-  Winter Hiking

Planned Activities:

-  Hot air balloon launching
-  Kite flying
-  Outdoor art fair

Park System Connection:

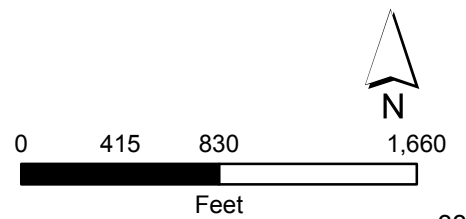
Proposed Fox River Greenway extends through the park.



Menomonee Park



Acquisition Interest





Waukesha County Park System

2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Menomonee Park

Location: Village of Menomonee Falls, Section 18

Address: W220 N7884 Townline Road, Menomonee Falls

Acquisition (History):

400 Acres

1960 - Purchase (from three separate owners) – 315 acres

- Arthur Prag – 144.3 acres

- Elmer Schultz – 99.1 acres

- Lake Shore Sand and Stone Co. – 71.6 acres

1963 - Conveyed by deed from Department of Interior – 5 acres

1970 – Purchase Ritsch – 79 acres

1984 – Purchase from June Prag – 1 acre

Acquisition Interest:

113 acres

Includes a 93-acre wooded site to the North and a 20-acre site wooded site south of the Group Camping area to work as a buffer to the park to the north and protect the Sedge Meadow Thicket to the east.

2000 – 2007 Accomplishments:

- * Revised Park Entrance Signage
- * Wayfaring Signage
- * Reconstruct swimming dock
- * New picnic shelter #1 with electric
- * Electric to Picnic Shelter #2
- * Extension of stone pier and post fence at beach
- * 3 Legacy Forest trees
- * Routine pavement maintenance
- * Revised Natural Management Plan

Site Characteristics:

Menomonee Park is located in the northeastern section of Waukesha County in the Villages of Lannon and Menomonee Falls. The Park totals 400 acres of rolling fields, high quality maple woods, cattail marsh, wetlands, several trails for hiking, biking, horseback riding and a 16-acre quarry lake. There are three Artesian wells within the park located near the Beach House, Camp Pow Wow Lodge and the Family camp area. In 1880-1900, a stone quarry operated here, now remnants of its history include an old stone crusher and the railroad spur running from the quarry to the Bugline Recreation Trail. Rolling hills challenge the hikers, cross country skiers and those on snowshoes. The historical Bugline Trail, once a railroad that served Stone City, with its 12 miles of crushed limestone has become a valued trail for biker, hikers and a portion is reserved for equestrian and snowmobile use.

Existing Development:

- 🌿 Archery - 3 targets, on a 10' raised platform
- 🌿 Beach House - May through September for beach operation only, concession stand, soda machines, indoor restrooms and shower facilities. Reservable September through May for public or private events, refrigerator, hot and cold water, sink, soda machine, microwave, coffee pot, indoor restrooms, fireplace, tables/chairs, capacity 50
- 🌿 Family Camping – 33 sites, reservations not accepted, rustic and wooded sites, picnic table, fire-pit, outdoor restrooms, parking for one vehicle per site
- 🌿 Fishing Pier
- 🌿 Group Camping - 7 reservable sites/minimum 8 people per site, picnic tables, fire-pit, outdoor restrooms
- 🌿 Legacy Forest - Trees donated in memory/honor of others.
- 🌿 Lodge - Camp Pow Wow Lodge - May through September reserved exclusively for ARCH (Association for the Rights of Citizens with Handicaps) September through May building is reservable amenities include; full kitchen, heated, indoor and outdoor fireplace, indoor restrooms w/showers, covered patio w/cement floor, tables/chairs, capacity 125
- 🌿 Maintenance Building - Park office, cleaning and maintenance supply storage
- 🌿 Picnic Shelters - 3 rentable, 20'x 30' covered shelters with cement base includes, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms, large grill, 20 picnic tables
 - Picnic Area #1: electricity
 - Picnic Area #2: electricity
 - Picnic Area #3: none
- 🌿 Quarry Lake 16-acres
- 🌿 Recreation Building – reservable, heated facility, stove, refrigerator, soda machine, hot/cold water, sink, electric coffee pot, cots, indoor restrooms, outdoor grill, tables/chairs, day time capacity 100, overnight capacity 40, sandpit volleyball w/net
- 🌿 Scuba Diving
- 🌿 Swimming Beach - 160 feet of sand beach, diving dock, swimming only when lifeguards are on duty
- 🌿 Turf and Wood-chipped Trails
- 🌿 Winter Sledding Hill

Natural Management Plan 2007:

























The Conservancy Area for Menomonee Park covers 126.9 acres of mesic woods, wet forest and marsh. Much of the area is intact and dates back to at least 1941. The aerial photo then shows some haying of the wet areas and some of the current forest had not developed by the time the image was taken. Whether this is due to agricultural practices or lack of fire is uncertain but this area is definitely out of the historic fire zone. The park is located far enough to the north and east to place it in Wisconsin's tension zone. Maple forests likely dominated here before settlement. The current woodland is of high quality and diverse groundlayer and should be managed as such.

Initial plans for Menomonee Park were primarily for succession and forest management to expand the existing woods. We are now cooperating with the Butler's Garter Snake initiative to increase potential habitat. The areas involved are the upland grass-covered regions close to the wetlands and waterways. Most are old-fields but there are some remnant meadows and openings. This strategy will not add acres to our existing forest but it will not remove forest either. Most of these areas are already altered from their natural state and those remnants involved will only benefit from management.


Planned Development:

Resource Management Plan
Park and Trail signage
Pow Wow site plan
Group camp relocation
Overnight lodge facilities
Campground improvements
2011 Restroom upgrades (Capital Project # 200505)
Renovation to beach house
2009 Maintenance building (Capital Project # 200504)
Proposed dog exercise area

Park Activities:

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Archery |  Nature-based Educational Programs |
|  Beach |  Picnicking |
|  Bicycling |  Primitive Camping |
|  Bird-watching |  Rowing |
|  Canoeing |  Running or Jogging |
|  Cross-country Skiing (groomed trails) |  Scuba Diving |
|  Day Hiking |  Seasonal Activities |
|  Family Gatherings |  Snow and Ice Activities |
|  Fishing (includes accessible pier) |  Snowshoeing |
|  Geocaching |  Swimming |
|  Horseback Riding |  Swimming Lessons |
|  Kayaking |  Walking for pleasure |

Proposed Park Activities:

-  Self-guided Nature Trails

Park System Connection:

Bugline Trail runs through the park property



Waukesha County Park System

2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Minooka Park

Location: Town of Waukesha, Section 13; City of New Berlin, Sections 18 & 19

Address: 1927 E. Sunset Drive, Waukesha

Acquisition (History):

Opened for limited use in 1968

579 Acres

- 1965- Purchase Scott Lowry – 86 Acres
- 1965- Purchase Richard & Stuart Fondrie – 38 Acres
- 1965- Purchase William Hart Estate – 113 Acres
- 1965- Purchase Frank Swartz- 40 Acres
- 1965- Purchase Frank Swartz- 20 Acres
- 1994- Purchase Piechura/O’Neil – 238 Acres
- 1996- Purchase John Illing - 44 Acres















2000-2007 Accomplishments:

- * Revised Park Entrance Signage
- * Wayfaring signage
- * Barn Re-roof, concrete ground floor and re-deck main floor
- * Piechura-O’Neil (6) Building Demolition
- * Pond Aeration
- * New Shelter #5 with electric
- * Legacy Forest plantings (2)
- * Dog Exercise Area
- * Routine Pavement Maintenance
- * Electric to Picnic Areas #1 & #2

Site Characteristics:

Minooka Park is the largest in the park system with 579 acres of open mowed fields, meadows and fen, wetland, upland and lowland woodlands. Located in the east-central sector of Waukesha County in the city of New Berlin and Town of Waukesha, the park has a refreshingly tranquil atmosphere with trails that lead you farther from the city and further into nature. Enjoy a day at the 3.5 acre pond, take a stroll around the barn or walk through the miles of wooded trails and catch a glimpse of the abundant spring ephemeral wildflowers or assorted variety of songbirds such as: Fly Catchers or Scarlet Tanagers. See the scenic fall colors as stands of blazing deciduous hardwoods burst into autumn reds, yellows and oranges. In winter, the park becomes an outdoor enthusiast's frosty paradise with miles of groomed cross-country ski trails and a spacious sledding hill. With financial support from the Waukesha Kennel Club, and the Cities of Waukesha and New Berlin, a Dog Exercise area was constructed and opened on October 17, 2007.






















Existing Development:

-  Archery Area -3 targets, on a 10' raised platform
-  Barn - Estimate original construction to be around 1886; re-decked first floor in 2002
-  Beach house - indoor restrooms, changing rooms, soda machines
-  Cross-Country Ski Trails -3 loops approximately 6 miles of trail
-  Dog Exercise Area - opened October 17, 2007, w/outdoor restrooms
 - Small Breed Area (3.8 acres),
 - Large Breed Area (11.9 acres)
-  Horse Riding Trails
-  Legacy Forest – Trees donated in memory/honor of others
-  Maintenance Facility
-  Picnic Shelters - 5 rentable, 20'x 30' covered shelters with cement base includes, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms, large grill, 30 to 35 picnic tables
 - Picnic area #1: water, electricity
 - Picnic area #2: water, electricity
 - Picnic area #3: water, multi-purpose play field (1.5 acre)
 - Picnic area #4: no electric, no water
 - Picnic area #5: electricity
-  Pond - 3.5 acres
-  Rental Ag Land - 126 acres
-  Swimming beach - 220 feet of sand beach, sandpit volleyball w/net, swimming only when lifeguards are on duty
-  Turf and Wood-chipped Trails
-  Winter Sledding Hill



Planned Development:

Natural Management Plan (12/2007)
Resource Management Plan
2012 Restroom upgrades (Capital Project #200505)
Continue Park Road to the Pichura/O'Neil property
Addition of campground facilities
Improve trail signage
Mountain bike trails
Expanded use of the barn

Park Activities:

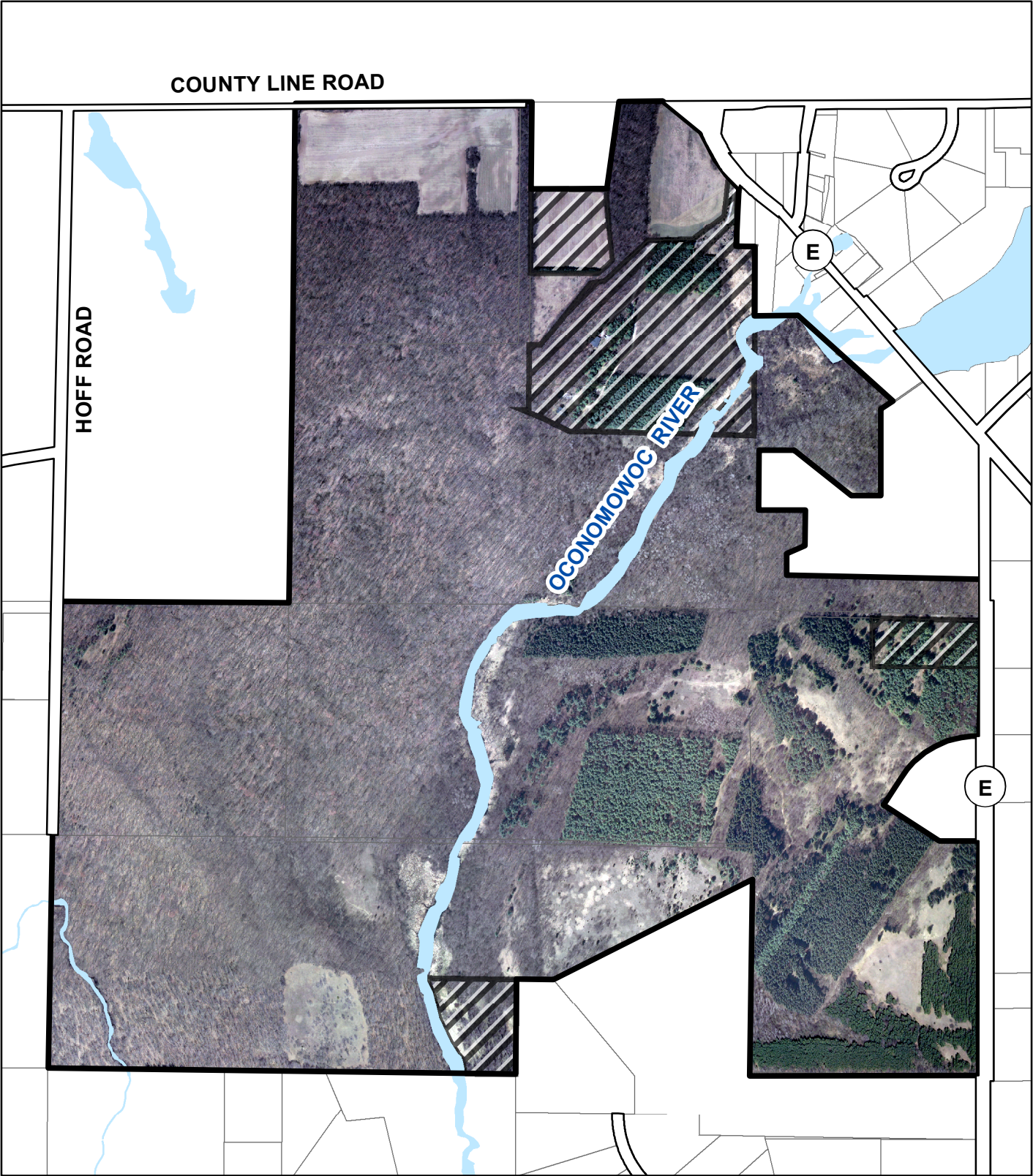
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|---|---|---|
|  Archery |  Family gatherings |  Sledding |
|  Beach |  Geocaching |  Snow/Ice Activities |
|  Bicycling |  Horseback Riding |  Snowshoeing |
|  Bird watching |  Nature-based educational programs |  Swimming |
|  Cross-country-skiing (groomed trails) |  Picnicking |  Swimming lesson |
|  Day Hiking |  Running or Jogging |  Urban Fishing Program |
|  Dog Exercise Area |  Seasonal events |  Walk for pleasure |

Proposed Park Activities:

-  Developing Campgrounds to replace area displaced by Dog Exercise Area
-  Trails - Mountain biking

Park System Connection:

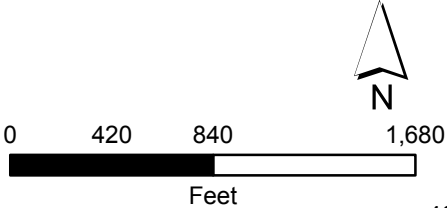
Minooka Park is located along the proposed Pebble Brook Greenway. Existing trail facilities at the site would connect with the proposed Pebble Brook Trail.



Monches Park



Acquisition Interest





Waukesha County Park System

2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Monches Park (Undeveloped)

Location: Town of Merton, Sections 3, 10 and 15

Address: Not applicable at this time

Acquisition (History):

366 Acres

1973- Purchase Ellen Guilfoile Estate, 40 Acres

1973- Purchase Metropolitan Property Corp. 70 Acres

1986- Purchase Levenhagen 40 acres

1991- Donation Norman Chester 84 Acres

1998- Purchase Baumgartner/Follett 42 Acres

2001- Purchase Ice Age Park & Trail Foundation 13 Acres

2005- Purchase Ketterer, 77 Acres

Acquisition Interest:

41.5 acres

Lands that are currently open lands that protrude into main parkland area. All areas would help to buffer the Monches hardwood forest.




2000-2007 Accomplishments:

* Rebuilt footbridge over the Oconomowoc River (on the Ice Age Trail)

Site Characteristics:

The original acquisition of Monches Park began with 108 acres occurring in 1973. Existing County ownership encompasses an area of about 366 acres, which includes an isolated five-acre parcel along the Little Oconomowoc and Oconomowoc River. The site is a high quality portion of Wisconsin's inter-lobate Kettle Moraine. A large portion of the site is covered with a high quality hardwood forest, moist mesic woods, Northern wet forest, lowland hardwoods, flood plain forest and plantations of Red and White Pine as well as Norway Spruce. Some open fields are being converted to old-field or prairie meadows. There are shrub swamps and wet meadow/shallow marshes located within the floodplains of the Oconomowoc River. The Monches Woods natural area has been identified as a natural area of statewide or greater significance.

Existing Development:

-  Trailhead – at Hwy Q and Hwy E - for the Ice Age Trail
-  Ice Age Trail - runs through the Park
-  Rentable Ag Land - 26 acres

Planned Development:

Natural Management plan (March 2009)

Resource Management Plan

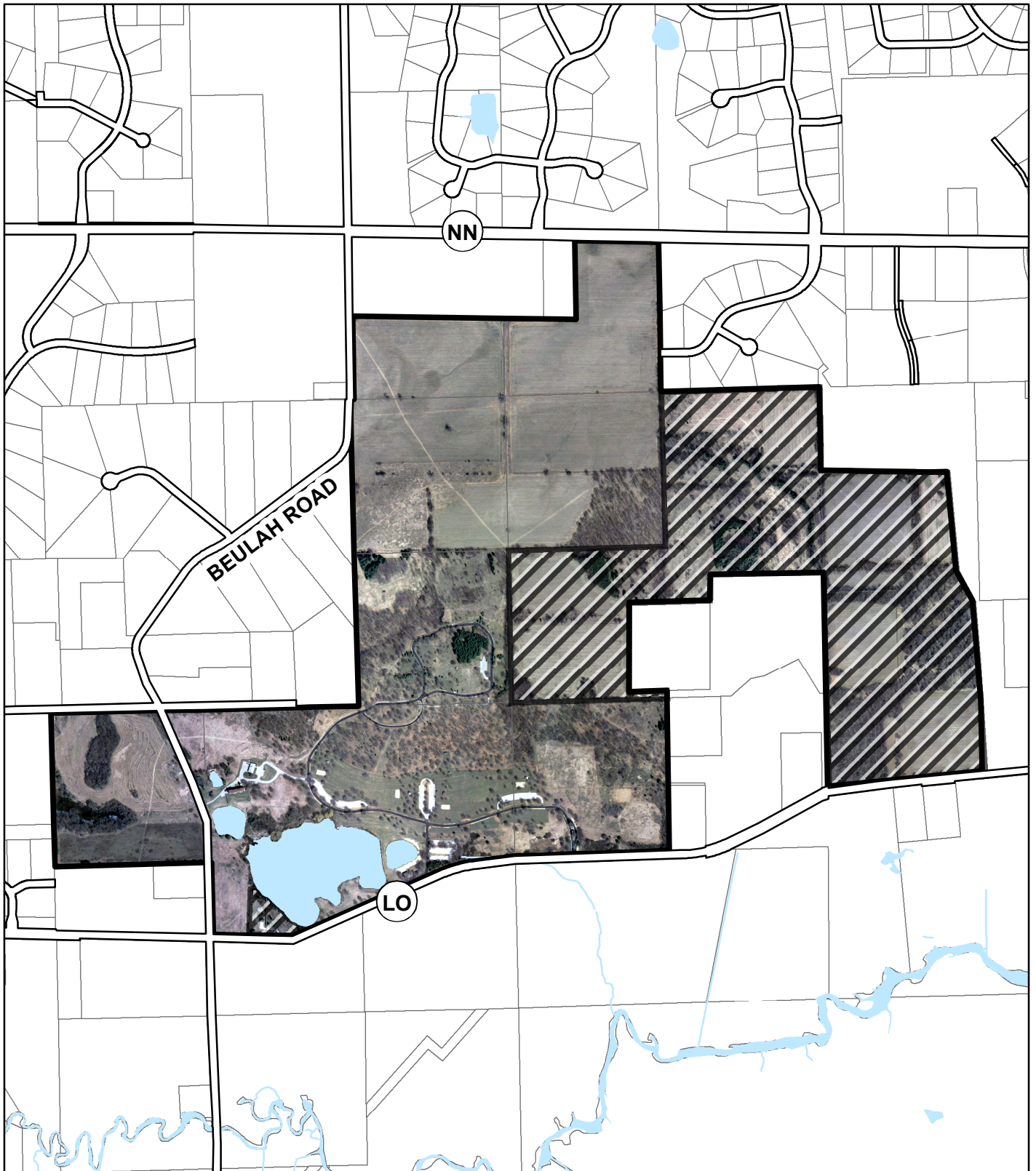
Signage

Park Activities

-  Day Hiking
-  Geocaching
-  Snowmobiling
-  Snowshoeing
-  Walking for pleasure

Park System Connection:

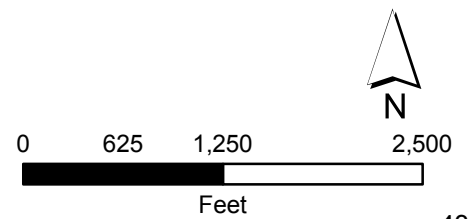
Monches Park will connect to the Oconomowoc River Greenway, both trail and Greenway will connect to the Bugline Trail extension in the future. A segment of the Ice Age Trail also extends through the park.



Mukwonago Park



Acquisition Interest





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Mukwonago Park

Location: Town of Mukwonago, Sections 20, 21, 28, 29

Address: W325 S9945 Beulah Road, Mukwonago

Acquisition (History):

355 Acres

1959 - Purchase - Andrew Ketter 222 Acres

2000 - Purchase - Kemp & Kathy Wilson 133 Acres – DNR Funding

Acquisition Interest:

162 acres

Area is east of existing parklands















2000-2007 Accomplishments:

- * Wayfaring Signage
- * Entrance Hut Improvements
- * Black Swallow-wort control
- * Re-siding / re-roofing barn
 - * Rebuild swimming dock
 - * Pond Aeration
 - * Dredged Swim Pond
 - * 3 Legacy Forest Plantings
 - * Routine Pavement Management
 - * Water Service to Picnic Areas
 - * New Hiking Trail
 - * Updated Natural Management Plan

Site Characteristics:

“The Place of the Bear” is a park with an oak opening wooded hillside and rolling meadows. Mukwonago Park totals 355 acres and is located in the southern portion of Waukesha County in the Town of Mukwonago. The park entrance is on Highway LO just three miles west of Highway 83 near the Village of Mukwonago. The site includes a high ridge formed during the last glacial period, which stretches nearly the length of the park. This oak-opening ridge allows a commanding view of the rolling terrain and farmlands that are typical of southeast Wisconsin and is covered with pre-settlement vegetation including: Burr Oak, Shagbark Hickory and ground cover prairie plants. The 0.3-acre spring pond flows into two fishing lakes and the 1.2-acre swim pond. As the spring pond winds through the park, it eventually feeds into the Mukwonago River.

Existing Development:

-  Barn
-  CRP Land -15.2 acres
-  Family Camping - 30 sites, reservations not accepted, picnic table, fire pit, outdoor restrooms
-  Group Camping - 6 reservable sites/minimum 8 people, picnic tables, fire pit, outdoor restrooms
-  Legacy Forest - Trees donated in memory/honor of others.
-  Maintenance Building
-  Picnic Shelters - 4 rentable 20'x 30' covered shelters with cement base include: water, electricity, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms, large grill, picnic tables
-  Pond - 1.4 acre
-  Pond - 15.5 acres
-  Prairie nursery
-  Swim pond - 1.2 acre
-  Recreation Center – Reservable September through May for public/private events, heated overnight facility, stove, refrigerator, soda machine, hot and cold water, sink, electricity, indoor restrooms, 6 - 6 foot tables, 40 chairs, capacity 50/25 overnight
-  Rental Ag Land -105 acres
-  Spring Pond - 0.3 acre

Natural Management Plan:























The Conservancy Area for Mukwonago Park covers 66 acres. Most of the acreage was altered by agriculture and farmers exposed much of the soil in the past. There are some areas that were unfarmed, mostly sloped and/or consisting of gravel soils. Great, old Bur Oaks show savanna structure on these sites and some even have remnants of native ground layer underneath the wide branches. There are some sections of savanna becoming dry forest and some abandoned farm fields showing prairie colonization. Elevation varies greatly with the glacial features and we do have some wetlands and moist forest toward the southern borders.

Black swallowwort is an invasive weed of significant concern. This herbaceous plant does not have a foothold in much of the State yet, but it is certainly established within this park, necessitating aggressive eradication methods. Summer stand-wide mowing, which makes the swallowwort visible during searches, will kill native vegetation over time. Therefore, we restrict mowing in the truly high quality units. We are also working to notify and educate our neighbors about concerns over the invasive weed.

Planned Development:

Resource Management Plan
Color-coded looped trail system
Upgraded restrooms
Mountain bike trails
Dog Exercise area

Park Activities:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Beach |  Kayaking |
|  Bicycling |  Nature-based educational program |
|  Bird watching |  Picnicking |
|  Boating (no gas motors) |  Primitive Camping |
|  Cross-country skiing (none groomed) |  Running |
|  Day Hiking |  Snow/Ice activities |
|  Family gathering |  Snowmobiling |
|  Fishing |  Snowshoeing |
|  Geocaching |  Swimming in lake |
|  Jogging |  Swim Lessons |
|  Kayak Lessons |  Walk for pleasure |

Planned Park Activities:

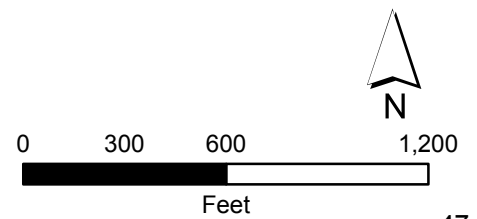
Dog exercise area
Expanded hiking opportunities
Mountain biking
Wildlife Viewing/Photography

Park System Connection:

Mukwonago Park is located north of the proposed trail traversing the Mukwonago River Greenway; trail facilities would extend from the greenway to the park.



Muskego Park





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Muskego Park

Dedicated in 1961

Location: Town of Muskego, Section 17

Address: S83 W20370 Janesville Road, Muskego

Acquisition (History):

193 Acres

1958 - Purchase Addie Ellarson Crosswaite – 54.5 Acres

1958 - Purchase Arthur Ellarson 54.5 Acres

1958 - Purchase Cecelia Ellarson Neiman 50 Acres

1987 - Dedication Scholbe Farms, 34 acres










2000-2007 Accomplishments:

- * New Park Signage
- * Wayfaring Signage
- * Dredge Swim Pond
- * Pond Aeration
- * New Shelter #5
- * Legacy Forest Plantings (2)
- * Routine Pavement Management
- * Electric to Picnic Area #1
- * New Picnic Shelter pads
- * Remove Old Concession Building
- * Remove Tennis Court
- * Revised Natural Management Plan

Site Characteristics:

Formerly known as the Ellarson farm, it was one of the pioneer farms occupied by members of the same family since 1836. It comprised about 162 acres containing the most remarkable hardwoods on nearly 60 acres. "It has a substantial amount of virgin timber and is an outstanding example of native Wisconsin flora." (An excerpt from William Nelson's report to the Waukesha County Board of Supervisors in 1957) The park's terrain is a rolling landscape of dense soils and wetland areas with small ponds. Within the park is the State Natural Area known as the Muskego Park Hardwoods. Muskego Park Hardwoods is an old-growth southern dry-mesic forest dominated by white and red oaks on a gently sloping southeast slope. Occasional large sugar maples occur along with a mixture of other trees such as bitternut hickory, shagbark hickory, butternut, walnut, white ash, basswood, black cherry, ironwood, and, of particular interest, Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocarpium dioicus*) and blue ash (*Fraxinus quadrangulata*). The southeast corner has a lowland forest with some elm and hackberry. The spring flora is exceptionally rich and contains wild leek, toothwort, bloodroot, declined trillium, reflexed trillium, green dragon, and red baneberry. The large populations of sweet cicely, honewort, black snakeroot, and wood avens are indicative of past grazing. Small woodland ponds lie in the northwest portion. Summer bird populations are representative of southern hardwoods and include the state-threatened cerulean warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*).

Existing Development:

-  2-acre water impoundment
-  Beach House - May through September for beach operation only, concession stand, soda machines, indoor restrooms and shower facilities. Reservable September through May for public or private events, refrigerator, sink, indoor restrooms, vending machines, tables/chairs, capacity 40
-  Family Camping – 24 sites, reservations not accepted, picnic table, fire pit, outdoor restrooms
-  Group Camping - 2 reservable sites/minimum 8 people, picnic tables, fire-pit, outdoor restrooms
-  Legacy Forest - Trees donated in memory/honor of others
-  Maintenance Building
-  Picnic Shelters - 5 reservable covered shelters with cement base includes: sandpit volleyball w/net, large grill, 20 picnic tables
 - Picnic Area #1: 20' x 30' shelter, outdoor restrooms, electricity, water, horseshoe pit
 - Picnic Area #2: 20' x 30' shelter, outdoor restrooms, electricity, water, horseshoe pit
 - Picnic Area #3: 20' x 30' shelter, outdoor restrooms, electricity, water, horseshoe pit
 - Picnic Area #4: 24' x 38' shelter, indoor restrooms, electricity, water, horseshoe pit, caterer's room, sink, 2 fireplaces
 - Picnic Area #5: 28' x 33' shelter, indoor restrooms, electricity, water, horseshoe pit, caterer's room, sink
-  Swimming Beach - 190 feet of sand beach, diving dock, swimming only when lifeguards are on duty
-  Trail system -1.4 miles through Muskego hardwoods

Natural Management Plan:

The Conservancy Area for Muskego Park covers 107 acres. Most of this is a hardwood forest of exceptional quality. The forest slopes gently to the southeast. There are several ponds and wet areas, most ephemeral, and a larger wetland down slope adjacent to the subdivision. It is one of our smallest parks, but it contains our best quality woods (and our best native community of any type) in the park system. The large block of forest to the east is a designated State Natural Area called 'Muskego Park Hardwoods' and the spring diversity are among the best in the state. Many homes border our property, many of them are upslope where the subdivisions add runoff and alter hydrology.

Planned Development:

2008 Maintenance building (Capital Project #200503)

2010 Restroom upgrades (Capital Project #200505)






















Campground upgrade

Trail signage/upgrade





Interpretative signage

Resource Management Plan

Park Activities:

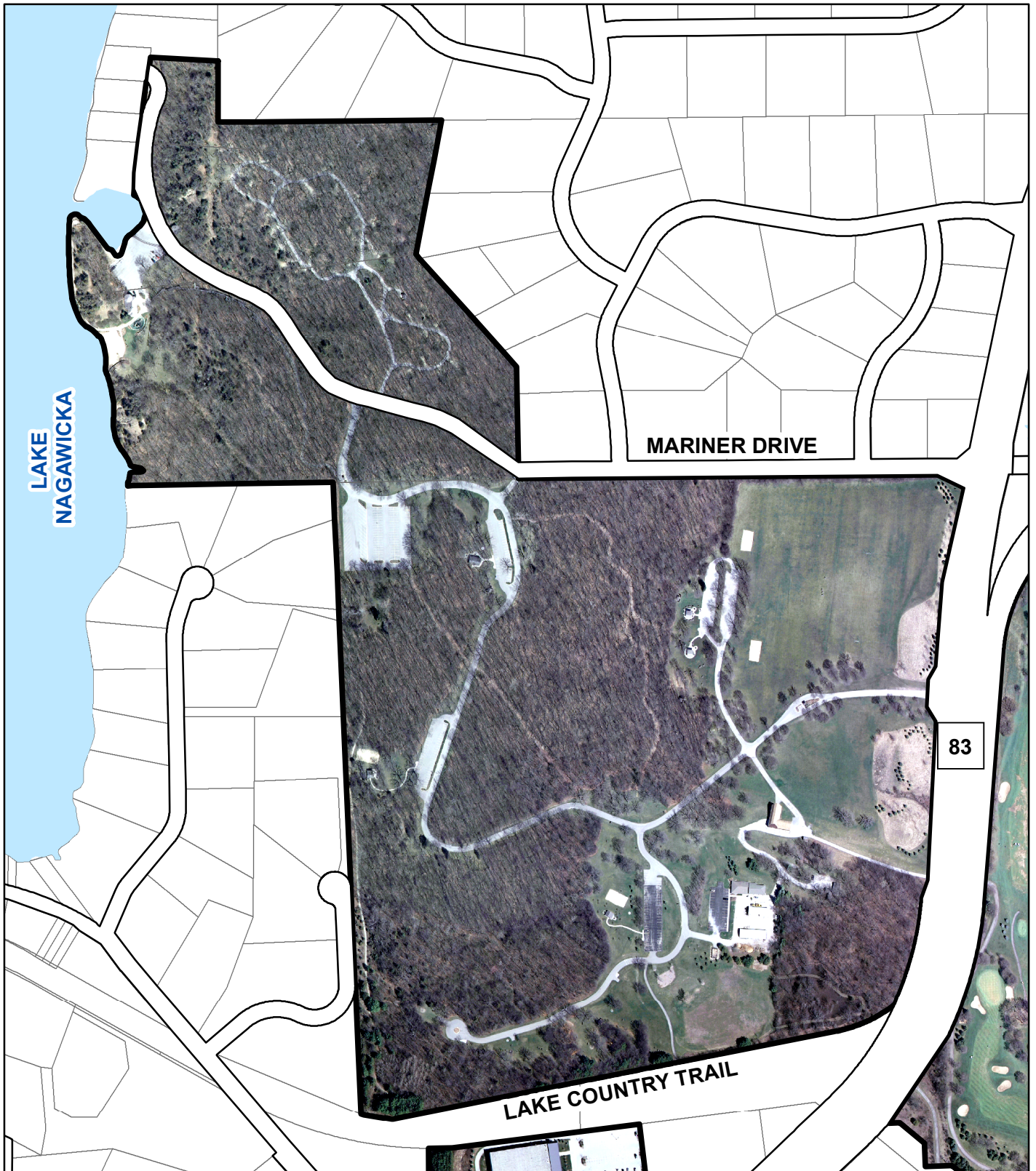
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|  Beach |  Primitive camping |
|  Bicycling |  Running or jogging |
|  Bird-watching |  Seasonal special events |
|  Day Hiking |  Snow/Ice activities |
|  Family gathering |  Snowshoeing |
|  Geocaching |  Swimming |
|  Horseback riding on trails |  Swimming lessons |
|  Horseshoe |  Urban fishing program |
|  Kayak lessons |  Volleyball |
|  Nature-based educational program |  Walking for pleasure |
|  Picnicking | |

Planned Park Activities:

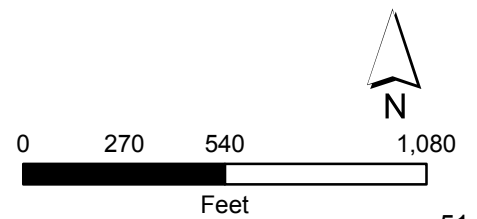
-  Picnic activity packs
-  Retzer Nature Center educational programs
-  Seasonal special events
-  Snowshoe rentals

Park System Connection:

To the South of the Park entrance is the Muskego Lakes Trail that would connect with the Fox River Greenway and Trail.



Naga-Waukee Park





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Naga-Waukee Park

Location: Town of Delafield Sections 15, 16, 21 & 22

Address: 651 STH 83, Hartland

Acquisition (History):

414 Acres

In a 1957 report to the Waukesha County Board of Supervisors, William Nelson, the Executive Director described the four parcels of land between Pewaukee and Nagawicka Lakes proposed for Naga-Waukee County Park “An almost unparalleled and irreplaceable opportunity to establish a park almost in the geographic center of the county, just off the Milwaukee-Madison leg of the Interstate Highway System, providing adequate access to two of the largest lakes in the county, and with 400 acres of magnificent wooded, rolling hills and breathtaking vistas.”

Naga-Waukee Park & Golf Course

1958- Purchase Florence Yunker 12 Acres

1958- Purchase Harry Larkin 29 Acres

1960- Purchase August Kapchinsky 9 Acres

1960- Purchase Bernard Paulson 164 Acres

1960- Purchase Herman Salen 200 Acres

2000-2007 Accomplishments:

- * Revised Park Entrance Signage
- * Wayfaring Signage
- * Entrance Hut Improvements
- * Naga-Wicka Lake Access Improvements
- * Nemahbin Lake Access Improvements
- * New Carpenter / Storage Building
- * Beach House Improvements
- * Routine Pavement Maintenance
- * Water Service Picnic Area # 5
- * Boardwalk to Beach
- * New road Construction
- * Roadway Plantings
- * Carpenter shop and storage building (2007) (Capital Project #200502)















Site Characteristics:

Naga-Waukee Park is a 414-acre park located in the central portion of Waukesha County, within the City and Town of Delafield. The park includes land along the shoreline of both Pewaukee and Nagawicka Lakes with varying terrain including; rolling open fields, timbered slopes, and marshy wetlands along the interlobate moraine known commonly as the Kettle Moraine. There are several vistas with picturesque views of both Nagawicka and Pewaukee Lakes. The main park area is West of Highway 83, Naga-Waukee War Memorial Golf Course is between Highway 83 and Maple Avenue, and East of Maple Avenue (mostly lowlands) is the Pewaukee Lake Boat

Launch. The Lake Country Recreation Bike Trail is located along the Southern boundary of the Park. The Ice Age Trail follows the West and North edge of the main park area.

The diverse topographical features were created during the glacial age, which enhance the beauty of the site. The park offers a spectacular view of Nagawicka Lake as you meander down the boardwalk to the boat launch or beach. Another boardwalk awaits you as it winds through the trees along the lakefront. It is a splendid view and a great photo opportunity. The oak hickory forest and thick undergrowth define the trails that wind throughout the park, which is home to many different species of wildlife. Many Baltimore Orioles make Naga-Waukeee Park their home, as well as Great-Horned Owls.


























Existing Development:

-  Barn
-  Beach House - May through September for beach operation only, concession stand, soda machines, indoor restrooms and shower facilities. Reservable September through May for public or private events, refrigerator, hot and cold water, sink, soda machine, indoor restrooms, capacity 20
-  Boat-Launch facilities
 - Pewaukee Lake - four boat launch ramps, boardwalk, toilet facilities, 70 parking stalls
 - Nagawicka Lake - four boat launch ramps, boardwalk, toilet facilities. 49 parking stalls
-  Carpenter Storage Building
-  Family Camping - 33 sites, reservations not accepted, picnic table, fire-pit, outdoor restrooms, water
-  Golf Course -18-Hole, Naga-Waukeee War Memorial Golf Course
-  Group Camping - 5 reservation only sites/minimum 8 people, fire-pit, picnic tables, outdoor restrooms, water
-  Hiking trails
-  Legacy Forest - Trees donated in memory / honor of others
-  Maintenance Building
-  Multi-purpose Field - 14 acres, available at Picnic Area # 1 and 2
-  Picnic Shelters- 5 rentable covered shelters,
 - Picnic Area #1: 20' x 30' shelter w/cement base, water, electric, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms, adjacent to multi-purpose field
 - Picnic Area #2: 20' x 30' shelter w/cement base, water, electric, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms, adjacent to multipurpose field
 - Picnic Area #3: 20' x 30' shelter w/cement base, water, electric, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms
 - Picnic Area #4: 20' x 30' shelter w/cement base, water, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms
 - Picnic Area #5: 32' x 40' shelter w/cement base, water, electric, outdoor restrooms
-  Swimming beach -130 feet of sand beach, swimming only when lifeguards are on duty
-  Trail Connections:
 - Lake Country (Bicycling & Hiking)
 - Ice Age Trail systems

Planned Development:

Update Natural Management Plan
Resource Management Plan
2013 Restroom upgrades (Capital Project # 200505)
Color-coded looped trail system
Campground upgrade for RV Sites
Sledding hill

Park Activities:

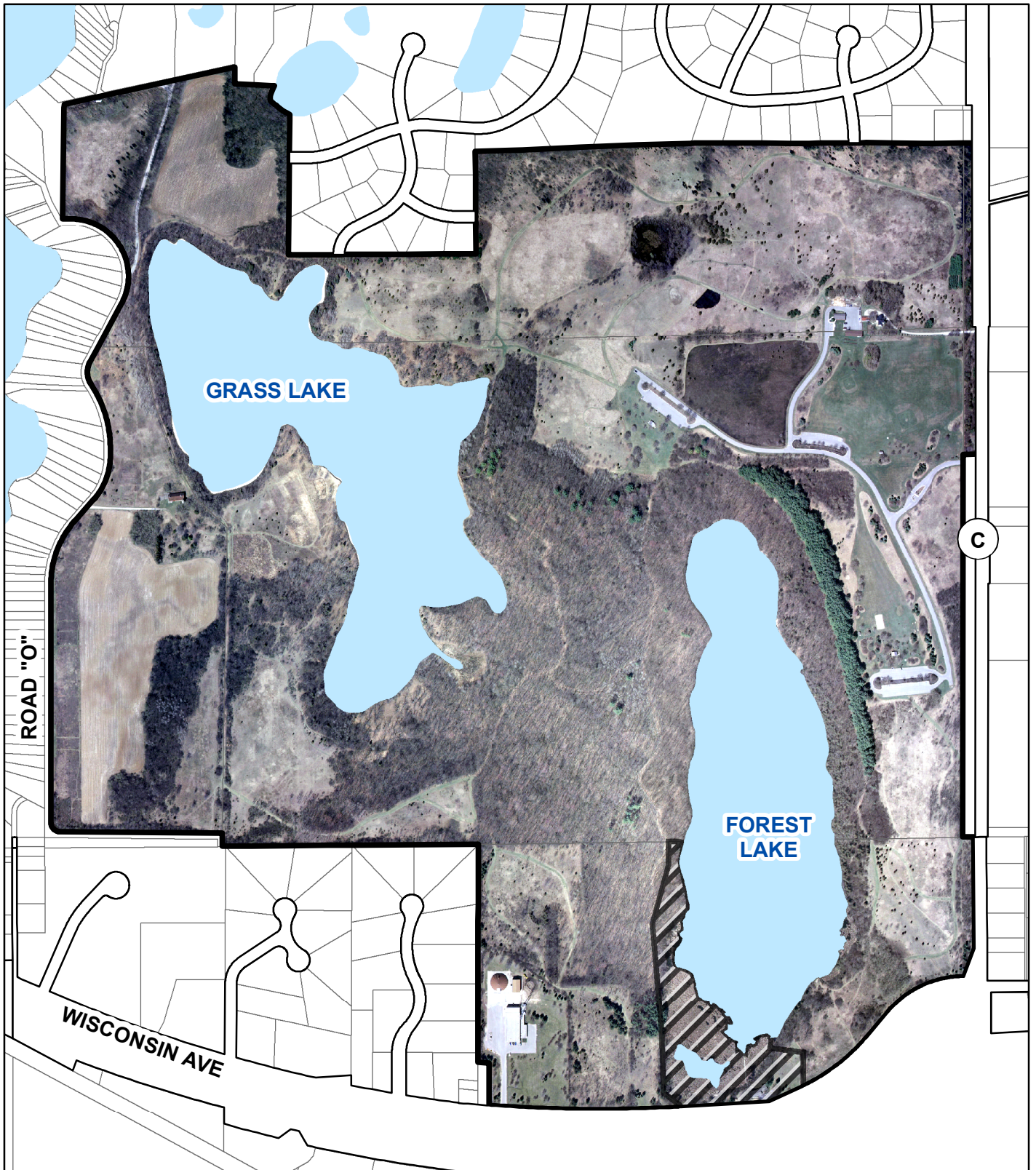
- | | |
|--|--|
|  Beach |  Nature-based educational program |
|  Bicycling |  Picnicking |
|  Bird watching |  Primitive camping |
|  Boating |  Running or jogging |
|  Camping |  Sailing |
|  Cross-country skiing |  Snow/Ice activities |
|  Day Hiking |  Snowshoeing |
|  Family gathering |  Seasonal special events |
|  Fishing |  Swimming |
|  Geocaching |  Swimming lessons |
|  Ice activities |  Use of personal watercraft |
|  Kayaking |  Walk for pleasure |
|  Motor boating | |

Planned Park Activities:

-  Sledding

Park System Connection:

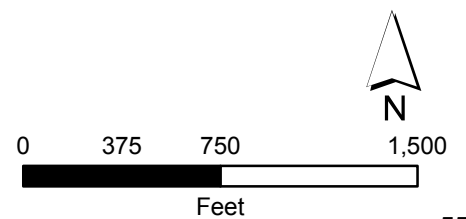
Existing segments of both the Ice Age Trail and the Lake Country Trail also traverse the park. Naga-Waukee War Memorial Golf Course, Naga-Waukee Ice Arena, Nagawicka and Pewaukee Lake accesses are all connected to the park.



Nashotah Park



Acquisition Interest





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Nashotah Park

Location: Section 31 Merton Township; Section 6 Delafield Township

Address: W330 N5113 CTH C, Nashotah

Acquisition (History):

Purchased in 1971, the park opened in 1977

444 Acres

1972 – Purchase Edwin Gallun Et Al, 420 Acres

1974 – Purchase George Nicholas et al, 24 Acres











Acquisition Interest:

9.5 acres – Area on the South end of Forest Lake would connect the parkland and provide for access to Forest Lake.

Site Characteristics:

Nashotah Park consists of 444 acres nestled between the Village of Nashotah and the Town of Merton. The park consists of rolling hills, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands and two small lakes. Nature trails lead through easily identifiable landscape types, created by the last glacial advance over 10,000 years ago. Eight glacial remnant terrains exist within the park, which are a natural lake system, an oak forest, an oak savanna (an area sparsely populated with trees), a cedar glade, a floating leaf marsh, a meadow, a shallow marsh, and a deep marsh. Due to the variety of landscapes, outstanding arrays of songbirds flourish here. The scenery comes alive with different colors each season. The park continues to thrive in winter months for cold-weather enthusiasts who treasure mornings and afternoons spent on miles of groomed cross-country ski and snowshoe trails.

Existing Development:

-  Barn (Beaumont)
-  Cross Country Ski Trails
-  Legacy Forest - Trees donated in memory / honor of others
-  Maintenance Building
-  Multi-Purpose Field - 3.5 acres of mowed turf, outdoor pit toilets
-  Picnic Shelters - 2 rentable, 20'x 30' covered shelters with cement base includes, sandpit volleyball w/net, outdoor restrooms, large grill, 20 picnic tables
 - Picnic Area #1: electricity, water, horseshoe pit
 - Picnic Area #2: water, grassy volleyball area
-  Rentable Ag Land – 19 acres
-  Storage Building
-  Turf and wood chipped trails -
 - Red Trail 1 mile (most difficult)
 - Blue Trail 1.5 mile (easiest)
 - Green Trail 3.5 miles (intermediate)
 - Winter hiking, dog walking and snowshoe trail (3.5 miles)
 - Nature trail
-  Winter Sledding Hill

Natural Management Plan:

The Conservancy Area for Nashotah Park covers 138.4 acres. Most of this is a hardwood forest of varying quality. There are two wetland areas of high quality and scattered sites of oak woodland, oak savanna and prairie that show great promise. Forest and Grass Lake are maintained in their natural state as most lake shorelines in Waukesha County are developed. The only developments around the lakes of Nashotah Park are trails and one carry-in boat launch. Many plants and animals benefit from these pristine lakes and this is one of the most diverse and unique landscapes in the Waukesha County Park System. The surrounding areas will focus mainly on buffering forest wildlife while also providing a preferred transition for grassland birds. Immediately adjacent grasslands will provide a “soft” or shrubby edge to the forest border and scattered woody vegetation beyond (Sample and Mossman 1997). Areas next in line will be a mosaic of shorter old-field vegetation and plantings blended with warm season grasses. The shrubby edge borders may eventually succeed into forest themselves. At that time, management strategies will be re-evaluated. There are also some out-and-out old-field grasslands in the north and planted prairie in the east portions of the park.

Nashotah, like most parkland is in the midst of heavy suburban development. Communicating to the public why this area is of high quality and why it is a dry (Xeric) forest or savanna can be an attraction in itself. It is also important for the public to understand the importance of large, intact, functional tracts of contiguous plant communities and how they contribute to landscape scale diversity.

Planned Development:

Resource Management Plan
Dog Exercise Area
Overnight Lodge
Group and family camping area
Add electricity to Picnic Area #2
Restrooms upgrade (Capital Project #200505)
Natural outdoor amphitheater
Nature trails and interpretive signage

Park Activities:

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Bird-watching |  Nature-based educational programs |
|  Boating (non-motorized) |  Picnicking |
|  Canoeing |  Running or jogging |
|  Cross-country skiing |  Seasonal events |
|  Family gatherings |  Snow/Ice activities |
|  Fishing |  Snowshoeing |
|  Geocaching |  Walk for pleasure |
|  Kayaking | |

Planned Park Activities:

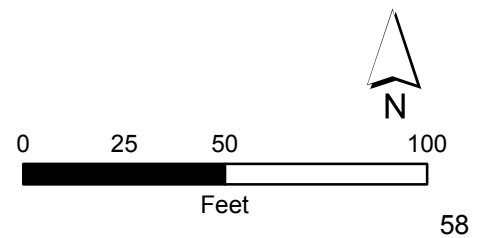
Group and family camping	Self-guided nature trails
Guided kayaking and canoeing outings	
Retzer Nature Center educational programs	
Seasonal activities	

Park System Connection:

None



Cemetery Park





**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Northview Cemetery Park

Location: City of Pewaukee, Section 28

Address: 1621 Woodburn Road, Waukesha

Acquisition (History):

1 acre

Previously part of the Northview complex.





2000 – 2007 Accomplishments:

- * Wednesday September 27, 2000 area was dedicated as a park
- * Benches and Landscaping

Site Characteristics:



Northview Cemetery Park was a potter's cemetery for the County's Northview Sanitarium. An estimated 319 people were buried.

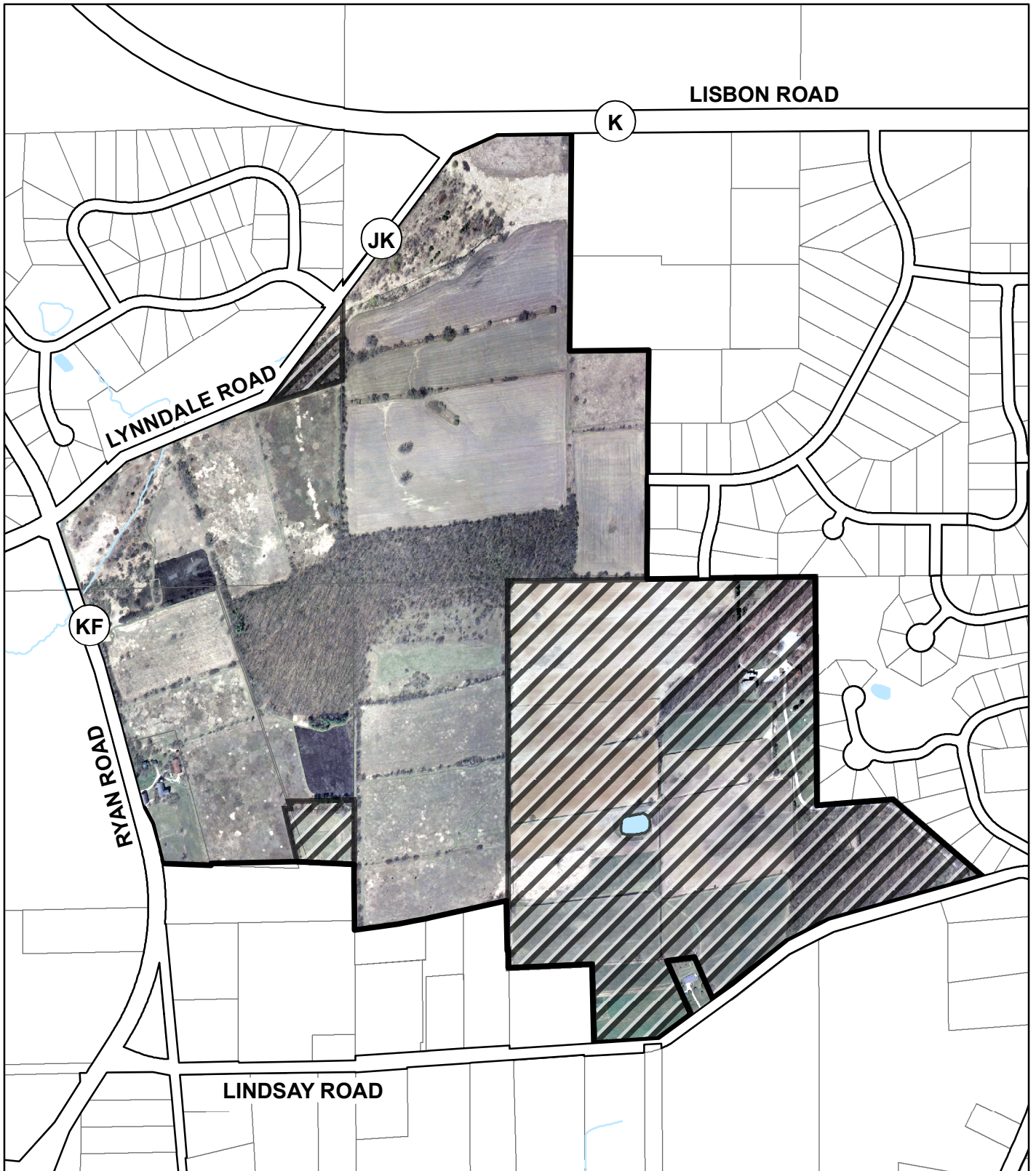
Existing Development:

-  Asphalt parking area at County Highway Facility
-  Mowed trail
-  Benches
-  Monument

Planned Development:

Park Activities:

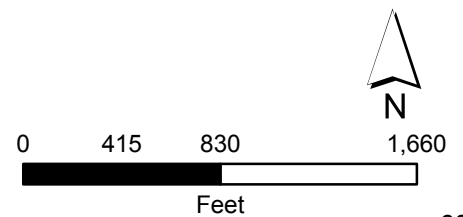
-  Hiking
-  Cultural Education



Ryan Park



Acquisition Interest





2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Ryan Park (Undeveloped)

Location: Town of Lisbon Sections 32 & 33; City of Pewaukee Sections 4 & 5

Address: Highway JK (Ryan Road)

Acquisition (History):

204 Acres

1976- Donation Henry Ryan Estate 117 Acres

1995- Purchase Glass 87 acres

Acquisition Interest:

112 acres





Includes a 3-acre parcel on the south end of the existing park and 99 acres on the southwest corner, which includes sloped wooded area on the east edge.

Site Characteristics:

Ryan Park is mainly an upland parcel consisting of open old fields, some prairie restoration, and a large wooded area. There is an elevation change of around 100 feet from the south to the north of the property. There are maintained trails for equestrian, dog walking and hiking. There is an old plant nursery remnant in the north section near Hwy JK and Lisbon Road intersection.

In the years 1838-53, Samuel Daugherty owned land where Ryan Park today stands. During 1842, the Daugherty family was host to a run-away slave by the name of Caroline Quarrells for approximately three weeks.

Existing Development:

-  Rentable Ag Land – 51 acres
-  CRP Ag Land – 59.6 acres
-  Prairie Plant Nursery
-  Turf and wood-chipped trails

Natural Management Plan:

Report filed 2006 (Bourquin/Grimm)

CRP Lands at Ryan Park (Includes: N-2, N-3, M-1, M-2, M-5, M-6, M-7 and M-8) for CRP Contract 2007-2017

Natural Resources Conservation Service Management plan for CRP land:

1. Visual inspection of CRP acres at least once per month, looking for invading woody plants, weed patches, and erosion areas.
2. Removal of woody plants to occur during winter months, December, January, and February, by use of brush mower, chain saw, pruners, and or loppers.
3. Management practices for a CP10 area (Vegetative Cover – grass already established). Control weed infestations in existing vegetative cover before May 15th or after July 15th by spot mowing and / or spot spraying. If control is needed during the May 15th to July 15th time period, permission must be obtained from the Farm Service Agency office.

4. Perform required management practices for a CP10 area for cool season grasses through a prescribed spring burn in the 1st and 6th years of the contract (2008 and 2013) from March 1st to May 14th. Inter-seed any required areas with Mix C from the Natural Resources Conservation Service Wisconsin Job Sheet 388, which has the following mix:

Purple Prairie Clover: 2 oz
Black-eyed Susan: 1 oz
Ox-eye Sunflower: 2 oz
Stiff Goldenrod: 2 oz
Round Headed Bush Clover: 2 oz

Additional Information pertaining to 2007 CRP Contract:

Under the CRP contract numbers 324 and 325, Waukesha County Parks and Land Use employees will remove woody vegetation on fields 2, 3, and 4 on tract #7773 and field 1 on tract #7772. We will also discontinue mowing of trails and the remaining trails will be removed from the new CRP contract. We will put up trail-closed signs where the discontinued trails begin on the CRP acres.

Planned Development:

Update the Natural Management Plan
Resource Management Plan
Bridle trail improvements

Park Activities:

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Bird watching |  Snowmobiling (very North edge along JK) |
|  Day hiking |  Walk for pleasure |
|  Horseback riding on trails | |

Planned Park Activities:

Improve trail system
Planting of trees
CRP land inter-seeding

Park System Connection:

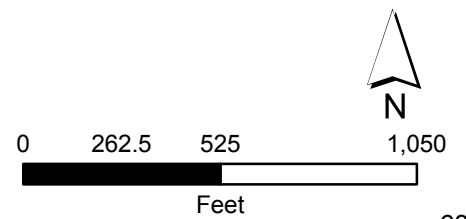
None



Smith Park



Acquisition Interest





**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008-2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Smith Park (Undeveloped)

Location: Town of Vernon, Section 33

Address: County Highway L

Acquisition (History):

49.8 Acres

Donated by Cathryn Smith 1978

"I give, devise and bequeath the wooded area of the farm I own in the town of Vernon, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, consisting of approximately 40 acres to Waukesha County for a public park to be left in it's wildlife state, provided the said county shall accept the same for said purpose within 180 days after my will is admitted to probate and such park shall be named in memory of myself and my deceased husband, Donald Smith." – Will of Cathryn Smith

Acquisition Interest:

97 acres

Includes forested ridges and wet lowlands that connect Smith Park to Fox Bend Park

2000-2007 Accomplishments:

None

Site Characteristics:

While the wooded ridge, both on-site, and to the north, has very good wildlife grades, it is only about average as ecological grades go for our regions woodlots (i.e. ecol. Grade based mostly plant communities' condition compared to pristine characteristics presently expressed in the best remaining regional woodlots). The on-site and adjacent wetlands however are very good for both wetland and ecological grades; this includes on-site and adjacent wetlands south of C.T.H. L. Although this quality does deteriorate to about an ordinary wetland ecological condition for our region, in the vicinity of C.T.H. L about ¼ mile northeast of the site, some upgrading may be possible after closer examination of the non-recent drain-ditch system in the area. The above conditions in combination, suggest that the wetlands form a significant local (town at least) natural corridor with fairly high quality, maintained partly by buffering of adjacent woodlots, old-fields, etc. Such a corridor should normally be preserved for its own merit with at least a minimum of buffering (i.e. at least some natural cover between intensive soil / land used and floodplain- like conditions).

Existing Development:

 Rentable Ag Land – 1 acre

Planned Development:

Natural Management Plan (yet to be scheduled)

Signage

Mark property corners

Special Use Areas

Special Use Areas provide citizens facilities that meet educational or recreational needs that are not generally found in the County park areas, Greenways or trail corridors. Within this section of park facilities are the lake accesses, golf courses, ice arenas, nature centers and exposition areas. Some of these areas are located within park areas or greenways but most are stand-alone facilities.

Waukesha County maintains five lake accesses in Waukesha County. A total of forty three-boat access sites located within Waukesha County; of those twelve are carry-in sites along lakes and streams. County-owned lake accesses at Nagawicka, Nemahbin and Pewaukee Lakes have launch fees, the accesses at Ashippun and School Section Lakes are non-fee.

Waukesha County golfers have many choices when it comes to golf courses. There are thirty golf courses located within the county's boundary, nineteen public, seven private and four semiprivate courses. Waukesha County's golf courses provide a venue for any experience level golfer, below are the Waukesha County course ratings.

Moor Downs 9-hole Golf Course

<u>Tees</u>	<u>Par</u>	<u>Yards</u>	<u>Course Rating</u>	<u>Slope Rating</u>
White	34	2,710	64.9	106
Red	34	2,490	67.2	109

NagaWaukee 18-hole Golf Course

<u>Tees</u>	<u>Par</u>	<u>Yards</u>	<u>Course Rating</u>	<u>Slope Rating</u>
Blue	72	6,830	71.8	125
White	72	6,501	70.4	122
Red	72	5,817	72.9	125

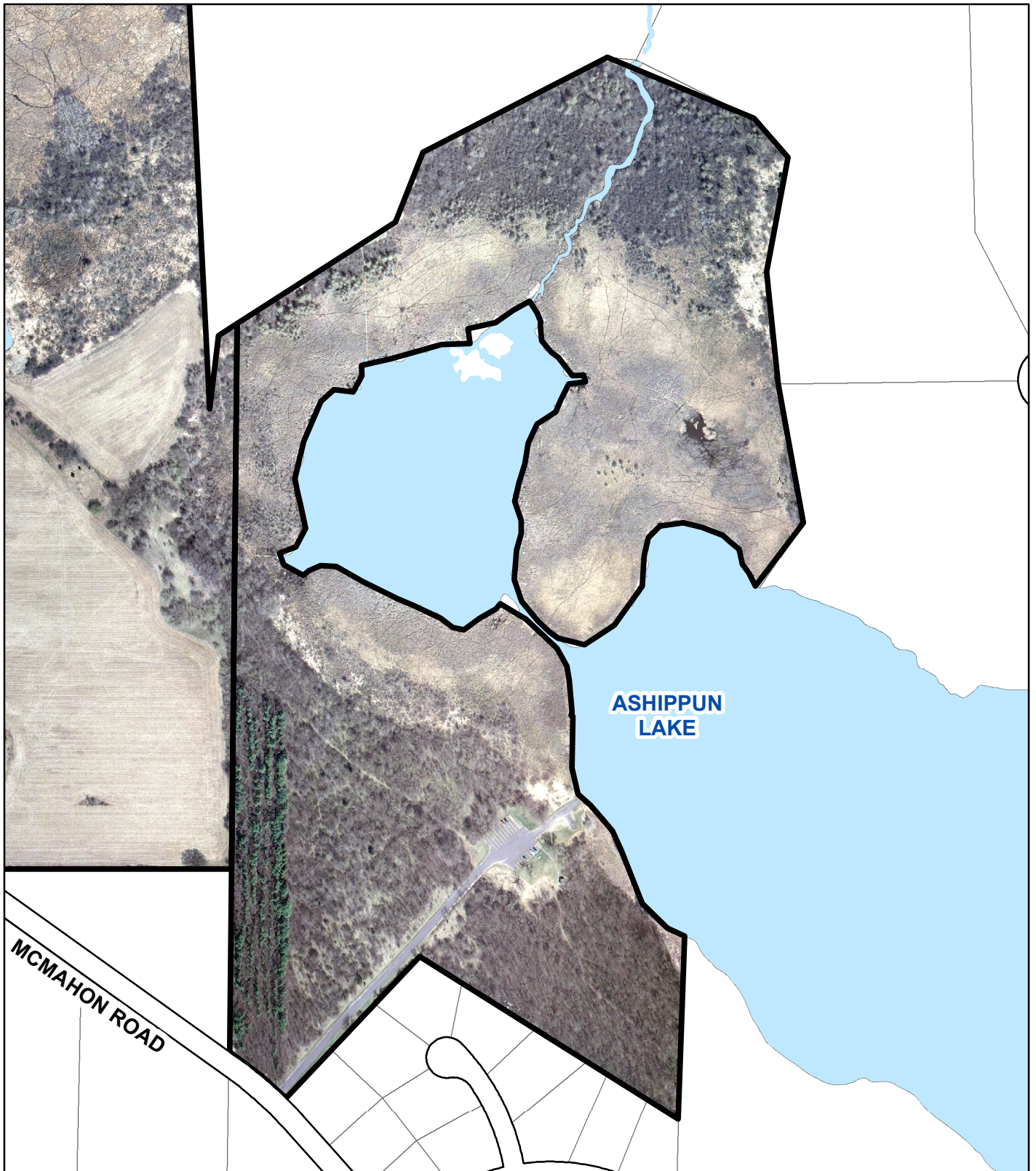
Wanaki 18-hole Golf Course

<u>Tees</u>	<u>Par</u>	<u>Yards</u>	<u>Course Rating</u>	<u>Slope Rating</u>
Blue	71	6,569	71.4	127
White	71	6,224	69.8	123
Red	70	5,012	69.2	117

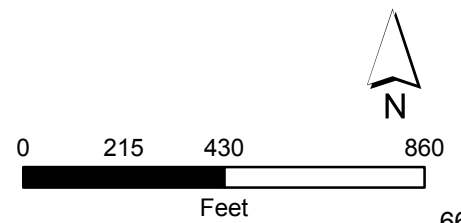
There are four ice arenas located within Waukesha County, The Ponds is privately owned and located in Brookfield, The Mullet Center is associated with the Arrowhead School District in Hartland, Eble Ice Arena operated by Waukesha County in Town of Brookfield and NagaWaukee Ice Arena also operated by Waukesha County in the City of Delafield.

There currently is only one Nature Center in Waukesha County, Retzer Nature Center that is centrally located in the County. The State of Wisconsin received a private home, which they will be turning into a nature center at Lapham Peak State Park in the near future.

Waukesha County Exposition Center serves the area in hosting large events. Music, ethnic and entertainment venues, corporate and club meetings, public marketing and the County Fair all make use of the grounds.



Ashippun Lake Access





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Ashippun Lake Access

Location: Town of Oconomowoc Section 15

Address: McMahon Road, Oconomowoc

Size: 20 acres

Acquisition (History):

State-owned property maintained by perpetual lease to Waukesha County. The agreements between the State of Wisconsin and Waukesha County to develop, operate and maintain a recreational area, was approved and signed in 1967 by the Waukesha County Board.

Site Characteristics:

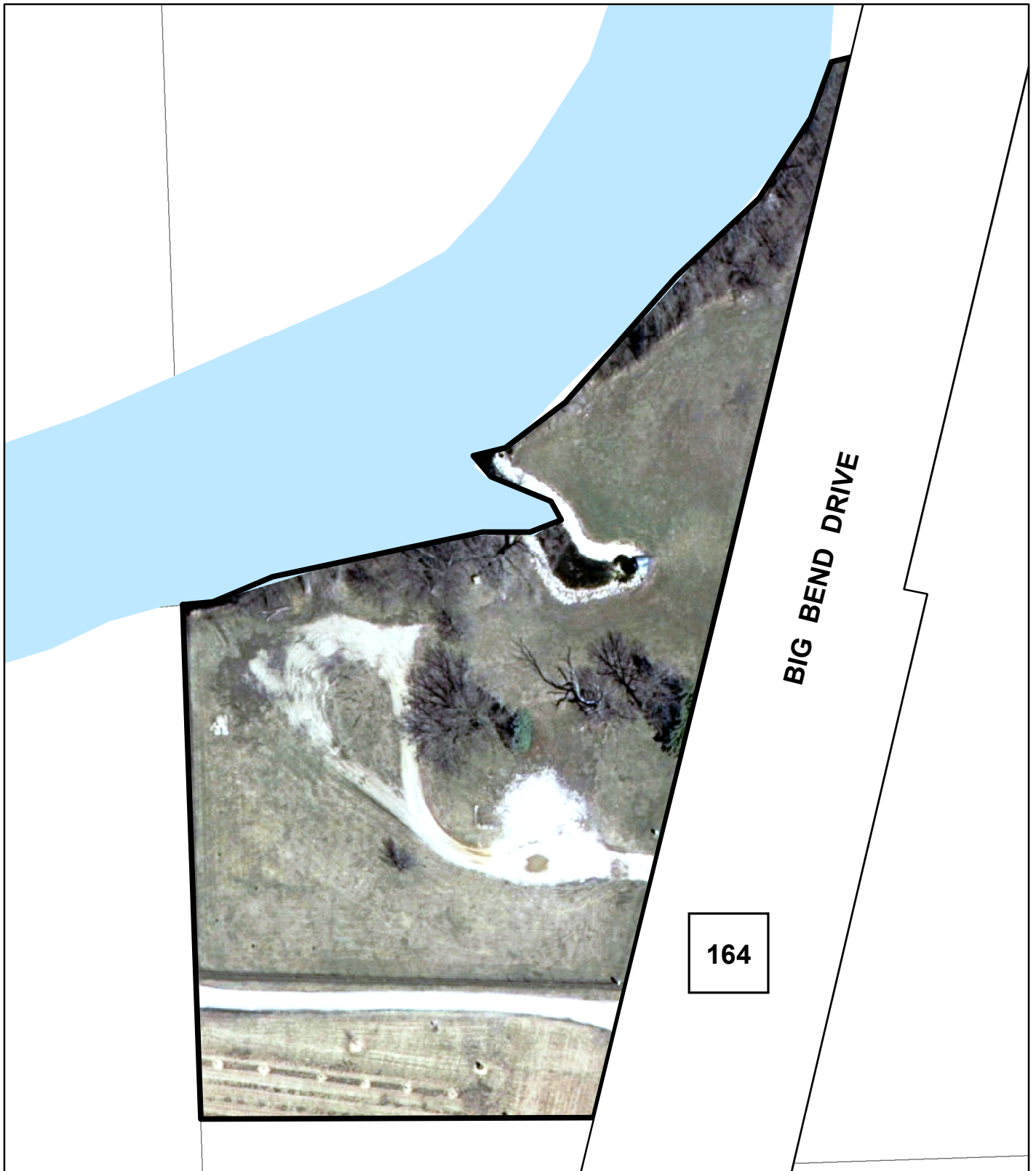
Northwest corner of Ashippun Lake (84 acres) provides an upgraded Lake Access Ramp and Dock (2008) provides access to Ashippun Lake for all boating, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, and hunting activities. Concrete planks that formed the original launch ramp were placed on the ice in the winter of 1967. When the ice melted in the spring of 1968, the planks sank to create the launch ramp.

Existing Development:

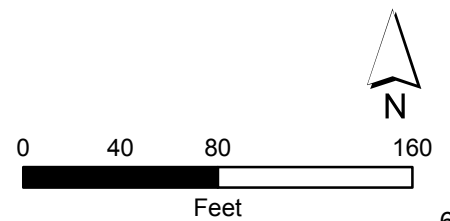
- Pit toilet
- Asphalt parking lot (reconstructed 2005) with parking for eleven vehicles with trailers and ten vehicles without trailers
- Lake access ramp
- Floating Dock
- Picnic shelter

Park System Connection:

Ashippun Park
Ashippun River Greenway



Fox Bend River Access





2008 -2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Fox Bend River Access

Location: Town of Vernon Section 25

Address: W224 S9955 Big Bend Road (STH 164), Big Bend

Size: 2.9 acres

Acquisition (History):

2001 Carl R. Olson (2.9 acres)

Site Characteristics:

Site of a former tavern; tavern building and stage area was removed and land restored in 2001. Area is located along the bank of the Fox River and has Primary Environmental Corridor along the shoreline.

Existing Development:

- Gravel drive
- Gravel parking lot

Park System Connection:

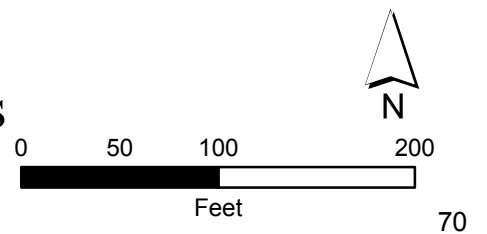
Fox River Greenway

Planned Development:

Canoe launch
Restroom building
Improve parking lot
Update Master Plan for Fox River Greenway
Fox River Blue Trail



Fox River Park River Access





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Fox River Park River Access

Location: Fox River Park; Town of Waukesha Section 20

Address: W264 S4500 River Road

Acquisition (History):

Included with Winzenried property purchased in 1998

Site Characteristics:

Located within Fox River Park the canoe launch provides carry-in access to the Fox River. Asphalt pad that leads down to the Fox River from the lower parking lot of Fox River Park.

Modern Restroom facilities located at Fox River Park

Existing Development:

River Access from the lower parking lot to the Fox River was constructed in 2004.

Lower parking lot at Fox River Park has access to a restroom and is trailhead for park.

Planned Development:

Launch upgrade (2009)

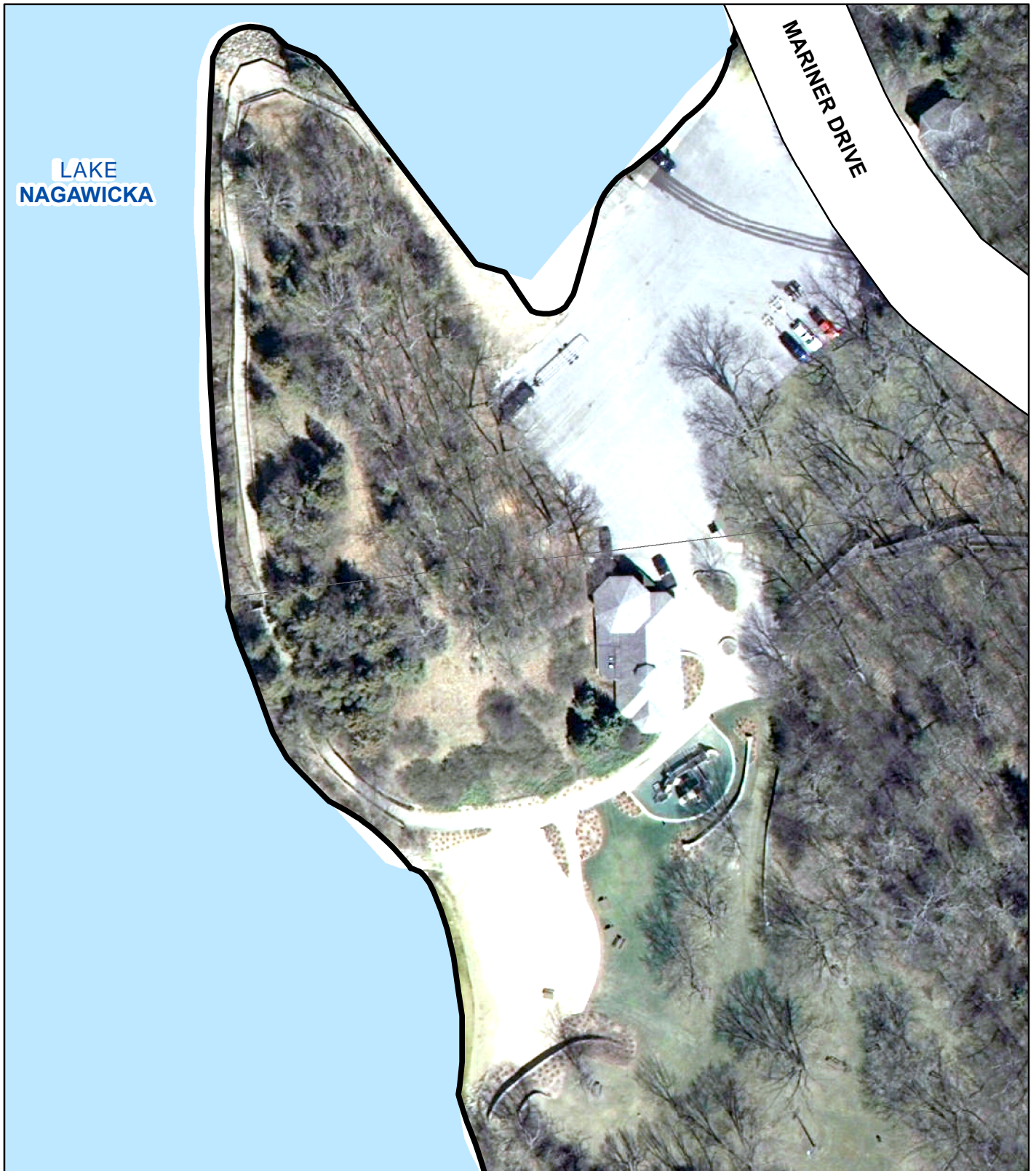
Fox River Blue Trail

Connection to the Park System:

Fox River Park

Fox River Greenway

Fox River Trail

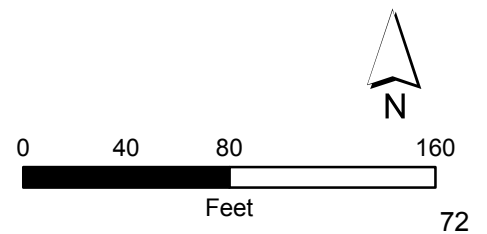


LAKE
NAGAWICKA

MARINER DRIVE



Naga-Waukee Park
Nagawicka Lake Access





**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Nagawicka Lake Access

Location: Naga-Waukee Park, City of Delafield Section 16

Address: 651 Highway 83, Hartland

Acquisition (History):

Land for boat access was acquired with Naga-Waukee Park in 1960.

Site Characteristics:

Picturesque Lake Nagawicka is a 917-acre lake. This is the only public access to Nagawicka Lake for all boating, canoeing, kayaking, and fishing activities. Four launch accesses (2001), asphalt parking lot; beach house building provides modern toilet facilities, port-a-johns available in off hours.

Accomplishments 2000-2007:

New ramps installed (2001)

Existing Development:

- Parking for forty-two vehicles with trailers (twelve in lower lot, thirty in upper lot). Boardwalk from upper parking lot leading to lake access area.
- Beach house provides seasonal concessions, vending machines, restrooms, and shower facilities during the swim season.

Park System Connection:

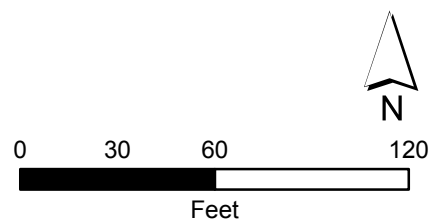
NagaWaukee Park

Planned Development:

Night Light Improvements



Nemahbin Lake access





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Nemahbin Lake Access

Location: Located in the Town of Summit Section 24

Address: CTH “DR” at Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lake connection

Acquisition (History):

Acquired from the state for public recreational and park purposes on August 20, 1965.

Site Characteristics:

Asphalt parking lot, pit toilet, ramp and dock (2005), Upper Nemahbin Lake is 248 acres, Lower Nemahbin Lake is 271 acres, access through a channel to Lower Nashotah Lake. Also provides access to the Bark River.

Accomplishments 2000-2007:

- Paving parking lot
- New dock and concrete ramp

Existing Development:

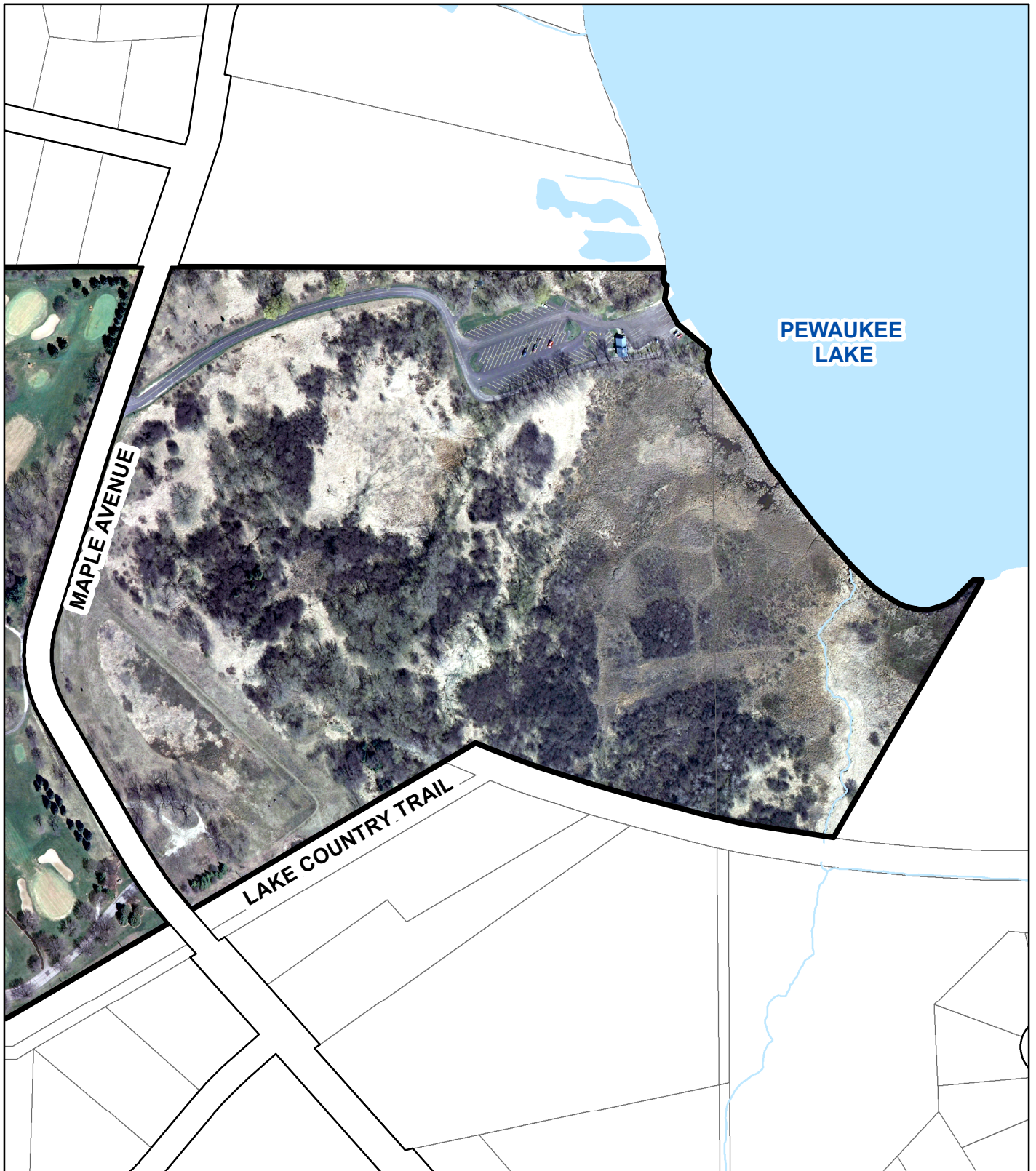
Parking for eleven vehicles with trailers and overflow parking for ten more in west lot.

Park System Connection:

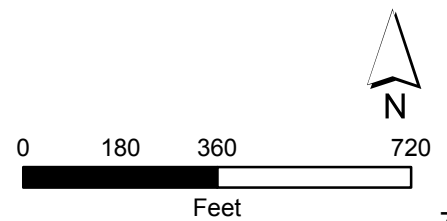
Adjacent to Lake Country Trail

Planned Development:

Re-vegetate slope between CTH DR and the parking lot.



Pewaukee Lake Access





**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Pewaukee Lake Access

Location: Located in the Town of Delafield Section 22

Address: Maple Avenue in the Town of Delafield

Acquisition (History):

Acquired with Naga-Waukee Park in 1960. The contracts were signed November 13, 1963 for construction of the launch access, which was completed in 1964.

Site Characteristics:

Western end of Pewaukee Lake with access to Maple Avenue.

Four launch accesses asphalt parking lot, modern toilet facilities. Pewaukee Lake is 2,493 acres. This launch site provides access to Pewaukee Lake for boating, canoeing, kayaking, and fishing activities.

Accomplishments 2000-2007:

Dredging of ramp area

Existing Development:

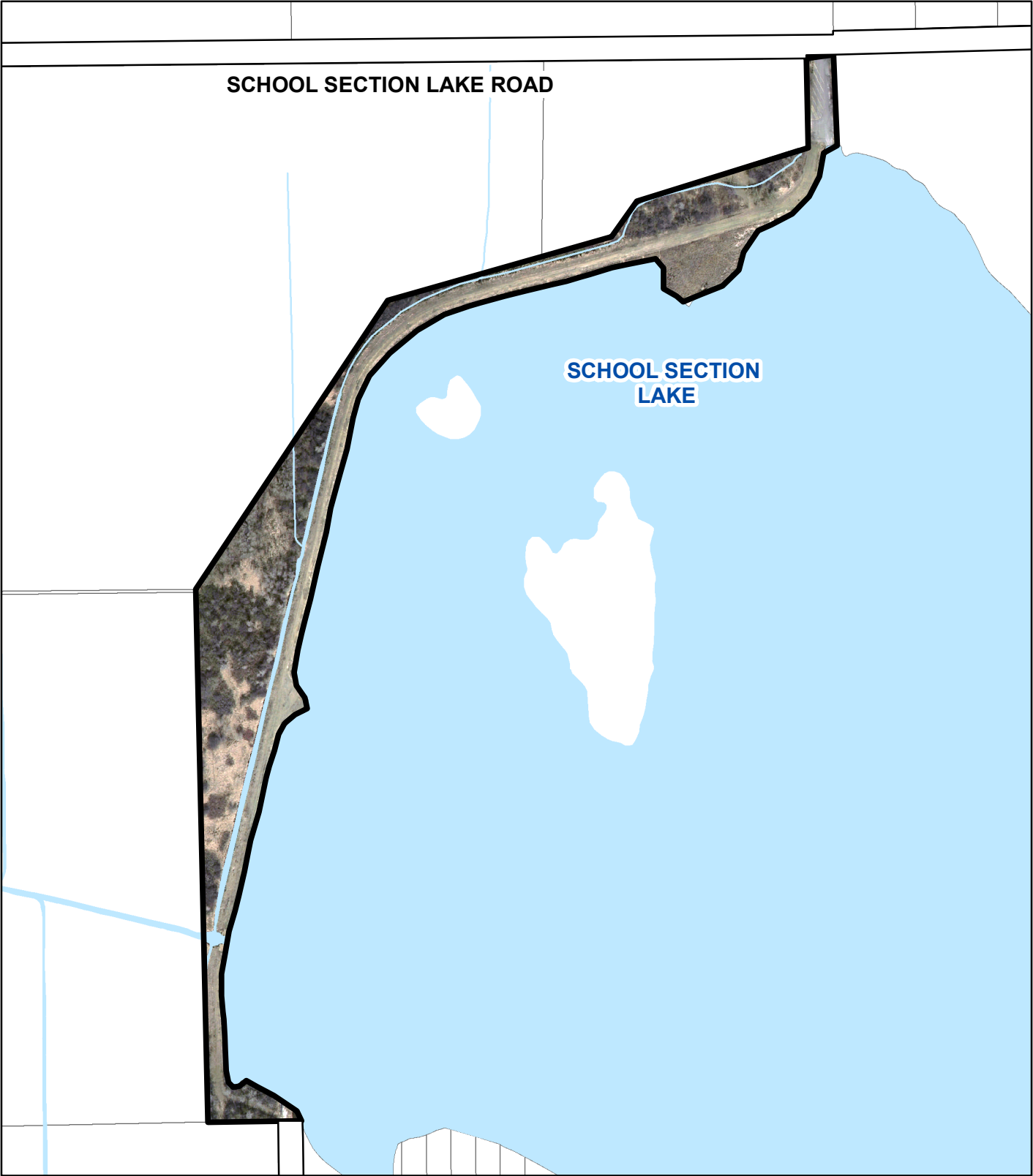
Parking for seventy-two vehicles with trailers and fourteen vehicles without trailers

Restroom building with a vending machine.

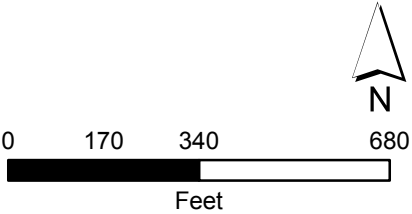
Planned Development:

Parking lot upgrade

Boardwalk and pier upgrade to more sustainable material



School Section Lake Access





**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

School Section Lake Access

Location: Located in the Town of Ottawa NE corner of Section 17

Address: North end of School Section Lake with access off School Section Lake Road

Acquisition (History):

The parcels that now make up the School Section Lake Access were purchased in 1935, the first county park area in Waukesha County. On December 12, 1935, the Waukesha County Park Commission passed a resolution that the Park Commission proceed to purchase land for the School Section Lake dam and dike project. In 1938, the completed project resulted in lake levels that allowed boat access to the lake.

Site Characteristics:

Asphalt parking lot, pit toilet, metal grate access, and dock. School Section is a 117-acre lake. This is the only public access to School Section Lake for boating, canoeing, kayaking, and fishing activities.

Existing Development:

Parking for four vehicles with trailers

Pit Toilet

Accomplishments 2000-2007:

Pave parking lot

New dock

Park System Connection:

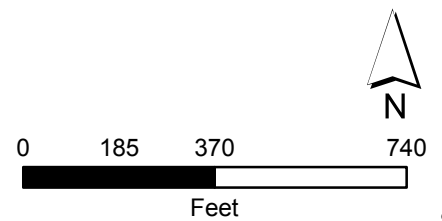
Future connection to Scuppernong Trail

Planned Development:

Launch upgrade



Moor Downs Golf Course





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Moor Downs Golf Course

Location: City of Waukesha, Section 34

Address: 438 Prospect Avenue, Waukesha

Acquisition (History):

77 Acres

1972 – Tax deed Mount St. Paul College –77 acres






2000-2007 Accomplishments:

- * Rebuild Clubhouse and Garage
- * 3 Legacy Forest Plantings
- * Routine Pavement Management

Site Characteristics:

Constructed in 1915 as part of the Moor Bath Hotel and Spa property. 9-hole golf course; Clubhouse, renovated in 2006, includes a pro shop, golf lessons, meeting room, porch, fireplace, food and beverage service, restrooms, locker facilities, club and cart rentals, and cart storage building.

Existing Development:

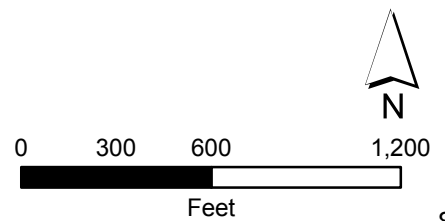
-  9-hole golf course, small to medium sized greens, rolling terrain, water hazards and mature trees
-  Putting green
-  Pro shop
-  Asphalt parking lot (with additional parking at HHS)
-  Clubhouse is a City of Waukesha historical building. It is part of the Administration Campus

Planned Development:

- Expand third tee towards HHS
- Fairway bunker installation on 4, right side
- Automated irrigation system
- Replacement of Box Elder trees with Oaks and Maples
- Renovation of eighth fairway
- Should be considered under the Master Plan for the entire campus
- Seasonal rentable meeting room
- Swale improvements
- Golf Course sustainability (reduce maintenance costs)



Naga-Waukee Golf Course





Waukesha County Park System

2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Naga-Waukeewar Memorial Golf Course

Location: Town of Delafield, Section 22

Address: W307 N1897 Maple Avenue (CTH E), Pewaukee

Acquisition (History):

208 acres acquired in 1960 as part of NagaWaukeewar Park




2000-2007 Accomplishments:

- * Built Pump house
- * Landscape Lighting
- * Redeck bridge between #11 green and #12 tee
- * Routine Pavement Maintenance
- * No Mow Meadows

Site Characteristics:

208-acre course is located within Naga-Waukeewar Park between Highway 83 and Maple Avenue. Golf course construction started in 1964, opened June 1, 1966. Designed by golf course architect Lawrence Packard, an 18-hole championship golf course laid-out in the hills of the mid-Kettle Moraine. Large, undulating, well-bunkered greens, wide irrigated fairways, and a well-drained course with unforgettable views of Pewaukee Lake make for an enjoyable round of golf for all skill levels. The course also includes a driving range and putting green. The Lake Country Recreation Trail runs along the south border of the property.

Existing Development:

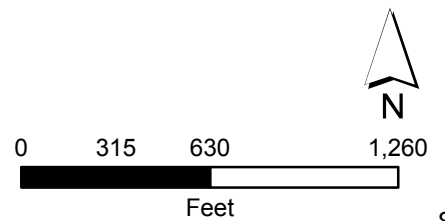
-  Clubhouse (1984), pro shop, food and beverage service, which includes beverage cart and banquet services, patio seating, restrooms, and locker facilities with showers, irrigation system, club and cart rental, golf lessons.
-  The golf course does host a variety of leagues and tournaments.
-  Maintenance and soil storage buildings built in 1997.

Planned Development:

- Buckthorn and honeysuckle control throughout woods areas
- New forward tee on 5 (near the service road)
- New forward tee on 7
- Planting by 8 blue tee in the middle of the turnaround
- New forward tee on 14
- Expand white and blue tee surfaces on 14
- Fairway bunker renovation on 15
- Continuous cart path
- Flush toilets on front and back nines
- Clubhouse site plan to include patio refinishing, arbor, lighting and plantings.
- Naturalizing areas of the golf course
- Front entrance area plantings and redevelopment
- Entrance drive lighting – explore solar
- Rock Garden Improvements



Wanaki Golf Course





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Wanaki Golf Course

Location: Village of Menomonee Falls, Section 31

Address: N50 W20830 Lisbon Road (CTH K), Menomonee Falls

Acquisition (History):

152 Acres

Purchased in 1967 as Oakwood Park, a 152 Acre partially completed, 18-hole championship golf course. The county opened the course in 1970.




2000-2007 Accomplishments:

- * Cart Paths
- * 4 Legacy Forest Plantings
- * Routine Pavement Maintenance
- * Built a Well-house
- * No Mow Meadows
- * Landscape Lighting
- * Practice Driving Cage

Site Characteristics:

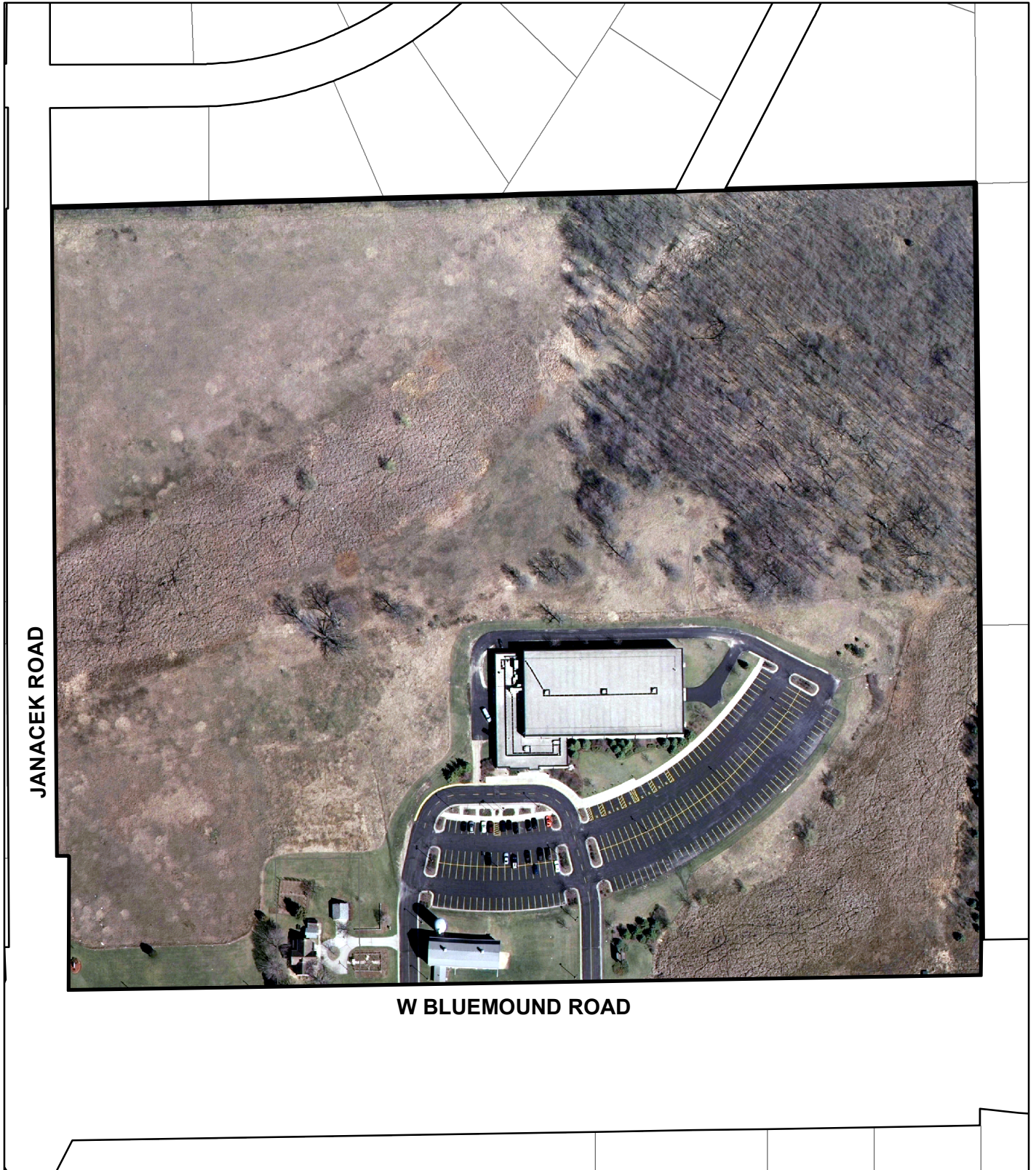
The 152-acre course was constructed from an old sawmill property. The course features well-bunkered greens and fairways, multiple tee box locations, and a continuous cart path on many holes. The Fox River and five ponds come into play on fifteen of the eighteen holes.

Existing Development:

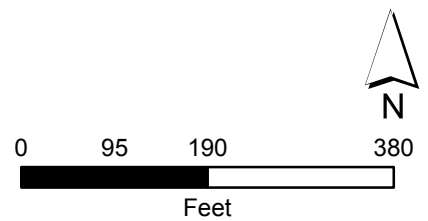
-  Clubhouse (1989), pro shop, food and beverage service, which includes beverage cart and banquet services, patio seating, restrooms, and locker facilities with showers, warm-up cage, club and cart rental, golf lessons, and irrigation system. The golf course does host a variety of leagues and tournaments.
-  Maintenance Building (1968)
-  Soil storage building (2004)

Planned Development:

- Finish continuous cart path
- Drainage work in high use areas (9 fairway, 15 fairway)
- Buckthorn and honeysuckle control in wooded areas
- Replace woven wire fence surrounding property (different look for a fence)
- Eliminate warm-up cage (could become another putting green)
- Replace existing culvert bridges with span bridges
- Tree planting program to add trees for safety and aesthetic purposes
- Finish drainage/naturalizing plan
- Link to Fox River Greenway Trail



Eble Ice Arena





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Eble Ice Arena

Location: Town of Brookfield, Section 29

Address: 19400 W. Bluemound Road, Brookfield

Acquisition (History):

Eble Ice Arena is located on a 32-acre parcel donated by the Eble family for park and recreation purposes. An organized fund raising effort for one-third of the construction cost received donations by individuals and businesses resulting in over \$680,000 collected to help fund the construction, which opened in December 1988. Hockey associations, figure skating enthusiasts, individual and family donors, and businesses donated the funds.

Site Characteristics:

35,400 square foot facility located within Eble Park that offers public ice-skating, hockey, figure and other special ice-skating events. A new access (2008) to Janacek Road.

Existing Development:

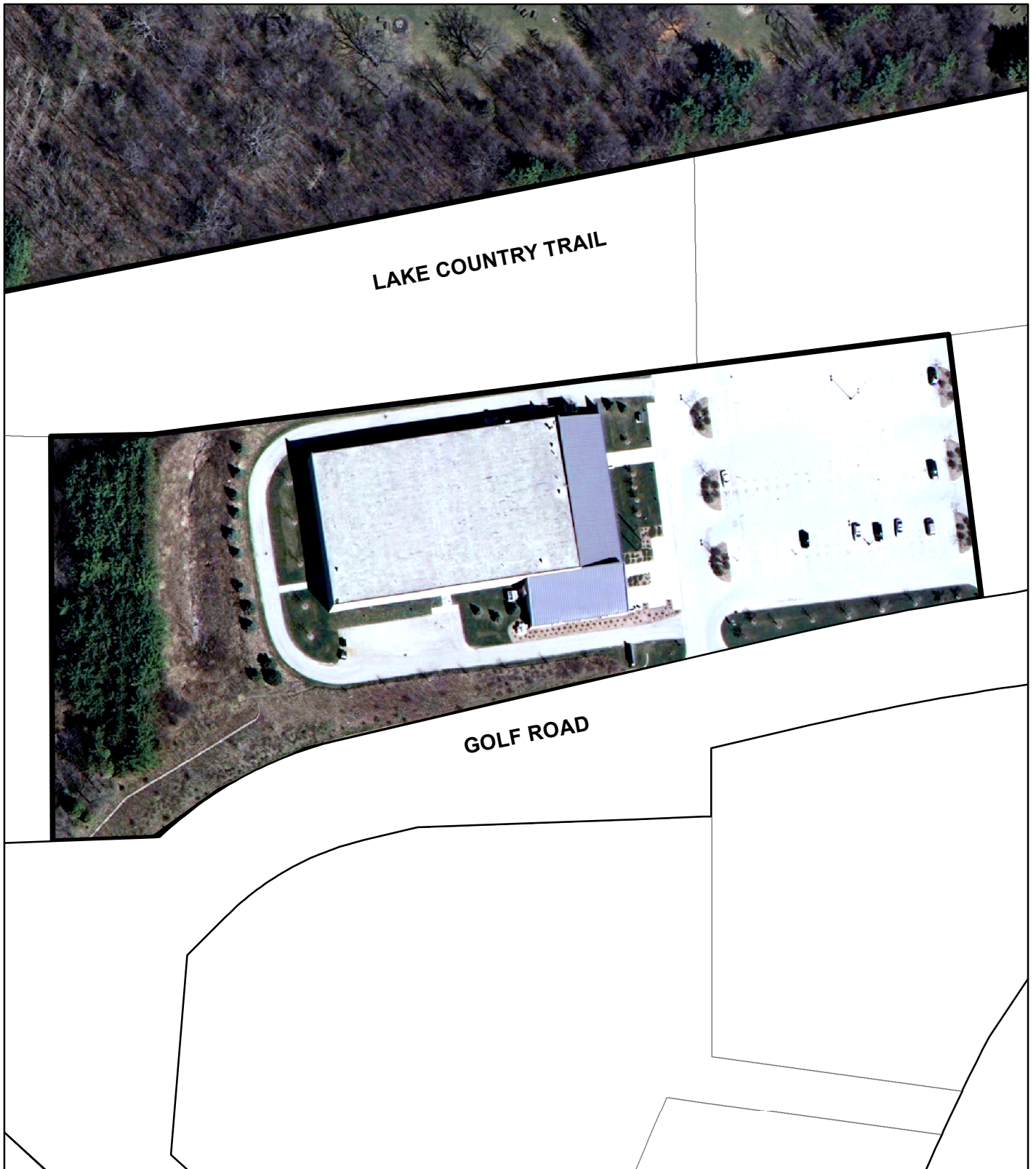
Eble Ice Arena has a National Hockey League size rink (85'x 200') and capacity for 1,200 spectators and offers a concession stand and four locker rooms. The refrigeration system is a direct Freon-based system that flows under the concrete rink floor. 233-car asphalt parking lot, public skating and ice time rentals, skate rentals and sharpening, concessions with seating and arcade, lessons, and team locker rooms.

Planned Development:

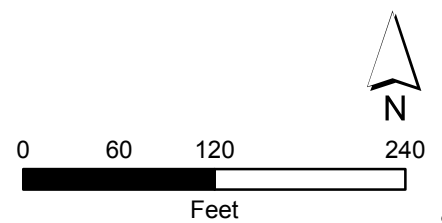
Additional locker/meeting rooms

Interior character development

Consistent co-branding with the Park System



Naga-Waukeee Ice Arena





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Naga-Waukee Ice Arena

Location: City of Delafield, Section 21

Address: 2946 Golf Road, Delafield

Acquisition (History):

A public-private partnership formed between the Lakes Area Ice Association Limited, Waukesha County and Wisconsin Department of Transportation. Lakes Area Ice Association Limited generated over \$670,000 through fund raising efforts that went towards the construction cost. Waukesha County Capital Improvement funds in addition to Eble Ice Arena revenue funds provided for the construction of the facility. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation donated one-half of the current parking lot for use by the Ice Arena. Groundbreaking was on June 29, 1995 with the dedication ceremony on January 12, 1996.

Site Characteristics:

Arena located adjacent to Naga-Waukee Park and the Lake Country Trail. Parking lot shared with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Naga-Waukee Park and Ride.

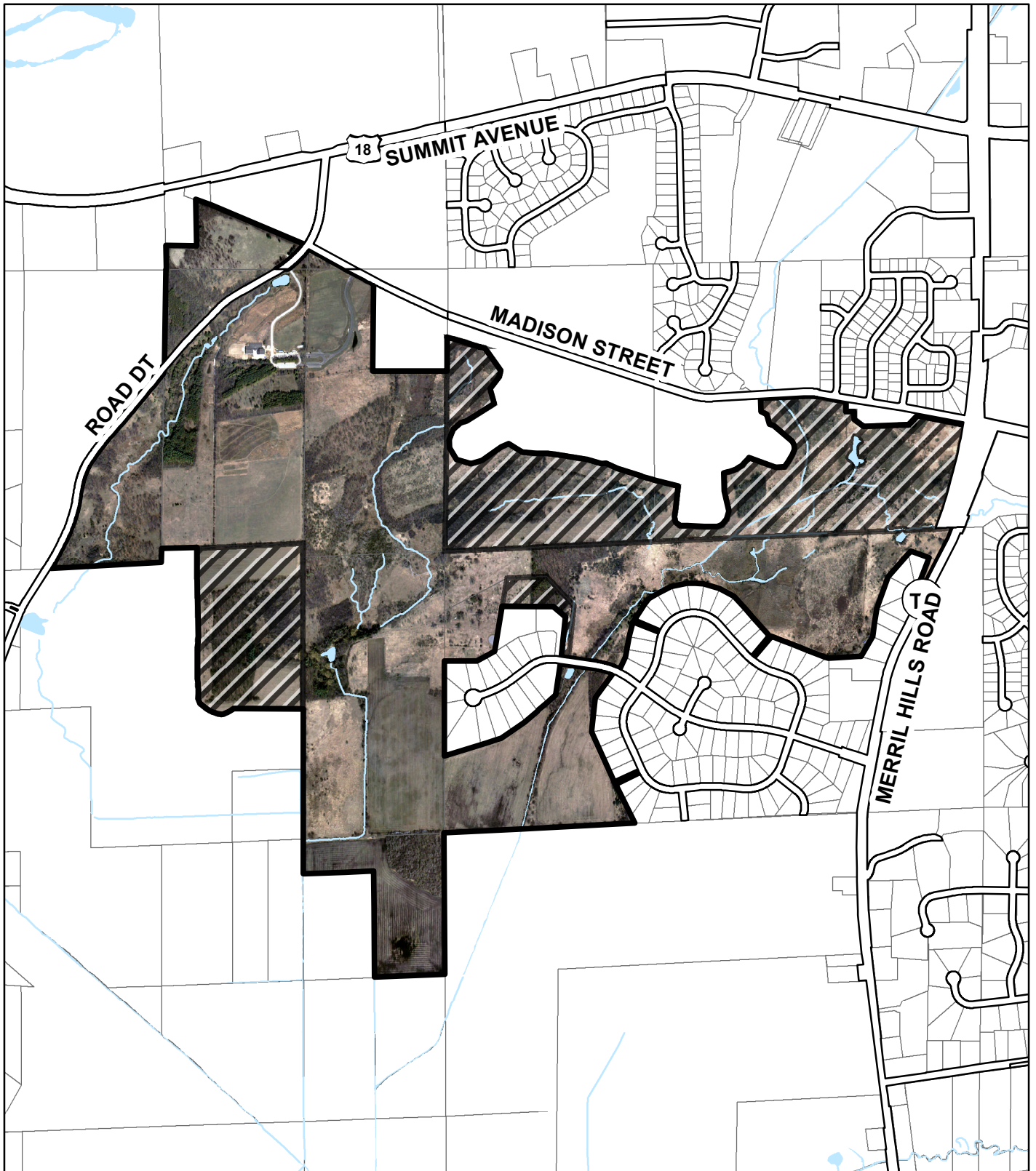
Existing Development:

Naga-Waukee Ice Arena is 39,319 square feet and features five locker rooms, a concession stand, and spectator seating for 1,100. The rink is an Olympic size sheet (100'x 200') with a sand rink floor. The refrigeration system is an indirect ammonia-based system. Ice Arena also has a meeting room, restrooms, team locker rooms and asphalt parking lot with 140 stalls. Services include public skating, ice time rentals, skate lessons, skate rentals and sharpening, concessions with seating and arcade.

Planned Development:

Interior character development

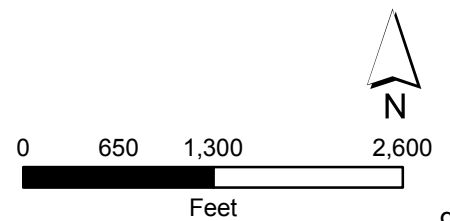
Consistent co-branding with the Park System



Retzer Nature Center



Acquisition Interest





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Retzer Nature Center

Location: Town of Genesee, Section 1; Town of Delafield Section 36; Town of Waukesha, Section 6

Address: S14 W28167 Madison Street, Waukesha

Acquisition (History):

413 Acres

1973- Donation Florence Horn Retzer Estate 90.1 acres 77 Acres

1980- Purchased August Sigurdson 24.6 acres

1984- Donation Bryce Styza Kames Terrace, 229.6 acres (formerly the Brown family farm)

1999- Purchase Owen Williams 68.7 acres

Acquisition Interest:

137 Acres

36 acres on the southwest includes a wooded hillside, 97 acres is in the process of dedication from the Howell farms estate subdivision and 4 acres that is part of the Kames Terrace Subdivision.

2000-2007 Accomplishments

























- * Learning Center Expansion
- * Planetarium addition (Waukesha School District)
- * New Entrance Road
- * New Entrance Signage
- * Wayfaring Signage
- * 20 Legacy Forest Plantings
- * Routine Pavement Management
- * Pergola
- * Rain Gardens
- * Entrance Road Plantings
- * Composting Demonstration
- * Butterfly Garden

Site Characteristics:

This is a 413-acre educational facility with rolling hills, open fields, woodlands, and wetlands including Brown's Fen, a locally significant natural area. Retzer Nature Center is located near the center of Waukesha County. Retzer Nature Center's natural landscape has been accented by management of quality natural lands and re-establishment of others areas. Planting or re-establishment examples of mesic prairie, dry mesic prairie, mid-grass prairie, xeric prairie, prairie catena and old-field areas are found within the Retzer property. The land also has examples of pine plantations, meadows, thickets, wet forests, shallow/deep marsh and a fen for people to observe. Currently the staff is working on a prairie vista with oak opening as part of the legacy forest program.

The Nature Center focuses on environmental education, natural land management, community restoration, and wildlife habitat improvement. A colorful butterfly and rain garden, a compost demonstration area, children's garden, an oak opening demonstration area greets visitors and complement the education center. The Waukesha School District constructed the Charles Z. Horwitz Planetarium in conjunction with the Learning Center Expansion. The Planetarium compliments the nature programs offered by Retzer Learning Center.

Existing Development:

-  Original Nature Center was built in 1974, Nature Center expansion including the Waukesha School District's Charles Z. Horwitz Planetarium opened in 2005
-  Observation deck
-  Boardwalks
-  Picnic tables
-  Wood-chipped and turf trails
-  Exhibit areas
-  700-gallon fresh-water native game-fish aquarium
-  Gift shop
-  Vending machines
-  Room rentals with kitchen facilities
-  Restrooms
-  Planetarium
-  Restored plant communities
-  Wildlife habitat areas
-  Nature trails
-  Accessible Adventure Trail: Local plants, birds and animals are highlighted at 30 interpretive stops along the 800 foot paved trail. Braille signage, additional trail guides and audio MP3 players are available.
-  Hiking trail system
-  Butterfly garden
-  Children's Garden
-  Rain gardens
-  Composting demonstration
-  Prairie nurseries
-  110-space parking lot with overflow parking for special events
-  76 acres of rentable farmland

Planned Development:

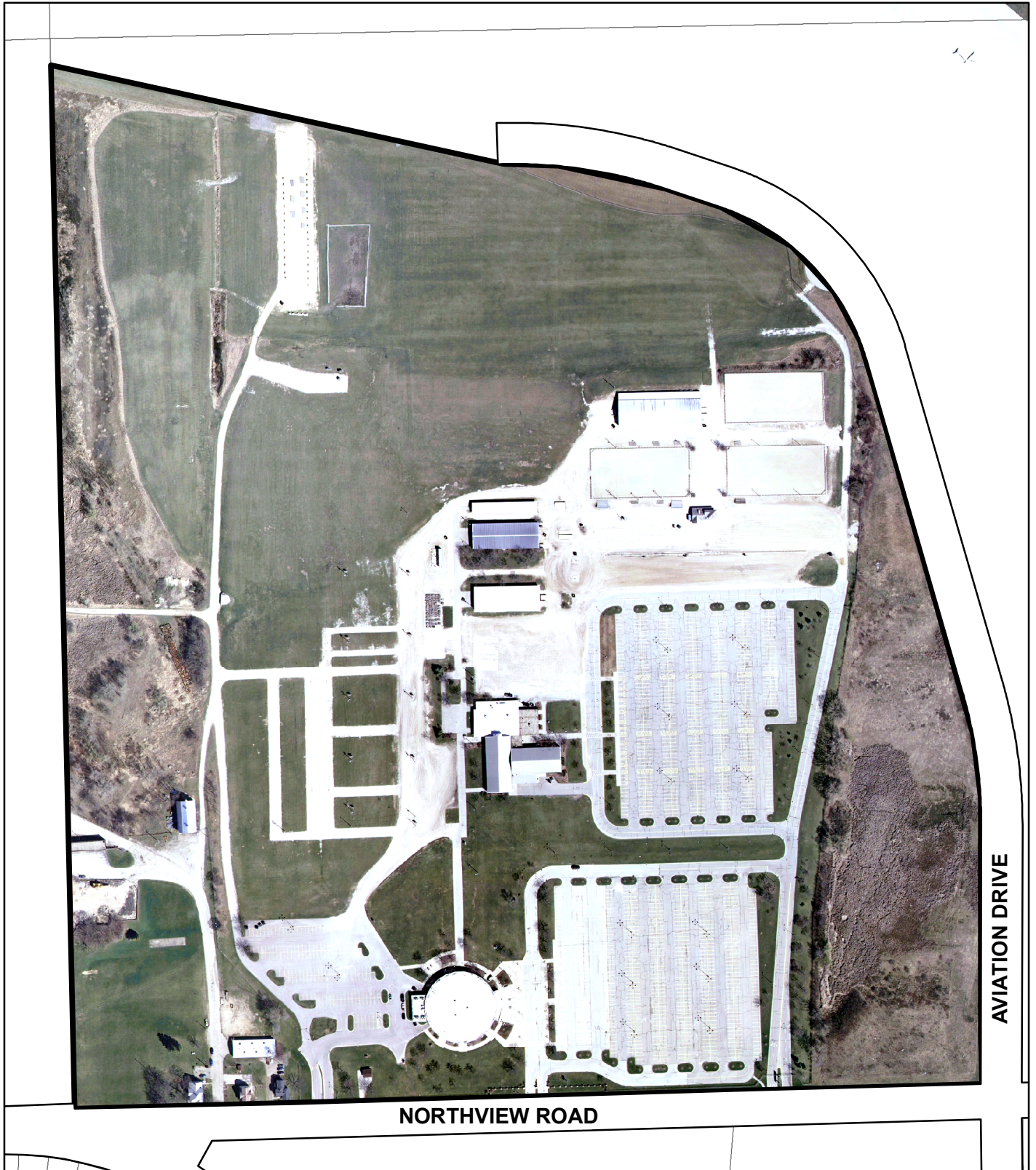
Natural Management Plan (11/ 2008)
Natural Resource Planning
Maintenance Building (Capital project #200609)
Expand prairie nurseries
Trail Connections to Lake Country, Glacial Drumlin, and City of Waukesha trail systems
Amphitheater
Enhance children's garden
Open-air picnic shelter/remote classroom
Improve signage
Upgrade Boardwalk

Nature Center Activities:

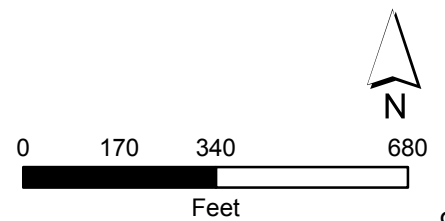
- | | |
|---|---|
|  Environmental education |  Water education resource center |
|  Natural land management |  Native plant and seed sales |
|  Specialty workshops |  Bird seed sale |
|  Ecology consulting |  Snowshoe rentals |
|  Recreational activities |  Seasonal events |

Planned Activities:

Outdoor concerts



Exposition Center





2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Exposition Center

Location: City of Waukesha, Section 27

Address: 1000 Northview Road, Waukesha

Accomplishments 2000-2007:

Paving of the midway area

Site Characteristics:

135-acre parcel in northern City of Waukesha

40,000 plus sq. ft. of meeting and exhibit space and 135 acres of grounds

ARENA

The Arena has a total of 21,000 square feet of meeting and exhibit space. This unique air-conditioned, circular building features a domed roof, stage, three meeting rooms, kitchen, balcony and box office. Adjacent paved lots provide parking for over 850 vehicles. The ground level has over 12,000 square feet of usable free span floor space with high load bearing concrete floors and two large overhead doors. The balconies provide an additional 4,000 square feet of display space. Three side-meeting rooms, a back storage area, and a 1,825 square foot stage provide additional space for your event.

Oconomowoc Room – Executive Conference Room - The newly renovated Oconomowoc Room is an excellent choice for your smaller meetings or functions. This 850 square foot room features a small kitchenette, multiple phone jacks, A/V screen, and other amenities to ensure a successful, productive meeting.

FORUM BUILDING

The Forum Building consists of three halls, a kitchen, office, restrooms, shower facilities, and a storage room that may be used for additional meeting or exhibit space. The Forum is divided into 3 main exhibit halls and is heated for year-round use. The Forum features high load bearing concrete floors, overhead lighting, 3-phase 220-volt, 50-amp electrical service, and 115-volt 20-amp service.

All three halls interconnect to provide 22,500 square feet of floor space with the flexibility to hold one large or three separate events. There is parking for over 800 cars adjacent to this building.

NORTH HALL:

This versatile room provides 6,600 square feet of usable free-span floor space, with a 10 x 12 foot overhead door adjoining the South Hall. The attached 625 square foot kitchen features a walk-in cooler, two ovens, commercial sinks, and an abundance of cabinet and counter space. Side doors open to a spacious patio area.

SOUTH AND EAST HALLS:

These identical halls built in early 1980 each have 7,200 square feet of usable free-span floor space. 10 x 12 foot overhead doors provide for easy move-in/move-out service. They are also connected by an interior overhead door, which facilitates traffic-flow through the events.

SOUTHEAST ROOM:

The 1,500 square foot Southeast Room is accessible from both the South and East halls. Generally used for equipment storage, this space is available for additional seminar or exhibit space.

GROUNDS










The 135-acre Expo Grounds are host to a wide variety of outdoor events year-round. These include: WMIL's Country fest, concerts, the Waukesha County Fair, car shows, autocross, tractor pulls, circuses, national dog shows, and many corporate events.

The grounds feature several paved and gravel walkways, numerous electrical stations, and a natural area that can be converted to an off-road driving course, a clay tractor pull course, and large expanses of open land adaptable to many uses.

HORSE COMPLEX

The Expo Horse Complex is one of the finest in the Midwest, featuring three barns with stables for over 200 horses, a large dressage area, and 3 top-rated show rings. The recently built 2-story announcers' stand is air-conditioned and has a registration area, private office on the first floor, and a judges viewing room on the second floor. Restrooms and showers are included in this building. A camper/trailer parking area adjacent to the horse complex has water and electrical hook-ups and a sanitary dump station.

Existing Development:

-  Arena (21,000 sq. ft. of rentable meeting and exhibit space) featuring a domed roof, a stage, three meeting rooms, a kitchen, balcony, and a box office
-  Forum (22,500 sq. ft. of rentable floor space) divided into three halls, a kitchen, restrooms, and shower facilities
-  Horse barn
-  Show ring with announcer stand
-  Dairy barn
-  Beef barn
-  Swine barn
-  Tractor pull area
-  Outdoor exhibit areas are also available for rent: Water and electricity is available for venues, vendors and camping activities

Planned Development:

Expand capacity for outdoor exhibit and show space, for carnivals, music festivals and regional events through the paving of grounds and provision of permanent sewer and water facilities.

Greenways and Trails

Environmental corridors in urban or urbanizing areas, similar to Southeastern Wisconsin, that are held in public ownership or preservation easements, are often termed “Greenways”. The County park and open space plan previously referred to a greenway as “parkway”. Greenways are generally located along a stream or river, environmental corridor, ridgeline, or other linear natural feature and are intended to provide aesthetic and natural resource continuity. Greenways often serve as ideal locations for trail facilities. The natural resources that form the corridors also make such corridors attractive settings for recreational trails.

Greenway Purpose and Vision

The vision of the Waukesha County Greenway Project is to create a system of corridors along the County’s major rivers and streams, which will protect the high quality natural resource based elements, connect major state, county, and local parkland, as well as other community social and cultural amenities, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for the use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

The Greenway corridor serves as a River/Streamway buffer to:

1. Protect water quality by filtering and removing sedimentation, organic matter, pesticides and other pollutants from surface runoff and subsurface flow through deposition, absorption, plant uptake, denitrification or other processes.
2. Create, enhance and protect wildlife habitat and provide a corridor for the movement of a wide range of species.
3. Protect and stabilize the riparian land and reduce flood water velocity.
4. Protect high quality plant communities, including upland woods.
5. Provide non-motorized trail opportunities.

Greenway Cross-section

The Greenway Cross-section was developed to ensure the preservation of the greenway corridors and guide the development of trails within the greenways which give people access to enjoy these areas. The Waukesha County Department of Parks and Land Use Parks division staff assembled a committee representing: Planning Division and Land Resources Division, WDNR, residents of the Town of Vernon, private Non-for-Profit Organizations, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), SEWRPC, Farm Bureau, and UW-Extension. This committee met thirteen times over a two year period to discuss standards and voice concerns regarding greenways. Park staff took into consideration the input generated by the committee and refined it to develop the Waukesha County Greenway Cross-section. The greenway cross-section document is to be utilized as a tool to implement the development of the greenways. *Refer to Exhibit C*

The County has established Greenway project areas along the following 11 major rivers or streams:

Ashippun River	Mukwonago River	Pewaukee River
Bark River	Oconomowoc River	Scuppernong Creek
Fox River	Pebble Brook	Spring Creek
Mill Creek	Pebble Creek	



2008 -2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Ashippun River Greenway (Proposed)

Location: The 9.6 mile proposed greenway is to be located along the main stem of the Ashippun River, in the northwestern portion of the County. Ashippun River enters the County on its North border and exits on the West border. Current discussions are underway about the future of the Monterey Mill Pond Dam, which may return the river to a free flowing stream. The proposed Ashippun River Park is located about midway along the river corridor within Waukesha County. Ashippun River Greenway is completely located in the Town of Oconomowoc within the border of Waukesha County.

Major Basin: Rock River

Watershed: Ashippun River

Acres of Greenway Property: 42.8

Acres of Greenway in plan to be acquired: 789.9


Existing Development:

Ashippun Lake Boat Launch

Planned Development

Acquisition of land

Activities:

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Bird-watching |  Nature-based educational programs |
|  Canoe Launch |  Observation Decks |
|  Canoeing and kayaking |  Day hiking |
|  Cross-country skiing |  Snowshoeing |
|  Geocaching |  Hunting, Fishing and Trapping |

Park System Connection:

Ashippun River Park



Waukesha County Park System

2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Bark River Greenway and Trail

Location: The proposed 16-mile Bark River Trail is to be located along the main stem of the Bark River, in the northwestern portion of the County. The Bark River enters the County in the Town of Lisbon, section 2 and flows to the southwest. As the Bark River enters Town of Merton, it flows through the Merton millpond, the Village of Merton and south through the Village of Hartland. West of Hartland the Bark travels South through the City of Delafield and flows into the northeast corner of Lake Nagawicka. On the southwest corner of Lake Nagawicka is the outflow, which contains a recently rebuilt water control structure. The historic Delafield fish hatchery is located along the river as it travels towards the Town of Summit and the southeast corner of Upper Lake Nemahbin. The Nemahbin Roller Mill Dam just east of Upper Nemahbin Lake has recently been ordered to be removed. On the South end of Upper Nemahbin is the channel where Waukesha County's Nemahbin Lake Access is located and heads into the North end of Lower Nemahbin Lake. The Bark River exits on the Northwest edge of the lake where a control structure (weir) is located. Just west of the outlet the Bark River flows through Crooked Lake then turns south to southwest flowing into of the Village of Dousman where it turns west. After crossing Hwy 18, the second time the Bark River turns south as it moves into the Town of Ottawa. West of the Village of Dousman the Scuppernong Creek joins the Bark River as the Bark turns west to Jefferson County paralleling the Glacial Drumlin Trail.

Major Basin: Rock River

Watershed: Bark River

Acres of Greenway Property: 402.4

Acres of Greenway in plan to be acquired: 1082.7
















Existing Development:

Nemahbin Lake Access

Planned Development

The Bark River trail, which will parallel and shares sections with the Ice Age Trail, would provide a north-south trail for non-motoring travel in the northwestern portion of the County, since bicycling and horses are not permitted on the Ice Age Trail property. It is recommended that Waukesha County assume responsibility for development of the trail. There are opportunities with the Ice Age Trail Foundation to collaborate for construction and maintenance of shared trail and bridge improvements.

Activities:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Bird-watching |  Geocaching |  Snowshoeing |
|  Canoeing and kayaking |  Nature-based educational programs |  Hunting |
|  Cross-country skiing |  Running or jogging |  Fishing |
|  Biking |  Day hiking |  Trapping |
|  Roller-blading |  Cross-country skiing | |
|  Fishing | | |

Park System Connection:

This trail would connect with the Bugline Trail the Lake Country Trail and Glacial Drumlin Trail on the south.



2008 -2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Bugline Trail

Location: The Bugline Trail extends about fourteen miles over a County-owned right-of-way, the former Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Line, starting at Grand Avenue in the Village of Menomonee Falls and ending at Dorn Road west in the Village of Merton.

Acquisition (History):

This trail was purchased in 1978 from the railroad for a cost of \$280,000, of which \$140,000 was paid for by Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds and the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The name “Bugline” came from the name of the original railroad and its curving alignment known as the “Bug on a Vine” Railroad. The local citizenry later referred to the railroad as the “Bugline Railroad”. The original railroad, established in the early 1900’s by Joseph Hadfield, served the area’s limestone quarries.

The trail was constructed in 1983 and opened in 1984. The cost to develop the trail was \$120,000, with a \$30,000 westerly extension and \$30,000 easterly extension, for a total cost of \$180,000. State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Outdoor Recreation Aid Funds were used to offset 50 percent of these costs, with Waukesha County funding the remaining cost. The trail travels through the Village of Menomonee Falls, Lannon, Sussex, Town of Lisbon, and Village of Merton. The trail crosses the Fox River and Bark River, and has six timber bridges. The trail passes through a wide variety of urban, residential and rural communities, and offers trail experiences in woods, wetlands, quarry overlooks, and open fields. The trail is primarily used for biking and hiking purposes, with some sections of the trail designated for equestrian and snowmobile use. Significant trail connections are the Village of Menomonee Falls Riverfront Trail, Menomonee Park, Village Park in Sussex, Coolings Meadow in Sussex, and a Town of Lisbon Park. The Bugline Trail has been used for several special events and fund-raising activities.

Site Characteristics:

The Bugline trail from Grand Avenue in Menomonee Falls to Highway VV in the Village of Merton is a 10-foot wide crushed stone trail. Beginning on the east end of the trail at Grand Avenue, the trail goes through residential areas of the Village of Menomonee Falls. The trail continues by crossing Highway 74 and the Fox River and proceeds through open fields and woodlands crossing the Fox River again. As you approach the Village of Lannon, the woodlands open up into quarry operations, which offer a glimpse of this area’s limestone quarry heritage. In Lannon, the trail crosses Highway 74 and moves west towards the southern border of Menomonee Park where an old rail spur connects the trail to the Park. The Bugline continues southwest and goes through wooded areas once again between quarry operations flanked by Good Hope Road and Townline Road. West of Townline the trail continues through woodlands where an old train trestle bridge crosses over the railroad corridor and down the hill past Cooling’s Meadow Nature Preserve and into the Village of Sussex. Within the Village of Sussex, the trail uses both on-road and trail corridor routes. Leaving the Village of Sussex the trail uses a new (2007) underpass of Highway 164 to move onto the three-mile unobstructed stretch of trail. Along this section of trail, the trail passes along wet-mesic prairie, mixed prairie remnants, and grass/sedge meadows as well as the Town of Lisbon Park. At Lake Five Road, the trail crosses the Bark River with views of the Merton Mill Pond seen through the woods. At Highway VV in the Village of Merton the trail goes south on VV to the Village Park where the paved trail continues west along the Bark River. The paved portion weaves in and out of open fields and dense woodlands and then climbs a hill to the old railroad grade where the pavement stops. The gravel trail heads west to Dorn Road where the trail currently ends.

Existing Development:

The trail provides opportunities for biking, hiking, and jogging along its entire length and a separate path running parallel for horseback riding along an approximately four-mile segment from The Ranch to Menomonee Park.

Mile markers exist starting at the east end of the trail. Portions of the trail are utilized for snowmobiling.

Planned Development:

Identify on-street route along Highway VV in the Village of Merton.

Update designated trailheads and signage.

Bikeway Pavement Improvement Capital Project will upgrade the trail surface to pavement in 2011.

Future development of the Bugline Trail:

- Extend approximately one and one half mile westward from Dorn Road to the Oconomowoc River Greenway to connect with the Ice Age Trail and the proposed Oconomowoc River Trail and into the unincorporated community of North Lake.
- Connect to the Bark River Greenway and Trail via bridge over Bark River west of the Village of Merton Park
- Connect with the proposed Fox River Trail in the Village of Lannon.
- Trail to extend approximately one-half mile eastward, to connect with the Menomonee River Trail.

Park System Connection:

Menomonee River Trail (Village of Menomonee Falls) - Bugline trail would need to be extended approximately one-half mile east in the Village of Menomonee Falls

Connect with the Ice Age Trail at Dorn Road

Future Bark River Trail in the Village of Merton


Fox River Trail in the Village of Lannon

Future Oconomowoc River Greenway and Trail


Activities:


 Bird-watching

 Horseback riding


 Cross-country skiing


 Biking


 Roller-blading

 Snowmobiling

 Geocaching

 Running or jogging

 Day hiking

 Cross-country skiing

 Snowshoeing



Waukesha County Park System

2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Fox River Greenway and Trail

Location: The proposed 37-mile Fox River Trail is to be sited along the main stem of the Fox River, in the eastern half of Waukesha County. Fox River's headwaters begin in the Town of Lisbon in Section 1. Initially flowing eastward in the Village of Menomonee Falls, the Fox River turns southward and parallels the Bugline Trail continuing south to Wanaki Golf Course. As it crosses Hwy K, it enters a large wetland complex that is home to a Great Blue Heron Rookery. South of Capital Drive it flows through The City of Brookfield's Mitchell Park and then turns southwest through the City of Pewaukee and is a major feature of the City of Waukesha's Frame Park. As it leaves the City and enters the Town of Waukesha, it flows by Fox River Park and eventually into the Vernon Marsh State Wildlife Area. It meanders through the Town of Vernon and the Town of Mukwonago before turning eastward to the future site of Fox Bend Park. As the Fox River reaches the Village of Big Bend, it turns south and parallels Hwy 164 into Racine County. Just south of the Village of Big Bend is the location of a future county-owned canoe launch site.




Major Basin: Fox River

Watershed: Upper Fox River

Acres of Greenway Property: 916.4

Acres of Greenway in plan to be acquired: 3588.9
















Existing Development:

-  Overlook at Fox River Park
-  Canoe Launch at Fox River Park
-  Rental Ag Land: 36 acres

Planned Development:

It is recommended that Waukesha County assume responsibility for development of the Fox River Trail. Of the total 37-mile length of the Fox River Trail in Waukesha County, about two miles have been developed by the City of Waukesha within existing park sites.

Activities:

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Bird-watching |  Geocaching |  Snowshoeing |
|  Canoeing and kayaking |  Nature-based educational programs |  Hunting |
|  Cross-country skiing |  Running or jogging |  Fishing |
|  Biking |  Day hiking |  Trapping |
|  Roller-blading |  Cross-country skiing | |
|  Fishing | | |

Park System Connection: This trail would connect with the Bugline Trail on the north, with the Glacial Drumlin State Trail and the New Berlin and Pebble Brook Trails in the central portion of the County, with the Mukwonago River Trail in the southern portion of the County, and with the Fox River Trail in Racine County on the south. Parkland connections include:

Menomonee Park
Wanaki Golf Course
Mitchell Park

Fox Brook Park
Frame Park
Fox River Sanctuary

Fox River Park
Vernon Marsh
Fox Bend Park



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Lake Country Trail

Location: The Lake Country Trail currently extends about 10.5 miles over an electric power line transmission and former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, from the Landsburg Center at the northwestern corporate limit of the City of Waukesha to Sawyer Road (C.T.H. P) in the Town of Summit. The WE Energies right-of-way was originally an electric rail line between Milwaukee through Waukesha and onto Watertown.

Acquisition (History): An agreement was reached in April of 1994 between Wisconsin Electric Power Company and Waukesha County to allow the County to construct and maintain a recreation trail on the Power Company property. This trail was developed in 1994, as a partnership with the Town of Pewaukee, Town of Delafield and City of Delafield, and State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The cost of development was approximately \$240,000, of which the State contributed 50 percent, Waukesha County 25 percent, and the partnering communities 25 percent. Construction was started in 1994 and the grand opening of the trail and the trailhead at the Landsberg Center on October 1, 1994.

Site Characteristics: The Lake Country Trail runs through the middle of the County (North of I-94) from east to west through very rolling terrain and provides scenic views of the mid kettle moraine area, including the Landsberg Center (Trail Head), Pewaukee Lake, Naga-Waukee Golf Course, Lake Nagawicka and the historic City of Delafield, Upper and Lower Nemahbin Lakes.










A unique feature of this trail is the Landsberg Center, a historic building that was relocated from the Town of Brookfield to its City of Waukesha location, and renovated for use as a trailhead and restroom building. The present Landsberg Building was a former barbecue and custard stand that was donated to Waukesha County by local businessman and entrepreneur A. William Huelsman. Hotel owners Dick and Carol Richards donated the 1-acre parcel of land for this building to Waukesha County. This unique building offers a focal point and historic feature, as well as restrooms and parking for the trail. A second parking lot and restroom facility exists west of the Nemahbin Boat access along Delafield Road just east of CTH 'P'.

The Lake Country Trail passes through or by wetlands, woods, Pewaukee Lake and Nagawicka Lake vistas, Naga-Waukee Golf Course and Park, downtown City of Delafield and Cushing Park. There is a paved spur that connects to Naga-Waukee Park and the Naga-Waukee Ice Arena parking lot. Several new residential developments are located adjacent to the trail, and offer residents easy access for biking, hiking, running, or alternative transportation to work, business, schools, parks and shopping.

Existing Development: The trail is a 10' wide hard surface of crushed limestone, with asphalt paving in areas that are the most susceptible to erosion. Portions of the trail are on-street bike routes in the Cities of Pewaukee and Delafield. In 2006, the trail was extended and paved from Nemahbin Lake Access west to Sawyer Road in the Town of Summit. The extension also included a trailhead with restroom facility. In 2001 at the cost of \$350,000.00, Phase 2 trail paving was accomplished from the west edge of the City of Delafield including a parking lot and restroom facility which exists at the current west end on the trail along Delafield Road just east of CTH 'P'. The trail has been extended in 2008 from CTH P to Roosevelt Park in the City of Oconomowoc. This extension will add an additional 3.5 miles of paved trail and 1.3 miles of crushed stone for a total length of about 14.5 miles.

Planned Development: The 1.3 miles of crushed stone trail parallel to Highway “P” will be paved once the Pabst Farm Development, I-94 and Highway “P” interchange and Utility Right of Ways are established. It is also recommended that trail connections be established to the South of I-94 corridor in the City of Waukesha. Capital Improvement project Bike Pavement Improvements is scheduled for 2010 paving of the first phase of the Lake Country Trail from the Landsberg Center to the City of Delafield.

Activities

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  Bird-watching |  Roller-blading |  Day hiking |
|  Cross-country skiing |  Geocaching |  Cross-country skiing |
|  Biking |  Running or jogging |  Snowshoeing |

Park System Connections:

Ice Age Trail in the City of Delafield
Landsberg Center (Trailhead)
Pewaukee Lake Access
Naga-Waukeee War Memorial Golf Course
Naga-Waukeee Park
Naga-Waukeee Ice Arena
Nagawicka Lake Access
Nemahbin Lake Access
Historic City of Delafield
Cushing Park, Delafield
Bark River Trail (Future connection south on Sawyer Road in the Town of Summit)



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Mill Creek Greenway and Trail

Location: The proposed five-mile Mill Creek Trail is to be located along the main stem of Mill Creek, in central Waukesha County. Mill Creek begins in section 30 of the City of New Berlin and heads west into the Town of Waukesha and joins the Pebble Brook System.

Major Basin: Fox River

Watershed: Fox River

Acres of Greenway Property: 123.7

Acres of Greenway in plan to be acquired: 44.6

Existing Development:

None at this time

Planned Development:

It would provide opportunities for non-motorized activities. The entire length of the corridor would lie within existing and proposed County Greenway lands.

Park System Connection: This trail would link a proposed City of New Berlin community park on the east with the Pebble Brook Trail on the west.



**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008 - 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Mukwonago River Greenway and Trail (Proposed)

Location: The proposed eight-mile Mukwonago River Trail is to be located along the main stem of the Mukwonago River, in southwestern Waukesha County. Jericho Creek at Eagle Spring Lake in the Town of Eagle forms the Mukwonago River. From Eagle Spring Lake, the Mukwonago River flows eastward into the Town of Mukwonago to the west end of Lower Phantom Lake. The Mukwonago River exits Lower Phantom Lake through the Village of Mukwonago and connects to the Fox River in the Town of Vernon.

Greenway acquisition will require State of Wisconsin and Village of Mukwonago cooperation along with various conservation oriented groups. Protection of the Mukwonago River is of highest priority as it is listed as an “Exceptional River” by the State of Wisconsin due to its clarity and ability to sustain threatened and endangered species. It should be noted that on October 2, 2008 the WDNR acquired the resort and golf course known as Rainbow Springs and will be developing plans as to the future use of the area. Greenway would stretch from Eagle Springs Lake to the confluence with the Fox River.

The trail portion is to be from Mukwonago Park on the west to joining the Muskego Lakes Trail in the Village of Mukwonago south of I-43.


Major Basin: Fox River

Watershed: Mukwonago River

Acres of Greenway Property: 19.2

Acres of Greenway in plan to be acquired: 806.7

Activities:

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Bird-watching |  Nature-based educational programs |
|  Canoeing and kayaking |  Running or jogging |
|  Cross-country skiing |  Day hiking |
|  Biking |  Snowshoeing |
|  Roller-blading |  Hunting |
|  Fishing |  Trapping |
|  Geocaching | |

Park System Connection: The Mukwonago River Trail would connect with the Fox River Trail on the east and the Mukwonago Park on the west.



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Muskego Lakes Trail (Proposed)

Location:

The proposed 10-mile portion of the Muskego Lakes Trail within Waukesha County is to be located on a Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way, a former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, from the Milwaukee-Waukesha County line westward through the City of Muskego and the Village of Big Bend.

Acquisition (History):

Proposed at this time

Site Characteristics:

ATC Utility Corridor

Existing Development:

The City of Muskego has developed that portion of the trail from Forest Home Avenue in the City of Franklin, about one-quarter mile east of the eastern Muskego City line, approximately five and one-half miles west, to Woods Road, where it connects to Muskego County Park.

Planned Development:

Waukesha County, in cooperation with the local governments, shall assume responsibility for constructing remaining portions of the trail within Waukesha County. This trail would extend eastward to the community of St. Martins, in Milwaukee County.

Park System Connection:

Muskego Park

Future connection to Fox River Greenway and Trail

Future connection to Fox Bend Park



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

New Berlin Trail

Location:

The New Berlin Trail extends about six miles in an east-west direction across the City of New Berlin and eastern City of Waukesha over a Wisconsin Electric Power Company power transmission line right-of-way, the right-of-way of a former TMER&L (The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.) interurban electric railway line. Approximately six and one-half miles of the trail, extending from the Milwaukee County '76 Trail at Greenfield Park, approximately one-half mile east of the Milwaukee-Waukesha County line, to the western corporate limit of the City of New Berlin, has been developed by Waukesha County.

Acquisition (History):

A license agreement with Wisconsin Electric Power Company on December 28, 1978, allowed construction of the recreation trail on WEPCO land. The trail construction started in late 1983 for a cost of \$60,000 and was finished in early 1984. In 1996, a 1.5-mile west extension brought the trail to Lincoln Ave in Waukesha.

Site Characteristics:

The eastern end of the New Berlin Trail connects with the Milwaukee County Oak Leaf Trail at Greenfield Park in the City of West Allis. A remodeled train bridge crosses over 124th Street joining the two County's trails. The New Berlin trail has very little elevation change and is in a straight east-west direction. The first three segments of the trail are residential in nature, with at-grade road crossing having heavy cross traffic. City of New Berlin's Buena Park is located between Moorland and Calhoun Roads. Buena Park has parking, picnic tables, shelter building, restrooms, play equipment and sport fields as well as access to the trail. The trail west of Calhoun Road is naturally more open having plant communities like shrub carr, prairie/fen type wet meadow, high meadow old-fields, lowland thicket/low prairie and old rail right of way with choice prairie flowers. The New Berlin trail ends as it meets Lincoln Avenue in the City of Waukesha. The City of Waukesha has developed an on-road route to connect the New Berlin Trail to the Glacial Drumlin Trail on the West side of Waukesha, a nearly 50 mile trail that travels west to the Madison area.







Existing Development:







Asphalt Paved (2006) trail is ten feet in width with a five foot mowed shoulder
Mile Markers (starting from the east)

Planned Development:

- County extend the trail westward one additional mile, to Lincoln Avenue in the City of Waukesha.
- The Highway 164/59 location is a heavily traveled at-grade crossing and is in the process of change as the City of Waukesha has negotiated a plan to take the trail south to Pearl Street, cross at the controlled crossing, and back north to reconnect with the trail.
- City provide connecting on-streets bike route to connect the New Berlin Trail to the Fox River and Glacial Drumlin Trails.
- Evaluate roadway crossings
- Update gates

Activities:

-  Bird-watching
-  Horseback riding
-  Cross-country skiing
-  Biking
-  Roller-blading
-  Snowmobiling

-  Geocaching
-  Running or jogging
-  Day hiking
-  Cross-country skiing
-  Snowshoeing
-  Dog Walking (dog must be on a 6' leash)

Connections:

Oak Leaf Trail (Milwaukee County)
Greenfield Park (Milwaukee County)
Buena Park (City of New Berlin)
City of Waukesha Trail System
Fox River Trail, to Fox River Greenway and Fox River Park
Glacial Drumlin Trail (State of Wisconsin)



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Oconomowoc River Greenway and Trail

Location: Oconomowoc River enters Waukesha County in section 2 of the Town of Merton entering the Monches Mill Pond. The river flows southwest through Monches Park. The Ice Age Trail runs parallel as the river flows south where it joins the Little Oconomowoc and enters the north End of North Lake. Exiting the west shore of North Lake the Oconomowoc flows west then south to the northeast corner of Okauchee Lake in the Town of Oconomowoc. There is a control structure on the southwest corner as the Oconomowoc River flows to Oconomowoc Lake. The river flows out of the Oconomowoc Lake's northwest edge and flows to Fowler Lake and Lac La Belle in the City of Oconomowoc. The Oconomowoc River heads south from Lac La Belle through the City of Oconomowoc into the Town of Summit before exiting into Jefferson County.

Partnerships with conservation groups and the Ice Age Trail will be necessary for securing this greenway system. Greenway starts at the south border of Monches Park and runs between the lake areas except for the Okauchee to Oconomowoc lake portion, which is of local community interest. County has interest south and west of the City of Oconomowoc as the greenway follows the river to Jefferson County. The trail is from Monches Park with the connection to the Bugline trail.

Major Basin: Rock River

Watershed: Oconomowoc River

Acres of Greenway Property: 302

Acres of Greenway in plan to be acquired: 611.6

Existing Development:

The Ice Age Trail currently has a well-established trail in this area
County maintains the bridge over the Oconomowoc River

Planned Development:

A trail is proposed in the future Monches Park heading south on the west of the river separating it from the Ice Age Trail that follow the river on the east side of the trail.

Activities:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Bird-watching | Fishing | Day hiking |
| Canoeing and kayaking | Geocaching | Snowshoeing |
| Cross-country skiing | Nature-based educational programs | Hunting |
| Biking | Running or jogging | Trapping |
| Roller-blading | | |

Park System Connection: This greenway and trail would connect with the Bugline Trail, which would be the westerly route to North Lake. East bound on the Bugline would connect to the Bark River trail, Menomonee Park, and the Fox River Trail.



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Oconomowoc - Watertown Trail (Proposed)

Location:

The proposed three-mile portion of the Oconomowoc-Watertown Trail within Waukesha County is to be located on a Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way, a former TMER&L electric interurban railway right-of-way, from the west County line to the western corporate limit of the City of Oconomowoc, where it is proposed to be routed on non-arterial streets to the City's Roosevelt Park.

Acquisition (History):

None at this time

Site Characteristics:

Utility Corridor

Planned Development:

Waukesha County, in cooperation with the City of Oconomowoc, will be responsible for constructing that portion of the trail within Waukesha County. The trail would accommodate both hiking and bicycling.

Park System Connection:

The trail would connect via City of Oconomowoc bike routes to the Lake Country Trail at Roosevelt Park on the east and to a proposed trail in the Wisconsin Electric Power Company right-of-way in Jefferson County on the west.



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Pebble Brook Greenway and Trail

Location: The proposed eight-mile Pebble Brook Trail is to be located along the main stem of Pebble Brook, in the Town and City of Waukesha. Pebble Brook gathers water from an area west of Minooka Park draining parts of sections 13, 14, 23 and joins together in section 22 of the Town of Waukesha. Heading south, Millcreek flows into Pebble Brook, as does Red Wing Creek in the Town of Waukesha. Pebble Brook enters the Town of Vernon and the Vernon State Wildlife Area where it flows into the Fox River.

The Greenway extends from Minooka Park to the Fox River.

The trail portion will connect Minooka Park to the Fox River Trail. An east-west connector will travel along Lawnsdale Road to take people to Fox River Park and Trail. The south route will connect to the Fox River Trail as it exits the Vernon Marsh

Major Basin: Fox River

Watershed: Fox River

Acres of Greenway Property: 144.4

Acres of Greenway in plan to be acquired: 1148

Planned Development:

It would provide opportunities for bicycling and hiking and would be sited within existing and proposed Pebble Brook Greenway lands.

Park System Connection: It would connect with Minooka Park on the east, Mill Creek Greenway, Fox River Park and the Fox River Trail at the Vernon Marsh on the West.



**Waukesha County
Park System**

2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Pebble Creek Greenway and Trail

Location: Headwaters are in southern City of Pewaukee and head south into the Town of Waukesha traveling through Retzer Nature Center property. Drifting southwest into the Town of Genesee before re-entering the Town of Waukesha eastward to the City of Waukesha where it enters the Fox River.

Major Basin: Fox River

Watershed: Middle Fox River



Acres of Greenway Property: 39.1

Acres of Greenway in plan to acquire: 8.7

Planned Development:

This stream is of interest to the Land Resources Division to re-establish the stream corridor. Portion of Pebble Creek Trail would connect to the Glacial Drumlin Trail

Activities:

-  Bird-watching
-  Nature-based educational programs

Park System Connection:

Retzer to the Glacial Drumlin



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Pewaukee River Greenway and Trail

Location: Pewaukee River starts northeast of the Village of Pewaukee then flows through the Village where it is joined by the outflow of Pewaukee Lake, it then flows southeast through the City of Pewaukee. Under the I-94 Corridor it flows through a culvert underpass, the culvert is passable under normal conditions as the annual Pewaukee Kiwanis' Pewaukee River Run - a six-mile canoeing event from Village of Pewaukee to City of Waukesha's Frame Park. From the I-94 Corridor the Pewaukee River flows into the Fox River in section 26 of the City of Pewaukee.

Major Basin: Fox River

Watershed: Middle Fox River

Acres of Greenway Property: 319.1

Acres of Greenway in plan to acquire: 119.4

Site Characteristics: The proposed five-mile Pewaukee River Trail is to be located along the main stem of the Pewaukee River, in the Village and City of Pewaukee. The trail, which is proposed to be developed cooperatively by the City and Village of Pewaukee and the County, would connect the Pewaukee Lake lakefront, in the Village of Pewaukee, on the west, to the Fox River Trail, on the east. The trail would be located within existing and proposed Pewaukee River Greenway lands.

Existing Development:

Land acquisition and survey

Planned Development and Activities:

The planned boardwalk and asphalt trail would provide opportunities for a variety of trail-oriented activities, including non-motorized transportation, and nature study.

Park System Connection:

Connects with the Fox River Trail



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Ottawa Trail (Proposed)

(Formally known as Pretty Lake Section Trail)

Location:

The proposed nine-mile Ottawa Trail is recommended to be developed by the County in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to connect the Ice Age Trail in the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest and the Glacial Drumlin Trail to the North via the Scuppernong Creek Trail.

Existing Development:

Proposed at this time

Planned Development:

The Ottawa Trail, which is recommended to accommodate hiking and bicycling, would provide off-street bicycle access from the Glacial Drumlin Trail to the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. With the State of Wisconsin's proposed project area for the Paradise Valley unit, this trail project will be requested within the State's project boundary.

Park System Connection:

The Ottawa Trail, which is approximately parallel to the Ice Age Trail, would provide a north-south trail usable for non-motorized activities in the southwestern portion of the County, since bicycling is not permitted on the Ice Age Trail.

Future connection to the Scuppernong Creek Trail

Ottawa Lake State Recreation Area



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Scuppernong Creek Greenway and Trail (Proposed)

Location: Scuppernong Creek headwaters is located in section 28 of the Town of Delafield and heads southwest through the Lapham Peak Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. The creek briefly enters the Town of Genesee and swings back into the Town of Delafield only to exit into the Town of Summit and Waterville Lake. Leaving Waterville Lake the creek continues southwest past Henrietta Lake into the Town of Ottawa eventually flowing into Dutchman's Lake. Leaving Dutchman's Lake on the west edge, the river drops south to the north end of Hunters Lake, exiting the south end of Hunters Lake the creek turns west – northwest flowing into a millpond south of Dousman then traveling more northwest it meanders until it connects up with the Bark River west of the Village of Dousman. The Scuppernong Creek Greenway starts at Highway 83 north of the Village of Wales, Scuppernong Creek travels west through Waterville, Henrietta, Dutchman's, and Hunter Lakes until it connects with the Bark River.

Major Basin: Rock River

Watershed: Bark River




Acres of Greenway property owned: 160.7



Acres of Greenway property in plan: 265.4

Planned Development:

Proposed trail south from the Glacial Drumlin Trail to Ottawa Trail

Activities:

-  Bird-watching
-  Canoeing
-  Geocaching

-  Nature-based educational programs
-  Hunting

-  Fishing
-  Trapping

Park System Connection:

Glacial Drumlin Trail
Lapham Peak
Bark River Greenway
Future Ottawa Trail
School Section Lake



2008 – 2012 Park and Open Space Plan

Spring Creek Greenway (Proposed)

Location: South central Waukesha County, the Greenway starts at Spring Lake and Willow Spring Lake flowing northeast to the Saylesville Mill Pond.




Major Basin: Fox River

Watershed: Middle Fox River

Acres of Greenway Property owned: 172.4

Acres of Greenway property in the plan: 64.7

Existing Development and Activities:

-  Bird-watching
-  Nature-based educational programs
-  Hunting

-  Fishing
-  Trapping

Planned Development:

Satellite for Retzer Nature Center

PARK AND OPEN SPACE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The County resident needs for park and recreation facilities and services are dependent upon demographic characteristics, use trends, and the availability of land to accommodate preservation and recreation facilities required to meet those needs. Together, these factors formulate the area's recreation needs profile. A recreation needs profile describes which activities are increasing or decreasing in demand, which facilities need further development, and which issues are hindering outdoor recreation.

Demographic and natural resource characteristics, which influence the needs for park and recreation facilities and services, were identified in the Description of the Planning Area section of this Appendix. Generally, Waukesha County will continue to experience moderate (24%) population growth to the year 2035. Other notable demographic characteristic is that the average household size is projected to continue to decline from an average of 2.63 in 2000 to 2.50 in 2035. The population composition trend will also continue to reflect the aging of baby boomers. The high quality natural resource base plays a significant role in the accommodation of the resident's recreation demands.

To determine the recreation needs of the residents of Waukesha County, two recreation needs assessment survey documents will be reviewed. Recreation trends will be examined and per capita and service area standards will also be reviewed. The two survey documents reviewed are the 2005- 2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) and the Waukesha County Park System Focus Group Study conducted by the Chamberlain Research Consultants in 2000-2001.

Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2005-2010 (SCORP)

Since passage of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965, preparation of a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has been required for states to be eligible for LWCF acquisition and development assistance. In the State of Wisconsin, LWCF grants are administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The plan is a comprehensive evaluation of the demand and supply of outdoor recreation in the state. The plan reviews Wisconsin outdoor recreation on a regional basis. Waukesha County is located in the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region. The Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region includes Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, Washington and Sheboygan Counties.

As a part of the SCORP process, outdoor recreation participation surveys conducted by the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE) have examined 62 recreational uses broken down into the SCORP regional level. SCORP lists the participation rates of adults, ages 16 and older for all 62 recreational uses examined in the NSRE data. In the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal region, high recreation demand was expressed for the following activities:

Walking for pleasure	Golf	Horseback riding on trails
Visit a beach	Nature-based education program	Snorkeling
Swimming in lakes and streams	Visit a dog park to walk a pet	Kayaking
Swimming in an outdoor pool	Fishing in the Great Lakes	Geocaching
Running or jogging	Use of a personal watercraft	Scuba diving

Certain issues are causing impediments to outdoor recreation opportunities within Wisconsin. To understand the issues, the WDNR conducted a series of town meeting across the state. These meetings conducted in 2005, collected 12 written comments and 1300 online comments. In addition, the participants were asked to express their needs for outdoor recreation facilities. Of the issues listed for the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region the issues that most influence Waukesha County residents are:

Continued urban sprawl/development	Increased multiple-use recreation conflicts
Invasive species	Loss of public access to lands and waters
Maintaining rustic areas	Preserving natural lands

For the Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region the needs that most influence Waukesha County are:

Better maps/signage for trails	More biking trails	More boat access
More camping opportunities	More dog parks	More electric campsites
More hiking trails	More horse trails	More mountain biking trails
More public lake access	More silent sport opportunities	More swimming opportunities

Recreation Trends under the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2005-2010

The SCORP has identified several key indicators and general recreation trends, which can be applied to Waukesha County. The key indicators are demographics, health and wellness, environment, technology, economics, government, and changing land use. Each indicator will be briefly discussed. Projecting recreation trends are not an exact science. Trends are only indicators of future recreation needs and factors influencing their implementation. Response to trends should only occur after they have been fully evaluated, deliberated and found to meet a long-term County need and is consistent with the mission, goals and objectives of the Waukesha County Park System.

Demographics

Presently the aging of the baby boomer generation is one of the most significant trends effecting outdoor recreation. The boomers are retiring with a relatively high disposable income allowing them to travel and participate in a wide range of recreation activities. As a person ages they generally participate in less active recreation pursuits such as hiking, nature viewing, biking, nature education programs and photography. As the population becomes more diverse, recreation demands will change. For example Hispanic populations favor picnic areas for family gathering and nature based educational programs.

With the increased demand for a person's time and limited free time there will be increased interest in nature based recreation activities.

Health and Wellness

Exercise and being physically fit is a major component of preventative health care. Park and recreation facilities provide numerous opportunities to maintain a personal health. It is expected that health and wellness will be a constant feature of programming and investment in park facilities.

Environment

It is projected that as the public become more aware of environmental issues they will support the preservation, protection and sustainable development of the natural resource base lands. The increased interest in the environment has also affected recreation participation rates as more people visit areas of minimally altered environments and trails.

Technology

Technology offers an opportunity to make outdoor recreation activities interesting and fun. However, outdoor recreation providers should not make technology a substitute for high quality outdoor recreation programming and facilities.

Economics

Household income impacts how a person recreates. Households with higher income generally seek out new and exciting forms of recreation while households with lower income seek out quality low cost recreation alternatives. The recreation trend has been to place an emphasis on high value and diverse recreation opportunities.

Government

A large percent of park and recreation lands are publicly owned and operated. With the current tax environment, current economic conditions, more competition from the private and non-profit recreation providers and recreation becoming more market driven, the public provision of low cost and high value recreation opportunities will become more challenging.

Changing Land Use

As Waukesha County becomes more developed, there will be an increased demand for recreation activities such as dog parks, paved trails, and preservation of the natural resource base.

Projected Recreation Activity Trends under the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2005-2010

The SCORP also provided a summary of the types of recreational activities that are increasing in demand, stable in demand or decreasing in demand. They are:

Increasing Demand

All Terrain Vehicles	Motor boating	Snow boarding
Bird watching	Off-Road Motorcycling	Snowshoeing
Canoeing	Paintball Games	Visiting a Dog Park
Driving for pleasure	Picnicking	Walking
Gardening	Road Biking	Water Parks
Geocaching	RV Camping	Wildlife viewing /Photography
Kayaking	Skateboarding	

Stable Demand

Cross-Country skiing	Ice Skating	Sailing
Day Hiking	Personal Watercraft	Scuba/Snorkel
Disc Golf	Rock Climbing	Swimming
Fishing	Rowing	Tennis
Horseback riding	Run/Jog	Tent Camping

Decreasing Demand

Backpacking	Downhill Skiing	Golfing
Hunting	Mountain Biking	Snowmobiling
Team Sports		

Waukesha County Park System Focus Group Study

The Waukesha County Department of Parks and Land Use commissioned Chamberlain Research Consultants to conduct research with park visitors residing in Waukesha County. The purpose of the research was to evaluate and determine the wants and expectations of Waukesha County residents for the Waukesha County Park System. The survey results were to be used to determine the future allocation of park system funds.

The methodology used was to conduct three focus group interviews regarding each focus group's general perception of the parks, prioritization of park activities, knowledge of Retzer Nature Center, their thoughts concerning the park mission statement, promotion of the parks, and suggested park improvements. Questions were developed from the focus groups response. Random telephone surveys were then conducted to verify the focus groups' thoughts concerning the park system. The survey respondents favored the following:

Keeping the parks natural	Add more playground equipment
Purchase more parkland	Add more beaches and swimming area
Add more bathrooms	

Of the park facilities the respondents knew best, respondents indicated they wanted more of the following facilities:

Park trails	Individual camping
Reserved group picnic areas	Playground equipment
Archery ranges	Boat launch facilities
Swimming beaches	Bathrooms
Group camping	Fishing piers

Waukesha County Comprehensive Planning Public Opinion Survey

As part of the “Smart Growth” planning process, in October, 2006 Waukesha County and 27 individual governmental jurisdictions sought the input of County residents on land use issues via a mail-out survey. The University of Wisconsin at River Falls was contracted to assist a local ad hoc Planning Committee in the implementation of this survey. Samples were drawn to produce statistically valid results for all 27 participating jurisdictions (towns, villages, and cities) and the County as a whole. Of particular interest to the Park and Open Space Planning process, residents preferred by a 3 to 1 margin, the use of residential conservation designs to more traditional ones for developments. This is important since the conservation design approach has led to the protection and public acquisition of unique natural resource areas and other open space lands. In addition, two-thirds or more of respondents in the County were satisfied with parks and recreation services. Despite their opinion that environmental quality in the County is generally good, citizens were not necessarily satisfied that key natural resources are being adequately protected. Finally, 74% of survey respondents supported continued natural area and open space acquisition efforts.

Waukesha County Park System Customer Feedback Process

Waukesha County Park System uses a 4x6 inch preaddressed stamped green postcard for which park users can comment on their park visit(s). Cards are made available to all customers when they purchase annual stickers, or as they enter the park. Park personnel also hand out the comment cards to users they have contact with. Respondents list the park(s) visited and are allowed 8-9 lines in which to write their comments. There is no need for the user to sign the card but many people do. Park staff use the comments to evaluate and improve services.

Accessibility Recreation Consideration

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.

According to the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NRSE) 15 recreation uses were determined to have average to above average participation rates among mobility-disabled individuals. For the most part, these activities are nature based, requiring a more natural undeveloped setting.

These uses are, listed in alphabetical order:

Attending concerts	Fishing	Viewing fish
Backpacking	Horseback riding	Visiting historical/ archeology sites
Bird watching, camping	Nature study	Visiting nature centers
Canoeing	Sightseeing	Wildlife viewing
Drive off-road	Sledding	

The top constraints to recreation participation among mobility disabled individuals were:

No companions	Not enough money	Not enough time
Outdoor pests	Personal health	

For the most part, these barriers are the same as the non-disabled citizen whose recreation participation is time, money, and outdoor pests.

Per Capita and Service Radius Standards

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Planning Objectives, Principles and Standards and the Waukesha County Park System Standard can be translated into spatial requirements for land and water outdoor recreation resources. Through the budget, ordinances, cooperative or joint public-private efforts, these objectives, principles, and standards are translated into a system for acquisition, development and management of park and recreation resources.

Two types of standards, per capita and service radius standards are used to help estimate the number, size, and distribution of outdoor recreation sites needed to serve the anticipated future population of the County.

1. The per capita standards estimate the total number of acres of land needed to satisfy requirements for park and recreational land based on the anticipated future resident population of the County. *Refer to Objectives 2 through 5 found on pages 4 through 6 in this Appendix A*
2. The service radius standards insure that public parks are spatially distributed in a manner that is convenient and efficient for the population they are intended to serve. *See Exhibit E*

It should be recognized that, in some situations, while per capita standards may be met, a need might still exist for additional sites or facilities because of the relative inaccessibility or distance of an existing facility to some residents of the County.

These standards are a useful guide in determining minimum per capita and/or service radius park and open space requirements; however, it is recommended that all Waukesha County local municipalities determine their own park and recreation needs and service requirements through the preparation and adoption of a park and open space plan. It is highly recommended that the local municipal park and open space plans be developed within the context of the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan.

Waukesha County has adopted a service area and preservation of the natural resource base standards for the location of parks, greenways, trails, and special use facilities. The recreation needs are based upon the level of services requested by the County residents, which are consistent with the standards established for the Waukesha County natural resource based park system.

PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Recreation needs are dependant upon demographic characteristics of the County, recreation trends, and the application of outdoor recreation standards. Satisfaction of recreation needs is also dependant on the availability of suitable land to accommodate the recreation facility needs. These outdoor recreation need elements should be considered and fully evaluated and deliberated to determine if the expressed need are consistent with the long-term vision and purpose of the park and recreation agency. The minimum per capita and service radius standards should be met by the County. Local municipalities should through the development of park and recreation plans determine the level and type of services they provide to their residents. No single recreation provider can meet all the County resident recreation needs. It is through cooperation and coordination between the public and private outdoor recreation providers that the needs of the Waukesha County residents will be met.

Major Parks Acquisition

It is recommended that the County continue actively to acquire land for recreational and open space preservation purposes. Land acquisition is particularly important as the County continues to develop. A priority for land acquisition must continue to focus on the acquisition of lands to complete the major regional parks within the County. As depicted on Exhibit D-2, the County proposes acquiring an additional 887 acres to complete the major parks.

Proposed Greenway Acquisition

The County should continue to acquire land and establish Greenways along 11 of the major rivers or streams in accordance with the greenway acquisition standards presented in this report. Currently 2,695 acres of the proposed 11,246 acres of greenway is under ownership of Waukesha County, the major rivers and streams are:

Ashippun River	Mukwonago River	Pewaukee River
Bark River	Oconomowoc River	Scuppernong Creek
Fox River	Pebble Brook	Spring Creek
Mill Creek	Pebble Creek	

All other County waterways are proposed for state or local ownership or preservation as called for on the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan. (i.e. Menomonee River proposed for Village of Menomonee Falls Ownership).

Greenways with Proposed Trail Corridors

It is recommended that the County continue to acquire land and or easements for trail development along the following greenways:

Bark River	Fox River	Mill Creek
Mukwonago River	Oconomowoc River	Pebble Brook
Pebble Creek	Pewaukee River	Scuppernong Creek
Spring Creek		

Budgeting for Acquisition

Walter J. Tarmann Legacy Parkland Acquisition Fund provides a separate fund used for the acquisition of Parkland and unique natural areas either directly by the County or in partnership with local municipalities, government units or non-profit conservation organizations as identified in the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan and Greenway Plans. The County Board approves all acquisitions requesting program funds as ordinances for consideration. The County Board appropriates one million dollars annually for purposes of acquiring lands; requests over the one million-dollar budget require additional expenditure authority. In addition to Walter J. Tarmann Funds, acquisitions will be accomplished with grant aid administered by the State of Wisconsin. *See Exhibit F*

Existing Park Development

The Existing Waukesha County Park and Open Space Sites section of this Appendix provides a detailed description of each existing park, greenway, trail or special use facility, and a detailed description of the resource management and planned improvements. It is recommended that Waukesha County implement the resource management, natural land management and facility improvements identified under each park property.

Capital Improvement Program

Waukesha County Park System has requested through the 5-year Capital Improvements Plan the following projects; all projects require County Board approval:

Annual Pavement Management: \$460,000 for repair of asphalt and concrete in parks and around the County Administration campus.

2009 Menomonee Park Maintenance Building: \$637,200 to replace old military barracks currently used as office and maintenance shop.

2011 Exposition Center Arena Roof: \$460,000 to replace arena roof built in 1975.

2010 -2011 Bikeway Pavement Improvements: \$495,000 for Lake Country Trail (2010) and \$280,000 for the Bugline Trail (2011) paving. These trails currently are of crushed limestone tread. These projects will require grant enhancement to accomplish.

2010 Retzer Maintenance Building: \$759,000 to construct a sustainable maintenance building. Currently equipment is stored in various buildings and outside.

2009 – 2014 Park Restrooms Renovations: \$3,075,000 to replace pit toilets in picnic areas with modern fixtures.

When appropriate, Capital improvement projects will be accomplished with grant aid administered by the State of Wisconsin. *See Exhibit F*

Park System Operating Budget*

The County Board approves the operating budget for the Park System, the past two years and the proposed 2009 budget are as follows:

	2007 Actual	2008 Budget	2009 Proposed
Personnel Costs	\$ 5,660,360	\$ 5,788,461	\$ 6,022,654
Operating Expenses	\$ 2,590,731	\$ 2,633,126	\$ 2,664,054
Interdept Charges	\$ 1,917,488	\$ 1,972,376	\$ 2,013,590
Fixed Assets	\$ 132,838	\$ 270,170	\$ 394,000
Total	\$10,301,417	\$10,664,133	\$11,094,298

**Budget numbers reflect Park System, Retzer Nature Center, Grounds Maintenance, Golf, Ice and Exposition Center budgets.*

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

The Regional Planning Commission conducted a comprehensive inventory of natural areas within the County in 1994 as part of the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan being prepared by the Commission. The inventory systematically identified all remaining high-quality natural areas and critical species habitat then existing within the Region. This plan presently is undergoing an update process and will be completed in the near future.

Natural areas were classified based upon the natural area classification system developed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Three classification categories are used:

NA-1: Natural areas of Statewide or greater significance contain nearly complete and relatively undisturbed plant and animal communities are believed to resemble closely those of presettlement times.

NA-2: Natural areas of countywide or regional significance, which contain native biotic communities judged to be of lower than NA-1 significance, either because of evidence of a limited amount of human disturbance or because of limited size.

NA-3: Natural areas of local significance, which have been substantially altered by human activities, but which provide refuge for native plant and animal species that no longer exist in the surrounding area because of land uses and associated activities.

A total of 105 natural areas were identified in Waukesha County in 1994. Of the 105 natural area sites, nine were classified as NA-1 sites, 30 were classified as NA-2 sites, and 66 were classified as NA-3 sites. In addition, a total of 77 critical species habitat sites were identified, with 36 of these sites located outside a natural area.

It is recommended that all but two of the natural area sites within Waukesha County be preserved. The two sites not recommended to be preserved are the Luther Parker Cemetery Prairie located in the City of Muskego and Busse Woods located in the City of Pewaukee. Natural area sites to be preserved encompass about 13,670 acres in 103 sites. It is further recommended that those critical species habitat sites located within the primary environmental corridor, which encompass about 5,065 acres in 28 sites, also be preserved. To insure such preservation, it is recommended that all such critical species habitat sites and all natural areas be acquired by public agencies or by nonprofit conservation organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, the Waukesha Land Conservancy, or the Izaak Walton League. Exceptions would be made only where lands within such sites have already been developed, which occurs in some instances where large-lot residential or outdoor recreational development has occurred in such a manner that the natural area or critical species habitat site has generally been protected. In these cases, it is recommended that the areas be protected from additional development either through protective zoning or through conservation easements or management agreements between the landowner and public agencies or nonprofit conservation groups. *See Exhibit G*

Bicycle and Pedestrian Plans

It is recommended that the County work with local units of government to prepare coordinated bicycle and pedestrian plans to supplement the regional plan. The local plans should provide for facilities to accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel within neighborhoods, providing for convenient travel between residential areas and shopping centers, schools, parks, and transit stops within or adjacent to the neighborhood. The standards, guidelines, and system plans set forth in the regional plan should be the basis for the preparation of community and neighborhood plans. It is also recommended that local units of government consider the preparation and implementation of land use plans that encourage more compact and dense development patterns, in order to facilitate pedestrian and bicycle travel. Local municipalities within Waukesha County as well as adjacent counties may also have numerous parks and recreation plans that incorporate bicycle and pedestrian pathways, and several have already developed bicycle and pedestrian plans. These plans should also recognize what jurisdiction is responsible for said trails. These are discussed further in chapter 3. Since many trails cross municipal boundaries, Waukesha County should work with local municipalities and adjoining counties to coordinate trail planning.

Waukesha County should refine the proposed system of off-street bicycle paths and surface arterial streets and highway system accommodation of bicycles contained in the 2035 Regional Transportation System Plan and noted in the County Development Plan. In addition, the County should integrate bikeway accommodations into planning for upgrades and modifications to the county trunk highway system consistent with the refined county plan.

Specifically, it is recommended that the County, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the City of Waukesha, work to connect the Fox River, Glacial Drumlin, Lake Country and New Berlin trails through a combination of off-street paths and on-street routes. In addition, it is recommended the development of two on-street and pathway connections between the Lake Country and Glacial Drumlin Trails. The first connection would be located on CTH TT, on the west side of the City of Waukesha. The second would be located on Cushing Park Road, in the City and Town of Delafield. Finally, it is recommended that the County coordinate with the Village of Dousman, Town of Ottawa and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to connect the Glacial Drumlin Trail to the Ottawa State Park.

Lake and River Access

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 such passive uses as walking, viewing, or sitting along the water's edge.

The open space element of this Waukesha County Development plan provides for the protection, through zoning or public acquisition, of environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. Generally, such corridors include the area within 75 feet of the ordinary high-water mark of rivers and major lakes. Public acquisition of such corridors is recommended in areas of the County proposed to be developed for urban use or if the corridors encompass an identified natural area or a proposed park or trail facility. The open space element of this plan further recommends the acquisition of corridor lands along eight rivers and major streams in the County as part of proposed greenways. Such

greenways are intended to protect river and stream corridors and to provide facilities for such recreational activities as hiking, biking, fishing, canoeing, and wildlife viewing.

Waukesha County will assist the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, in keeping with State Statutes that seek to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to publicly owned inland waters. 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, with an appropriate number of parking spaces varying depending on the size of the lake.

Department of Natural Resources Open Space Sites

The outdoor preservation element of this Plan includes lands which have been acquired or which are proposed to be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) within their project boundaries. Project boundaries have been developed by the DNR and approved by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board. It is recommended that the DNR continue to acquire additional land within the approved project boundaries for open space or outdoor recreation purposes. It is further recommended that the County coordinate with the DNR to adequately provide nature-based recreational activities while minimizing duplication of services. Provisions contained in the Waukesha County Development Codes require landowners proposing development of lands within a DNR project boundary contact the DNR to discuss and negotiate a land purchase where appropriate.

Local Municipal Park and Outdoor Recreation Sites

In addition to meeting natural resource-based recreation needs, a park and open space plan must seek to provide sites and facilities for non natural resource-based activities, such as baseball, tennis, and playground activities. In comparison to the natural resource-based recreation site and facilities, sites and facilities for non natural resource-based 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. Local Municipalities propose to acquire 8,627 acres or 2.3 percent 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 local adoption of comprehensive local municipal park and open space plans.

It is recommended that the County continue using its Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites Acquisition Partnership Funding Program established under enrolled Ordinance 152-101, to collaborate with local municipalities in the acquisition of these sites where appropriate.

Nonprofit Conservation Organization Sites

The recommended park and open space plan also presents lands that should be acquired by nonprofit conservation organizations. These lands primarily represent isolated natural areas and critical species habitat sites that are not part of a DNR project boundary, lands to be acquired as a major park for Waukesha County or a Waukesha County greenway and not part of a property identified for local municipal park purposes. It is recommended that the County continue using its Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites Acquisition Partnership Funding Program established under enrolled Ordinance 152-101, to partner with nonprofit conservation organizations in the acquisition of these sites where appropriate.

Open Space Lands to be Protected by Public Land Use Regulation

The recommended park and open space plan presents lands that should be protected through public land use regulation. These lands represent natural resource features such as wetlands and minor isolated natural areas that have not been identified for acquisition by the County, DNR, local municipalities or nonprofit conservation organization. As a result, these lands should be placed in protective zoning districts to prevent incompatible development. Such protective zoning districts include an environmental corridor, and, for upland portions of the corridor outside areas of steep slopes, rural residential zoning with an overall density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres. In addition, land use regulation may include actions such as dedications, conservation easements and preservation statements. However, should such open space lands, particularly lands within primary environmental corridors, become available

for acquisition and use for public open space purposes, it is recommended that the appropriate public agency consider the acquisition of such lands.

MONITORING AND UPDATING THE PLAN

It is intended that the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan meet State planning requirements for outdoor recreation aids program, thereby making the County eligible to apply for, and receive, available State and Federal funds to assist in the acquisition and development of recommended park and open space sites and facilities. It is not the intent of the Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan to serve as the park and open space plan for the individual units of government within the County, the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) or Nonprofit Conservation Organizations, but it may serve as an overall guide for local planning purposes. Recommendations for the provision of state, local park sites and facilities should be identified in their own park and open space plans and referenced in the County plan. The County plan should, however, assist towns that adopt the County plan to qualify for available Federal and State funding in support of the development of town park and associated recreation facilities.

Annual Amendments

To ensure that the plan continues to properly reflect the state, county, local, or NCO changing conditions and plans, it is recommended that an annual park summit of all stakeholders be held to review and update the plan. Amendments to the Park and Open Space Plan will be made along with amendments to the Comprehensive Development Plan for Waukesha County on an annual basis. The Department of Parks and Land Use will make available a plan amendment request form for property owners and towns wishing to propose a change to the Plan. The deadline for plan amendment request forms will be the end of the workday on January 15th. If that date falls on a weekend, the submittal deadline will be extended to the end of work on the following Monday. All applications for plan amendment will be scheduled for a public hearing and advertised according to statutory procedures. A review and recommendation for each request will be prepared and submitted to the Park and Planning Commission, Land Use, Parks and Environment Committee and County Board for consideration. Under special circumstances, the Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission may authorize plan amendments to be processed, in addition, to the schedule outlined herein.

Regional or Countywide Plan Refinements

Due to the complexity of comprehensive planning, it is very difficult to have completed all detailed planning initiatives in advance of comprehensive amendments to the Park and Open Space Plan or Development Plan. It is anticipated that the Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan and the Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan will be updated following the adoption of this Plan. In addition, it is anticipated that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will also periodically be amending their project acquisition boundaries. The products of those regional or countywide planning initiatives will be evaluated and appropriate amendments to this park and open space plan will be proposed.

Comprehensive Amendment

In anticipation of the continued development of the County, it is recommended a comprehensive reevaluation, update, and revision, as appropriate, of this Plan be conducted. In conformance with state and federal outdoor recreation grant eligibility planning requirements, a comprehensive reevaluation and revision of the plan shall be conducted every five years. It is further recommended that the comprehensive reevaluation use a similar inter-municipal cooperative approach used in the preparation of this Plan.

Park and Recreation Design

A recreation system is composed of many different components, the combinations of which provide facilities and landscapes for outdoor recreation. Many entities are involved in the development and management of recreational areas and facilities for a community or region. Facilities provided by these entities should be complementary and serve a particular geographic area or recreational need. For this plan, parks and recreation areas have been classified based on their service areas.

They are described as the following:

Mini Park

1. Definition Summary:

A play lot or playground provides space for parental supervised recreation of toddlers and young children within a neighborhood, or as part of a larger neighborhood or community park and urban center, including retail-shopping areas.

2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally within a neighborhood of a half mile radius or population of 2,000-3,000. Mini parks may be included in parks that serve a larger population or service area.

4. Location Objectives:

Located in protected areas with separation from street traffic and high visibility; serving local neighborhoods and adjoining schools, libraries, or police and fire facilities.

- *Population Ratio to Acreage:* .25 to 0.5 acre per 1,000 population to achieve a park unit size that serves 2,000 to 3,000 people.

5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a play lot or playground may range from as small as 2,500 sq. ft. to 1.5 acres.* Amenities offered by these facilities generally include sand play areas, play apparatus, play equipment, and other special child-oriented features. The service radius

**Stand-alone play lots require more land area than play lots incorporated into larger parks.*

for these parks in terms of distance from population served is limited to less than a quarter mile, or within a super block space, unless the playground is incorporated into a larger park.

6. Orientation:

Small geographic areas, sub-neighborhoods, or neighborhoods, when combined with a larger park unit. Serves youth ranging in age from toddler to 12 years, with adult supervision. Playgrounds also serve important needs in city business districts and inner city areas where a mix of commercial and recreation activity is desired.

7. Function:

Provides outdoor play experiences for youth under parental supervision. Generates neighborhood communication and provides diversion from work and domestic chores. Promotes neighborhood solidarity.

Neighborhood Park

1. Definition Summary:

A neighborhood park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for the immediate neighborhood in which it is located. It is considered an extension of neighborhood residents' "out-of-yard" and outdoor use area.

2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a one mile radius, but actually defined by collector street patterns which form the limits of a neighborhood or recreation service area. Population served may range from 2,000 up to 5,000.

4. Location Objectives:

Centrally located for equitable pedestrian access within a definable neighborhood service area.

Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary, middle school or high school, fire station, or library, if possible.

5. Program Objectives:

Compatible with the neighborhood setting and park site constraints. Generally includes the following facilities, which are determined with public input as to use and activities:

a. Parking for 10 to 20 vehicles.

- 1) On-street parking is acceptable if negative impact to residential units can be mitigated. On-site parking is preferable as a planning objective.
- 2) Bike racks with Class II trail connections where possible.

b. Restrooms

- 1) Men's restroom with
 - 2 water closets
 - 2 urinals
 - 2 lavatories
- 2) Women's restroom with

3 water closets

2 lavatories.

- 3) Utility and minimum park janitorial storage space.

c. Tot lot/children's play area

d. Family event/group picnic facility

e. Informal family picnic area with benches and tables

f. Unstructured turf grass play area/play or practice field for children, young adults, and families.

g. Sport facilities—compatible with neighborhood setting and park site constraints.

- 1) Basketball—half court, full court, or tri-court configuration

2) Volleyball area

3) Softball field/soccer practice or game overlay

4) Other features as needs or site conditions allow

6. Orientation:

Serves all age groups, with an emphasis on youth and families in neighborhood settings.

7. Function:

To provide a combination of active recreation and passive activities, both outdoor and indoor facilities, and special features as required or needed.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

A minimum size of 5 to 25 acres with amenities including sports facilities, picnic areas, swim facilities, cultural activities, arts, crafts, and individual passive activities. The park should primarily serve a defined neighborhood area population of 2,000-5,000. Distance from this neighborhood will vary depending on urban development pattern, zoning, and densities in the respective neighborhoods being served. Efforts should be made to allow easy pedestrian access to the park.

Community Park

1. Definition Summary:

A community park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for a defined service area, the entire city, or significant geographic segment of the city's population.

2. Size Objectives:

Usually more than 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 2 to 5 mile radius within the city and adjacent neighborhoods outside of city limits.

4. Location Objectives:

Centrally located if planned to serve a particular geographic segment of the city. Located adjoining or immediately adjacent to a collector street providing community-wide vehicular access, thereby reducing neighborhood traffic impacts. Connected with Class II on-street and/or off-street community trail and bike lane system. Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary, middle, or high school if possible.

5. Program Objectives:

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. The following facilities may be compatible with community setting and park site constraints:

- a. Off-street parking calculated to satisfy demand of park and recreation activities provided. Includes bike racks and a public transit station at the site as well as both on-site and street parking.
- b. Restrooms designed to accommodate the level of park and recreation activities provided and the number of people served. Restrooms should be located within a reasonable walking distance from children's play equipment and other high-use areas.
- c. Community recreation center

- d. Park maintenance and equipment storage building
- e. Tot lot/children's play area
- f. Group picnic shelters
- g. Family picnic facilities
- h. Sport/recreation facility fulfilling the overall city demand

Appropriate program elements include:

- 1) Community pool/water feature
- 2) Soccer fields
- 3) Softball, little league baseball, junior pony league baseball
- 4) Football
- 5) Roller hockey/skateboard area
- 6) Tennis courts
- 7) Basketball courts
- 8) Amphitheater/performing arts center
- 9) Volleyball (indoor and outdoor)
- 10) Jogging trails
- 11) Other facilities as desired and as permitted under park site plan
- 12) Concessions (food and beverage)

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area or community-wide recreation resource serving most or all of the population.

7. Function:

Provides opportunities for a diverse mix of indoor and outdoor recreation, including walking and bicycling, outdoor performances, various programmed and non-programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The minimum space for a community park is 15 acres. Facilities typically provide for some sports activities, though emphasis is on passive cultural and community centers with recreational programming and organized activities. The community park may serve populations within a 2 to 5 mile radius, a scope that would allow residents of other communities to use the park as well.

Special Use Park

1. Definition Summary:

A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generating enterprise created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. A special use park may also be a sports park combined with enterprise activities and administered as a community recreation resource.

2. Size Objective:

The actual size of a special use park is determined by land availability and facility/market demand for special uses or recreation programs.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Community or area-wide and determined by the type of recreation program, special events or use activities.

4. Location Objectives:

Determined by the property opportunity, service area and size objectives.

5. Program Objectives:

Special use parks require facility programming that is user- or market-driven and based on community needs or economic

and service principles for public and private partnerships. The magnitude and type of special use facilities may include:

- a. Water play park
- b. Amphitheater
- c. Festival/swap meet/farmers market
- d. League/individual sports complex
- e. Fitness/entertainment center
- f. Skateboard/in-line hockey park
- g. Recreation programs and classes

6. Orientation:

Provides recreation programming, sports and special event attractions and activities for all age groups.

7. Function:

Special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sports, community gatherings, ethnic/cultural celebrations, plays and numerous other recreational programs and activities.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The minimum size for special parks varies depending on intended use and programming.

School Park

1. Definition Summary:

By combining the resources of two public agencies, the school park classification allows for expanding the recreational, social, and educational opportunities available to the community in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Depending on the circumstances, school park sites often complement other community recreation or open lands. As an example, an elementary/middle school site could also serve as a neighborhood park. Likewise, middle or high school sports facilities could do double duty as a community park or as youth athletic fields. Depending on its size, one school park site may serve in a number of capacities, such as a neighborhood park, youth athletic fields, and a location for recreation classes. Given the inherent variability of type, size and location, determining how a school park site is integrated into a larger park system will depend on case-by-case circumstances. The important outcome in the joint-use relationship is that both the school district and park system benefit from shared use of facilities and land area.

2. Size Objective:

The optimum size of a school park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Neighborhood park and community park classifications criteria should be used to determine school park functions and area

served. For planning purposes, the degree to which school lands, including buildings or facilities, meet community needs depends on the specific inter-local agreements formed.

4. Location Objectives:

The location of a school park site will be determined by the school district based on district policy.

Coordinated city and school district planning allows sighting, acquisition, and facility development to be responsive to community needs. Service areas for school park sites will depend on the type of use and facilities provided.

5. Program Objectives:

The criteria established for neighborhood parks and community parks should be used to determine how a school park site is developed and programmed. If athletic fields are developed at a school park site, they should, where feasible, be oriented toward youth rather than adult programs.

Establishing a clearly defined joint-use agreement between involved agencies is critical to making school park relationships workable. This is particularly important with respect to acquisition, development, maintenance, liability, use, and programming of facility issues. The orientation of school park projects is typically for neighborhood and community recreation services. The functions may include sports, recreation classes, passive recreation activities, and other recreation programs suitable to an elementary or secondary education school.

County Park

1. Definition Summary:

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

2. Size Objectives:

The size of recreation parks varies greatly from park to park, but with the exception of those parks that serve a special use or are trail corridors, a recreation park should consist of a minimum of 100 acres of land. Each park should be of sufficient size to accommodate the estimated use and to allow for the operation and maintenance of planned recreational facilities.

3. Service Area Objectives:

County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents. Special facilities like camping and trails are used by tourists and visitors to the county.

4. Location Objectives:

The land should have high recreational potential and be able to withstand intensive and extensive recreational activities. Land should have potential to accommodate large groups of people. Land for corridors should be located so as to connect to communities, parks, and open spaces. The potential for future land acquisition should be taken into account.

5. Program Objectives:

Development should be appropriate for intended use and should accommodate moderate to high use. Development and planning should consider the physical

condition and characteristics of the land and recognize potential environmental or structural limitations that might require intensive maintenance. County parks may include the following facilities:

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas
- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas
- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms
- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a county or multi-county population.

7. Function:

To provide sufficient parks and recreation areas to meet the needs of the people of the county.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a county park should be a minimum of 100 acres. Facilities vary by park; some parks offer active recreation (camping, recreational trails, etc.), while others provide passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most parks provide both active and passive recreation. County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents, though special facilities also serve tourists and visitors to the county.

State Forest

1. Definition Summary:

A state forest consists of well-blocked areas of state owned lands which are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economies and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forestland and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

2. Size Objectives:

Typically between 1,000 and 250,000 acres, but can be larger or smaller.

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 100-mile radius. State forests typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users typically travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state forests, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way.

Travel to state forests can, however, exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and travel to “destination areas.”

4. Location Objectives:

Areas with large blocks of land.

5. Program Objectives:

State forests must meet ecological, economic, social, and cultural needs. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Facilities may include the following:

Hiking trails, Cross-country ski trails, Snowmobile trails, Equestrian trails, ATV trails, and Camping sites

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

7. Function:

To provide for nature conservation, provide income to forest owners, supply raw materials to the wood processing industry, and provide public recreation.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a state forest is determined by the extent of the area’s natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state forest. Facilities are not universal and vary by forest. The geographic location of the forest and the natural resources present dictate recreation available at the site. State forests serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

State Park

1. Definition Summary:

A state park, by size, program, and location, provides space for outdoor recreation and education about nature and conservation. These parks serve a significant geographic segment of a state or regional population. State parks aim to preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

2. Size Objectives:

Parks must be large enough to accommodate a reasonable mix of outdoor recreational activities.

Typically, parks are between 500 and 3000 acres, but can be smaller (<20 acres) or larger (>10,000 acres).

3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally a 100-mile radius. State parks typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users generally travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state parks, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel distances to state parks can often exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and trips to “destination areas.”

4. Location Objectives:

Sighting of Wisconsin State Parks is typically based on five criteria developed by John Nolen. These criteria are:

- 1) Large size to serve a large number of citizens,
- 2) Accessibility to major population areas,
- 3) A healthful, natural setting,
- 4) Reasonable cost for land acquisition,
- 5) Land possessing “decidedly uncommon charm and beauty.”

All, or a combination of these criteria are used to determine where to site a state park.

5. Program Objectives:

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Developments may include the following facilities:

Hiking trails, Surfaced bicycle trails,
Mountain bike trails, Nature trails,
Cross-country ski trails,
Snowmobile trails,
Equestrian trails, Picnic sites,
Camping sites, Parking stalls and
Swimming beaches

6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

7. Function

To provide for public recreation and education of conservation and nature study. To preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a state park is determined by the extent of the area’s natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state park. Facilities are not universal and vary by park. Some parks offer active recreation (camping, boating, mountain biking trails, hunting etc.), while others offer passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most provide both active and passive recreation. The geographic area and the natural resources present dictate recreation uses and facilities present in the park. State parks serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

EXHIBIT B

WAUKESHA COUNTY PARK AND OPENSOURCE PLAN UPDATE

WAUKESHA COUNTY PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

The classification system for Waukesha County Parks focuses on providing facilities of regional importance for County residents. Municipal park systems within the County typically provide recreation facilities to serve local residents through a hierarchy of mini-parks or tot lots, neighborhood parks, community parks, and occasionally regional or special use parks. The Waukesha County Park system provides an overlay of regional facilities to serve a countywide client base and to conserve valuable natural resources that frequently bridge multiple jurisdictions.

- A. Regional Parks
- B. Regional Greenways
- C. Conservancy Areas
- D. Regional Trail Corridors
- E. Regional Special Use-Areas

A. **Regional Park**

Regional Parks provide a wide range of natural resource-related recreation opportunities as well as preserving high quality and unique landscapes and open spaces.

Site Selection Criteria:

- Regional park site should contain a minimum of 250 acres, with a four-mile service radius. Regional parks may contain special use areas or other features that are unique within the County and serve a wider radius of park users.
- Sites should contain a diversity of resources, either natural or artificial, in an adequate space for both protection and management of the natural resources and the pursuit of compatible passive nature-based outdoor recreation activities. Access to recreation-quality water bodies is important.
- Sites should contain, at least in part, significant blocks of natural resource conservation areas of high quality or in a condition, which permits restoration through adequate management.
- Sites should contain land that will support resource based recreation activities and buffers for recreation activities. The recreation sites should not adversely affect the areas of conserved or restored natural resources.

Implementation Criteria:

- Regional Parks are natural resource based parks, and to maintain that vision 70% of each Regional Park will be managed in a natural condition, while 30% of each Regional Park can be developed to accommodate needed recreational facilities and activities.

Regional Park Continued

- Regional parks provide for passive nature-based recreation activities such as; Camping, swimming, walking and hiking, picnicking, boating and canoeing, nature study, cross county skiing, sledding, and snowshoeing.

Waukesha County Regional Parks:

- Developed Regional Parks
Fox Brook Park, Fox River Park, Mukwonago Park, Muskego Park, Minooka Park, Menomonee Park, Nashotah Park, Naga-Waukee Park
- Undeveloped Regional Parks
Ashippun Park, Eble Park, Fox Bend Park, Monches Park, Ryan Park, Smith Park

B. Regional Greenways

Greenways are a system of corridors along the County's major rivers and streams, which will protect the high quality natural resource based elements, guide urban growth, connect major state, county, and local parkland, as well as other community social and cultural amenities, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for the use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

Site Selection Criteria:

- Sites should preserve wetlands, A-rated vegetation, slopes greater than 20%, natural areas of statewide significance, critical species habitat, class I wildlife habitat, and water quality. These areas comprise the preservation zone of the greenway corridor.
- Sites should contain land to provide a buffer between residential/commercial land or agriculture land and the preservation corridor zone.
- Sites should provide non-motorized trail opportunities within the greenway corridor and visual buffering from adjacent property owners.
- The regional trail & greenway trail corridor shall serve as the spine for the countywide trail system connecting regional parks and local trail systems.

Proposed Greenways:

Ashippun River, Bark River, Fox River, Mill Creek, Mukwonago River, Oconomowoc River, Pebble Brook, Pebble Creek, Pewaukee River, Scuppernong Creek and Spring Creek.

C. **Conservancy Area**

Conservancies are areas designated for the purpose of restoring or maintaining significant native wildlife or plant species. Development is limited for educational and restoration purposes. These areas may be included within Regional Parks or Regional Greenways, or may be unique natural areas. Intrusion by people is permitted on a limited basis for scientific investigation, education instruction or observation. They are inviolate areas providing habitat that act as reservoirs for species of special concern and interest. Conservancies must be protected from any unwarranted effects of human activity resulting from recreational use, but may require occasional management activities.

Site Selection Criteria:

- A delineated portion of a park or greenway for which a unique stewardship or management plan will be developed; or
- A unique parkland unit serving the goals of a Conservancy Area, benefiting from management under a specific stewardship plan.

D. **Regional Trail Corridors**

Regional Trail Corridors provide opportunities for non-motorized recreational use and serve as multi-modal transportation facilities for bicycle commuters and pedestrians. Portions of these trail corridors may be within Regional Parks or Regional Greenways.

Site Selection Criteria:

- Corridors may follow natural features such as regional greenways or man-made features such as utility or transportation corridors.
- The regional trail & greenway trail corridor shall serve as the spine for the countywide trail system connecting Waukesha County communities and providing access to regional parks, cultural sites, special use facilities, local trail systems, trail systems in adjacent counties, and statewide trail systems.

Waukesha County Regional Trail Corridors:

Active

Bugline Trail, Lake Country Trail and New Berlin Trail

E. **Regional Special Use Areas**

Regional Special Use Areas provide facilities to meet countywide educational or recreational needs that are not generally found in the regional parks, greenways, or trail corridors. This classification covers a broad range of special park facilities oriented toward single purpose use or more active uses that are incompatible with passive, nature-based recreation emphasized within the Regional Parks and Greenways.

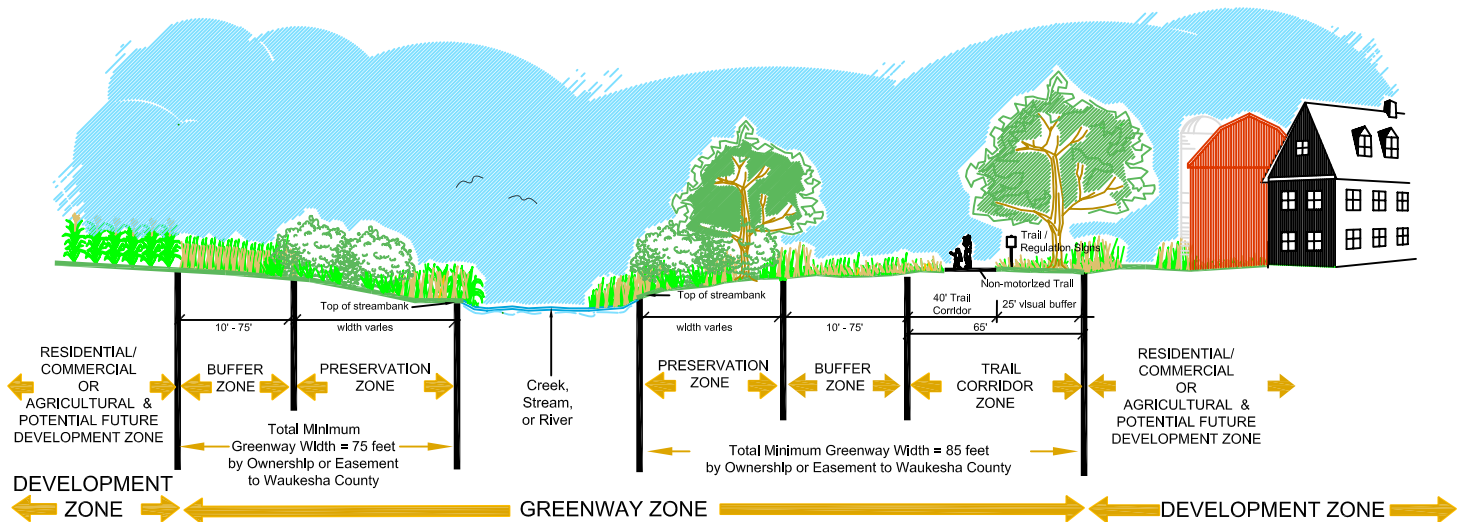
Site Selection Criteria:

- Not meant to occur in Regional Parks, Regional Special Use Areas are to have a separate and distinct location.
- Size varies with use

Waukesha County Regional Special Use Areas:

Retzer Nature Center, Eble Ice Arena, Naga-Waukee Ice Arena, Moor Downs Golf Course, Naga-Waukee Golf Course, Wanaki Golf Course, Expo Center, Stand-alone Lake and River Boat Access Facilities.

GREENWAY CORRIDOR TYPICAL CROSS-SECTION



The Greenway Corridor serves as a River/Streamway buffer to:

- Protect water quality by filtering and removing sediment, organic matter, pesticides and other pollutants from surface runoff and subsurface flow through deposition, absorption, plant uptake, denitrification or other processes
- Create, enhance, and protect wildlife habitat and provide a corridor for the movement of a wide range of species
- Protect and stabilize the riparian lands and reduce flood water velocity
- Protect high quality plant communities, including upland woods,
- Provide non-motorized trail opportunities.

	PRESERVATION ZONE	BUFFER ZONE	TRAIL CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPMENT ZONE
Purpose Resource-Based Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To leave in as natural a state as possible by protecting water quality and the physical integrity of the creek/ stream/ river ecosystem and high quality plant communities including upland woods, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide distance between residential/commercial land or agricultural land and preservation corridor zone, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide non-motorized trail opportunities along greenway corridor with visual buffer from adjacent property owners, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide land for agricultural preservation or future development,
Width	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies based upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wetlands (SEWRPC) -A-rated vegetation***** -Critical Species Habitat (SEWRPC) -Natural Areas of Statewide significance (NA 1) May Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Slopes >20% within or directly adjacent to river corridor, -Class I Wildlife Habitat***** -Floodplain* -Primary Environmental Corridor, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum width of 10-75 feet from edge of preservation zone, Varies based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RESOURCE FEATURES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -NA 2 and NA 3 -Class I Wildlife***** BUFFERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25ft.- Natural Areas (NA 1, NA 2, and NA 3) 25ft.- Class I Wildlife Habitat***** 25ft.- Critical Species Habitat 25ft.- A-Rated Vegetation***** 25ft.- Slopes 20% or greater 10-75ft.- Wetlands (Varies based on quality)**** 50ft.- Water Features **** (or 20 ft when adjacent use is Agricultural,***) May Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Areas rated Severe for the development of paved trails, (Based on suitability criteria) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Width of trail corridor zone may vary based upon on-site location of trail. Trail location based upon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Minimizing disturbance to natural features of land -Ability of soils and slopes to support trail construction in a cost effective manner NON-MOTORIZED TRAIL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 ft cross-section consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 ft mowed shoulders 10 ft asphalt paved trail VISUAL BUFFER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 ft visual buffer from trail shoulder to adjacent property, May occur on adjacent property through easement/ agreement, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies with Zoning,
Ecological Value/Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands A-rated Vegetation***** Slopes > 20% Natural Areas of Statewide significance (NA 1) Critical Species Habitat Class I Wildlife Habitat***** Water quality protection based on the standards of NR151****, NRCS- sec. IV***and the Waukesha County Shoreland & Floodland Protection Ordinance, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mature riparian vegetation native to the southeastern Wisconsin region Natural areas of Countywide and Local significance (NA 2, NA3) May include: Floodplain*, Primary or Secondary Environmental Corridor, and B, C, D, E and F rated vegetation***** Class I Wildlife Habitat***** Water quality protection based on the standards of NR151**** and NRCS- sec. IV*** and the Waukesha County Shoreland & Floodland Protection Ordinance, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplain*, Primary or Secondary Environmental Corridor, and B, C, D, E and F rated vegetation***** Class II Wildlife Habitat or greater, Class I Wildlife Habitat or Critical Species areas will be evaluated on a case by case basis, Slopes not exceeding 20% and preferably not on slopes exceeding 5% Soils suitable for trail development, May occur within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mature riparian vegetation native to the southeastern Wisconsin region Natural Areas of Countywide and Local significance (NA 2, NA3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming in agriculture areas, Primary Environmental Corridor in development areas (PEC Restrictions Apply),
Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowable uses limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stormwater channels***** - Signage - May Include Non-Motorized Trail Linkage or continuation of trail,** - May Include boardwalk for trail linkage, - Noxious weed control, - Firebreaks, All uses to follow Best Management Practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowable Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - selective vegetation removal and noxious weed control - firebreaks - Stormwater retention/detention/ outfall structures Restricted Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No buildings/structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowable Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming - Selective vegetation removal and noxious weed control - Firebreaks - Non-motorized Trails - Stormwater retention/detention/outfall structures - Boardwalk allowed for trail linkage - Signage - Maintenance vehicles Restricted Uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No buildings/structures All uses to follow Best Management Practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As permitted by Zoning Regulations, May be Farming, Housing, Commercial, Park, Golf Course, Public Roadway, All uses to follow Best Management Practices

* Flood way - as defined in the Waukesha County Shoreland Protection Ordinance and Waukesha County Greenway Definition of Terms.

** Location of Non-motorized Trail with Greenway Corridor based upon site specific evaluation of site features and land-based suitability. Refer to Waukesha County Greenway Corridor Trail Guidelines.

*** NRCS standards are found in Section IV of the Field Office Technical Guide, published by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service.

**** NR 151 is a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administrative code that defines minimum performance standards for runoff pollution control.

***** Paved channels are not considered compatible within the Preservation Zone.

***** Areas of A-Rated Vegetation and Class I Wildlife Habitat will be included as field verified on a site by site basis.

***** Vegetation rating based upon Waukesha County Parks vegetation rating system.

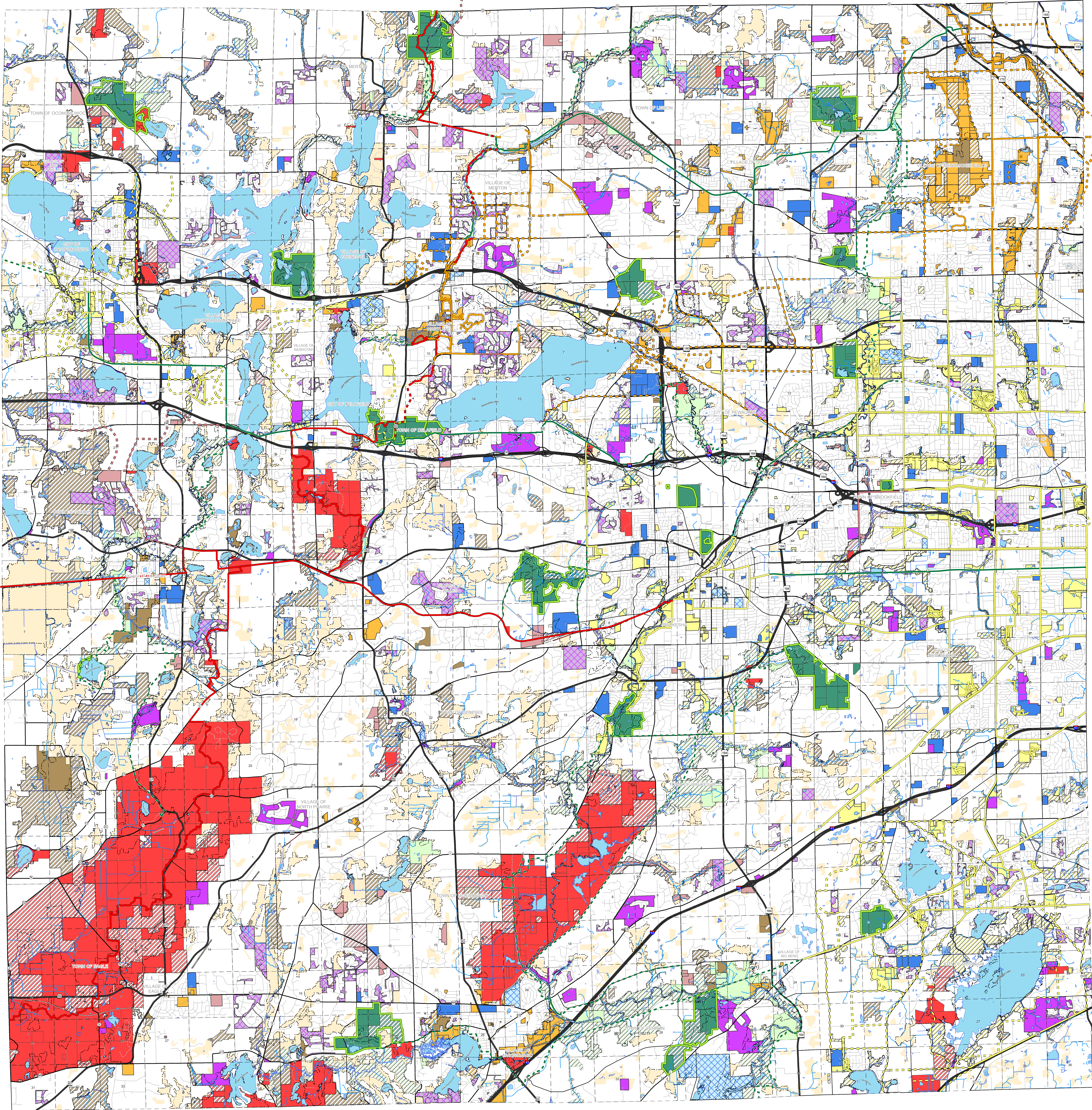


Waukesha County Department of Parks and Land Use - Parks System Division

1320 Pewaukee Road, Room 230, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53188
tele: 262-548-7790 fax: 262-896-8071

Prepared by: Waukesha County Department of Parks and Land Use - Parks System Division
Revised: 2/04.

Exhibit D-1



Park and Open Space Acquisition Plan for Waukesha County

Current Land Ownership

- County Parks
- County Greenway
- State
- City
- Village
- Town
- Non-Profit Agency
- Public School
- Private School
- Private - Open to the Public
- Private - Not Open to the Public

Proposed Land Ownership

- County Parks
- County Greenway
- State
- City
- Village
- Town
- Non-Profit Agency

Existing Trails

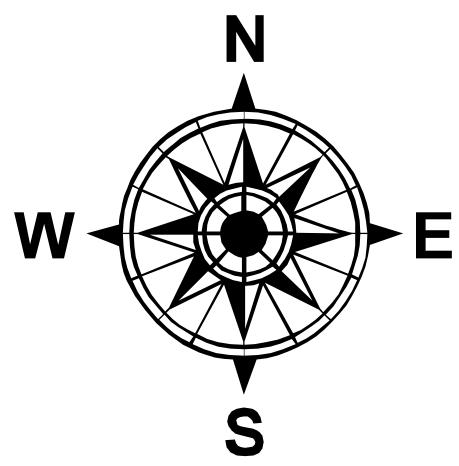
- County
- State
- City
- Village
- Town

Proposed Trails

- County
- State
- City
- Village
- Town

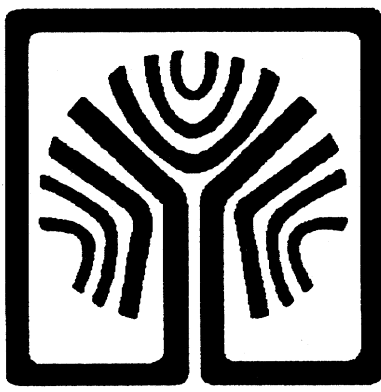
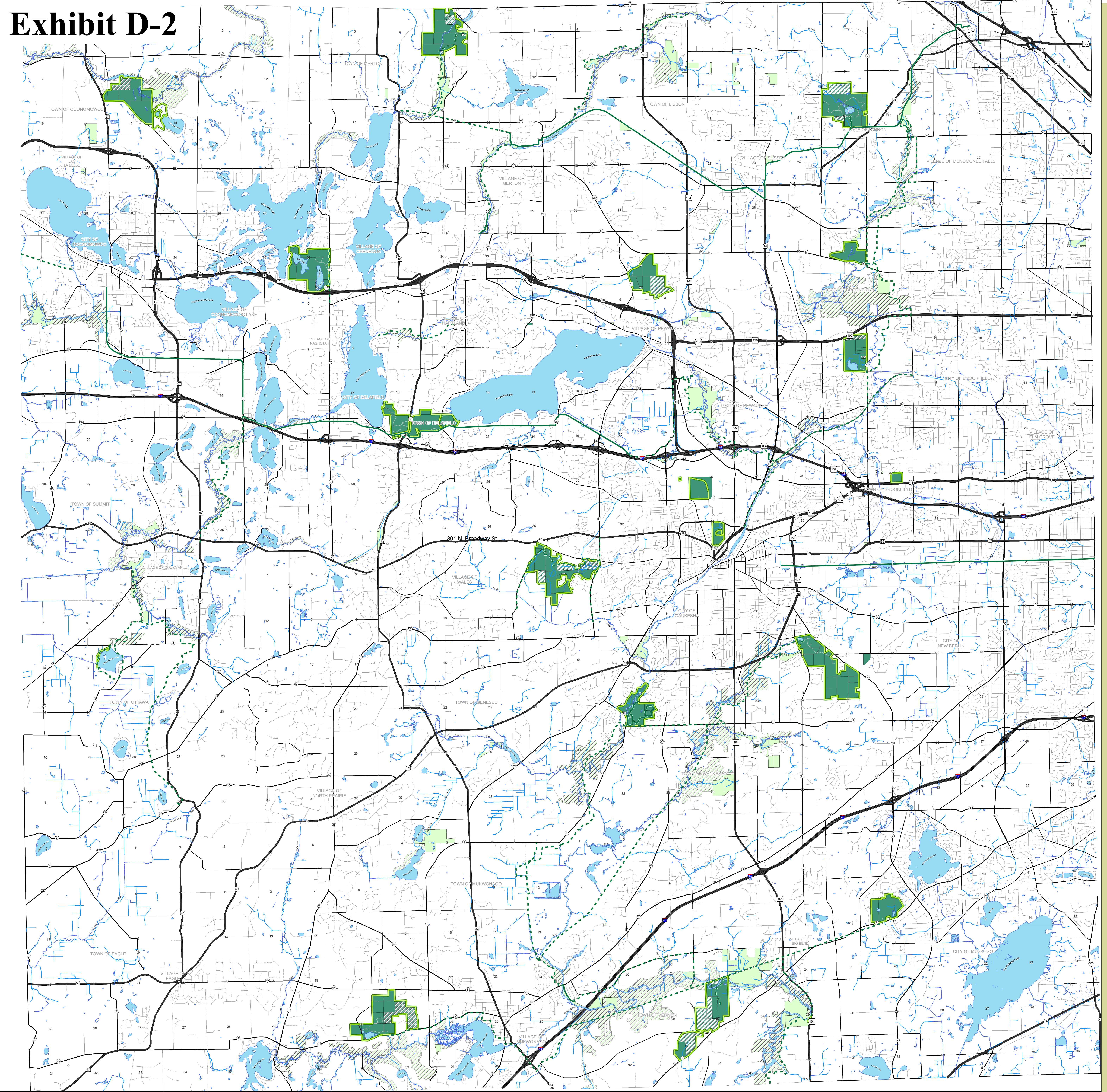
Other Lands

- Ultimate County Park Boundary
- Primary Environmental Corridor (SEWRPC '00)
- Open Space Lands to be Protected by Public Land Regulation
- Incorporated Areas



Prepared By Waukesha County
Parks and Land Use
January 2009

Exhibit D-2



Waukesha County Park System Park & Open Space Plan


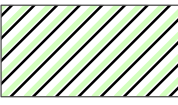
Waukesha County Land Ownership

-  Parks
-  Greenway

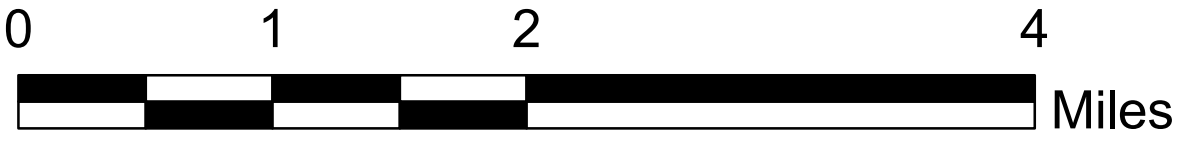
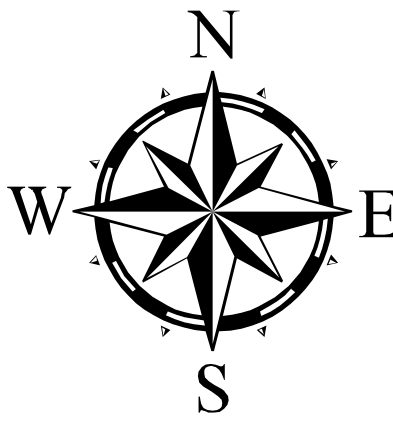
Waukesha County Trails



Proposed Waukesha County Land Ownership

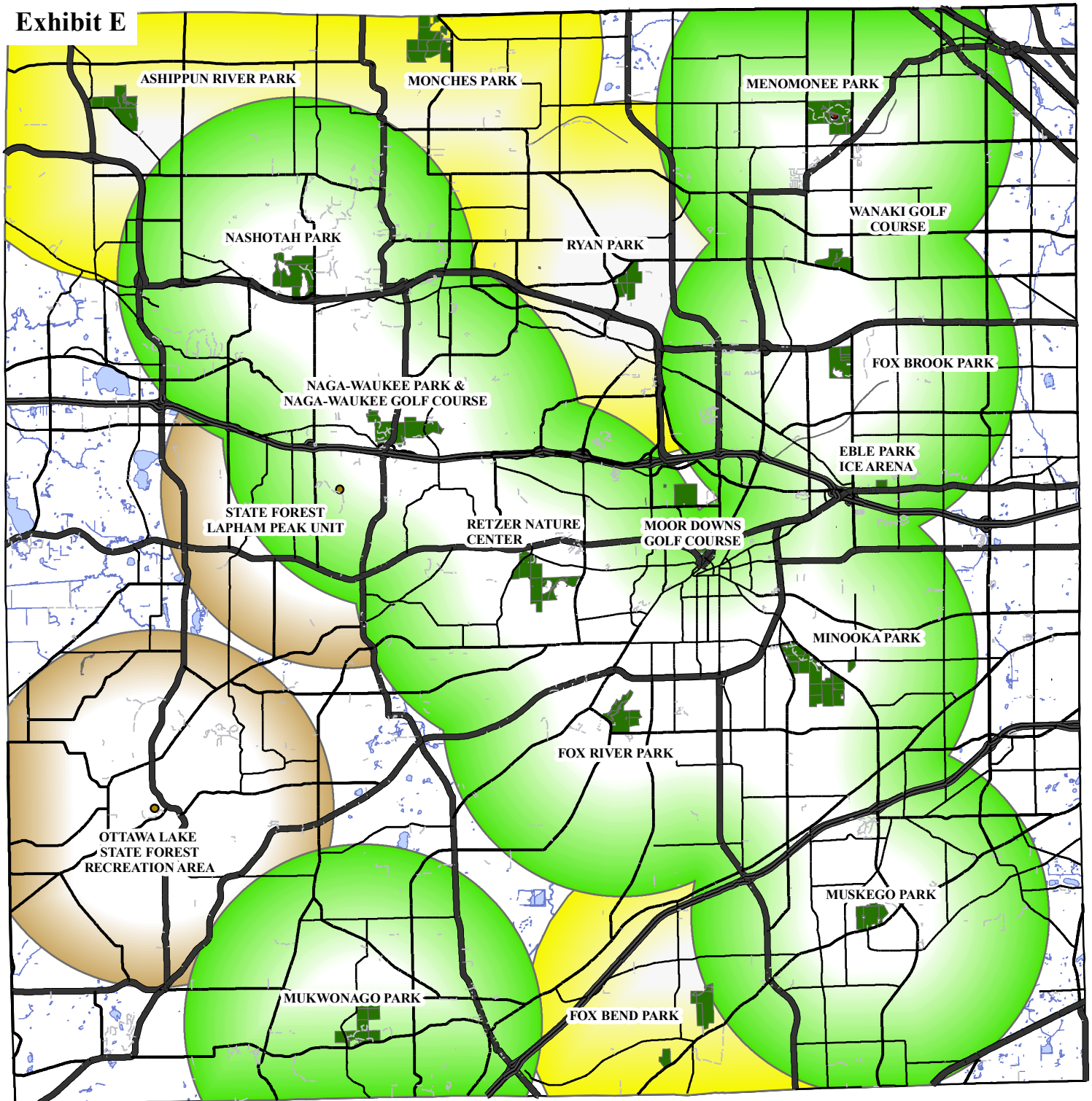
-  Parks
-  Greenway

Proposed Waukesha County Trails



Prepared By Waukesha County
Parks and Land Use
January 2009

Exhibit E



Waukesha County Park and Open Space Plan Major County Park Sites - Service Areas



4 Mile Radius for Developed Waukesha County Major Parks



4 Mile Radius for Undeveloped Waukesha County Major Parks



4 Mile Radius For Wisconsin State Forest Recreation Areas



Prepared By Waukesha County
Parks and Land Use
January 2009

EXHIBIT F

Outdoor Recreation Grant Programs Administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

DETAILED INFORMATION, APPLICATION FORMS, AND WDNR STAFF CONTACTS ARE AVAILABLE ON THE WDNR BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE WEBSITE – www.dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa.

County Conservation Aids

Section 23.09 (12), Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 50, Wis. Admin. Code

Counties or recognized Indian tribes are eligible for 50% of the costs of carrying out fish or wildlife management projects that enhance fish and wildlife habitat or are related to hunter/angler facilities. Applications are submitted throughout the year until funding is depleted. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, \$150,000 was available.

Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration

16 U.S.C. 777-777k, 64 Stat. 430 (also known as Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act)

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) prioritizes fisheries related projects (sport fish restoration, boating access, fishing piers) biennially to identify projects eligible for a 75% cost share; the DNR sometimes negotiates contracts and use agreements with counties, villages, and towns for use of this funding for construction of boat landings and fishing piers. The amount of funding available varies depending upon excise tax collection by US Treasury.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

LWCF Act of 1965, Public Law 88-578, 78 Stat. 897; 36 CFR Ch 1, Part 59

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and school districts are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land and the development of facilities for public park and recreation areas. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 each year. The amount of funding available varies depending upon the amount appropriated by Congress to the program within the Department of Interior's budget each year.

Municipal Water Safety Patrols State Assistance

Section 30.79, Wis. Stats.

Municipalities, tribes, inland lake rehabilitation and protection districts, and sanitary districts are eligible to receive up to 75% of the costs (salaries, supplies, and equipment) of operating a Boating Law Enforcement program, including conducting boating education programs, providing professional enforcement of boating laws and local regulations, and providing search and rescue for live persons. Applicants must file an Intent to Patrol form with the DNR on or before March 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the DNR on or before January 31. For the 2004- 5 fiscal year, \$1.4 million was available.

Recreational Boating Facilities

Section 30.92, Wis. Stats.

Counties, cities, villages, towns, sanitary districts, public inland lake, protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of feasibility studies and the construction of capital improvements related to the development of safe recreational boating facilities, purchase of aquatic weed harvesting equipment, purchase of navigation aids, dredging of channels of waterways, and chemical treatment of Eurasian watermilfoil. An additional 10% may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the DNR. Projects of statewide or regional significance may be eligible for an additional 30% cost-sharing assistance. Applications are due to the DNR and reviewed and recommended quarterly by the governor-appointed Wisconsin Waterways Commission. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, over \$4.4 million was available for eligible projects.

Recreational Trails Program

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act - Title 23 United States Code (23 U.S.C.).

Towns, villages, cities, counties, tribal governing bodies, school districts, state agencies, federal agencies, and incorporated organizations are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, construction of new trails (with certain restrictions on federal lands), and acquisition of easements or property for trails. Funds are available for both motorized and non-motorized trails. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 each year. The amount of funding available varies depending upon federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used by off-highway vehicles.

Snowmobile Trail Aids

Section 23.09(26) and ch. 350, Wis. Stats.

Counties are eligible for 100% (including \$ per mile caps) of the cost of approved trail maintenance, development, major bridge rehabilitation, and trail rehabilitation. Applications are due to the DNR by April 15 each year. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, over \$7.7 million was available for eligible projects through snowmobile registration, motor fuel tax, and nonresident trail pass funds.

County Snowmobile Enforcement Patrols

Sections 350.12(4)(a)(4) and 20.370(4)(ft), Wis. Stats.; s. NR 50.12, Wis. Admin. Code

County Sheriff Departments are eligible for up to 100% of their net costs (salaries, fringe benefits, travel, materials, and supplies, etc.) associated with snowmobile patrols and enforcement. A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the DNR on or before June 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the DNR on or before June 1. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, \$400,000 was available.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship 2000

Local Assistance Programs: Acquisition and Development of Local Parks

Section 23.09(20), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchapter XII, Wis. Admin. Code

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land or conservation easements, and the development of facilities for public park and recreation areas used for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 each year. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, \$4 million was available for eligible projects.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship 2000

Local Assistance Programs: Urban Rivers

Section 30.277, Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchapter XIV, Wis. Admin. Code

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land or conservation easements, and the development of facilities for public park and recreation areas, including shoreline enhancements, for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes along urban waterways and riverfronts. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 each year. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, \$1.6 million was available for eligible projects.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship 2000

Local Assistance Programs: Urban Greenspace

Section 23.09(19), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchapter XIII, Wis. Admin. Code

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs of acquisition of land and conservation easements for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes that will protect open natural space and land with scenic, ecological, or natural values in urban areas. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 each year. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, \$1.6 million was available for eligible projects.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship 2000

Local Assistance Programs: Acquisition of Development Rights

Section 23.09(20m), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchapter XV, Wis. Admin. Code

Qualified towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats., are eligible for up to 50% of the costs to acquire development rights (conservation easements) in areas where restrictions on residential, industrial, or commercial development would provide or enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applications are due to the DNR by May 1 each year. For the 2004-5 fiscal year, \$800,000 was available for eligible projects.

NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY PROPOSED TO BE PROTECTED THROUGH PUBLIC ACQUISITION

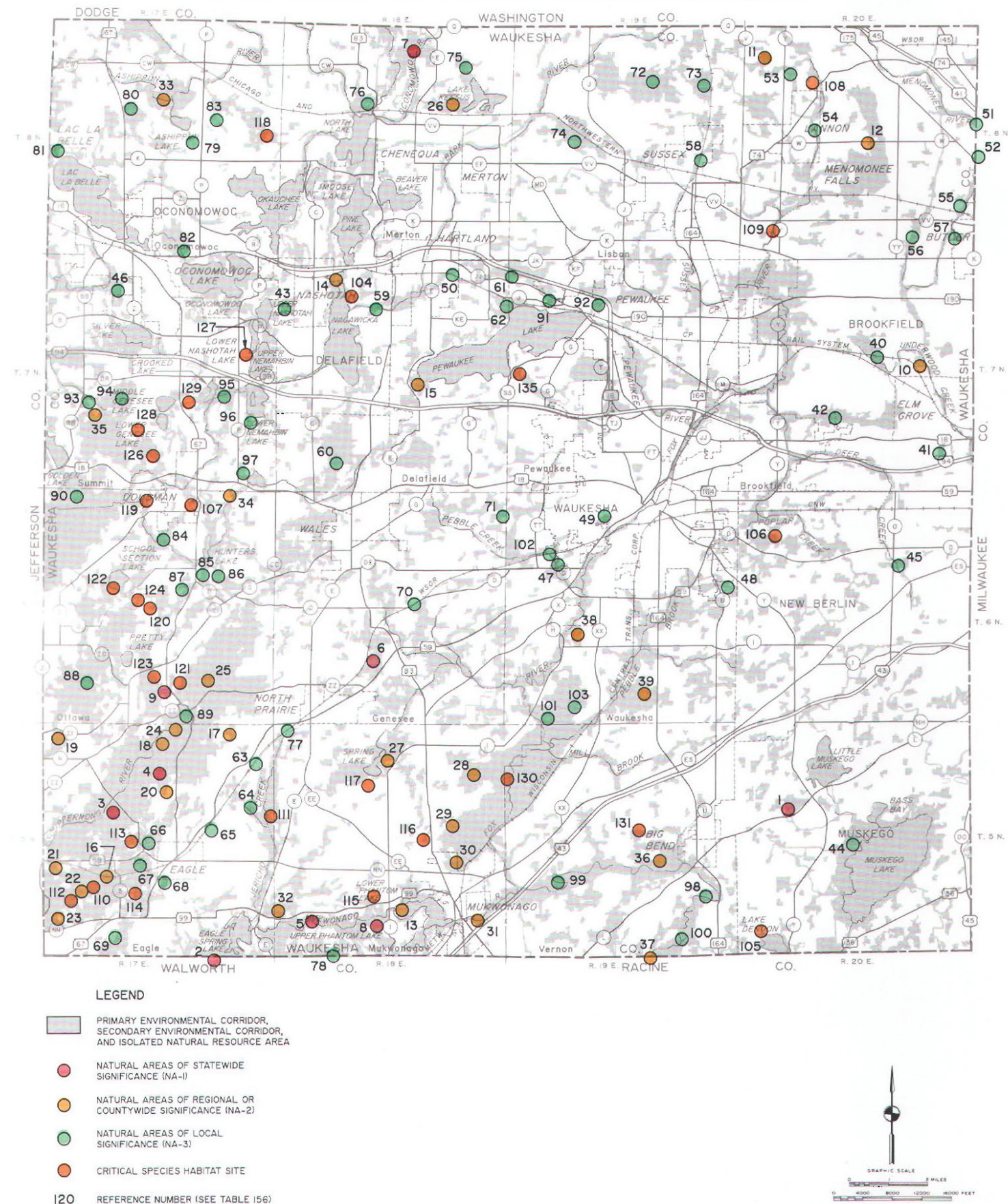


Exhibit G

PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREA AND CRITICAL SPECIES SITES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Reference Number on Map 101	Civil Division	Name	Classification	Total	Existing Protective Ownership	Proposed Protective Ownership	
1	City of Muskego	Muskego Park Hardwoods	NA-1	73	73	--	Waukesha County ^a
2	Town of Eagle	Lulu Lake and Eagle Spring Lake	NA-1	175 ^b	49	126	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
3	Town of Eagle	Scuppernong Prairie	NA-1	572	552	20	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
4	Town of Eagle	Kettle Moraine Fen and Low Prairie	NA-1	109	109	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
5	Towns of Eagle and Mukwonago	Upper Mukwonago River	NA-1	172	--	172 ^c	Waukesha County
6	Town of Genesee	Genesee Oak Opening and Yatzeck's Fen	NA-1	95	40	55	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
7	Town of Merton	Monches Woods	NA-1	322	244	78	Waukesha County ^a
8	Town of Mukwonago	Mukwonago Fen, Sedge Meadow,	NA-1	232	--	232 ^d	Waukesha County
9	Town of Ottawa	Ottawa Lake Fen	NA-1	25	25	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
10	City of Brookfield	Zion Woods	NA-2	55	44	11	City of Brookfield ^a
11	Village of Menomonee Falls	Held Maple Woods	NA-2	40	--	40	Waukesha County
12	Village of Menomonee Falls	Menomonee Falls Tamarack Swamp	NA-2	831	462	369	Village of Menomonee Falls ^a
13	Village and Town of Mukwonago	Phantom Lake Wetlands	NA-2	187	167	20	Waukesha County ^a
14	Town of Delafield	Nagawicka Lake Bog and Oak Woods	NA-2	156	81	75	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
15	Town of Delafield	Pewaukee Lake Access Fen	NA-2	10	10	--	Waukesha County ^a
16	Town of Eagle	Eagle Oak Opening and Dry Prairies	NA-2	466	466	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
17	Town of Eagle	Ulrickson Road Cedar Glade	NA-2	32	32	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
18	Town of Eagle	Eagle Shrub-Fen	NA-2	69	65	4	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
19	Town of Eagle	Beaver Dam Lake	NA-2	121	96	25	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
20	Town of Eagle	Kettle Moraine Limestone Outcrop	NA-2	4	4	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
21	Town of Eagle	Eagle Railroad Prairie	NA-2	19	19	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^e
22	Town of Eagle	Eagle Dry Prairie and Grotjen's Fen	NA-2	179	71	8	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
23	Town of Eagle	Fur Farm Pond	NA-2	69	69	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
24	Towns of Eagle and Ottawa	Eagle Fen and Spring	NA-2	155	150	5	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
25	Towns of Eagle and Ottawa	Ottawa Oak Woods and Dry Prairies	NA-2	996	965	31 ^f	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
26	Town of Merton	Lake Keesus Fen-Meadow	NA-2	141	33	108	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
27	Town of Mukwonago	Spring Lake Sedge Meadow and Fen	NA-2	219	115	104	Waukesha County ^a
28	Town of Mukwonago	Vernon Tamarack-Fen	NA-2	16	16	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
29	Town of Mukwonago	Vernon Prairie-Fen	NA-2	37	36	1	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
30	Town of Mukwonago	Vernon Fen	NA-2	10	10	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
31	Town of Mukwonago	Lower Mukwonago River	NA-2	23	20	3	Village of Mukwonago ^a
32	Town of Mukwonago	Brown Lake and Sedge Meadow	NA-2	38	20	18	Waukesha County ^a
33	Town of Oconomowoc	Ashippun River Lowlands	NA-2	244	82	162	Waukesha County ^a
34	Town of Ottawa	Henrietta Lake Bog	NA-2	5	--	5	The Nature Conservancy
35	Town of Summit	Genesee Lake Road Bog	NA-2	13	3	10	Waukesha County ^a
36	Town of Vernon	Big Bend Wet-Mesic Woods	NA-2	427	219	208	Waukesha County ^a
37	Town of Vernon	Norris Marsh and Slough	NA-2	32 ^b	--	32	Waukesha County
38	Town of Waukesha	Fosters Woods	NA-2	89	89	--	Waukesha County ^a
39	Town of Waukesha	Falk Fen and Woods	NA-2	306	114	157 ^e	Waukesha County ^a
40	City of Brookfield	Wirth Swamp	NA-3	85	23	62	City of Brookfield ^a
41	City of Brookfield	Bishops Woods	NA-3	52	--	52	Private
42	City of Brookfield	Brookfield Swamp	NA-3	203	40	163	City of Brookfield ^a
43	City of Delafield and Village of Nashotah	Nashotah House Woods	NA-3	100	--	100	Local conservation group
44	City of Muskego	Muskego Lake Marsh	NA-3	1,061	634	427	Muskego Lake District ^b
45	City of New Berlin	New Berlin Woods	NA-3	35	7	28	City of New Berlin ^a
46	City of Oconomowoc and	Oconomowoc Swamp	NA-3	148	63	85	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
47	City of Waukesha	Pebble Creek Wetlands	NA-3	60	12	48	City of Waukesha ^a
48	City of Waukesha	Minooka Park Woods	NA-3	89	89	--	Waukesha County ^a

Exhibit G

PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREA AND CRITICAL SPECIES SITES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Reference Number on Map 101	Civil Division	Name	Classification	Total	Existing Protective Ownership	Proposed Protective Ownership	
49	City of Waukesha	Fruits Pond Fen	NA-3	16	16	--	City of Waukesha ^a
50	Village of Hartland	Hartland Railroad Prairie	NA-3	4	--	4	Village of Hartland
51	Village of Menomonee Falls	Harbinger Woods	NA-3	13 ^b	--	13	Village of Menomonee Falls
52	Village of Menomonee Falls	Menomonee River Swamp-North	NA-3	4 ^b	--	4	Waukesha County
53	Village of Menomonee Falls	Peters Woods	NA-3	69	--	69	Local conservation group
54	Village of Menomonee Falls	Zuba Woods	NA-3	51	43	8	Waukesha County ^a
55	Village of Menomonee Falls	Menomonee River Swamp	NA-3	29	--	29	Waukesha County ^a
56	Village of Menomonee Falls	Theater Swamp	NA-3	91	9	82	Village of Menomonee Falls ^a
57	Villages of Menomonee	Clarks Woods	NA-3	23	7	16	Waukesha County ^a
58	Village of Sussex	Coolings Sedge Meadow	NA-3	13	10	3	Village of Sussex ⁱ
59	Town of Delafield	Bark River School Sedge Meadow	NA-3	17	--	17	Waukesha County
60	Town of Delafield	Lapham Peak Woods	NA-3	451	351	100	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
61	Towns of Delafield and Pewaukee	Capitol Drive Sedge Meadow and Wet Prairie	NA-3	91	21	70	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District ^d
62	Towns of Delafield and Pewaukee	Pewaukee Lake Wetland	NA-3	68	--	68	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District
63	Town of Eagle	Road X Railroad Prairie	NA-3	4	4	0	Local conservation group ^j
64	Town of Eagle	Jericho Creek Fen	NA-3	8	--	8	Local conservation group
65	Town of Eagle	Mailman Road Railroad Prairie	NA-3	6	6	0	Local conservation group ^j
66	Town of Eagle	Paradise Springs Woods	NA-3	97	54	43	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
67	Town of Eagle	STH 59 Oak Woods and Prairies	NA-3	218	209	9	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
68	Town of Eagle	Eagle Centre Oak Opening	NA-3	20	8	12	Waukesha Land Conservancy ^a
69	Town of Eagle	Malek Wetland	NA-3	94	--	94	Local conservation group
70	Town of Genesee	CTH D Railroad Prairie	NA-3	5	5	--	Local conservation group ^j
71	Town of Genesee	Brown's Fen	NA-3	2	2	--	Waukesha County ^a
72	Town of Lisbon	Lisbon Low Woods	NA-3	267	21	246	Waukesha County ^a
73	Town of Lisbon	Sussex Swamp	NA-3	147	--	147	Local conservation group
74	Town of Lisbon	Thousand Oaks Tamarack Relict	NA-3	30	2	28	Town of Lisbon
75	Town of Merton	Camp Whitcomb Lowland	NA-3	48	40	8	Camp Whitcomb ^a
76	Town of Merton	Chenequa Wetland Complex	NA-3	111	11	100	Waukesha County ^a
77	Town of Mukwonago	North Prairie Railroad Prairie	NA-3	5	5	--	Local conservation group ^j
78	Town of Mukwonago	Mukwonago Low Woods	NA-3	167 ^b	--	167	Local conservation group ^k
79	Town of Oconomowoc	Meadowbrook School Bog	NA-3	11	5	6	Local conservation group ^j
80	Town of Oconomowoc	Raasch Tamarack Swamp	NA-3	95	17	78	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
81	Town of Oconomowoc	Lac La Belle Lowlands	NA-3	33	--	33	Village of Lac La Belle
82	Town of Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc River Marsh	NA-3	100	65	35	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
83	Town of Oconomowoc	Oconomowoc Sedge Meadow	NA-3	19	16	3	Local conservation group ^a
84	Town of Ottawa	Nelson Oak Woods and Lowlands	NA-3	91	77	14	Waukesha County ^m
85	Town of Ottawa	Casper Creek Sedge Meadow	NA-3	16	--	16	Local conservation group
86	Town of Ottawa	Ottawa Limestone Outcrop	NA-3	70	30	40	Ice Age Trail Foundation ^a
87	Town of Ottawa	Larkin Lake	NA-3	41	34	7	Local conservation group ^a
88	Town of Ottawa	CTH ZC Lowlands	NA-3	380	--	380	Local conservation group
89	Town of Ottawa	Scuppernon Springs Dry Prairie	NA-3	1	1	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
90	Towns of Ottawa and Summit	Perkins property	NA-3	438	394	44	Izaak Walton League ^a
91	Town of Pewaukee	Pewaukee Sedge Meadow	NA-3	11	--	11	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District
92	Town of Pewaukee	Pewaukee Park Sedge Meadow	NA-3	42	--	42	Village of Pewaukee
93	Town of Summit	Crossroads Bog	NA-3	4	1	3	Local conservation group ^a
94	Town of Summit	Laura Lake Swamp	NA-3	274	8	266	Local conservation group ^a
95	Town of Summit	Bark River Marsh	NA-3	158	4	154	Waukesha County ^a
96	Town of Summit	Breens Bay Sedge Meadow	NA-3	16	--	16	Nemahbin Lake District
97	Town of Summit	Sawyer Road Sedge Meadow	NA-3	38	3	35	Local conservation group

Exhibit G

PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREA AND CRITICAL SPECIES SITES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition Agency
Reference Number on Map 101	Civil Division	Name	Classification	Total	Existing Protective Ownership	Proposed Protective Ownership	
98	Town of Vernon	River Oaks Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	135	58	77	Waukesha County ^a
99	Town of Vernon	Porter Low Woods	NA-3	245	--	245	Waukesha County
100	Towns of Vernon and Waterford	Norris Oak Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	352	--	352	Waukesha County
101	Towns of Vernon and Waukesha	Fox River Woods	NA-3	411	351	60	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
102	Town of Waukesha	Pebble Creek Railroad Prairie	NA-3	7	7	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ⁿ
103	Town of Waukesha	Vernon Mesic Prairie	NA-3	16	16	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
104	City of Delafield	Nagawicka Lake	CSH-B	22	--	22	Waukesha Land Conservancy
105	City of Muskego	Denoon Lake	CSH-B	30	--	30	City of Muskego
106	City of New Berlin	Delopst Meadow	CSH-P	24	--	24	City of New Berlin
107	Village of Dousman	Dousman Mill Pond	CSH-B	2	--	2	Village of Dousman
108	Village of Menomonee Falls	Ranch Woods	CSH-P	4	--	4	Waukesha County
109	Village of Menomonee Falls	Fox River Woods	CSH-B	22	2	20	Waukesha County ^a
110	Town of Eagle	Shelter Two Ridge	CSH-P	4	4	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
111	Town of Eagle	Holtz Oak Opening	CSH-P	94	--	94	Local conservation group
112	Town of Eagle	Mounded Fen	CSH-P	16	16	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
113	Town of Eagle	Paradise Springs Brook	CSH-P	24	24	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
114	Town of Eagle	Old World Wisconsin Marsh	CSH-B	30	30	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
115	Town of Mukwonago	Mukwonago Park Oak Opening	CSH-M	78	28	50	Private ^o
116	Town of Mukwonago	Romanowski Fen	CSH-P	8	--	8	Waukesha County
117	Town of Mukwonago	Spring Lake Woods	CSH-P	14	--	14	Local conservation group
118	Town of Oconomowoc	Stonebank Tamarack Relict	CSH-B	166	28	138	Local conservation group ^a
119	Town of Ottawa	Utica Lake Tamaracks	CSH-P	35	--	35	Waukesha County
120	Town of Ottawa	Lurvey Tamaracks	CSH-P	15	--	15	Private ^p
121	Town of Ottawa	Dog Trail Area	CSH-B	175	175	--	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
122	Town of Ottawa	School Section Lake	CSH-B	12	--	12	Local conservation group
123	Town of Ottawa	Unnamed shrub/grassland	CSH-B	340	328	12	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ^a
124	Town of Ottawa	Unnamed low woods/thicket	CSH-B	188	12	176	Local conservation group
125	Town of Pewaukee	Meadowbrook Prairie	CSH-P	14	14	--	Pewaukee Lake Sanitary District ^a
126	Town of Summit	Dousman Road Low Woods	CSH-P	3	--	3	Local conservation group
127	Town of Summit	Massaro Woods	CSH-P	12	--	12	Local conservation group
128	Town of Summit	Genesee Lake Road Tamaracks	CSH-P	110	--	110	Local conservation group
129	Town of Summit	Duck Lake	CSH-B	30	--	30	Local conservation group
131	Town of Vernon	Pheasant Hill Woods	CSH-P	24	--	24	Local conservation group
--	--	Total: 131 Sites	--	18,734	10,851	7,883	--