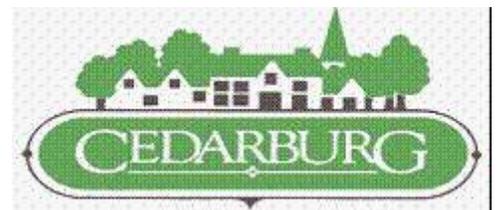


City of Cedarburg, Wisconsin

COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

FIVE YEAR PARK PLAN
August, 2017 through
August, 2022



City of Cedarburg

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

August 14, 2017

City Council

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RESOLUTION NO. 2017-14

**A Resolution Adopting the Comprehensive
Park and Open Space Plan**

WHEREAS, the City of Cedarburg has completed, reviewed, and approved a Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan, and

WHEREAS, the Plan will serve to guide recreation management and development of City parks for the next five years; and

WHEREAS, approval by the City Council and Department of Natural Resources will qualify the City for matching grants;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council adopt the Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan for the City of Cedarburg as an official planning document.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 14th day of August, 2017.


Kip Anzel, Mayor


Constance K. McHugh, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:


Michael P. Herbrand, City Attorney

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

A. Executive Summary

The City of Cedarburg Park and Forestry Board understands the important role parks and open space play in the retention and attraction of new residents and businesses as well as tourists. Cedar Creek, as it winds its way past former woolen mills and other historic structures is at the core of Cedarburg's historic charm. Located along that creek, Cedar Creek Park, Adlai Horn Park, and Behling Field are at the heart of Cedarburg's civic life.

Cedarburg last updated its Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan in 2010. In addition to providing a tool for sound planning, the adoption of the plan kept the City eligible for recreation related grants from the DNR. To retain grant eligibility, the park plan must be revised at least every five years. This plan represents the revisions to the 2010 plan. Under Current rules, the adoption of this plan should sustain the City of Cedarburg's grant eligibility through Fall of 2021.

Based on listening sessions with stakeholders, a citizen survey, and Park and Forestry Board input, we have developed park improvement recommendations for each park. The recommendations are included in this report. In order to enhance Cedarburg's parks system, reduce maintenance costs, and preserve its role in making Cedarburg succeed, the Park & Forestry Board recommends the following approach to managing its parks in the next five years:

- 1 Develop a major projects program which would study the feasibility of the following projects:
 - Outdoor Sports Complex - (High Priority)
 - Completion of Cedar Creek Walkway (Medium Priority)
 - Indoor Sports Complex (Medium Priority)
 - Expansion of Trail System (Low Priority)

Cedarburg is also enhanced with three significant parks: Centennial Park, Zuenert Park and of course the Cedar Creek Park Complex (Adlai Horn, Cedar Creek Park and Behling Field). Our plan recommends significant improvements or studies at these parks locations. The plan also recommends that Zuenert Park's status be increased to Community Park from its previous Neighborhood Park status.

B. Planning Process

During 2016 the City of Cedarburg undertook the updating of their Comprehensive Park & Open Space Plan. Here are the major tasks undertaken during the planning:

1. As a part of the process staff and park board toured the parks and reviewed their condition.
2. A “hopes and concerns” meeting was held with the Park and Forestry Board.
3. Then a stakeholder meeting was held to solicit input from user groups.
4. A citizen opinion survey was conducted. The results are a part of this report.
5. Based on the above a list of major projects was developed by staff and the park board.
6. The Park and Forestry Board met again to review the above and to prioritize the major projects.
7. Draft Report
8. Public Hearing

C. Definitions

In order to understand this plan, it is necessary to define certain terms as they are used in the context of this report.

Passive-Use Area

An area primarily designed for picnicking, passive trail use (e.g., hiking), hunting, fishing, etc. and other non-organized recreation activities. This type of facility often emphasizes natural settings and de-emphasizes active recreation facilities.

Active-Use Area

An area designed primarily for organized or non-organized active recreation of one or more age groups. This type of design may have, as its primary feature, play fields, playground apparatus, ball fields, active trail use (e.g., ATV use, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing), tennis and/or basketball courts, or a combination thereof.

Land-Based Recreation

Those activities which can be participated in without the requirement of a recreational water supply. Camping, hiking, picnicking and field sports are examples of land based recreation.

Water-Based Recreation

Those activities requiring the availability of a recreational water supply. Swimming, fishing, boating, waterskiing, and ice skating are examples of water-based recreation.

Park Service Areas

A park service area is the zone of influence of a park or recreation area. Service areas are usually determined by the average distance users are willing to travel to reach a facility. Although usually expressed in terms of service radius, it must be remembered that features such as major traffic arteries and rivers influence the distance users must travel. Also, a park or recreation area may be unique in the county or region and will therefore extend the zone of influence of that facility to the entire county or region. Where service areas are not influenced by the other factors, the zone of influence is generally considered as follows:

■ Mini-parks (tot lots)	eighth- to 1/4-mile radius
■ Neighborhood parks	1/4- to 1/2-mile radius
■ Community parks	1-mile radius
■ Municipal special-purpose park	entire community
■ Conservancy park	entire community
■ County park	30-minute travel time
■ County special-purpose park	entire county or region
■ County forest	entire county or region
■ County wide trail system	entire county or region

Play Structure

A play system which incorporates a variety of functions such as slides, climbing bars, suspended platforms, and railings interconnected in one unit. Structures are usually sized for preschool and elementary users with structure height and apparatus complexity being the determining criteria.

Urban Forestry

Urban forestry, which is also referred to as community forestry, is the establishment, monitoring, and management of trees on publicly-owned land, and the regulation of certain trees on privately-owned land within the community.

Environmental Corridor

A defined area, usually oriented in a linear pattern along a river or drainage pattern that contains a high concentration of environmentally-significant features (plant species, wildlife, land forms, water features, etc.)

Multi-purpose Trail System

A recreational system of trails in a community that affords a variety of year round uses to a wide segment of the community (e.g., hiking, bicycling, jogging, cross country skiing, etc.). Multi-purpose trail systems typically contain barrier-free, hard-surface segments that are accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Open Play Area

A large, turf area usable for a variety of unorganized field sports and leisure activities, such as softball, soccer, football, frisbee, etc.

D. Park Type Criteria

Municipal Parks

Municipal parks are designed primarily to serve residents within the boundaries of the municipality. There are five specific municipal park types.

Mini-parks

Mini-parks provide open space for passive and some active recreation opportunities within a limited walking distance of primary users. The service area is confined to a sub neighborhood level from 250 to 1250 persons within a 1/8 mile radius. Average area size ranges from 1000 sq. ft. to approximately one acre.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are designed to provide both active and passive short term recreation activities. The primary user ranges from five to fifteen years of age. However, informal recreation opportunities cater to groups of all ages. The service area of one quarter-mile radius includes the entire neighborhood, with some neighborhood overflow if features are unique. The average neighborhood park serves from 500 to 2500 people, basically one park for every elementary school. Neighborhood parks commonly range from five to ten acres in size.

Community Parks

This type of park is designed to serve several neighborhoods while minimizing park travel distance. Though community parks are designed to accommodate all age groups, most activities cater to the active recreation needs of junior/senior high school students and adults. Although size is not always a sound criterion for classifying parks, it is generally recognized that community parks are larger than neighborhood parks or playgrounds. Community parks have an effective service radius of one mile and can serve from 2500 to 20,000 people. Most community parks have an average size of 20 to 35 acres.

Urban Greenspace

In addition to providing passive recreational opportunities, these types of parks can protect environmental quality and act as land-use buffers. They also help break up development congestion and provide aesthetic quality. Most urban greenspace parks contain natural areas such as environmental corridors, woodlands, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat areas, and scenic views. Though no set standard exists, several communities use a ratio of one to two acres per 1000 population as a basis to project community demand.

Special-Purpose Parks

This type of park facility emphasizes a chief feature or features which are unique to the municipality. Examples of this type of facility include children's zoos, marinas, fairgrounds, and historical features to mention a few. Due to the varying degree of features these types of parks offer, the age group of users is often widespread. Often the service area of this type of park includes the entire municipality and is sometimes regional as well. No average park size or service area standard exists.

County Parks

County parks are designed to provide a wide range of long- and short term active and passive recreation opportunities to several communities and/or municipalities. County parks are designed to accommodate all ages of users, and usually provide a more limited range of recreation opportunities than municipal parks. Most county parks are located in areas with distinctive natural features and provide nature-oriented, passive outdoor recreation such as

fishing, swimming, camping, hiking, and boating. County parks are generally large, usually being 200 to 400 acres in size and are usually located adjacent to a significant water body. County parks usually have an effective service radius of about one half-hour (30 minutes) driving time.

County Forest

County forest lands are designated by policy to provide for multiple use of their resources. In addition to timber management, county forest lands provide county residents with a variety of nature-related recreation opportunities. County forests typically provide facilities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, and other types of multi purpose trail use. County forests, however, offer few active recreation opportunities such as organized sports, children's play areas, game courts. No average county forest size or service area standard exists.

State Park

State parks are designated and designed to provide recreational facilities in a unique natural setting for a wide range of users. State parks usually are located around a significant natural feature, and provide extensive facilities, including elaborate visitor centers, gift shops, and developed campgrounds. State parks usually have an on site staff, including a park ranger and full time maintenance staff. State parks do not have an average size or service radius, but generally can draw users from a local, state, and multi-state area.

CHAPTER TWO: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A. Mission Statement

To provide a park and recreation system that will meet the needs of our current and future generations including the developmentally-challenged population, preserve and protect the city's open space, water, historical, cultural, natural, and economic resources; and provide a park and recreation program that is designed to enhance the community's economy and quality of life.

B. Goals and Objectives

Goal: Maintain an adequate amount of active and passive recreational lands to meet current and future recreational needs.

Objectives:

- Acquire additional lands for passive park use based on current demand, projected demand, and environmental significance as recommended by the Action Plan of the city's *Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan*.
- Acquire appropriate, developable land for active recreation facilities in areas targeted for future park development.

Goal: Provide adequate facilities at all parks within the city's park system as dictated by park use and type (i.e., neighborhood vs. community park facilities).

Objectives:

- Develop and approve a site-specific master plan as soon as park land is designated or acquired
- Begin to develop park facilities when the proposed park's residential service area begins to be developed.
- Develop park facilities in concert with the growth of the population located within the park service area.

Goal: Coordinate development efforts and the use and maintenance of recreational facilities among the City of Cedarburg, the Cedarburg School District, Ozaukee County, and public recreation associations.

Objectives:

- Increase public use of indoor and outdoor school recreation facilities.
- Coordinate city/school/county/association development projects to improve and expand recreation opportunities and economic benefits throughout the community in a cost-effective manner.

- Develop formal use/revenue/maintenance agreements among the city, the school district, and public recreation associations to help operate and maintain public recreation facilities in the city.

Goal: Stress the benefits of larger neighborhood and community parks which provide a wide range of facilities over the development of small playground and mini-park facilities.

Objectives:

- Analyze the location, size, and function of existing and proposed parks if annexations or zoning changes occur.
- Use park service area criteria to help determine the location of future park sites.

Goal: Preserve environmentally-sensitive and historically significant areas.

Objectives:

- Identify and incorporate historical entities into the development of city parks.
- Use natural features such as floodplains, wetlands, and woodlands as passive recreation areas.
- Preserve and/or appropriately develop environmental corridors.

Goal: Provide residents with safe and reliable recreation equipment throughout the city park system.

Objectives:

- Replace unsafe, old and deteriorating recreation equipment at all city parks.
- Continually monitor and maintain existing park equipment to ensure its longevity and safety.
- Identify and replace park facilities that do not comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) guidelines.
- Identify and replace all playground equipment that does not meet CPSC or ASTM safety guidelines.

Goal: Use all available sources of funds to further enhance the quality of the city's park system.

Objectives:

- Pursue funding from state and federal programs which can assist in the acquisition or development of desired park system improvements.

- Solicit donations from other public and private organizations to aid in park system development.
- Update the city's outdoor park and recreation plan every five years to maintain grant eligibility.
- Develop revenue-generating recreational activities which can aid in the development of new facilities and/or the maintenance of existing facilities.
- Adopt a park impact fee to help develop park facilities to meet future needs.

Goal: Coordinate subdivision review with all departments responsible for providing or maintaining adequate park facilities.

Objectives:

- Consult the city's *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* and incorporate the needs identified before subdivision plats are approved.
- Continually evaluate and update the subdivision ordinance so that it adequately addresses the recreational needs of city residents.

Goal: Establish a city-wide urban forestry program which would manage the city's urban forest.

Objectives:

- Adopt an urban forestry ordinance and management plan that would regulate the planting, removal, and management of trees on public lands in the city, and make the city eligible for state and federal urban forestry grant-in-aid programs.
- Remove dead trees and/or treat diseased trees on public lands within the city.
- Establish a tree planting and maintenance program for public lands in the city.
- Acquire and maintain "Tree City USA" status for the City of Cedarburg.

Goal: Adopt an adequate park budget which can financially address existing park needs, allow for future park land acquisition and future park facility development.

Objectives:

- Use the capital improvements program of the city's *Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan* as a guide to establish yearly park budgets.
- Use funds to develop facilities which will maximize existing park and recreation areas and increase park use.

Goal: Provide residents with multi-purpose trail systems that utilize environmental corridors and provide linkages between parks and other appropriate features within and outside of the city.

Objectives:

- Secure additional lands along environmental corridors to ensure public control.
- Develop trail systems which have multiple uses and are barrier-free.
- Connect local trails to regional trail system.

Goal: Provide adequate park maintenance to improve the quality of recreation available to residents, and reduce the likelihood of hazards.

Objectives:

- Use the city's *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan's* maintenance program recommendations as a guide to establish yearly budgets.
- Develop an appropriate and equitable user fee system to help offset maintenance and operations costs.

Goal: Develop a program to review and update the comprehensive park and open space plan.

Objectives:

- Continually monitor the park and recreation needs of the community.
- Update the action plan and implementation plan on a yearly basis to reflect changing needs and actual accomplishments.
- Update the entire comprehensive outdoor recreation plan every five years to reflect changes in community needs and desires, and to maintain eligibility for state and federal grant-in-aid funding.

CHAPTER THREE: COMMUNITY PROFILE, GROWTH TRENDS, & OTHER PLANS

A. Community Profile

Physical Characteristics

Location

The City of Cedarburg is located in the central part of the southern half of Ozaukee County in southeast Wisconsin (Map 1). Situated less than two miles from Lake Michigan, it shares a boundary on its northeast side with the Village of Grafton. The City of Milwaukee lies approximately six miles to the southeast.

History

The community of Cedarburg began to be settled in the early nineteenth century after the establishment of a military road between Green Bay and Milwaukee. This easy access to the cities of Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago, coupled with fertile land for farming and abundant timber for construction led to the community's growth. Much of the prosperity of Cedarburg at that time came from its presence on Cedar Creek. Important industries including a grist mill, saw mill, planing mill and woolen mill all drew their power from the creek. Agriculture was the most important source of wealth in Ozaukee County during this period. In 1870 the Milwaukee-to-Green Bay rail line was located close to the community, further enhancing its economy and growth. In 1874, during a time of increased building activity, Cedarburg incorporated as a city. The Great Depression slowed this development drastically, and it wasn't until after World War II that the city renewed its significant growth. After the war many people who commuted to Milwaukee to work moved to Cedarburg, developing homes on the farmland surrounding the city. Its historic resource base and proximity to Milwaukee have kept Cedarburg an attractive place to live.

Natural Resources

Water resources in the City of Cedarburg include one, major perennial waterway. Cedar Creek flows through the city and is an important natural feature of the downtown area. The creek and its associated floodplain are encompassed by a primary environmental corridor. There are no major lakes within the City of Cedarburg, however, ponds can be found in Herman A. Zeunert Park, Willowbrooke Park, and Centennial Park. Several small wetlands are scattered about the edge of the city. These wetland and water resources, along with the scattered woodlands found in city parks and open spaces comprise a small amount of wildlife habitat. The topography of the city is generally flat to gently rolling with a few steep slopes located near Cedar Creek.

Land Uses

The primary land use in the City of Cedarburg is residential. Utilities and transportation, including all street and road rights-of-way, comprise the second most common land use. Other land uses include government and institutional uses such as city offices and schools. Commercial land uses can be found mostly along the main traffic arteries. Industrial development is located in several areas, mostly in the southern part of the city. Land used for recreation, primarily parks and greenspaces, is distributed throughout the city.

Traffic Circulation

Washington Avenue is the City of Cedarburg's primary north/south artery. Highways serving the city and running north/south are State Highway 181/County Highway N/Wauwatosa Road and County Highway I/Sheboygan Road. East/west county highways are C/Pioneer Road and T/Portland Road and Western Road.

B. Community Growth Projections

Table 1.1 shows more detailed information regarding the City of Cedarburg's historical population growth for the decades between 1960 through 2015. During this period, the City's population grew at annual rates of increase ranging from 1.1% per year to 4.8% per year. The table also shows projected population for five-year periods from 2016 through 2025. These projections are based on an annual increase of 1% or 1.35% per year.

Table 1.1 Historical and Projected Growth for the City of Cedarburg, 1960-2025

YEARS	POPULATION	NET POPULATION INCREASE PER DECADE	% INCREASE PER DECADE	ANNUAL % INCREASE
1960	5191	--	--	--
1960 - 1970	7697	2505	48.20%	4.80%
1970-1980	9005	1309	17.00%	1.70%
1980-1990	10086	1081	12.00%	1.20%
1990-2000	11102	1074	10.60%	1.10%
2000-2005	11320	--	--	--
2006-2010	11412	310	2.70%	<1%
2011-2015	11500	--	--	--
2016-2020	11730	318	2%	<1%
2021-2025	11964	--	--	--

C. Demographic Trends

Population Growth

The residential population of the City of Cedarburg was 11,412 persons in 2015, compared to 11,102 in 2000. The increase of 310 persons or 2% during the 2000's is less than the increase experienced during the 1990's, which was recorded at 1,081 persons. In relative terms, the residential population of Ozaukee County in 2010 was 86,395 persons, which compares to 82,317 persons in 2000, an increase of 4,078 persons or 4.7%.

Age Distribution of Population

Table 1.2 shows the number of City residents within specified age groups from each of the last three Census years, as compared to similar information for Ozaukee County and the State of Wisconsin. The age groups are shown in ten year increments to easily reflect how the numbers increase or decrease over the Census years.

Growth in the City population over the past decade was accompanied by a change in the age composition. Among the five-year age groups, growth over the past ten years was highest in the 35 to 44 year and the 45 to 54 year age groups, largely reflecting the aging "baby-boomers" (those born from 1946 through 1964). Conversely, the largest decreases in population between 1990 and 2000 occurred in the 20 to 24 year and the 25 to 34 year age

groups, a reflection of baby-boomers moving out of those age groups and/or reaching an age where individuals are moving out of the City on their own.

Even though the City of Cedarburg has seen decreases in the younger-aged categories, the median age of the City has risen most in the years since the 1990 Census. The “median” age is the point where ½ of the population lies above and ½ below; the older this age is, the older the overall population is becoming. With the number and percentage of the City’s population over the age of 65 moving up over the past Census years, the City will need to address future housing and services accordingly. (See Table 1.2)

Table 1.2 Distribution of Population

Age	City of Cedarburg		Ozaukee County	State of Wisconsin
	2010	2015	2015	2015
Under 5	754	622	5069	342,340
5-9	815	797	60096	379,484
10 - 14	905	868	6825	403,074
15-19	714	723	6014	407,195
20-24	326	546	3551	357,292
25-34	1203	1107	8435	706,168
35-44	2009	1424	14614	875,522
45-54	1636	1982	13207	732,306
55-59	529	806	4713	252,742
60-64	421	635	3436	204,999
65-74	822	796	5648	355,307
75-84	563	711	3529	251,621
85 years+	211	416	1180	96625
Total Population	11196	11412	82317	5,363,675
Medium Age	39	43.1	38.9	36

As of the census[2] of 2015, there were 11,412 people, 4,432 households, and 3,022 families residing in the city. The population density was 2,960.1 people per square mile. There were 4,593 housing units at an average density of 1,246.4/sq mi. The racial makeup of the city was 98.17% White, 0.25% Black or African American, 0.13% Native American, 0.73% Asian, 0.02% Pacific Islander, 0.13% from other races, and 0.58% from two or more races. 0.86% of the population were Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There were 4,432 households out of which 35.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.6% were married couples living together, 7.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.8% were non-families. 28.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.45 and the average family size was 3.05.

In the City the population was spread out with 27.2% under the age of 18, 5.0% from 18 to 24, 29.4% from 25 to 44, 23.7% from 45 to 64, and 14.6% who were 65 years of age or

older. The median age was 39 years. For every 100 females there were 91.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 87.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$56,431, and the median income for a family was \$66,932. Males had a median income of \$51,647 versus \$30,979 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$27,455. About 1.8% of families and 2.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 3.0% of those under age 18 and 3.6% of those age 65 or over.

D. Housing Issues

Respondents to the countywide survey and SWOT analysis participants favored a variety of housing choices for County residents, especially the County's aging population and young families and those who work in the County but cannot afford to live in the County. In addition, Section 66.1001 of the Statutes requires the housing element of the comprehensive plan to promote the development of housing that provides a range of choices for all income levels, age groups, and special needs groups⁸ in the County and to promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of affordable housing in the County. Both of these requirements are addressed in the Land Use Element. The County planned land use map provides for a range of residential uses and densities to meet statutory requirements.

E. Other Plan Review

Regional Bicycle / Ped Plan.

The bicycle and pedestrian facility element of the adopted regional plan is intended to promote safe accommodation of bicycle and pedestrian travel, and encourage bicycle and pedestrian travel as an alternative to personal vehicle travel. The plan envisions that as the surface (non-freeway) arterial street system of about 3,300 miles in the Region is resurfaced and reconstructed segment-by-segment, facilities for bicycle travel would be considered and implemented, if feasible, through bicycle lanes, widened outside travel lanes, widened shoulders, or separate bicycle paths. A system of off-street bicycle paths is also recommended to connect cities and villages with a population of 5,000 or more. The bicycle way system element of the 2035 regional transportation plan is shown on Map 79. The regional plan recommends that county and local governments prepare bicycle system plans for their jurisdictions that would supplement and refine the regional plan.

The pedestrian facilities portion of the proposed bicycle and pedestrian facilities plan element is a policy plan, rather than a system plan. It proposes that the various units and agencies of government responsible for the construction and maintenance of pedestrian facilities in southeastern Wisconsin adopt and follow a series of recommended standards and guidelines with regard to the development of those facilities, particularly within urban neighborhoods. These standards include providing sidewalks in urban portions of the Region.

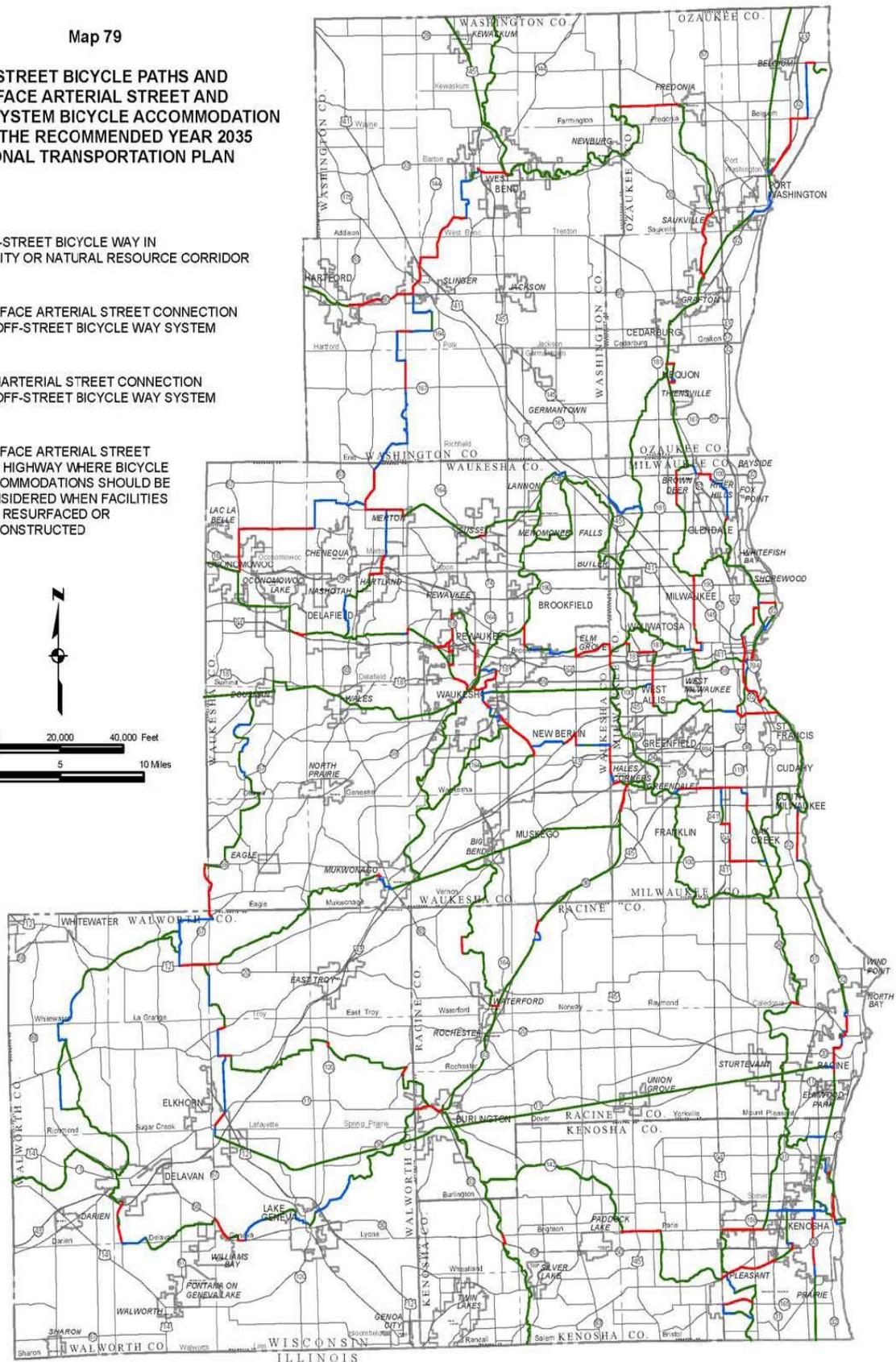
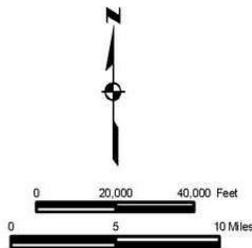
Wisconsin DNR, State Trails Network Plan: Public Review Draft, September 2000.

The plan identifies "Segment 43 – Mequon to New Berlin" as a proposed north to south trail corridor. It begins near Mee-Kwon Park where it links with the proposed Milwaukee River Trail (Segment 44). It uses the route of the Little Menomonee river as it continues south to the Menomonee River Trail near the confluence of the Menomonee and Little Menomonee rivers in western Milwaukee County. (p. 37) Excerpts from this plan are included in the Support Material.

Map 79

**OFF-STREET BICYCLE PATHS AND
SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET AND
HIGHWAY SYSTEM BICYCLE ACCOMMODATION
UNDER THE RECOMMENDED YEAR 2035
REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN**

-  OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY IN UTILITY OR NATURAL RESOURCE CORRIDOR
-  SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM
-  NONARTERIAL STREET CONNECTION TO OFF-STREET BICYCLE WAY SYSTEM
-  SURFACE ARTERIAL STREET AND HIGHWAY WHERE BICYCLE ACCOMMODATIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN FACILITIES ARE RESURFACED OR RECONSTRUCTED



Source: SEWRPC.

Ozaukee County Comprehensive Plan.

Park and Open Space Preservation Issue

Goal: Preserve and enhance the system of parks, trails, and open space within Ozaukee County.

Objective: Provide an integrated system of public parks, trails, and related open space areas that will provide County residents with adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.

Policy: Implement the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan¹⁶ and subsequent updates.

Program: Incorporate the recommended park and outdoor recreation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space plan into Map 96 (Ozaukee County Planned Land Use Map: 2035).

Program: Ensure future County park and open space plans are adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and certified by the WDNR so the County is eligible to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants.

Program: Continue the development, enhancement, and management of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.

Program: Continue to support the operations of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail Advisory Council.

Goal: Preserve and enhance Ozaukee County's natural resources.

Goal: Preserve rural character and vistas outside planned urban service areas.

Objective: Preserve high-quality open space lands for protection of the underlying natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well being and environmental quality of the County.

Policy: Encourage the protection of high-quality open space lands through public and NGO fee simple purchase and conservation easements.

Program: Implement programs recommended under the Environmental Corridors, Natural Areas, and Critical Species Habitat Sites Issue to preserve high-quality open space lands in Ozaukee County.

Policy: Implement the recommended open space preservation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan and the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan.

Program: Incorporate the recommended open space preservation element of the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space plan into Map 96.

Program: Assist in the update of the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan.

Program: Adopt the update to the Regional Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Plan. ¹⁶ See *SEWRPC Community Assistance Planning Report No. 133, A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County, June 2001.* 287

Policy: Implement strategies regarding implementation of the park and open space plan recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.

Program: Study the purchase of natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified by SEWRPC through a County funded program.

Program: Study the establishment of a dedicated County funding source for park and open space acquisition.

Program: Apply for WDNR Stewardship funds, WCMP grants, and other State and Federal funding.

Program: Work to protect environmental corridors and natural areas through the County plat review process.

Program: Continue to update the County park and open space plan every five years, including updates from the regional natural areas and critical species habitat plan, to maintain eligibility for WDNR Stewardship funding.

□ **Local Government Recommendation:**

Local governments wishing to maintain a local park system that provides facilities for intensive recreational purposes (ball fields, play lots, etc) and picnicking facilities should develop and update local park and open space plans. These plans should be updated and adopted by the local governing body every five years and certified by the WDNR to ensure the local government remains eligible for available State and Federal grants to fund capital improvements and land acquisition associated with the local park system. Local governments should also consider future recreational needs during the local plat review process. Adequate land for community and neighborhood parks should be ensured by the plat review process and funding mechanisms such as impact fees and subdivision dedication requirements should be specified through the developer's agreement. Land for current and future parks should also be identified on the local planned land use map.

Local governments should support the partnership between the County, other government agencies, and NGOs in the effort to protect high-quality open space sites through fee simple purchase, conservation easements, and educational efforts. Local governments should also review their zoning ordinances and revise them accordingly to be consistent with natural resources protection recommendations outlined in the local comprehensive plan and the local planned land use map for 2035. A corresponding conservancy zoning district or districts that provide for natural resource protection should be included in the local zoning ordinance if the planned land use map includes high-quality open space sites such as environmental corridors, natural areas, and critical species habitat sites.

Invasive Species Issue

- **Goal:** Protect Ozaukee County's naturally occurring bio-diversity.

Objective: Control and reduce the spread of invasive species in Ozaukee County, including both land and aquatic species.

Policy: Develop programs to control and reduce the spread of invasive species in Ozaukee County.

Program: Develop a model landscaping ordinance for local government use that restricts landscaping with invasive plant species.

Program: Develop a public educational program to discourage the use of invasive plant species in landscaping.

Program: Work with NGO's to support implementation of methods to control invasive species, with a focus along major transportation routes and corridors through the County such as IH-43 and the Milwaukee River. 288

Program: Continue to participate in efforts to establish a Cooperative Weed Management Area for the Milwaukee River Basin and surrounding counties through a partnership with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other agencies and organizations.

Program: Develop model public/private landscaping construction and facilities maintenance guidelines to ensure transported soil, fill, and rock do not contain invasive plants or seeds; and ensure the County uses the guidelines for County projects.

- **Program:** Study and incorporate invasive plant species control and management requirements into the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.

Program: Develop a public educational program to inform recreational boat users about invasive aquatic species, such as the zebra mussel, and how to remove these species from recreational boats to prevent the spread of these species to inland lakes.

Program: Work with the City of Port Washington to provide equipment to remove zebra mussels from recreational boats using the Port Washington marina.

Program: Support enactment of State regulations to require treatment of ballast water to reduce invasive aquatic species.

Policy: Implement strategies regarding the management of invasive plant species recommended in the *Ozaukee County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2005 – 2010*, and subsequent updates.

Program: Implement noxious weed ordinances in County parks and local parks by working cooperatively with local governments.

Program: Provide for an invasive plant education and outreach program in Ozaukee County through a partnership with the Invasive Plant Association of Wisconsin and other partners.

Program: Require vegetation management plans for land divisions in the County through a revision to the County Shoreland and Floodplain Zoning Ordinance.

- **Local Government Recommendation:** Local governments should help to control and reduce invasive plant species in Ozaukee County through educational outreach programs and local ordinances. Local governments can partner with the County and NGOs to promote invasive plant species awareness among its residents. Local governments can also adopt ordinances such as weed ordinances and landscaping ordinances to help reduce the spread of invasive plant species in the County. In addition, local governments should follow model construction and facilities maintenance guidelines developed by the County.

CHAPTER FOUR: EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

A. Parks and Open Space in the City of Cedarburg

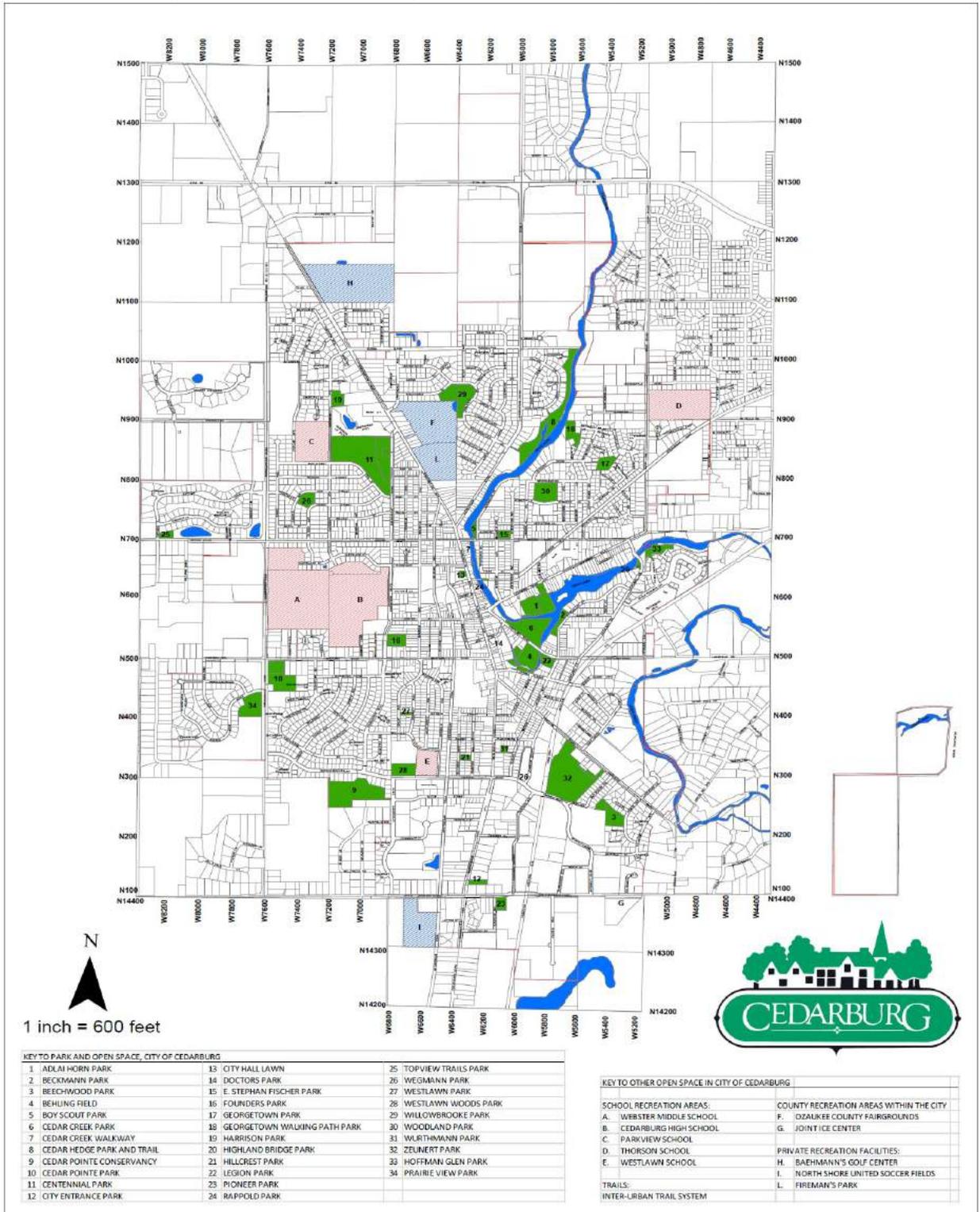
The City of Cedarburg currently operates and maintains a park system that includes 140 acres of park land in 34 park areas and Cedar Creek Walk. Please see Map 1 on the following page for an overview. The park system consists of three community parks, seven neighborhood parks, nine mini-parks, two conservancy areas, four special-use parks, and a segment of a county-wide trail system. Individual parks range in size from less than one acre for many of the mini-parks to twenty-five acres in the Cedar Creek Park Complex. Park types and total and active use areas are summarized in Table 3, p. 26. Table 4, p. 27 presents a summary of the total recreation facilities found in city parks. City parks are fairly evenly distributed throughout the existing residential areas of the community. Several of the city parks have been “adopted” by neighborhood groups or service organizations through the Park Department’s “Adopt-A-Park” program. The “adopting” agency works with the parks department to help maintain and manage city park facilities.

The Cedarburg School District owns and maintains four school sites in the City of Cedarburg, all of which have developed outdoor recreation areas that add to the city's recreation supply. The school recreation areas account for approximately 61 acres of active use area, and generally located in the developed residential areas of the community. One of the school recreation areas, the Webster Middle School/Cedarburg High School, is classified as a community park type area, while the three other recreation areas, all located at elementary schools, are classified as neighborhood park-type facilities. The recreation facilities located at school sites typically include organized athletic fields, such as soccer fields, football fields, and baseball diamonds; and children's playground equipment areas (at the elementary schools).

Ozaukee County owns and operates one 16-acre county park area and one special-use facility in Cedarburg area. The Ozaukee County Fairgrounds and the Joint Ice Center are classified as a special-use parks, since they contain special facilities not typically found in city parks. The Inter-Urban trail system is a multi-purpose trail system that will eventually link the City of Cedarburg with other communities in the region.

There are two significant privately owned and managed recreation areas that contribute to the city's recreation supply. Baehmann's Golf Center is a 24-acre driving range and par-3 golf course that is available for public use. Fireman's Park is a 20-acre recreation area that serves as a festival grounds. These areas are open to the general public, are non-discriminatory, and provide the same opportunities as a public park or recreation area. For the purposes of analysis, private recreation acreages and facilities are not included in the city-wide totals, since these facilities are not under public control. Since these areas are not under public control, the city should monitor them to assure that they continue to serve the needs of the public.

City of Cedarburg Park and Open Space Plan



B. City Parks

The following is a park by park description of the all City of Cedarburg Parks. Each park section describes the amenities and activities associated with each park. We have also listed recommendations for improvements to each park.

Adlai Horn Park is located directly north of the main Cedar Creek Park area and is connected to it by a footbridge over Cedar Creek. Recreation facilities include a little league baseball diamond with practice batting cage, bleachers, dugouts, and concession building; two lighted tennis courts; an asphalt trail system; an open play area and a parking lot. The little league baseball diamond and concession stand are used and managed by the Cedarburg Youth Baseball League. Asphalt trails and the parking area are in need of routine maintenance and resurfacing

Adlai Horn Park				
Given this parks proximity to Cedar Creek Park, the open space here is often overflow for large events in Cedar Creek.				
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses	
Baseball field	Cedarburg Youth baseball.	Fair		
Tennis Court/pickleball	2 All	Fair		
Council Ring		Fair	make council ring an art project as well	
Asphalt Path		Fair	Add playground, parking, shelter with bathrooms	
Parking Lot			add concessions area	
Fishing Platforms				

Beckmann Park is a .8-acre mini-park located in the central area of the city, on the south bank of Cedar Creek. The park is known mainly for the woodlands of the Cedar Creek primary environmental corridor. Recreation facilities in the park consist of a full basketball court. The basketball court surface is in good condition, but one of the basketball rims is missing from the standard.

Beckmann Park				
Historical Notes: Deeded from Beckmann farm estate.				
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses	
Basketball Court	All	Good	Would like fence around court to stop basketballs.	
Trees and turf		Good	Small play structure for 5 to 12 year olds	
			Two benches	
			*Court was resurfaced in 2009	
			Scenic overlook. Construct a wooden deck off the side hill. Overlooking 2 streams below.	

Beechwood Park is a 5-acre neighborhood park located in the southeastern portion of the city. The park is known for its natural stand of beech trees. Other than rustic trails, there are no recreation facilities in Beechwood Park.

Beechwood Park			
Notes: Large stand of Beech trees is very rare and important plant community.			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Sign	All	Poor	Add new sign
Woodchip Path		Poor	Add wood chips
Beech Trees		Good	Preserve and protect trees.
			Add educational signage about rare trees.
			Have forestry consultant review and make management recommendations. Or see SEWRPC botanist.

Behling Field, which includes the main lighted baseball/softball diamond and is often considered a part of the main Cedar Creek Park, is located directly south of the main park area. Recreation facilities include: a lighted softball/baseball diamond with bleachers and concession building, a practice football/soccer field (in the baseball outfield), and a sledding hill. The softball/baseball diamond is used by the Land-o-Lakes league baseball team and Cedarburg High School varsity girl's softball team, as well as the park department's youth baseball and adult softball league programs.

Behling Field, Cedar Creek Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Baseball Field	Cedarburg Mercs, Cedarburg Youth Baseball, Rec. Department	Good	
Concession Stand	All		Update entire structure to add restrooms etc.
Asphalt walk and gathering areas.	All	Poor	Asphalt is heaving, needs replacement, consider decorative pavement.
Restroom Building	All	Avg.	
Scoreboard	All	Avg.	New scoreboard controls in 2014
Field lighting for night games		Avg.	Could use new lights
OTHER NEEDS			Needs portable outfield fence.
			Need storage building for field maintenance equipment and portable fence.

Boy Scout Park is a one-acre mini-park located in the Cedar Creek primary environmental corridor, in the central section of the city. Facilities include a year-round, enclosed shelter, an ice-skating rink (on Cedar Creek), and an open play area. The enclosed shelter/restroom has a variety of uses: Boy Scout clubhouse, restroom/comfort station, kitchen/concession area, and skating warming house. From the park there is canoe access to Cedar Creek. All of the facilities in Boy Scout Park are in good condition, but would benefit from routine maintenance and upgrading.

Boyscout Park			
Historical Notes		Cedarburg foundation paid for remodeling building.	
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
River Overlook			
Scout Building, warming building	Scouts, youth groups, skating	Good	Building remodeled in 2009
Ice Skating on the Creek			
River overlook	All	Good	
Canoe launch	All	Good	New Concrete Launch built 2014
Park Path	All	Good	Path added to park in 2009

Cedar Creek Park and Park Complex is located in the center of the City of Cedarburg and is comprised of four distinct areas that have a total of 25 acres of park land, and are collectively classified as one community park. The complex is located in the Cedar Creek primary environmental corridor, with Cedar Creek being the main natural feature in the area. The Cedar Creek Park complex consists of: the main park area, Behling Field and sledding hill, Adlai Horn Park, and Legion Park. The Cedar Creek Park Complex receives heavy use by residents and visitors. In addition to the active recreation opportunities, the complex has a number of passive recreation facilities such as picnic areas, trails, and benches. Group picnics, concerts, lunches, and general relaxation provide an excellent balance to the other recreation opportunities. The Cedar Creek Park complex has been adopted by the Cedarburg Boy Scouts.

- The main park area, which is usually referred to as Cedar Creek Park, consists of large open areas adjacent to Cedar Creek. Recreation facilities include: an amphitheater/bandshell structure (with dressing rooms), a comfort station (restrooms and drinking fountain) a large open park shelter, a children's play structure, and a number of picnic tables, benches, and grills. There is an asphalt trail system that runs through the park and includes two footbridges over Cedar Creek, one of which leads to Adlai Horn Park. There are numerous, large shade trees located throughout the park.
- The other parks that make up this complex are discussed elsewhere in this chapter.

Cedar Creek Park			
Historical Notes: This park has been the heart of the Cedarburg Park System. The site of many community gatherings, Such as: Strawberry Fest, Summer Sounds, German Festival, and the Fourth of July			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Foot-bridge		Avg	Need to keep an eye on the integrity of the bridge
Picnic Shelter	Open to all for reservation	Good	Large timber frame shelter.
Band Shell	Events	Excellent	New Bandshell Built in 2016
Restroom Building	All	Avg	Needs Improvements
Play structure and play area	Children, all ages	Good	New equipment - 2014 & 2016
Asphalt Path		Avg	Resurface asphalt path
			Plan for tree replacements

Cedar Creek Walkway

This is a paved trail along Cedar Creek with connections to downtown and the Inter-urban Trail. Connect Bridge Rd. to Cedar Creek

Cedar Creek Walkway			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
North and South Section	All	Good	North phase - 2009, South Phase - 2014
Middle Section	needs to be completed		Need to complete middle phase August Weber to Advent Church
Old trail between Interurban bridge - Columbia		Avg	needs updates Add Art/Sculptures along walkway Add Lighting along walkway

Cedar Hedge Park and Trail is an 11-acre undeveloped neighborhood park that is located in the north-central section of the community adjacent to Cedar Creek. The main feature of the park is its extensive woodlands in the Cedar Creek primary environmental corridor. Recreational facilities in Cedar Hedge Park are limited to a nature trail.

Cedar Hedge Park and Trail			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Short hiking trail	All		Needs clearing along trail
Should remain a nature path			Add mulch to trail
			Remove old trees that are falling apart. Plant new native trees/shrubs. Remove invasives.
added 20' easement on reichers	development in 2015		
added 2 acres from Glen	of Cedar Creek development	in 2016	
*path should extend from Sheboygan Avenue to HWY 60			

Cedar Pointe Conservancy is a 13-acre conservancy park that is located in the southern section of the community. The main feature of the conservancy area is that it consists of lowland and wetland plant communities in a primary environmental corridor. There are currently no recreational facilities in the Cedar Pointe Conservancy. The city plans to eventually develop a rustic trail, parking area, and picnic areas in the conservancy.

Cedar Pointe Conservancy			
Notes: Picturesque lowland path.			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Natural Area	All	Good	Needs clearing along trail
Trail	All	Wet	Needs boardwalk over wet areas
			Attractive diverse site.
			Consider educational activities and features.

Cedar Pointe Park is a 5-acre neighborhood park that is located in the southwestern section of the community. The park includes a variety of recreational facilities: little league baseball diamond, parking lot, comfort station, trail system, and children's play equipment.

Cedar Pointe Park			
Notes:			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Baseball Diamond	Recreation Baseball	Good	
Basketball Court	All	Good	Resurfaced in 2009
Park Path	All	Avg	Needs to be resealed
Shelter	Open to all for reservation	Good	

Centennial Park is a 23-acre community park that is located in the north-central section of the community. Recreation facilities include an extensive, accessible children’s play structure area, a new community aquatic center (swimming pool, wading pool, slides, diving boards, and shower/changing room/restroom building), two lighted sand volleyball courts, paved parking lots, a gazebo, a sledding hill, a fitness trail, walking paths, fishing lagoons, picnic areas, and a comfort station (restrooms and drinking fountain). Wetlands and two lagoons comprise the natural features in the park.

Centennial Park is the city's most popular park, and receives heavy seasonal use. In particular, the aquatic center, children's play structures, and picnic areas are used extensively by city residents in the summer months. The sledding hill receives heavy use in the winter. However, the fitness trail receives very limited use.

Centennial Park				
Historical Notes				
Existing Features and Activities	Qty	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Sledding Hill		All	Good	
Pool		All	Good	Pool Built in 1996
Community Path		All	Avg	Needs to be resealed
Pond			Good	Dredged in 2008
with aerators				Aerators added in 2008
Wood Shingles			Poor	Roof of bathroom facility needs repairs
Picnics Areas	3	Open to all for reservation		
Play Structure		Children all ages	Poor	Access point to play structure no longer ADA compliant
				Spaces between railing pickets too large.
				Need to build a new playground
Sledding Hill				
Gazebo			Avg	Needs painting and structural repair
Southeast portion of park.				
Annuals				Added around ponds in 2008
				Consider adding sculptures to this park

City Entrance Park is a .8-acre special-purpose park located at the main entrance to the city in the southern section of the community. The main features of the park are an official city entrance sign and the signs of civic and service organizations. City Entrance is maintained in good condition.

City Entrance Park				
Notes: Neighboring church uses as open space. It doesn't look like a city park - looks like church land.				
Existing Features and Activities		Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Turf and trees		Open space with trees	Avg	Add plants along the bottom of the entrance sign
Sign		new sign done in 2015	Good	

City Hall Lawn is the green space east of City Hall along Main Street. The site is a gateway to the City Hall and is used during the festival.

City Hall Lawn			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Turf	All	Avg	Turf uneven and plantings need updating. Design and install new enhanced landscape.
Landscape Plantings	All	Avg.	
Entry Walk		Good	
Site: Develop the area to make it a peaceful community gathering place			
			Consider irrigation
Sculpture added 2016			

Doctors Park is a .1-acre mini-park/urban open space located in the downtown of the community. Facilities in the park include several permanent park benches. Doctors Park is maintained in good condition.

Doctor's Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Flower Bed		Good	Maintained by Garden Club
Legacy Bench		Good	
			Bench added in 2015

E. Stephan Fischer Park is a .5-acre mini-park that is located in the central section of the community. The park consists of a steep sledding hill and an open play area.

Fischer Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Sledding Hill	Just sledders		Visitors come past the site. It would be nice to add decorative plantings and wildflowers on side of slope.

Founders Park is a three-acre special-purpose park located in the west central section of the community. The park features a historic cemetery within a natural wooded area, some rustic trails, and an open play area. A chain link fence encloses the historic cemetery.

Founders Park			
Notes: Historic Cemetery			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Natural wooded area with path	All	Avg	Need to do invasive species clearance
			Cemetery is in need of restoration and preservation
			Widen and surface rustic trails.

Georgetown Park is a two-acre neighborhood park that is located in the northeast section of the community. Park facilities include an open play area, a practice soccer field, paved trails, children’s play equipment, and some picnic tables and benches. The facilities in Georgetown Park are maintained in good condition.

Georgetown Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Play structure	Children 2-12 years old	Good	New structure done in 2015
Park Path	All		
Athletic Field	All	Good	Path needs repair + widening
			Add soccer goals with back stops
			used by neighborhood kids for soccer

Georgetown Walking Path Park is a three-acre special-purpose park that is located in the northeast section of the community, adjacent to Cedar Creek. The park facilities consist of rustic trails that run through wooded areas in the Cedar Creek primary environmental corridor. The facilities (trails) are in good condition.

Georgetown Walking Path			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Woodchip Path	All	Poor	Path is overgrown and needs clearing. Path goes through areas that are periodically wet. Suggest boardwalk across wet areas. Clear 100' circle.
Wooded Natural Area	All	Poor	
			Add identification signs property boundary identification.

Harrison Park is a one-acre conservancy park that is located in the northwest section of the community. Harrison Park is an isolated conservancy area, and is not situated in an environmental corridor. There are no recreation facilities in Harrison Park.

Harrison Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Low, wet, woodland	Wildlife	Good	Maintain as is
			Remove invasive species. Plant native trees/shrubs

Highland Bridge Park is a .8-acre mini-park that is located in the western section of the community. The park consists of a natural wooded area in the Cedar Creek primary environmental corridor. There are no recreation facilities in Highland Bridge Park. Highland Bridge Park has been adopted and maintained by a local resident.

Highland Bridge Park				
Historical Notes				
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Garden				

Hillcrest Park is a .5-acre mini-park that is located in the south central section of the community. Park facilities include a full basketball court, a children’s play structure area, and some picnic tables and benches. The facilities in Hillcrest Park are maintained in good condition. The city plans to develop a paved path through the park to provide access to the recreation facilities.

Hillcrest Park				
Historical Notes				
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Basketball Court	All	Avg	Resurface basketball court.	
Play equipment	All	Good		
New Swing Set	All	Good	Swing Set replaced in 2008	

Legion Park is located directly east of the softball park and sledding hill. Legion park consists of the American Legion Building and parking lot, which are situated on a large wooded site. Also on the site is a memorial to local veterans. The American Legion Building is owned and operated by the local American Legion Chapter, while the grounds are owned and maintained by the Cedarburg Parks Department.

Legion Park				
Historical Notes				
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Legion Building	All		New memorial and flag area constructed in 2007	
Memorial and flag area	All			
Trees and turf	All		Increase ornamental plantings-species that bloom all around Memorial Day.	

Pioneer Park is a two-acre, undeveloped special-purpose park that is located in the far southern section of the community. The approved master plan for the park includes development of a storm water detention facility and a related interpretive exhibit. The city is considering selling the park in order to make improvements to Pioneer Road.

Pioneer Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Oak Trees	All and people eating lunch.	Good	Preserve as is.
			Consider playground at this site with multi-family housing nearby.

Rappold Park is small park (less than a ¼ acre) along Washington Ave. at the downtown entrance to the Interurban Trail. The park was designated to recognize the contributions of Ed Rappold to our park system and for his many years of service to the City of Cedarburg. It is a passive park which acts as a wayside along the Interurban Trail. It includes benches, small decorative crab trees, and shrubs.

Rappold Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Benches	All	Poor	Replace
Small Flowering Crab Trees		Poor	Replace with Shade Trees
Shrub area		Poor	Weed and replant with shrubs and low maintenance perennials.
Turf area		Avg.	Aerate and fertilize.

Skateboard Park – Removed in 2014. Will become part of new DPW Building area.

Topview Trails Park

Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities			
Typical Users		Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Tot-lot size play equipment	Neighborhood kids		Built in 2011
Prairie Establishment			

Wegmann Park is a 1.5-acre mini-park that is located in the western section of the community. Park facilities include an open play area, paved trails, and a children's play equipment area. Maple Manor Park is maintained in good condition. However, there are a couple of problems and deficiencies that must be noted:

- The children's play equipment does not meet ASTM standards
- The park is not developed to its fullest potential
- Open play areas are steeply sloped (5%+)

Wegmann Park			
Historical Notes		Formerly part of Wegman Estates	
Existing Features and Activities			
Typical Users		Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Tot-lot size play equipment	Children 2-12		
Grassy open space	All		
Swings	Children	Good	New in 2014
Sand Box	Children	Avg	Replace

Westlawn Park is a .5-acre mini-park that is located in the western section of the community. The park consists of a mowed lawn area and a paved walking path.

Westlawn Park			
Historical Notes - paved walk between homes			
Existing Features and Activities			
Typical Users		Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Paved Parking path	Neighborhood	Good	

Westlawn Woods Park is a three-acre neighborhood park that is located in the southwestern portion of the city, adjacent to the Westlawn School. The park consists of natural wetlands in a secondary environmental corridor. There are no recreational facilities in Westlawn Woods Park.

Historical Notes: Natural Wetlands			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Sidewalk connects Kennedy to Grant	All - kids walking to school		Plant more trees
Add Paths			Widen path and add wood chips

Willowbrooke Park is a nine-acre neighborhood park that is located in the north central section of the community, adjacent to the Ozaukee County Fair Grounds. Recreation facilities include a half basketball court, an open play area, a children’s play equipment area, a softball diamond, a practice soccer field, a comfort station (restrooms and open shelter), a portable volleyball court, paved trails, picnic facilities (picnic tables and benches), and a lagoon. A portion of the park adjacent to the County Fair Grounds (the practice soccer field) is leased from Ozaukee County. The park contains a number of mature shade trees, and the pond is stocked annually with trout.

Willowbrooke Park is one of Cedarburg's most popular, and most heavily-used parks. The softball diamond, soccer field, and play equipment receive heavy seasonal use, particularly in the summer. The stocked fish pond provides fishing opportunities for neighborhood residents, and the picnic areas adjacent to the pond provide pleasant passive recreation opportunities for all residents. The city has proposed developing a barrier-free fishing pier on the pond.

Willowbrooke Park is generally maintained in excellent condition. However, there are several problems and deficiencies that should be noted:

- The basketball court is in poor condition, and is too small to meet neighborhood needs
- The geese are a nuisance in areas near the ponds
- The comfort station is not barrier-free and does not meet ADA standards

Willowbrooke Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Pond	Children and Seniors fishing		
Playground equipment	Children, all ages	New	Geese are a nuisance.
Ball Field	Rec Baseball/Softball	Good	
2 picnic areas	Open to all for reservation	Good	
Basketball Court			The basketball court is in poor condition, and is too small to meet neighborhood needs
Aerators		Good	Added in 2015
Rest Room Building			The Rest Rooms are not barrier-free and donot meet ADA standards.

Woodland Park is a four-acre neighborhood park that is located in the central section of the community. Park facilities include a full basketball court, a children’s play equipment area, a natural wooded area, rustic trails, and a lagoon. Woodland Park is maintained in good condition.

Woodland Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities			
Typical Users		Cond.	Recommendations / Suggested New Uses
Basketball Courts	All		Courts resurfaced in 2009
One bench			No requests for other improvements at this time.

Wurthman Park is a .5-acre mini-park that is located in the southern section of the community. Park facilities consist of a limited, children’s play area. Wurthman Park is basically landlocked, with access being provided between two residential lots. The city should either acquire additional access to the park or designate it as an urban greenspace.

Wurthman Park			
Historical Notes			
Existing Features and Activities			
Typical Users		Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
New play equipment - 2004	All	Good	Add one or two shade trees.
New swings or surface - 2004		Good	Leave open space undisturbed.
Open space for informal play.			

Zeunert Park is a 20.5-acre community park that is located in the southeast section of the community. Recreation facilities at the park include two children’s play structure areas, a youth baseball/tee ball diamond, a sandlot softball diamond (with backstop), a picnic shelter, two tennis courts, a comfort station (restrooms), paved walking paths, and a parking lot. The park encompasses a pond within a former quarry area, which provides, and radio-controlled model boating opportunities. There is a scenic overlook at the quarry rim on the east side of the pond.

Zeunert Park provides a variety of recreation opportunities to neighborhood residents. The park is a popular picnic area, and the playground equipment is heavily used by neighborhood children. There is a housing complex for the elderly adjacent to the park, and many of its residents take advantage of the passive recreation facilities. The city has plans to upgrade the scenic pond overlook, and construct a new parking lot adjacent to the tennis courts. The city also has plans to install lights for the tennis courts at a future date.

Zeunert Park is generally maintained in excellent condition. However, there are several problems and deficiencies that should be noted:

- The pond water is contaminated, and is not suited for certain uses
- One of the children's play equipment areas is in poor condition and does not meet ASTM standards
- The scenic overlook is in need of upgrade and landscaping
- The geese are a nuisance in areas near the ponds

Zuenert Park			
Notes:			
Existing Features and Activities	Typical Users	Cond.	Comments / Suggested New Uses
Restrooms	All		New Shelter Building added in 2009.
2 Small Ball Diamonds			
Tennis Courts		Good	2014
Pond		Contamin	No swimming or fishing due to contaminated water.
Fitness Equipment			New Equipment added in 2012
Asphalt path		Good	Resurfaced in 2016
Overlook		Poor	Looks shabby. Update with new surface, benches, and plantings.
Play Equipment		Avg. - poor	Equipment is dated and paint faded. Add coat of paint or replace.
Parking Area		Good	Resurfaced in 2015
Shelter		Good	

C. Other City Facilities

Inter-Urban Trail System is a county-wide, barrier free, trail system that runs from the Village of Grafton, through the City of Cedarburg, to the City of Mequon. Completed in 1996; the City of Cedarburg maintains the sections of the trail inside the City limits. Ozaukee County, and other regional jurisdictions, eventually plan to extend the Inter-Urban Trail system north to Sheboygan and South to Milwaukee. The trail was resurfaced in 2009.

D. School Recreation Areas

Webster Middle School/Cedarburg High School has a 38-acre recreation area that is classified as a community park. The schools are located in the western section of the community. Recreation facilities include three baseball diamonds, two full basketball courts, two softball diamonds, fourteen tennis courts, a football/soccer stadium (with bleachers, scorers booth, comfort station, etc.), extensive open play areas, and paved parking lots. The school recreation facilities are maintained in excellent condition.

Parkview School has seven-acre recreation area that is classified as a neighborhood park. Parkview School is located in the northwest section of the community, near the city entrance. Recreation facilities include a softball diamond, one full basketball court, an open play area, and a children's play equipment area.

Thorson School has a 12-acre recreation area that is classified as a neighborhood park. Thorson School is located in the northeast section of the community. Recreation facilities include two soccer fields, one full basketball court, an open play area, and a children's play equipment area.

The Thorson School recreation facilities are generally maintained in good condition. However, there are several problems and deficiencies that should be noted:

- The softball diamond turf and infield are in poor condition
- The children's play equipment area is in poor condition and does not meet ASTM standards

Westlawn School has a four-acre recreation area that is classified as a neighborhood park. Westlawn School is located in the southwest section of the community, adjacent to Westlawn Woods Park. Recreation facilities include three full basketball courts, an open play area, and a children's play equipment area.

School District Tennis Courts

The school district has 8 courts by the High School and 6 courts by Webster Middle School. The middle school courts were redone in 2014 and the High School courts were redone in 2016.

E. County Recreation Areas

Ozaukee County Fairgrounds is a 16-acre special-purpose facility that is located in the north central section of the community, adjacent to Willowbrooke Park and Fireman's Park. The fairgrounds are owned by Ozaukee County and managed by the Ozaukee County 4-H, a private, non-profit organization. Recreation facilities in the fairground include livestock buildings, exhibition buildings, concession buildings, comfort stations (restrooms), shelters, parking lots, and other support facilities. The Ozaukee County Fairgrounds is used primarily for the Ozaukee County Fair, which is held once each year. The fairgrounds provide recreation opportunities to city residents that are not typically available at municipal parks.

The fairgrounds are maintained in excellent condition by Ozaukee County. Ozaukee County recently purchased part of Fireman's Park for storm water reasons and as part of efforts to locate a new multi-purpose building on the grounds. The County may expand their parking areas onto the land currently leased to the city in Willowbrooke Park.

Ozaukee Ice Center is a special-purpose park that is located in the northern section of the City of Mequon. The Ice Center is an indoor ice rink facility that is open year round, and is available for use by Mequon and Cedarburg resident. Facilities include an indoor ice rink, changing rooms, and parking lots. Even though the joint ice center is available for public use, there is currently little time available for open skating. Most of the available ice time for the season has been reserved by organized or structured programs or activities. The Ice Center was developed as a public-private partnership. Public funds and services for development were provided by the Ozaukee County. The balance of the development funds were raised by the Ozaukee County Ice Association, a non-profit organization, through private donations. The Ice Center was constructed on County owned land. The Ice Center is operated and maintained by the Ozaukee County Ice Association. An expansion to the Ice Center started in 2010 to include a second sheet of ice.

F. Private Recreation Areas

Baehmann's Golf Center is a 24-acre driving range and par-3 golf course that is located in the north central section of the community. The privately owned and managed golf center is open to the public, and provides golf opportunities to beginner and intermediate golfers. Baehmann's Golf Center appears to be properly managed and maintained in a good condition. However, the golf center is located in a developing residential area, and it may be sold and/or converted to a non-recreational land use at some time in the future. The city should explore the possibility of acquiring Baehmann's Golf Center and managing it as a public facility.

Cedarburg Soccer Association (North Shore United) Fields are located adjacent to St. Mary's Health Center on Pioneer Road in the southern part of the city and at Grob Fields on the northeast corner of Grob Air Field north of the city in the Town of Cedarburg.

Fireman's Park is a 20-acre special-purpose facility that is located in the north central section of the community, adjacent to the Ozaukee County Fairgrounds. Fireman's Park is owned and managed by the Cedarburg Fire Department, Inc., a private non-profit corporation. Recreation facilities in the park include exhibition buildings, shelters, comfort stations, race track, grandstands, parking lots, and concession buildings. Fireman's Park is used to provide carnivals, flea markets, festivals, and other large group gatherings. These events are open to the public, and provide recreation opportunities not normally available at

municipal parks. Fireman's Park is maintained in good condition by the Fire Department. The Fire Department has no current plans to acquire additional land or expand their facilities.

Table 3: Existing Park Recreation Facilities
CITY OF CEDARBURG PARKS

Park	Type	Total Acres	Active Acres
Adlai Horn Park	Neighborhood	5	4
Beckmann Park	Mini	1.5	0.8
Beechwood Park	Neighborhood	5.0	0.0
Boy Scout Park	Mini	1.0	1.0
Cedar Creek Park Complex*	Community	25.0	25.0
Cedar Hedge Park & Trail	Neighborhood	11.0	0.0
Cedar Pointe Conservancy	Conservancy	13.0	0.0
Cedar Pointe Park	Neighborhood	5.0	5.0
Centennial Park	Community	23.0	23.0
City Entrance	Special	0.8	0.8
City Hall Lawn	Special	0.1	0.1
Doctors Park	Mini	0.1	0.1
E. Stephan Fischer Park	Mini	0.5	0.5
Founders Park	Special	3.0	0.0
Georgetown Walking Path Park	Special	3.0	0.0
Georgetown Park	Neighborhood	2.0	2.0
Harrison Park	Conservancy	1.0	0.0
Highland Bridge Park	Mini	0.8	0.0
Hillcrest Park	Mini	0.5	0.5
Hoffman Glen Park	Conservancy	2.75	1.0
Legion Park	Mini	.5	.5
Pioneer Park	Special	2.0	2.0
Priarie View Park	Community	5.00	3.00
Rappold Park	Mini	.1	.1
Topview Trails	Neighborhood	1.00	.05
Wegmann Park	Neighborhood	1.5	1.5
Westlawn Park	Mini	0.5	0.5
Westlawn Woods Park	Neighborhood	3.0	0.0
Willowbrooke Park	Neighborhood	9.0	9.0
Woodland Park	Neighborhood	5.0	2.0
Wurthman Park	Mini	0.5	0.5

Park	Type	Total Acres	Active Acres
Zeunert Park	Community	20.5	20.5
City Park Total		152.55	103.3

*Main Park, Softball/Sledding Hill, Adlai Horn Park, Legion Park)

SCHOOL RECREATION AREAS

School	Type	Total Acres	Active Acres
Webster Middle/Cedarburg High Schools	Community	38.0	38.0
Parkview School	Neighborhood	7.0	7.0
Thorson School	Neighborhood	12.0	12.0
Westlawn School	Neighborhood	4.0	4.0
School Area Total		61.0	61.0

Table 4: City of Cedarburg Recreation Facilities Summary

Facility	Park Facility Total	School Rec. Area Total	Community Total
Baseball Diamond	4	3	7
Baseball/Softball Diamond	1	0	1
Basketball Court	4	7	11
Boat Launch	0	0	0
Horseshoe Pits	0	0	0
Fireplace Grills	5	0	5
Picnic Tables	107	0	107
Soccer Fields	2	5	7
Softball Diamond	1	4	5
Tennis Courts	4	14	18
Volleyball Courts	3	0	3
Sledding Hill	3	0	3
Ice Skating Rink	1	0	1
Swimming	1 (outdoor)	1 (indoor)	2
Open Play Area	10	4	14
Restrooms	5	0	5
Shelter	3	0	3

Facility	Park Facility Total	School Total	Rec. Area	Community Total
Play Equipment	11	3		14
Trail System	11	0		11
Parking Lot	4	1		5
Football(Soccer)	1	1		2

CHAPTER FIVE: RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

The number and type of parks and recreation facilities needed within a community depends on the recreation needs and wants of the residents of the community. Identified recreation needs and wants of community residents provide the basis for justifying funding and maintaining existing recreational facilities. Most recreation needs and wants can be identified using the following five methods:

- Comparison of current acreages to acreage standards
- Comparison of current service areas to service area standards
- Comparison of current facilities to facility standards
- Review of existing quantitative studies
- Soliciting public input

It is important to use all five of these methods in determining if there is a need for additional parks and/or recreational facilities in the City of Cedarburg. Each method focuses on one specific element of recreation. Taken individually, they do not accurately represent community-wide recreation needs. However, taken as a group, recreation needs and wants can be aggregated and identified, and additional parks and recreation facilities can be justified.

A. Recreation Acreage Requirements

The first method of evaluating a community's recreational acreage needs is to determine the number of people the existing system serves or has the capacity to serve and then compare it to National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards. This is accomplished by assigning an acreage requirement for recreation areas per 1000 persons in the city. For this plan, the standard of 12 acres active use land per 1000 people is used as a basis for determining acreage needs. This city park acreage should be distributed throughout the community, so that all residential areas, age groups, and activity needs are served in the best and most cost-efficient manner.

Only Cedarburg City parks are included in the recreation acreage requirements analysis. County park, school recreation areas, and private recreation area acreages are not included in the city-wide recreation requirements analysis.

- County park facilities do not provide typical municipal recreation opportunities.
- Some County park facilities do not provide typical municipal recreation opportunities.
- Private recreation areas are not under public control, and have a different mission (i.e. profit) than public recreation areas.
- Private, not-for-profit recreation areas (e.g. Cedarburg Soccer Club) can provide some municipal recreation opportunities, but they are not under public control.

Using the park standards above and the acreage totals for each park type (Table 3, p. 42), current park land deficiencies were calculated. Table 5, p. 45, summarizes the results of this comparison. The city currently provides about 8.6 total acres of parkland per 1,000

population, or about 2.9 total acres per thousand less than the recommended standard. This means that the city would need to acquire about 34 acres of additional active use parkland to meet current recreational needs within the city. However, using total acreage and applying it to one park land standard is not an accurate measure of assessing overall recreation need.

Table 5: City of Cedarburg Park Land Needs

2015 acreage needs (based on 2016 population of 11,500)	
Acreage Need (12 acres active use lands/1000 population)	138.0 acres
Current Supply (City Parks)	103.3 acres
<i>Acreage Deficiency Current</i>	34.7 acres
2015 acreage needs (based on 2021 population of 11,964)	
Acreage Need (12 acres active use land/1000 population)	143.5 acres
Current Supply (City Parks)	103.3 acres
<i>Acreage Deficiency Future</i>	40.2 acres

Using the lower number for the projected 2021 population of the city, it is also possible to project the potential recreational acreage needs for that time. According to Table 5, the city would need approximately 40.2 acres of additional active use parkland, or 3.35 acres of parkland per 1000 population to meet the projected recreational needs of the city in 2021.

Based on these calculations it will be important for the City to require new multi-purpose useable parkland be made a part of new development on the few areas still developable in the City’s Urban Service Area.

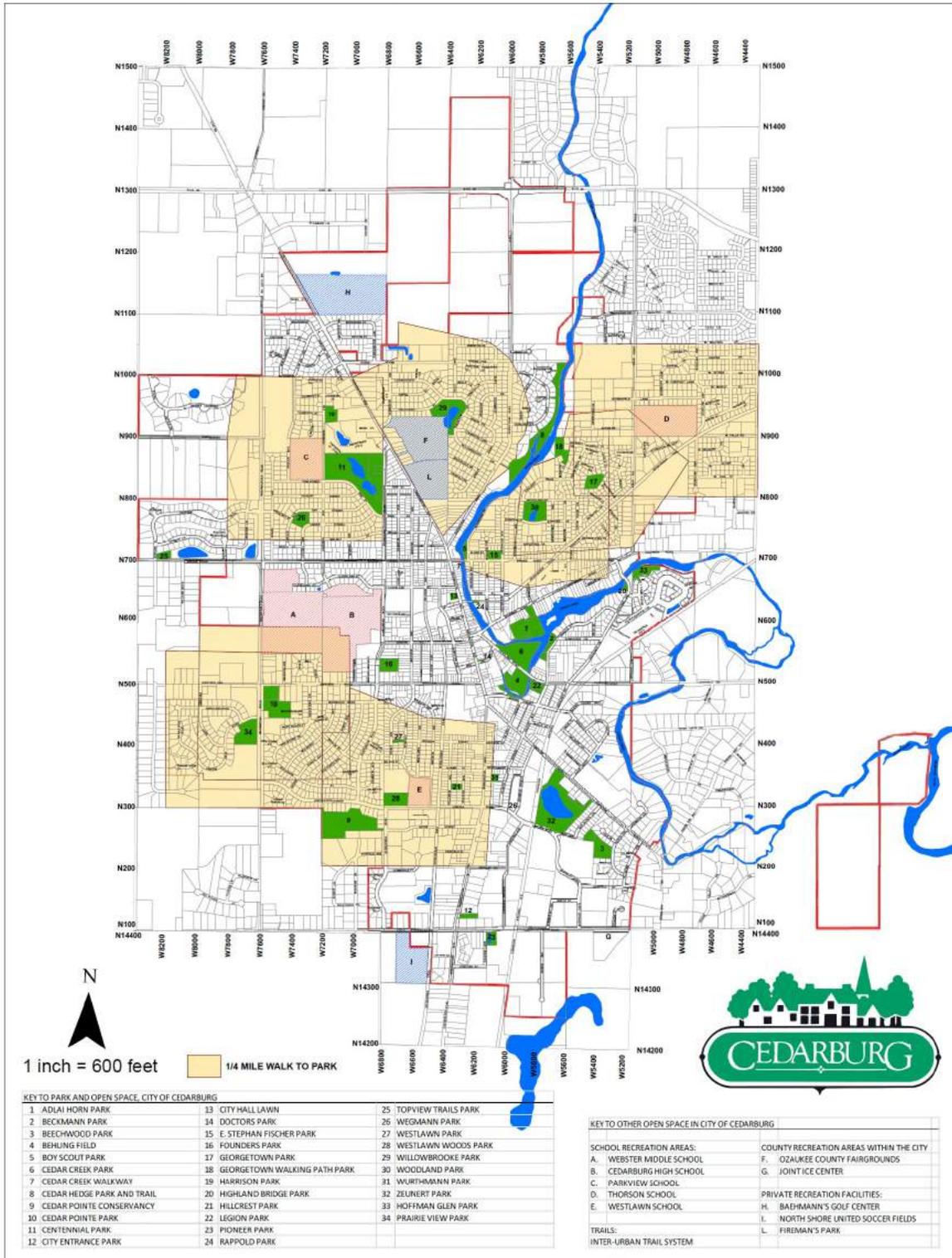
B. Recreation Service Area Requirements

The second method of evaluating a community's park land needs and adequacy of service is to plot park service areas on a base map and then identify areas that are not being served. As a minimum, residential groupings should be served by either a neighborhood park or community park facility. To measure the adequacy of service the Cedarburg park system provides residents within the city, park service areas were determined. Utilizing the park service radius criteria established by the NRPA, park service areas were mapped for existing neighborhood and community parks (Map 2 and Map 3).

It is apparent that most of the community residents are served by a community park, neighborhood park, or both. Furthermore, there are mini-parks spread throughout the community, and they, too, provide recreation opportunities and facilities. Although each (or any) park may require additional facilities or upgrading, additional park land is not recommended for this area.

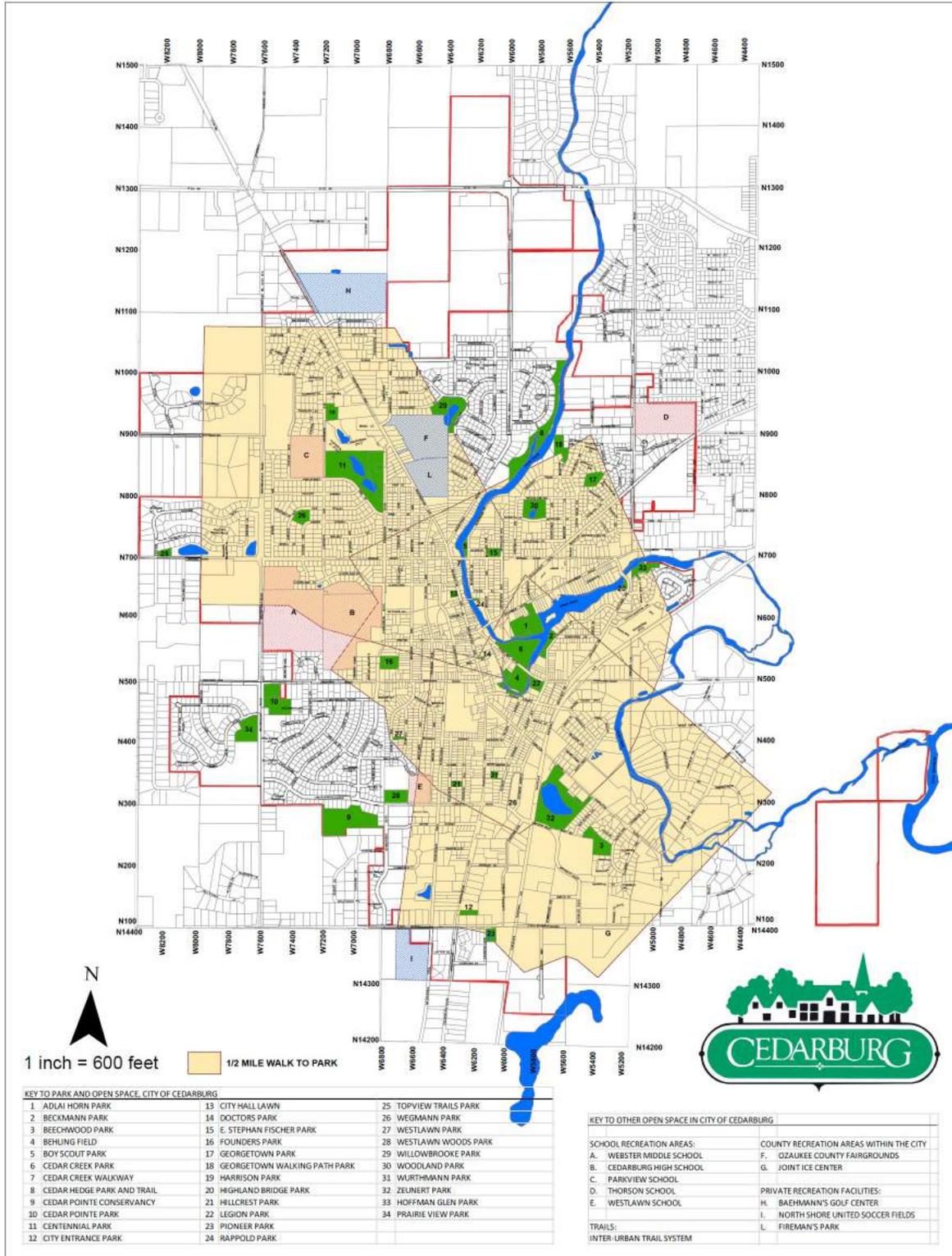
However, the undeveloped areas in the community and the future residential growth areas to the north, west, and southwest currently are not served by parks. Also, the developed, unincorporated areas to the southeast of the city are not served by any community or neighborhood parks. These areas will need to be served by new community parks, neighborhood parks, or both as new residential development occurs. Please see Map 4.

City of Cedarburg Park and Open Space Plan



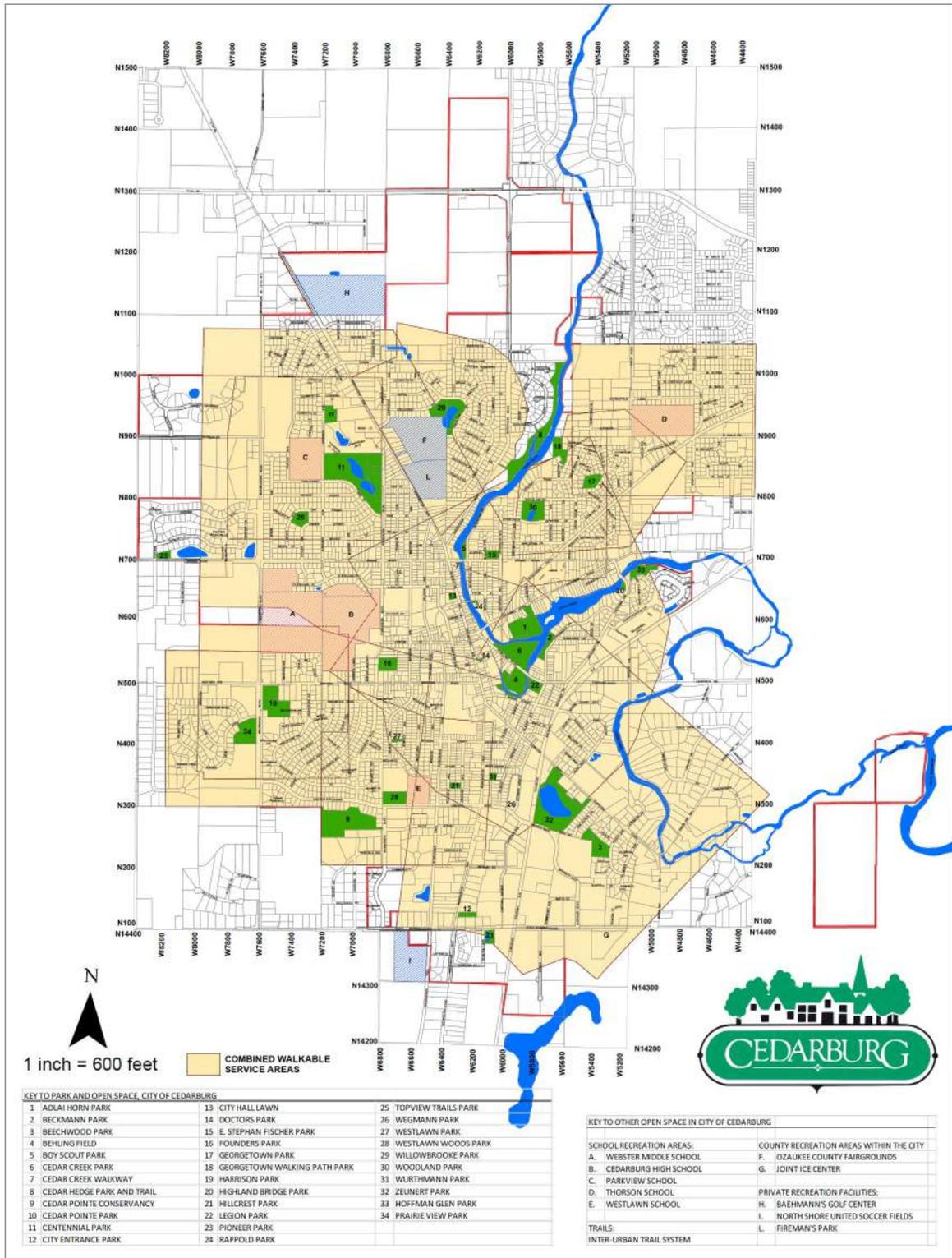
MAP 2

City of Cedarburg Park and Open Space Plan



MAP 3

City of Cedarburg Park and Open Space Plan



MAP 4

C. Recreation Facility Needs

The third method of determining recreational needs in a community is to compare existing facilities to accepted standards or guidelines. These standards are recommended by the National Recreation & Parks Association (NRPA) as part of a universal guideline for communities to follow. Basically, the standards suggest how many users a particular recreational resource or facility can support each day. These standards are primarily directed toward municipal park systems, such as the City of Cedarburg park system. The standards used for the City of Cedarburg are presented in Appendix D.

In order to project facility deficiencies, Cedarburg's existing facilities were compared to the NRPA standards and assumptions previously outlined. Table 4, p. 27, summarizes the current recreation facilities within the city, while Table 6, p. 31, reveals the results of this analysis. Based on current and projected population figures, the city has met most of the active and passive recreational facility needs of its residents. Deficiencies show up in only three recreation facility categories, baseball diamonds, football fields, and tennis courts.

Additional facilities such as baseball diamonds, football fields, and tennis courts should be supplied only on demand (i.e. program attendance, survey results, or public input). However, as previously discussed, standards may not be an accurate measure of local need, since not all communities have the same recreational interests. In regard to Cedarburg, it is very likely that the city could use all of the additional active recreation facilities noted in Table 6, as well as other facilities identified through the survey and other public input.

While the Cedarburg School District provides a variety of recreational facilities at their four sites, those facilities are not included in the Recreation Facility Needs Analysis (Table 6, p. 31) because the city does not have control over these facilities and the school facilities typically serve a different purpose (e.g. the school football field is used for inter-scholastic play and is not available for use by the city or residents in general). The city should evaluate the availability of school recreation facilities for use by the public when considering the development of additional recreation facilities.

It should also be stressed that when a new neighborhood or community park development is recommended for a new residential area, typical facilities (as outlined in the definitions section) should be provided in addition to the results of Table 6. This is because park facilities must be located throughout the community so that all residents have equal access to them.

Table 6: City of Cedarburg Recreation Facility Analysis

Facility	Total Facilities	Current Minimum Needs	2021 Needs
Basketball Court	4	Adequate	2
Open Play Area	14	“	2
Play Equipment	12	“	2
Shelter	3	1	2
Restrooms	5	1	2
Softball Fields	3	1	1
Soccer Fields	3	2	4
Volleyball Courts	2	Adequate	4
Sledding Hill	3	“	Adequate
Ice Skating Rink	1	“	“
Trail System	11	“	Increase miles of trail
Swimming Facility	1	“	Adequate
Tennis Courts	4 (14 school)	“	“
Baseball Diamond	3	1	2
Football	1	2	1
Lacrosse	0	1	2

D. Recreation Area Needs: SCORP Analysis

The fourth method of determining recreation needs in the community is by using local, regional, and state quantitative recreation studies that apply to the area. These quantitative studies are statistically defensible surveys, polls, and other instruments that help identify user trends, needs, and wants by soliciting user responses to uniform sets of questions. These studies are very useful since they are a good indicator of recreation needs as perceived by recreation users.

In an attempt to define the recreational needs at a more community-wide level, the Wisconsin State Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) developed the 1991-1996 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Traditionally, needs assessment through the SCORP process was accomplished by comparing the existing supply of outdoor recreation facilities with an estimate of the demand for these facilities. Where demand exceeded the "appropriate" supply, a need was established for an area. However, the components of this methodology were insubstantial and not entirely defensible.

In an effort to improve the quality of outdoor recreation needs assessment, the WDNR, as a part of the SCORP, developed a new method in which needs assessment is determined by a county-by-county supply analysis, statewide citizen survey results, and the factoring of regional trends based on district meetings in the Spring of 1990. This defensible methodology is complex, but serves to better identify recreational needs at a community level. Please refer to the 1991-1996 SCORP for a detailed discussion of the methodology.

The objectives of the recreation needs assessment were as follows:

- Assist sub-state jurisdictions in planning for outdoor recreation development and land acquisition.
- Act as one of many decision-making tools in the Open Project Selection Process, which determines where funds from outdoor recreation aid programs such as LAWCON and ADLP will be directed.
- Combine the views and expert opinions of outdoor recreation enthusiasts with physical supply of outdoor recreation in order to resolve perceived and actual need.

Through the needs assessment process, priorities were established for the Southeast District, which includes Ozaukee County and the City of Cedarburg:

High Priority

- Fishing
- Indoor Soccer
- Fairs, festivals, & amusement parks
- Historic Sites
- Golf
- Football
- Hiking, walking, & running

Medium Priority

- Bicycling
- Swimming
- Boating
- Camping
- Tennis
- Ice skating
- Picnicking
- Hunting
- Canoeing
- Zoos
- Play equipment
- Outdoor concerts
- Baseball & softball
- Spectator sports
- Boat and bus tours

Low priority

- Downhill skiing
- Non-specific outdoor enjoyment
- Other trail uses
- Other water activities

E. City of Cedarburg Recreation Issues

The fifth, and probably most important method for determining recreational needs in the community, is to identify and analyze specific recreational issues that are important in the City of Cedarburg. The four previous methodologies to identify recreational needs are basically quantitative and general in nature, and are very good in identifying general park acreage and facility needs in a community. However, every community has a number of special issues, concerns, and wants that might not be reflected in the results of these quantitative methodologies. Specific issues and concerns are identified through input from

the public, from city staff, and from interest groups or other agencies. These special issues are then analyzed and reviewed to see if these are actual needs that should be addressed. The result of this analysis is then combined with the recreation needs identified in the previous four sections, to become the basis for the action plan and capital improvements program.

Primary Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors are groupings of natural resources that are usually situated along a linear waterway or drainage feature or other significant natural feature. They usually contain some type of water feature, such as a river, stream, lake, or wetland, and are typically bounded by areas of steep topography, or "rims". They also typically contain a variety of woodlands, grasslands, and other native plant communities and wildlife habitat areas. Environmental corridors usually contain approximately 95% of a community's significant natural resources. Primary environmental corridors are the highest quality corridors within the community. They have the largest land areas, the richest diversity of wildlife, and the highest quality water features. Also, primary environmental corridors typically run along the entire length of a water body.

The Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) has established guidelines for designating primary environmental corridors. Their guidelines establish that primary environmental corridors must be a minimum of 400 acres in size, be at least two miles long, and have a minimum width of 200 feet. Based on these guidelines, Cedarburg encompasses portions of the Cedar Creek primary environmental corridor within the city limits. The City of Cedarburg needs to consider environmental corridors in terms of preservation as well as park and open space development when planning park facilities.

Citizen Survey- continue on Friday.

The City of Cedarburg parks Department conducted a survey of public opinion about the parks in early 2016. The following are the results:

PARK SURVEY SUMMARY

What do you like to do at our Parks?

- Play on Playgrounds
- Attend Community Events
- Attend Summer Sounds
- Walk/Jog
- Play in open space
- Play Baseball
- Picnic
- Swim at the pool
- Sled and ice skate in the winter months
- Walk our dog

Which Cedarburg Parks do you visit the most?

- Cedar Creek Park
- Centennial Park
- Willowbrooke Park
- Behling Field

Adlai Horn Park
Zeunert Park
Georgetown Park

Activities you would like to do but can't since we do not have the facilities?

Play Pickleball (Need more courts)
Skateboard/Rollerblade
Take my dog to a dog park
LaCrosse
Cross-Country Ski

Overall Impression of the Park System:

Parks are beautiful and well maintained
They are great and diverse
Playground equipment is updated regularly
Pool is a great asset
Baseball Diamonds are well maintained
Clean Parks

What is your favorite Park?

Cedar Creek – bandshell and playground
Zeunert – walking path, tennis courts, fitness equipment
Adlai Horn –baseball diamond, beautiful setting for youth baseball

What are some facilities you would like to see be part of our park system?

More Pickleball courts
Outdoor Sports Complex
Indoor Sports complex. Specifically more basketball courts.
Outdoor Roller Hockey
Sand Volleyball courts
Art/sculptures in the park
More flower beds around the City

Trail System Development

One of the highest priorities identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is the need for more facilities to accommodate walking, jogging, and bicycling. Also, public input has shown that city residents want access to trail systems in other jurisdictions and more multi-purpose trails in general in the city. The city is cooperating with the management of the Cedarburg segment of the Ozaukee County Inter-Urban trail system. While this is an excellent resource for city residents, the city needs to seek additional opportunities to develop trail systems that connect city parks and trail systems from residential areas to schools and businesses.

The City of Cedarburg worked with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in the development of the *Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin: 2010*. The purpose of this plan was to develop bicycle and pedestrian linkages between the community's activity centers, and between the city and regional activity centers. The SEWRPC plan proposes a comprehensive trail system for the

city that includes a variety of trails and support facilities. The city should make every effort to work with the state, the county, and other jurisdictions to acquire land and easements for trails, and develop trail facilities in accordance with the SEWRPC plan. Furthermore, the city should pursue grant-in-aid funding for trail development through the Stewardship fund, ISTEPA fund, and other public and private sources.

Parkland Development

In accordance with the goals and objectives outlined earlier, park development (as distinguished from acquisition) should coincide with the percentage of residential development within the proposed park service area. Although the park land should be secured as soon as possible, development should not begin until the proposed park's service area begins to be developed, unless grants or other special sources of revenue (such as TIF) are available for development. Once park development begins, it should continue at a rate that is comparable with the overall residential development in the park service area.

Mini-Parks

The development of mini-parks within a community should be reviewed carefully and consideration given to not accepting mini-parks. Although mini-parks provide a place for children to play in proximity to their homes, they are becoming less attractive to park systems due to their high maintenance costs.

Park Security/Safety

Safety and security are important concerns in the planning and design of recreational facilities. The perceived security and actual safety of these facilities will effect the overall utilization and ultimate success of a park. Parks that experience crime or intimidation of users, or do not feel safe will have a lower utilization, will usually experience vandalism, and generally will decline as viable recreation areas. Conversely, parks that are warm, inviting, visible, and have a safe feeling will have higher utilization, lower vandalism, and will be viable recreation areas. Park security and safety is challenging, but achievable. By using common sense and following these suggestions, most parks can be made safer and more secure. These considerations are taken into account in the development of each recommendation of this plan.

Accessibility

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) is a sweeping civil rights law which is intended to eliminate discrimination against people with disabilities in all aspects of American life. ADA includes provisions regarding employment, state and local government services, state and local government public transit service, public accommodations provided by private entities, and communications.

Under ADA, all units of state or local government are prohibited from discriminating on the basis of disability when providing services to any individual. These services are broadly interpreted to include every program, service and activity of state and local governments. A reasonable accommodation shall include but is not limited to, the changing of rules, policies, and practices; the removal of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers; and the provision of auxiliary aids and services. Units of local government must conduct a self-analysis to identify discriminatory practices and barriers, and shall remove all barriers as soon as is possible.

Using this definition, municipalities are required under ADA to provide reasonable access to park and recreation facilities and opportunities. Also, municipalities are required to upgrade

non-accessible facilities and opportunities to allow reasonable access to parks and other recreation opportunities. ADA does not necessarily require that municipalities upgrade all park facilities within their jurisdiction, only that the municipalities provide reasonable access to the park and recreation system.

Urban Forestry

Cedarburg's urban forest is comprised of the trees on the city's park lands and open spaces, public rights-of-way, boulevards and terraces, and privately owned and maintained gardens, yards, and open spaces. These resources are important since they are visually pleasing, they are environmentally beneficial, and they are an important (if not the only) link between community residents and the natural environment. They provide habitat and sanctuary for birds and other wildlife, they help rejuvenate oxygen and control air pollution, and they provide shade and micro-climate control for urban structures. Also, they provide an important visual break, or softening, from the often harsh urban environment of streets, parking lots, and buildings. It is very important to the residents of the city, and society in general, to preserve, enhance, and maintain these important natural resources.

Historic Resources

Historic resources provide opportunities for residents and visitors to preserve the social and cultural heritage of the area. The City of Cedarburg, more so than many other communities, has numerous historic resources. These resources, including both historic structures and historic sites, are significant community resources that the city of Cedarburg has determined are worthy of preservation and interpretation. The missions of park and recreation development and historic resource preservation are not mutually exclusive and need to be considered in light of one another in planning.

City/School Facility Joint Use Agreement

The City of Cedarburg and the Cedarburg School district currently have a verbal agreement that identifies joint use and/or maintenance responsibilities for city parks, school recreation facilities, and city recreation programs. Basically, the City Parks and Recreation Department uses both city park facilities and school recreation facilities to operate the city recreation program, while the school district uses both school facilities and city parks for intramural, interscholastic, educational, and social programs. Both the city and the school district charge the other party for actual expenses and services rendered for a given program (e.g. school district charges city for actual cost of janitorial services to support a city recreation activity in a school gymnasium), if the use is outside of normally scheduled custodian hours.

This informal, verbal agreement has met the needs of both parties, and should be continued. However, it would be in the best interest of both parties to produce a written agreement to codify and clarify the responsibilities of both parties. This agreement could be similar to the agreements between the City of Cedarburg and Town of Cedarburg for the Cedarburg Community Pool.

Intergovernmental Coordination

Currently, recreational facilities and opportunities are offered by a variety of public agencies and private organizations in and around the City of Cedarburg. Public recreation facilities in and around Cedarburg are owned and operated by the State of Wisconsin, Ozaukee County, the City of Cedarburg, the City of Mequon, the Village of Grafton, and various townships. Furthermore, recreational trails in the region connect the city to surrounding counties, particularly Waukesha County, Milwaukee County, and Washington County.

These trails provide access to many state, county, and local recreation facilities in those counties. Generally, all of these facilities are open to the public, but are owned and managed by separate governmental agencies. They provide a wide range of recreation opportunities for residents of the region, and provide economic benefits to the communities in the region.

Since funding for land acquisition, and facility development and operation has become more limited due to tighter budgets, it is very important for the different agencies to coordinate their efforts to provide recreational services to residents of and visitors to the City of Cedarburg in a cost-effective manner. This coordination, which can be formal or informal, will help ensure that recreation needs and desires are met without duplicating services. The Ozaukee County Park Department should take the lead in coordinating overall recreation development activities within the various jurisdictions of the county.

Economic Benefits of Recreation

Cedarburg's parks and open spaces contain many features and facilities that are attractive to tourists as well as residents. The Cedarburg aquatic center, the Cedar Creek Park complex, and Zeunert Park are good examples of city facilities that attract regional tourists. These tourists travel to Cedarburg for recreation, and in the process, spend time and money in the community. Also, many regional tourists who use the Cedarburg segment of the Inter-Urban Trail spend time and money in the community. These tourists represent a potential source of new revenue in the community.

The city should be aware of the potential economic benefits of recreation in developing the City park system. Where possible, the city should develop recreation facilities that provide an economic benefit to the city, and/or city business, as well as meeting the recreation needs of its residents.

Recreation Programming

The City of Cedarburg currently offers an extensive recreation programs both to residents and non-residents. The recreation program includes a wide variety of youth, adult, and senior recreation activities, and special activities for a variety of groups. City recreation programs include: baseball, softball, golf, basketball, gymnastics, soccer, tennis, and swimming. Special activities for older adults are offered through the Cedarburg Senior Center, and include: bingo, book club, card games, crafts, walking, movies, summer tours, group/social dining, and special events. Other special activities include: arts instruction, babysitting safety instruction, and supervised playgrounds for young children. A variety of youth oriented programs and activities for students (5th - 8th grade) are offered through the Cedarburg Youth Center.

The recreation program is funded primarily through the City Park and Recreation Budget. The recreation program is managed by the director of parks and recreation, and operated by seasonal park department staff. Recreation programs are offered at city parks and public schools through a joint programming agreement.

City policy dictates that those who participate in recreation programs should help minimize the costs of that activity. Fees and charges are assessed according to the needs of the program, but can be waived for individuals who are unable to pay.

The City of Cedarburg recreation program is well managed, and meets most of the needs of residents and non-residents. The citizen surveys conducted in 2016 identified that 75% of the respondents participated in one or more recreation programs each year. 80% of the

survey respondents felt that city recreation programs were adequate or more than adequate to meet their needs. Furthermore, when questioned about specific recreation programs, respondents ranked most of the programs as excellent or good. Finally, when asked what the major recreation programs needs in the city in the next ten years would be, one third of the survey respondents felt that winter programs and aquatic programs ranked highest. No more than 30% of the respondents felt any other individual program needed to be expanded in the next ten years.

The city should continue to work to meet the current recreation needs and desires of recreation program participants, particularly winter and aquatic programs. Furthermore, the city should periodically survey recreation program users and plan to meet future needs as they are identified.

Wild Geese Control

Several of Cedarburg's parks have significant problems with waterfowl. Specifically, the parks with lagoons or frontage on Cedar Creek have large seasonal populations of geese and ducks. The waterfowl, and in particular the geese, contaminate many of the park areas along the waterways with fecal matter. Also, some geese have become aggressive toward park users. Controlling waterfowl, particularly geese, can be accomplished in two ways:

- The banks of the waterways can be lined with heavy rip-rap or thick vegetation. This will prevent many waterfowl from entering the park.
- Provide Geese Deterrents at Park Facilities

Parkland Disposal

For a variety of reasons, certain parklands may be unsuitable as city parks and it therefore may become necessary for the city to periodically dispose of them. Since the city already has a parkland deficiency, the city should make an effort to replace any parkland that it disposes of, as well as acquire additional parkland to meet community needs. The city should adopt a policy that it uses the proceeds of sales of disposed parklands to help acquire new parklands in the same neighborhood or area. Furthermore, the city should require that any new parkland purchased under this policy should be suitable for development as a neighborhood, community park, or be an enhancement to the neighborhood it is in.

CHAPTER SIX: PARKLAND ANALYSIS AND FUNDING

A. PARKLAND ACQUISITION

City residents should be served by either a neighborhood park or community park. To address the parkland acreage, service area, and facility deficiencies of the city, several future park locations have been recommended. Map 5, shows the optimal location of the proposed parks. The criteria used to select specific park locations are:

- Suitability of the land to accommodate both active and passive park facility development
- Ability to secure the land through dedication, purchase, or easement
- Ability to serve the neighborhood or community.

In general, future park land should be suitable for development, and should exclude wetlands, stormwater detention areas, or other lands that will not support the development of recreation facilities. Wetlands, stormwater detention areas, other lands may be accepted into the park system, but they should be accepted or acquired in addition to park lands that will provide active and passive recreation facilities. Areas not suitable for this purpose can be considered if by having the land we can enhance the area for the community.

B. FUTURE PARK LOCATIONS

(Please See Map 5.)

Community Parks:

Community Park A: A proposed community park would be located on the former City of Cedarburg/Town of Cedarburg landfill site. The landfill is located adjacent to the city, west of the northern part of Wauwatosa Road. The site encompasses approximately 14 acres of land. Facilities proposed for this site include regulation lighted softball diamonds, an open play area, a children's play area, a passive use/picnic area, a parking lot, restrooms, and shelters. The city should consider developing the former landfill as a community/regional park area after closure and remediation have been completed. This is a long-range priority, and would likely occur in 10-20 years or longer.

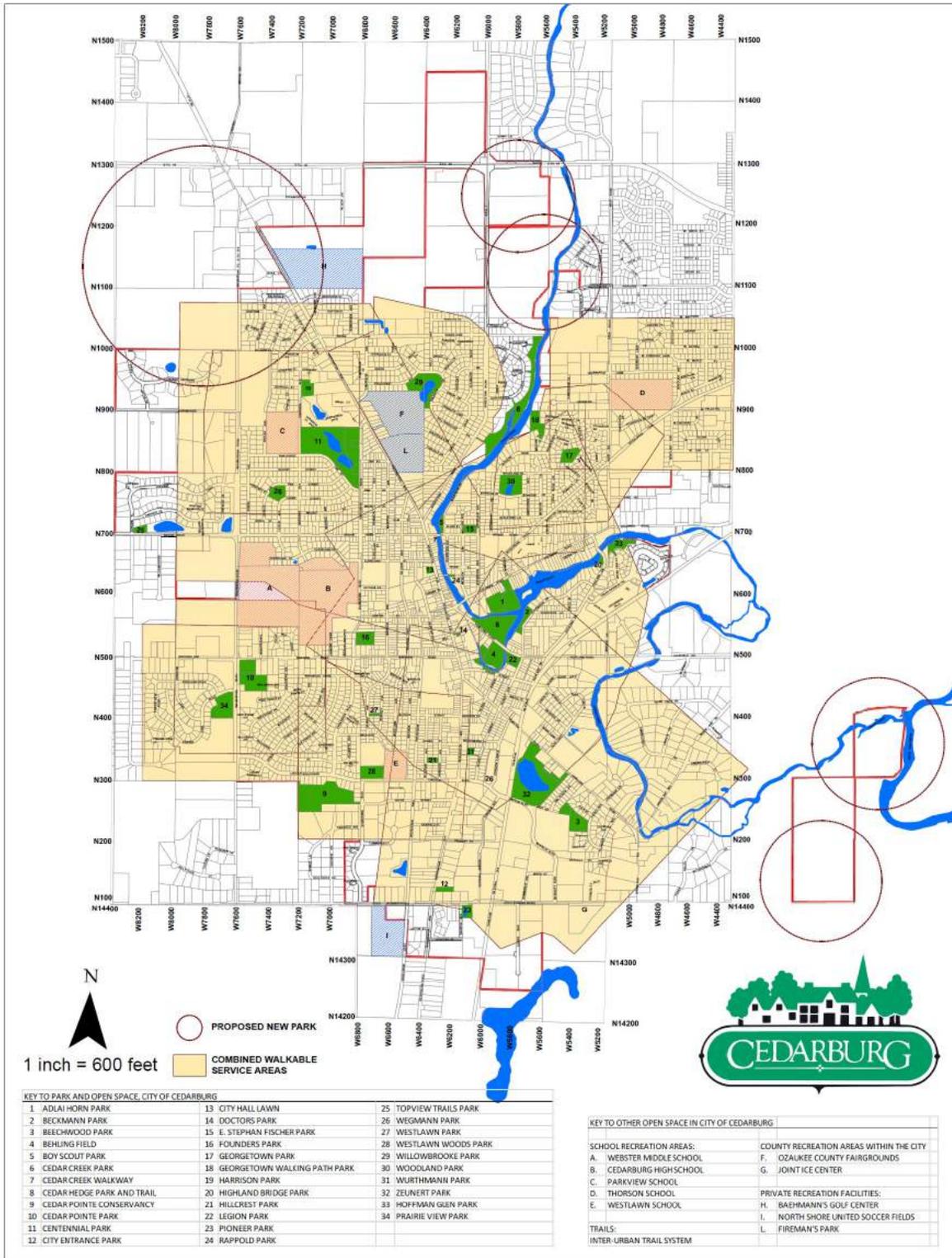
Community Park B: Indoor Sports Complex or Outdoor Athletic Fields

Community Park C: Indoor Sports Complex or Outdoor Athletic Fields

Community Park D: Nature Path. Extend Cedar Hedge Trail to Hwy 60. Add Creek viewing areas and kayak launches.

Neighborhood Park E: A proposed neighborhood park would be located north of Pioneer Road along Cedar Creek and Milwaukee River in the developed, unincorporated southeastern section of the Cedarburg urban service area. The site would encompass about 5 acres, including 2 acres of woodland.

City of Cedarburg Park and Open Space Plan



MAP 5

Park Planning

The city should develop site-specific master plans for each city park as soon as the parkland is designated or acquired. These master plans are an important first step in developing recreation facilities to meet current and future needs of community residents. A good park master plan will result in a park that provides a wide variety of benefits to both the residents who use it and the city staff who maintain it. A well-designed park will be:

- Safe for the residents who use it
- Cost-effective to maintain
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Environmentally sound and sustainable
- In compliance with federal, state, county, and local development regulations

Park master plans should be prepared by competent designers who are able to design park and recreation facilities that meet community needs in a cost-effective manner without compromising the environmental or cultural character of the land. It is recommended that park master plans be prepared by registered landscape architects who specialize in park and open space design.

Public Golf Facilities

Baehmann's Golf Center is the only golf facility, public or private, that is located in the City of Cedarburg. However, Ozaukee County operates a public golf course in the City of Mequon and a public golf course in Saukville, and there are several privately owned and managed golf courses in communities surrounding Cedarburg that are open to the public and provide golfing opportunities to community residents. Baehmann's provides a driving range and an intermediate level, par-3 golf course that is very popular with community residents.

This combination of public and private golf facilities in the area seems to meet the needs of community residents. However, the State Department of Natural Resources has identified that golf is a high priority need in the southeastern region of Wisconsin (see pp. 30-33), and that additional golf courses (both public and private) could be supported in the area. Furthermore, golf courses are potential revenue producing facilities, and they provide a variety of other recreation opportunities, such as cross-country skiing, hiking, etc. Therefore, the city should evaluate the need and desire for additional golf facilities in the area, and determine if additional golf facilities in the city would be warranted and cost effective. Also, the city should evaluate the status and future of Baehmann's Golf Center, and determine if it might be sold and/or converted to a different land use. If there is a plan to convert Baehmann's from a golf course to a different land use, the city should evaluate the desirability and feasibility of acquiring it and operating it as a public recreation facility.

Park Operations and Maintenance

The operations and maintenance of park and recreation facilities are important components of the overall community recreation experience. It is important that the City of Cedarburg make a commitment to maintain adequate staff and budget appropriate funds to maintain its park lands. National Recreation and Park Association baseline studies and other state sponsored studies can be used to identify general performance standards for park operations and maintenance.

These standards indicate that parks and recreation in a community the size of Cedarburg should be administered as distinct program through a separate department (i.e. Parks and Recreation Department) and directed by an existing city staff member (e.g. Director of Parks Recreation & Forestry). The parks and recreation programs should be funded by separate line items for development, operations, programming, and maintenance. Park and recreation policy should be developed and administered by the Park Recreation and Forestry Board under the oversight of the City Council.

The standards also indicate that a community the size of the City of Cedarburg should have a full-time park superintendent, at least four full-time park & forestry maintenance staff, and eight part-time (or seasonal) park personnel to maintain the city park facilities (NRPA). These personnel should have sufficient equipment (mowers, truck, loaders, etc.) to perform their tasks.

The City of Cedarburg currently has a park superintendent, three park & forestry laborers, and four seasonal workers. These staff members work under the direction of the Director of Parks, Recreation, and Forestry, and use city public works equipment for park maintenance operations. Funds to maintain the city park facilities are budgeted through specific line items of the overall park and recreation section of the city budget. In theory, this system should keep the existing city park system adequately maintained.

However, in reality, the current park operations and maintenance system is inadequate for the existing needs of the park system. In addition to park maintenance, the park laborers and seasonal workers are responsible for maintaining park and street trees (planting, removals, pruning), maintaining the riverwalk, and maintaining the city segment of the county Inter-Urban Trail System. Furthermore, the park laborers and seasonal workers are considered a part of the Public Works labor pool, and frequently are assigned to non-park & forestry projects. This often results in deferred maintenance for park facilities.

The city should either increase the park staff, or change the Public Works labor pool arrangement so as to provide for additional staff time to meet the current operations and maintenance needs of the park system. Furthermore, as the Cedarburg park system expands, the city should expect to add additional part-time seasonal park maintenance personnel, and purchase additional capital equipment to help manage the park system.

C. Park Funding Mechanisms

There are several common mechanisms that communities can use to acquire, develop, operate, and maintain park systems. Each mechanism has its relative strengths, while several have specific regulatory requirements that restrict their use. The amount of park system funding is a function of the recreation need and supply within the community. Recreation need and supply are typically identified through a planning process, which also proposes an action plan, capital improvement program, and a budget to help support the development and operation of the park system. The proposed action plan and budget, in turn, help the community identify the appropriate funding mechanism to develop and manage park land.

General Funding

Communities can levy local taxes to acquire, develop, operate, and maintain parks and other public spaces. This is one of the most common and widely-accepted methods of funding the development and operation of a park system. While there are no specific restrictions on levying local taxes to support park systems, actual allocations within communities vary widely due to a variety of reasons, including the value of the local tax base, political commitment to park development, and constituent support for parks and recreation. Local tax levies are typically used to fund all types of park development and management.

Parkland Dedication or Payment in Lieu of Dedication

Under Chapter 236 of the Wisconsin State Statutes, communities can accept dedications of land, or payments in lieu of dedication, for the purpose of developing parklands. Communities typically have subdivision platting ordinances that require developers to dedicate land or make a payment in lieu of dedication as a condition for receiving subdivision plat approval. Most communities require these developers to comply with adopted comprehensive plans, and only dedicate lands that are suitable and needed for park system development. Suitable park land is land that is of a suitable size, soil type, and topography to support the desired park development. Wetlands and stormwater detention areas are not suitable as park land. Furthermore, if suitable and needed land is not available, most communities require that the developer make a payment, based on the size of the proposed development, into a designated park development fund. These payments in lieu of dedication vary, but typically are based on the fair market value of development land in the area.

Currently, the City of Cedarburg subdivision regulation ordinance (Chapter 14 - Article H) requires that developers dedicate one acre of good, developable land for each thirty dwelling units platted, or make a payment in lieu of dedication for each dwelling unit if the city elects not to accept park land dedication. The formula for calculating the payment in lieu of dedication (PLD) in the City of Cedarburg is based on the value of the park land that would be dedicated, if required by the city.

FORMULA:

PLD = Average Land Value per acre x acres per dwelling unit

ASSUMPTIONS:

Average land value per acre = \$40,000

Acres per dwelling unit = 1/30 (as per ordinance)

Therefore the City of Cedarburg should require a payment in lieu of dedication at the rate of \$1,300.00 per dwelling unit.

$$\$1,330 = \$40,000 \times 1/30$$

The city should modify the subdivision regulation ordinance to include an "index clause" to adjust the payment in lieu of dedication fee on a yearly basis in accordance with a generally accepted inflation factor.

Park Impact Fees

Chapter 305 of Wisconsin State Statutes permits cities, municipalities, and counties in Wisconsin to impose impact fees on developers. This legislation specifies standards that an impact fee ordinance must meet, and establishes procedural requirements that must be satisfied before a governmental entity may enact such an ordinance, including the completion of a needs assessment study and the holding of a public hearing. Such an ordinance could apply to rezoning, condominium developments, or any land development that would affect public facilities, regardless of whether land division is involved. The impact fees collected could be used by local governments to defray the cost of the public facilities necessary to accommodate development projects, and are subject to any fees already imposed under existing land division ordinances (i.e. parkland dedication and/or payment in lieu of dedication).

The City of Cedarburg should review its land subdivision ordinance to determine if adopting an impact fee ordinance would ensure that it can continue to collect these fees. Chapter 305 expressly states that its creation does not limit the authority of governmental entities to finance public facilities by any other means authorized by law, including land subdivision laws.

It is recommended that the city adopt a park impact fee that will be sufficient to fund the development of facilities that are required due to new development while meeting the financial limits and requirements of Chapter 305. Specifically, the City of Cedarburg should develop a formula to calculate the impact of each new residential unit on future park development and assess a fee that will be sufficient to construct facilities to meet (or at least not exceed) the need generated by that unit. Furthermore, the city should adopt an "index clause" to adjust the fee on a yearly basis in accordance with a generally accepted inflation factor.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 12 acres park land per 1000 residents (Table 5)
- one acre of park land / 83 residents (1000/12)
- Estimated development cost to improve a prototypical 12 acre neighborhood park = \$815,000 (Rounded down from \$816,425)

- Development Cost of one acre = \$67,916 / acre (\$815,000 / 12)
 # residential units per acre of park land = $\frac{83 \text{ residents per acre park land}}{\text{residents per residential unit}}$

FORMULA:

$$\text{Unit Cost of Park Development (each residential unit)} = \frac{\text{park development cost per acre}}{\text{\# of residential units per acre of park}}$$

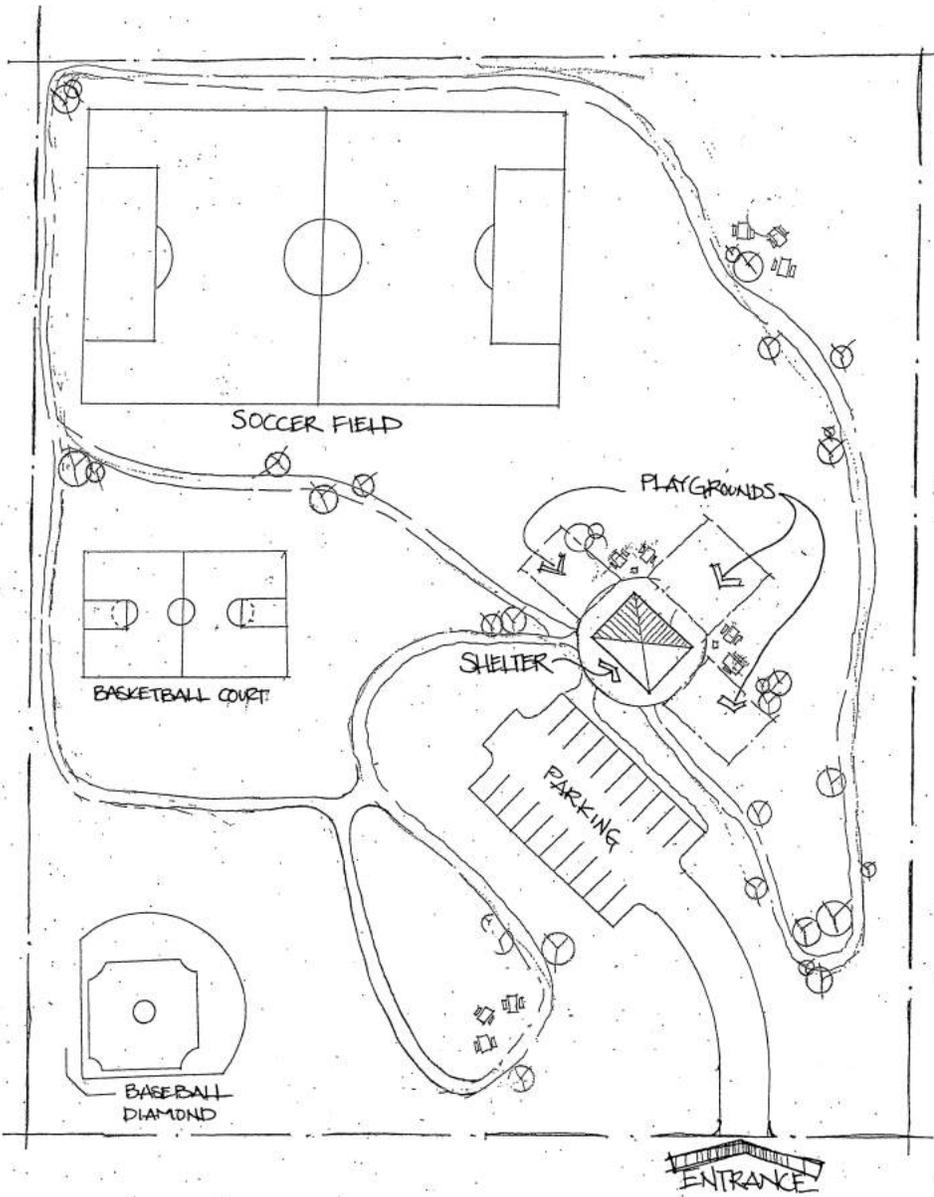
It is recommended that the city adopt a park impact fee that is no more than the maximum unit cost of park development for each residential unit type.

Table 7: Park Development Cost by Residential Type

Development Type	Residential Park Land Units/Acre	Unit Cost of Park Development
Single Family (2.90 persons / unit)	33.8	\$2,000.00 (\$2009.36 rounded down)
2-4 Family (2.06 persons / unit)	40.3	\$ 1,650.00 (\$1685.26 rounded down)
Multi-Family (1.70 persons /unit)	48.8	\$ 1,350.00 (\$1391.72 rounded down)
CBRF	-	-

The above fees were last set in 2016 and were \$722.80 per single unit. To medicate the effect of the fee increase it is recommended that the fees be rounded down to the numbers shown above.

The average cost of a new, single-family residence in the City of Cedarburg ranges from approximately \$200,000 for modest housing to \$500,000 or more. A \$1000-per-residential-unit impact fee represents 0.5% to 0.2% of the purchase price. Thus, the estimated impact on the availability of affordable housing in the city is negligible.



Prototypical Neighborhood Park

Typical Neighborhood Park Facility Costs				
Item	Qty.	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Picnic Shelter with 4 stall restrooms				
30x40' Shelter	1.00	Lump Sum	160,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
Restrooms	1.00	Lump Sum	200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
2 grills	2.00	Each	750.00	\$ 1,500.00
Total				\$ 351,500.00
Parking Lot and Entry Road				
Stone Base	500.00	TONS	6.00	\$ 3,000.00
Binder Course of Asphalt, 2"	875.00	TONS	30.00	\$ 26,250.00
Surface Asphalt 1.5"	700.00	TONS	32.00	\$ 22,400.00
Total				\$ 51,650.00
Site Furnishing				
Benches	8.00	Each	800.00	\$ 6,400.00
Picnic Tables	12.00	Each	1,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Miscellaneous	1.00	Lump Sum	10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Total				\$ 28,400.00
Walking Path				
Paved (6' wide, 1000')	6,000.00	SF	7.75	\$ 46,500.00
Total				\$ 46,500.00
Playground Equipment				
Pre-school	1.00	Lump Sum	60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
School Age	1.00	Lump Sum	85,000.00	\$ 85,000.00
Total				\$ 145,000.00
Hard Surface Court				
60x80'	1.00	Lump Sum	45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00
Basketball Backboards	2.00	Each	2,500.00	\$ 5,000.00
Total				\$ 50,000.00
Ball and Soccer Fields				
Grading and restoration	1.00	Lump Sum	40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Goals	2.00	Each	2,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Basebal Backstop	1.00	Each	4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
				\$ 48,000.00
Landscaping				
Trees	45.00	Each	500.00	\$ 22,500.00
Shrubs	100.00	Each	85.00	\$ 8,500.00
Entry Sign	1.00	Each	2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
				\$ 33,500.00
Utilities				
Sewer	500.00	LF	60.00	\$ 30,000.00
Water	500.00	LF	60.00	\$ 30,000.00
Restoration	2,500.00	SF	0.75	\$ 1,875.00
Total				\$ 61,875.00
TOTAL				\$ 816,425.00
City of Cedarburg Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan				

Grant-in-Aid Programs

There are numerous publicly-administered, grant-in-aid programs available to assist cities, municipalities, and counties in acquiring and developing park lands and recreation facilities. Most of these programs are administered through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, even though the funding may originate in one of several state or federal agencies. All of the grant-in-aid programs have eligibility requirements and restrictions on their use, and most of them require some sort of a local match (cash, in-kind contribution, or both). These grant programs are excellent mechanisms for communities to generate funds to acquire land and develop needed facilities that they might not otherwise be able to afford.

Also, there are numerous publicly-administered, grant-in-aid programs available to assist cities, municipalities, and counties to conduct other projects that support park development through resource and habitat improvement, and environmental protection. These programs, which are administered through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, also have eligibility requirements and restrictions on their use. Programs include urban forestry planning, lake protection, lake planning, and water quality management planning.

All of the grant-in-aid programs administered through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources are described in the *Directory of State and Federal Financial Assistance Programs - Fiscal Years 1995 - 1997*. Appendix C of this report contains a summary of the land acquisition and recreation facility development grant-in-aid programs most used by communities.

Volunteer Participation

Volunteer participation by individuals and organizations can be an effective mechanism for funding the development and management of park and recreation facilities. Volunteer participation can include:

- Cash donations for acquisition and development
- In-kind material donations for development
- Donated labor for development
- Donated labor for management

However, if volunteer participation is utilized for park development and management, it must be properly administered to be effective. Volunteers must be properly trained, equipped, and supervised to work in an appropriate, safe, and legal manner. Furthermore, volunteers should be recognized by the park board for their contributions to the community. Also, volunteer participation in park development must be accurately documented, since some grant-in-aid programs do not recognize donated labor as a local match.

Summary

Most communities that have successful park and recreation systems utilize a balanced combination of general funds, land dedication, payment in lieu of dedication, impact fees, and grant-in-aid programs. Many communities with successful park systems have adopted a general system for funding park acquisition, development and operations:

- General Funds (local taxes) - used for park system administration, park operations and maintenance, and some park acquisition and development.
- Land Dedication (or payment of lieu of dedication) - used for general parkland acquisition and development.
- Impact Fees - used for parkland acquisition and development within a specified district and designated to meet recreation needs created by the new development.
- Grant-in-Aid Programs - used for park acquisition and development.
- Volunteer participation - used for park development, operations, and management.
- The City of Cedarburg should adopt this general approach and develop a balanced funding mechanism for acquiring, developing, and managing the city park system.

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION

A. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Primary Environmental Corridors

The city should explore the possibility of acquiring additional land and easements, and of developing additional parks, appropriate facilities, and multi-purpose trails along the primary environmental corridor to provide access to the city's existing natural resources. Also, the city should cooperate with other jurisdictions (particularly the Village of Grafton and Ozaukee County) to develop appropriate parks and trails within the city's primary environmental corridors.

Trail System Development

Connecting existing and future city parks to local and regional trail systems would provide city and county residents a greater opportunity to have access to other areas of the region. A key portion of this trail system could be located along Cedar Creek and could connect to the Inter-Urban Trail. Furthermore, the city should cooperate with developers and others in the development of public trails and greenways in new developments that could connect to city and county trail systems. Finally the city should make a commitment to cooperate with other jurisdictions and work to develop the community-wide trail system adopted by SEWRPC, Ozaukee County, and the City of Cedarburg.

Mini-Parks

It is recommended that the City of Cedarburg not develop new mini-parks. Mini-parks can play an important role in providing recreation opportunities to community residents, and in particular, community children. However, to protect the city from excessive mini-park development and maintenance costs it is advised that the city insist that the neighborhood association or developer assume responsibility for the development and maintenance of such facilities. If a developer or neighborhood association requests a mini-park, a covenant and agreement should be developed between the city and the neighborhood association. This covenant and agreement should stipulate the specific obligations and responsibilities of maintaining the mini-park: The association will own, operate, and maintain the mini-park. If the association allows the mini-park to deteriorate or become a safety hazard, the city can order the association to correct the safety hazard. If the association does not comply with an order to correct a safety hazard, the city should correct it and assess the costs to the neighborhood association. If the neighborhood association fails to pay for the costs of maintaining the mini-park in a safe condition, these costs should be placed on the tax bill of the park property and/or other property within the neighborhood.

Park Security and Safety

There are several means of making a park more secure and safe. Some of these factors are tangible safety measures, while others give a psychological feeling of security. These factors include:

Visibility - Buildings and sites should be located in areas that are clearly visible from streets, buildings, and other areas of observation. This will facilitate periodic patrolling by police officers, and constant visibility to neighborhood residents and visitors.

Proximity - Buildings and activity areas should be located near other activity areas and facilities, and should not be isolated by themselves. This will give facility users a feeling of security, increase utilization, and decrease the temptation for vandalism and other crime.

Lighting - Lighting of recreation facilities, buildings, and pathways will not only allow night use, but also discourage crime by illuminating the activity areas and making them visible. Critical facilities such as restrooms, children's play areas, and frequently-used paths should be illuminated all night to further discourage crime or inappropriate use.

Screening - Individual areas should be carefully designed so that they do not provide hiding places for criminals. Generally, earth berms, hedges, low-branched evergreen trees, or fences higher than three feet should not be situated in or around activity areas. Paths that pass through wooded areas should have at least six feet of cleared land between the edges of the path and vegetation or obstructions. Also, paths that pass through wooded areas that receive night use should always be well-lighted, and should not have benches that can not be seen from public streets. Children's play areas should also be kept away from potential hiding places, and should normally be located in the most visible and secure part of the park.

Materials - Recreational facility materials should be appropriately selected for their intended use and location. Materials should be sturdy enough to withstand normal use, and anticipated abuse. If a particular facility receives such abuse that no material can withstand it, the city should consider relocating the facility or adding some other safety or security measure. Also, all materials used in park facilities should meet the appropriate U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) guidelines for that facility.

Surveillance - The installation of surveillance devices, such as cameras, can reduce vandalism, but are generally expensive to install and operate. These devices require periodic maintenance and an operator to monitor them. Also, surveillance devices themselves can be the target of theft or vandalism. Surveillance devices are typically not cost effective in park facilities. However, routine surveillance of park facilities by law officers, park staff, and residents can significantly reduce vandalism and crime. Neighborhood residents, and neighborhood watch groups in particular, should be encouraged to monitor activities in their local neighborhoods and to report suspicious activities to local law enforcement officials. In particular, bicycle patrols by law enforcement officials and neighborhood resident "foot patrols" can reduce the likelihood of crime and vandalism in a park.

Park Hours - Parks can be closed during night hours (typically 10 pm through 6 am) to reduce the likelihood of un-noticed crime and vandalism. Closing access roads, lighting, and random patrols, used in conjunction with closing parks can be effective means of reducing crime.

Accessibility--Universal Design and ADA Compliance

All parks facilities should be barrier-free and should meet the intent of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). As park facilities are built they should be designed to be barrier-free and accessible to all park users. All existing park facilities should be evaluated and upgraded, as necessary, to meet ADA guidelines.

Universal design is a realistic method for complying with ADA and is required for most grant-in-aid programs. It is an evolving ideal that ensures that facilities area accessible to as many users as possible. Universal design is a method of looking at facilities and opportunities objectively, resulting in programs, services, and facilities that work for every person's special needs including those of the very young, the elderly, and the handicapped. The results of universal design are equal-opportunity facilities which allow all people to benefit from their desired recreational experiences. The needs of all users are incorporated as an integral part of the architecture, landscape design, and program. All people are welcome to use the facilities with little or no assistance needed. This offers feelings of dignity, independence, self-reliance, and the opportunity to socialize with other users. Mainstream participation is facilitated through careful consideration of different physical, psychological, and social needs. These human factors are matched with the natural opportunities and limitations of a site in the design process. Success is best portrayed by simple solutions that solve many problems and support many types of use. This approach is initially more complex during design, but results in more effective solutions that lead to a more diverse population sharing the designed site. Universal design is very different from providing special facilities that highlight the differences between people.

Recreation site designs based on these principles, can offer understandable choices for all users. The City of Cedarburg should make a commitment to design new recreation facilities to be barrier-free and meet the intent of universal design. Also, the city should routinely monitor existing facilities, and upgrade them as necessary to provide reasonable barrier-free access to park and recreation user. However, the city should also be cognizant of the natural limitations of the park sites, and should not force barrier-free facility designs onto landscapes that are not suitable for them.

Furthermore, the City of Cedarburg should strive to assure that groups that use city parks and recreation areas do not violate the spirit, if not the letter of the ADA. The city should include a clause in its facility use/rental agreement to require that public and private groups who use public

facilities do not discriminate against potential park users. This clause would place the burden of complying with ADA on the user groups, and would reduce, if not eliminate the burden of compliance on the city.

Suggested Statement

"I, (name), (position), of the (organization), agree that while we use City of Cedarburg facilities, we will not discriminate on the basis of disability."

Urban Forestry

It should be the goal of the city to establish and maintain an urban forest in parks, boulevards, terraces, preserves, and other public right-of-way lands. This urban forest will provide community residents with high-quality, convenient, economical, and healthy exposure to trees and native plant communities, and their associated benefits to the environment as well as to individuals. Furthermore, it should also be the goal of the city to regulate certain private trees on private property in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public. Specifically, the city should:

- Provide services to develop and maintain its urban forest
- Maintain an adequate amount of land to meet current and future urban forest needs
- Regulate "public nuisance" trees on private property
- Stress the benefits of urban forestry to the public
- Utilize all available resources to develop and maintain the quality of the city's urban forest
- Maintain "Tree City USA" status for the city

To meet the goals of establishing and maintaining an urban forest, and regulating "public nuisance" trees on private property, the city should make a commitment to prepare and implement an urban forestry plan. This urban forestry plan should contain:

- Analysis of the existing urban tree ordinance
- Inventory of publicly-owned urban trees
- Analysis of the city's urban forest
- Analysis of the city's current urban forestry programs
- Recommendations to manage the city's urban forest
- Proposed capital improvements program that identifies the costs of implementing an urban forestry plan

Playground Safety Surfaces

Surfaces directly under play equipment and within the use area around the play equipment should be covered with a 10"-12" layer of resilient safety surface. Commonly used resilient surfaces are sand, pea gravel and bark or wood chips. Additionally, to meet ADA requirements, the city should use a resilient rubber or similar product to provide safe, barrier free access to transfer points on the play equipment.

Specific Recommendations

Upgrade all existing park facilities to meet the guidelines and standards established by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Acquire and develop additional park lands as appropriate to meet current and future recreational needs per the recommendations of the City of Cedarburg Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

- Community Parks (2)
- Neighborhood Parks (5)
- City-Wide Multi-Purpose Trail System along Cedar Creek

Expand and/or develop existing park lands as appropriate to meet current and future recreation needs per the recommendations of the City of Cedarburg Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

- Community Parks
- Neighborhood Parks

Develop a funding mechanism for park acquisition, park development, park and recreation program operation, and park management.

- Revenue generating activities (fees)
 - soccer
 - softball
 - (other recreation programs)
- Payment in lieu of dedication of park land
- Impact Fee on new development (to meet future needs)
- Grant-in-aid programs
- Local donations (monetary donations, in-kind contributions, volunteer labor)

Develop joint-use policies and agreements between the city and recreation associations to help develop and maintain city park facilities.

Evaluate the need, suitability, and feasibility of acquiring Baehmann's Golf Center and managing it as a public facility.

Perform systematic routine maintenance of existing and new park facilities and equipment.

- Play equipment
- Courts and fields
- Benches and picnic tables
- Trail systems
- Restrooms and shelters
- New facilities as they are developed

Hire additional staff and acquire additional equipment as needed to adequately operate and maintain the city park system.

Implement an Urban Forestry Plan.

- Urban forestry ordinance
- Urban forestry guidelines
- Removal/stumping/restoration
- Planting
- Maintenance/management
- Public education

Periodically update the Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan to meet current conditions.

- Update needs and action plan yearly
- Update entire plan every five years

B. PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

The following is a summary and prioritization of major projects suggested by the Park & Forestry Board during the planning process for the revision of the Park and Open Space Plan. The projects are listed by parks for which they are intended except for the first general category. General projects have been identified as needed in the community but have not been assigned to a specific park.

CITY OF CEDARBURG				
Parks, Recreation & Forestry Department, Mikko Hilvo, Director				
August 16, 2017				
City of Cedarburg Comprehensive Park & Open Space Plan				
SUGGESTED MAJOR PROJECTS				
General			APPROXIMATE	
Existing Features and Activities Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST	
Outdoor Sports Complex with two full size soccer and four baseball fields.	HIGH		\$500,000	
Indoor Sport Facility and Recreation Center	High		\$8 - \$10 Million	
Adlai Horn Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses		
Update Entire Park	High	Restoration done by Mercury Marine in 2018		
Beckmann Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses		
Basketball Court	MEDIUM	Would like fence around court to stop basketballs.	\$5,000	
Playground	MEDIUM	Small play structure for 5 - 12 year olds Add a scenic overlook	\$40,000	
Beechwood Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses		
Beech Forest	LOW	No additions needed. Requires regular ongoing maintenance.		
Behling Field, Cedar Creek Park			ESTIMATED	
Existing Features and Activities Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST	
Asphalt walk and gathering area: Poor	HIGH	Asphalt is heaving, needs replacement, consider decorative pavement.	\$20,000	
Field lighting	Avg.	MEDIUM	Need updating.	\$15,000
OTHER NEEDS		MEDIUM	Needs portable outfield fence.	\$12,000
		MEDIUM	Need storage building for field maintenance equipment and portable fence.	\$30,000
New Concessions building			\$250,000	

Boyscout Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.		Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Building	Fair		*needs new furnace	
Scenic overlook			add between house and bridge road	
Cedar Creek Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Picnic Shelter	Good	HIGH	Large timber frame shelter. Needs new roof	\$10,000
Asphalt Path	Avg	HIGH	Patch and reseal	\$8,000
Restroom	Poor	HIGH	Needs new roof	\$6,000
Cedar Creek Walk				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Walkway		HIGH	Finish middle section of walkway	\$400,000
			*Use private funds and grants to fund project instead of impact fees or City general fund.	
			Lighting and seating should be added	
Cedar Hedge Trail				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.		Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Trail			maintain trail	
			Create Birding Trail	
Cedar Pointe Conservancy				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Trail	Wet	LOW	Needs boardwalk over wet areas	\$25,000
			Create Birding Trail	
Cedar Pointe Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Basketball Court		HIGH	Fix hoops and resurface court	\$10,000
Centennial Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	ESTIMATED COST
Community Path		HIGH	Needs to be resealed	\$12,000
Wood Shingles		HIGH	Replace roof of bathroom building (with metal if possible).	\$6,500
Play Structure		MEDIUM	Would like to build new play ground with new play structure and separate elements such as swings. Not currently ADA accessible. Spaces between railing pickets too large. Structure is outdated.	\$400,000
Gazebo		MEDIUM	Replace roof	\$5,000
City Entrance Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	

City Hall Lawn				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Lawn Maintenance			add irrigation	\$10,000
Doctor's Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Fischer Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Plantings on Hill			Visitors come past the site. It would be nice to add decorative plantings and wildflowers on side of slope. Cedar Groves/Native Flowers	\$5,000
Founders Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Georgetown Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Georgetown Walking Path				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Woodchip Path	Avg	LOW	Path is overgrown and needs clearing. Path goes through areas that are periodically wet. Suggest boardwalk across wet areas. (150')	\$5,000
			Create Birding Trail	
Harrison Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
				ESTIMATED COST
Highland Bridge Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Hillcrest Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Basketball Court		Low	Resurface basketball court.	\$5,000

Hoffman Glenn			
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			
Legion Park			
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			
Pioneer Park			
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			
Prairie View Park			ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			COST
Shelter and Restroom		High	Need restroom facility and shelter
			\$200,000
Rappold Park			ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			COST
Topview Trails Park			ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			COST
Prairie Establishment		Medium	continue with prairie establishment
Wegmann Park			
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			
playground			update playground border
			\$2,000
Westlawn Park			
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			
Westlawn Woods Park			
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			
Path		High	Remove Ash Trees. Clear brush. Cleanup paths.
Willowbrooke Park			
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses			
Ball Diamond		Medium	continue working with fastpitch club on ball diamond
Playground		Medium	Update play equipment as needed
			\$60,000

Woodland Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Wurthman Park				
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				
Zuenert Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities Cond. PRIORITY Comments / Suggested New Uses				COST
Total:				\$9,087,500

Behling Field, Cedar Creek Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Asphalt walk and gathering area	Poor	HIGH	Asphalt is heaving, needs replacement, consider decorative pavement.	\$20,000
Field lighting	Avg.	MEDIUM	Need updating.	\$15,000
OTHER NEEDS		MEDIUM	Needs portable outfield fence.	\$12,000
		MEDIUM	Need storage building for field maintenance equipment and portable fence.	\$30,000
Boyscout Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.		Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Cedar Creek Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Picnic Shelter	Good	HIGH	Large timber frame shelter. Needs new roof	\$10,000
Asphalt Path	Avg	HIGH	Patch and reseal	\$8,000
Band Shell	Poor	HIGH	Research Large Combined Facility: Band Shell, Restrooms, & Year-round Shelter	\$10,000
Cedar Creek Walk				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Walkway		HIGH	Finish upper part and extension to Cedar Creek Park*	\$150,000
			*Use private funds and grants to fund project instead of impact fees or City general fund.	
Cedar Hedge Trail				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.		Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Cedar Pointe Conservancy				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Trail	Wet	LOW	Needs boardwalk over wet areas	\$25,000
Cedar Pointe Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Boardwalk		HIGH	Add a boardwalk from Park to Western	\$35,000

Centennial Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Community Path		HIGH	Needs to be resealed	\$12,000
Wood Shingles		HIGH	Replace roof of bathroom building (with metal if possible).	\$6,500
Play Structure		MEDIUM	Would like to build new play ground with new play structure and separate elements such as swings. Not currently ADA accessible. Spaces between railing pickets too large. Structure is outdated.	\$75,000
City Entrance Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Consider selling park.			Proceeds to go towards park development projects.	
City Hall Lawn				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Doctor's Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Fischer Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Plantings			Visitors come past the site. It would be nice to add decorative plantings and wildflowers on side of slope.	\$5,000
Founders Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Georgetown Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Georgetown Walking Path				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Woodchip Path	Avg	LOW	Path is overgrown and needs clearing. Path goes through areas that are periodically wet. Suggest boardwalk across wet areas. (150')	\$18,000

Harrison Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Highland Bridge Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Hillcrest Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Basketball Court		MEDIUM	Resurface basketball court.	\$8,000
Hoffman Glenn				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Legion Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
Pioneer Park				
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	
		MEDIUM	Playground needed here badly. There are many multi family buildings south of Pioneer Road and no place for children to play.	\$25,000
		if donor found		
Prairie View Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Little League Diamond		HIGH	Develop	\$40,000
Path around park		HIGH	Develop	\$20,000
Shelter and Restrooms		MEDIUM	Develop	\$250,000
Playground		MEDIUM	Develop	\$80,000
Parking Lot		HIGH	Develop	\$40,000

Rappold Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Benches	Poor	MEDIUM	Replace	\$1,500
Small Flowering Crab Trees	Poor	MEDIUM	Peplace with Shade Trees	\$1,600
Shrub area	Poor	MEDIUM	Weed and replant with shrubs and low maintenance perennials.	\$500
Skateboard Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Skateboard ramps, rails, etc.			Ramps are hollow steel and noisy. Consider concrete ramps to reduce noise.	
			Garbage and litter cleanup daily by staff	
			Loitering to all hours.	
			Foul language issues	
			Consider moving skate park to another location.	
Topview Trails Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Tot-lot size play equipment		LOW	New Playground.	\$20,000
Wegmann Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Tot-lot size play equipment		HIGH	Update Play Equipment 2010	\$20,000
Westlawn Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Westlawn Woods Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Willowbrooke Park				ESTIMATED
Existing Features and Activities	Cond.	PRIORITY	Comments / Suggested New Uses	COST
Basketball Court		MEDIUM	Update Basketball Court	\$30,000
Proposed Sidewalk		HIGH	Sidewalk to connect rest room to street and around pond. North Side of pond. (300')	\$18,500

Table 8: New Park Budget Summary

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
DEVELOP NEW PARKS			
Community Parks	2	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 3,000,000
Neighborhood Parks	5	\$ 437,850	\$ 2,189,250*
TOTAL NEW PARK DEVELOPMENT COST			\$5,189,250

Note:* Eligible for impact fees.

Budget summary does not include land acquisition cost. Land acquisition costs for proposed parkland may vary dramatically. Land acquisition costs may be eligible for up to 50% grant funding. WDNR guidelines require that land value for grant-eligible park land acquiring be established by WDNR certified appraisers.