

Chapter 6 – Recommended Park and Open Space Plan



Introduction

This park and open space plan for Washington County consists of eight sections that sets forth recommendations. The eight sections include countywide open space preservation element, countywide outdoor recreation element, lake and river access, County bikeway and trail network, accessibility, stewardship, maintenance and organizational improvements.

The Washington County Park and Trail System Vision and Guiding Principles were developed by the Public Works Committee in 2016.

Washington County Park and Trail System Vision Statement

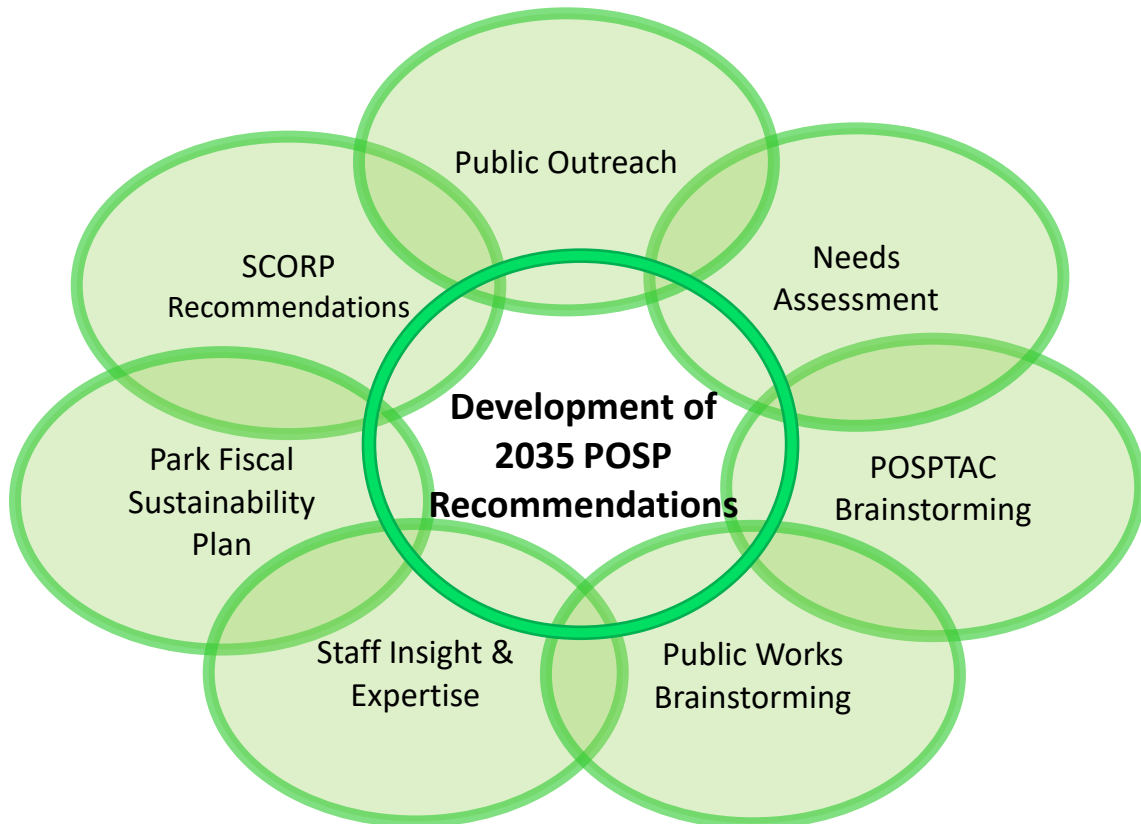
*A sustainable park and trail system that is well maintained and safe, improved and strategically expanded while being **financially responsible**, and improves the quality of life.”*

Washington County Park and Trail System Guiding Principles

- *Striving to achieve **financial sustainability** of the park system maintenance operations.*
- ***Creating partnerships** that enhance maintenance, education and recreation of the County Park and Trail System.*
- ***Maintaining and improving our priority parks, trails, natural areas and operations in a fiscally responsible manner.***
- *Supporting **strategic park acquisitions** and expansions of priority parks.*
- *Developing an expanded and **interconnected multi-use trail** system.*
- ***Promoting and marketing the power of parks and trails** to increase their use by individuals and families. Parks and trails have health, economic, environmental and social benefits for all County residents and visitors.*

The recommendations presented in this chapter have been developed based on input from the sources shown in the figure below.

**Figure 6.1
PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN RECOMMENDATION DEVELOPMENT**



Needs Assessment – The Needs Assessment is conducted using standards set by the National Recreation and Parks Association and applies them to Washington County facilities and amenities.

SCORP Recommendations – The Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) evaluates recreation within the State and identifies projected and current trends.

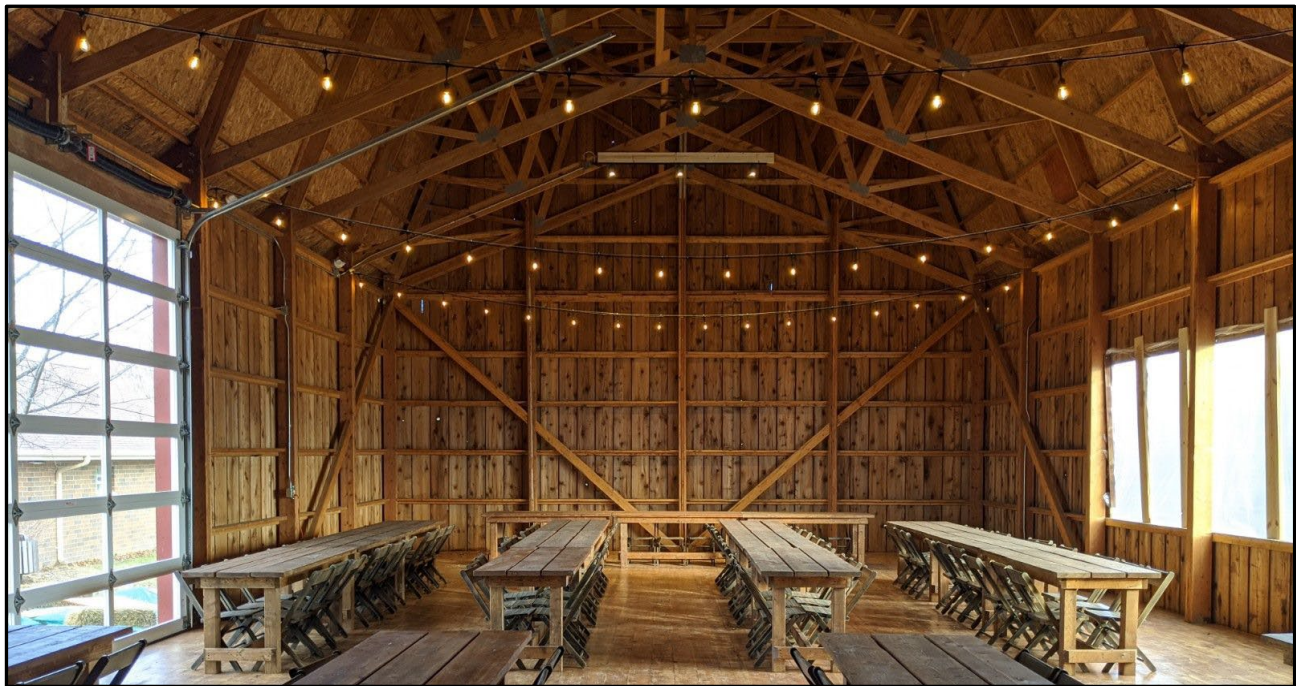
Park Fiscal Sustainability Plan – The Park Fiscal Sustainability Plan sets forth a three-year detailed task list to achieve the park and trail vision to become fiscally sustainable.

Public Outreach – Extensive public participation was conducted through a variety of surveys, workshops and open houses.

Staff Insight and Expertise – Washington County staff insight and expertise was used to formulate recommendations.

Public Works Brainstorming – A brainstorming session was conducted with the Public Works Committee regarding the continuation of goals from the 2020 Park and Open Space Plan and the formulation of new goals for the 2035 plan.

POSPTAC Brainstorming –A similar brainstorming session was conducted for the Park and Open Space Plan Technical Advisory Committee.



Homestead Hollow Barn Renovation

Public Informational Meeting

The Washington County Planning and Parks Department held a public informational meeting at the Public Agency Center on January 14, 2020 to acquaint public officials and interested citizens with the key recommendations of the Plan and to receive comments on and answer questions pertaining to the Plan. There were twelve people that attended the public informational meeting.

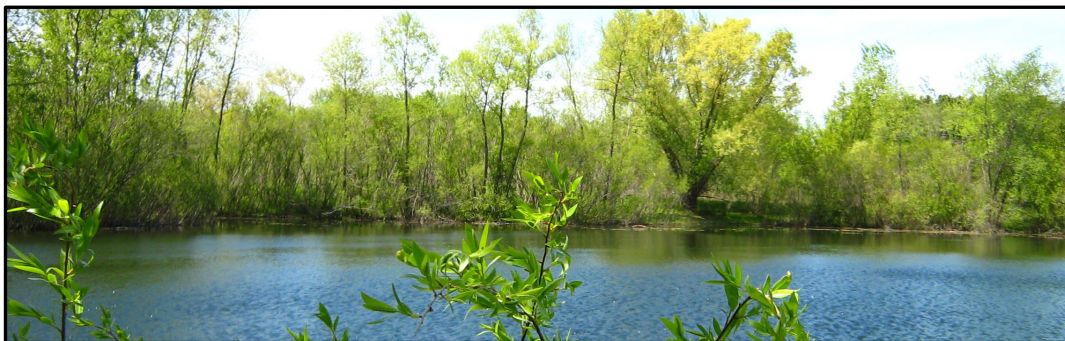
Public comment on the draft County Park and Open Space Plan included positive feedback on upgrades to the planned park amenities and continued support of the recommendations outlined in the County Bikeway and Trail Network Plan.

In addition to the public informational meeting, a request for public comment was made through social media prior to the Washington County Public Works Committee meeting to review the Plan. All public comments were provided to the Committee as part of their Plan review. The minutes from the Public Works Committee meeting and all written comments received are included in Appendix E.

Review of 2020 Park and Open Space Plan Recommendations

As part of the 2035 planning process, each of the recommendations from the 2020 plan that had not been implemented were identified and reviewed for consistency and alignment with the 2017-2019 *Strategic Priorities for the Quality of Life of the Citizens of Washington County* developed by the Washington County Board of Supervisors. The 2020 recommendations were then reviewed as part of a brainstorming sessions with the Park and Open Space Plan Technical Advisory Commission and the County Public Works Committee. During these sessions, committee members had the opportunity to determine if each of the 2020 recommendations should be continued in this Plan. Additional recommendations were also discussed at these meetings.

All recommendations align with the County Strategic Goals. Figure 6.2 identifies each of the County Strategic Goals related to the 2035 Park and Open Space Plan recommendations.



Homestead Hollow County Park

Figure 6.2

WASHINGTON COUNTY STRATEGIC GOALS RELATED TO PARK AND OPEN SPACE RECOMMENDATIONS



Recommended Open Space Preservation Element ---

The open space preservation element consists of four major components. The first is the preservation of primary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas. The preservation of natural areas, critical species habitat sites, and geological areas in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the regional natural areas protection and management plan¹ is the second component. The third component calls for the protection of open space lands located within established State project boundaries. The final component calls for the protection of farmland preservation areas as defined by the Washington County Farmland Preservation Plan.

Recommended actions with respect to the preservation of open space lands, other than prime agricultural lands, are graphically summarized on Map 6.1. It is recommended that a total of 70,115 acres of open space lands, or about 25 percent of Washington County, be protected through a combination of public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership,² through conservation easements, or through the application of protective zoning. These 70,115 acres include primary environmental corridors, isolated natural resource areas, and areas outside corridors but within Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) project boundaries. Virtually all natural areas and critical species habitat sites recommended to be preserved are contained within the primary environmental corridors or the isolated natural resource areas.

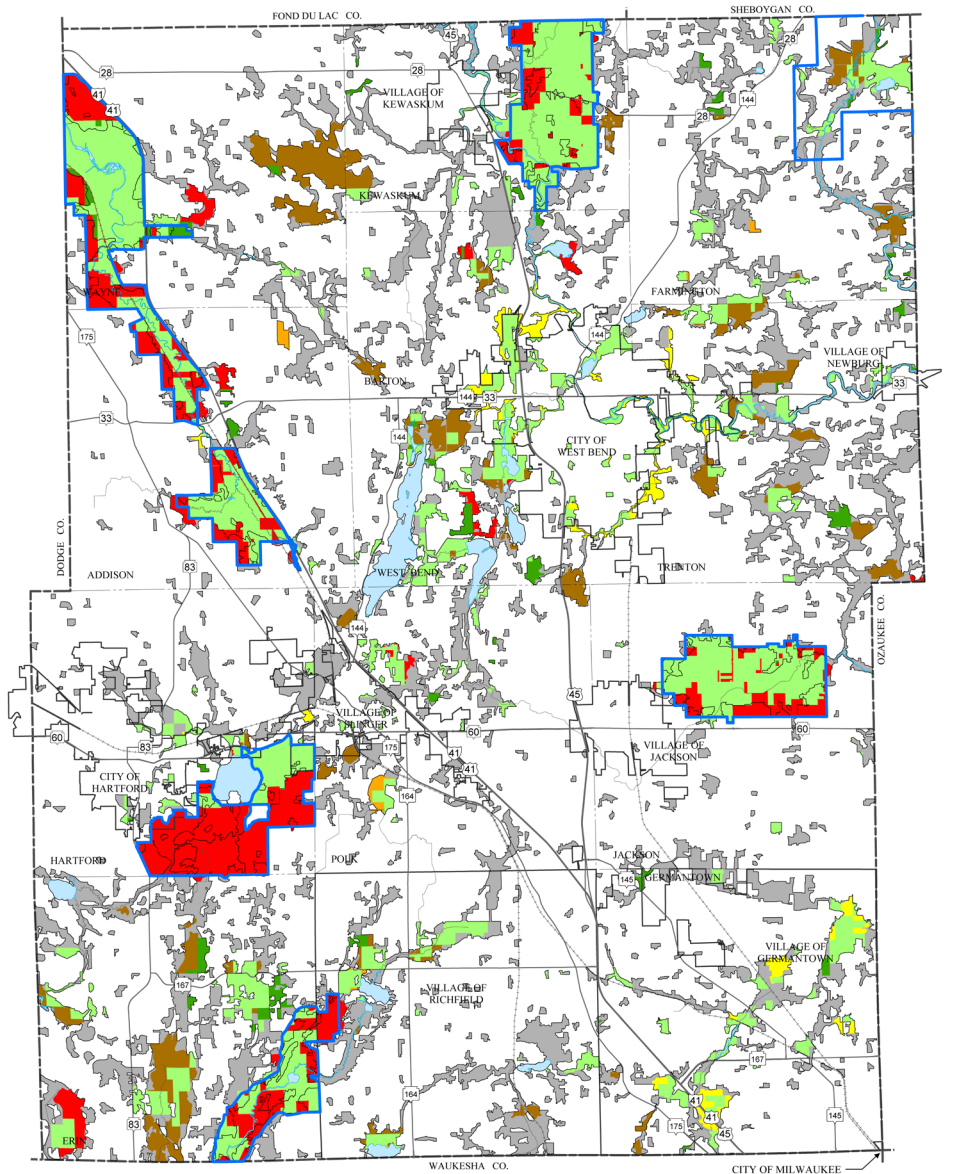
Of the total 70,115 acres of recommended open space lands, 21,282 acres, or about 31 percent, were in public ownership, nonprofit conservation organization ownership, under conservation easements, or in compatible private outdoor recreation uses such as golf courses or camps in 2019. These areas are recommended to be preserved in current ownership/conservation easements or, for lands in compatible private outdoor recreation use, maintained in recreational or open space uses. It is recommended that an additional 14,960 acres, or about 21 percent of proposed open space lands, be acquired by public agencies or nonprofit conservation organizations for natural resource protection preservation purposes or for public park or trail use. The estimated cost of acquiring such lands is about \$78.9 million.

A summary of the existing and proposed public and nonprofit conservation organization ownership of open space lands, and associated acquisition costs, is presented in Table 6.1. It is recommended that Washington County acquire 212 acres of open space lands, about 1.4 percent of proposed open space lands to be acquired.

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

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

**Map 6.1
OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION ELEMENT**



Existing Public Interest Ownership of Open Space Lands Within Primary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas

- Federal, State, County, Local, NonProfit Conservation Organization, School or Other Public District, or Compatible Private Outdoor Recreation or Open Space Sites
- Lands Under Conservation Easement

- Primary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas
- Surface Water

Proposed Public Interest Ownership of Open Space Lands

- State
- County
- City, Village, Town, or Special Purpose District
- Nonprofit Conservation Organization
- Open Space Lands to be Protected by Public Land Use Regulation

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Project Area

Source: SEWRPC



The other 33,873 acres of open space lands are recommended to remain in or be placed in protective zoning districts to prevent incompatible development. Such protective zoning districts include floodplain, lowland conservancy and, for upland portions of the corridor, upland conservancy which limits development to rural residential development with an overall density of no more than one dwelling unit per five acres.

Table 6.1
PROPOSED OWNERSHIP OF OPEN SPACE LANDS UNDER
THE PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY ^a

Ownership	Existing ^b (acres)	Plan (acres)	Planned Change (acres)	Estimated Acquisition Cost ^c
State of Wisconsin	12,704	20,868	8,164	\$ 46,331,100
Washington County ^d	600	812	212	1,659,000
Local Government ^e	2,641	3,961	1,320	6,265,000
Nonprofit Conservation Organization.....	1,220	6,484	5,264	24,653,900
Compatible Private Recreation Use	2,793	2,793	--	--
State of Wisconsin and Nonprofit Conservation Organization Easements	1,324	1,324	--	--
Total	21,282	36,242	14,960	\$ 78,909,000

NOTE: Cost estimates are expressed in 2019 dollars.

^aIncludes 2015 primary environmental corridors, 2015 isolated natural resource areas, and lands within a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources project boundary. These figures do not include associated surface water areas.

^bIncludes existing ownership in 2019.

^cUnit costs used to estimate acquisition costs were \$3,000 per acre of wetlands, \$10,000 per acre of woodlands, and \$7,000 per acre of agricultural and other open lands. As noted in the text, the protection of these areas could be accomplished through conservation easements, conservation subdivisions, donations, and purchase/transfer of development rights.

These costs are based on purchasing all recommended land for parks and open spaces. The acquisition of all land is unlikely to occur before the plan year 2035 since acquisitions occur only on a willing seller-willing buyer basis, only when funds are available and all past major land acquisitions by Washington County have been subsidized by state and federal grants, which are not always available.

^dPlanned acres and estimated acquisition costs include primary environmental corridors for Lizard Mound, Leonard J. Yahr, Heritage Trails, Glacier Hills and Proposed Site A. In February 2020 the Washington County board adopted a resolution to convey Lizard Mound to the State of Wisconsin for anticipated ownership by the Milwaukee Audubon Society.

^eIncludes cities, villages, towns, school districts, and lake and sanitary districts.

Source: Washington County and SEWRPC

Each component of the open space preservation plan element is discussed separately below. There is considerable overlap between these components, and, accordingly, between the acreages cited in conjunction with each component. For example, virtually all of the natural areas and critical species habitat areas identified and recommended for public interest acquisition under the natural areas plan component are also recommended for acquisition under the environmental corridor preservation plan component. The tabular summary of the open space preservation plan element (Table 6.1) thus represents the composite of the environmental corridor, natural area, and WDNR project area plan components, which are described individually below.

Environmental Corridor and Isolated Natural Resource Area Plan Component

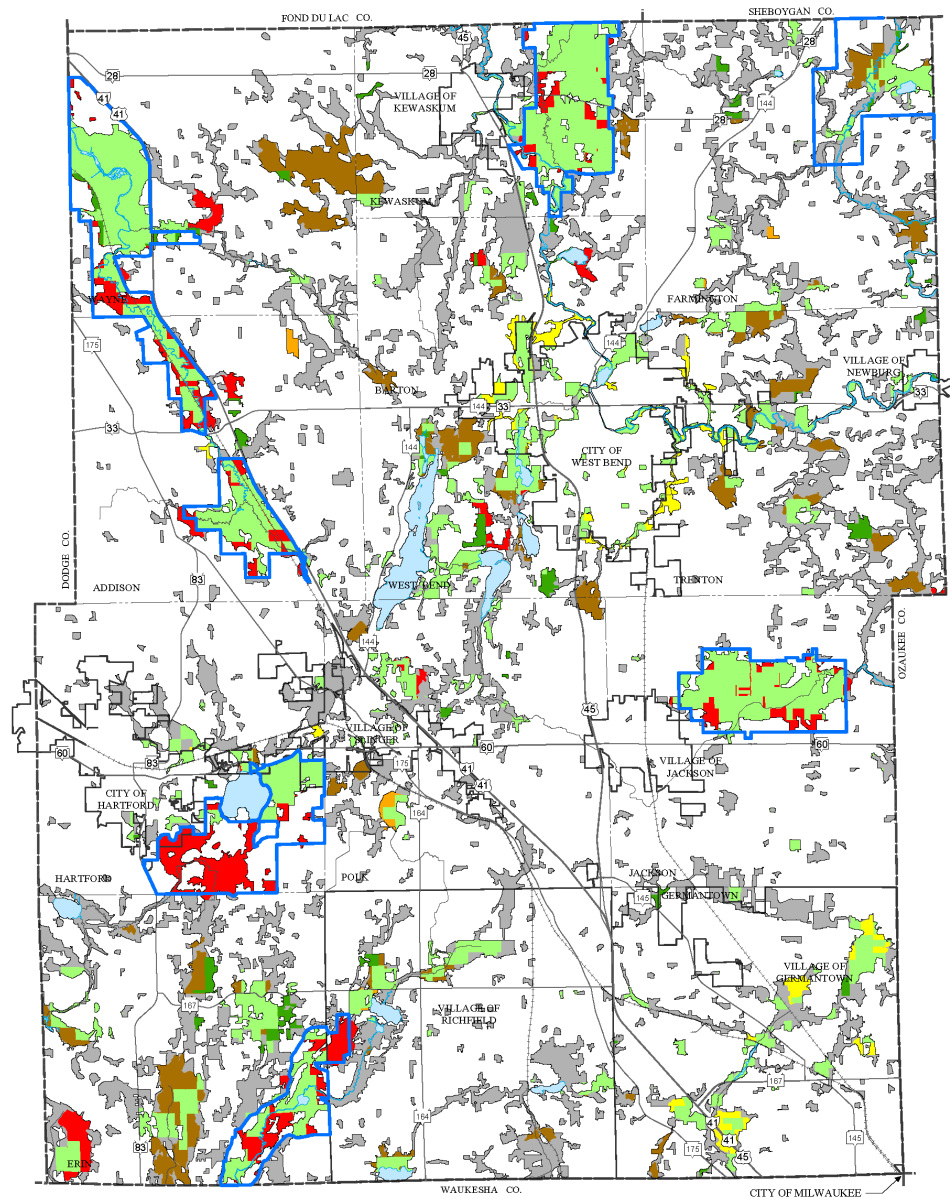
Primary Environmental Corridors

The primary environmental corridors contain almost all of the best remaining woodlands, wetlands, wildlife habitat, lakes and streams, and associated shoreland and floodland areas remaining in the County. Primary environmental corridors are the longest and widest type of environmental corridor—at least 400 acres in area, two miles long, and 200 feet in width. The protection of the primary environmental corridors from additional intrusion by urban development, thereby preserving such lands in natural, open uses for resource protection, scenic value, and outdoor recreation and education purposes, is one of the primary objectives of this Plan. The extent and location of primary environmental corridors in Washington County are shown on Map 6.2. The permanent preservation of the primary environmental corridors in essentially natural, open space uses is most certain when the corridor lands are acquired in the public interest for resource preservation or compatible outdoor recreation uses. The following measures should be taken to protect the primary environmental corridors:

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

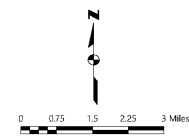
A total of 59,051 acres of land are encompassed in primary environmental corridors. Map 6.2 depicts those primary environmental corridors which are currently in, and are recommended to remain in, public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership, or under conservation easements. As shown on Map 6.2, such areas currently encompass a total of 16,123 acres, or about 27 percent of primary environmental corridors. Additional such areas recommended for

Map 6.2 PROTECTION OF PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS AND ISOLATED NATURAL RESOURCE AREAS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY



- Existing Public Interest Ownership of Open Space Lands Within Primary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas**
- Federal, State, County, Local, NonProfit Conservation Organization, School or Other Public District, or Compatible Private Outdoor Recreation or Open Space Sites
 - Lands Under Conservation Easement
 - Primary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas
 - Surface Water
- Proposed Public Interest Ownership of Open Space Lands Within Primary Environmental Corridors and Isolated Natural Resource Areas**
- State
 - County
 - City, Village, Town, or Special Purpose District
 - Nonprofit Conservation Organization
 - Open Space Lands to be Protected by Public Land Use Regulation
 - Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Project Area

Source: SEWRPC



acquisition in the public interest are also shown on Map 6.2, and encompass a total of 11,431 acres, or about 20 percent of primary environmental corridors. An additional 3,026 acres, or about 5 percent of primary environmental corridors, are in compatible private recreational use. The remaining 28,471 acres of primary environmental corridors, or about 48 percent, are proposed to be protected through zoning. While zoning is the primary local land use regulation available for resource preservation, primary environmental corridors, as well as portions isolated natural resource areas, within planned sewer service areas are provided with protection through State regulations related to public and private sanitary sewer extensions.

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

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

Isolated Natural Resource Areas

Isolated natural resource areas contain many of the same resources as primary environmental corridors but are smaller in size or physically separated from other resource areas. Isolated natural resource areas are at least five acres in size. It is recommended that isolated natural resource areas be preserved in natural open uses, being incorporated for use as parks and open space reservations or stormwater detention or retention areas as appropriate.

A total of 7,332 acres of land are encompassed in isolated natural resource areas. Map 6.2 depicts those isolated natural resource areas which are currently in, and are recommended to remain in, public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership or under conservation easements. Such areas currently encompass a total of 406 acres, or about 5 percent of isolated natural resource areas. An additional 84 acres, or 1 percent of isolated natural resource areas, are in existing compatible outdoor recreation use.

Additional isolated natural resource areas recommended for acquisition in the public interest are shown on Map 6.2. Such areas, which consist largely of natural areas and critical species habitat sites, encompass a total of 120 acres, or about 2 percent of isolated natural resource areas.

The remaining 6,722 acres, or 92 percent, of isolated natural resource areas may be retained in private ownership, but should be placed in a zoning district that would prevent their conversion to urban use. However, as such lands are needed for area wide recreation trails (discussed later in this chapter), local park or recreation purposes, or for another public purpose, such as stormwater detention, it is recommended that the appropriate public agency consider the acquisition of such lands.

Washington County supports the protection of planned primary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas by the State, local government and non-profit conservation organization. Washington County will protect planned primary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas as they occur within existing parks or as part of future strategic land acquisitions.

Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan Component

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

A total of 95 natural areas were identified in Washington County. Natural areas are tracts of land so little modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. Eight of the sites, encompassing about 3,267 acres, are classified as natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1). An additional 29 sites, encompassing about 5,715 acres, are classified as natural areas of countywide or regional significance (NA-2). The remaining 58 sites, encompassing about 7,939 acres, are classified as natural areas of local significance (NA-3). In addition, a total of 20 critical species habitat sites were identified. Critical species habitat sites are those areas that support rare, threatened, or endangered species. These sites together encompassed about 1,012 acres.

Combined, there are 115 natural areas and critical species habitat sites identified in the County, with a total area of 17,933 acres. It is recommended that 102 of these areas, which encompass 17,432 acres in 90 natural areas and 12 critical species habitat sites, be protected through ownership by public agencies or by nonprofit conservation organizations. It is recommended that the other 13 sites—five natural area sites and eight critical species habitat sites encompassing a total of 501 acres—be protected through appropriate zoning. The protection recommendations for natural areas and critical species habitat sites are shown on Map 6.3.

Natural areas and critical species habitat sites recommended to be protected through acquisition meet one of the following criteria: 1) the site lies within a primary environmental corridor; 2) the

site supports rare, threatened, or endangered plant, bird, or mammal species; and 3) the site is already at least partially in public interest ownership.

Table 6.2 lists each natural area site and critical species habitat site proposed to be preserved through protective ownership and the proposed acquisition agency. In all, these sites encompass 17,432 acres, including 16,665 acres within natural areas and 767 acres within critical species habitat sites. Of the total 17,432 acres to be preserved, about 8,753 acres, or about 50.2 percent, are under existing public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership or under a conservation easement. An additional 8,679 acres, or about 49.8 percent, are proposed for public or nonprofit conservation organization ownership or management. Virtually all of these areas are encompassed by primary environmental corridors or by isolated natural resource areas. The cost of acquiring these areas is included in Table 6.1.

The recommendations made in this plan differ somewhat from those made in the regional natural areas protection and management plan (as amended). The regional plan anticipated that such refinements would be made when the County park and open space plans were updated. Specific refinements made as part of this park and open space plan as shown on Map 6.3 and Table 6.2 are:

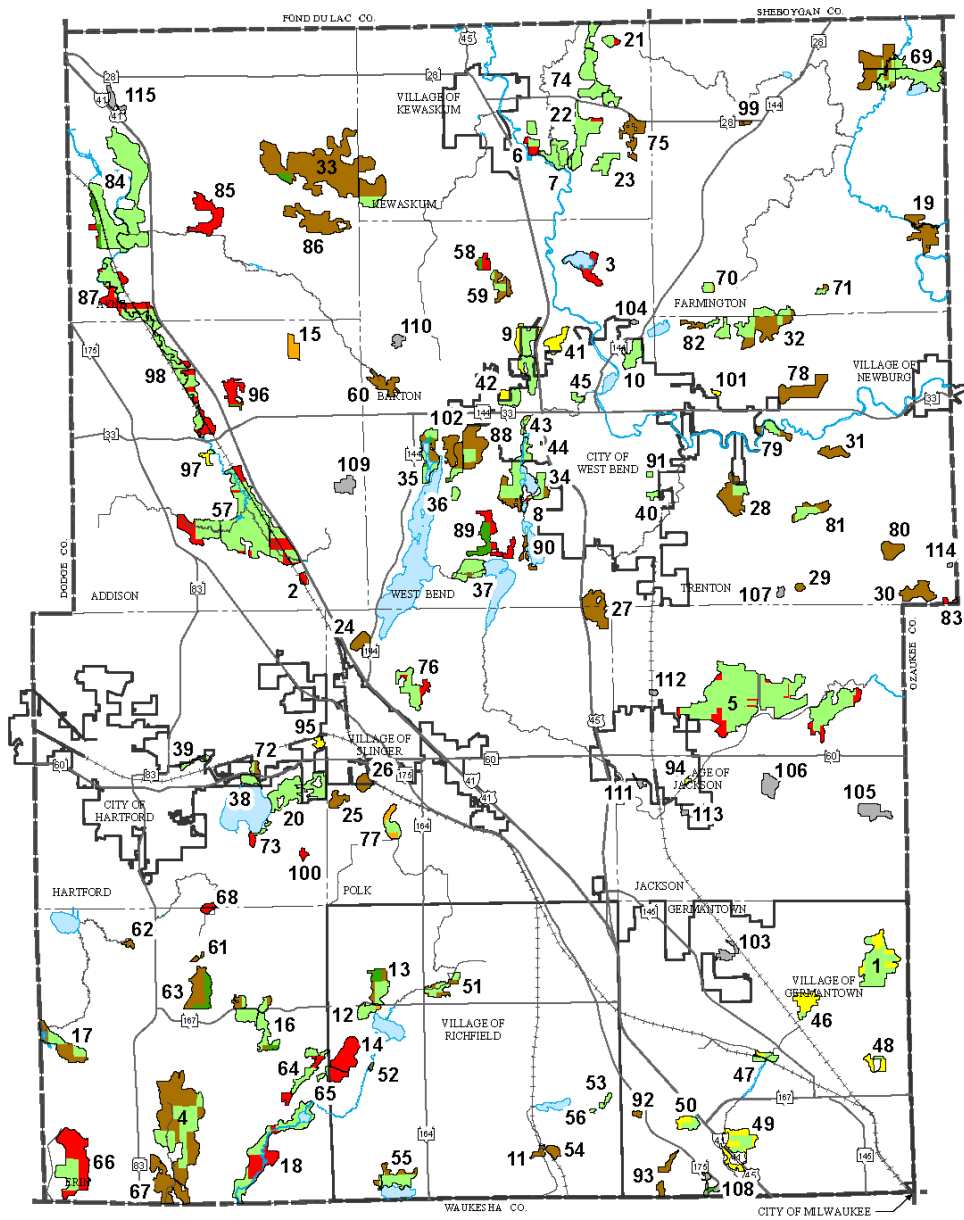
- Two sites formerly identified as critical species habitat sites (Silver Lake and Silver Lake Swamp) have been merged to form a new NA-3 identified as the Silver Lake Fen and Tamaracks (Site No. 90).
- One site formerly identified as a critical species habitat site (Cedar Creek Fen), has been removed from the inventory.
- Two new critical species habitat sites—Allenton Wetlands (Site No. 98) and STH 175 Wetlands and Meadows (Site No. 108)—have been added.
- The proposed acquisition agency for numerous sites have been changed as part of this plan update and have been reflected in Table 6.2.

Adoption of the County park and open space plan by Washington County and the Regional Planning Commission will amend the regional natural areas protection and management plan in these respects.

Washington County supports the protection of natural areas and critical species habitat sites as identified on Map 6.3 and Table 6.2. Washington County will protect natural areas and critical species habitat sites as they occur within existing parks or as part of future strategic land acquisitions.



Map 6.3
PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREAS AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES



Existing Public Interest Ownership of Open Space Lands Within Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

- Federal, State, County, Local, NonProfit Conservation Organization, School or Other Public District, or Compatible Private Outdoor Recreation or Open Space Sites
- Lands Under Conservation Easement

- Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites
- Surface Water

Proposed Public Interest Ownership of Open Space Lands Within Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Sites

- State
- County
- City, Village, Town, or Special Purpose District
- Nonprofit Conservation Organization
- Open Space Lands to be Protected by Public Land Use Regulation

58 Reference Number (See Table 6.2)

Source: SEWRPC

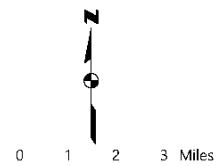


Table 6.2
PROTECTION OF NATURAL AREA AND CRITICAL SPECIES HABITAT SITES IN
WASHINGTON COUNTY

Number on Map 6.3	Site Identification			Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition
	Civil Division	Name	Classification ^a	Already under Protective Ownership	Proposed to Be Acquired	Total	
Sites Proposed to be Acquired							
1	Village of Germantown	Germantown Swamp	NA-1	265	109	374	MMSD and Village of Germantown
2	Town of Addison	Aurora Road Fen	NA-1	2	20	22	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
3	Town of Barton	Smith Lake Fen and Swamp	NA-1	85	85	170	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
4	Town of Erin	Murphy Lake-McConville Lake Wetland Complex	NA-1	345	542	887	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
5	Town of Jackson	Jackson Swamp	NA-1	1,221	350	1,571	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
6	Town of Kewaskum	Kewaskum Maple-Oak Woods State Natural Area	NA-1	46	40	86	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
7	Town of Kewaskum	Milwaukee River Floodplain Forest State Natural Area	NA-1	130	5	135	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
8	Town of West Bend	Paradise Lake Fen	NA-1	14	8	22	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
9	City of West Bend and Town of Barton	Blue Hills Woods	NA-2	198	65	263	City of West Bend
10	City of West Bend	Lac Lawrann Conservancy Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-2	98	3	101	City of West Bend
11	Village of Richfield	Colgate Fen-Meadow	NA-2	--	23	23	The Nature Conservancy
12	Village of Richfield	Glacier Hills Park Bogs and Upland Woods	NA-2	49	11	60	Washington County
13	Village of Richfield	Daniel Boone Bogs and Upland Woods	NA-2	43	99	142	Daniel Boone Conservation League
14	Village of Richfield and Town of Erin	Friess Lake Tamarack Swamp	NA-2	11	217	228	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
15	Town of Addison	St. Anthony Beech Woods	NA-2	--	68	68	Washington County
16	Town of Erin	Holy Hill Woods	NA-2	209	50	259	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
17	Town of Erin	Toland Swamp	NA-2	65	137	202	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
18	Town of Erin	Loew's Lake Wetland Complex	NA-2	280	201	481	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
19	Town of Farmington	North Branch Woods	NA-2	--	180	180	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
20	Town of Hartford and City of Hartford	Pike Lake Woods	NA-2	280	--	280	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Table 6.2 (continued)

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition
Number on Map 6.3	Civil Division	Name	Classification ^a	Already under Protective Ownership	Proposed to Be Acquired	Total	
Sites Proposed to be Acquired (Continued)							
21	Town of Kewaskum	Kettle Moraine Drive Bog	NA-2	29	10	39	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
22	Town of Kewaskum	Glacial Trail Forest	NA-2	211	11	222	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
23	Town of Kewaskum	St. Michael's Woods	NA-2	83	3	86	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
24	Town of Polk	Big Cedar Lake Bog	NA-2	--	89	89	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
25	Town of Polk	Mud Lake Upland Woods	NA-2	--	56	56	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
26	Town of Polk and Village of Slinger	Mud Lake Meadow	NA-2	23	36	59	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
27	Town of Polk and Town of West Bend	Mud Lake Swamp ^b	NA-2	7	179	186	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
28	Town of Trenton and City of West Bend	Schoenbeck Woods	NA-2	38	159	197	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
29	Town of Trenton	Bellin Bog	NA-2	2	15	17	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
30	Town of Trenton	Reinartz Cedar Swamp	NA-2	9	112	121	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
31	Town of Trenton	Myra Wetlands	NA-2	--	69	69	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
32	Town of Trenton and Town of Farmington	Sandy Knoll Swamp	NA-2	195	197	392	Washington County and Nonprofit Conservation Organization
33	Town of Wayne and Town of Kewaskum	Wayne Swamp	NA-2	75	1,072	1,147	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
34	Town of West Bend and City of West Bend	Silverbrook Lake Woods	NA-2	309	93	402	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
35	Town of West Bend	Gilbert Lake Wetlands and Uplands	NA-2	121	66	187	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation
36	Town of West Bend	Hacker Road Bog	NA-2	25	--	25	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
37	Town of West Bend	Little Cedar Lake Wetlands	NA-2	123	11	134	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation
38	City of Hartford and Town of Hartford	Pike Lake Sedge Meadow	NA-3	41	3	44	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
39	City of Hartford and Town of Hartford	Rubicon Lowlands	NA-3	27	3	30	City of Hartford
40	City of West Bend	Muth Woods	NA-3	21	--	21	City of West Bend
41	City of West Bend and Town of Barton	Sunset Park Wetlands	NA-3	7	78	85	City of West Bend

Table 6.2 (continued)

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition
Number on Map 6.3	Civil Division	Name	Classification ^a	Already under Protective Ownership	Proposed to Be Acquired	Total	
Sites Proposed to be Acquired (Continued)							
42	City of West Bend and Town of Barton	Albecker Park Wetlands	NA-3	60	31	91	City of West Bend
43	City of West Bend	Silver Creek Marsh	NA-3	23	4	27	City of West Bend
44	City of West Bend	University Fen	NA-3	1	--	1	City of West Bend
45	City of West Bend	Regner Park Woods	NA-3	25	--	25	City of West Bend
46	Village of Germantown	Hoelz Swamp	NA-3	9	101	110	MMSD
47	Village of Germantown	Lake Park Swamp	NA-3	9	45	54	Village of Germantown
48	Village of Germantown	Schoessow Woods	NA-3	9	42	51	Village of Germantown
49	Village of Germantown	USH 41 Swamp	NA-3	86	167	253	MMSD
50	Village of Germantown	Kleinman Swamp	NA-3	38	33	71	Village of Germantown
51	Village of Richfield	CTH J Swamp	NA-3	56	44	100	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
52	Village of Richfield	Hubertus Road Sedge Meadow	NA-3	--	7	7	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
53	Village of Richfield	Amy Bell Lake and Lowlands	NA-3	20	--	20	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
54	Village of Richfield	Colgate Shrub-Carr	NA-3	--	37	37	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
55	Village of Richfield	Lake Five Woods	NA-3	100	45	145	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
56	Village of Richfield	Amy Bell Lake Bog	NA-3	5	--	5	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
57	Town of Addison	Allenton Swamp	NA-3	843	247	1,090	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
58	Town of Barton	Lange Hardwoods	NA-3	6	47	53	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
59	Town of Barton	Wildwood Hardwood Swamp	NA-3	26	72	98	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
60	Town of Barton	Kohlsville River Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	--	100	100	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
61	Town of Erin	Hults Bog and Marsh	NA-3	--	14	14	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
62	Town of Erin	Erin Sedge Meadow	NA-3	--	17	17	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
63	Town of Erin	Thompson Swamp	NA-3	61	153	214	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
64	Town of Erin	Donegal Road Woods	NA-3	83	57	140	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
65	Town of Erin	St. Augustine Road Sedge Meadow	NA-3	9	1	10	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
66	Town of Erin	Mason Creek Swamp	NA-3	132	293	425	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Table 6.2 (continued)

Site Identification				Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition
Number on Map 6.3	Civil Division	Name	Classification ^a	Already under Protective Ownership	Proposed to Be Acquired	Total	
Sites Proposed to be Acquired (Continued)							
67	Town of Erin	Little Oconomowoc River Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	--	226	226	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
68	Town of Erin and Town of Hartford	CTH E Wetlands	NA-3	--	28	28	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
69	Town of Farmington	Milwaukee River Swamp	NA-3	272	275	547	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
70	Town of Farmington	Lizard Mound Woods ^c	NA-3	23	6	29	Washington County
71	Town of Farmington	Green Lake Bog	NA-3	9	10	19	Green Lake Association
72	Town of Hartford	STH 60 Swamp	NA-3	8	23	31	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
73	Town of Hartford	Pike Lake Wetlands - South	NA-3	16	21	37	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
74	Town of Kewaskum	Kettle Moraine Drive Woods ^d	NA-3	293	--	293	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
75	Town of Kewaskum	STH 28 Woods	NA-3	--	122	122	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
76	Town of Polk	Slinger Upland Woods	NA-3	117	55	172	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
77	Town of Polk	Heritage Trails Bog	NA-3	41	53	94	Washington County
78	Town of Trenton	Poplar Road Lacustrine Forest	NA-3	--	182	182	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
79	Town of Trenton	Fellenz Hardwood Swamp	NA-3	46	30	76	Ozaukee Washington Land Trust
80	Town of Trenton	Paradise Drive Tamarack Swamp	NA-3	1	80	81	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
81	Town of Trenton	Camp Wowitan Wetlands	NA-3	10	99	109	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
82	Town of Trenton	Sandy Knoll Wetlands	NA-3	17	30	47	Washington County and Nonprofit Conservation Organization
83	Town of Trenton	Cedar-Sauk Low Woods ^e	NA-3	--	14	14	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
84	Town of Wayne	Theresa Swamp	NA-3	935	17	952	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
85	Town of Wayne	Wayne Creek Swamp	NA-3	--	181	181	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
86	Town of Wayne	Stockcar Swamp	NA-3	--	244	244	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
87	Town of Wayne	Rock River Marsh	NA-3	193	146	339	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
88	Town of West Bend	CTH Z Upland Woods and Wetlands	NA-3	66	215	281	Cedar Lakes Conservation Foundation
89	Town of West Bend	Ziegler Woods	NA-3	125	82	207	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
90	Town of West Bend	Silver Lake Fen and Tamaracks	NA-3	--	34	34	Nonprofit Conservation Organization

A Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County: 2035

Table 6.2 (continued)

Number on Map 6.3	Site Identification			Site Area (acres)			Proposed Acquisition
	Civil Division	Name	Classification ^a	Already under Protective Ownership	Proposed to Be Acquired	Total	
Sites Proposed to be Acquired (Continued)							
90	Town of West Bend	Silver Lake Fen and Tamaracks	NA-3	--	34	34	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
91	City of West Bend	High School Woods	CSH	9	--	9	West Bend School District
92	Village of Germantown	Wheaton Woods	CSH	--	13	13	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
93	Village of Germantown	Willow Creek Swamp	CSH	--	62	62	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
94	Village of Jackson	Jackson Woods	CSH	6	3	9	Village of Jackson
95	Village of Slinger	Unnamed Wetland No. 2	CSH	--	26	26	Village of Slinger
96	Town of Addison	St. Anthony Maple Woods	CSH	9	91	100	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
97	Town of Addison	Doll Woods	CSH	4	21	25	Town of Addison
98	Town of Addison and Town of Wayne	Allenton Wetlands	CSH	265	134	399	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
99	Town of Farmington	STH 28 Woodland	CSH	--	12	12	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
100	Town of Hartford	Unnamed Wetland No. 1	CSH	--	17	17	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
101	Town of Trenton	Cameron Property	CSH	--	10	10	City of West Bend
102	Town of West Bend	Gilbert Lake Woodland	CSH	--	85	85	Nonprofit Conservation Organization
--	Subtotal – 102 Sites	--	--	8,753	8,679	17,432	--
Sites to be Preserved to the Extent Practicable With Appropriate Zoning Without Additional Protective Ownership							
103	Village of Germantown	Faber-Pribyl Woods	NA-3	--	--	52	- -
104	Town of Barton	Newark Road Wetland	NA-3	--	--	8	--
105	Town of Jackson	Sherman Road Swamp	NA-3	--	--	96	--
106	Town of Jackson	Kowalske Swamp	NA-3	--	--	83	--
107	Town of Trenton	Schalla Tamarack Swamp	NA-3	--	--	17	--
108	Village of Germantown	STH 175 Wetlands and Meadows	CSH	--	--	39	--
109	Town of Addison	Nabob Upland Woods	CSH	--	--	75	--
110	Town of Barton	Riesch Woods	CSH	--	--	34	--
111	Town of Jackson and Village of Jackson	Lamm Woods	CSH	--	--	20	--
112	Town of Jackson	Friedens Creek Woods	CSH	--	--	12	--
113	Town of Jackson	Chinkapin Woods	CSH	--	--	11	--
114	Town of Trenton	Fechter's Woods	CSH	--	--	6	- -
115	Town of Wayne	Unnamed Wetland No. 3	CSH	--	--	48	--
--	Subtotal – 13 Sites	--	--	--	--	501	--
--	Total – 115 Sites	--	--	8,753	8,679	17,933	--

Table 6.2 (continued)

NOTE: This table is a refinement of the recommendations made in SEWRPC Amendment to Planning Report No. 42, *A Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin*, December 2010.

^aNA-1 identifies natural areas of statewide or greater significance.

NA-2 identifies natural areas of countywide or regional significance.

NA-3 identifies natural areas of local significance, and

CSH identifies critical species habitat sites

^bSeven acres are within the right-of-way of USH 45 and are owned by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

^cThe County has approved conveyance of Lizard Mound Park to the State of Wisconsin.

^dAn additional 30 acres of this natural area are located in Fond du Lac County.

^eAn additional 210 acres of this natural area are located in Ozaukee County.

Source: SEWRPC

Reestablishment of Forest Interior Sites

In addition to setting forth recommendations for the protection of existing areas with important biological resources, the regional natural areas protection and management plan also recommends that efforts be made to reestablish relatively large tracts of grasslands and forest interiors in the Region. Reestablishment of such tracts would serve to provide additional habitat for bird populations, which have been adversely affected by loss of habitat due to development in the Region.

Three sites in Washington County were identified for the reestablishment of forest interior. Forest interiors are defined as that portion of a forest lying at least 300 feet from the forest edge. One site is located in the Town of Addison and would use as its core the St. Anthony Maple Woods, recommended for preservation and protection as a critical species habitat site. The entire project is envisioned to cover approximately 170 acres after reforestation. It is recommended that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) assume responsibility for reestablishing this forest interior.

The second site lies in the Town of Trenton. This site would use as its core an existing wooded area near Shady Lane. The entire project is envisioned to cover approximately 160 acres after reforestation. It is recommended that the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust assume responsibility for reestablishing this forest interior.

The third site lies in the Town of Hartford. The core of this site would be the Pike Lake Woods natural area and would encompass 167 acres and be located entirely within Pike Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. It is recommended that the WDNR be responsible for this forest interior project. As these plan recommendations are implemented, it would result in an enlargement of the primary environmental corridor in these areas.

Protection of Geological Areas

Pertinent recommendations regarding the preservation of the significant geological sites set forth in the regional natural areas plan have also been incorporated into this park and open space plan. The inventory of geological areas prepared as part of the regional natural areas protection and management plan identified 11 sites of geological importance in the County, including four bedrock geology sites and seven glacial features.

It is recommended that nine of the geological area sites be preserved through public agency or nonprofit conservation organization acquisition. These nine areas include six glacial and three bedrock sites. Together, the nine areas encompass about 5,747 acres. Of this total, 2,741 acres are in existing public ownership, with a remaining 3,006 acres, or about 52 percent, proposed for acquisition by a public agency or private conservation organization. These recommendations are consistent with the regional natural areas protection and management plan.

Washington County supports the protection of identified geologic sites through public agency or nonprofit conservation organization acquisition. Washington County will protect geologic sites as they occur within existing parks or as part of future strategic land acquisitions.

State of Wisconsin Project Areas Component

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

The open space preservation element of this plan includes lands which have been acquired or which are proposed to be acquired by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, within the project boundaries of the Loew Lake, Northern, and Pike Lake Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest and the Allenton Marsh, Jackson Marsh, Theresa Marsh Wildlife Areas, and the North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Area and Ice Age Trail Corridor. Project boundaries for each of these areas have been approved by the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board and are reflected on Maps 6.1, 6.2, and 6.4. It is recommended that the Department continue to acquire additional land within the approved project boundaries for open space or outdoor recreation purposes. Currently, about 12,378 acres of open space lands are in public ownership within those project areas. An additional 7,818 acres of such areas are proposed to be acquired.

With respect to the North Branch Milwaukee River Wildlife and Farming Heritage Project Area, the Department does not intend to rely as heavily on fee simple acquisition as it does in the other project areas in the County. Rather, the Department anticipates implementing the long term plan of preserving both natural resource and agricultural lands within the project area through a combination of public ownership, conservation easements, and purchase of development rights. Consequently, the acquisition of lands within the project area are not reflected on Maps 6.1, 6.2, and 6.4 or in Table 6.1.

In addition to the Department's project areas, there is also the Mid Kettle Moraine study area shown on Map 6. The study area was identified by the Mid Kettle Moraine Partners Group, a coalition of public and private organizations (including the Department) with a common interest in protecting the best remaining natural and scenic areas of the Kettle Moraine in Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Also included on Map 6.4 are the Department's stream protection corridors. The Department has established two stream bank programs to protect the scenic, fishery, and water quality of waterways in Washington County, which are primarily funded through the State Stewardship Program, including: the Cedar Creek Stream Bank Protection program, which allows the Department to acquire, by fee simple title or easement, lands along the Cedar Creek and its major tributary from CTH "M" upstream to the outlet of Little Cedar Lake; and the Milwaukee River Watershed Stream Bank Easement program, which allows the Department to acquire, by easement only, lands along the main stem and major tributaries and along the upper reaches and smaller tributaries of the Milwaukee River. These acquisition efforts may or may not include public fishing access opportunities and are obtained only on a willing seller basis.

It should be noted that 12 natural areas, two critical species habitat sites, and one forest interior restoration site, which includes a critical species habitat site, are located partially within or partially outside existing State project boundaries. These sites are listed on Table 6.3 and encompass about 691 acres. It is recommended that the Department of Natural Resources consider expanding existing project boundaries to include these sites when the master plans for the applicable State forest units and wildlife areas are updated. As an alternative to expanding the existing project boundaries, the Department may consider establishing new project boundaries to encompass the natural areas listed on Table 6.3. In cases where the natural areas are located within a larger primary environmental corridor, the Department should consider including the entire primary corridor within the project boundary.

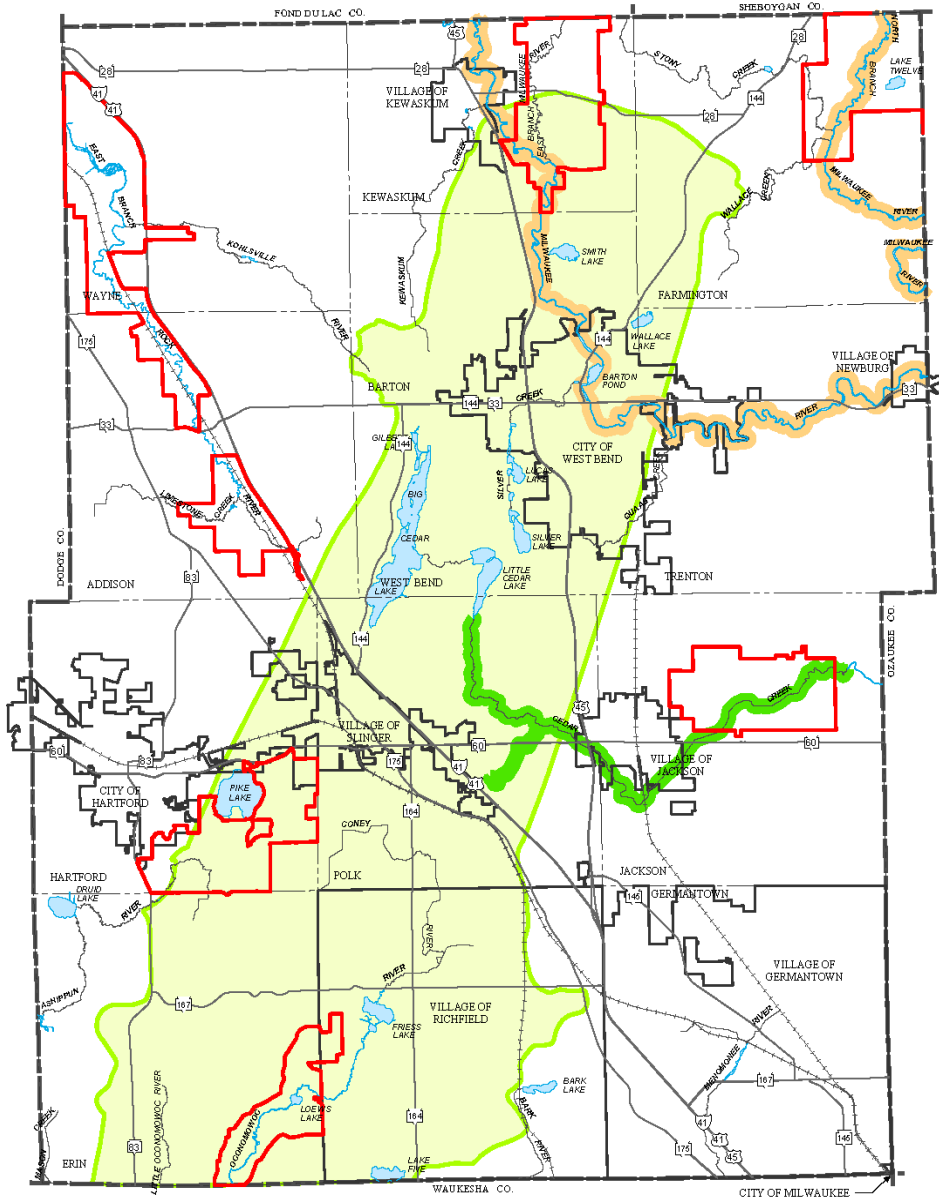
Agricultural Land Plan Component

Under this plan, it is recommended that Washington County and local units of government preserve identified farmland preservation areas as outlined in the adopted Washington County Farmland Preservation Plan adopted by the Washington County Board of Supervisors in 2013. Historically, efforts to identify and preserve the best remaining farmland in Washington County have included the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program (1977), the preparation of the Washington County farmland preservation plan in 1981, and the mandating of "use-value" assessment of agricultural land by the Wisconsin Legislature (1995). More recent efforts include the 2009 Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative which includes a revised Farmland Preservation Program, an Agricultural Enterprise Area Program, and the Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Program. In order to implement the programs under the working lands initiative, Washington County prepared an updated farmland preservation plan in 2013, further refining and detailing lands identified for farmland preservation.



Map 6.4

WDNR PROJECT BOUNDARIES AND OTHER FOCUS AREAS: 2016



- WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WDNR) PROJECT BOUNDARIES
- MID KETTLE MORAINES STUDY AREA (WDNR)
- CEDAR CREEK STREAM BANK PROTECTION PROGRAM CORRIDOR (WDNR)
- MILWAUKEE RIVER WATERSHED STREAM BANK EASEMENT PROGRAM CORRIDOR (WDNR)
- SURFACE WATER

Note: In addition to the WDNR project boundaries, the Ozaukee Washington Land Trust works throughout Washington County to preserve important natural resource areas.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and SEWRPC

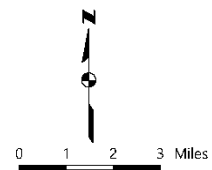


Table 6.3
RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS TO WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECT
BOUNDARIES

Number on Map 6.3	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Project	Location	Area (acres)	Comment ^a
57	Allenton Marsh Wildlife Area	T11N, R18E Section 28, 35 Town of Addison	86 ^b	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Allenton Swamp Natural Area (NA-3) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
2	Allenton Marsh Wildlife Area	T11N, R18E Section 35 Town of Addison	15 ^c	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Aurora Road Fen Natural Area (NA-1) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
5	Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area	T10N, R20E Sections 12, 17 Town of Jackson	38 ^d	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Jackson Swamp Natural Area (NA-1) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
85	Theresa Marsh Wildlife Area	T12N, R18E Sections 21, 22, 27, 28 Town of Wayne	181	Expansion is recommended to include the Wayne Creek Swamp Natural Area (NA-3) within the project boundary. The Natural Area is outside, but adjacent to, the EPB
87	Theresa Marsh Wildlife Area	T12N, R18E Section 32 Town of Wayne	19 ^e	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Rock River Marsh Natural Area (NA-3) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
98	Theresa Marsh Wildlife Area	T11N, R18E Section 16 Town of Addison	34 ^f	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Allenton Wetlands Critical Species Habitat Site (CSH) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
96	Theresa Marsh Wildlife Area	T11N, R18E Sections 9, 10 Town of Addison	160	Expansion is recommended to include a recommended forest interior site within the project boundary. The forest interior site encompasses the St. Anthony Maple Woods Critical Species Habitat site. The forest interior site is located about 0.25 miles outside the project boundary
64	Kettle Moraine State Forest- Loew Lake Unit	T9N, R18E Section 24 Town of Erin	26 ^g	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Donegal Road Woods Natural Area (NA-3) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
14	Kettle Moraine State Forest- Loew Lake Unit	T9N, R18E Section 24 Town of Erin T9N, R19E Sections 18, 19 Village of Richfield	59 ^h	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Friess Lake Tamarack Swamp Natural Area (NA-2) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
6	Kettle Moraine State Forest, Northern Unit	T12N, R19E Sections 10, 15 Town of Kewaskum	17 ⁱ	Expansion is recommended to include that portion of the Kewaskum Maple-Oak Woods State Natural Area (NA-1) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
74	Kettle Moraine State Forest, Northern Unit	T12N, R19E Section 12 Town of Kewaskum	2 ^j	Expansion is recommended to include the Kettle Moraine Drive Woods Natural Area (NA-3) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
21	Kettle Moraine State Forest, Northern Unit	T12N, R19E Section 1 Town of Kewaskum	10 ^k	Expansion is recommended to include the Kettle Moraine Drive Bog Natural Area (NA-2) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
100	Kettle Moraine State Forest, Pike Lake Unit	T10N, R18E Section 36 Town of Hartford	2 ^l	Expansion is recommended to include the Unnamed Wetland No. 1 Critical Species Habitat Site (CSH) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
68	Kettle Moraine State Forest, Pike Lake Unit	T10N, R18E Section 34 Town of Hartford T9N, R18E Section 3 T. of Erin	14 ^m	Expansion is recommended to include the CTH E Wetlands Natural Area (NA-3) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
38	Kettle Moraine State Forest, Pike Lake Unit	T10N, R18E Section 23 City of Hartford and Town of Hartford	28 ⁿ	Expansion is recommended to include the Pike Lake Sedge Meadow Natural Area (NA-3) which currently lies partially outside the EPB
Total	--	--	691	--

NOTE: EPB – existing project boundary

^aNA-1 identifies a Natural Area of statewide or greater significance, NA-2 identifies a Natural Area of countywide or regional significance, NA-3 identifies a Natural Area of local significance, and CSH identifies a Critical Species Habitat Site.

^bAn additional 1,004 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 1,090 acres in total.

^cAn additional seven acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 22 acres in total.

^dAn additional 1,533 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 1,571 acres in total.

^eAn additional 320 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 339 acres in total.

^fAn additional 365 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 399 acres in total.

^gAn additional 15 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 17 acres in total.

^hAn additional 169 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 228 acres in total.

ⁱAn additional 69 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 86 acres in total.

^jAn additional 291 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 293 acres in total.

^kAn additional 29 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 39 acres in total.

^lAn additional 69 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 86 acres in total.

^mAn additional 14 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 28 acres in total.

ⁿAn additional 14 acres of the natural area are located within the existing project boundary. The natural area is about 44 acres in total.

Source: SEWRPC

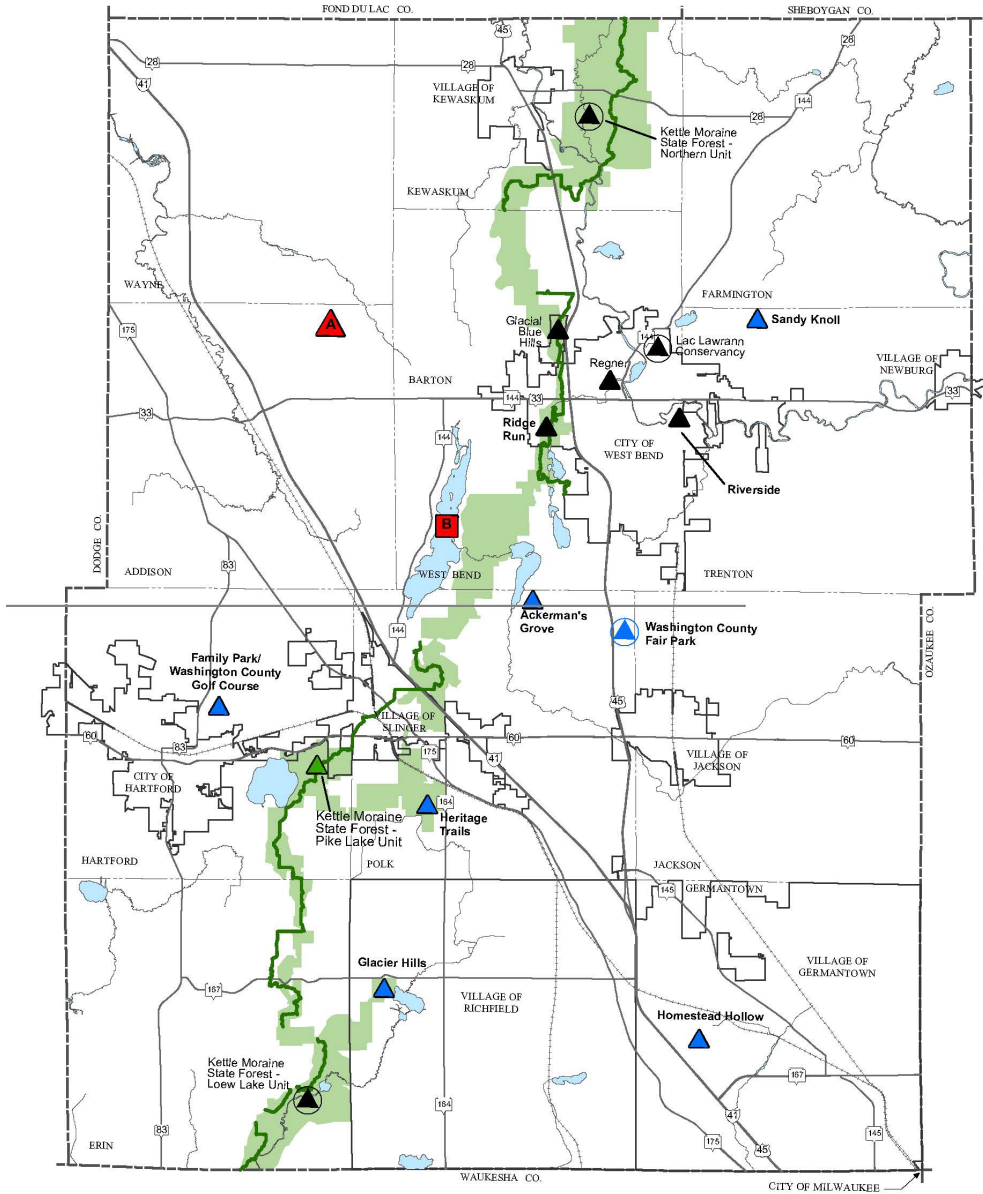
Recommended County Park and Outdoor Recreation Element

The second element of the County Park and Open Space Plan addresses the need for new County parks and park facilities. The outdoor recreation sites recommended under the County Park and Open Space Plan are shown on Map 6.5. The sites and facilities proposed to be provided include major parks and resource-oriented recreational facilities. The recommendations are based on the needs identified from the application of the per capita and accessibility standards in Chapter 5. The recommended recreation sites and facilities are intended to meet the need for such sites and facilities in the County through the year 2035. A description of the recommended sites and facilities follows.



Cross Country Meet at Sandy Knoll

Map 6.5 OUTDOOR RECREATION ELEMENT



Major Parks

- ▲ State
- ▲ County
- ▲ Local
- ▲ Proposed Other County

Recreation Corridors

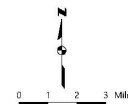
- Existing Ice Age Trail
- Ice Age Trail Corridor

Other Parks and Outdoor Recreation Sites

- Proposed County
- ▲ Special Outdoor Recreation Site
- ▲ Washington County Fair Park

Notes: The Ice Age Trail corridor is an area within which the Ice Age Trail may pass in the future, based on a 1995 planning process. Only willing landowners participate in the completion of the Ice Age Trail.

Source: Ice Age Trail Alliance, Washington County, and SEWRPC



Major Parks

Under the Park and Open Space Plan for Washington County, twelve major parks would be provided. Of the twelve major parks, eleven are existing parks and one would be a new park to be acquired and developed by Washington County. The eleven existing major parks are: The Pike Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; Ackerman's Grove Park, Family Park/Washington County Golf Course, Glacier Hills Park, Heritage Trails Park, Homestead Hollow Park, and Sandy Knoll Park, owned by Washington County; and Riverside Park, Regner Park, Glacial Blue Hills Recreation Area, and Ridge Run Park owned by the City of West Bend. The special regional outdoor recreational sites include the Lac Lawrann Conservancy, owned by the City of West Bend; the Loew Lake and Northern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; and the Washington County Fair Park, owned by the County, but not part of the County Park and Trail System.

Under this plan, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources should continue to acquire lands at and provide additional facilities in accordance with the master plans for the Loew Lake, Northern, and Pike Lake Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. The City of West Bend would maintain existing outdoor recreation facilities at Riverside Park, Ridge Run Park and at the Lac Lawrann Conservancy Area.

It is recommended that Washington County acquire additional land and provide additional facilities at Glacier Hills, Heritage Trails, and Leonard J. Yahr County parks. As described in Chapter 5 – Park and Open Space Needs Analysis, the County established a hierarchy of County park properties. The designation as a priority park, special use park, or non-priority park property assists with identifying future strategic acquisitions and development. Priority parks were generally larger multi-use parks with the exception of the Eisenbahn State Trail which was also designated a priority property. Designation as a priority park determines the level of financial and operational resources that will be committed for ongoing maintenance and park improvements.

As part of the guiding principles of the County Park and Trail System, strategic park acquisitions and expansions of priority parks are recommended to advance the sustainability of the park and trail system and add to the quality of life for County residents. It is recommended that Washington County provide one new major park in the County; a 120-acre park in the northwestern portion of the County.

Recommendations for land acquisition and outdoor recreational facilities at the major parks include:

- **Pike Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest**
The Pike Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest presently consists of 777 acres, and abuts the Village of Slinger on the east and the City of Hartford on the west, a portion of the unit lies within the City. Under the 2009 Pike Lake Master Plan, the project's proposed acquisition boundary which would expand the State Forest to 3,540 acres would contain significant areas of wetland, agricultural land, and the

remaining undeveloped shoreline on Pike Lake. There are also plans to construct 30 new campsites with electrical access, group camping sites, an accessible cabin that will meet ADA Standards, a boat launch for motorized boats and an education center.

- **Ackerman’s Grove County Park**

Ackerman’s Grove County Park presently consists of 67 acres, located in the Town of Polk and is designated a priority park. It is recommended that the County provide overnight cabins, a lookout tower and a large multi-use event venue space.

- **Family Park/Washington County Golf Course**

Family Park/Washington County Golf Course presently consists of 283 acres and is located in the Town of Hartford. Family Park is designated a special use park. There are no recommendations for additional land acquisition or facility development. Family Park is pending approval for sale.

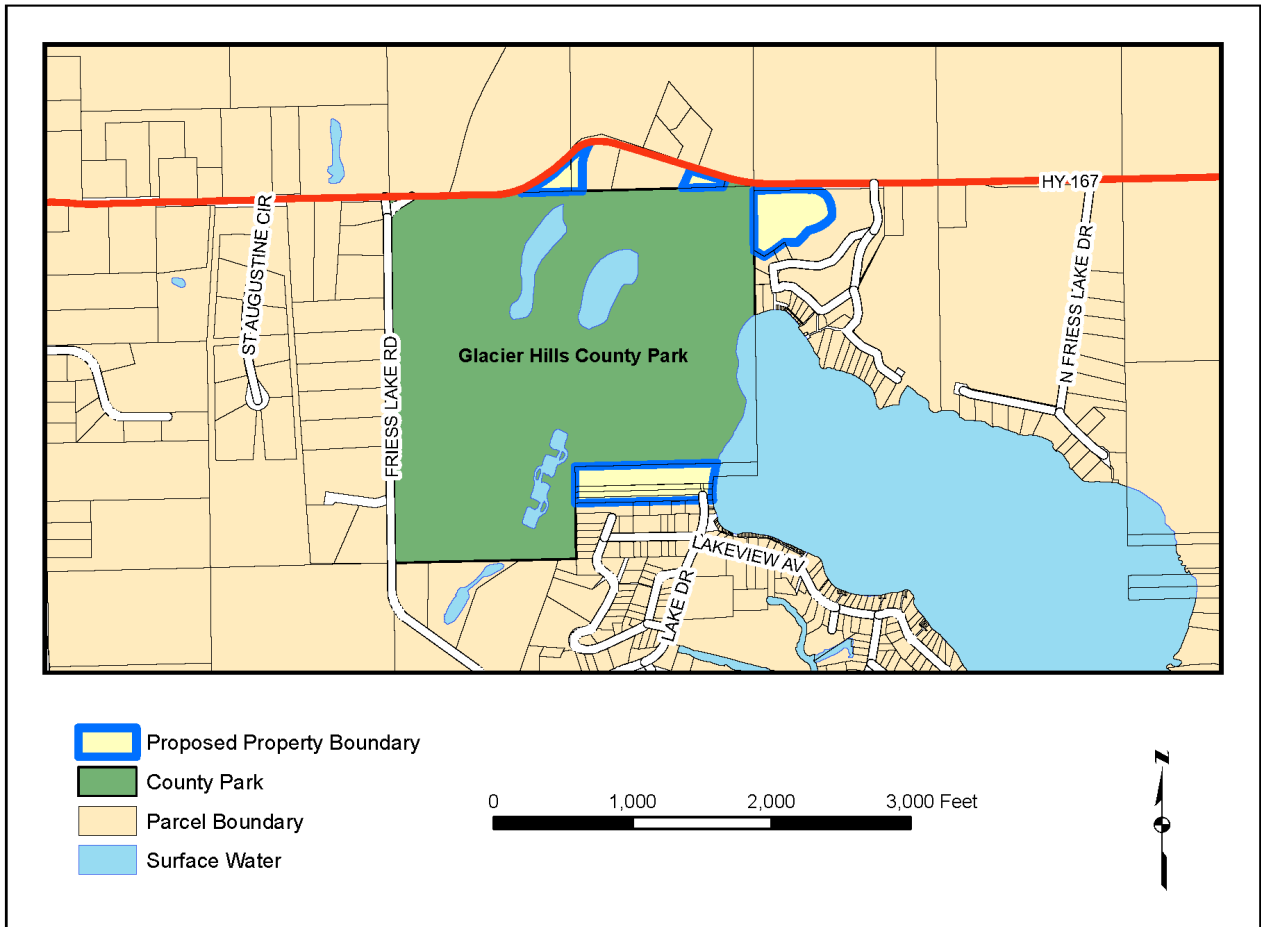
- **Glacier Hills County Park**

Glacier Hills Park, located in the Town of Richfield, presently consists of 140 acres and is designated a Priority County Park. Under the plan, it is recommended that the County acquire an additional 15 acres north and south of the park. To the north, it is recommended that the County preserve the Glacier Hills Park Bogs and Upland Woods and maintain in its natural state. It is also recommended that the County acquire additional land southeast of the park with substantial financial assistance from other organizations and /or government entities to expand lakefront recreational opportunities including a boat launch, beach, sand volleyball court and an event space. Map 6.6 identifies the proposed property boundary for Glacier Hills County Park. The plan recommends that the County improve lakefront amenities including ADA accessible access, swimming area with piers and a fishing pier. Other additional amenities include a lookout tower, amphitheater, playground upgrade and updated trail signage and maps.



Map 6.6

GLACIER HILLS PROPOSED PROPERTY BOUNDARY

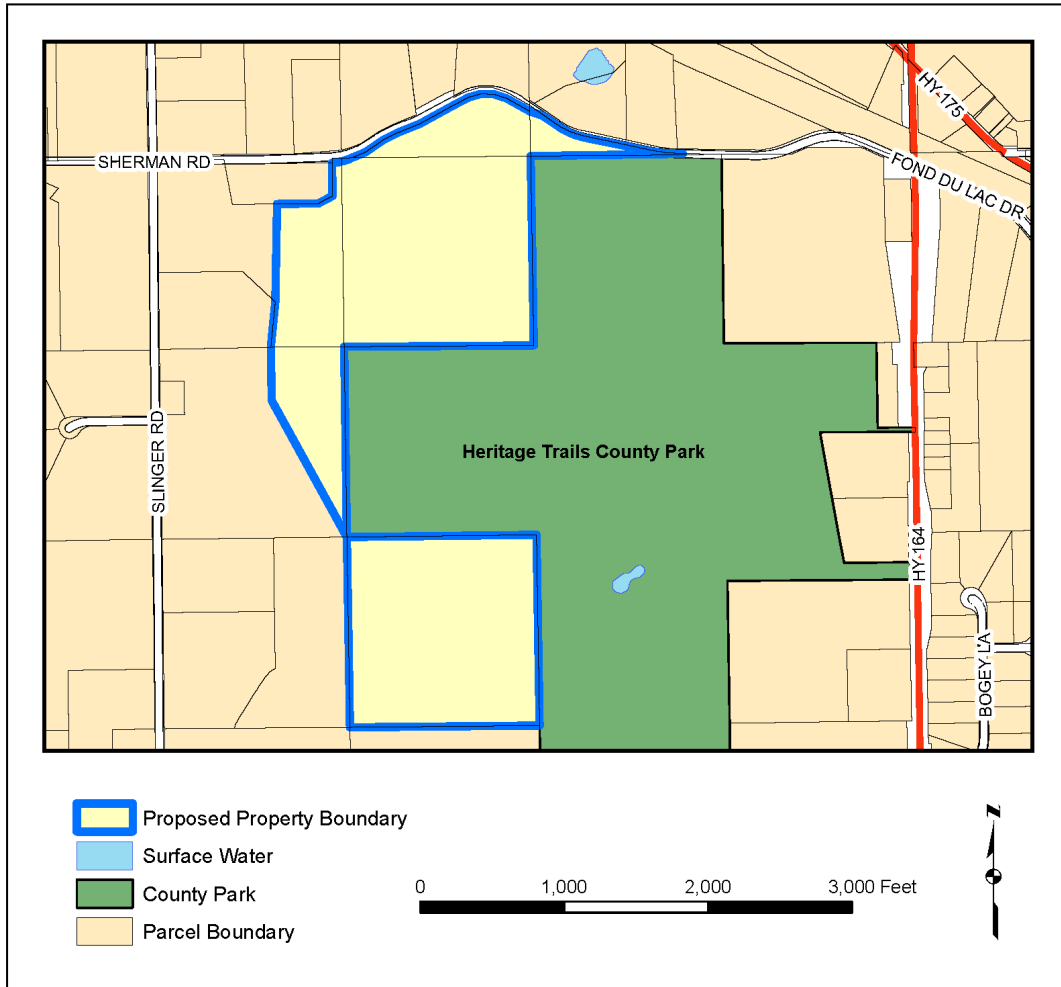


- **Heritage Trails County Park**

Heritage Trails Park presently consists of 234 acres and is located in the Town of Polk and is designated a priority park. It is recommended that the County acquire an additional 109 acres of land, which would protect the Heritage Trails Bog Natural Area (NA-3) and adjacent primary environmental corridor. Map 6.7 identifies the proposed property boundary for Heritage Trails County Park. It is recommended that the County provide an upgraded restroom, large formal shelter, update trail signage and maps, expand the disc golf course and provide additional hiking trails, boardwalk and mountain bike trails.

Map 6.7

HERITAGE TRAILS PROPOSED PROPERTY BOUNDARY



- **Homestead Hollow County Park**
Homestead Hollow Park, located in the Village of Germantown, consists of 105 acres and is designated a priority park. It is recommended that the County complete the renovation of the reserve-able barn and enclosed picnic shelters, upgrade the playground, update trail signage and maps, provide a rental house/lodge.
- **Sandy Knoll County Park**
Sandy Knoll Park presently consists of 257 acres, located in the Town of Trenton and is designated a priority park. The plan does not recommend any additional land acquisition. The plan recommends that the County expand the disc golf course, update trail signage and maps and provide tent and camping cabin overnight camping.

- **Ridge Run Park**
Ridge Run Park presently consists of 148 acres and is located in the City and Town of West Bend. It is recommended under the plan that the City of West Bend acquire an additional 25 acres, which would protect the remainder of the Silver Creek Marsh Natural Area (NA-3) and adjacent primary environmental corridor. The plan recommends that the City provide additional formal picnic areas and shelters, develop an all abilities playground, improve existing trails, provide nature trails and improve vehicular circulation into and within the park.
- **Regner Park**
Regner Park presently consists of 80 acres, and is located in the City of West Bend. It is recommended under the Plan that the City of West Bend rehabilitate the Camp Lodge, remodel the bathhouse as a rental facility and improve the baseball diamond.
- **Riverside Park**
Riverside Park presently consists of 99 acres and is located in the City of West Bend. It is recommended under the Plan that the City of West Bend upgrade the electrical and explore the development of an entertainment area.
- **Glacier Blue Hills Park**
Glacier Blue Hills Park presently consists of 209 acres and is located in the City of West Bend. The Plan does not recommend any additional land acquisition or facility development.
- **Proposed County Park A**
It is recommended that the County acquire a new 120-acre park site in the northwest portion of the County, which would include the St. Anthony Beech Woods Natural Area (NA-2). The plan recommends that the County provide formal picnic areas and necessary support facilities, a playground, playfields and nature trails.

Other County Park and Outdoor Recreation Sites

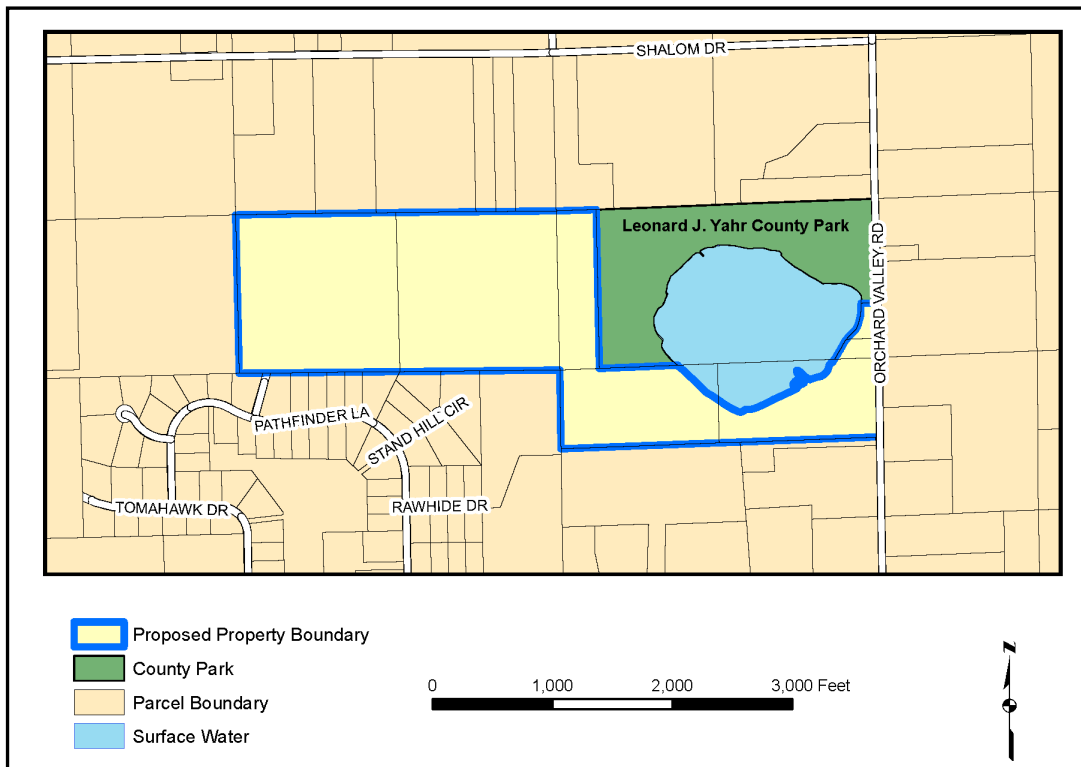
In addition to the six major parks owned by the County, six other park and outdoor recreation sites were owned by Washington County in 2019. The following are recommendations for the six other park and outdoor recreation sites owned by Washington County:

- **Joseph P. Marx Woods Nature Preserve Complex**
Joseph P. Marx Woods Nature Preserve Complex presently consists of 40 acres, located in the Town of Hartford and is currently for sale. The plan does not recommend any additional land acquisition or facility development.

- **Lizard Mound County Park³**
Lizard Mound Park consists of 31 acres, located in the Town of Farmington and is designated a special use park. It is recommended that the County acquire an additional six acres of land at Lizard Mound Park, which would protect the remainder of Lizard Mounds Woods Natural Area (NA-3) and two additional effigy mounds adjacent to the east boundary of the park.
- **Leonard J. Yahr County Park**
Leonard J. Yahr Park presently consists of 38 acres, located in the Town of Farmington and is designated a priority park. It is recommended that the County acquire an additional 90 acres west of the property to provide additional recreational opportunities including tent camping. The plan also recommends that County acquire an additional 44 acres south of the property to provide multi-use event venue space, tent and camping cabin camping, and an ADA accessible paved lake trail. Map 6.8 identifies the proposed property boundary for Leonard J. Yahr County Park.

Map 6.8

LEONARD J. YAHR PARK PROPOSED PROPERTY BOUNDARY



³On February 12, 2020, the Washington County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to convey Lizard Mound County Park, formerly Lizard Mound State Park to the State of Wisconsin for anticipated ownership and continued stewardship by the Milwaukee Audubon Society.

The plan does not recommend any additional land acquisitions or facility developments for the following special use parks: Goeden Park, Henschke Hillside Lake Access and Isadore and Lorraine Spaeth Park. Goeden Park, Henschke Hillside Lake Access and Spaeth Park are located along or near planned bikeway and trail network facilities. It is recommended that the County consider additional appropriate facilities at these sites at such time that planned bike trails are constructed.

It is recommended that the County acquire and develop one new Other County Park and Outdoor Recreation Site.

- **Proposed County Park B**

It is recommended that the County acquire a new park site on Big Cedar Lake. The plan recommends that the County provide formal picnic areas, playground, fishing pier, swimming beach and necessary support facilities.

Other County Acquisition Recommendations

In addition to the land acquisition recommendations identified above for existing and proposed County Parks, the following is recommended:

At such time that private outdoor recreation areas (as identified on Map B-13/table B-22) are for sale, Washington County should consider, on a case by case basis, possible acquisition or partnership potential with other local governments or non-profit conservation organizations provided an acceptable return on investment (ROI) is feasible.

At such time that non-metallic mining sites are ready for reclamation or sale, Washington County should consider, on a case by case basis, the possible acquisition or partnership potential with other local governments or non-profit conservation organizations provided an acceptable return on investment (ROI) is feasible.

Local Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan Element

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

Within urban areas of the County, it is recommended that a full range of community and neighborhood park sites and facilities be provided. Recommendations for the provision of local park sites and facilities should be identified through the preparation and adoption of local park and open space plans.

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

Area-wide Recreation Trails

The Department of Natural Resources and the Ice Age Trail Alliance would be responsible for development of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail as shown on Map 6.5, which would connect to the Ice Age trail segments in Fond du Lac County on the north and in Waukesha County on the south. The trail provides opportunities for hiking and ski-touring. Biking is not permitted on the trail.

In addition, horse trails may be developed at Washington County parks if suitable land for this activity is obtained in the future. Horse trails currently exist at the Loew Lake and Northern Units of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

Acquisition and Development Costs – County Parks

The acquisition and development costs related to County owned parks envisioned under the plan are presented in Table 6.4. As indicated in Table 6.4, such costs are estimated at about \$7.9 million. Of this amount, about \$1.2 million, or about 15.7 percent, would be required for the acquisition of additional park lands; and about \$6.7 million, or 84.3 percent, would be required for the development of County park land.

Proposed future acquisition and development priority and implementation recommendations are outlined in the Plan Implementation section of this chapter.



Table 6.4
ESTIMATED ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS FOR COUNTY PARKS

County Park	Proposed Acq.(ac)	Acquisition Cost ^d	Proposed Facility Development	Development Cost	Total Cost
Ackerman's Grove	--	--	Camping Cabins Campground (10 Cabins) Convert Shelter to Overnight Cabin Lookout Tower (70-foot Wooden) Large Enclosed Venue	\$ 100,000 25,000 450,000 1,000,000	\$ 1,575,000
Glacier Hills Park	15	--,a,c	Lookout Tower (70-foot Wooden) Amphitheater Stage on Sled Hill Improve Lakefront Access (ADA) (Paved Trail) Fishing pier (80-foot Pier) Improved Swimming Area with Piers Playground Upgrade Update Trail Signage and Maps Mountain Bike Trails (2-3 Miles) Renovate Bar and House Improve or Relocate Boat Launch Improve or Relocate Beach Volleyball Court	450,000 65,000 80,000 50,000 50,000 80,000 2,000 60,000 200,000 70,000 30,000 5,000	1,142,000
Heritage Trails Park	109	84,300 ^a	Mountain Bike Trails (6-10 Miles) Restrooms (Vaulted or Flush) Additional Hiking Trails/Boardwalk (Near and Through Natural Area Bog) Large Shelter Disc Golf Course Expansion (18 Holes) Update Trail Signage and Maps	200,000 150,000 25,000 125,000 20,000 2,000	606,300
Homestead Hollow Park	--	--	Rental House/ Lodge Playground Upgrade Improve Picnic Shelters Update Trail Signage and Maps	850,000 80,000 10,000 2,000	942,000
Leonard Yahr Park	134	713,600 ^a	Beach Expansion Boat Dock Campground (35 Tent Sites) Tent and Camping Cabin Campground/Resort (20 Cabins and 2-5 Group Campsites) Large Enclosed Venue ADA Paved Lake Trail (One-Half Mile)	30,000 35,000 300,000 250,000 1,000,000 90,000	2,418,600
Sandy Knoll Park	--	--	Disc Golf Course Expansion (Nine Holes) Tent and Camping Cabin Campground/Resort (20 Cabins and 2-5 Group Campsites) Update Trail Signage and Maps	10,000 250,000 2,000	262,000
Proposed Site A ^b (St. Anthony Woods)	120	322,200 ^a	Develop Trails (5-10 Miles Hiking) Picnic Area and Shelter Access Road Playground	70,000 75,000 25,000 80,000	572,200
Proposed Site B ^b (Big Cedar Lake)	10	125,000	Picnic Area and Shelter Access Road Playground Swimming Area with Beach Fishing Pier	75,000 25,000 80,000 50,000 50,000	405,000
Total - Eight Sites	388 ^c	\$ 1,245,100 ^c	--	\$ 6,678,000	\$ 7,923,100 ^c

NOTE: Cost estimates are expressed in 2019 dollars. The County has approved conveyance of Lizard Mound Park to the State of Wisconsin.

^aSite includes primary environmental corridor lands. Only the proposed acquisition costs of lands outside of corridor lands are reflected on this table. The proposed acquisition costs of lands within corridor lands are included in the Washington County portion of Table 6.1.

^bLetter corresponds to designation on Map 6.5.

^cThe total proposed acres and acquisition cost does not include the 17 acres of residential, commercial or transportation land use portions of the proposed acquisitions including Heritage Trails, Leonard J. Yahr, Proposed Site A and Glacier Hills.

^dThe acquisition cost only includes those lands outside of open space/primary environmental corridors. Acquisition costs for open space/primary environmental corridors is outlined in Table 6.1.

Source: Washington County and SEWRPC.

Lake and River Access

Boat access sites, both public and nonpublic, provide opportunities for individuals who do not own land contiguous to a body of water to participate in such water related recreation activities as motor boating, waterskiing, fishing, and canoeing/kayaking. The regional park and open space plan recommends that rivers and major lakes, lakes with a surface area of 50 acres or more, be provided with adequate public boat access consistent with safe and enjoyable participation in various boating activities.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, in keeping with State Statutes and regulations which seek to assure that all Wisconsin residents have access to publicly owned inland waters, adopted revised rules regarding lake access, and surveyed all the major lakes in the State to determine if adequate public access to each was provided and maintained. Table 5.1 in Chapter 5 lists the major lakes in the County and indicates whether or not public access is provided which meets Department requirements.

As indicated in Table 5.1, in 2017, the following major lakes in Washington County had inadequate or no access provided which met Department standards: Barton Pond, Lake Five and Lucas Lake. As shown on Map 6.9, it is recommended that public boat access sites at Lake Five and Lucas Lake be expanded or acquired and developed as appropriate by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. It is recommended that a public boat access site at Barton Pond be developed as appropriate by the City of West Bend.

It is recommended that public canoe/kayak access points with parking should be provided on major streams every 10 miles in Washington County. Major streams in Washington County are the Ashippun River, Cedar Creek, Little Cedar Creek, North Branch Cedar Creek, Coney River, Evergreen Creek, Kewaskum Creek, Kohlsville River, Limestone Creek, Mason Creek, Menomonee River, Milwaukee River, East Branch Milwaukee River, North Branch Milwaukee River, Oconomowoc River, Little Oconomowoc River, Quass Creek, East Branch Rock River, Rubicon River, Silver Creek, Stony Creek, and Wallace Creek. Public canoe/kayak access is

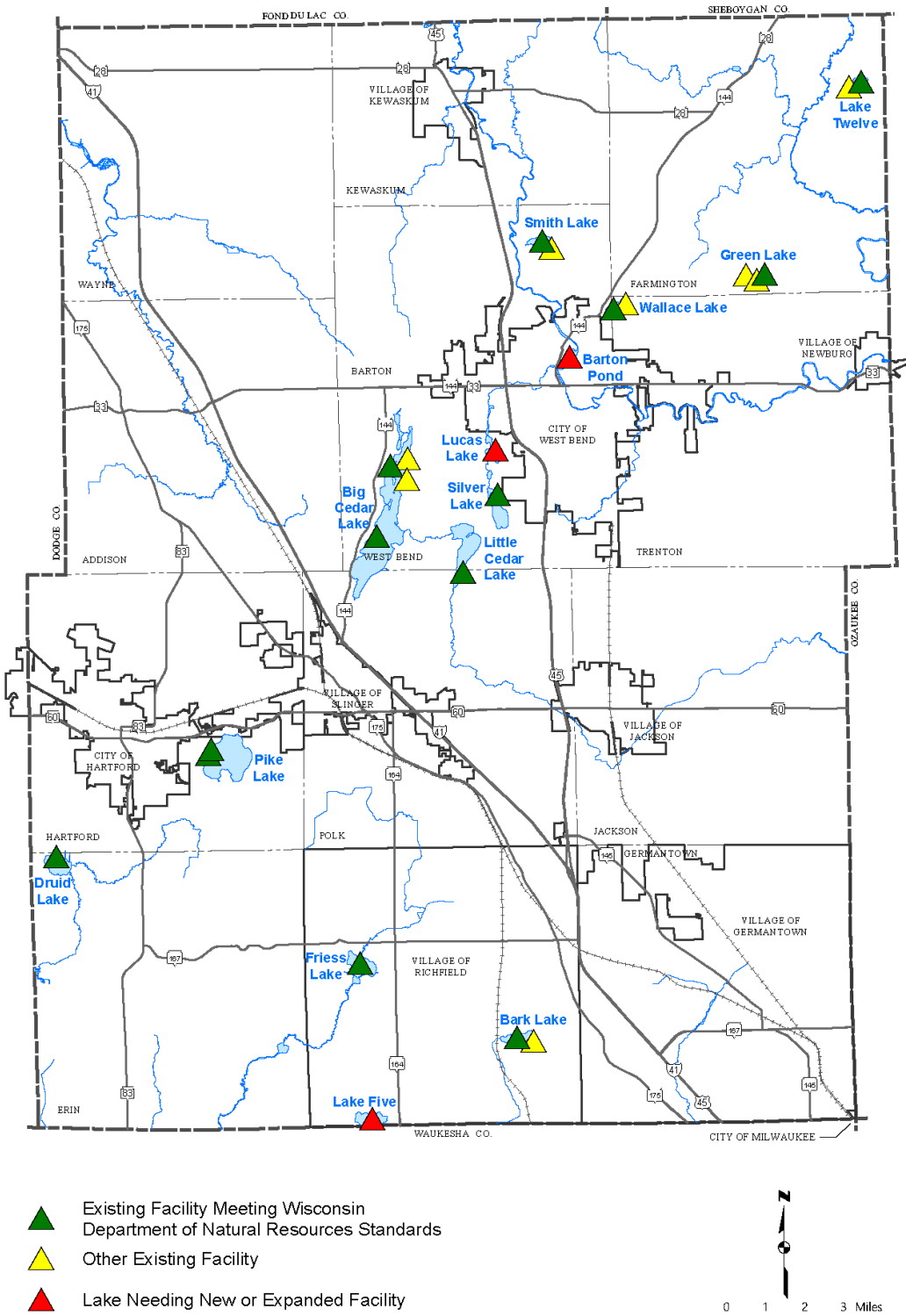
currently provided at: Goeden County Park, Newburg Fireman’s Park, River Hill Park, and Riverside Park, along the Milwaukee River; Centennial Park-Mill Pond, along the Rubicon River; Theresa Marsh Wildlife Area along the Rock River; the Loew Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest along the Oconomowoc River; Jackson Marsh Wildlife Area along the Cedar Creek; and the West Bend Canoe/Kayak Launch in the Milwaukee Riverfront Parkway on Barton Pond.

Map 6.10 shows potential water trails for major rivers in Washington County including along the main stem and North Branch of the Milwaukee River, Oconomowoc River, East Branch of the Rock River, Rubicon River, and Cedar Creek and would connect to water trails in adjacent counties. It is recommended that local units of government, businesses, non-profit conservation organizations and Washington County collaborate in the development of a water trail system.

In addition to boating and canoeing/kayaking, this Plan recognizes the popularity of such activities as beach swimming, shore fishing, and other lake-oriented activities and the need for general public access to lakeshore areas for such pursuits. Lakeshore areas capable of accommodating additional outdoor recreational development are scarce in Washington County. As lakeshore property, either developed or undeveloped, becomes available in the years ahead, Washington County, local government or non-profit conservation organization should evaluate the recreational potential and partnership capacity for acquisition.

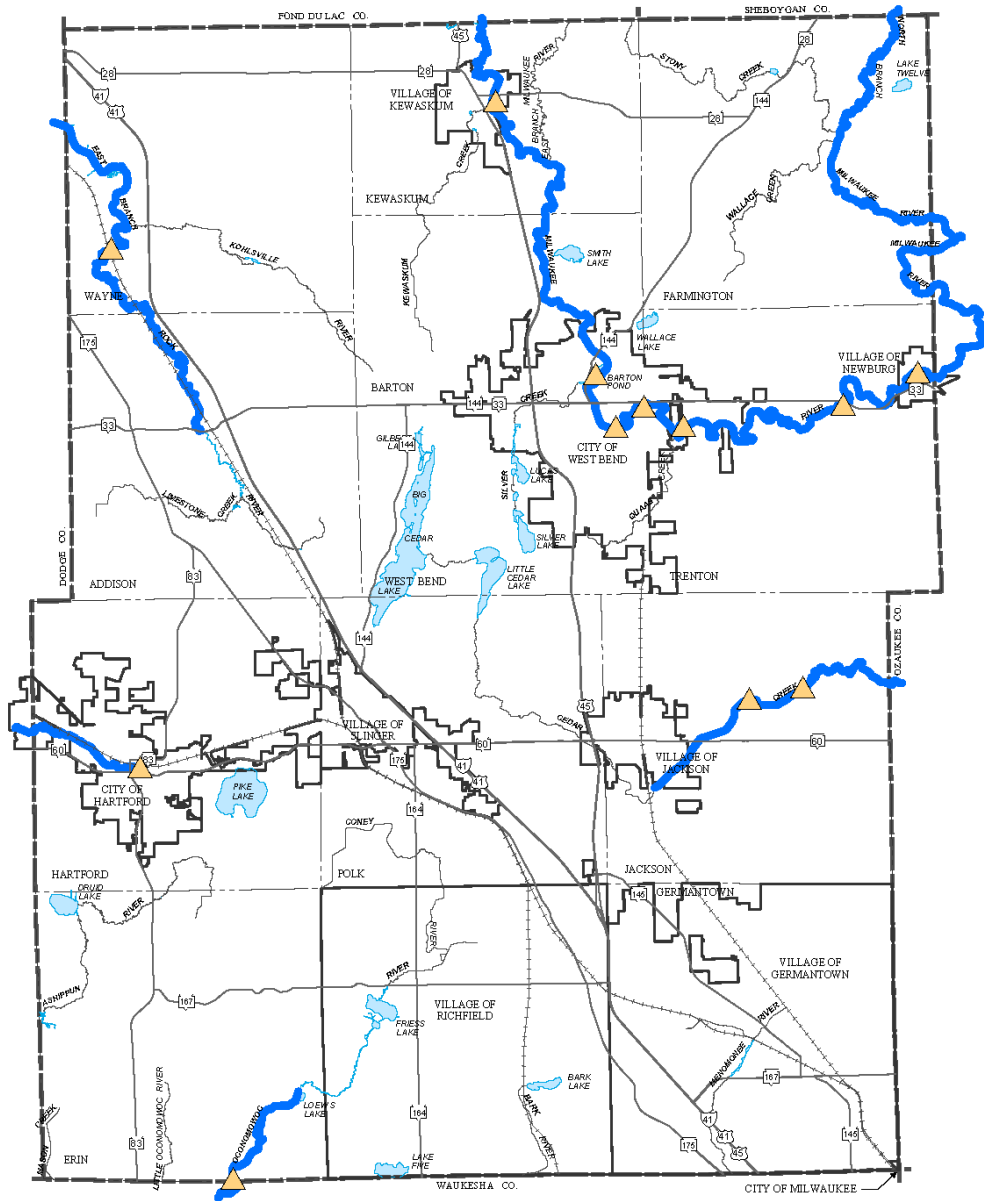





Map 6.9
EXISTING AND PROPOSED BOAT ACCESS SITES IN WASHINGTON COUNTY



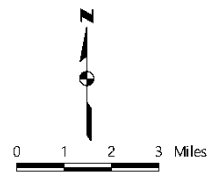
Source: Washington County and SEWRPC

Map 6.10 POTENTIAL WATER TRAILS FOR MAJOR RIVERS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY



-  POTENTIAL WATER TRAIL
-  EXISTING CANOE/KAYAK ACCESS SITE
-  SURFACE WATER

Source: Washington County and SEWRPC



County Bikeway and Trail Network

The *Washington County Bikeway & Trail Network Plan*, adopted by the County Board on June 12, 2019 will help guide the County as it makes investments in bikeways and trail corridors. At full build-out, there will be 348 miles of bikeway and trails including 72 miles of trails, 81 miles of side paths, and 195 miles of on-street treatments such as marked bike routes, bike lanes and paved shoulders. Map 6.11 is the recommended bikeway and trail network plan. The plan identifies seven priority corridors that when built will create a nearly continuous “all ages and abilities” network of bikeways and tails across the County as shown on Map 6.12.

In addition to the adopted recommendations outlined the Bikeway & Trail Network Plan:

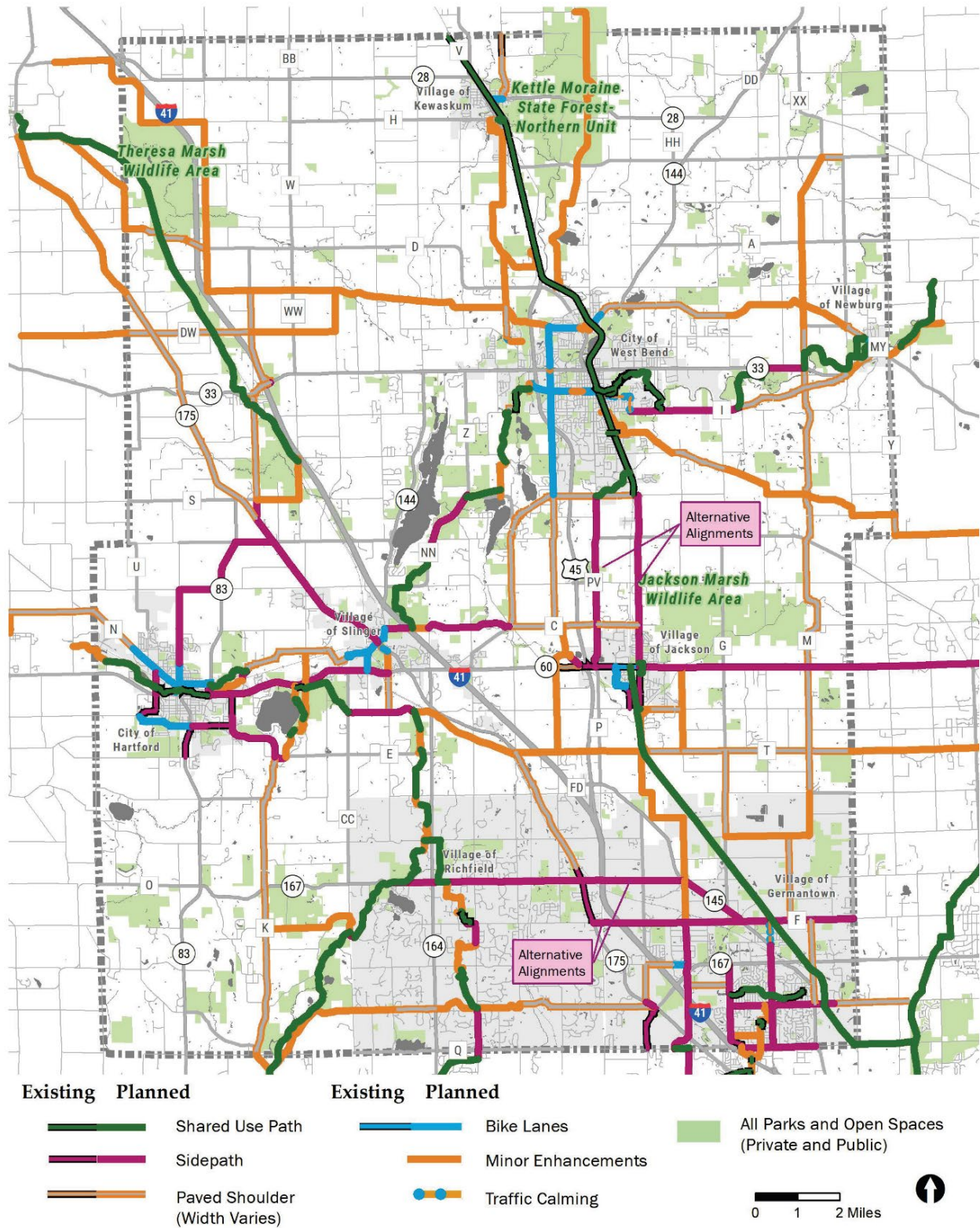
- It is recommended that a trail connection be planned between Sandy Knoll County Park and Leonard J. Yahr County Park. A side path or bike lane should be constructed as County highways and town roads are reconstructed.
- It is recommended that at such time that State Highway 33 and County Highway M intersection is planned for reconstruction, a safe bike and pedestrian crossing is designed to connect Goeden County Park to Priority Corridor #3.
- It is recommended that at such time Priority Corridor #2 is constructed along County Highway P, appropriate facilities are considered for Isadore and Lorraine Spaeth County Park.

The County Bikeway and Trail Network Plan also outlines policy and program recommendations related to fiscal responsibility, safety, quality of life and partnerships. Successful implementation will be completed in small, incremental steps and will depend on effective collaboration between County departments, local governments, non-profit organizations, businesses, and land owners.

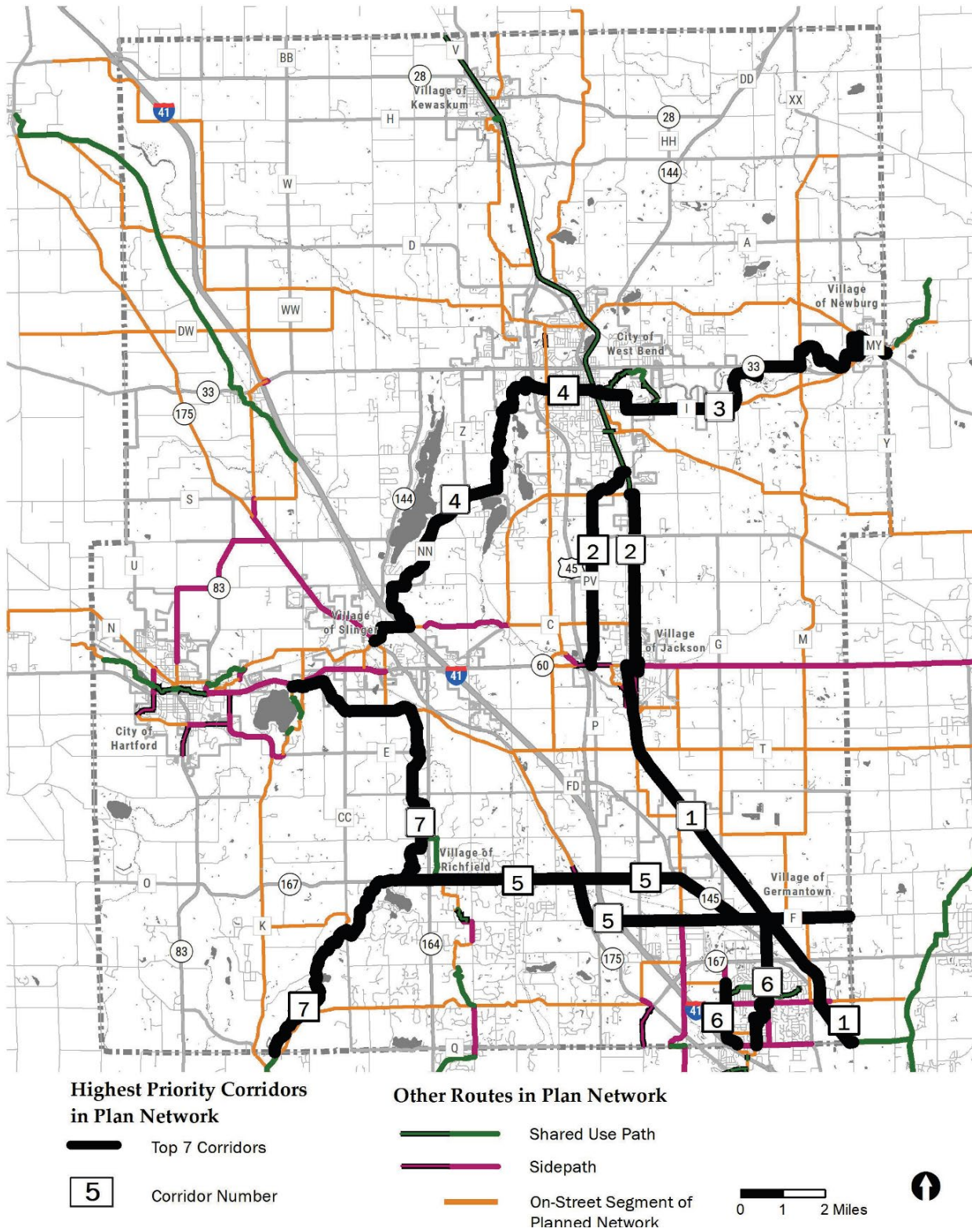


Eisenbahn State Trail

Map 6.11
RECOMMENDED BIKEWAY AND TRAIL NETWORK



Map 6.12
RECOMMENDED PRIORITY BIKEWAY AND TRAIL CORRIDORS



Accessibility

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 was passed prior to the purchase and development of four Washington County Parks and Facilities (Leonard J Yahr County Park, Ackerman’s Grove County Park, Henschke Hillside Lake Access, and the Eisenbahn State Trail). These four parks and facilities were developed and designed utilizing ADA Standards and are therefore generally more ADA accessible than older County Parks (Glacier Hills, Heritage Trails, Sandy Knoll, and Homestead Hollow). Older parks were developed prior to enacted ADA Standards.

All development projects and renovations completed in the County parks since 2010 have followed the new 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. Renovations of older facilities to ADA Standards are gradual due to budgeting challenges. Table 6.5 outlines County Park facility and amenity compliance to ADA Standards and presents a proposed renovation schedule. Table 6.5 will be reviewed and updated as part of the Park and Trail Fiscal Sustainability Plan update as the County continues to comply with ADA Standards.



Sandy Knoll County Park

**Table 6.5
PARKS FACILITY AND AMENITY ADA STANDARDS COMPLIANCE AND RENOVATION
SCHEDULE 2019**

Park	Facility/Amenity Name	ADA Compliant	Renovation Date	Notes
Ackerman's Grove	Restrooms	*No	NA	See SPS 362.1101/ANSI A117.1 604.5.1 note
Ackerman's Grove	Shelter 1 (Enclosed)	Yes	NA	Wood ramp
Ackerman's Grove	Shelter 3	Yes	NA	Paved trail to shelter
Ackerman's Grove	Shelter 4	Yes	NA	Paved trail from ADA parking
Ackerman's Grove	Beach	Yes	NA	Paved trail from ADA parking
	Boat Launch Pier	Yes	NA	Complies with ADA 1003
Glacier Hills	Shower Rooms	Yes	NA	1 of 2 shower rooms are ADA compliant
Glacier Hills	Restrooms	No	2022	Convert 1 stall in each the men's and women's restroom to comply with ADA. See SPS 362.1101/ANSI A117.1 604.5.1 note below.
Glacier Hills	Hall	Yes	NA	
Glacier Hills	Chapel	Yes	NA	Wood ramp
Glacier Hills	Shelter 3	Yes	NA	Wood ramp
Glacier Hills	Cabin 6 (Camping Cabin)	No	2021	Install ramp - F244.2 Table 5 states 2 units need to be compliant if there is 2-25 camping units.
Glacier Hills	Cabin 7 (Camping Cabin)	No	No Schedule	Cost prohibitive to make ADA accessible (remote 1920's cabin on hillside) #6 & #7 will be ADA Compliant
Glacier Hills	Cabin 8 (Camping Cabin)	No	No Schedule	Cost prohibitive to make ADA accessible (remote 1920's cabin on hillside) #6 & #7 will be ADA Compliant
Glacier Hills	Cabin 9 (Camping Cabin)	Yes	NA	Wood ramp
Glacier Hills	Rental House	No	2022	Install ramp and update restroom.
Glacier Hills	Playground	Yes	NA	
Henschke Hillside Lake Access	Boat Launch Pier	No	2020	Replacing pier in spring of 2020. Follow ADA 1003
Henschke Hillside Lake Access	Restroom	*No	NA	See SPS 362.1101/ANSI A117.1 604.5.1 note
Heritage Trails	Shelter 1	Yes	NA	Paved trail to entrance
Heritage Trails	Playground	No	See note	Outdated, scheduled to be removed with no replacement
Homestead Hollow	Restroom	*No	NA	See SPS 362.1101/ANSI A117.1 604.5.1 note below.
Homestead Hollow	Barn	No	2020	Will be in 2020 renovation
Homestead Hollow	Shelter 3 (Enclosed)	Yes	NA	Paved trail to entrance
Homestead Hollow	Shelter 4 (Enclosed)	Yes	NA	Paved trail to entrance
Homestead Hollow	Playground	Yes	NA	

Table 6.5 (continued)

Park	Facility/Amenity Name	ADA Compliant	Renovation Date	Notes
Leonard J Yahr	Restrooms	*No	NA	See SPS 362.1101/ANSI A117.1 604.5.1 note below.
Leonard J Yahr	Shelter 3 (Open)	Yes	NA	Paved trail to entrance
Leonard J Yahr	Rental House	Yes	NA	Wood ramp, ADA shower, first floor bedroom.
Leonard J Yahr	Playground	Yes	NA	
Leonard J Yahr	Beach	Yes	NA	Paved trail to lake
Leonard J Yahr	Fishing Pier	Yes	NA	Complies with ADA 1005
Sandy Knoll	Disc Golf Shop	Yes	NA	
Sandy Knoll	Restroom	*No	NA	See SPS 362.1101/ANSI A117.1 604.5.1 note below.
Sandy Knoll	Rental House	No	No Schedule	Main entrances enter onto landing between 1st floor and basement. Cost prohibitive at this time.
Sandy Knoll	Playground (North)	Yes	NA	
Sandy Knoll	Playground (South)	Yes	NA	
Sandy Knoll	Shelter 2	Yes	NA	Will soon be encompassed in the dog park (2020)
Sandy Knoll	Dog Park	Yes	NA	2020 Will be ADA accessible up to Shelter 2
Sandy Knoll	Barn	No	2020	Will be ADA accessible during 2020 renovation

Note:

* SPS 362.1101/ANSI A117.1 604.5.1 - In addition to the horizontal side wall grab bar, provide a vertical grab bar 18" minimum in length mounted with the bottom of the bar located between 39" and 41" above the floor and the center line of the bar located between 39" & 41" from the rear wall.

Source: Washington County



Stewardship

A majority (61%) of the Washington County Park and Trail System land was farmland in 1941. The remaining land included natural areas with diverse native species. After acquisition into the County Park System, farmland reverted back to its natural state (i.e. forest, grassland, prairie, or wetland). These areas are more susceptible to invasive species degradation and invasion by low quality monoculture plant communities.

Invasive species are the greatest stewardship challenge within the park system and are especially daunting in parks like Homestead Hollow where 84% of the land was farmed in 1941 except for the 17 acres of forested wetlands. As with all the parks, the areas that had not been farmed were generally either forested wetlands, which have faced devastating challenges relating to invasive species like emerald ash borer (EAB), or steep hillsides incapable of being farmed. Due to the larger tracts of intact native plant communities, Glacier Hills has been one of the few Washington County Parks that has had proactive natural management efforts over the years.

Outside of Glacier Hills, the only natural area management occurring has been in the restored prairies and open grasslands which are being burned or mowed to suppress weeds and woody vegetation growth. Natural management plans are currently being developed for each of the County parks. It is recommended that the following stewardship efforts be implemented.

- Park System Operational & Maintenance Plan (currently being developed)
- Natural Resource Management & Restoration Plan for each park – subsections of above plan (currently being developed)
 - o Mapping inventory
 - o Ground verification and ecological inventory
 - o Identify existing and potential invasive threats
 - o Prioritize areas
 - o Identify management practices, plans, and schedules
- Natural resource management intern to lead small seasonal crew (implemented in 2019)
- Washington County Parks Volunteer Plan that identifies volunteer opportunities and volunteer sources to assist with stewardship efforts in the parks (currently being developed)

Maintenance

Preventative maintenance schedules and long term planning will be critical for the continued upkeep of the existing and planned facilities and infrastructure. The Park and Trail System is currently developing an Operational & Maintenance Plan which will outline natural resource management and facility and infrastructure operation and maintenance. Table 6.6 shows the five-year Capital Investment Schedule (CIS) within the Park System as well as several other capital projects currently seeking private funding sources.

As we continue to add new amenities, additional staffing resources will be vital in keeping expected levels of maintenance. The County Parks and Trails has experienced an increasing need

for hourly employees working on weekends. The use of volunteers and specialized part-time employees is becoming key to park operations as maintenance levels increase. Contracting private businesses and consultants are also becoming more prevalent (i.e. contracting out landscape design and engineering services and house cleaning services).

Collaborative partnerships with private businesses will continue to be explored for maintenance opportunities. One example of this is the Riverside Disc Golf Shop that leases space at Sandy Knoll County Park which compliments the disc golf course, attracts users as an additional amenity, coordinates volunteers for maintenance, helps maintain the course, and helps enforce park rules and proper etiquette.



Table 6.6
CAPITAL INVESTMENT SCHEDULE – ANNUAL OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Project Name	Park(s)	Year	Maintenance Cost	Staff Cost	Notes	Description
Annual Roadway/Lot Maintenance	All	Every Year	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	Annual maintenance cost includes contracted cost with WC Highway Dept.	All park roadway and lots undergo preventative maintenance every 4-6 years based on PASER.
Equipment & Vehicle Replacement	All	Every Year	\$ 50,000.00	\$ -	40% of annual vehicle and equipment replacement is funded by County Tax Levy. Can vary from 10k-100k.	Replace aging vehicles and equipment per replacement schedule.
Bike & Pedestrian Trail Plan Implementation (10 miles)	Trails	2020-2024	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 3,353.60	\$750/mile annual maintenance, 8 seasonal and 8 FTE hours per mile	Funds to be used with grant funds to implement the Action Plan.
Camping Cabin Expansion Program (15 cabins)	GH	2020-2024	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 4,762.80	12 seasonal hours/cabin, 6 FTE maintenance hours/cabin	Add 4 camping cabins per year.
Disc Golf Expansion (9 holes)	HT	2020	\$ 450.00	\$ 396.00	Mostly volunteer maintenance, \$50 per hole in annual maintenance, 4 seasonal hours/hole	Expand to 27 hole disc golf course.
Boat Launch Dock Replacement	HHLA	2020	\$ -	\$ -	Dock is left in year long	Replacement of 16 year old dock that is failing.
Mountain Bike Trail Plan (10 miles)	GH & HT	2020-2024	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 880.00	\$200/mile annual maintenance, predominantly volunteer maintenance, 8 seasonal hours/mile	Mountain bike trails and park with interconnected trail between parks.
Barn Renovation	SK	2020	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,515.36	60% seasonal/40% FTE, 26 weekend flips (3 hrs./flip), \$2500/year in other costs.	Convert old barn from storage to event space.
Barn Renovation	SK	2020	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,515.36	60% seasonal/40% FTE, 26 weekend flips (3 hrs./flip), \$2500/year in other costs.	Convert old barn from storage to event space.
Beach Expansion	LJY	2021	\$ 500.00	\$ 264.00	2 seasonal staff hours/week June-August	Expand beach to meet recreational demand.
Disc Golf Course Expansion (9 holes)	SK	2021	\$ 450.00	\$ 396.00	Mostly volunteer maintenance, \$50 per hole in annual maintenance, 4 seasonal hours/hole	Expand to 27 hole disc golf course.
Camping Cabin Campground (15 cabins)	SK	2021	\$ 3,750.00	\$ 4,762.80	12 seasonal hours/cabin, 6 FTE maintenance hours/cabin	Camping cabin campground loop (15 cabins)

Table 6.6 Continued

Project Name	Park(s)	Year	Maintenance Cost	Staff Cost	Notes	Description
Swimming and fishing docks	GH	2022	\$ -	\$ -	Docks are left in year long	Improve swimming and fishing access to Friess Lake with new docks.
Camping Cabin Campground (10 cabins)	AG	2022	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 3,175.20	12 seasonal hours/cabin, 6 FTE maintenance hours/cabin	Camping cabin campground loop (10 cabins)
Amphitheater	GH	2022	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 927.60	Minimal staff time for cleaning maintenance	Amphitheater at bottom of sledding hill.
ADA Lake Access Path	GH	2023	\$ 500.00	\$ 233.68	Minimal staff time and maintenance	ADA hillside trail from cabin parking lot to lakefront area.
New hiking trails and boardwalks (300' boardwalk)	HT	2024	\$ 500.00	\$ 352.00	Minimal staff time and maintenance	Boardwalk through wetland to kame.
Below: Non-designated projects to be funded by enterprise fund and/or donations						
Large Picnic Shelter	HT					Large picnic shelters
Large Enclosed Venues	AG					Large event spaces for private events and community events
Flush Restrooms	HT					Add flush restrooms.
Playgrounds	Priority Parks					Replace aging playgrounds
Look Out Towers	AG & GH					Large observation towers overlooking lakes.
Totals:			\$ 109,400.00	\$ 22,534.40		

Note:

- Hourly Wages for seasonal/hourly staff is \$11/hr., part-time maintenance staff is \$17.92/hr and full-time maintenance staff is \$30.92/hr.
- Full-Time Maintenance Time Includes = Wage = \$17.92/hour + Fringe \$13.00/hour (Max fringe for employee in tier 3 with family insurance)
- CIS is for existing properties currently owned by Washington County
- County Park key: SK – Sandy Knoll, HT – Heritage Trails, HH – Homestead Hollow, AG – Ackerman's Grove, GH – Glacier Hills, HHLA – Henschke Hillside Lake Access, LJY – Leonard J. Yahr

Organizational Improvements

The success of Washington County's Park and Open Space Plan will be rooted in our ability as an organization to implement recommendations herein. In doing so, it's important to acknowledge the organization's intent to deliver the environment necessary for success. It is recommended that the County continue to:

- **Foster an evolving and adaptive workforce** – Washington County is committed to attracting, developing, equipping, retaining and valuing an engaged workforce dedicated to service excellence. This includes continuous education, ensuring the right skillsets of employees and matching these resources with the needs of the park system. For example, personnel requirements for new skillsets and weekend work hours with new events and camping amenities need to be developed.
- **Facilitate public engagement that delivers an understanding of the highest priorities of our residents** – Continual and annual prioritization of parks and trails amenities based on community feedback will be critical as resources are limited. Examples of the type of public engagement desired by the organization include trail planning workshops, annual park user surveys, comprehensive planning, online interactions and other feedback regarding resident interests and priorities.
- **Create an environment for strong intergovernmental relations and public-private partnerships** – In order to provide the best recreational opportunities across our jurisdictions, agencies need to collaborate. Where there are opportunities to enhance the mission of this plan, it will be critical for Washington County to support efforts of other municipalities, school districts and utility departments being cautious of the detriments for residents of unnecessary competition and duplicity of service. In addition, partnerships between government agencies and local organizations have the potential to vastly improve park and trail system offerings, financing and efficiency.
- **Brand development and marketing** – Organizational use of social media, the internet and mobile applications continues to evolve. Responsiveness to park users continues to be a priority in order to generate referrals. In 2020, Washington County will see an all new responsive website set to further advance content marketing, search engine optimization, social media marketing and e-mail marketing.
- **Evaluate park user fee** - Continue to evaluate the park fee structure, collection, attendance, and compliance and enforcement for improved efficiencies and effectiveness and adjust as needed.
- **Pursue sponsorships and naming rights** – Continue to solicit sponsorships and naming rights as another revenue source for the Parks & Trails Division. Sponsorships will be utilized to help offset the installation and maintenance costs of new and existing amenities.
- **Master plan priority parks** – Where master planning makes sense to pursue consistent with the Parks Fiscal Suitability Plan, the County should consider engaging in the master planning process.

Plan Implementation

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

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has authority and responsibility for park development, natural resource protection, water quality control, and water use regulations. Because of this broad range of authority and responsibility, certain Department functions have particular importance in the implementation of the County park and open space plan. The Department has the obligation to prepare comprehensive statewide conservation and water resource plans; the authority to protect, develop, and regulate the use of State parks, forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, certain plant life, and other resources; and the authority to acquire conservation and scenic easements.

The Department also has the obligation to establish standards for floodplain and shoreland zoning and the authority to adopt, in the absence of satisfactory local actions, shoreland and floodplain zoning ordinances. The Department also has the authority to administer the Federal grant program known as the Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) Fund program within the State, and administers the State Stewardship Fund, which provides funding for county and local park and open space land acquisition and development.



It is important that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

- 1) Approve and certify the Washington County park and open space plan in order to maintain the eligibility of the County to receive available State and Federal outdoor recreation grants in support of plan implementation
- 2) Use available regulatory authority to guide urban development in a way that protects important natural resources
- 3) Maintain existing State-owned recreation and open space sites in the County
- 4) Be responsible for the acquisition and development of:
 - Lands within established State project boundaries in the County
 - Resource preservation sites, including natural areas and critical species habitat sites as recommended in this Plan
 - Boat access sites
 - The Ice Age National Scenic Trail, in cooperation with the Ice Age Trail Alliance

Local Units of Government

Local units of governments should consult with the State and County to identify specific lands recommended for local government acquisition listed on Table 6.2 and Map 6.3 for open space preservation purposes. Local units of government could utilize their zoning to reserve lands identified for park and open space use and their land subdivision process to accept dedication of lands.

Washington County

The responsibility for implementing the park and open space plan rests primarily with the Washington County Public Works Committee. A summary of the costs of the park acquisition and development and open space preservation recommendations for the County is included in Table 6.7.



The recommended park and open space plan presented in this chapter recommends Washington County:

- 1) Acquire additional land and develop additional facilities at three existing park sites—Glacier Hills Park, Heritage Trails Park and Leonard J. Yahr Park
- 2) Develop additional facilities at three existing park sites—Ackerman’s Grove Park, Homestead Hollow Park, and Sandy Knoll Park
- 3) Acquire and develop two proposed new County parks

Table 6.7

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PARK AND OPEN SPACE LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS UNDER THE RECOMMENDED WASHINGTON COUNTY PARK AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

	Acres	Total Cost	
Acquisition Costs of Open Space Lands ^{a,b}	212	\$	1,659,000.00
Acquisition Costs of Park Lands Outside Open Space ^c	166	\$	1,245,100.00
Acquisition Costs of Residential / Commercial / Transportation Land Use Portions ^d	17	\$	930,000.00
Proposed Development Costs ^e		\$	6,678,000.00
Total	395	\$	10,512,100.00

NOTE: Cost estimates are expressed in 2019 dollars.

^aIncludes 2015 primary environmental corridors, 2015 isolated natural resource areas, and lands within a Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources project boundary. These figures do not include associated surface water areas. Acquisition costs are detailed in Table 6.1.

^bUnit costs used to estimate acquisition costs were \$3,000 per acre of wetlands, \$10,000 per acre of woodlands, and \$7,000 per acre of agricultural and other open lands. As noted in the text, the protection of these areas could be accomplished through conservation easements, conservation subdivisions, donations, and purchase/transfer of development rights.

These costs are based on purchasing all recommended land for parks and open spaces. The acquisition of all land is unlikely to occur before the plan year 2035 since acquisitions occur only on a willing seller-willing buyer basis, only when funds are available and all past major land acquisitions by Washington County have been subsidized by state and federal grants, which are not always available.

^cOnly the proposed acquisition costs of lands outside of primary environmental corridor lands are reflected in this cost. Acquisition costs are detailed in Table 6.4.

^dThe 17 acres of residential, commercial or transportation land use portions of the proposed acquisitions include areas at Heritage Trails, Leonard J. Yahr, Proposed Site A and Glacier Hills. Acquisition costs for these land uses are widely variable. Estimates were based on assessed value and a recent appraisal.

^eProposed development costs are outlined in Table 6.4.

Source: Washington County and SEWRPC

As already noted, the associated costs for the acquisition and development of County park and open space sites, as set forth in Table 6.7, are estimated at about \$10.5 million. This amount distributed over the 15-year planning implementation period would approximate an expenditure of about \$700,000 per year.

In 2016, the Washington County Board of Supervisors identified a set of long-term goals outlined in the 2017-2019 *Strategic Priorities for the Quality of Life of the Citizens of Washington County*. These goals were developed in conjunction with the County's priority based budgeting process which focused on prioritizing countywide programs and issues. This process was critical due to the continued increase in service demands while under State imposed tax level limits. The County has continued to refine and update the priority based budgeting process to plan for fiscal sustainability while providing high quality services and keeping tax rates low.

In 2017, the County Board adopted the *Washington County Parks and Trails Fiscal Sustainability Plan* in response to the Strategic Priorities which named parks fiscal sustainability a priority and included the goal of making the County Parks and Trails System independent of the property tax levy. This innovative plan outlines anticipated revenues and proposed development and services over a 3-year period focusing on sustainability, operational excellence, transparency, accountability and efficiency while offering access to unique amenities and natural resources. The plan is intended to guide the future direction of the County Parks and Trails operations to reduce the property tax levy funding by over \$600,000 by the start of the 2021 budget.

In 2018, the County established a Park Enterprise Fund for the Parks and Trails System. Enterprise revenues come from a variety of sources including park entrance fees, shelter reservations, VRBO rentals, sponsorships, naming rights and earnings from special events. In addition, proceeds from the sale of county park land are also part of the Park Enterprise Fund. It is anticipated that starting in 2021, all park operations and maintenance including staffing will be paid from the Park Enterprise Fund. As future projects are approved for implementation, all land acquisitions, facility development and associated maintenance costs as outlined in Table 6.6 would be paid from the Park Enterprise Fund. This innovative financing structure demands critical planning and determining a positive return on investment analysis for proposed facility developments and land acquisitions prior to seeking financial approvals and serves as the primary funding source for parks although other funding sources could be considered such as grants, private contributions, borrowing or the use of general tax dollars.

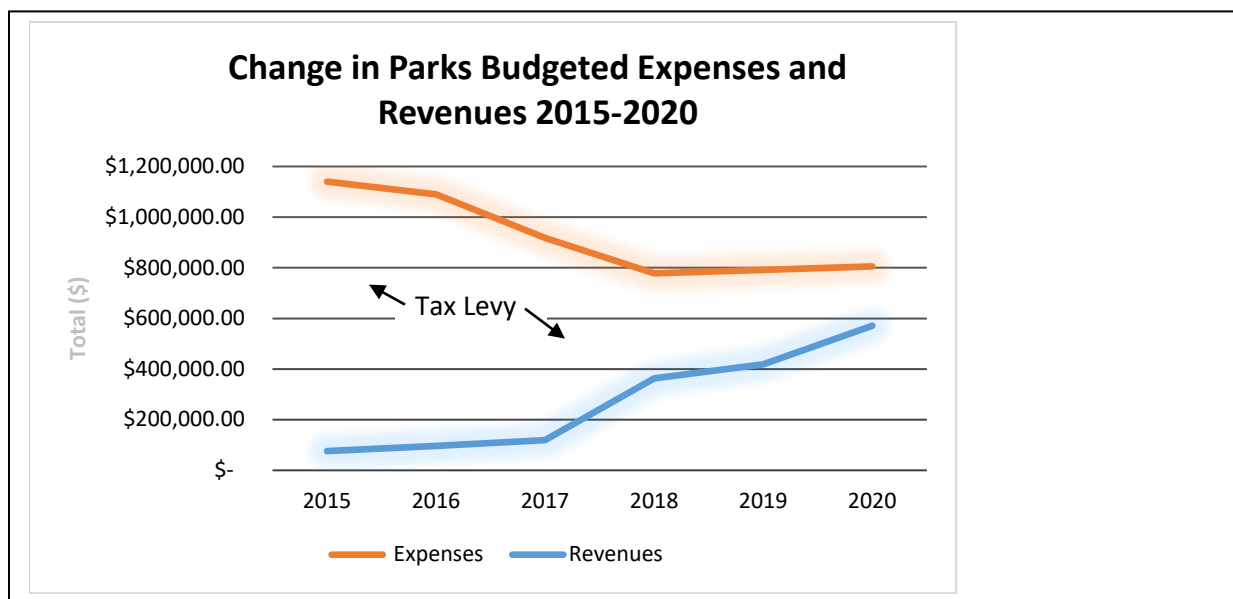
The County completed a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for year ending December 31, 2018. The CAFR provides accurate and meaningful information about the County's financial condition and performance. Considering revenues, expenses and assets, the Park Enterprise Fund had a 2018 year-end position of \$5.8 million with operating revenues of \$634,729 and total expenses of \$1.2 million.

As operating costs for park maintenance continue to rise and the community desires new park and trail amenities, a business case becomes critical for the success of these initiatives. In 2018, Washington County implemented a park user fee as an alternative to cutting expenses or raising taxes to directly support the maintenance development of county parks and trails. The 2019 annual park user fees per vehicle are set at \$30.00 for a resident, \$40.00 for a non-resident, \$20.00 for a

senior, and \$5.00 for a daily pass. In 2018, the park and trail system netted \$125,000 in new revenue. Appropriate use of fees and other alternative financing mechanisms will be critical to the delivery of high quality residential services.

The County Parks and Trails System is well on its way to fiscal sustainability. As shown in Fig. 6.3 the gap in terms of tax levy between decreasing expenses and increasing revenues is steadily shrinking over time. The Capital Improvement Schedule (CIS) is undergoing a complete overhaul as the Park System no longer receives capital tax levy funding.

Figure 6.3
CHANGE IN PARKS BUDGETED EXPENSES AND REVENUES 2015- 2020



NOTE: Budgeted expenses and revenues do not include County grounds maintenance.

Source: Washington County

It is recommended that the County continue efforts in refining and implementing sustainability measures:

- Continue to seek out creative and innovative long-term and stable funding sources
- Continuing to establish collaborative partnerships between county, federal, state and local governments, businesses and non-profit organizations
- Continue the annual refinement of the Parks and Trails Fiscal Sustainability Plan identifying fiscal objectives and potential revenue streams
- Continue to evaluate park maintenance procedures and operations for efficiencies
- Continue to evaluate the park property designations refining the focus of the park and trail system

Acquisition and Development Priorities

It is necessary to establish priorities for park and open space acquisition and development. Implementation of this plan will occur gradually over time. It is recommended that during the annual update of the County Parks and Trails Fiscal Sustainability Plan, the following are completed as part of that update process:

- Review open space acquisition recommendations as outlined in Table 6.1
- Review natural area and critical species habitat recommendations as outlined in Table 6.2
- Review adopted park development recommendations as outlined in Table 6.4
- Conduct public engagement and key stakeholder participation to determine acquisition and park development priorities for the three-year planning timeframe of the fiscal sustainability plan
- Review organizational improvement recommendations
- Review ADA Standards compliance as outlined in Table 6.5
- Review and update of the Capital Investment Schedule of Maintenance as outlined in Table 6.6

The Parks Fiscal Sustainability Plan will serve as a critical tool to determine short-term priority acquisition and development projects as part of the implementation of this Park and Open Space Plan. All proposed new amenities will be properly vetted to ensure all stakeholders are informed and engaged in the decision making process. Appropriate return on investment (ROI) analysis will be conducted as part of the vetting process.

All proposed land acquisitions and new projects will be reviewed by the appropriate County Board committee prior to implementation.

MMSD Conservation Plan

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

PRESERVATION AND ACQUISITION CONSIDERATIONS

It is the intent of the plan that all land acquisitions occur on a willing-seller, willing-buyer basis and that landowners receive fair market value for their property. Each transaction should follow the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources acquisition procedures, which include an appraisal by the Department for all acquisitions undertaken by governmental units using Department grants. A summary of park and trail related grant opportunities are identified at the end of this chapter.

While preserving park and open space land often consists of the purchase of fee-simple interest, there are other methods available to preserve and protect land. These other methods are described in this section and include protective zoning districts, overlay districts, conservation subdivisions, density bonus incentives, conservation easements, donations, and purchase/transfer of development rights.

Protective Zoning Districts

A common way to protect environmentally sensitive lands from incompatible development is through the placement of protective zoning districts. The preservation recommendations may be achieved by using a variety of zoning districts and lot size distribution.

Overlay Districts

An overlay district is an additional zoning requirement that is placed on a geographic area but does not change the underlying zoning. Overlay districts are created to protect natural resources in desired areas of a community.

Conservation Subdivisions

In areas of residential development, land may be preserved by using conservation subdivisions. The Wisconsin Statutes defines the term conservation subdivision as housing development in a rural setting that is characterized by compact lots and common open space, where the natural features of the land are maintained to the greatest extent possible. Conservation subdivisions typically concentrate the permitted number of lots on a small portion of the tract, leaving the remaining portion, including the most significant natural features, in open space use. Conservation subdivisions provide inherent incentives in the form of lower infrastructure costs and higher sale prices that make them attractive to developers. The preserved open space may be owned by a homeowners' association, the State, County, or local unit of government, a private conservation organization, or the original landowner.

Density Bonus Incentives

Incentive-based ordinances that offer density bonuses are gaining popularity. Subdivision ordinances with density bonuses allow developers to build more homes, with smaller lot sizes, on a given parcel than would have been allowed under traditional zoning as an incentive to develop

conservation subdivisions. This allows for the protection of environmentally sensitive areas while still providing development to occur on the parcel.

Conservation Easements

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

Donations

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

Purchase/Transfer of Development Rights

Farmland and other open space may be preserved through the “purchase of development rights” (PDR) or “transfer of development rights” (TDR). Under a PDR program, the owner of farmland receives a payment for relinquishing rights to development. Deed restrictions are used to ensure that the lands concerned remain in agricultural or other open use. Such restrictions are attached to the land and remain in effect regardless of future sale or other transfer of the land. PDR programs may be administered and funded by State, County, or local units of government, land trusts and other private organizations, or combinations thereof. The amounts paid to farmland owners under PDR programs may be calculated on the basis of the number of dwelling units permitted under existing zoning, on the basis of the difference between the market value of the land and its value solely for agricultural purposes, or on some other basis. In addition, development rights can be donated by the landowner.

Under a TDR program, the right to develop a specified number of dwelling units under existing zoning may be transferred from one parcel, which would be maintained in open space use, to a different parcel where the number of dwelling units would be correspondingly increased. When the parcels are held by the same owner, the development rights are, in effect, simply transferred from one parcel to the other by the owner; when the parcels are held by different landowners, the transfer of development rights involves a sale of rights from one owner to another, at fair market value. The result is a shift in density away from areas proposed to be maintained in farming or other open use toward areas recommended for development. The transfer of development rights may be implemented only if authorized under zoning regulations.

Recreation-related grants administered by the DNR

The Department of Natural Resources administers a wide variety of grants that are available to local governments, tribes, conservation groups, and landowners. The following list includes those grant opportunities related to outdoor recreation that may be suitable for Washington County. For more information about these and other grants, see

<https://dnr.wi.gov/aid/grants.html>

Acquisition & Development of Local Parks

Eligibility & Purpose: Helps to buy land or easements and develop or renovate local park and recreation area facilities for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes (e.g., trails, fishing access and park support facilities). Applicants compete for funds on a regional basis. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

ATV Trails

Eligibility & Purpose: Issued to counties, towns, cities, villages and tribes to acquire, insure, develop and maintain ATV trails, areas and routes.

Boating Infrastructure Grant Program

Eligibility & Purpose: Tier 1 for smaller projects that add transient boating infrastructure to the area. Tier 2 for larger projects and are competitively judged at the national level.

Habitat Area

Eligibility & Purpose: Protects and restores important wildlife habitat in Wisconsin in order to expand opportunities for wildlife-based recreation such as hunting, trapping, hiking, bird watching, fishing, nature appreciation and wildlife viewing. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Land & Water Conservation Fund - State Program

Eligibility & Purpose: This Federal program encourages creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Funds received by the DNR for this program are split between DNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities. Grants cover 50 percent of eligible project costs.

Motorized Stewardship Grants

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties, towns, cities, villages and WI tribes are eligible to request funding for new bridges on existing funded trails, major bridge reconstruction/rehabilitation & rehabilitation of funded trails.

Recreational Boating Facilities

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties, towns, cities, villages, WI tribes, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts and qualified lake associations for recreational boating facility projects.

Recreational Trail Program

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties, towns, cities, villages, WI Tribes, and incorporated organizations may apply for grant funding for development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. Funds from this program may be used in conjunction with the state snowmobile or ATV programs and Stewardship development projects.

Shooting Range Grant Program

Eligibility & purpose: Counties, cities, villages, townships, other governmental agencies or units, clubs or organizations, businesses or corporations and educational institutions can apply for assistance in outdoor shooting range construction, including: backstops and berms, target holders, shooting benches, baffles, protective fencing, signs, trenches, gun racks, platforms, restrooms and other items considered essential for the project by the department. Indoor ranges may be eligible as well.

Snowmobile Trail Aids

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties and WI tribes may apply for funding to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment.

Sport Fish Restoration

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations may apply for grants to construct fishing piers and motorboat access projects.

State Trails

Eligibility & purpose: Applications for grants under this subprogram must be for properties identified as part of the State Trail system. It is possible for sponsors to nominate additional trails for state trail designation. The Streambank Protection Program protects water quality and fish habitat in Wisconsin by establishing buffers along high-priority waterways. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Streambank Protection

Eligibility & purpose: The Streambank Protection Program protects water quality and fish habitat in Wisconsin by establishing buffers along high-priority waterways. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Urban Green Space

Eligibility & Purpose: These grants help buy land or easements in urban areas to preserve the scenic and ecological values of natural open spaces for nature-based outdoor recreation, including non-commercial gardening. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Urban Rivers

Eligibility & Purpose: These grants help buy land on rivers flowing through urban or urbanizing areas to preserve or restore the scenic and environmental values of riverways for nature-based outdoor recreation. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program

Utility Terrain Vehicle Trails

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties, towns, cities, villages and tribes can apply for funds for maintenance of UTV trails, minor development, gates and signing. This is a companion program to ATV Trail Aids.



Homestead Hollow County Park