



2019 CITY OF MEQUON

Park & Open Space Plan



AYRES
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1 INTRODUCTION

This plan has been prepared to guide the City of Mequon in developing and maintaining public parks and outdoor recreation facilities. It also serves as a tool to encourage participation in grant programs through the Department of Natural Resources and other agencies.

1.1 Executive Summary

Parks are gateways to healthy, prosperous and connected communities. The National Recreation and Park Association names “Three Pillars” by which a healthy park system can benefit a community:

- *Conservation* – Parks play an important role in the conservation of natural resources. These protected open spaces not only benefit the environment but also serve as an important indicator to potential outside investment in the community.
- *Health and Wellness* – Parks are essential in combating important health issues such as nutrition, hunger, obesity and physical inactivity.
- *Social Equity* – Universal access to public parks and recreation should be considered a right, not a privilege. A healthy park system will provide equal access throughout the community.

This Park and Open Space Plan establishes Mequon’s vision for the future growth and development of its outdoor recreation parks and facilities. The plan is intended to guide the community’s outdoor recreation facility development through the year 2024.

The existing park system in Mequon includes 25 parks and natural areas owned and maintained by the City. Many of these parks are conservancy parks. Conservancy parks exist primarily for the protection and management of the natural or cultural environment with recreation being a secondary objective. They will often contain passive recreational facilities such as trails, interpretive signage or wildlife viewing areas.

Community parks are also common in Mequon. These are large, active use facilities that may contain such amenities such as athletic fields, aquatic facilities, community centers and playgrounds. Community park improvements are a main priority for future park development in Mequon. Development should follow recommendations that have been recommended in park master plans prepared for the City. The improvement projects are listed by priority in Chapter 4.

1.1.1 Statement of Need

The purpose of this project is to develop a Park and Open Space Plan for the City of Mequon, assess the vitality and needs of the current City park system and provide direction for maintenance, growth and programming for the next five to ten years.

As a working tool, the plan will provide officials with a clear understanding of park land inventory and future recreational facility and open space needs. The plan also creates an orderly and prioritized strategy for making incremental improvements. The plan will allow the City to request DNR and other public funding for implementing proposed park improvements.

1.1.2 City of Mequon Park Department Mission Statement

The mission of the Park and Open Space Board and Parks Department is to acquire, improve and maintain the City’s park and open space for the purpose of providing space for active and passive recreational activities, land and water preservation and restoration, and environmental education for its residents. The various programs included are scheduling events, collection of fees, and the coordination of stewardship groups and athletic organizations.

1.2 Roles and Responsibilities

A successful park and open space system will have well defined roles and responsibilities for its management, growth and maintenance. These responsibilities in regard to Mequon City parks are split between the Park Board and the Parks and Forestry Superintendent. The specific roles of each are listed below.

Board Policy Items/ Function

- Review existing policies and develop new policies as required.
- Evaluate the comprehensive park plan every five years and analyze compliance with National Recreation and Park Association standards for both size and type of parks.
- Update park brochures at least once annually and distribute during at least two major City events.
- Prepare annual report to Mayor and Common Council. Post to Parks page on website.
- Partner with two community news sources annually to highlight and promote the park system.
- Conference with at least two different established entities annually to learn about each other's successes and challenges and find opportunities to work together.
- Offer one community wide stewardship day and one park tour annually.
- Develop working relationships with two charitable Foundations.

Parks and Forestry Superintendent Function

- Partner with two community news sources annually to highlight and promote our park system.
- Provide virtual tours and photos of at least two parks annually through the City's website.
- Research and respond to suggestions for improvement in a timely manner.
- Establish stewardship groups and formalize the relationship for at least two parks annually.



1.3 Goals and Objectives

The following section identifies goals and objectives to guide the future development and expansion of parks and recreational facilities in Mequon. Park System goals and objectives are based on the three purposes of the Park and Open Space System: To promote and provide active and passive recreational activities, land and water preservation and restoration, and environmental education for the City's residents. Goals and objectives are divided into three categories based on the difficulty of implementation. The categories include **Standard Goals and Objectives**, **Progressive Goals and Objectives** and **Aspirational Goals and Objectives**.

Standard Goals and Objectives



Goals and objectives at this level are considered those that would maintain the City's park system to the current level of service. Common maintenance and the replacement of failing equipment would fall under this category. These items tend to require fewer resources to implement with a lower cost than improvements in the other categories.

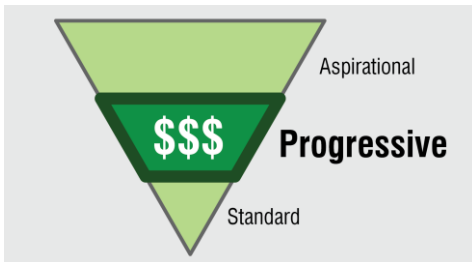
Goals in this category are generally covered in the park budgets unlike some goals in other categories that may be dependent on grants, user group

participation or planned giving.

- Maintain existing park equipment to ensure longevity and safety.
- Fund the replacement of old and deteriorating equipment in all City parks to ensure the health, safety and welfare of visitors.
- Ensure that support components including trash receptacles, picnic tables and drinking fountains are installed and maintained in all neighborhood and community parks.
- Perform routine park maintenance including trash collection, mowing and general repairs.



Progressive Goals and Objectives

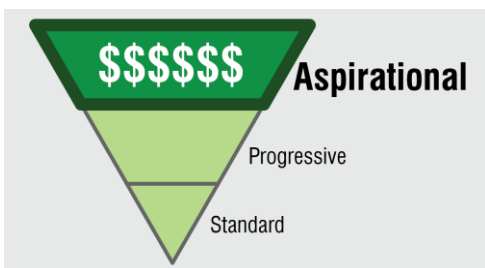


Goals and objectives at this level are those that would promote the growth of the City’s park system to provide recreational activities responsive to community needs and desires. Goals in this category build upon the basic maintenance and upkeep of facilities to include the establishment of park amenities currently unavailable to City residents.

Improvements based on goals in this category may be funded from a wide variety of sources. Funding may be sourced from money planned in the City’s park and open space budget or from other means such as grants. Some progressive goals and objectives recommended for the Mequon park system include the following:

- Ensure that the community’s existing open space, recreational facilities and programs are designed to meet the special needs of all residents regardless of age, gender or ability. This includes the provision of facilities, and the access to those facilities detailed in the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Update the Park and Open Space Plan every five years as a guide to establish yearly park budgets and maintain eligibility for grant funding.
- Establish means for on-going community input into park and recreation services.
- Cooperatively work with surrounding municipalities, the school district and community partners for the purpose of providing recreational services to City residents.
- Conduct periodic reviews of amenities, programs and services to analyze their benefit to the community. Recommend new amenities as identified and decommissioning of unused or low-use existing amenities to keep the park system best-serving Mequon.
- Review parkland dedication policy to ensure land dedicated for new parks is suitable for the construction and use of recreational facilities and not land simply unwanted by developers.
- Pursue funding for park and recreation development and land acquisition.
- Encourage water recreation along the Milwaukee River through the promotion and maintenance of canoe launches, boat ramps and fishing piers. Improve the visibility of water based recreational opportunities and support community events that support water activity.

Aspirational Goals and Objectives



Aspirational goals are those that the City would hope to implement under ideal circumstances. Improvements based on this level of goal would be outside the regular City budget and be heavily reliant on some other funding source. While goals in this category may be highly desired within the community, they may not be possible in the near future due to high cost and resources needed for their completion. Examples of this type of goal include the development of community parks, construction of an aquatic center or development of an athletic complex.

Goals and objectives at this level are those that would dramatically increase the level of service provided to residents and potentially draw visitors from neighboring communities. Some aspirational goals that Mequon may want to consider for its park system include:

- Develop new parks based on future population projections and community survey results.
- Develop new facilities in existing City park based on site inspections, input from City officials and community survey results. Potential facilities include an updated aquatic center, restroom buildings, parking lot improvements and athletic facilities.

- Develop “Friend of Mequon Parks” groups that help physically improving a park, from cleaning and planting to major renovations; Programming the Park, by hosting regular and special events; Increasing/Improving Park usership and lead fund raising efforts.
- Pursue the development of revenue generating recreational facilities and activities.
- Incorporate “Green Infrastructure” into existing and future parks.
- Work toward 100% sustainable energy sourced utilities within City parks.
- Develop “Greenway Plans” along the Milwaukee River and the Little Menomonee River that provides community-based recommendations for preservation, restoration, management and improved public access and recreation.

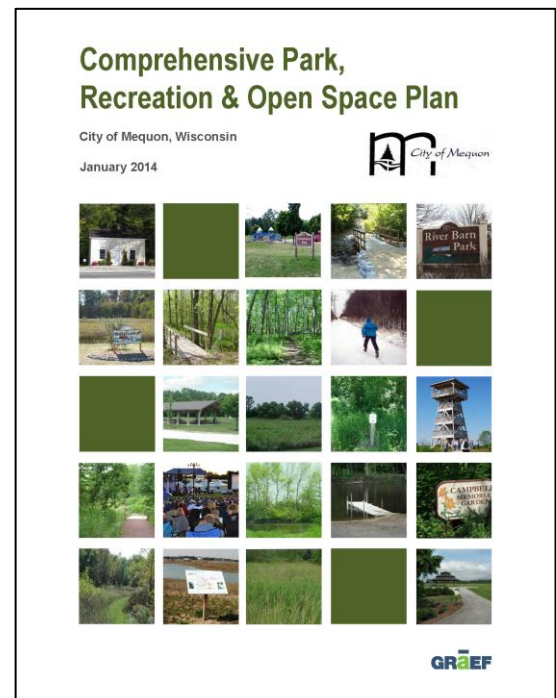
1.4 Review of Past Planning Documents (Local, Regional & State)

1.4.1 City of Mequon Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan (2014)

The City of Mequon Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space plan was adopted in 2014. It represents the most recent version of a plan that has been updated every five years since the first version was created in 1991. The plan outlined a series of goals for the City’s park and recreation system to meet the needs of current and future populations.

Goals outlined in the plan include the following:

- To incorporate the active and passive recreational uses in the park system to create a balance of the built environment with the natural environment.
- To educate the community about the park system, advertise its amenities and promote usage.
- To engage citizens in sustaining and maintaining the park system.
- To address a changing population and its recreational needs.
- To provide river access to parks, nature preserves and open spaces.
- To provide access to Lake Michigan.
- To support the interurban bike trail and other bike trails in the City.
- To identify every park, nature preserve and open space in the system through signage, boundary markers and access.
- To develop a linear park system along the little Menomonee River environmental corridor.
- To advocate the use of the City’s financial resources and encourage a diversity of financing options to accomplish the goals of the plan.



General recommendations of the plan included exploring opportunities for better public access to the lakefront, maintaining community events and the promotion of park activities through media outlets. The plan also detailed park specific improvements.

Some of the park specific improvements are as follows:

- The establishment of a disc golf course in Garrison’s Glen.
- Expand the parking lot at Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park.
- The installation of restrooms at Lemke Park.
- Upgrading the pool at Civic Center Park.
- Installation of a canoe/kayak launch at the Shoreland Nature Preserve.
- Complete riverwalk and fishing platforms at Villa Grove Park.

1.4.2 A 2035 Comprehensive Plan for the City of Mequon (2009)

The Mequon Comprehensive Plan was adopted in April of 2009 and was intended to serve as a reference for development of the City for the next 25 years. The plan is a guide to direct community development/land use decisions, assist with community facility budgeting and stimulate investment in the community.

Sections of the plan focus on the following topics:

- Issues and Opportunities
- Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources
- Land Use
- Housing
- Transportation
- Utilities and Community Facilities
- Economic Development
- Intergovernmental Cooperation
- Implementation

Some of the listed objectives of the plan related to the parks and recreation include:

- “Continue investment in the City’s park system.”
- “Preserve and enhance the existing system of parks and open spaces within the City.”
- “Expand and enhance alternative modes of transportation.”

The *Utilities and Community Facilities* section focuses on issues that apply to parks and recreation referring to the City’s Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan when establishing recommendations for City parks.

1.4.3 Joint Mequon-Thiensville Bike & Pedestrian Way Commission 2010 to 2030 Recommendations (2010)

This plan was as a vision for a community in which walking and biking are safe, available and attractive as any other means of transportation. Goals of the plan created by the joint Mequon-Thiensville Bike and Pedestrian Way Commission included:

- Providing safe travel for all modes of transportation on existing/proposed roadways.
- Making all City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville cultural and recreational amenities accessible by bikers and pedestrians.
- Ensuring all new developments include bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
- Establishing a network of clearly marked bike and pedestrian routes.
- Working with law enforcement to improve safety for pedestrians/bikers, especially at crosswalks.
- Providing up-to-date maps of local bike/pedestrian routes and connections.
- Working with adjacent municipalities to provide safe bicycle and pedestrian travel between the City of Mequon and Village of Thiensville and the adjacent municipalities.

Some recommendations of the plan included striping additional bike lanes on Lake Shore Drive, striping bike lanes on Port Washington Road, construction of a bike-ped bridge on River Road over the Milwaukee River and improvements to the Ozaukee Interurban Trail.



1.4.4 A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County (2011)

This plan was prepared by the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission under the guidance of the Ozaukee County Land Preservation Board and the County Planning Board. The plan was to focus on updated information related to land use, population levels, anticipated growth, natural resources and County land acquisition. A main goal of the plan was to further maintain County eligibility for Federal and State aid for the acquisition and development of existing and future park sites.

Other objectives of the plan include:

- To provide an integrated system of public general use outdoor recreation sites and related open space areas which will allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in a wide range of outdoor recreation activities.
- To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive non-resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
- To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities.
- To provide sufficient outdoor recreation facilities to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunity to participate in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities.
- To provide sufficient access areas to allow the resident population of the County adequate opportunities to participate in extensive water-based outdoor recreation activities on the major inland lakes, rivers and Lake Michigan which are consistent with enjoyable surface water use and the maintenance of adequate water quality.
- To preserve sufficient high-quality open-space lands for protection of the underlying and sustaining natural resource base and enhancement of the social and economic well-being and environmental quality of the County.
- To provide for the efficient and economical satisfaction of outdoor recreation and related open space needs meeting all other objectives at the lowest possible cost.

Recommendations pertaining to County facilities in the City of Mequon include:

- Expanded facilities at Mee-Kwon Park. The plan recommends improvements such as nature trails, athletic fields, permanent restroom facilities, a maintenance building and other improvements.
- Recommendations include soccer field improvements, a cold storage building, and observation tower. It is also noted that the site is a designated Important Bird Area and the plan therefore recommends a habitat restoration including prairie and bluff vegetation.

1.4.5 Wisconsin's State Outdoor Recreation Plan

Since 1965, the State has developed and maintained the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) in an attempt to classify, measure and ultimately provide for the preferences and needs of a statewide recreating public.

Goals include the following:

- Improve integration of outdoor recreation interests and needs in land use and other relevant planning efforts.
- Continue to provide and enhance access to Wisconsin recreational land and waters.
- Promote outdoor recreation as a means of improving public health among Wisconsinites.
- Establish great urban parks and community green spaces.

1.5 Summary of the Planning Process

1.5.1 Work Plan and Timeline

This plan was developed between February and October 2019. The process included meetings with City staff, an online survey and site inspections. Parks were audited by Ayres Associates staff with findings identified on inventory sheets in Chapter 3.

1.5.2 Meetings

Kick-Off Meeting – February 27, 2019: An overview of the project and a timeframe for project completion was presented. The meeting provided an opportunity for City representatives to give input about the planning process and the future of City parks.

Staff Review Meeting – April 10, 2019: Ayres Associates presented the progress of the plan to City staff for review and comment.

Public Information Meeting – May 15, 2019: A public information meeting was held to give residents an opportunity to ask questions about the planning process and give input regarding their hopes for the future of City parks. An overview of the project and a timeframe for project completion was presented.

Park and Open Space Board Meeting – June 19, 2019: The Park and Open Space Board met to review and discuss the initial draft of the plan.

Stakeholder Meeting – July 22, 2019: Representatives from the City and Ayres Associates met with several interested park stakeholders to discuss their hopes for future park improvements. Stakeholders included representatives from Cardinal Football, North Shore United Soccer, Gathering on the Green, Thiensville-Mequon Youth Baseball Association, Ozaukee Lacrosse and Rennie Field.

Park and Open Space Board Meeting – October 2, 2019: The Park and Open Space Board met to review and discuss the second draft of the plan.

Park and Open Space Board Meeting – October 30, 2019: The Park and Open Space Board met to review and discuss the final draft of the plan.



The mission of the Park Board and Parks Department is to acquire, improve and maintain the City's park and open space for the purpose of providing active and passive recreational activities, land and water preservation and restoration, and environmental education for its residents. The various programs included are scheduling events, collection of fees, and the coordination of stewardship groups and athletic organizations.

City of Mequon Park Board and Parks Department Mission Statement

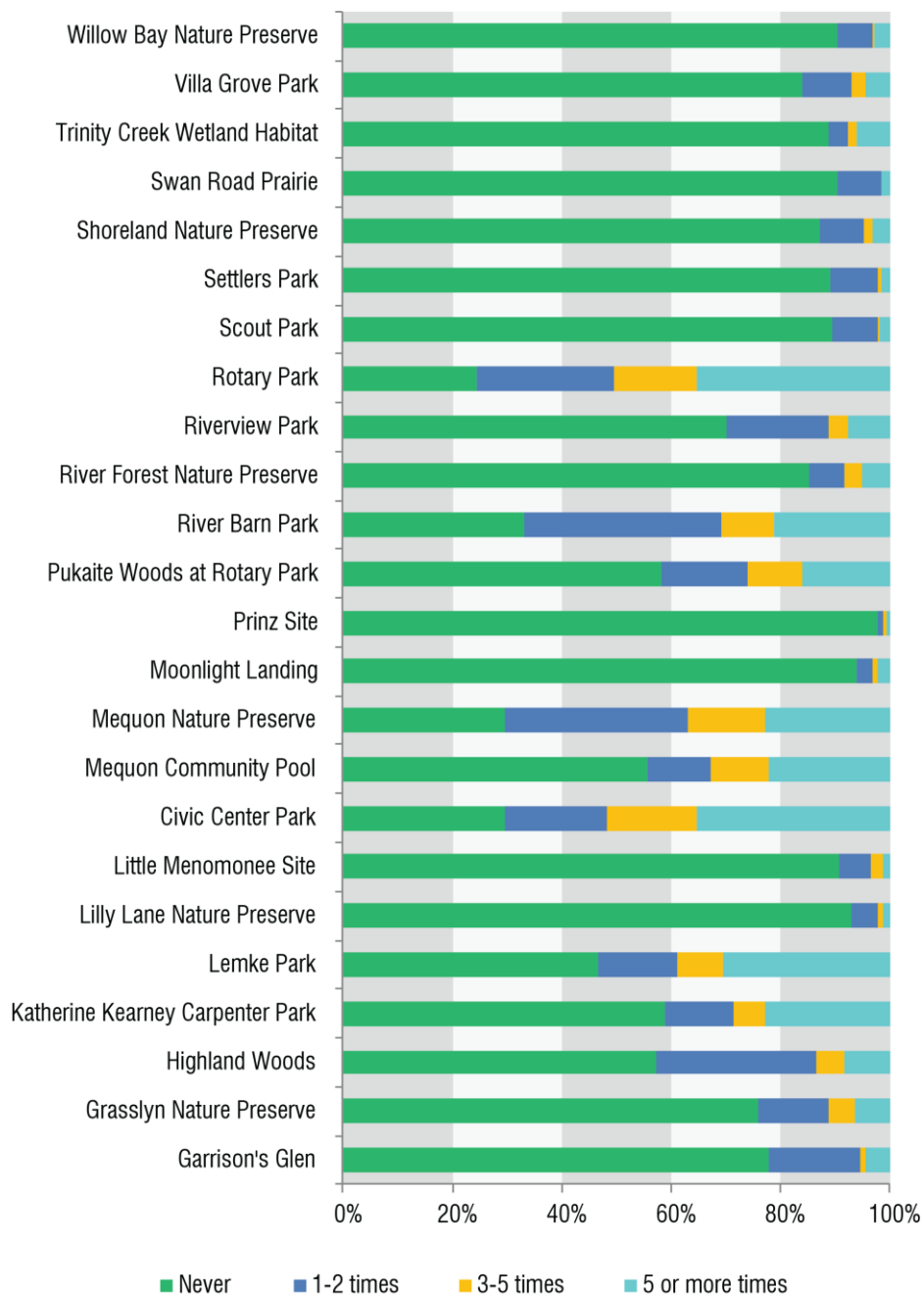
1.5.3 Online Survey

During the development of this plan, an online survey was created to record public opinion on key issues and opportunities regarding City parks. The results of the survey were used to formulate the recommendations presented later in this report. The survey went live on April 21, 2019 with a web link made available during public meetings and posted on the City’s website. The survey was closed for tabulation of results on June 5, 2019. A total of 255 individuals responded to the survey.

A summary of the results of the survey can be found on the following pages.

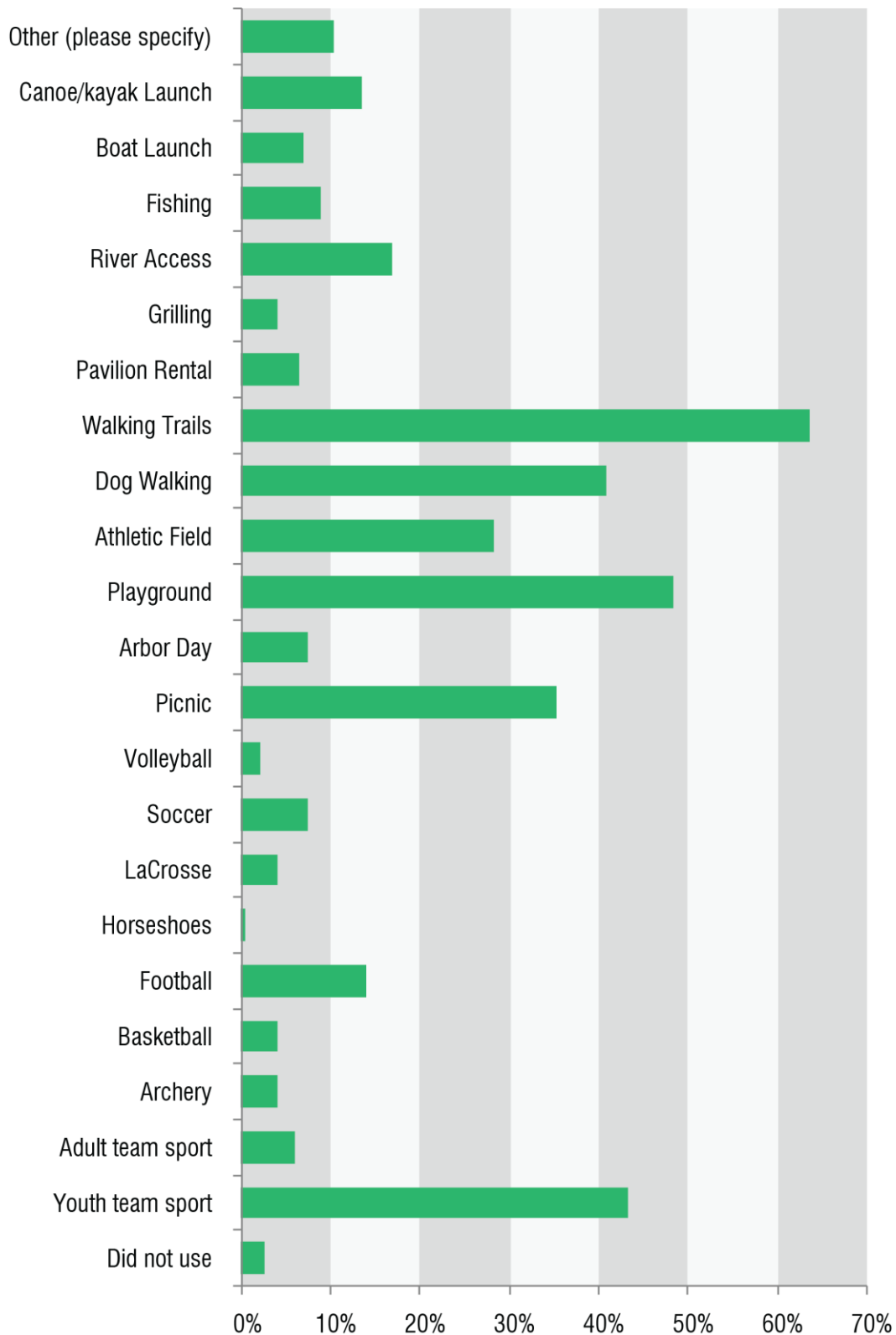
- Survey participants were asked how often in the past year they attended each Mequon park. Rotary Park was the most often attended park with 76% of survey respondents claiming to have visited it in the last year. Also highly attended were Civic Center Park (70%), Mequon Nature Preserve (70%) and River Barn Park (67%).

Chart 1 – Over the past year, please indicate how often you attended each of these parks:



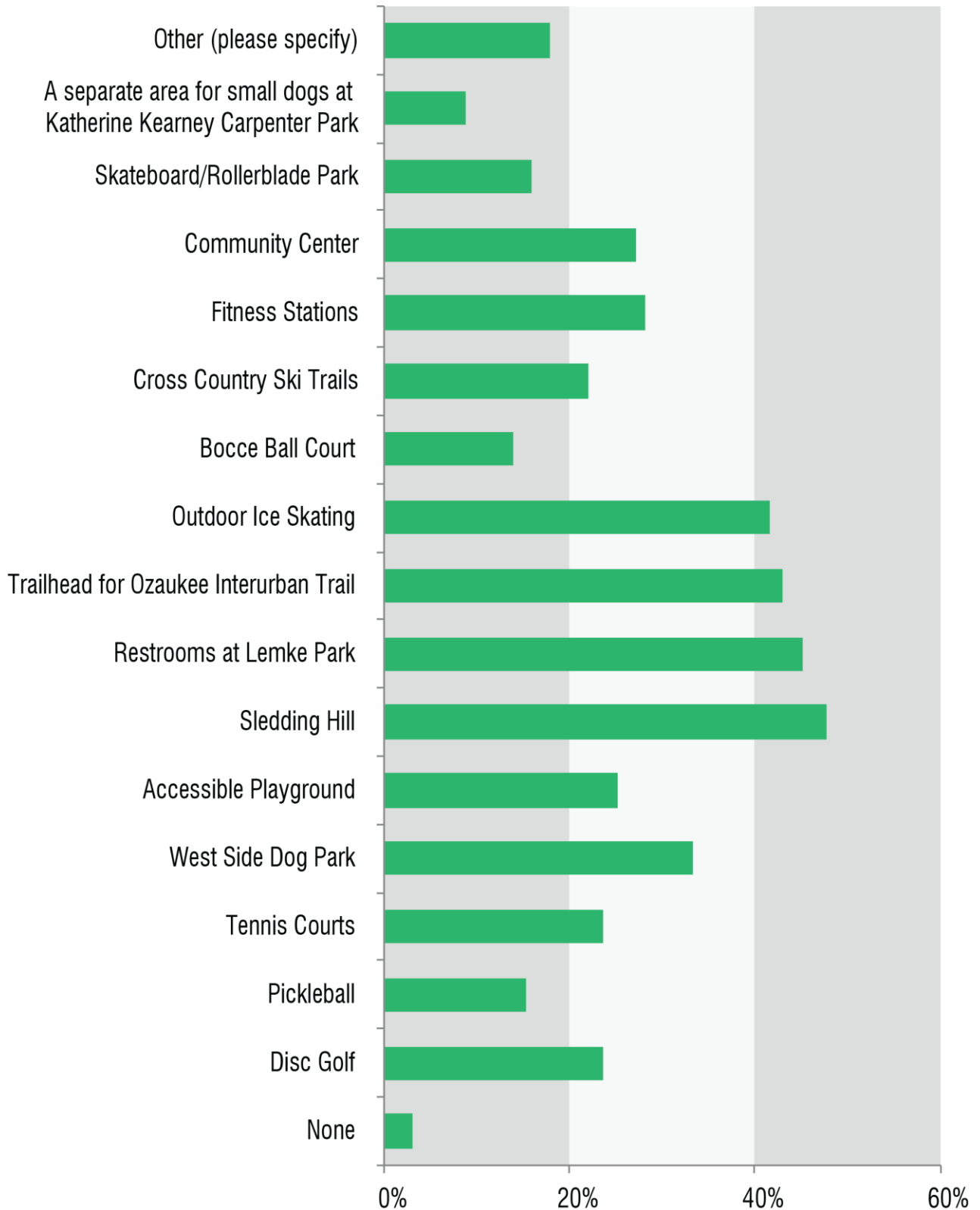
- Survey participants were asked what facilities they used in City parks over the last year. The most common response was “Walking Trails” (64%), followed by “Playground” (48%), “Youth Team Sport” (43%) and “Dog Walking” (41%).

Chart 2 – Over the past year, please indicate how you used one of the City’s parks. Please mark all that apply.



- Asked what new facility they would like to see in City parks, survey participants most commonly responded they would like a “Sledding Hill” (48%). Other frequent responses were “Restrooms at Lemke Park” (45%), “Trailhead for Ozaukee Interurban Trail” (43%) and “Outdoor Ice Skating” (42%).

Chart 3 – If offered, please indicate which of the following elements you would utilize at a City of Mequon park.



- Survey participants were asked to rate their experience using elements and/or infrastructure at specific Mequon parks.

Results included the following:

- At **Civic Center Park**, the “Overall Experience” was most frequently rated “Excellent” or “Good” (59%) while “Pedestrian Pathways” was the item most frequently rated “Poor” (10%).
- At **Lemke Park**, “Parking” was most frequently rated “Excellent” or “Good” (38%) while “Portable Toilets” was most frequently rated “Poor” (31%).
- At **River Barn Park**, “Parking” was most frequently rated “Excellent” or “Good” (57%) while “Walking Trails” was most frequently rated “Poor” (3%).
- At **Rotary Park**, “Parking” was most frequently rated “Excellent” or “Good” (68%) while “Basketball Court” was most frequently rated “Poor” (5%).

Chart 4 – How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at Civic Center Park.

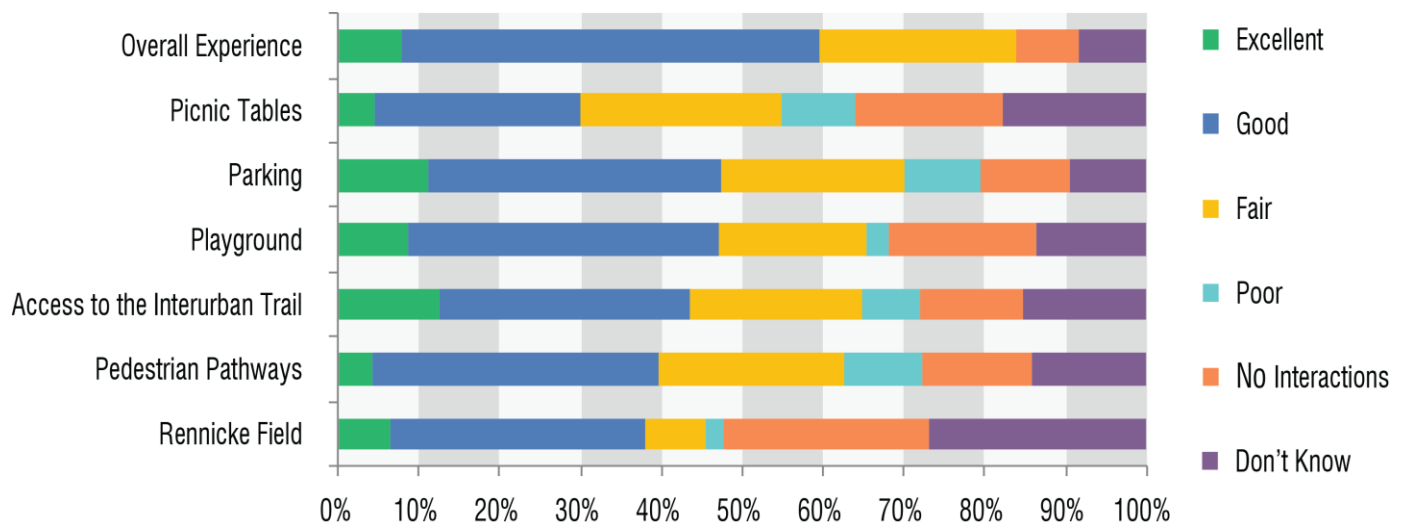


Chart 5 – How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at Lemke Park.

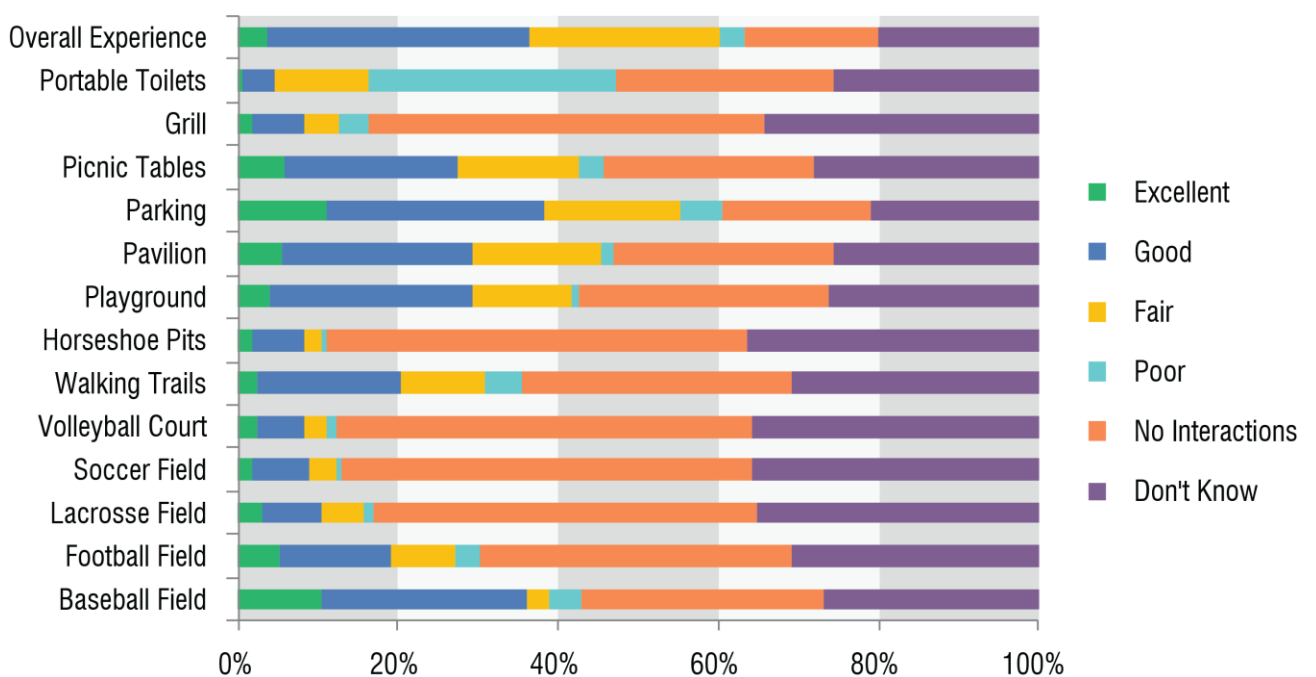


Chart 6 – How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at **River Barn Park**.

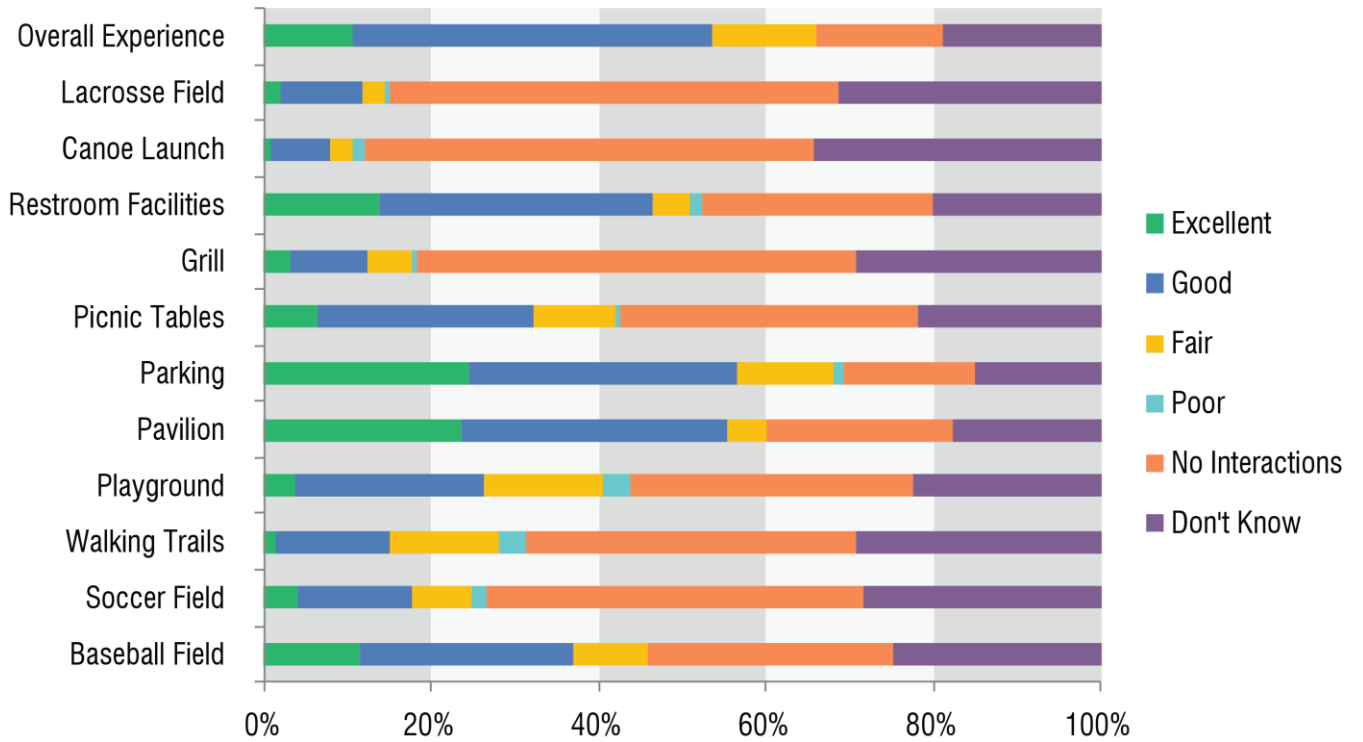
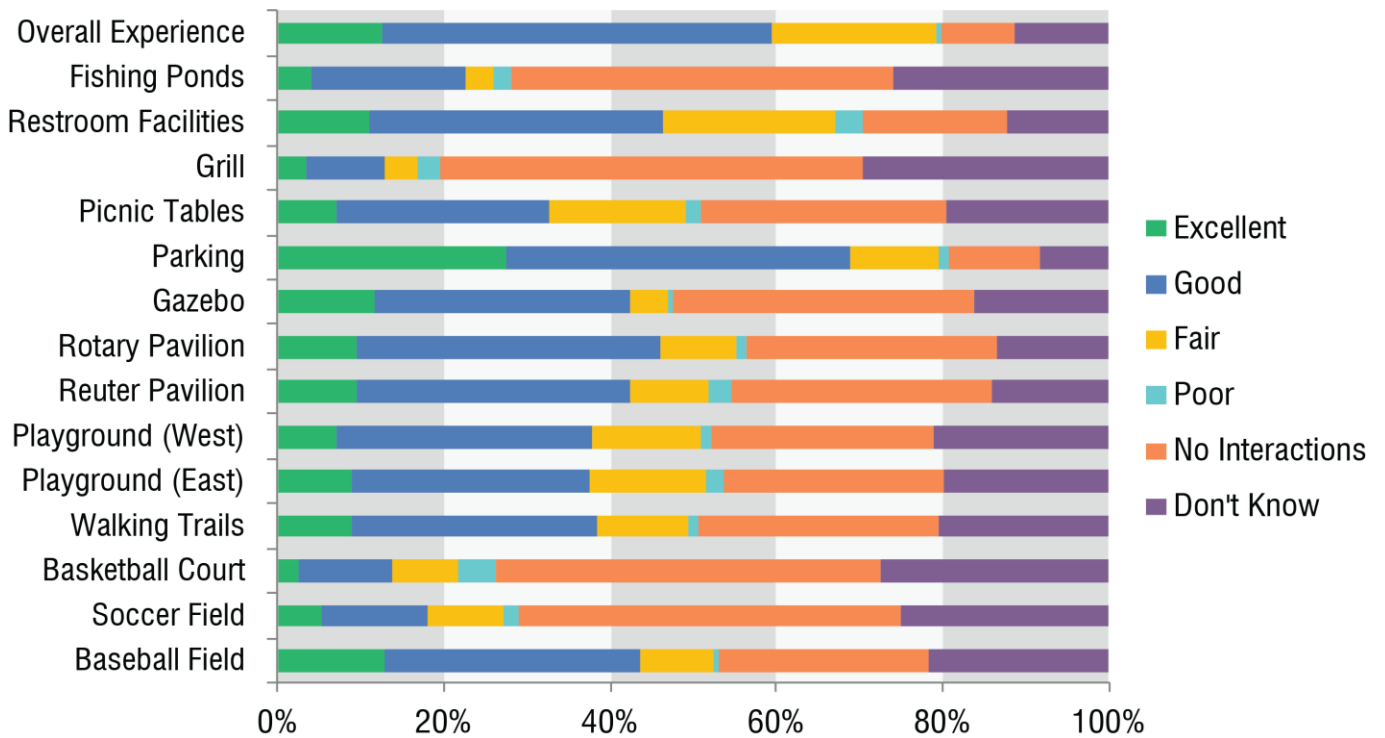
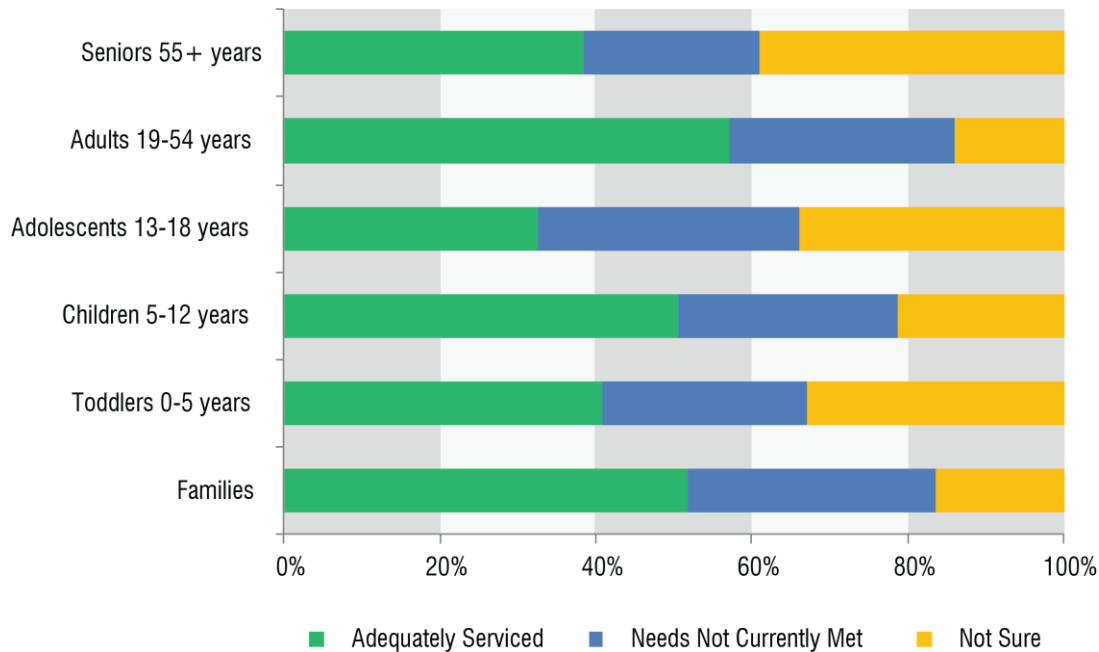


Chart 7 – How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at **Rotary Park**.



- Survey participants were asked if they felt the recreational needs of any specific age group were not being met by facilities offered in Mequon parks. Adolescents (Ages 13-18) were the age group the most survey respondents (34%) believed were underserved by City parks.

Chart 8 – Considering the various age groups of people in the Mequon area, please indicate whether the existing facilities adequately meet their needs. If needs are not currently met, please specify what is lacking in the blank box below.



Other results of the survey included the following:

- The largest percentage of survey participants (28%) have been a Mequon resident for 0-5 years.
- The household of the largest percentage of survey participants (63%) consists of two or more adults and one or more minors.
- When asked to rank the importance of improvements to a selected list of facilities, survey respondents ranked “Improving/Establishing Public Restrooms” as most important and “Improving/Establishing Wayfinding Signage” as least important.
- 78% of survey participants felt there was an adequate recreational park/open space within close proximity to their home.
- 79% of survey participants typically get to City parks by driving.
- When asked to rank the importance of the preservation of a selected list of natural and cultural features in Mequon, survey participants ranked “Woodlands” as the most important and “Historic Sites” as the least important.
- 82% of survey respondents felt the development of a city-wide bicycle/pedestrian recreational trail should be a priority for the City of Mequon.
- When asked to rank the quality of a selected list of characteristics about City parks, “Park Cleanliness” had the most “Excellent” or “Good” responses (82%) while “Athletic Field Conditions” had the most “Poor” responses (5%).

See **Appendix C** for the complete results of the community survey.

1.6 Mequon Demographics

1.6.1 Social Characteristics

This section presents social factors that are important to understanding the community and its recreation needs. Particularly important to planning for the adequate provision of parks and open spaces are population trends and projections over the planning period (5-10 years) and the age characteristics of potential park users.

Population Trends and Projections

There is a direct relationship between population and the need for parks and recreational space. Predicting how the population might grow in the future provides important information about the amount of new parkland and recreational facilities that will be needed to serve the new populations.

According to data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth has slowed in Mequon over the last 20 years. This is after growth which saw the population increase 17% between 1970 and 1980 and 20% between 1980 and 1990. In the following years, the growth rate decreased to 2% between 1990 and 2000 and 3% between 2000 and 2010. There was an overall population increase of 7,594 people between 1980 and 2017.

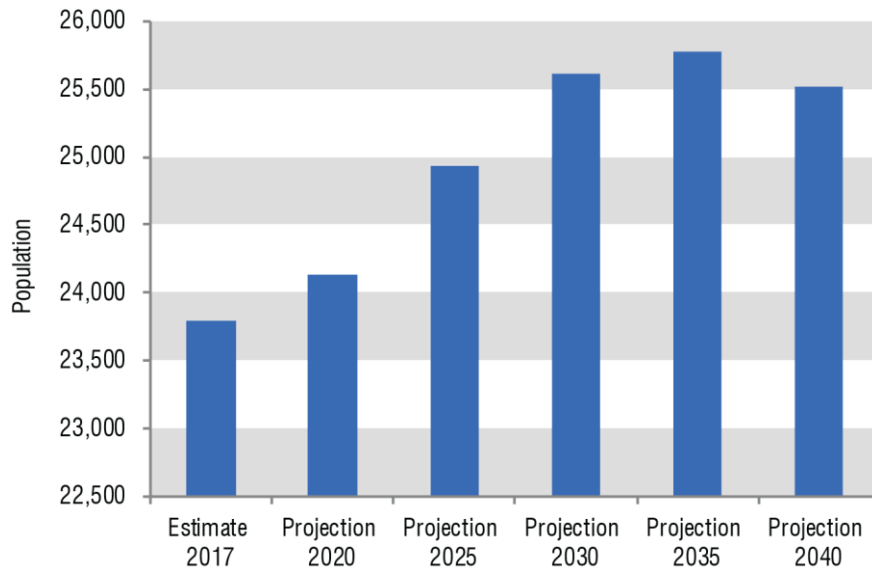
The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) projects that Mequon will experience a 7% population growth between the years 2017 and 2040 resulting in an additional 1,723 residents. Population projection information for Mequon and comparable communities is provided in **Table 1.1**. Current National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards recommend a minimum of 10.5 acres of dedicated parkland per 1000 residents. Chapter 2 will discuss this standard as it applies to the current and future populations.

Table 1.1: Population Projections for the City of Mequon and Comparable Communities (2040)

Name of Municipality	Estimate 2017	Projection 2020	Projection 2025	Projection 2030	Projection 2035	Projection 2040	Percentage Change 2017-2040
C Mequon	23,787	24,130	24,930	25,610	25,780	25,510	7%
C Cudahy	18,350	18,510	18,450	18,460	18,820	18,940	3%
C Muskego	24,731	26,120	27,630	29,010	29,690	29,820	21%
V Germantown	19,956	21,430	22,660	23,700	24,110	24,110	21%
C West Bend	31,656	34,050	36,020	37,710	38,400	38,430	13%
V Caledonia	24,803	25,970	26,780	27,460	27,910	27,900	12%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration Estimates and Projections (2013, 2017), US Census 5-Year Estimates

City of Mequon Population Projections (2017 – 2040)



Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration Estimates and Projections (2013, 2017)

Note: The Wisconsin DOA estimate of population is shown for 2017. All other years show the predicted population based on Wisconsin DOA population projections made in 2013.

Ethnic Background

The 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate indicated the largest percentage of Mequon residents (92.4%) were “White”. The second largest group was “Asian” (3.2%), followed by “Black or African American” (2.6%), “Two or more races” (1.4%) and “Some other race” (<1%).

Employment/Unemployment

The 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate estimated the unemployment rate in Mequon was 2.5%. That rate is lower than the statewide unemployment rate during this same time period of 4.7%.

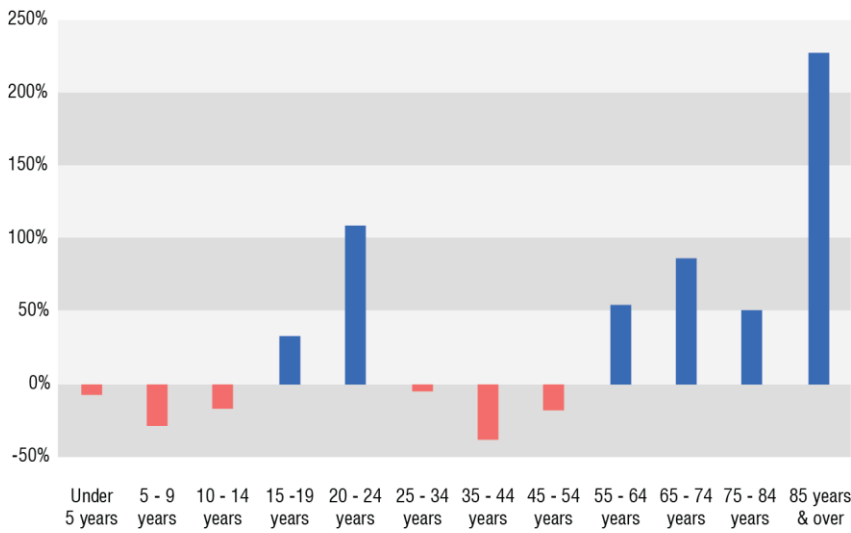
Age

Age distribution in Mequon is shown in **Table 1.2**. Age cohorts are an important consideration when determining park facilities because different age groups utilize different recreation facilities. For example, in 2017 there were an estimated 4,034 people between the ages of 55 and 64 (17% of the population). This represents an increase of 55% in the population of this age group from the year 2000. The number of park facilities designed for this age group should be reassessed as there are many more people in this age group in Mequon using park facilities than there were in 2000. Facilities such as hiking trails, pickleball courts and park shelters are used by this age group and may be needed in higher quantities now than they had in the past.

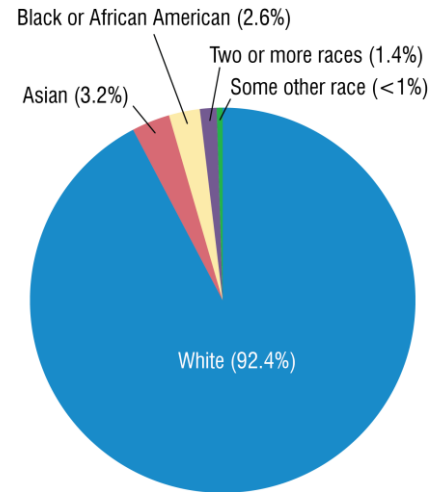
**Table 1.2: Age Distribution, 2000-2017
Mequon, Wisconsin**

	2000		2017		Percent Change 2000-2017
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Under 5 years	1,202	5.5	1,122	4.7	-7%
5 to 9 years	1,716	7.9	1,221	5.1	-29%
10 to 14 years	2,030	9.3	1,694	7.1	-17%
15 to 19 years	1,587	7.3	2,104	8.8	33%
20 to 24 years	502	2.3	1,048	4.4	109%
25 to 34 years	1,303	6.0	1,238	5.2	-5%
35 to 44 years	3,694	16.9	2,303	9.6	-38%
45 to 54 years	4,217	19.3	3,444	14.5	-18%
55 to 64 years	2,599	11.9	4,034	17.0	55%
65 to 74 years	1,699	7.8	3,184	13.4	87%
75 to 84 years	1,009	4.6	1,526	6.4	51%
85 years and over	265	1.2	869	3.7	228%
Total Population	21,823		23,787		9%

Source: 2000 Census (SF-1), 2017 ACS 5 Year Estimate



Population Change (2000 – 2017)



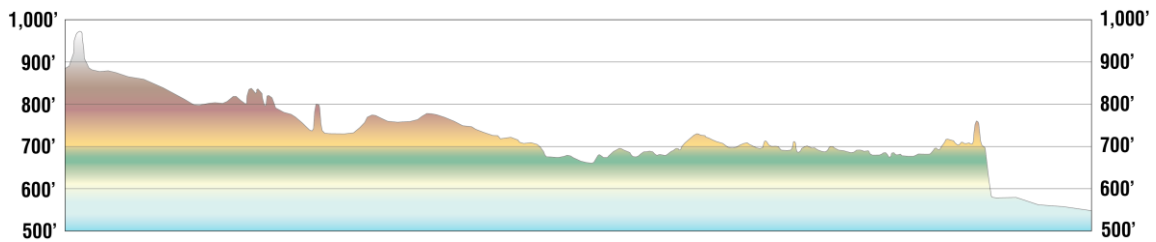
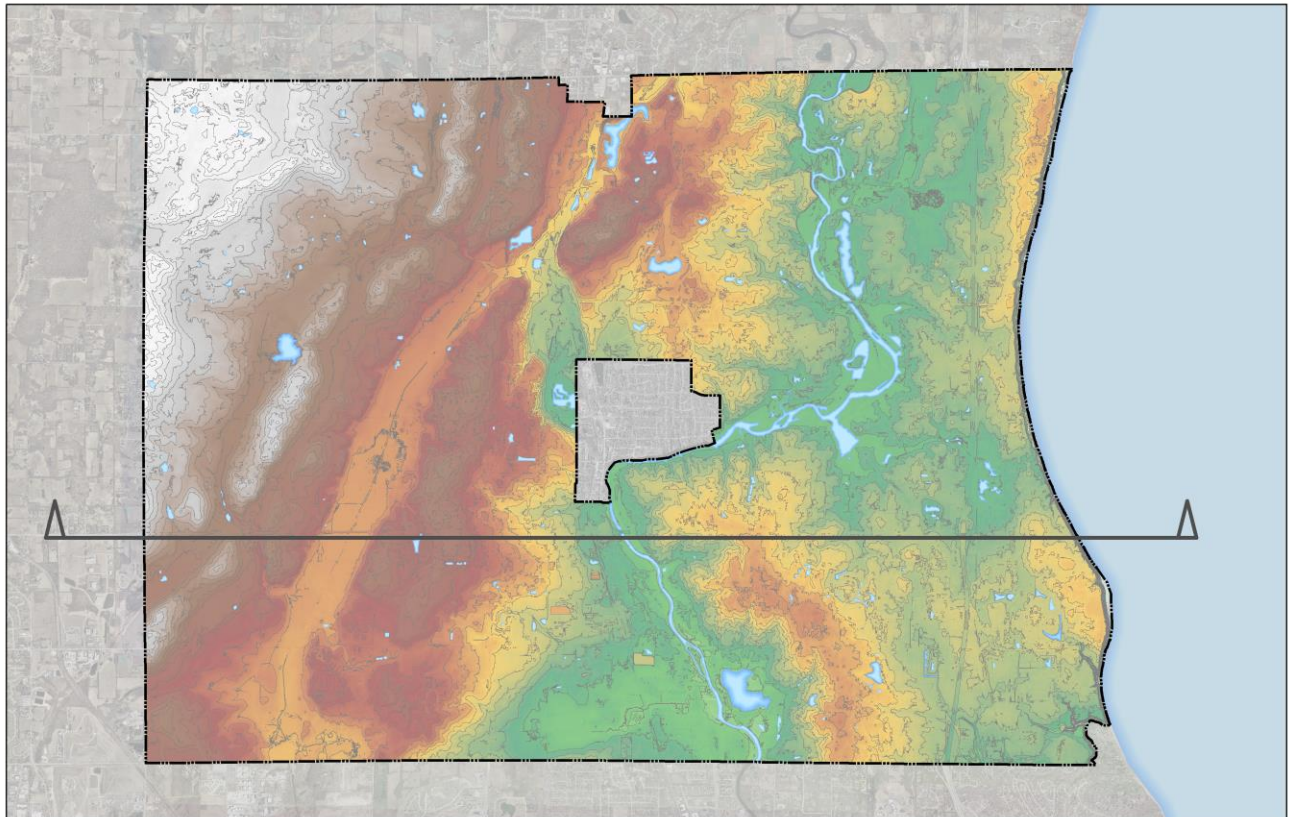
Ethnic Background

1.7 Physical Characteristics

The following section gives background information on some of the physical characteristics of Mequon. This section can be useful in giving an overall impression of the area, determining suitability for certain improvements and identifying areas that should be conserved due to their unique natural features.

Topography

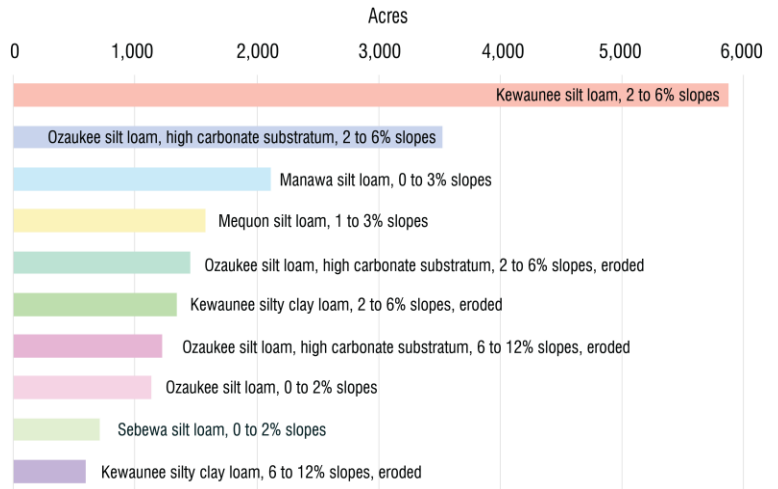
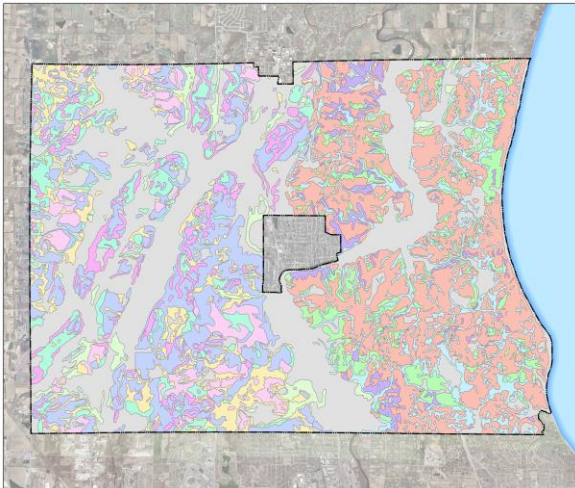
The map below shows a color-coded elevation model of Mequon ranging from lower elevations in blue to the highest elevations in white. See the cross section below the map for corresponding colors and elevations. Mequon has an approximate elevation range of 600 feet above sea level at Lake Michigan to almost 1,000 feet above sea level near the western City limits.



Data Source: USGS National Elevation Database

Soils

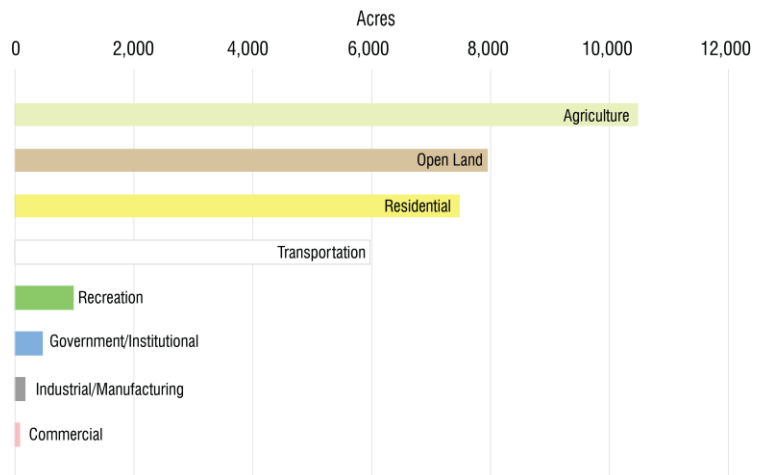
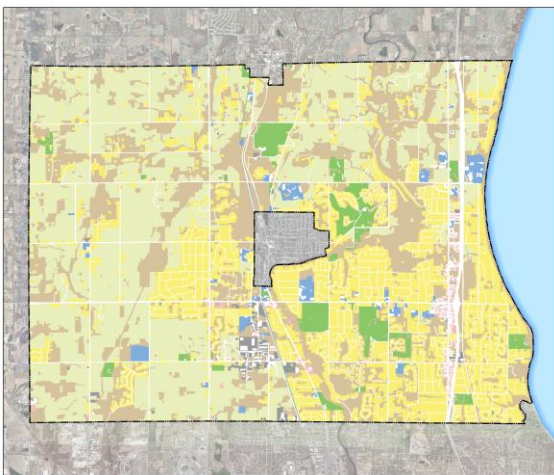
The most common soil type found in Mequon is Kewaunee silt loam (2 to 6% slopes). This soil type is found on over 5,800 acres in the City. It is followed by Ozaukee silt loam (high carbonate substratum, 2 to 6% slopes) on 3,500 acres and Manawa silt loam (0 to 3% slopes) on 2,100 acres. Soils occupying less than 700 acres are not shown on the chart below and are shown as grey areas on the map.



Data Source: USDA Soil Survey Geographic Database

Land Use

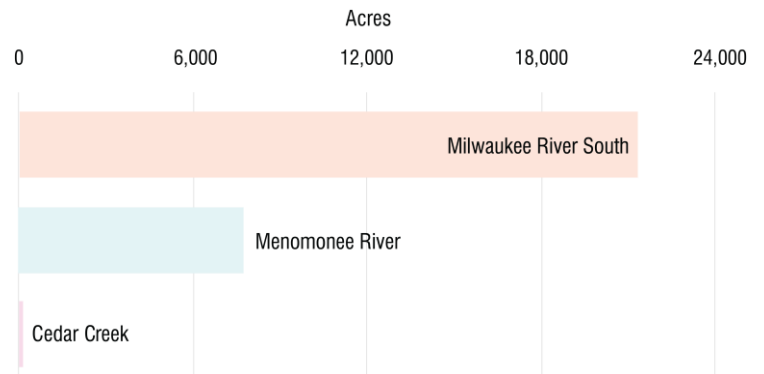
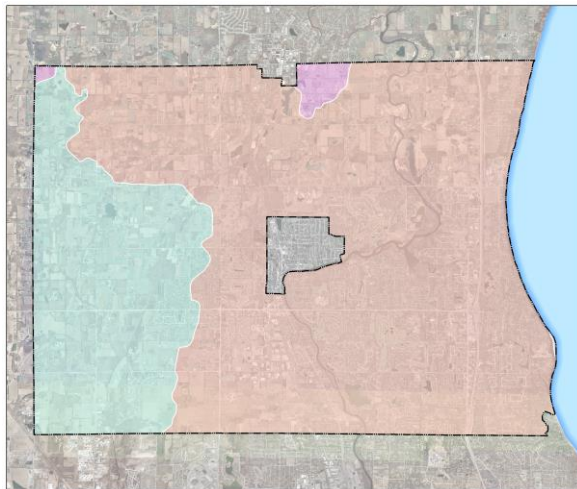
Approximately 31% of the land area in Mequon is classified as “Agricultural”, making it the most common land use type in the City. “Open Land” is the next most common land use type at 23% coverage, followed by “Residential” at 22% and “Transportation” at 18%.



Data Source: Ozaukee County Land Information

Watersheds

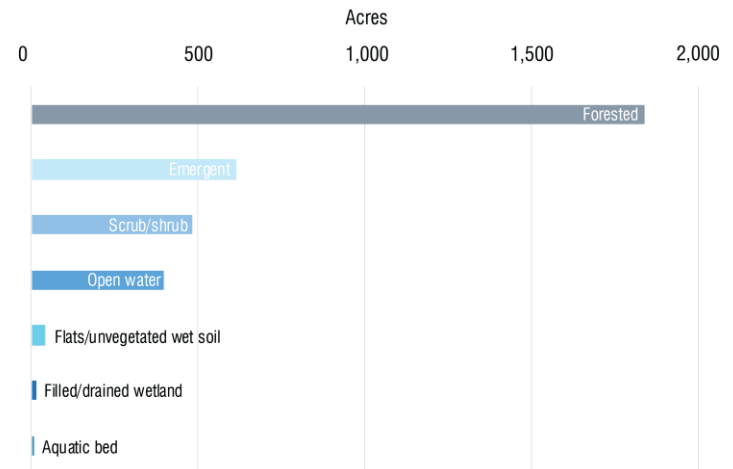
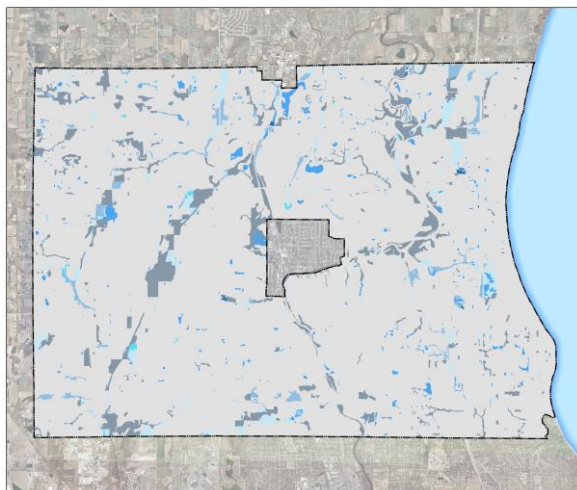
Most of Mequon (74%) is in the Milwaukee River South Watershed. Approximately 25% of the City is in the Menomonee River Watershed with the remaining 1% in the Cedar Creek Watershed.



Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Wetlands

There are approximately 3,400 acres of wetland in the City of Mequon with the majority being the type “Forested Wetland”.



Data Source: State Cartographers Office



2 ANALYSIS OF THE CITY OF MEQUON PARK AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

This chapter analyzes the existing park system in the City of Mequon. Parks are inventoried and classified based on standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association.

2.1 Mequon Park and Open Space Facilities

The information for this section was gathered from site visits conducted by Ayres Associates, discussion with City staff and review of past planning documents. Complete park descriptions, inventories and recommendations for improvements for all parks can be found in Chapter 3. A Facility Matrix for the park system is located in **Appendix A**. See **Appendix B** for a map of park locations.

2.1.1 Mini Parks

Mini parks include specialized facilities that serve a concentrated population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. Typical size is 1 acre or less but parks may be categorized as mini parks simply based on the type and quantity of facilities they offer. There are currently no parks in the City of Mequon classified as a mini park.

2.1.2 Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are areas for multiple and sometimes intensive recreational activities. Facilities may include athletic fields, sports courts, playgrounds, skate parks, trails, picnic areas and splashpads. Typical size is between 3 to 10 acres.

- *Garrison's Glen*
- *Riverview Park*
- *Villa Grove Park*

2.1.3 Community Parks

Community parks are areas of diverse recreational activity and may include amenities such as athletic complexes, trails and large swimming pools. Community parks are typically 10 acres or larger but may vary depending on facilities offered.

- * *Civic Center Park*
- * *Lemke Park*
- * *River Barn Park*
- * *Rotary Park*





2.1.4 Special-Use Parks

Special use parks are areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities such as golf courses, campgrounds, nature centers and skate parks. They may also be used to designate areas that are primarily used as event space, general gathering areas, expanded trail corridors or plaza space.

- Katherine Kearney-Carpenter Park
- Settlers Park*

* Future plans call for the inclusion of the land occupied by Settlers Park in a larger development. Should this project be completed the park would be renamed as part of the Town Center Riverfront Park. See Section 3.2.1 for more information.

2.1.5 Conservancy, Open Space and Natural Areas

Conservancy parks and natural areas are established for protection and management of the natural or cultural environment with recreational facilities as a secondary objective. Open spaces are areas that currently offer no recreational facilities but have been reserved as future active or passive park lands.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Burcyk Property | • Prinz Nature Preserve |
| • Grasslyn Nature Preserve | • Pukaite Woods |
| • Highland Woods | • River Forest Nature Preserve |
| • Lily Lane Nature Preserve | • Scout Park |
| • Little Menomonee Nature Preserve | • Shoreland Nature Preserve |
| • Mequon Nature Preserve** | • Swan Road Prairie |
| • Moonlight Landing | • Trinity Creek Wildlife Habitat |
| | • Willow Bay Nature Preserve |

* The Mequon Nature Preserve is unique in that it is primarily located on land owned by the City of Mequon but operated and maintained by Mequon Nature Preserve Inc. The Mequon Nature Preserve is an example of habitat restoration with land returned to “a mosaic of forests, prairies and wetlands” with the goal of establishing “an educational conservancy that inspires exploration and cultivates stewardship.”

2.1.6 School Parks

Although not maintained by the City, school facilities offer community residents with additional outdoor recreation activities. School parks often contain structured play equipment, open space and athletic fields. This plan will not offer recommendations for improvements in these school parks, but they should be considered when analyzing facilities

available to the community. The Mequon-Thiensville School District maintains the recreation facilities of five school park sites in the area that are open for public use.

- * *Donges Bay School*
- * *H.C. Steffen and Wilson Avenue School*
- * *Homestead High School*
- * *Lakeshore Middle and Range Line Schools*
- * *Oriole Lane School*

2.1.7 County Parks

Virmond Park and *Mee-Kwon Park* are parks within the City of Mequon that are owned and operated by Ozaukee County. *Virmond Park* includes amenities such as tennis courts, a playground, a park shelter, sand volleyball and nature conservancy. *Virmond Park* functions as a community park. *Mee-Kwon Park* is a public golf course and would classify as a special-use park. Like school parks, no recommendations will be made for improvements in County parks, but they should be considered when analyzing facilities available to City residents.

2.1.8 Trail Corridors

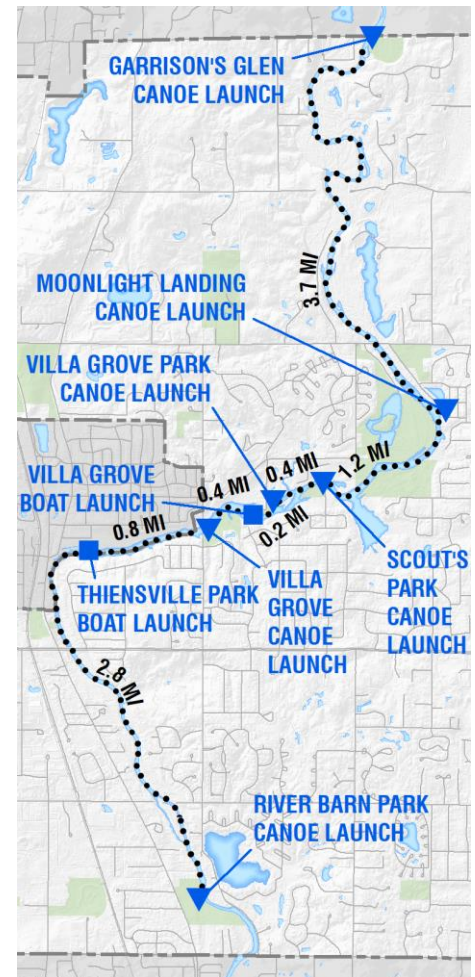
A linear park or trail corridor is an area designated for one or more modes of recreational travel such as hiking, biking and snowmobiling. See **Map 7** in **Appendix B** for existing trail locations.

The *Ozaukee Interurban Trail* is a 30-mile paved trail that bisects Mequon from north to south on a former electric rail right-of-way. The trail connects Mequon with neighboring communities of Cedarburg, Port Washington, Thiensville, Grafton and Belgium. There are no user fees associated with trail use and it is open to biking, in-line skating, walking, running and cross-country skiing. Snowmobiling and horse riding are not allowed. The trail right-of-way is owned by We Energies. The City of Mequon entered a 15-year license agreement with We Energies in 2002 to use and maintain the corridor as a recreational trail within the City limits. If this agreement has not been renewed since 2017, the City should reevaluate the feasibility of maintaining this property.

There is another significant trail network on the southwest portion of the City with paved trails along West Donges Bay Road and North Swan Road connecting Lemke Park and the Mequon Nature Preserve to other designated City bike routes. The West Donges Bay Road trail also connects to an unpaved trail through the Mequon Nature Preserve.

In addition to Mequon's designated trails and routes, there are several bicycle and pedestrian facilities that are used by area residents that are not maintained by the City. Trails and routes on the properties of areas schools, the County of Ozaukee, major employers and utility providers also provide transportation and/or recreational opportunities.

The *Milwaukee River* is also a major recreational corridor that is accessible from a number of City parks. These parks serve as portals to the river and its recreational possibilities including fishing, boating and canoeing. The adjacent map shows the 9.5-mile river route and accompanying launches.



2.2 Parkland Classification Analysis

The number and type of parks and recreation facilities needed within a community are dependent on the demands of the local residents. Identifying the recreational needs and wants of community residents provides the justification for funding the acquisition and development of new facilities as well as for the maintenance of existing recreational facilities.

2.2.1 Parkland Classification

A parkland classification system is a useful tool to determine if an existing park system serves the needs of a community. The definitions in this document are adapted from the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) classification system. Total acreage alone does not guarantee that the community's park needs are being met. A community should have a number of different types of parks to serve the various needs of the residents. They may have "met the standard" in acreage through the creation of one large park, but the community's needs can best be met through a variety of recreational activities. **Table 2.1** explains the seven park classifications most commonly used in the NRPA system, their associated use, service areas, desirable size and desired acres per 1,000 population. A well-rounded park system offers at least one park in each classification.

Table 2.1 National Recreation and Park Association Parkland Classification System

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
A. Local/Close-to-Home Space				
Mini Park	Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens.	Less than ¼ mile radius	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5A
Neighborhood Park	Areas for intense recreational activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	¼ to ½ mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood)	3-10 acres	1.0 to 2.0A
Community Park	Areas of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above.	Several neighborhoods. 1 to 2-mile radius	10+ acres	5.0 to 8.0A

Total Local Space = 6.25 to 10.5 AC/1,000

Table 2.1 (Continued) NRPA Parkland Classification System

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
B. Regional Space				
Regional/ Metropolitan Park	Areas of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail uses; may include play areas.	Several communities. 1-hour driving time	200+ acres	5.0 to 10.0A

C. Space that may be Local or Regional and is Unique to Each Community

Linear Park	Area developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel, such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, canoeing and pleasure driving. May include active play areas. (NOTE: the above components may occur in the “linear park”)	No applicable standard	Sufficient width to protect the resource and provide maximum use	Variable
Special Use	Areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities, such as golf courses, nature centers, skateparks, marinas, zoos, conservatories, arboreta, display gardens, arenas, outdoor theaters, gun ranges, or downhill ski areas, or areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings, sites, and objects of archeological significance. Also, plazas or squares in or near commercial centers, boulevards, parkways.	No applicable standard	Variable	Variable
Conservancy	Protection and management of the natural/cultural environment with recreational use as a secondary objective.	No applicable standard	Sufficient to protect the resource	Variable

2.2.2 Level of Service Standards

Once a community’s existing parks have been classified, a comparison can be made between the national standard for each park type and existing park acreage. While there is no formally established method to determine the Level of Service provided by the existing facilities, the following parameters should be considered.

Indicators	Social Environmental Economic
Acreage/Miles	Population standards (Acres/1000 population) Benchmarking
Facilities, Activities, Capacity	Population standards Demographic Analysis Neighborhood area activities Supply/Demand
Access	Walking/Bicycling/Driving, Transit Parks Facilities
Quality	Evaluation Mapping/Distribution
Programs	Relevancy, quality, and variety Scheduling Mapping/Distribution

The widely accepted NRPA standard for park acreage per 1,000 population is 10.5 acres. It is recommended that this acreage be distributed among park types as follows:

Table 2.2 NRPA Recommended Park Standards	
Mini Parks	0.5 acres/1,000 population
Neighborhood Parks	2 acres/1,000 population
Community Parks	8 acres/1,000 population
<hr/>	
Total	10.5 acres/1,000 population

Park acreage totals in Mequon compared to NRPA standards are shown in **Chart 2.1**. Applying the ratios from **Table 2.2** to the City’s estimated 2017 population of 23,787, the park acreage standards (shown as the blue bars in **Chart 2.1**) are established. The City is slightly below the national standard in terms of mini park, neighborhood park, community park and total active-use park areas. To meet the NRPA standard, the City would have to add 31.4 acres of active-use park land distributed among the three park types. It should be noted that only City owned, active use parks are used in this calculation. Conservancy parks, special-use parks, County parks and school parks are not counted toward the NRPA standard.

Chart 2.2 uses the 2040 population projection (Wisconsin Department of Administration) of 25,510 residents and applies it to measure current acreage figures compared to future standards. Mequon would require an additional 49.5 acres of active-use park land distributed among the three park types to meet the demands of the projected 2040 population.

The NRPA acreage standards should be used as only one tool by which to measure a community’s overall park level of service. Several other factors contribute to the value of parks in addition to overall acreage. The number of amenities in parks, the type of amenities in parks and the age makeup of the community are just a few other factors that must be considered when estimating the service level of a park system.

Chart 2.1 – Mequon park acreage compared to the recommended national standard

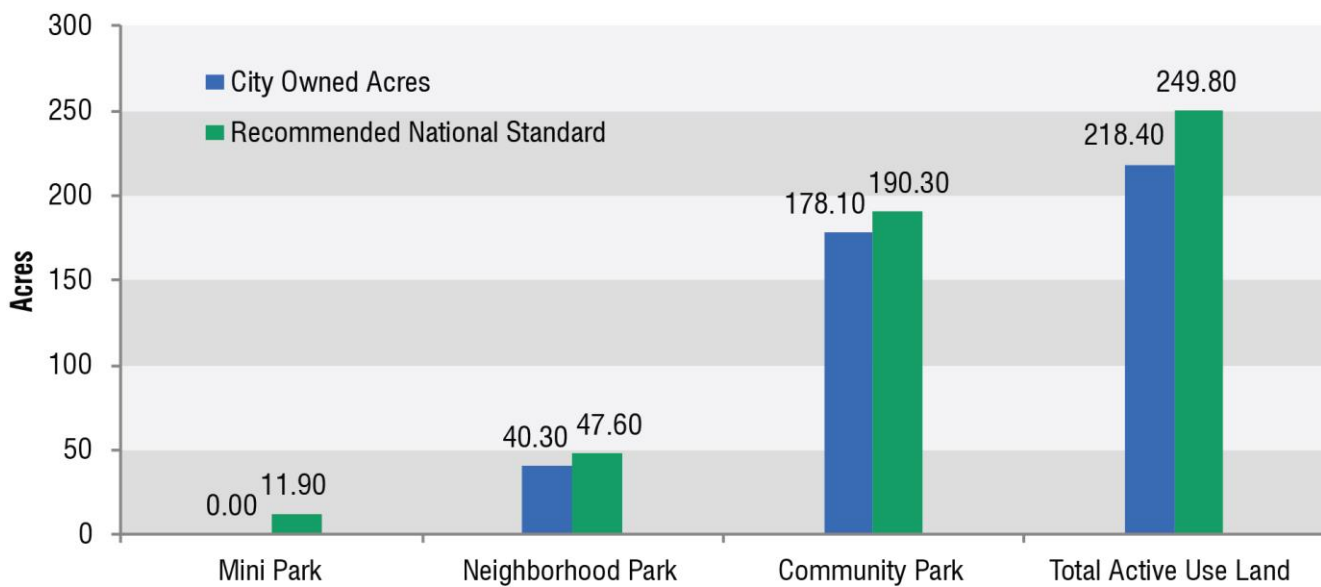


Chart 2.2 – Mequon park acreage compared to the 2040 population projection

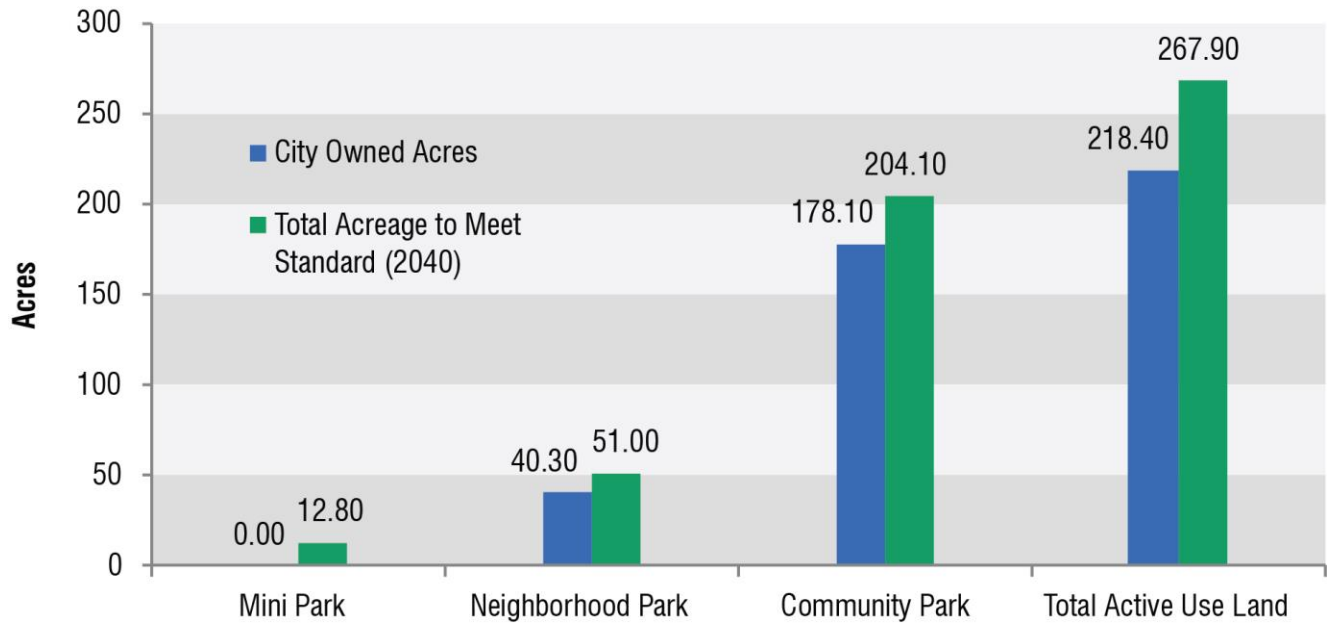
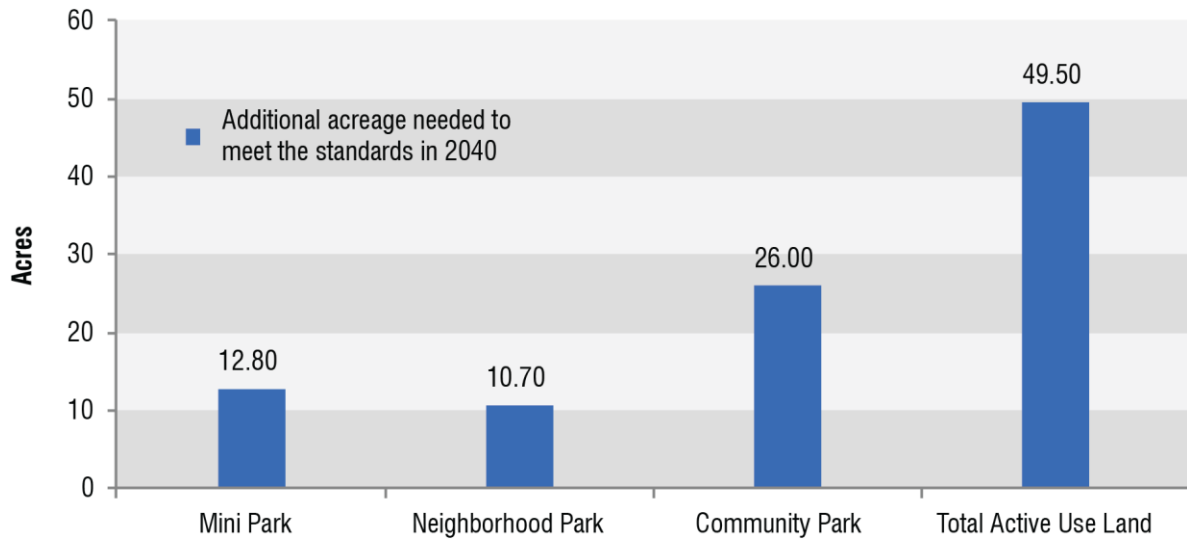
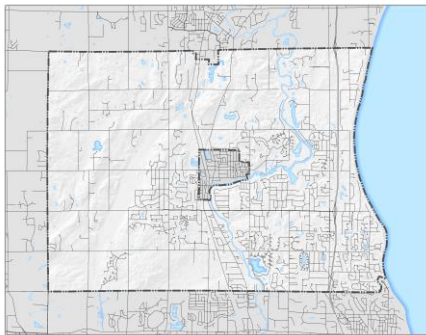


Chart 2.3 – Additional park acreage needed to serve forecasted 2040 City population

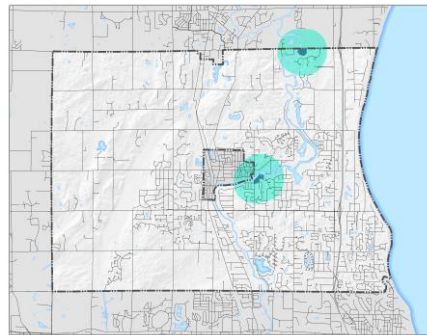


2.3 Park Service Area Requirements

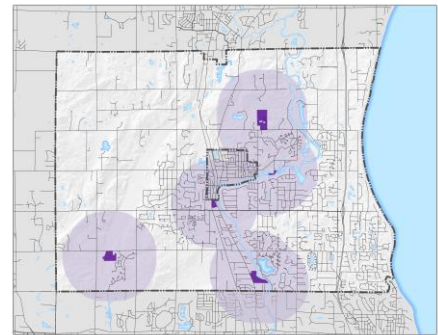
This method of evaluating a community’s parkland needs and adequacy of service includes plotting park service areas on a base map to identify areas that are underserved. Utilizing the park service radii criteria established by the NRPA, park service areas were mapped for City owned mini, neighborhood and community parks. The three maps below show park service radii isolated by park type (mini, neighborhood and community parks).



Mini Park Service Areas

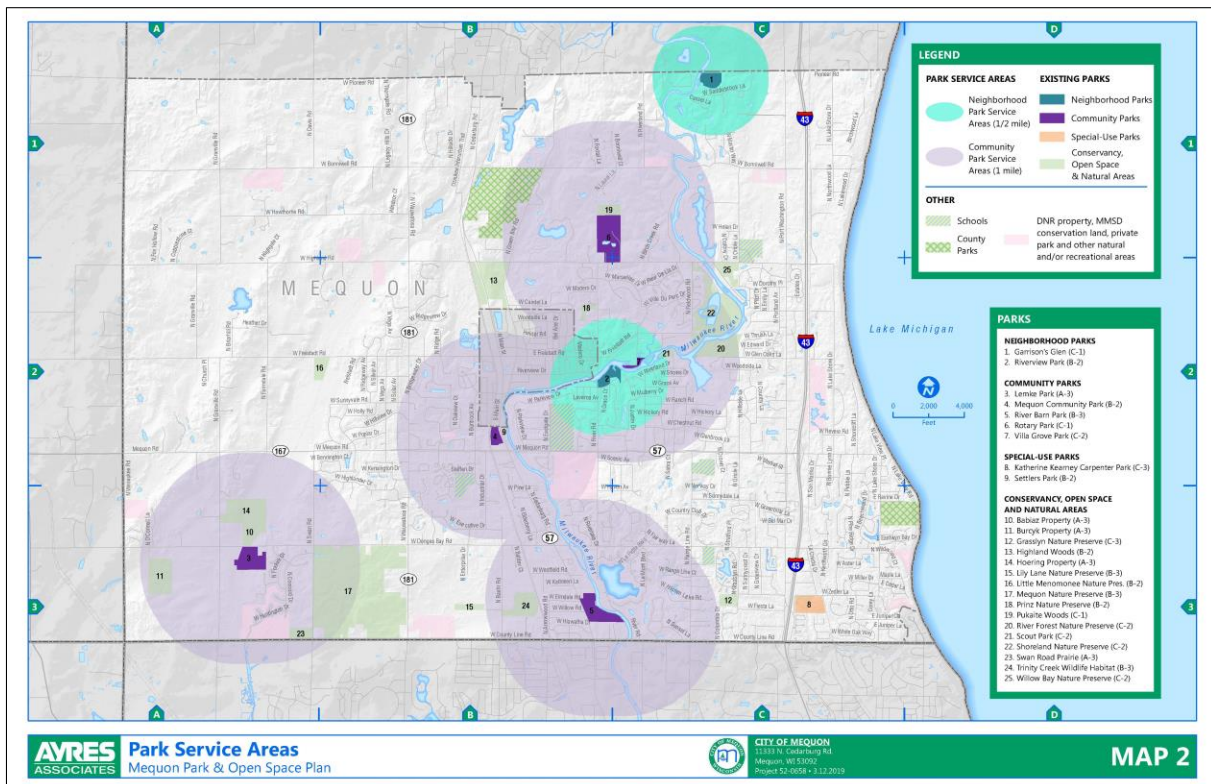


Neighborhood Park Service Areas



Community Park Service Areas

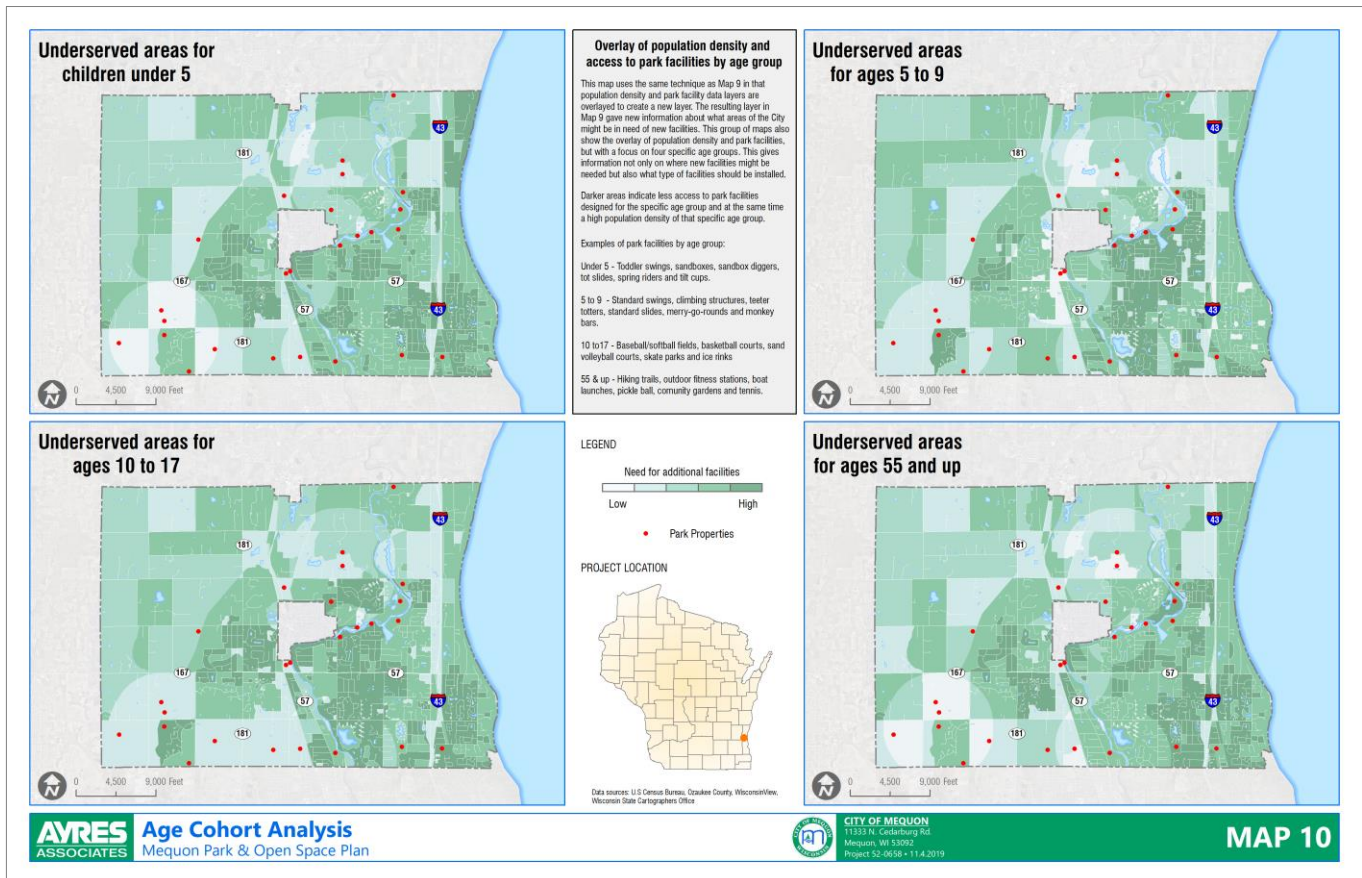
The park service area buffers were combined to visualize park coverage of active-use parks throughout the community. Service area maps can be found in **Appendix B (Maps 2 and 3)**. Park service area analysis reveals good coverage in the center of the City and along the river. There are gaps in coverage however, of active-use parks on the east and west sides of the City. While this could be a cause for concern, there are other factors that should be considered when analyzing the park service area coverage. For example, while not a City managed facility, Virmond County Park is an active use, community park that serves the residents of a large portion of the southeast side. **Map 3 in Appendix 3** was created to show service area with Virmond Park included. Park service area should also be analyzed in conjunction with population density to determine if there is demand for park facilities in areas where gaps exist. There are fewer people living on the northwest side of Mequon than there are in some other area (see **Maps 5 and 6 in Appendix B**) so gaps in park service area in that part of the City might not be as critical as in other areas.



SEE FULL SIZE MAP 2 IN APPENDIX B

2.4 GIS Age Cohort Analysis

Age cohort analysis was developed to help prioritize improvements based on the distribution of residents by age and the availability of recreation facilities by geographic location. The methodology includes the layering of data on a map (See **Map 10** in **Appendix B**). The result is a graduated scale of relative need or “priority” based on the absence of a particular set of amenities an age group would be expected to utilize. The map is used to identify areas of spatial mismatch where parks containing certain amenities are not located in neighborhoods containing user groups best suited for those amenities. For example, if an area contains a high percentage of toddlers (age 2-5) but does not contain toddler-aged play equipment, the priority rating would be “high” because the area lacks the amenities to serve that population.



SEE FULL SIZE MAP 10 IN APPENDIX B

The analysis was used for four populations*:

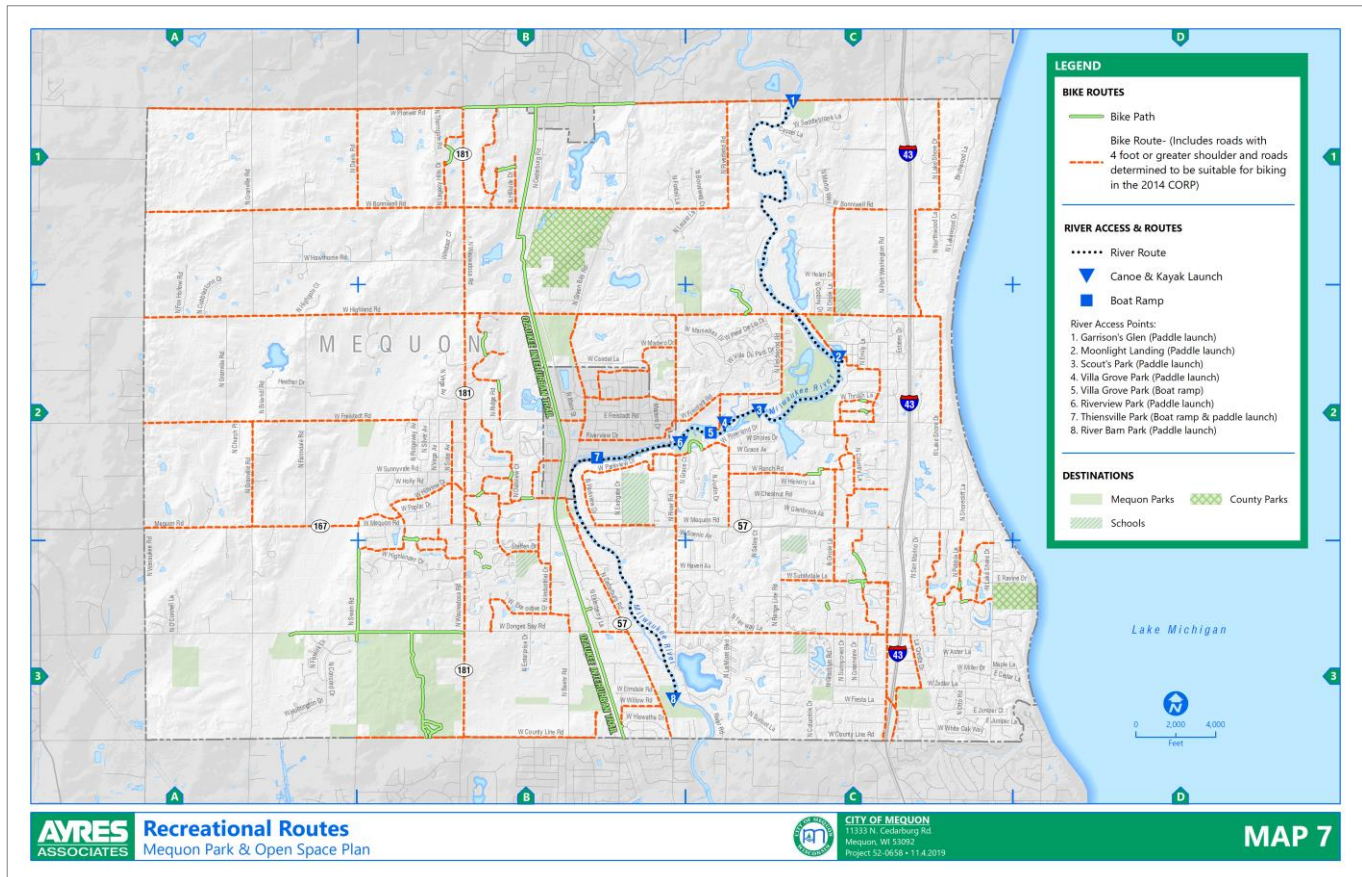
1. Under 5 years of age: toddlers are best served by play equipment such as sandboxes, toddler swings, tot slides, spring riders, and tilt cups.
2. Ages 5 to 9: this group can be expected to use play equipment such as swings, climbing structures, teeter totters, merry-go-rounds and monkey bars.
3. Ages 10 to 17 years of age: this group can be served by a variety of park facilities. Amenities evaluated for this population include facilities related to baseball, softball, soccer, basketball, skateboarding and ice skating.
4. Age 55+: service to this group included facilities such as hiking trails, outdoor fitness stations, boat launches, pickle ball and tennis.

* The four age groups shown represent groups with specific recreational needs separate from the overall population. They were chosen to see if there is a lack in recreational amenities for those specific groups outside of the need for amenities for the overall population. Areas of overall population needs can be found on **Map 9**.

Parks that appear in “priority” areas (shown as the darkest areas on the graduated scale) are further discussed in Chapter 3 and mapped in **Appendix B**.

2.5 Bicycle and Pedestrian Connections

A park-by-park analysis revealed a lack of barrier-free access to some park facilities and playgrounds. This is an important consideration for residents who have mobility limitations and require additional accommodation. Barrier-free access to many of the facilities can be accommodated by simple solutions such as installing curb cuts to allow easy access for pedestrians from the street to the park. This missing piece of infrastructure also poses a barrier for cyclists. Additional bike racks should be considered in some parks.



SEE FULL SIZE MAP 7 IN APPENDIX B

Map 7 (Appendix B) shows the existing bicycle network in Mequon. The Joint Mequon-Thiensville Bike & Pedestrian Way Commission developed a strategic plan for the development and maintenance of the area bicycle and pedestrian system. The plan included the survey of Mequon and Thiensville residents regarding the current bicycle and pedestrian system. It should be consulted as a guide to future improvements to bike/ped facilities in Mequon.

Some recommendations of the plan included:

- Continued maintenance of trails including the Ozaukee Interurban Trail
- Development of connector paths between subdivisions for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Additional bike route signage
- Development of paved shoulders
- Increased bicycle parking
- Hiking trails in City and Village parks
- Development of a mountain bike trail



3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter includes a variety of recommendations specifically developed to meet the existing and future needs of the community over the next five years. The recommendations incorporate local citizen input and have been developed as a result of extensive analysis and participation by City officials, City staff, citizens and local organizations as presented in the preceding chapters.

General recommendations are provided for direction on policy and design considerations while considering operational and maintenance procedures. This chapter also includes a detailed park inventory sheet for each City park including general issues, possible improvement options and costs. This chapter is divided into the following sections:

3.1 General Recommendations: System-wide policies and procedures

3.2 Future Parks and Open Spaces: Identification of general locations for new park land that would best serve the community

3.3 Individual Park Recommendations: an inventory sheet has been provided for each City Park (includes inventory and park improvement options)



3.1 General Recommendations

3.1.1 Park Facility Recommendations

Several common issues were noted during the planning process resulting from observations made during site visits, meetings with City staff and community input. Those issues and recommendations for improvements related to those issues are listed below:

1. Complete Community Park Master Plan Recommendations

Master Plans for are being created, or will soon be created, for all community parks in the City. The improvements detailed in these plans are a priority for the City and should be completed in the order listed in the following **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 – Park Improvement Priority

Priority	Park	Master Plan Date	Improvements Recommended
1	Civic Center Park	None*	Play equipment, path/trail improvements, aquatic facility study, baseball field improvements.
2	Rotary Park	2019	Replace Reuter Pavilion, athletic fields, restroom/stage building, play equipment, parking/park road improvements, trail improvements.
3	Lemke Park	2019	Athletic fields, concession/restroom building, parking improvements, path/trail improvements, park shelter, basketball court.
4	River Barn Park	2019	Lacrosse facilities, parking improvements, path/trail improvements, play equipment, ballfield improvements, basketball courts, canoe/kayak launches.
5	Town Center Riverfront Park	2010*	Amphitheater, pedestrian trails, boardwalk, Veteran’s memorial, pavilion, entry plaza, overlook, sculpture garden

* A Master Plan is recommended for Civic Center Park and an updated Master Plan is recommended for Town Center Riverfront Park.

2. Missing Support Components

Some parks did not have support components such as drinking fountains, trash/recycling receptacles and bicycle parking.

○ Recommendations:

- All parks “Neighborhood Park” size or larger should have trash receptacles, recycling receptacles, drinking fountains, park identification signage and bike racks. These components should be installed on a hardscape surface such as concrete or asphalt.

3. ADA Accessibility & Inclusivity

Site visits revealed that some parks did not provide ADA accessibility to park facilities such as playground equipment, picnic shelters and sports courts. It was also observed that many of the support components at City parks (picnic tables, drinking fountains, etc.) were not ADA approved models.

Inclusivity of park facilities should also be considered in the design of new park improvements. Inclusive park design considers the needs of those not necessarily covered by the ADA Act of 1990. Inclusive park facilities may include amenities for children with sensory issues, amenities for service animals and play equipment designed for larger children.

Recommendations:

- Conduct an ADA audit system-wide, and develop a prioritized action plan to address documented issues.
- Retrofit all parks and park facilities to be disabled accessible (when possible). This includes assuring barrier-free access to all play areas, shelters, river access points, seating areas and restrooms.
- Where possible with existing infrastructure, assure that all parks are improved with ADA approved drinking fountains, picnic tables and other park components.



Examples of an ADA approved picnic table and drinking fountain.

4. Aging Play Equipment

Park inventories revealed that some of the City's playground equipment is showing signs of age and will need to be replaced in the near future. Playground surfacing should be replaced in conjunction with replacement of play features.

- Recommendations:
 - There are six playgrounds in City of Mequon parks. The replacement of play equipment in three of those parks is recommended during the five-year period after this plan is adopted. This includes the play equipment in Civic Center Park, Rotary Park and Riverview Park. After that period, the play equipment in Lemke Park and River Barn Park will likely need to be replaced as well. We recommend this staggered approach to replacing playground equipment to avoid the situation in which all playgrounds begin to have equipment fail at the same time.

5. Dead/Dying Trees

Dead and dying trees were observed in some City parks. Some of these trees present a safety issue as they are near recreational facilities. For example, fallen tree limbs were observed on the boardwalk in Settlers Park (see adjacent photo) and in some areas of Villa Grove Park and River Barn Park.

- Recommendations:
 - Remove dead trees in City parks near recreational facilities.



Fallen tree limbs on Settlers Park boardwalk.

6. Drainage & Erosion Issues

Drainage and erosion issues were observed in some parks.



○ Recommendations:

- Inspect areas where issues exist and regrade if possible. Issues were observed in Garrison's Glen, Villa Grove Park, Civic Center Park and Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park.

7. Canoe Launch Visibility and River Access

Field visits noted that canoe launches in some parks were difficult to find. In some cases, a park visitor may not be aware of the canoe launch without prior knowledge of its location. There were also access issues to these areas as some launches were located far from any vehicle access. This would require carrying a canoe or kayak for a long distance to get to the river.

○ Recommendations:

- Install signage at park entrances or parking lots for the purpose of locating river access points.
- Improve accessibility to river access point with the construction of paths and park roads.
- Create a map to be displayed on the City website and distributed as a hard copy to City residents detailing the location of river access points in the City including canoe/kayak launches, boat ramps and fishing piers.
- Clear river bank on each side at launches to improve visibility.

3.1.2 Promotion/Education

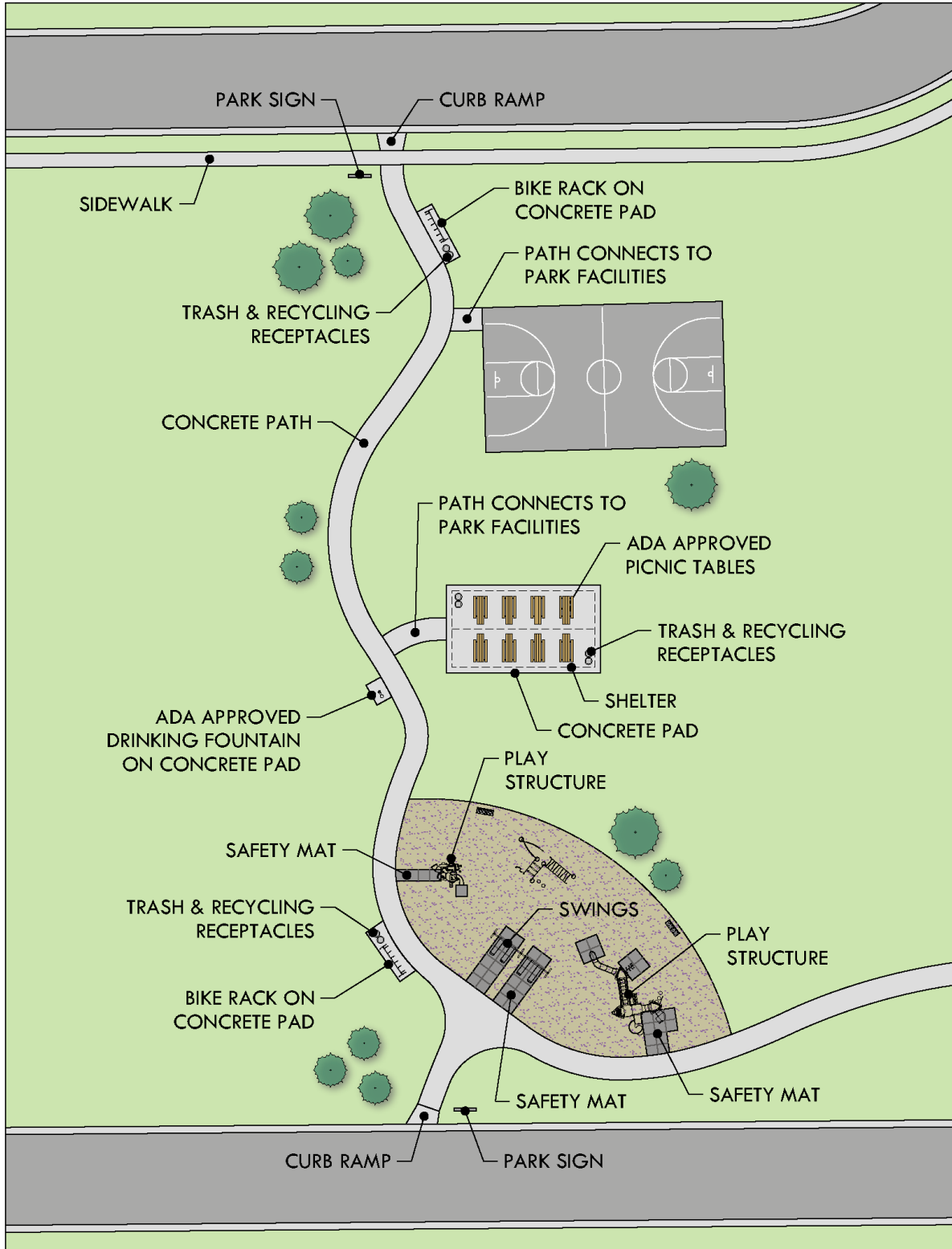
- Update the community-wide wayfinding system to identify key parks and bicycle routes along primary transportation corridors throughout the City. Regularly update all bicycle and park system maps as new facilities are developed.
- Continue to communicate with user groups about facility updates and promote donations and formalized use agreements for maintenance.
- Utilize electronic marquee signs and other displays to announce and promote special events, prices or programs. Larger parks in the City that potentially host festivals and events, could benefit from variable message signs. This plan recommends coordinating with user groups and/or advertisers to offset costs and install marquees when budgets, grants, or fundraising allow for purchase and installation.
- Improve the parks location map on the City web page to include interactive content and link to site maps for each park illustrating site layout and amenities.
- Invite private partner groups to participate in periodic park update meetings to keep participation and awareness high for ongoing project endeavors.

3.1.2 Environmentally Sustainable Practices

- a. Trash and recycling receptacles should be evenly distributed throughout City parks. The method of collection should also be used to determine receptacle locations. Placement of trash receptacles near sitting benches, for example is not preferred since it may discourage use of the benches or the trash receptacle.
- b. Manage potential Emerald Ash Borer infestations in ash trees in City parks with replacement of removed trees, treatment of trees in key locations and pre-emptive removals. Any tree removed in the City is being replaced. If a tree is removed on private land and the land owner does not want a replacement tree, the tree will be planted in a City park.
- c. Consider integrating rain gardens and bio-retention facilities, rain barrels and other stormwater best management practices into existing facilities and proposed improvements.
- d. Consider adopting a “grow not mow” policy in City parks to limit how often (and what portions of) parks are mowed. Adding a day or more to the mowing cycle and preserving natural grasslands in parks can reduce the amount of fossil fuels consumed in City operations. These new grasslands can also function as natural buffers around shoreland and wooded areas, help reduce soil erosion and act as a geese deterrent.
- e. There are a variety of operational and maintenance activities that often can be accomplished for less cost. Fuel is a big expense, prompting some communities to have strict idling policies that restrict how long a municipal vehicle can remain running before it is turned off. Similarly, warming up vehicles should be limited – an example would be restricting warm up to no more than five minutes.
- f. When replacing and/or installing new lighting in City parks, consider fixtures that utilize solar regeneration and LED illumination to reduce long-term maintenance costs and minimize non-renewable energy use.

3.1.3 Best Practices for Park Facility Development

The following graphic illustrates some of the “best practices” for the type of park improvements recommended in this plan. Typical ADA requirements call for barrier free access to all park facilities. Hardscape paths, playground safety mats and ADA approved support components are examples of good design for accessibility. Other examples of necessary elements for general park design include bicycle parking, trash/recycling receptacles and park signage.



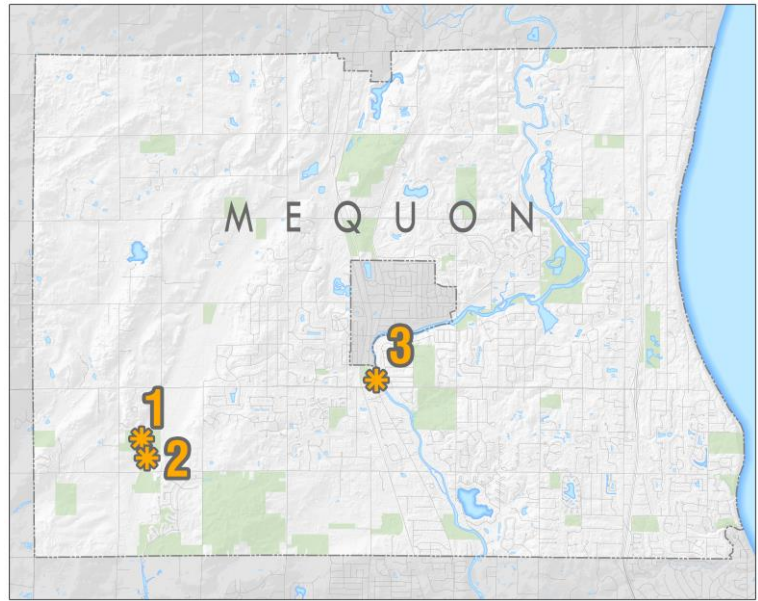
3.2 Future Parks and Existing Park Expansion

3.2.1 Future Park Locations

The following section identifies future park and open space locations based on previously adopted plans. The adjacent map (and **Map 1** in **Appendix B**) illustrates the approximate location of these proposed parks. These locations were identified in the 2014 CORP as City owned properties that were potential locations for new park development. A concept plan of future development should be prepared for each of these sites if one has not yet been completed.

Site #1: Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) Property

This 72-acre site is located on North Granville Road near Lemke Park. The land was acquired by the City for the purpose of conservation and flood water management. An intergovernmental agreement exists that limits development of the parcel to passive uses. Therefore, development of this property would likely need to be limited to amenities found in a typical conservancy park. Amenities that could be considered would be trails, interpretive signage and potentially park shelters.



View of the MMSD Property from North Granville Road.

Site #2: MMSD Property

Site #2 is adjacent to Site #1 to the north and is also owned by MMSD. This 62-acre site could potentially serve as a link between Lemke Park to the south and future improvements in Site #1. Like Site #1, Site #2 is limited in what type of development can occur as there is an Intergovernmental Agreement restricting development to passive functions. Development of a linked trail network on this property, as well as in Lemke Park and Site #1 could be a major recreational opportunity for the community.

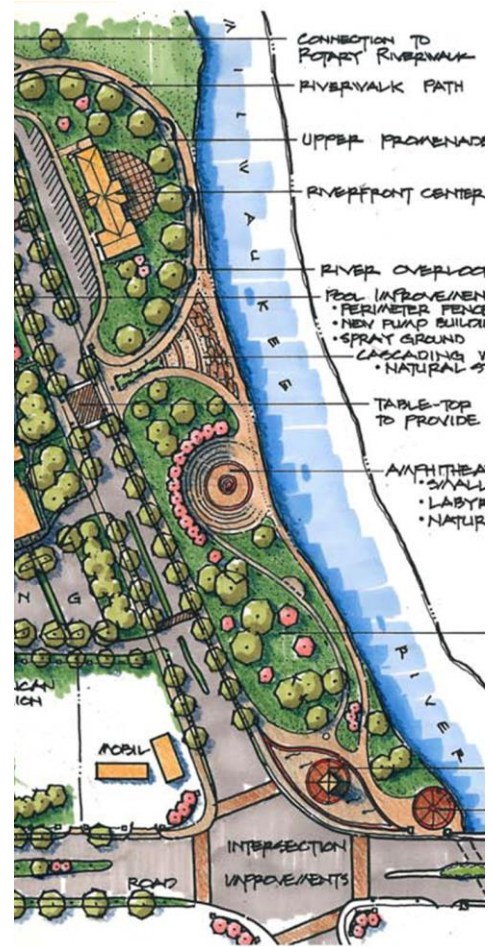
Site #3: Town Center Riverfront Park

Past City planning efforts have focused on the development of the riverfront properties east of the Town Center. The site currently includes four privately owned parcels. Plans prepared that include the riverfront site are: Mequon Town Center Plan 2002: Concept Plan for Mequon Civic Campus & Road Corridor. The Mequon -Thiensville Town Center Design Guidelines 2005: Civic Campus and Streetscape. The Town Center Riverfront Park Plan 2010 with Phase 1 Consensus Master Plan which includes a Riverwalk. (JJR plan), and the Mequon Thiensville Community Promenade & Gateway feature, 2018.

It is the recommendation of this plan that the City acquire the four parcels. The City’s ownership would create connectivity of a riverfront park along the Milwaukee River which would provide a signature viewshed, access to the river, as well as passive recreational uses. The acquisitions would extend and connect the existing Rotary Riverwalk. The completion of the entire park would result in the connection of the civic campus, including existing and new facilities, the City Hall, and the library. A new master plan should be completed for this site to match the current goals of the City and to reflect recent growth trends.



2010 Town Center Riverfront Park Master Plan



2005 Town Center Design Guidelines Concept

3.2.2 Existing Park Expansion

Some opportunities for expansion of existing parks also are possible should adjacent properties become available for acquisition. In addition to the expansion of Settlers Park into the Town Center Riverfront Park mentioned in the previous section, opportunities could be possible for expansion at Lemke Park and Rotary Park.

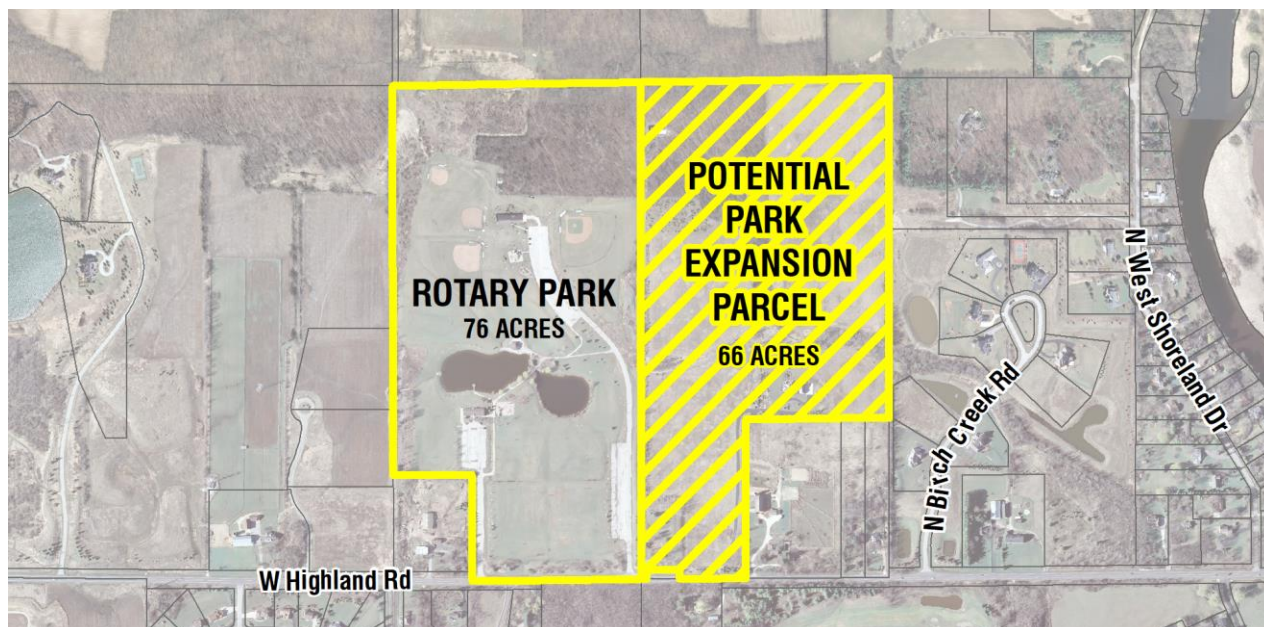
Lemke Park

Opportunity may exist for the future expansion of Lemke Park to the east with the purchase of a 27-acre parcel currently owned by Lemke Seed Farms. At 69 acres the new park would be able to host any number of new facilities and have the potential to develop into a regional park.



Rotary Park

A similar opportunity for expansion would be possible at Rotary Park with the purchase of an adjacent property. Purchase of a 66-acre parcel to the east of the park would bring total park area to 142 acres. As with development at Lemke Park, additional facilities with expansion of this size could potentially make Rotary Park a regional draw.



3.2.3 Park Layout Concept /Park Master Plans

Prior to development of a proposed park, a master plan should be prepared prior to construction to guide development. This same process should be repeated for any park if significant improvements are planned. The goal of the master plan is to determine what type of improvements are possible in the given space and to provide a layout for the development of those improvements.



Park Master Plan Graphic Example (Perspective View)

The process for development of a park master plan includes research and data collection to identify drainage patterns, topography and other site features. After this initial reconnaissance, a public meeting is held to gather input on preferred park programming and amenities. Following this community engagement, concept development plans are created and cost estimates are prepared. These concept plans are further refined through public feedback and staff discussions into a final graphic and summary report.

In conjunction with this plan update, Master Plans were created for Lemke Park, Rotary Park and River Barn Park. Implementation of these plans should be factored in to future Capital Improvement Plans. The final Master Plan graphics are included in Appendix C.

3.3 Individual Park Recommendations

The following section discusses more detailed recommendations for each park. These recommended improvements are based on issues identified in site visits and comments from residents and local officials. Improvement options identified for each park are included in the 5-Year Capital Improvements Table in Chapter 4.

Each park's inventory sheet contains the location of the park, existing facilities, observed issues and recommendations for improvements. Not all improvements can be made in the next five years and many require substantial investment in the form of time, money or human capital to implement. Improvement recommendations should be viewed as options that could occur to mitigate, improve or promote aspects of the park site.

A sample inventory sheet (shown below) illustrates how information is presented on each park sheet. Park sheets are presented by parkland classifications devised by the National Recreation and Park Association as identified in Chapter 2.

PARK SITE IMAGE

PARK NAME

INVENTORY OF EXISTING FACILITIES

MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

PROGRAMS, EVENTS & REVENUE GENERATORS

IMPROVEMENT OPTIONS & COST ESTIMATE

44 | Chapter 3: Recommendations



Garrison's Glen

Garrison's Glen is a 20-acre neighborhood park adjacent to the Milwaukee River on Pioneer Road. Park facilities include a boat launch and hiking trails.

Existing Facilities:

- Parking lot
- Natural surface trails
- Canoe/kayak launch
- Canoe/kayak rack
- Pergola
- Park sign
- Picnic table
- Trash receptacles
- Regulatory signage
- Natural area

Maintenance Program:

- Annual volunteer day with D...
- Debris pick up from annual li...
- Mow trails weekly
- Trash collection twice a week
- Mow trail edges/large mower
- Prune along trails
- Plow east parking lot

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Canoe/kayak launch

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Complete park master plan	\$20,000
• Install 9-hole disc golf course	\$15,000
• Install gravel path to canoe path from main parking lot with directional signage	\$7,500
• Grade trail locations that are not draining	\$5,000
• Repair canoe launch erosion	\$5,000
• Install canoe launch signage on Pioneer Road	\$2,000
• Install recycling receptacles (2)	\$2,000
• Install a bike rack on a concrete pad	\$1,500
• Resolve hole under pergola (install item or fill)	\$1,000
TOTAL	\$59,000

Issues:

- Visibility of canoe launch
- Some drainage issues on trails
- Erosion at canoe launch
- Hole under pergola
- No recycling receptacles
- No bike racks

OBSERVED ISSUES






PARK DESCRIPTION & LOCATION

PARK CLASSIFICATION INDICATOR

PARK LOCATION MAP

SITE MAP



NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS





Garrison's Glen

Garrison's Glen is a 20-acre neighborhood park adjacent to the Milwaukee River on Pioneer Road. Park facilities include a boat launch and hiking trails.

Existing Facilities:

- Parking lot
- Natural surface trails
- Canoe/kayak launch
- Canoe/kayak rack
- Pergola
- Park sign
- Picnic table
- Trash receptacles
- Regulatory signage
- Natural area

Issues:

- Visibility of canoe launch
- Some drainage issues on trails
- Erosion at canoe launch
- Hole under pergola
- No recycling receptacles
- No bike racks



Maintenance Program:

- Annual volunteer day with Donges Bay School
- Debris pick up from annual flooding
- Mow trails weekly
- Trash collection twice a week
- Mow trail edges/large mower
- Prune along trails
- Plow east parking lot

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Canoe/kayak launch

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Complete park master plan\$20,000
- Install 9-hole disc golf course\$15,000
- Install gravel path to canoe path from main parking lot with directional signage\$7,500
- Grade trail locations that are not draining\$5,000
- Repair canoe launch erosion\$5,000
- Install canoe launch signage on Pioneer Road\$2,000
- Install recycling receptacles (2)\$2,000
- Install a bike rack on a concrete pad\$1,500
- Resolve hole under pergola (Install item or fill)\$1,000

TOTAL \$59,000



Garrison's Glen

Site Photos:





Riverview Park

Riverview Park is a 20-acre neighborhood park on the Milwaukee River near the intersection of North River Road and Grace Avenue. Park facilities include a playground, a softball field and a canoe launch.

Existing Facilities:

- Playground
- Memorial garden
- Softball/youth baseball field
- Natural surface trails
- Asphalt path
- Canoe/kayak launch
- Natural area
- Open space
- Benches
- Picnic tables
- Park sign
- Regulatory signage
- Gravel parking lot
- Trash receptacle
- Dog waste station

Issues:

- Park facilities are not ADA accessible
- Play equipment is aging
- Weeds on softball field
- Pitchers rubber and home plate should be at grade
- Gap at the bottom of the backstop due to chain link curling
- No recycling receptacles
- No drinking fountain
- No bike rack

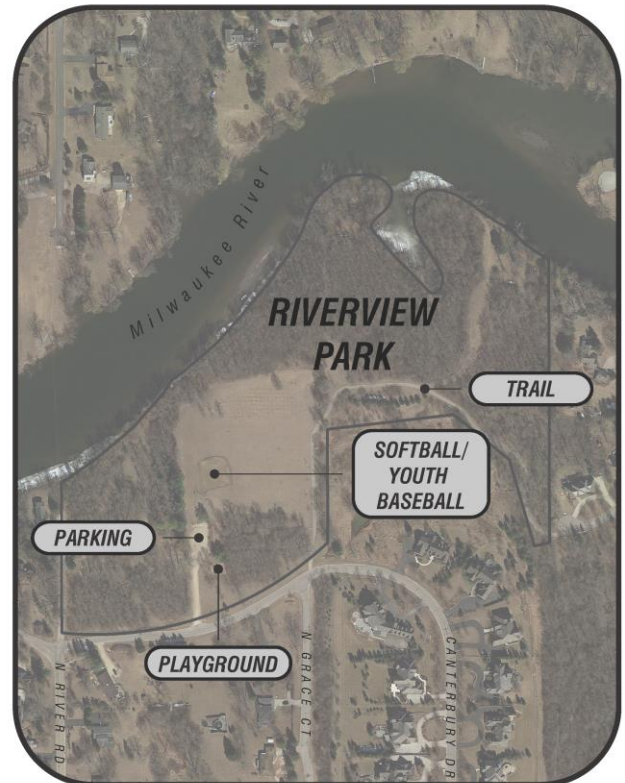


Maintenance Program:

- Inspect play structure
- Certified playground chip installed once annually
- Prune along trails once annually
- Mow once a week
- Deliver mulch for volunteer group in spring (5yds)
- Grade gravel parking area twice annually
- Continued Ash removal
- Pulverize ballfield once a year
- Drag field once a week
- Collect garbage twice a week

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- None



Riverview Park

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Remove play equipment and replace with ADA approved and inclusive play equipment. Install safety mats under proposed equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to play equipment\$85,000
- Pave parking lot\$25,000
- Complete park master plan\$20,000
- Construct asphalt path connecting the existing asphalt path to the playground and parking lot.....\$15,000
- Install drinking fountain\$10,000
- Install bike rack on a concrete pad or other hardscape surface \$1,500
- Remove weeds on ballfield\$1,000
- Add baseboard at bottom of backstop to prevent fence curling and prevent balls from going through\$1,000
- Sink home plate and pitcher’s rubber to “at grade”\$1,000
- Install recycling receptacle\$1,000

TOTAL \$160,500

Riverview Park

Site Photos:



Playground



Campbell Memorial Garden



Weeds in infield



Canoe/kayak launch



Asphalt path



Gravel path

Riverview Park

Site Photos:



Park sign



Pitchers rubber not flush



Play structure is aging



Dog waste station



Gravel parking lot



Open space



Villa Grove Park

Villa Grove Park is a 5-acre neighborhood park on the Milwaukee River at the southern terminus of North Villa Grove Road. Park facilities include a boat launch, a canoe launch and hiking trails.

Existing Facilities:

- Boat launch with pier
- Canoe/kayak launch
- Natural surface trails
- Open space
- Natural area
- Parking
- Picnic tables
- Bench
- Port-a-potty
- Park sign
- Regulatory signage
- Fishing line recycling stations
- Trash receptacles

Issues:

- Drainage issues
- Grass not growing in some areas
- Dead/dying trees – Falling limbs and branches
- No recycling receptacles
- No ADA accessibility to some park facilities

Maintenance Program:

- Install pier and buoys in spring and remove in fall
- Mow weekly
- Ash tree removal
- Add gravel for park drive and landing annually
- Install portable restroom in spring and remove in fall
- Trash collection twice a week

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- River clean up

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Construct a shelter with restrooms\$100,000
- Construct an asphalt river walk connecting existing and proposed improvements\$30,000
- Construct an asphalt parking area on the west side of the park after drainage issues have been resolved\$30,000
- Complete park master plan\$20,000
- Resolve drainage issues/plant grass\$12,000
- Remove dead/dying trees\$5,000
- Install recycling receptacles (2)\$2,000

TOTAL \$199,000



Villa Grove Park

Site Photos:



Boat launch



Grass has not regrown



Natural surface trail



Drainage issues



Canoe/kayak launch



Pier



COMMUNITY PARKS





Civic Center Park

The Civic Center Park (formerly Mequon Community Park) is a 12-acre park on Cedarburg Road south of Division Street. Park facilities include the Mequon Community Pool, Rennieke baseball field and a playground. The Frank L. Weyenberg Library and Mequon City Hall are also located on the park grounds.

Existing Facilities:

- Outdoor swimming pool
- Wading pool
- Pool building
- Restrooms/pool chemical storage building
- Baseball field (Rennieke Field – Lights, dugouts, bullpens, scoreboard & bleachers)
- Batting cage
- Equipment shed
- Play structure (2-12 year old)
- Play structure (2-5 year old)
- Tire swing
- Swings (2 belt, 1 bucket, 1 box)
- 4-way teeter totter
- Chin up bars
- Historical marker
- Asphalt path
- Benches
- Picnic tables
- Parking lot
- Parking lot lighting
- Drinking fountain
- Bike racks
- Trash receptacles
- Regulatory signage
- Bio-swale with interpretive signage

Issues:

- Some park facilities are not ADA accessible
- Some hardscape areas are in poor condition (Includes pool and parking lot)
- Cracks in wading pool
- Some play equipment is aging
- Narrow asphalt path
- Low point on path is collecting sediment
- No park identification sign
- Some park signage is aging
- No recycling receptacles
- Few ADA picnic tables



Civic Center Park

Maintenance Program:

- Deliver mound clay, lime to shed
- Turn on sprinkler system
- Maintenance Division open and close pool for season
- Drain water at park bathrooms
- Clean restrooms daily
- Weekly mowing
- Mow Rennieke twice weekly in spring
- Mulch installed once annually
- Inspect play structure
- Certified playground chip installed once annually
- Work with Maintenance Division for light and scoreboard maintenance
- Paint restroom interiors bi-annually
- Continued Ash removal and replacement
- Bio swale weeding and maintenance - two to three times annually
- Plow parking lot

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Rennieke Field High School baseball games
- Baseball tournaments
- Swimming pool
- Color Run/Taste of Mequon

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Remove play equipment and replace with ADA approved and inclusive play equipment. Install safety mats under proposed equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to the equipment\$85,000
- Widen existing asphalt paths to eight feet and connect to Interurban Trail. Install Interurban Trail trailhead improvements at the intersection of N Cedarburg Rd and Division St. Improvements to include trailhead signage with map, curb ramp, drinking fountain and waste receptacles.\$75,000
- Complete park master plan\$25,000
- Complete aquatic facility study to determine future community needs. The goal should be to determine if the current facility will meet future recreational demands and to determine if improvements to the current facility are warranted or if an entirely new facility is needed\$20,000
- Repair hardscape surfaces where required\$10,000
- Install park identification sign on Cedarburg Road\$8,000
- Install three ADA approved and accessible picnic tables throughout park\$4,500
- Install four recycling receptacles throughout park\$4,000
- Construct asphalt path from parking lot/Rennieke Field area to playground entrance.....\$3,500
- Replace worn park regulatory signage\$1,500

TOTAL \$236,500

Civic Center Park

Site Photos:



Rennicke Field



Donor plaques at Rennicke Field



Scoreboard



Swimming pool



Roller slide



Pool chemical storage

Civic Center Park

Site Photos:





Lemke Park

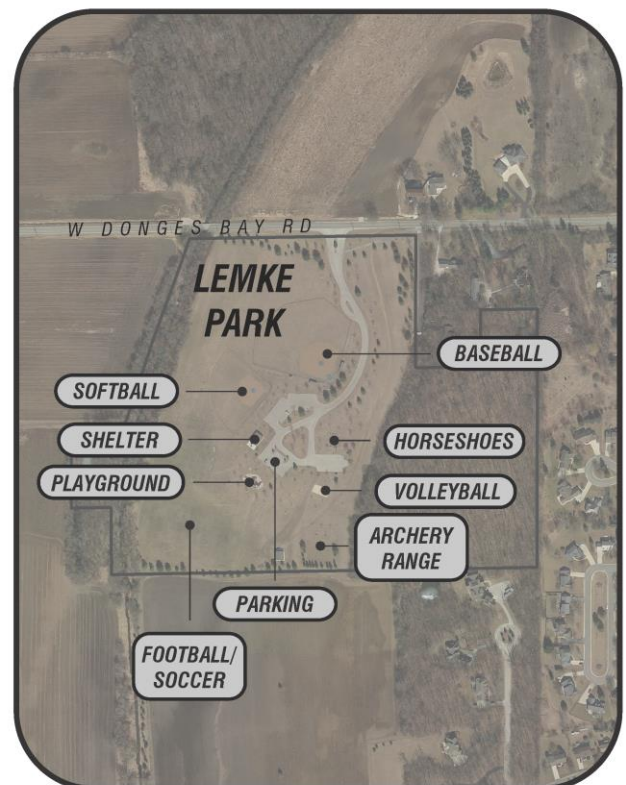
Lemke Park is a 42-acre community park located on West Donges Bay Road between North Granville Road and Stanford Drive. Park facilities include athletic fields, a playground and an archery range.

Existing Facilities:

- Baseball field with dugouts, bleachers & scoreboard
- Softball/youth baseball field with dugouts & scoreboard
- Batting cages
- Athletic fields (Football, soccer & lacrosse)
- Park shelter
- Football equipment storage building
- Archery range
- Sand volleyball court
- Horseshoe pits
- Basketball hoop (in parking lot)
- Play structure (5-12 year old)
- Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
- Sandbox
- Grill
- Open space
- Natural area
- Asphalt path
- Parking lots
- Bike rack
- Equipment sheds
- Port-a-pottys
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Trash receptacles
- Dog waste station
- Park sign
- Regulatory signage

Issues:

- No ADA accessibility to park facilities
- Missing endcaps on bleachers at lacrosse fields
- Bleachers should be on concrete pads
- Some worn areas on playground safety surfacing
- A bucket swing seat is beginning to split
- No ADA parking signage
- Basketball/parking conflict
- Bike rack in grass
- No picnic table near grill
- No ADA approved picnic tables
- No recycling receptacles
- No drinking fountain
- No permanent restrooms
- No lighting



Lemke Park

Maintenance Program:

- Order Port-a-John’s placement in spring/ removal late fall –contracted cleaning
- Spring and Fall herbicide applications
- Sand for horseshoe pits and volleyball
- Targets for archery
- Inspect play structure
- Trash collection twice a week
- Drag baseball fields twice weekly
- Certified playground chip installed once annually
- Mulch installed once annually
- Paint parking lots every two years
- Weekly mowing
- Continued Ash removal and replacement
- Plow main lane in to park

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Baseball practices and tournaments
- Football practices
- Pavilion rental (outdoor)
- Lacrosse practices and games

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Replace three picnic tables at the shelter with ADA approved models	\$4,500
• Install four recycling receptacles throughout park	\$4,000
• Install new safety surfacing at playground	\$2,000
• Move bike rack to a hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Replace bleacher end caps	\$500
• Replace swing seats	\$400
• Install ADA parking signage	\$400

TOTAL \$13,300

Lemke Park

Site Photos:



Bike rack



Play equipment



Worn safety surfacing



Park shelter



No ADA parking signage



Regulatory signage

Lemke Park

Site Photos:





River Barn Park

River Barn Park is a 43-acre community park on Cedarburg Road between West Kathleen Lane and West Hiawatha Drive. The park is adjacent to the Milwaukee River and contains athletic fields, a playground and an indoor/outdoor pavilion.

Existing Facilities:

- Softball/youth baseball fields with bleachers (3)
- Athletic fields (Football, soccer & lacrosse)
- Sommer Pavilion (Indoor/outdoor shelter with concessions & restrooms)
- Batting cage
- Large bleachers at football field
- Football scoreboard
- Play structure (5-12 year old)
- Swings (3 belt, 1 bucket)
- Equipment shed
- Canoe/kayak launch
- Natural area
- Parking lot
- Bike rack
- Park sign
- Trash receptacles
- Picnic tables
- Grill
- Drinking fountain

Issues:

- No ADA accessibility to some park facilities
- No ADA parking pavement marking
- Bike rack is not on a hardscape surface
- Bleachers at ballfields should be on a concrete pad
- No ADA approved picnic tables
- Safety surfacing in playground is aging (Exposed concrete slab)
- Dead/dying trees
- Crooked football goalpost
- No recycling receptacles
- Some soccer & lacrosse goals are aging
- No clear river access point or wayfinding to canoe launch



River Barn Park

Maintenance Program:

- Coordinate with Maintenance Division to install water fountain in spring and remove/winterize in fall.
- Shut off outdoor water
- Inspect play structure
- Trash collection twice a week
- Drag baseball fields twice weekly
- Certified playground chip installed once annually
- Mulch installed once annually
- Clean restrooms daily
- Scrub and seal floors annually
- Pressure wash patios twice annually
- Clean out rain gardens annually (before winter)
- Paint interior and exterior as needed annually

- Treat drain traps and garbage disposal twice a summer
- Paint parking lots every two years
- Spring and fall herbicide applications
- Weekly mowing
- Continued Ash removal and replacement
- Plow parking area

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Baseball/Softball
- Lacrosse
- Pavilion rental
- Arbor Day
- Wave Soccer Camp

Improvement Options & Estimate

• Remove dead/dying trees	\$10,000
• Replace lacrosse goals that are in poor condition and relocate soccer goals.....	\$5,000
• Install three ADA approved and accessible picnic tables throughout park	\$4,500
• Install four recycling receptacles throughout park	\$4,000
• Replace worn safety surfacing in playground	\$3,000
• Install ADA parking pavement markings	\$2,000
• Re-landscape entrance median	\$2,000
• Move bike rack to a hardscape surface	\$1,500
• Signage to locate the canoe launch	\$1,000

TOTAL \$33,000

River Barn Park

Site Photos:



Bleachers



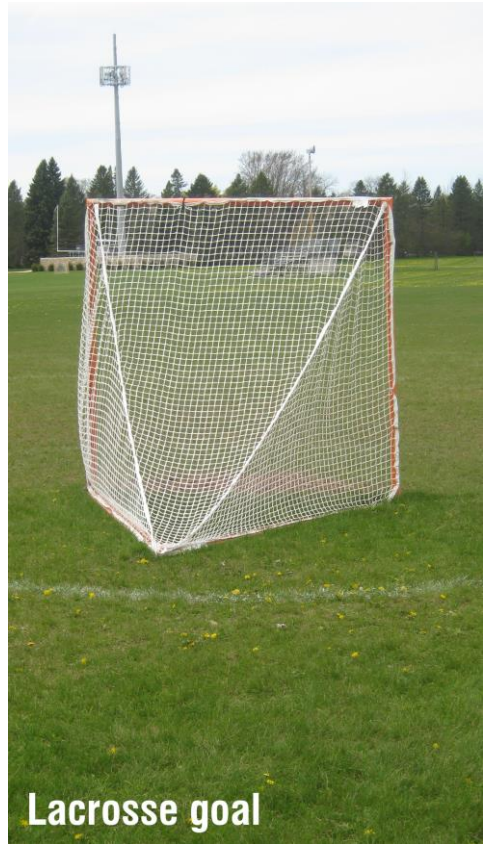
Playground



Worn safety surfacing



Sommer Pavilion



Lacrosse goal



Crooked goalposts

River Barn Park

Site Photos:



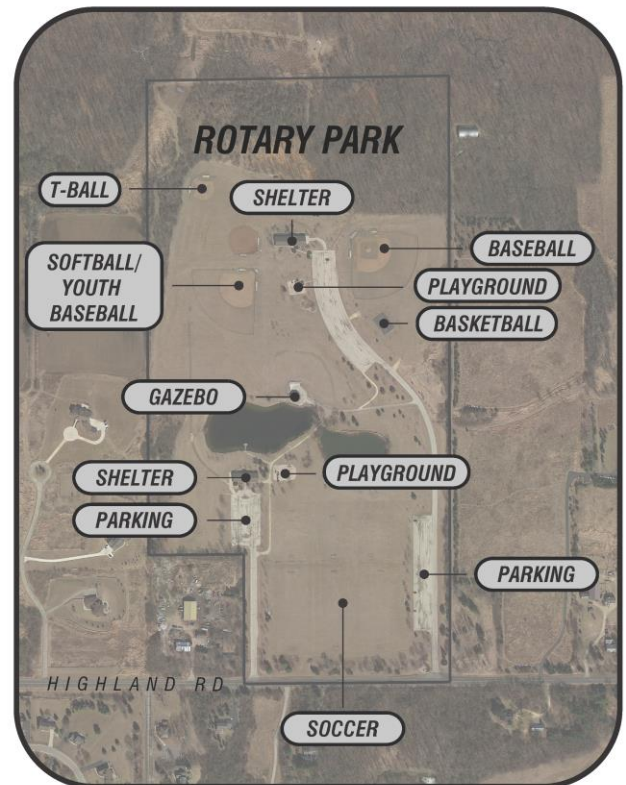
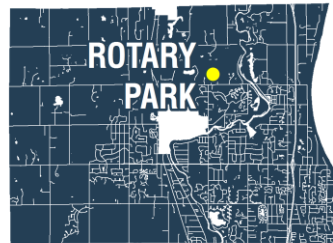


Rotary Park

Rotary Park is a 76-acre community park on Highland Road east of North River Road. Park facilities include athletic fields, three large shelters and two playgrounds.

Existing Facilities:

- Rueter Pavilion (Indoor pavilion with restrooms)
- Rotary Pavilion (Outdoor pavilion with restrooms and concessions)
- Large shelter/ amphitheater stage with electrical
- Schmit Field (Baseball field with bleachers)
- 2 – Softball/youth baseball fields with bleachers (Lions Fields)
- T-Ball field
- Batting cage
- Athletic fields (Soccer & lacrosse)
- Basketball court
- Gravel paths
- Asphalt path
- Natural area connecting to Pukaite Woods
- Kiosks
- Memory Garden
- North playground
 - Play structure (2-12 year old)
 - Climbing structure
 - Swings (2 belt, 1 bucket, 1 seat)
 - 4-way teeter totter
- South playground
 - Play structure (2-12 year old)
 - Zip line
 - Swings (2 belt, 2 bucket)
 - Slide
- Parking lots
- Parking lot lighting
- Fishing pond
- Fishing pier
- Donor monuments
- Bridge
- Drinking fountain (Missing for winter?)
- Grill
- Picnic tables
- Trash receptacles
- Flagpole
- Park signs
- Regulatory signage
- Lions Fields sign
- Schmit Field sign
- Pukaite Woods sign
- Memory Garden sign



Rotary Park

Issues:

- No ADA accessibility to many park facilities
- Bleachers at the ballfields should be on concrete pads
- Parking lot asphalt is aging in some areas
- North playground safety surfacing is worn
- North playground play structure is aging
- Schmit Field sign is loose in the ground and has holes in it
- Some cracks in the basketball court
- Basketball nets are torn
- No ADA approved picnic tables
- No recycling receptacles
- No bike racks
- Missing endcaps on picnic tables in the Rotary Pavilion
- The fishing pier is aging
- The play structure in the south playground is aging
- The bridge on the play structure in the south playground has potential pinch points

Maintenance Program:

- Pump Holding Tanks
- Coordinate with Maintenance Division to install water fountain in spring and remove/winterize in fall.
- Shut off outdoor water
- Inspect play structure
- Trash collection twice a week
- Drag baseball fields twice weekly
- Certified playground chip installed once annually
- Mulch installed once annually
- Clean restrooms daily
- Scrub and seal floors annually
- Pressure wash patios twice annually
- Wash ceiling at Rotary Pavilion
- Paint interior and exterior as needed annually
- Treat drain traps and garbage disposal twice a summer
- Winterize pond compressors
- Treat ponds 3-4 times annually
- Paint parking lots every two years
- Spring and fall herbicide applications
- Weekly mowing
- Continued Ash removal and replacement
- Plow parking lots

Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- Baseball/softball practices & tournaments
- Soccer practices & tournaments
- Gathering on the Green
- South Rotary Pavilion Rentals
- North Reuter Pavilion Rentals
- Pomerntag
- Basketball
- Fishing
- Rotary Restoration Day

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Install/replace miscellaneous site amenities including bleachers, bike racks, picnic tables and trash receptacles\$130,000
- Install dumpster enclosures\$50,000
- Install park identification, regulatory and wayfinding signage\$20,000
- Improve power service to accommodate needs of Gathering on the Green\$20,000
- Regrade or install underdrain in some areas to improve drainage\$20,000
- Repair or replace and relocate Schmit Field sign\$8,000
- Install concrete pads under bleachers at ballfields\$4,000

TOTAL \$252,000

Rotary Park

Site Photos:



Picnic tables



Pukaite Woods



Worn safety surfacing



Rotary Pavilion



Some play equipment is aging



Holes in Schmit Field sign

Rotary Park

Site Photos:



Rotary Park

Site Photos:



Reuter Pavilion



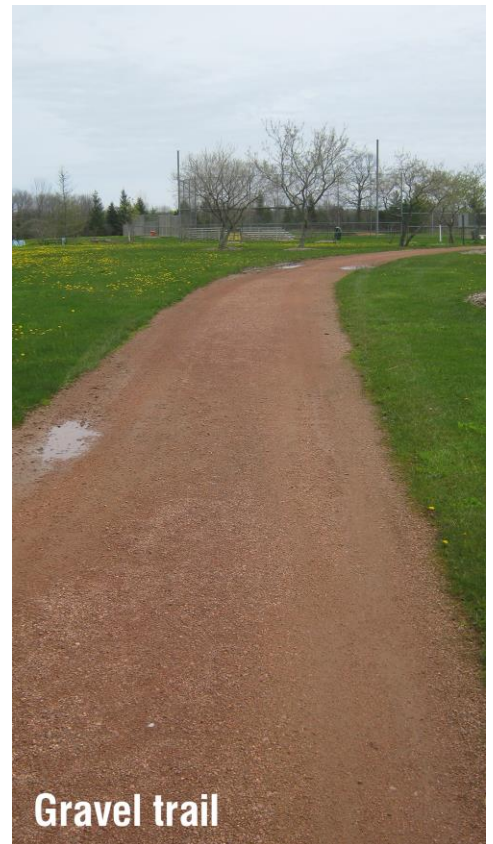
Softball field



Bleachers



Pukaite Woods trails



Gravel trail



Trailhead signage



SPECIAL-USE PARKS





Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park

Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park is a 35-acre special-use park located at the intersection of West Zedler Lane and North La Cresta Drive. The park contains hiking trails, two parking lots and is off-leash dog friendly.

Existing Facilities:

- Gravel hiking trails
- Bridge
- Parking lots
- Picnic tables
- Benches
- Dog waste stations
- Park signs
- Kiosk
- Regulatory signage
- Trash receptacles
- Little Free Library

Issues:

- The west parking lot is in poor condition in some areas
- The east parking lot is currently being used as a construction staging area
- There is no fencing to keep dogs from running into the road
- There are drainage issues in some locations on the hiking trails
- No water available
- No recycling receptacles

Maintenance Program:

- Mow once a week
- Collect garbage twice a week
- Gravel portions of the trails once annually
- Paint parking lot lines biannually
- Install dog bags twice a week

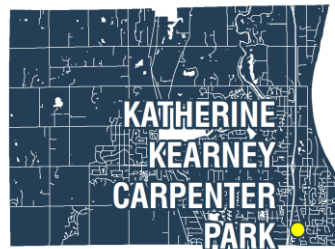
Programs, Events & Revenue Generators

- None

Improvement Options & Estimate

- Install chain link fence with gated entry areas around park perimeter\$50,000
- Repave and restripe parking lots\$50,000
- Regrade trail areas with drainage issues\$10,000
- Install drinking fountain or similar facility to provide water for dogs\$10,000
- Install two recycling receptacles (At park entrances)\$2,000

TOTAL \$122,000



Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park

Site Photos:



Park sign



West parking lot



East parking lot construction staging



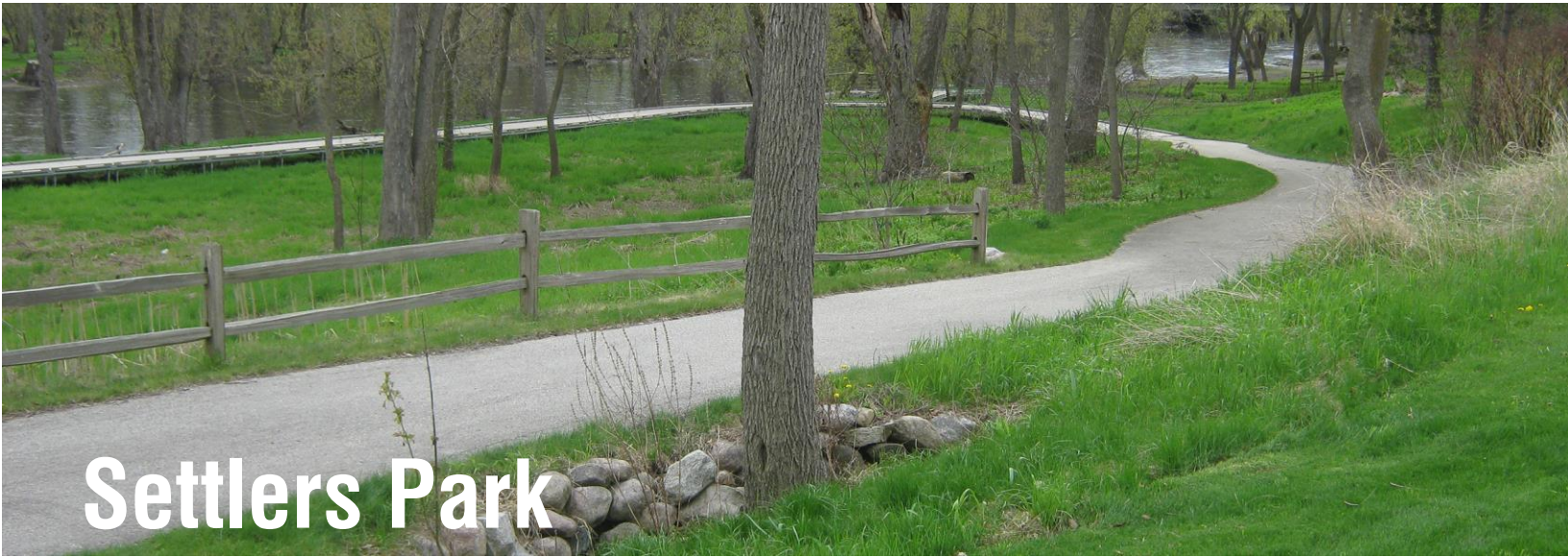
West parking lot



Hiking trails



Pet waste station



Settlers Park

Settlers Park is a 1½-acre special-use park on Cedarburg Road across the street from City Hall. Park amenities include the historic Isham Day House, an asphalt path and a boardwalk. Future plans call for the inclusion of the land occupied by Settlers Park in a larger development. Should this project be completed the park would be renamed as part of the Town Center Riverfront Park. See Section 3.2.1 for more information.

Existing Facilities:

- Isham Day House
- Benches
- Trash receptacle
- Isham Day House sign
- Rotary Riverwalk sign
- Park regulatory signage
- Bike rack
- Asphalt path
- Sculpture
- Split rail fence
- Boardwalk
- Observation platform
- Fishing platform

Issues:

- No park identification sign
- Dead/dying trees
- Tree limbs falling on boardwalk
- Pier not safe for foot traffic (“Do Not Enter” sign)
- No recycling receptacles



Maintenance Program:

- Maintain Rotary River walk
- Mow once a week
- Mow lower area once a summer (has to be dry)
- Maintain split rail fencing along walkway
- Continued Ash removal
- Gravel on path once annually

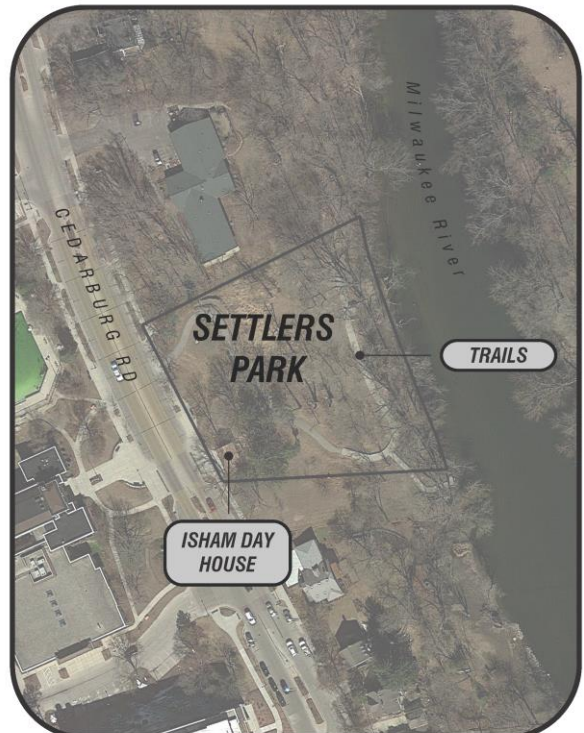
Programs, Events & Revenue Generators:

- None

Improvement Options & Estimate:

- Remove dead/dying trees\$5,000
- Repair boardwalk and pier sections currently closed\$5,000
- Install park identification sign\$2,000
- Install recycling receptacle\$1,000
- Incorporate improvements from Riverfront Park and Civic Center Park Master PlansTBD

TOTAL \$13,000



Settlers Park

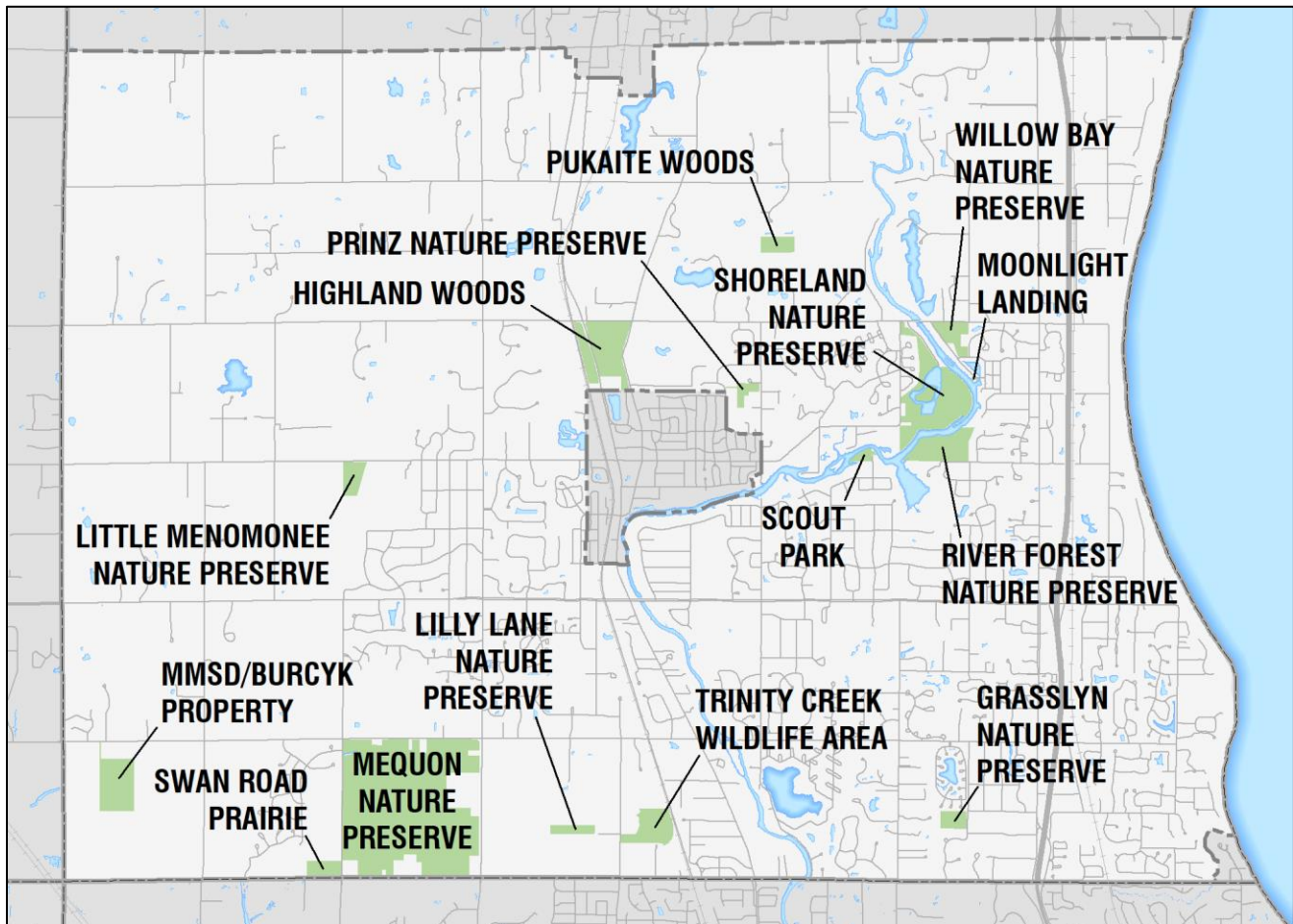
Site Photos:





CONSERVANCY, OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS





CITY OF MEQUON CONSERVANCY, OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS

Conservancy, Open Space & Natural Areas

Open spaces are those natural areas, parks, farms, and forests that provide the green space, habitat, and simply the “room” for our community to recreate, rejuvenate our minds, and make our livelihoods. As the built environment around us grows, it is increasingly important to set aside and reclaim areas for the health, safety, and enjoyment of our community and in order to sustain the quality of life for our residents. Protecting open space also allows nature to continue to provide benefits to the community like clean and abundant water and flood protection.

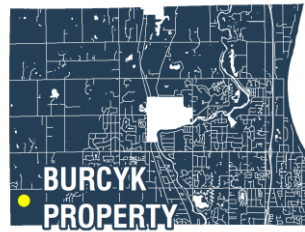
Not only is open space important to the community of Mequon, it is also critical to the health of the entire region: land use has the greatest impact on surface and groundwater quality in the Milwaukee River Basin and Lake Michigan, the health of which affects communities throughout southeast Wisconsin and beyond.

As the population increases and rural lands are converted for homes and businesses, pollution of surface and ground waters increases and wildlife habitat and water quality degrades. Today, communities such as the City of Mequon are challenged with finding ways to balance growing land-use demands with the desire to protect, restore, and enhance water and other natural resources, as well as to continue to preserve the rural character and scenic vistas in their communities. Protecting the land and, concurrently, the waters of the City is essential to maintaining the area’s environmental, economic, and cultural heritage. The City, along with Ozaukee Washington Land Trust (OWLT), Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD), Wisconsin Wetlands Association (WWA), City of Mequon, Ozaukee County Planning and Parks Department, and Mequon Nature Preserve have collaborated to identify critical conservancy areas.

Existing Sites

MMSD Site - Burcyk Property

11655 W Donges Bay Road



CONSERVANCY,



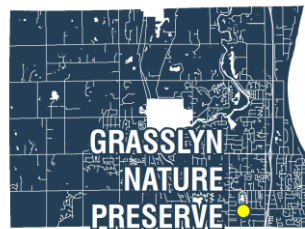
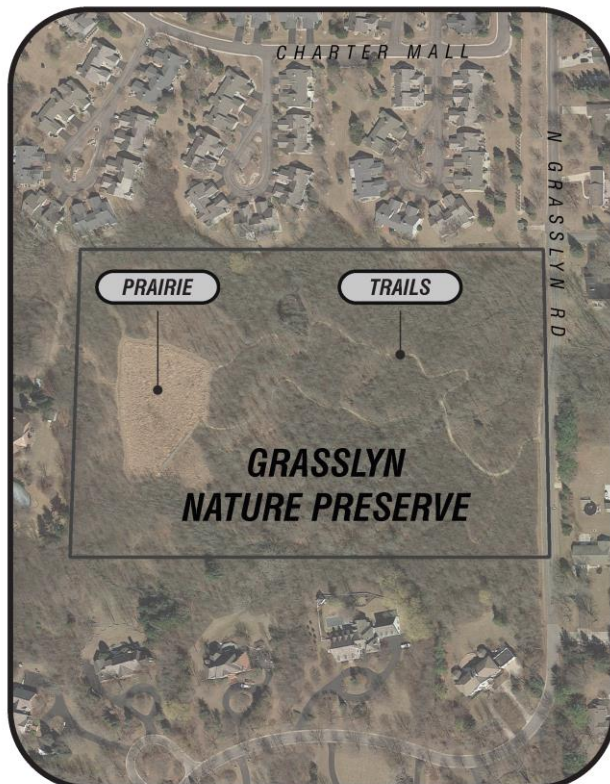
OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Open space
- Natural area

Grasslyn Nature Preserve

9949 N Grasslyn Road



CONSERVANCY,



OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Prairie
- Trails
- Boardwalk
- Parking area
- Natural area
- Park sign

Highland Woods

12701 N Green Bay Road



CONSERVANCY,



OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Trails
- Veterans Memorial
- Natural area
- Parking
- Park sign

Lilly Lane Nature Preserve

6300 W Lilly Lane



CONSERVANCY,



OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Natural area

Little Menomonee Nature Preserve

9101 W Freistadt Road



CONSERVANCY,



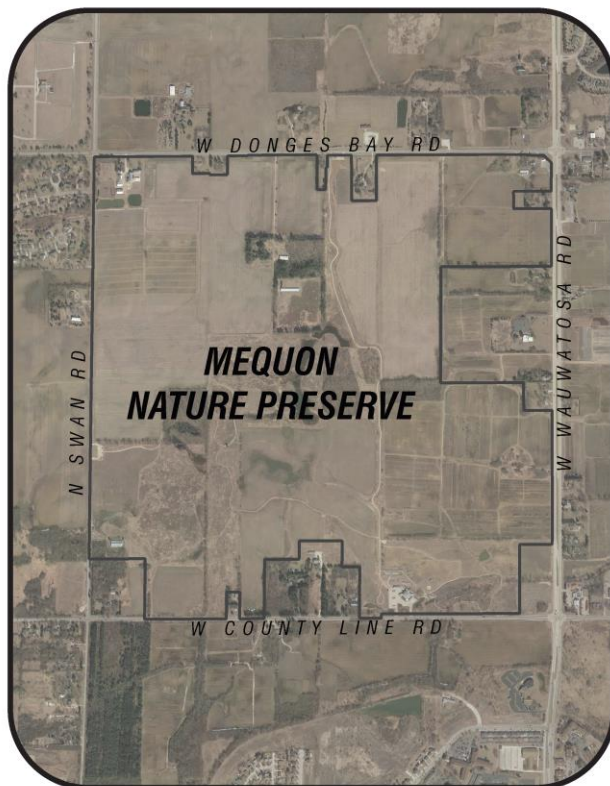
OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Natural area
- Parking lot
- Picnic area
- Park sign

Mequon Nature Preserve

8200 W County Line Road



CONSERVANCY,



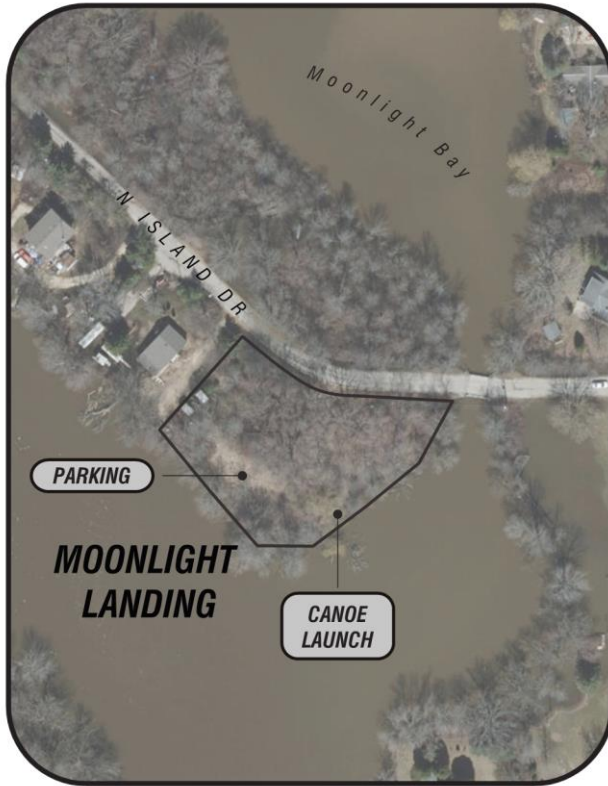
OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Trail network
- Pieper Power Education Center
- Observation tower
- Farmstead
- Parking lots
- Restrooms
- Ponds & wetlands
- Natural area
- Cross country ski trails

Moonlight Landing

12499 N Island Dr



CONSERVANCY,



OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Canoe/kayak launch
- Parking

Prinz Nature Preserve

12401 N River Road



CONSERVANCY,



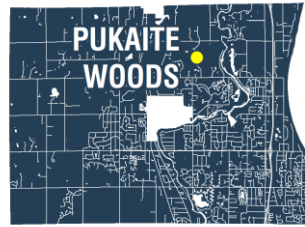
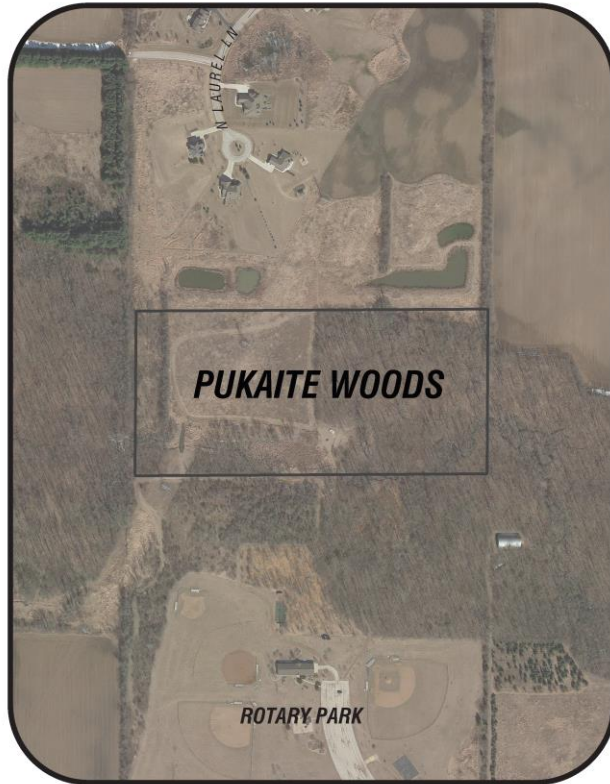
OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Natural area

Pukaite Woods

4100 W Highland Road



Existing Facilities:

- Trail network
- Natural area
- Bridge
- Park sign

River Forest Nature Preserve

2122 W Glen Oaks Lane



Existing Facilities:

- Natural area

Scout Park

11949 N La Porte Road



CONSERVANCY,



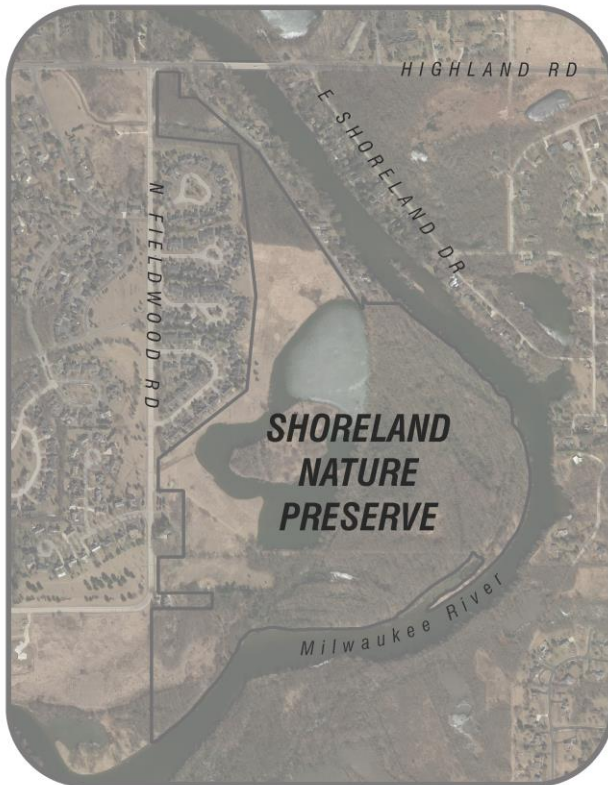
OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Natural area
- Trail
- Canoe Launch
- Park sign

Shoreland Nature Preserve

12500 N Shoreland Parkway



CONSERVANCY,



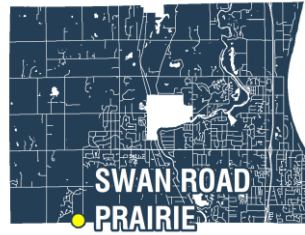
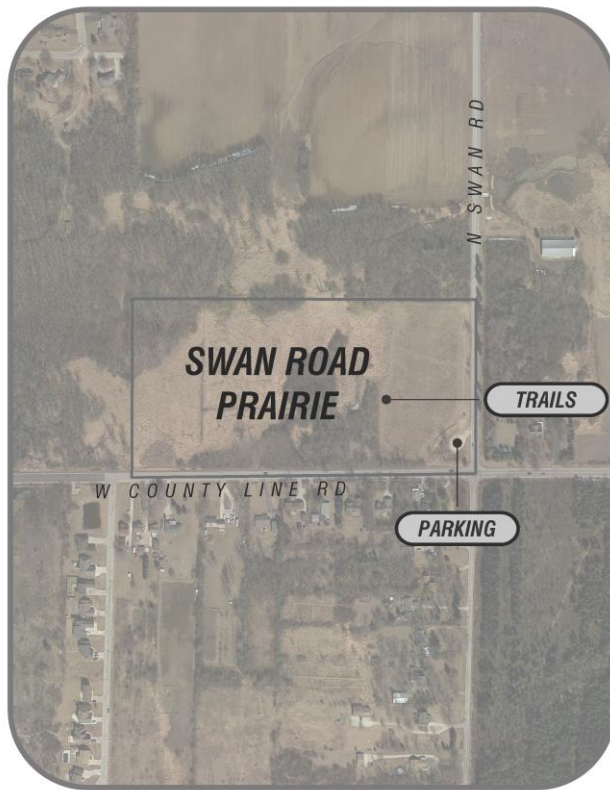
OPEN SPACE &
NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Trails
- Natural areas

Swan Road Prairie

9625 N Swan Road



CONSERVANCY,



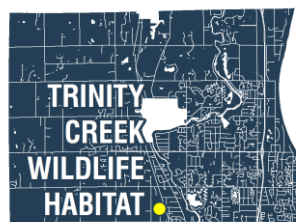
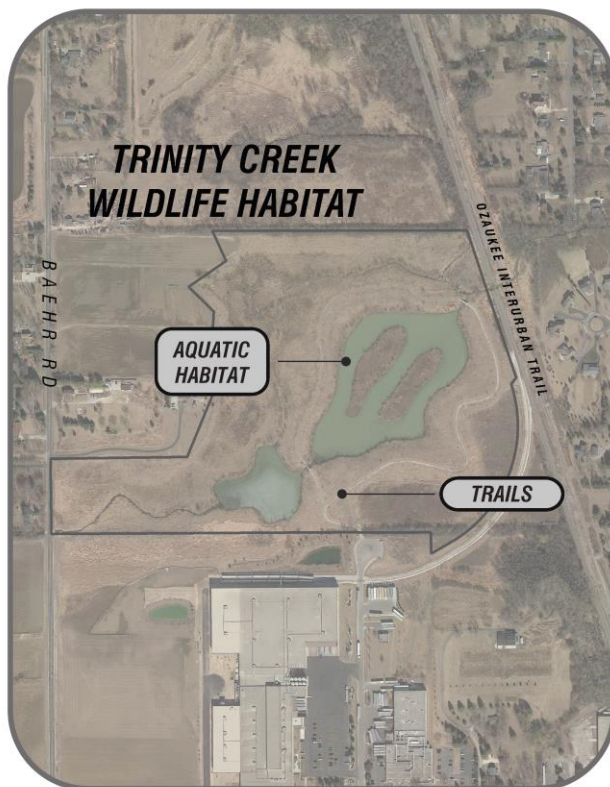
OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Natural areas
- Trails
- Parking lot
- Park sign

Trinity Creek Wetland Habitat

9855 N Riebs Lane



CONSERVANCY,



OPEN SPACE & NATURAL AREAS

Existing Facilities:

- Aquatic habitat
- Education facility
- Parking area
- Trails
- Interpretive signage

Willow Bay Nature Preserve

12621 N River Forest Drive



Existing Facilities:

- Natural areas
- Trails
- Parking area
- Park sign



4 IMPLEMENTATION

The previous chapter of this report detailed a number of specific improvement options. This chapter provides the mechanism for implementing them. It includes a compilation of capital improvements, park development mechanisms and funding sources. The chapter also includes the process for adopting, monitoring and updating this plan.

4.1 Plan Approval and Amendments

Introduction

A prerequisite to participation in outdoor recreation grant programs is the adoption and subsequent Department of Natural Resources acceptance of a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Comprehensive park planning is an overall survey of the existing facilities within a given jurisdiction that gives recommendations for future improvements. A park and open space plan is only the first step in the development of a recreational park site or system.

Master planning, which follows the recommendations of the comprehensive plan, is an overall view and analysis of an existing or proposed park area. The purpose is to guide the orderly development of a park or recreational facility.

Site planning is the detailed plan of how an area within a park or recreation area will be developed. Site plans supply the construction details needed to develop a facility recommended in the master plan.

This plan provides strategies and recommendations for improving the park system in Mequon. It is anticipated that master planning for proposed parks and park improvement projects is a high priority and should be featured prominently when budgets are determined over the life of this plan.

Formal Plan Approval

This Park and Open Space Plan should be approved by the Common Council after thorough review by the Park and Open Space Board. The City should follow all rules and procedures established in the citizen participation plan adopted as part of the comprehensive planning process (per State Statute 66.1001) when adopting this plan.

Amending the Plan

Plan amendments are common and should be considered part of the planning process. They frequently represent good implementation or plan usage and should be acceptable for consideration by local decision-makers. Amendments must follow the same process as the original plan and should be developed in coordination with the Park and Open Space Plan before they are presented to the Common Council for approval. Amendments generally prolong the effectiveness of the parent plan.

The Mequon Park and Open Space Plan will make the City eligible for funding by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources through the year 2024. Since this plan was developed with a five-year timeframe, it should be amended in 2024 to ensure grant eligibility and to reflect progress made over time.

4.2 Park Acquisition and Development Mechanisms

4.2.1 Parkland Dedication

Many communities have developer exactions for parkland acquisition. These exactions are designed to help a growing community acquire new park land to keep pace with new residential development. As residents move into a new subdivision, they place additional stress on existing park facilities. Developer exactions, agreed upon during the subdivision review and approval period, provide land, cash or a combination of both to be used for the provision of park facilities that serve the new neighborhood.

The City of Mequon collects impact fees as the preferred method for maintaining the level of service provided by City parks. Developers must pay a fee which is to be dedicated to new parkland detailed in the City of Mequon Code of Ordinances.

The City has adopted the following policy for collection of impact fees for City Parks:

- “Any person who seeks to develop land within the City of Mequon, by applying for a building permit or an extension of a building permit is hereby required to pay an impact fee in the manner set forth in this chapter (of the Mequon Code of Ordinances)”
- The impact fee for the provision of parks, playgrounds and athletic fields is \$900 per residential unit.
- “The feepayer shall pay the impact fees required by this section (i.e. section 58-45 of the Mequon Code of Ordinances) to the administrator or his/her designee within fourteen days of the issuance of a building permit, however, the permit shall be conditioned upon and shall not be effective until the impact fees have been paid. Any parcel for which the park and open space fee has already been paid shall not be required to pay this additional fee.”

Table 4.1: Park Impact Fee Comparison

Municipality	County	Population	Park Impact Fee
<i>C Mequon</i>	<i>Ozaukee</i>	<i>23,787</i>	<i>\$900 per residential unit</i>
C Muskego	Waukesha	24,628	\$1,881 per lot
V Mount Pleasant	Racine	26,310	\$1,100 per residential unit
V Germantown	Washington	19,965	\$736 per residential unit
V Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha	20,936	\$632 per residential unit

Table 4.1 illustrates the comparison of park impact fees in Mequon and some other similar local communities. Mequon’s park impact fee is about average among the communities analyzed. Many other communities in the area collect impact fees at different rates depending on the type of residence (e.g. multi vs. single family) so direct comparison with Mequon’s flat rate is difficult.

The City’s parkland dedication policy should be reviewed regularly to ensure that high quality parks are created as new residential developments occur. Policy should be created to ensure the land dedicated for these new parks is suitable for the construction and use of recreational facilities and not land simply land developers have deemed unusable. The City may also want to consider adjusting park impact fee in lieu of park dedication sometime in the future. The fee currently appears to be close to average among local municipalities. Given the anticipated residential growth and subsequent need for additional parkland, an increase in the park impact fee is recommended.

4.2.2 User Groups

The City should coordinate with potential user groups when planning new facilities to see if cost-sharing, donation or outright purchase options exist. Groups that could potentially be involved include youth sports groups, private organizations and the school district.

4.2.3 Planned Giving

In many communities, parkland development occurs with the availability of land. Donations of private land for a public purpose is not uncommon, and criteria for accepting these lands is needed. A formal procedure should be in place for how the land will be planned and used in the best interest of the community. An established planned giving program through the City would allow prospective patrons to dedicate land in a legal manner that provides a legacy for how the land will be utilized over time.

4.2.4 Grant Funding

Implementation dollars are available for acquisition and development of recreation spaces and facilities. Linear parks and trails can be funded through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) or the Department of Transportation (WDOT). The WDNR also provides funds for the acquisition of lands, the stabilization of shorelands and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas. A complete list of grant opportunities is provided in Section 4.3.

4.3 Grant Information for Park Acquisition and Development

The state and federal government provides grants to local governments for the acquisition and development of parks. Many of these programs require that a local government submit an approved park and open space plan or master plan to the Wisconsin DNR as a condition for eligibility. By adopting this Park and Open Space Plan, by ordinance, the City of Mequon will have met the eligibility requirement for these grant programs until 2024.

4.3.1 Projects that Require Grant Funding

The high cost of park improvement projects necessitates the acquisition of outside funding to enable development. Grant funding provides seed money and crucial capital for leveraging additional community dollars and support. While many projects identified in this plan would benefit from the acquisition of outside funding sources, some projects will require grant funding if they are to be realized. Grant programs are discussed in the following section (4.3.2).

4.3.2 Grant Programs

This section provides general information and details for many of the grant programs that may be used to acquire and develop local park facilities, linear trails or beaches. Categories, by authorization agency, include:

- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation
- Wisconsin Department of Administration
- Other Programs (Various Agencies)

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program: Named for two of Wisconsin's most revered conservation leaders, Governor Warren Knowles and Senator Gaylord Nelson, the Wisconsin Legislature created this innovative program in 1989 to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation.

All grant program awards cover up to 50% of eligible project costs. Projects eligible for Stewardship grant programs require that all land acquisition and development projects provide public access for “nature-based outdoor recreation” purposes. DNR decisions as to whether a particular project activity is “nature-based outdoor recreation” are made on a case-by-case basis. Please note that purchase and installation of playground equipment and the purchase of land for recreation areas not related to nature-based outdoor recreation (dedicated sports fields, swimming pools, etc.) are not eligible.

For more information and to submit applications contact the Southeast Region representative (listed below). All applications are due May 1.

Sara deBruijn
Telephone: (414) 263-3315

Email: sara.debruijn@wisconsin.gov

The Stewardship Program includes the four funds described below (A – D).

A. Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

Description: Stewardship sets aside 50% of funds for projects that improve community parks and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Applicants compete against other applicants from their region. Funds may be used for both land acquisition projects and development projects for nature-based outdoor recreation such as fishing piers, hiking trails and picnic facilities. Funds are not available for non-nature based activities such as baseball and soccer fields. Costs associated with operation and maintenance of parks and other outdoor recreation facilities are not eligible for Stewardship funds.

Eligible Project Examples:

1. Land acquisition projects that will provide opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.
2. Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries and reservoirs that will provide water-based outdoor recreation.
3. Property that provides special recreation opportunities such as floodplains, wetlands and areas adjacent to scenic highways.
4. Natural areas and outstanding scenic areas where the objective is to preserve the scenic or natural values, including areas of physical or biological importance and wildlife areas. These areas shall be open to the general public for outdoor recreation use to the extent that the natural attributes of the areas will not be seriously impaired or lost.
5. Land within urban areas for day-use picnic areas.
6. Land for nature-based outdoor recreation trails.

Ineligible Project Examples:

1. Projects that are not supported by a local comprehensive outdoor recreational plan.
2. Land to be used for non-nature based outdoor recreation such as athletic facilities.
3. Acquisition and development of golf courses.

B. Urban Rivers (UR)

Description: Stewardship allocates 20% of funds annually to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition of land or easements adjacent to rivers. Funding will be provided for projects that are part of a plan to enhance the quality of a river corridor. Applicants compete against other applicants statewide. The purposes of the program are:

1. To provide for economic revitalization through the restoration or preservation of urban rivers or riverfronts;
2. To improve outdoor recreational opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers for a variety of public uses, including but not limited to fishing, wildlife observation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, canoeing, boating, hiking and bicycling;
3. To preserve or restore significant historical, cultural or natural areas along urban rivers.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

1. Acquires land or land rights that preserve or restore natural values, including aesthetic values, and enhance environmental quality along urban waterways.
2. Provides new or expanded diverse recreational opportunities to all segments of urban populations.
3. Provides new or expanded access to urban waterways.
4. Acquires blighted lands that will be restored to complement riverfront redevelopment activities.

5. Encourages comprehensive riverway planning within and between municipalities and other agencies.
6. Provides opportunities for increasing tourism.
7. Acquires lands that through proper management will improve or protect water quality.

C. Urban Green Space (UGS)

Description: The intent of the Urban Green Space Program (UGS) is to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect from urban development areas that have scenic, ecological or other natural value and are within or in proximity to urban areas; and to provide land for noncommercial gardening for the residents of an urbanized area.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- a. Planning considerations, including:
 - Specifically implementing a priority of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
 - Implementing the approved master plans of 2 or more units of government or regional planning agencies
 - Preserving land that is listed on the natural heritage inventory database
 - Implementing elements of water quality plans or initiatives
- b. Project considerations, including:
 - Serving the greatest population centers
 - Serving areas of rapidly increasing populations
 - Providing accessibility
 - Having unique natural features, threatened/endangered species or significant ecological value
 - Providing open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas
 - Having water frontage
 - Containing or restoring wetlands
 - Protecting sensitive wildlife habitat
 - Protecting an area threatened by development
 - Preserving a natural community or one that could be restored
 - Having regional or statewide significance
 - Relating to brownfield redevelopment
- c. Administrative considerations, including:
 - Projects that are ready to be implemented and/or to continue previously started projects

D. Acquisition of Development Rights

Description: The purpose of the Acquisition of Development Rights Program is to protect natural, agricultural or forest lands that enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. "Development Rights" are the rights of a landowner to develop their property to the greatest extent allowed under state and local laws. The goals of the program are achieved through the purchase of those development rights and compensating landowners for limited future development on their land.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes or estuaries
- Property that creates a buffer between land that has been permanently protected for natural resource and conservation purposes and potential or existing residential, commercial or industrial development
- Property that is within the boundaries of an acquisition project established by the DNR, a government unit or a non-profit conservation organization where the uses of the property will complement the goals of the project and the stewardship program
- Property that is within an environmental corridor that connects two or more established resource protection areas

Federal Programs Related to the Stewardship Program: The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Recreational Trails Act (RTA) programs fund projects that are similar to the Stewardship programs. One primary difference is that LWCF and RTA programs are not restricted to nature-based outdoor recreation projects. In these programs, nature-based outdoor recreation projects compete against projects with non-nature based recreation elements for LWCF funds. Another difference is that federal programs have additional requirements that must be satisfied – for example, compliance with the

National Environmental Policy Act, the Historic Preservation Act, etc. Federal programs administered through the DNR include the two funds described below (E, F).

E. Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Description: This program was established to encourage nationwide creation and interpretation of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. The program funds both state and local outdoor recreation activities.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Relationship to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; activities must be in locally approved plans
- Regional or statewide in nature
- Acquires land where a plan supports need
- Provides or enhances water-based activity
- Serves the greatest populations
- Involves other local government cooperation, volunteers, local donations
- First time applicants
- Sponsor has completed past projects
- Provides multi-season, multi activity use
- Basic, over elaborate, facilities
- Participant over spectator facilities
- “Nature based” restriction does not apply

Eligible Project Examples:

- Land acquisition
- Development of outdoor recreation facilities, including active sports facilities

F. Recreational Trails Act (RTA)

Description: These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. RTA funds may only be used on trails which have been identified in or which further a specific goal of a local, county or state trail plan included or referenced in a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. 30% of funds must be used on motorized trail uses, 30% on non-motorized trail uses and 40% on diversified (multiple) trail uses.

Funding Priorities: Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails.
- Development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages.
- Construction of new trails (with certain restrictions on Federal lands).
- Acquisition of easement or property for trails.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation offers a variety of programs that can provide financial assistance to local governments, along with other public and private entities, to make improvements to highways, airports, harbors, bike, rail and pedestrian facilities. The use of these funds in Mequon for recreational activities would be most closely tied to developing trails to link parks to places of employment, residence and commerce.

G. Surface Transportation Program – Urban (STP-U)

Description: This program allocates federal funds to complete a variety of improvements to federal-aid-eligible roads and streets in urban areas. Projects must meet federal and state requirements. Communities are eligible for funding on roads functionally classified as major collector or higher. The WisDOT requires that pedestrian and on-street bicycle accommodations be part of all STP projects within or in the vicinity of population centers, unless extraordinary circumstances can be demonstrated to WisDOT for not providing these accommodations.

Contact: Robert Schmidt, Southeast Region at (262)548-8789 or robert1.schmidt@dot.wi.gov

H. Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

Description: The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) allocates federal funds to transportation improvement projects that “expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment.” TAP is a legislative program that was authorized in 2012 by the federal transportation legislation, Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). The transportation alternatives program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities, to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Examples of bicycle and pedestrian projects that TAP will likely fund include: multi-use trails, paved shoulders, bike lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, overpasses/underpasses, bridges, sidewalks and pedestrian crossings. Local municipalities contribute 20% of the project costs. Federal regulations restrict the use of funds on trails that allow motorized users, except snowmobiles.

Contact: Tanya Iverson, State Coordinator at (608) 266-2574, tanya2.iverson@dot.wi.gov or Robert Schmidt, Southeast Region at (262)548-8789 or robert1.schmidt@dot.wi.gov

Deadline: the next application cycle expected to open in the fall of 2019

Wisconsin Department of Administration

I. Community Development Block Grant – Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)

Description: Available through the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA), communities receiving CDBG funds from the State may use the funds for many kinds of community development activities including, but not limited to:

- Acquisition of property for public purposes
- Construction or reconstruction of streets, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood centers, recreation facilities and other public works
- Demolition
- Rehabilitation of public and private buildings
- Public services
- Planning activities
- Assistance to nonprofit entities for community development activities
- Assistance to private, for profit entities to carry out economic development activities (including assistance to micro-enterprises)

Contact: Tom Clippert (BCD Director) at (608) 261-7538

Other Programs

J. 10-Minute Walk Planning Grants

Description: The 10-Minute Walk campaign is a National Recreation and Park Association program that offers grants to support park related planning efforts in communities. The goal of this program is to increase access to parks in chosen communities that are within a 10-minute walk. The first round of \$40,000 grants were awarded on April 1, 2018 with additional application periods expected in the future.

To qualify for the 10-Minute Walk grants the applicant must:

- Be a local government park and recreation agency
- Provide a signed statement of support for the 10-Minute Walk Campaign from the Mayor of the applicant City
- Provide a signed statement of support from at least two partners on the project (outside of parks and recreation)
- Demonstrate a clear interest and commitment to the campaign, strong project management, and leadership support

Contact: 10minutewalk@nrpa.org

K. America Walks Community Change Grants

Description: America Walks is a national nonprofit organization with the goal of promoting “safe, equitable, accessible and enjoyable places to walk” in communities across the nation. America Walks provides annual grants to “advocates, organizations, and agencies using innovative, engaging, and inclusive programs and projects to create change at the community level.”

Applications are available on the America Walks website at <https://americawalks.org>.

L. KaBOOM! Grants

Description: KaBOOM! is a national non-profit partnered with businesses such as Home Depot that awards grants for playground development. KaBOOM! accepts applications for grants on a rolling basis from child serving non-profit organizations, schools and municipalities.

Applicants with the best chance of receiving grants will:

- Serve children from a low-income area, serve children with special needs or serve children in a disaster impacted area
- Demonstrate the need for a playground
- Have a space that does not currently have a playground or have a playground that needs to be replaced
- Will implement a community-build model to engage the larger community in all aspects of project planning and playground build execution

Contact: Grant applications can be filled out at the KaBOOM! website; kaboom.org

M. Foundation Grants

Anthem Foundation – Provide grants to communities to support health related programs.

Clif Bar Family Foundation – Provides grants for projects that increase opportunities for outdoor activity, reduce environmental health hazards and build stronger communities.

National Environmental Education Foundation – Awards grants for the promotion of a safer and healthier environment.

Tony Hawk Foundation – Grants provided for the creation of skateparks.

U.S. Bank Foundation Community Grant Program – Grant support for play spaces for K-12 students in low to moderate income areas.

The U.S. Soccer Foundation – A grant program that supports soccer programs and field construction.

Youth Outside – Provide grants to promote nature based outdoor experiences to children.

N. Online Grant Provider Lists

- Fundsnet Services
- SPARK Grant Finder
- The Grant Helpers
- Afterschool Alliance Funding Database
- Federal Grantswire
- Grantmakers in Aging
- NPRA Grant Resources
- Grants.gov
- American Therapeutic Recreation Association

O. Purchasing Partnerships

Description: Some equipment suppliers will allow multiple municipalities to make group purchases of equipment. Details of this type of agreement vary between manufacturers, but the result will often be a reduced cost to the purchasing municipalities. Examples include Buy Board <https://www.buyboard.com/> and US Communities <http://www.uscommunities.org/>.

P. Friends of the Park Foundation

Description: The National Association of Park Foundations helps communities create Friend of the Park Foundations for their local park system. An annual fee for membership can be used to fund park projects. Membership in the foundation includes educational programs, advocacy, networking opportunities and other information related to local parks.

4.4 Capital Improvements Plan

Capital improvements to a park are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park. Capital improvements are designated and funded individually through segregated municipal funds. Routine maintenance, on the other hand, is considered to be the repair and upkeep of existing park facilities, such as painting a shelter building. Routine maintenance of park facilities does not appreciably increase the value or usefulness of the park, and is traditionally funded through the park department's operations budget. Non-routine maintenance of park facilities, such as upgrading a toilet facility to be barrier-free, is usually considered to be a capital improvement.

Most projects can be easily identified and categorized, but some are difficult. When a project falls on the borderline between a capital improvement and maintenance, the overall cost becomes the determinant. Projects with a high cost, such as that for seal coating roads or parking lots, are categorized as capital improvements.

The capital improvements program for each park is a combination of several types of projects. These projects are ranked according to their importance and priority in the overall development of the park and the value of the project to the overall City park system. Capital improvements for this plan are ranked in the following manner:

- a. Improvements to existing facilities that will:
 - i. Correct health and safety hazards
 - ii. Upgrade deficient facilities
 - iii. Modernize adequate but outdated facilities
- b. Installation of facilities as deemed appropriate and necessary through public demand (public meetings, park committee input, City budgeting)
- c. Development of new facilities as deemed necessary through level of service, population projection and age cohort analysis

Generally, improvements to existing facilities rank the highest in the capital improvements program. New facilities are usually ranked lower, according to their relative need in each park location. Improvements that correct health and safety hazards are always given the highest priority. Improvements that are deemed necessary through empirical analyses are usually ranked the lowest.

Parks have been divided by classifications established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) including Mini, Neighborhood, Community, Conservancy, and Special Use parks. Improvement costs are shown by year (2020-2024) which establishes a priority ranking – higher priority improvements would occur sooner in the schedule. In some cases a capital improvement may utilize a special fund. When this occurs, the improvement contains an identifier citing that particular funding source. Depending on the fund, it may or may not be reflected in the subtotal for each park type.

It should also be noted that if the City brings on new parklands, the required maintenance for these new facilities will also carry a long-term cost implication. A basic mini-park for example will require at minimum, weekly mowing. Neighborhood and Community parks will require mowing, snow removal, playground maintenance and potentially other monthly or annual upkeep depending on the level of facility development.

The total improvement cost by park classification and by year is assembled in **Table 4.2**. Costs associated with each park improvement option are based upon recent regional project construction costs and may be spread out over many years.

Table 4.2: Total Improvement Costs by Year and Park Classification

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS						
Subtotal	\$17,000	\$190,500	\$55,863	\$132,825	\$32,250	\$428,438
COMMUNITY PARKS						
Subtotal	\$152,400	\$115,900	\$175,788	\$15,750	\$86,000	\$545,838
SPECIAL USE PARKS						
Subtotal	\$62,000	\$0	\$23,575	\$52,500	\$0	\$138,075
ALL PARKS						
Subtotal	\$231,400	\$306,400	\$255,225	\$201,075	\$118,250	\$1,112,350

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS						
Garrison's Glen						
Complete park master plan		\$20,000				
Install 9-hole disc golf course			\$15,000			
Install gravel path to canoe path from main parking lot with directional signage			\$7,500			
Grade trail locations that are not draining		\$5,000				
Repair canoe launch erosion	\$5,000					
Install canoe launch signage on Pioneer Road			\$2,000			
Install recycling receptacles (2)		\$2,000				
Install a bike rack on a concrete pad				\$1,500		
Resolve hole under pergola (Install item or fill)	\$1,000					
Subtotals	\$6,000	\$27,000	\$24,500	\$1,500	\$0	\$59,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 6,000	\$ 27,000	\$ 25,113	\$ 1,575	\$ -	\$ 59,688
Riverview Park						
Remove and replace play equipment. Install safety mats.		\$85,000				
Pave parking lot		\$25,000				
Complete park master plan		\$20,000				
Construct asphalt path connecting the existing asphalt path to the playground and parking lot				\$15,000		
Install drinking fountain				\$10,000		
Install bike rack on a concrete pad or other hardscape surface		\$1,500				
Remove weeds on ballfield	\$1,000					
Add baseboard at bottom of backstop to prevent fence curling and prevent balls from going through	\$1,000					
Sink home plate and pitcher's rubber to "at grade"	\$1,000					
Install recycling receptacle	\$1,000					
Subtotals	\$4,000	\$131,500	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$160,500
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 4,000	\$ 131,500	\$ -	\$ 26,250	\$ -	\$ 161,750
Villa Grove Park						
Construct a shelter with restrooms				\$100,000		
Construct an asphalt river walk connecting existing and proposed improvements					\$30,000	
Construct an asphalt parking area on the west side of the park after drainage issues have been resolved			\$30,000			
Complete park master plan		\$20,000				
Resolve drainage issues/plant grass		\$12,000				
Remove dead/dying trees	\$5,000					
Install recycling receptacles (2)	\$2,000					
Subtotals	\$7,000	\$32,000	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$30,000	\$199,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 7,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 30,750	\$ 105,000	\$ 32,250	\$ 207,000
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS						
Subtotal	\$17,000	\$190,500	\$55,863	\$132,825	\$32,250	\$428,438

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
COMMUNITY PARKS						
Civic Center						
Remove play equipment and replace with ADA approved and inclusive play equipment. Install safety mats under proposed equipment to provide safe fall zones and ADA access to the equipment	\$85,000					
Widen existing asphalt paths to eight feet and connect to Interurban Trail. Install Interurban Trail trailhead improvements at the intersection of N Cedarburg Rd and Division St. Improvements to include trailhead signage with map, curb ramp, drinking fountain and waste receptacles.					\$75,000	
Complete park master plan		\$25,000				
Complete aquatic facility study to determine future community needs. The goal should be to determine if the current facility will meet future recreational demands and to determine if improvements to the current facility are warranted or if an entirely new facility is needed.			\$20,000			
Repair hardscape surfaces where required	\$10,000					
Install park identification sign on Cedarburg Road				\$8,000		
Install three ADA approved and accessible picnic tables throughout park	\$4,500					
Install four recycling receptacles throughout park	\$4,000					
Construct asphalt path from parking lot/Renniicke Field area to playground entrance					\$3,500	
Replace worn park regulatory signage					\$1,500	
Subtotals	\$103,500	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$80,000	\$236,500
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 103,500	\$ 25,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 8,400	\$ 86,000	\$ 243,400
Lemke Park						
Replace three picnic tables at the shelter with ADA approved models		\$4,500				
Install four recycling receptacles throughout park		\$4,000				
Install new safety surfacing at playground	\$2,000					
Move bike rack to a hardscape surface			\$1,500			
Replace bleacher end caps at lacrosse fields	\$500					
Replace swing seats	\$400					
Install ADA parking signage		\$400				
Subtotals	\$2,900	\$8,900	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$13,300
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 2,900	\$ 8,900	\$ 1,538	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,338
River Barn Park						
Remove dead/dying trees	\$10,000					
Replace lacrosse goals that are in poor condition and relocate soccer goals	\$5,000					
Install three ADA approved and accessible picnic tables throughout park		\$4,500				
Install four recycling receptacles throughout park		\$4,000				
Replace worn safety surfacing in playground	\$3,000					
Install ADA parking pavement markings		\$2,000				
Re-landscape entrance median				\$2,000		
Move bike rack to a hardscape surface		\$1,500				
Install signage to locate canoe launches				\$1,000		
Subtotals	\$18,000	\$12,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$33,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 18,000	\$ 12,000	\$ -	\$ 3,150	\$ -	\$ 33,150
COMMUNITY PARKS						
Rotary Park						
Install/replace miscellaneous site amenities (bleachers, bike racks, picnic tables and trash receptacles)			\$130,000			
Install dumpster enclosures		\$50,000				
Install park identification, regulatory and wayfinding signage			\$20,000			
Improve power service to accommodate needs of Gathering on the Green	\$20,000					
Regrade or install underdrain in some areas to improve drainage		\$20,000				
Repair or replace and relocate Schmit Field sign	\$8,000					
Install concrete pads under bleachers at ballfields				\$4,000		
Subtotals	\$28,000	\$70,000	\$150,000	\$4,000	\$0	\$252,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 28,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 153,750	\$ 4,200	\$ -	\$ 255,950
COMMUNITY PARKS						
Subtotal	\$152,400	\$115,900	\$175,788	\$15,750	\$86,000	\$545,838

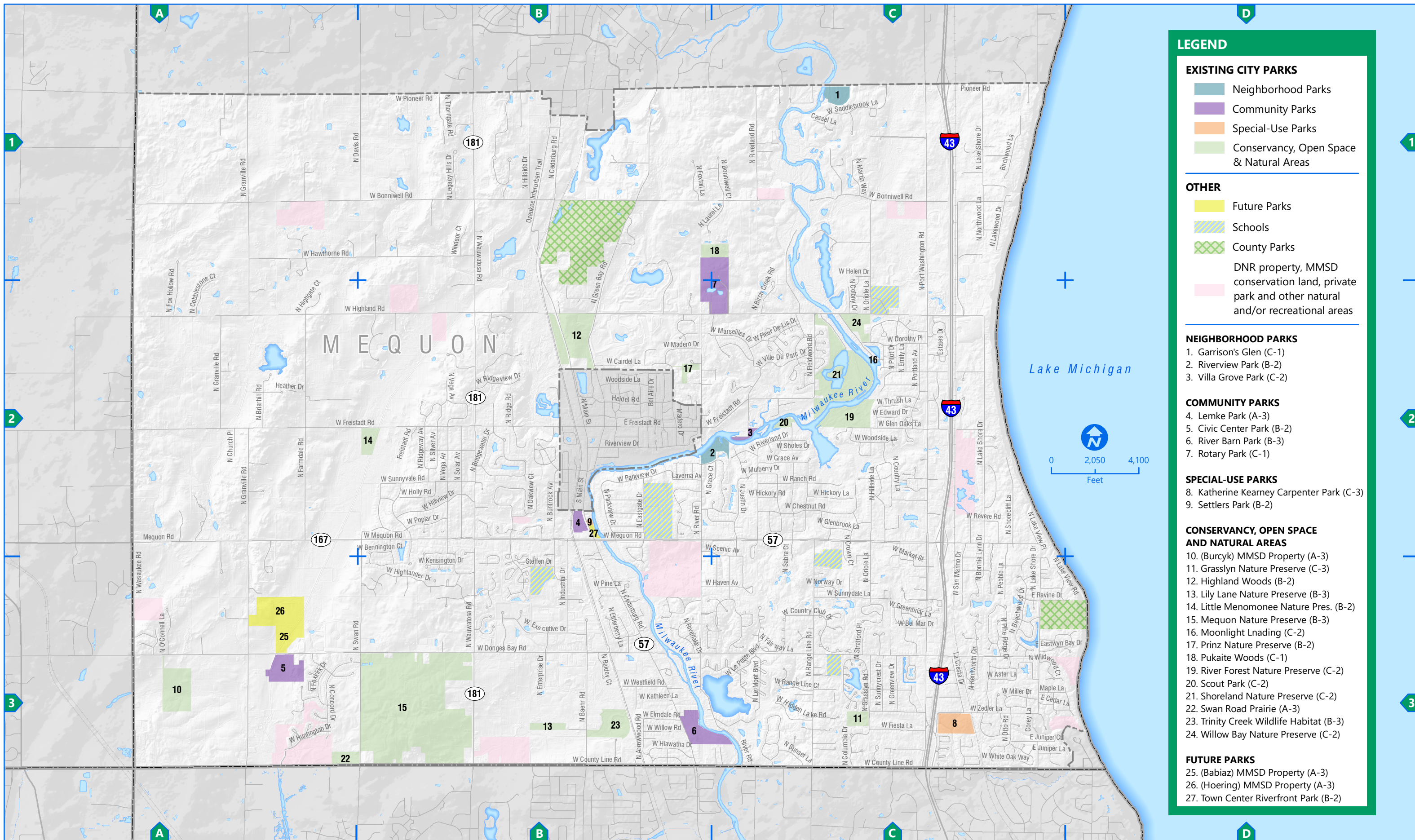
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total
SPECIAL-USE PARKS						
Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park						
Install chain link fence with gated entry areas around park perimeter	\$50,000					
Repave and restripe parking lots				\$50,000		
Regrade trail areas with drainage issues			\$10,000			
Install drinking fountain or similar facility to provide water for dogs			\$10,000			
Install two recycling receptacles (At park entrances)	\$2,000					
Subtotals	\$ 52,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 122,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 52,000	\$ -	\$ 20,500	\$ 52,500	\$ -	\$ 125,000
Settlers Park						
Remove dead/dying trees	\$5,000					
Repair boardwalk and pier sections currently closed	\$5,000					
Install park identification sign			\$2,000			
Install recycling receptacle			\$1,000			
Subtotals	\$10,000	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$13,000
Inflation	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%	
Totals	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ 3,075	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,075
SPECIAL USE PARKS						
Subtotal	\$62,000	\$0	\$23,575	\$52,500	\$0	\$138,075

Appendix A:

Facilities Matrix

Appendix B:

Maps



LEGEND

EXISTING CITY PARKS

- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- Special-Use Parks
- Conservancy, Open Space & Natural Areas

OTHER

- Future Parks
- Schools
- County Parks
- DNR property, MMSD conservation land, private park and other natural and/or recreational areas

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

1. Garrison's Glen (C-1)
2. Riverview Park (B-2)
3. Villa Grove Park (C-2)

COMMUNITY PARKS

4. Lemke Park (A-3)
5. Civic Center Park (B-2)
6. River Barn Park (B-3)
7. Rotary Park (C-1)

SPECIAL-USE PARKS

8. Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park (C-3)
9. Settlers Park (B-2)

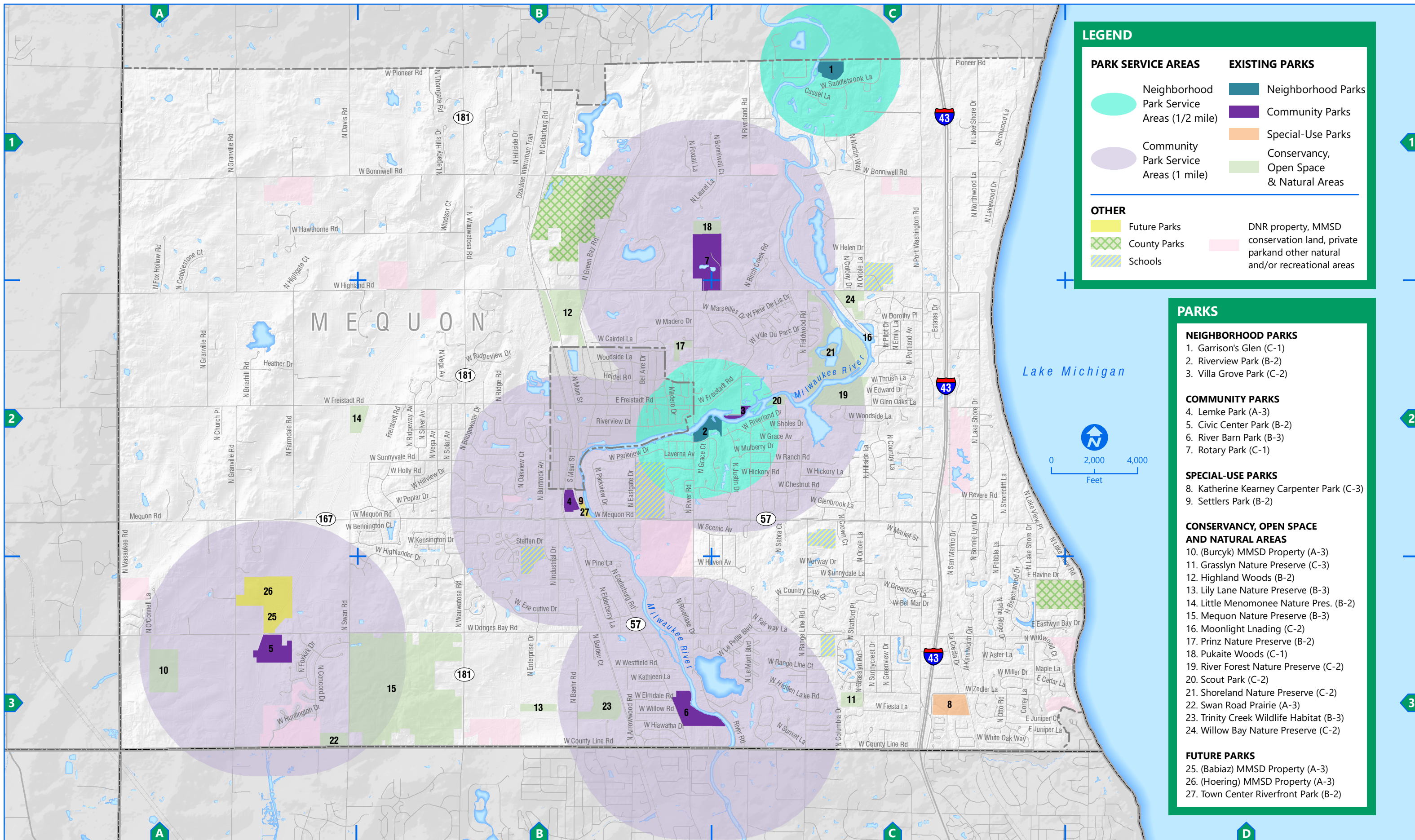
CONSERVANCY, OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL AREAS

10. (Burcyk) MMSD Property (A-3)
11. Grasslyn Nature Preserve (C-3)
12. Highland Woods (B-2)
13. Lily Lane Nature Preserve (B-3)
14. Little Menomonee Nature Pres. (B-2)
15. Mequon Nature Preserve (B-3)
16. Moonlight Lnding (C-2)
17. Prinz Nature Preserve (B-2)
18. Pukaite Woods (C-1)
19. River Forest Nature Preserve (C-2)
20. Scout Park (C-2)
21. Shoreland Nature Preserve (C-2)
22. Swan Road Prairie (A-3)
23. Trinity Creek Wildlife Habitat (B-3)
24. Willow Bay Nature Preserve (C-2)

FUTURE PARKS

25. (Babiaz) MMSD Property (A-3)
26. (Hoering) MMSD Property (A-3)
27. Town Center Riverfront Park (B-2)



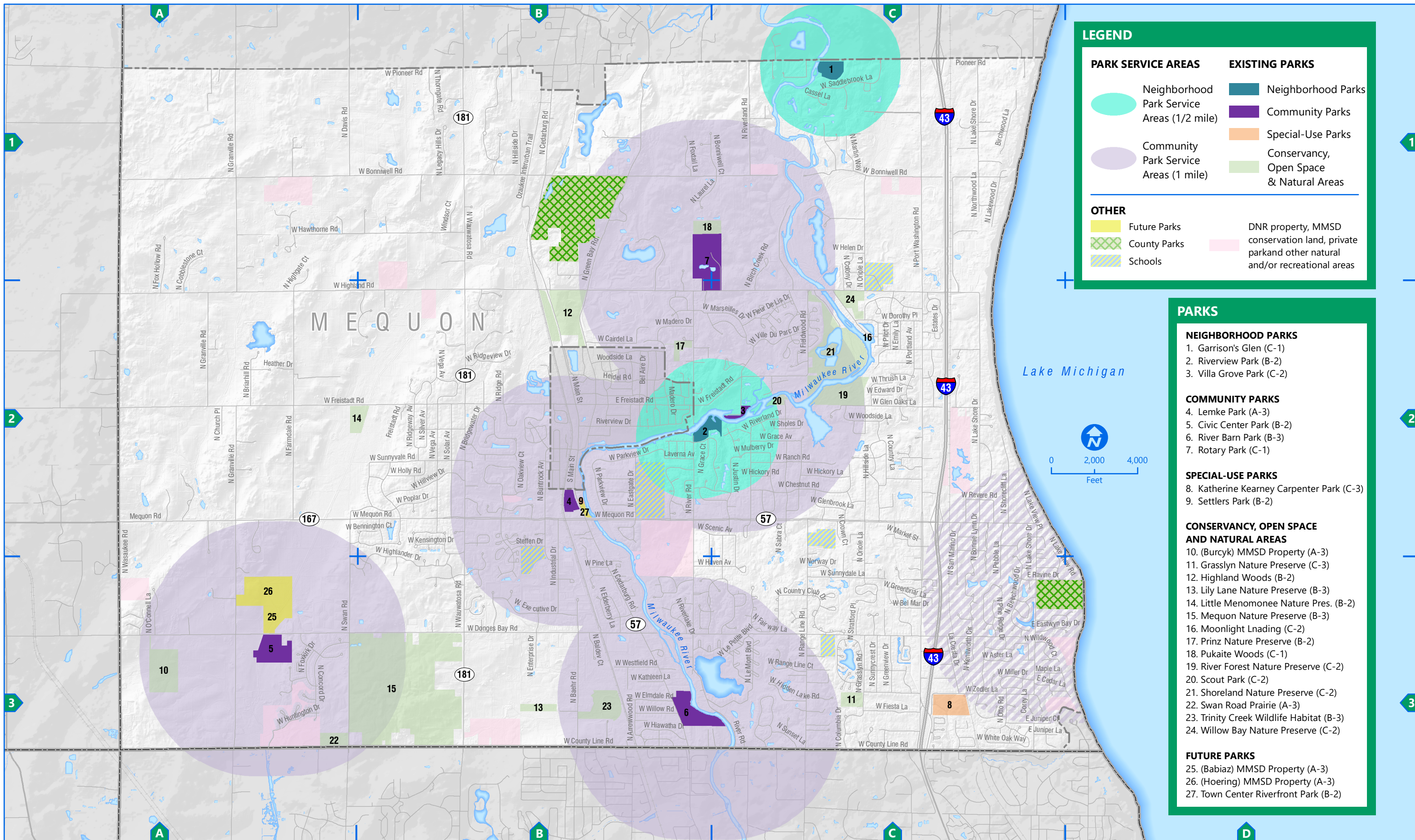


LEGEND

PARK SERVICE AREAS		EXISTING PARKS	
	Neighborhood Park Service Areas (1/2 mile)		Neighborhood Parks
	Community Park Service Areas (1 mile)		Community Parks
	Future Parks		Special-Use Parks
	County Parks		Conservancy, Open Space & Natural Areas
	Schools		DNR property, MMSD conservation land, private park and other natural and/or recreational areas

- ### PARKS
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**
- Garrison's Glen (C-1)
 - Riverview Park (B-2)
 - Villa Grove Park (C-2)
- COMMUNITY PARKS**
- Lemke Park (A-3)
 - Civic Center Park (B-2)
 - River Barn Park (B-3)
 - Rotary Park (C-1)
- SPECIAL-USE PARKS**
- Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park (C-3)
 - Settlers Park (B-2)
- CONSERVANCY, OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL AREAS**
- (Buryk) MMSD Property (A-3)
 - Grasslyn Nature Preserve (C-3)
 - Highland Woods (B-2)
 - Lily Lane Nature Preserve (B-3)
 - Little Menomonee Nature Pres. (B-2)
 - Mequon Nature Preserve (B-3)
 - Moonlight Lnading (C-2)
 - Prinz Nature Preserve (B-2)
 - Pukaite Woods (C-1)
 - River Forest Nature Preserve (C-2)
 - Scout Park (C-2)
 - Shoreland Nature Preserve (C-2)
 - Swan Road Prairie (A-3)
 - Trinity Creek Wildlife Habitat (B-3)
 - Willow Bay Nature Preserve (C-2)
- FUTURE PARKS**
- (Babiaz) MMSD Property (A-3)
 - (Hoering) MMSD Property (A-3)
 - Town Center Riverfront Park (B-2)

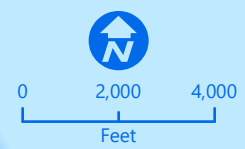


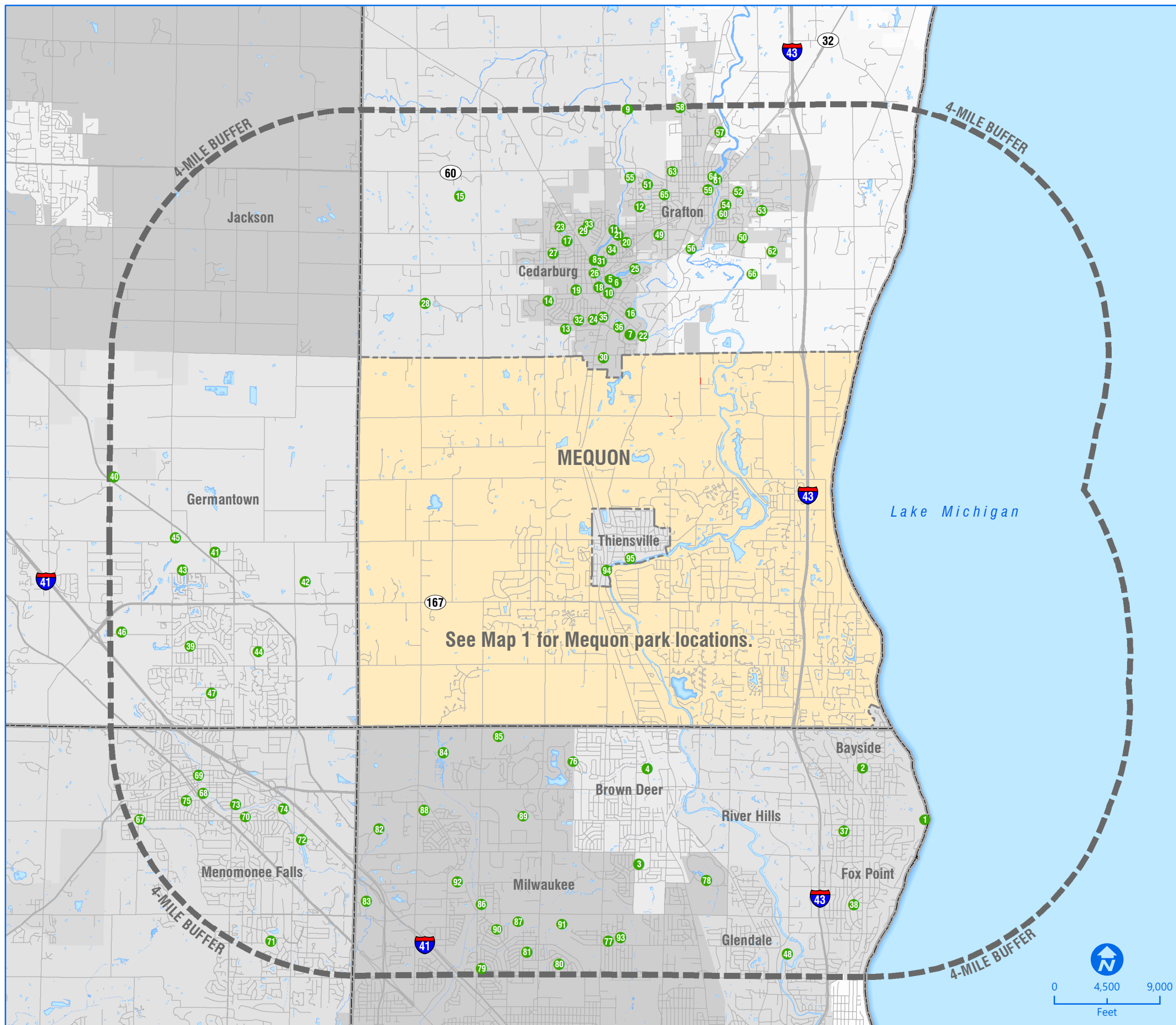


LEGEND

PARK SERVICE AREAS		EXISTING PARKS	
	Neighborhood Park Service Areas (1/2 mile)		Neighborhood Parks
	Community Park Service Areas (1 mile)		Community Parks
	Future Parks		Special-Use Parks
	County Parks		Conservancy, Open Space & Natural Areas
	Schools		DNR property, MMSD conservation land, private park and other natural and/or recreational areas

- ### PARKS
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**
- Garrison's Glen (C-1)
 - Riverview Park (B-2)
 - Villa Grove Park (C-2)
- COMMUNITY PARKS**
- Lemke Park (A-3)
 - Civic Center Park (B-2)
 - River Barn Park (B-3)
 - Rotary Park (C-1)
- SPECIAL-USE PARKS**
- Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park (C-3)
 - Settlers Park (B-2)
- CONSERVANCY, OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL AREAS**
- (Buryk) MMSD Property (A-3)
 - Grasslyn Nature Preserve (C-3)
 - Highland Woods (B-2)
 - Lily Lane Nature Preserve (B-3)
 - Little Menomonee Nature Pres. (B-2)
 - Mequon Nature Preserve (B-3)
 - Moonlight Lnadng (C-2)
 - Prinz Nature Preserve (B-2)
 - Pukaite Woods (C-1)
 - River Forest Nature Preserve (C-2)
 - Scout Park (C-2)
 - Shoreland Nature Preserve (C-2)
 - Swan Road Prairie (A-3)
 - Trinity Creek Wildlife Habitat (B-3)
 - Willow Bay Nature Preserve (C-2)
- FUTURE PARKS**
- (Babiaz) MMSD Property (A-3)
 - (Hoering) MMSD Property (A-3)
 - Town Center Riverfront Park (B-2)





LEGEND



Parks: Parks within 4 miles of the Mequon City limits.

4 Mile Buffer: Four mile buffer from the Mequon City limits

BAYSIDE

1. Doctors Park
2. Ellsworth Park

BROWN DEER

3. Algonquin Park
4. Village Park

CEDARBURG

5. Adlai Horn Park
6. Beckmann Park
7. Beechwood Park
8. Boy Scout Park
9. Cedar Creek Farms Canoe Launch
10. Cedar Creek Park
11. Cedar Hedge Park
12. Cedar Highlands Open Space
13. Cedar Park Conservancy
14. Cedar Point Park
15. Cedarburg Habitat Preservation
16. Cedars Park
17. Centennial Park
18. Doctor's Park
19. Founder Cemetery Park
20. Georgetown Park
21. Georgetown Walking Paths Park
22. Hamilton Park
23. Harrison Park
24. Hillcrest Park
25. Hoffmann Glen
26. Interurban Bridge Park
27. Maple Manor Park
28. MLG Park
29. Ozaukee County Fairgrounds
30. Pioneer Park
31. Stephen Fischer Park
32. Westlawn Woods Park
33. Willowbrooke Park
34. Woodland Park
35. Wurthman Park
36. Zuenert Park

FOX POINT

37. Indian Creek Park
38. Longacre Park

GERMANTOWN

39. Alt Bauer Park
40. Dheinsville Park
41. Firemen's Park
42. Friedenheld Park
43. Haupt Strasse Park
44. Kinderberg Park
45. Little League Park
46. Schoen Laufen Park
47. Spassland Park

GLENDALE

48. Kletzsch Park

GRAFTON

49. Acorn Park
50. Blackhawk Valley Park
51. Canary Lane Park
52. Centennial Park
53. Cheyenne Park
54. Dellwood Park
55. Grafton Lions Park
56. Lime Kiln Park
57. Meadowbrook Park
58. Mole Creek Park
59. Paramount Plaza
60. Pine Street Park
61. Riverfront Park
62. South Side Park
63. Third Avenue Park
64. Veteran's Memorial Park
65. Wildwood Park
66. Zaun Soccer Park

MENOMONEE FALLS

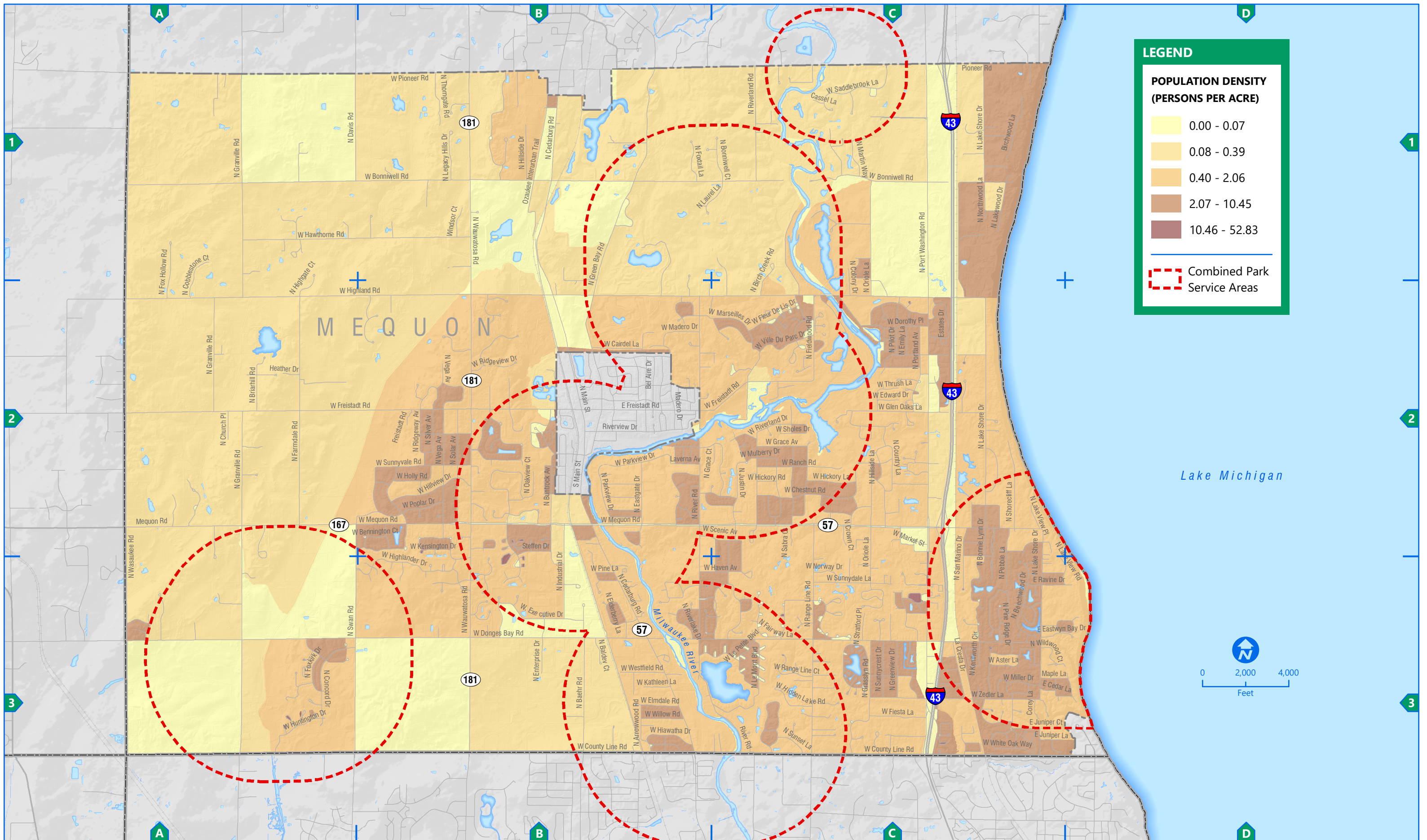
67. Kiwanis Park
68. Lime Kiln Park
69. Mill Pond Park
70. Municipal Park
71. Oakwood Park
72. Rivers Edge Park
73. Riverside Park
74. Rotary Park
75. Village Park

MILWAUKEE

76. A.C. Hanson Park
77. Barton Elementary
78. Brown Deer Park
79. Bruce Elementary
80. Clovernook Playfield
81. Community High School
82. Dretzka Park
83. Granville Dog Park
84. Joseph Lichter Park
85. Kohl Park
86. Melody View Preserve
87. Noyes Park
88. Popuch Park
89. Servite Park Preserve
90. Stewart Elementary
91. Uihlein Soccer Park
92. Vincent Playfield
93. Wyrick Park

THIENSVILLE

94. Molyneux Park
95. Village Park



LEGEND

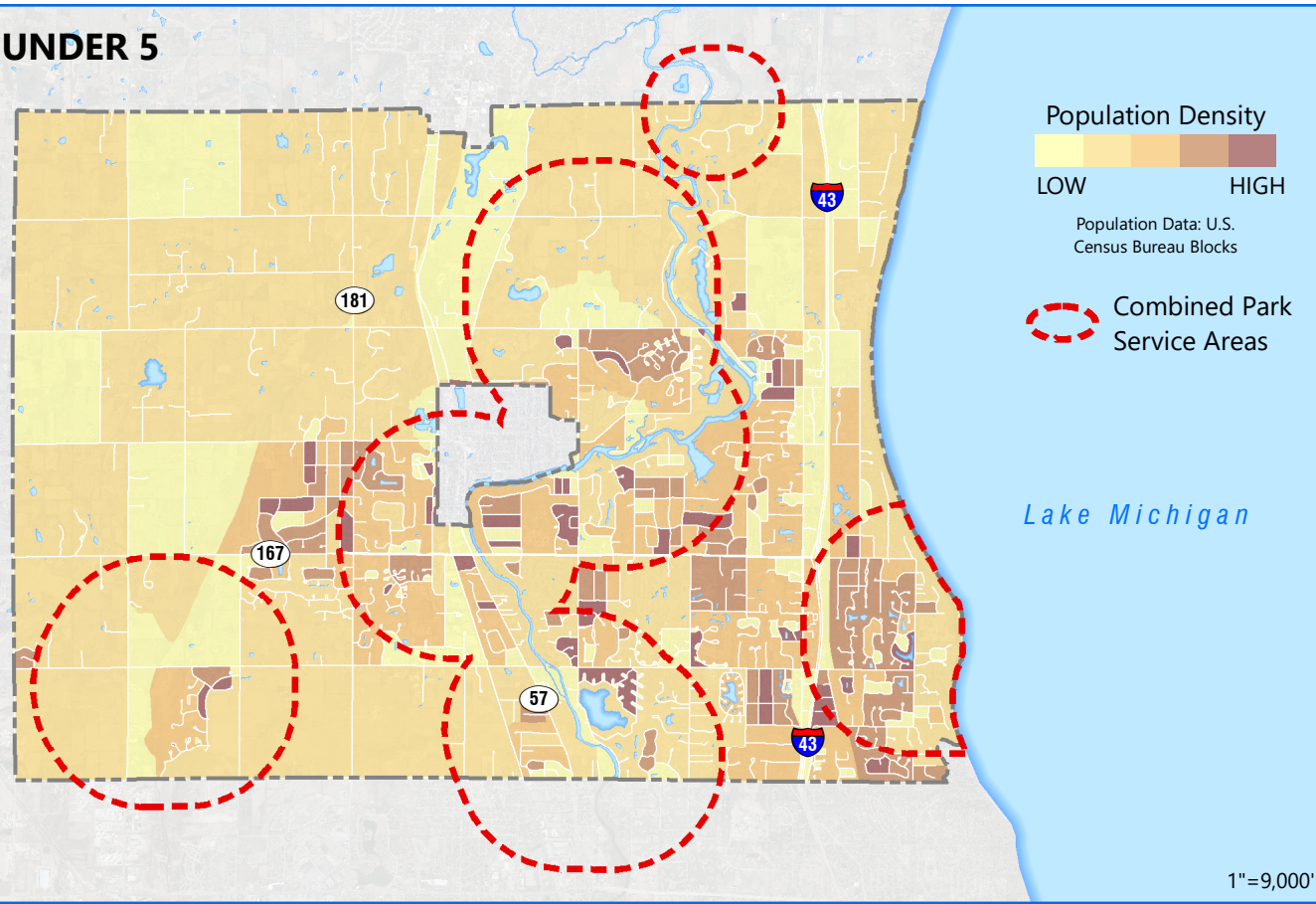
**POPULATION DENSITY
(PERSONS PER ACRE)**

- 0.00 - 0.07
- 0.08 - 0.39
- 0.40 - 2.06
- 2.07 - 10.45
- 10.46 - 52.83

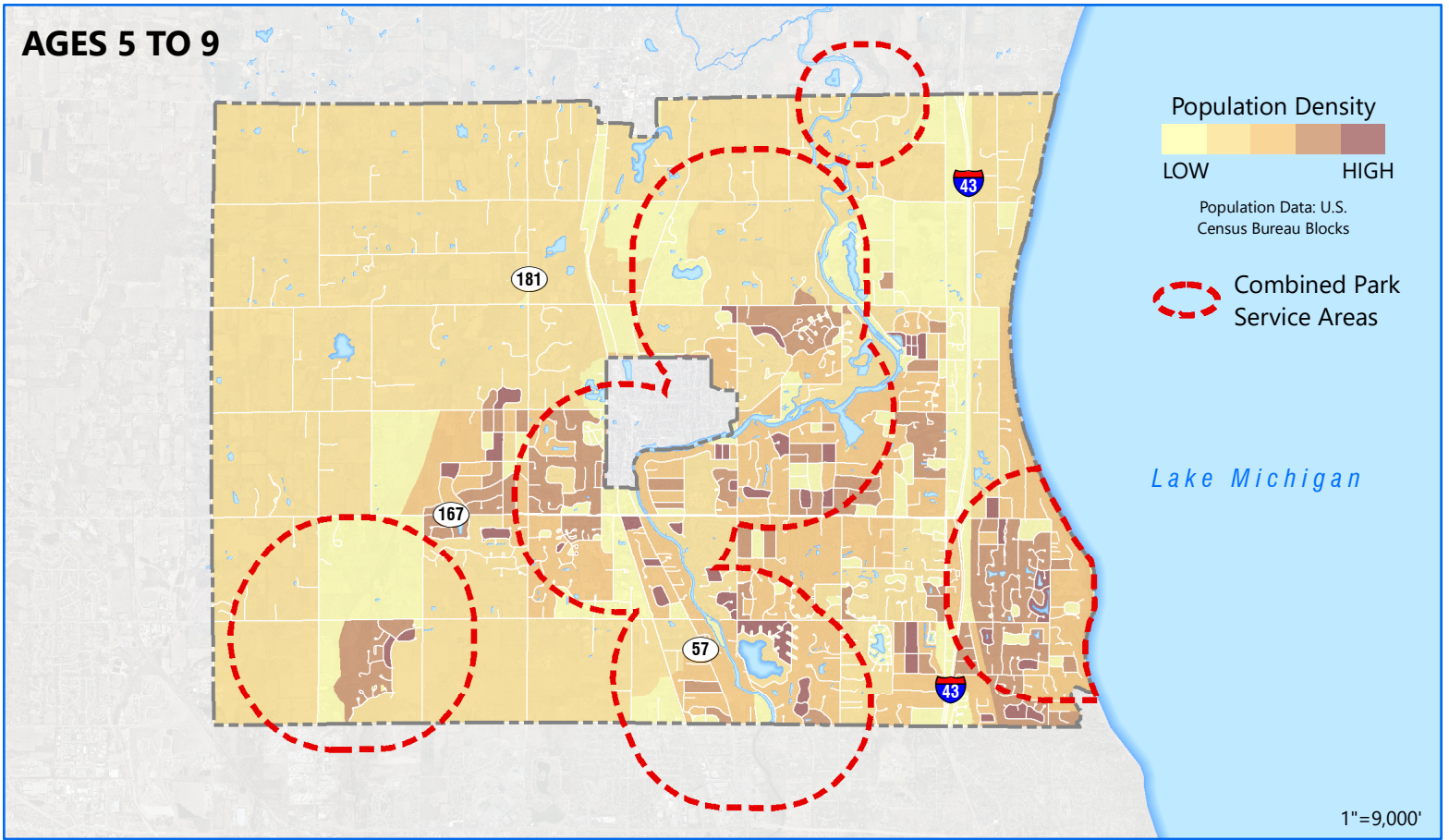
Combined Park Service Areas



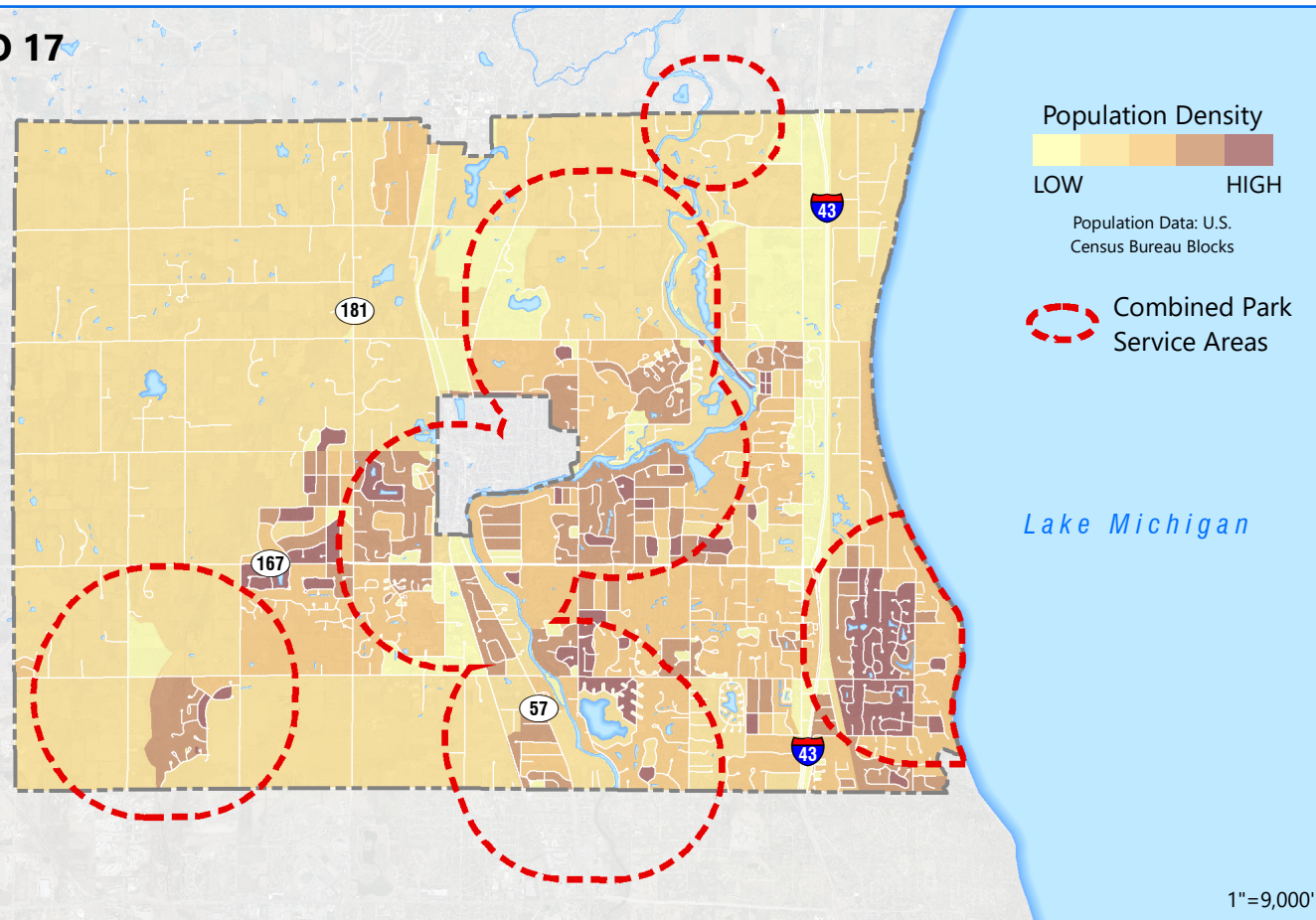
CHILDREN UNDER 5



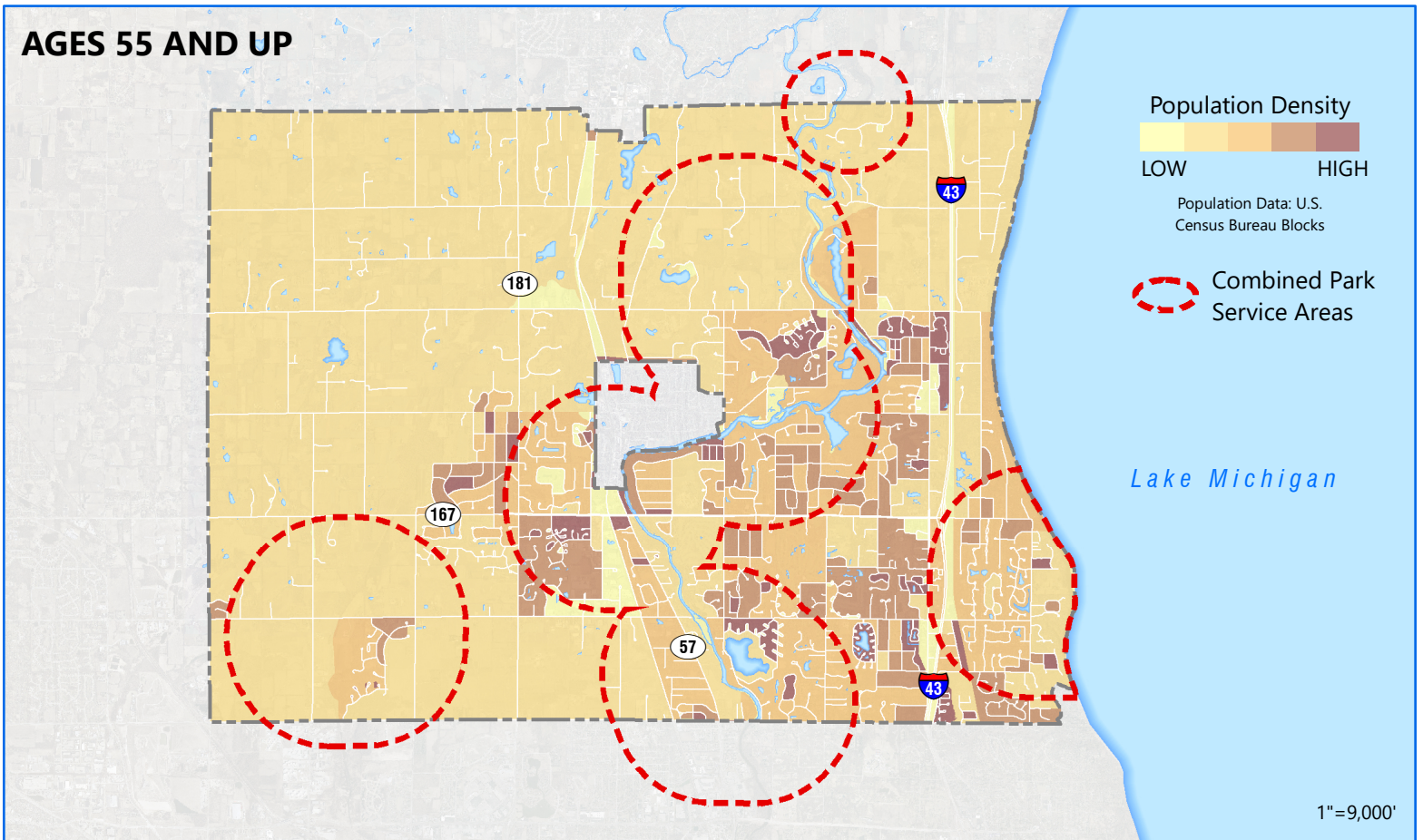
AGES 5 TO 9

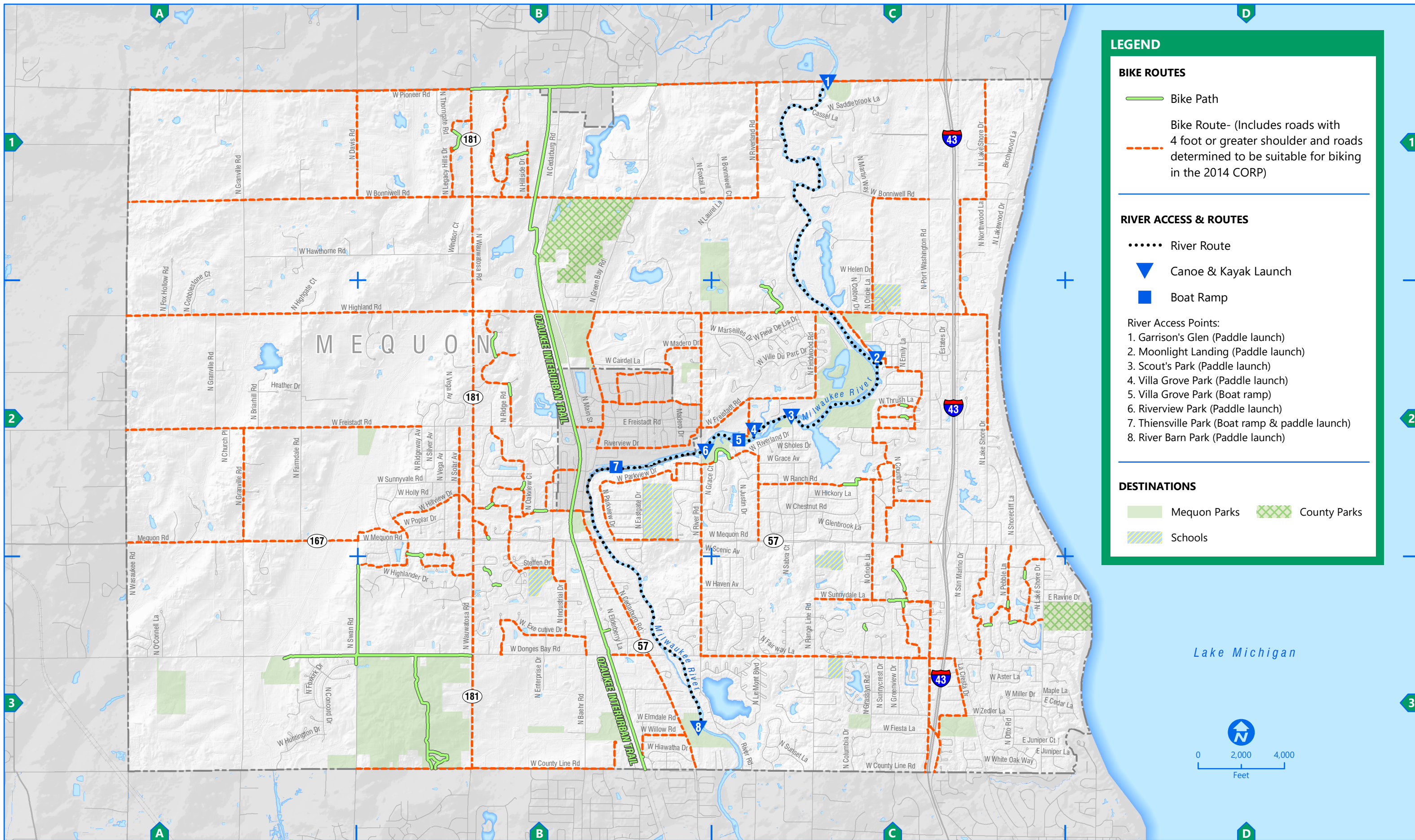


AGES 10 TO 17



AGES 55 AND UP





LEGEND

BIKE ROUTES

- Bike Path
- Bike Route- (Includes roads with 4 foot or greater shoulder and roads determined to be suitable for biking in the 2014 CORP)

RIVER ACCESS & ROUTES

- River Route
- Canoe & Kayak Launch
- Boat Ramp

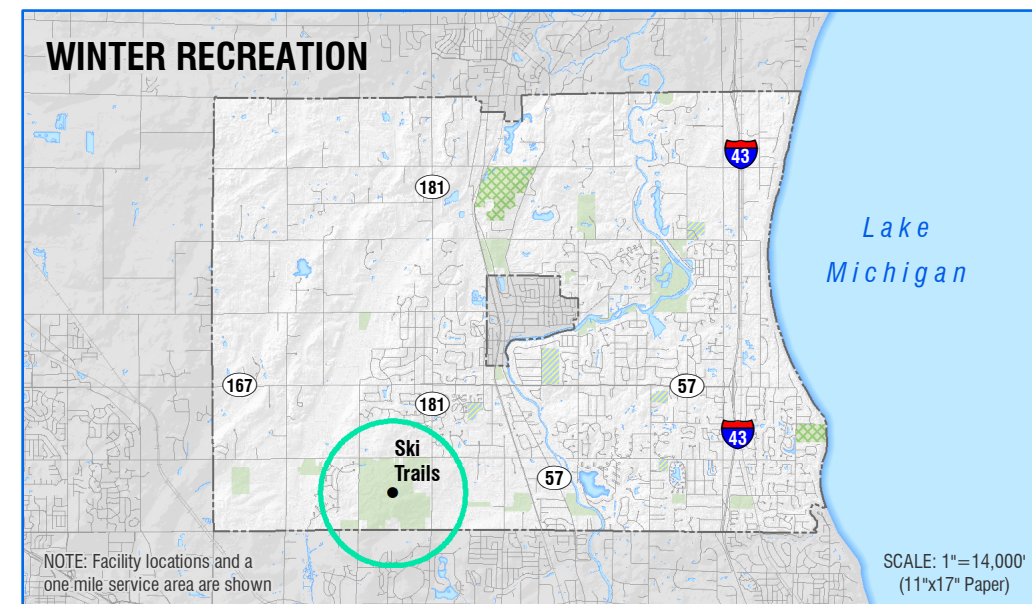
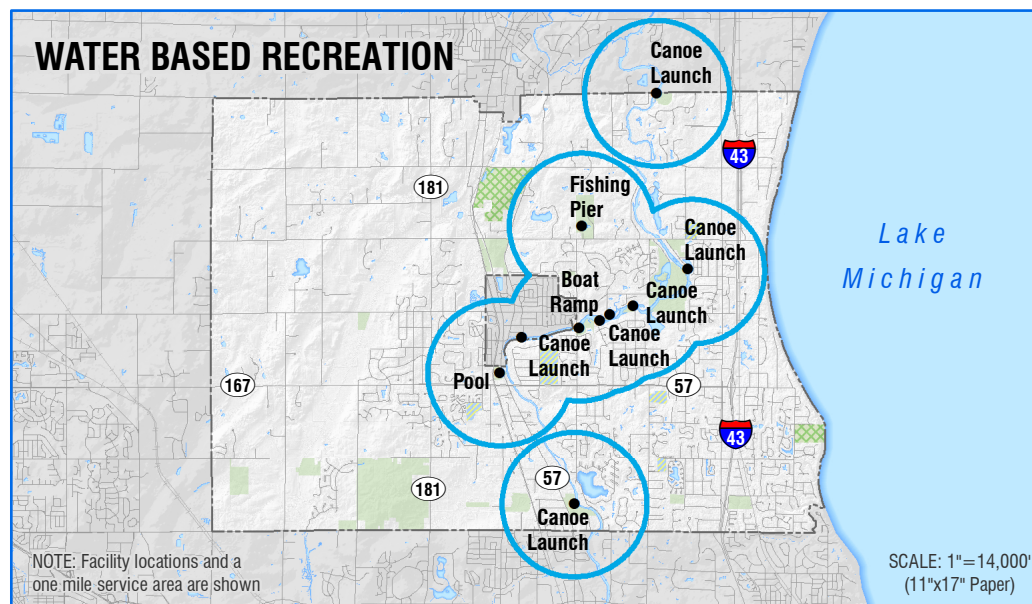
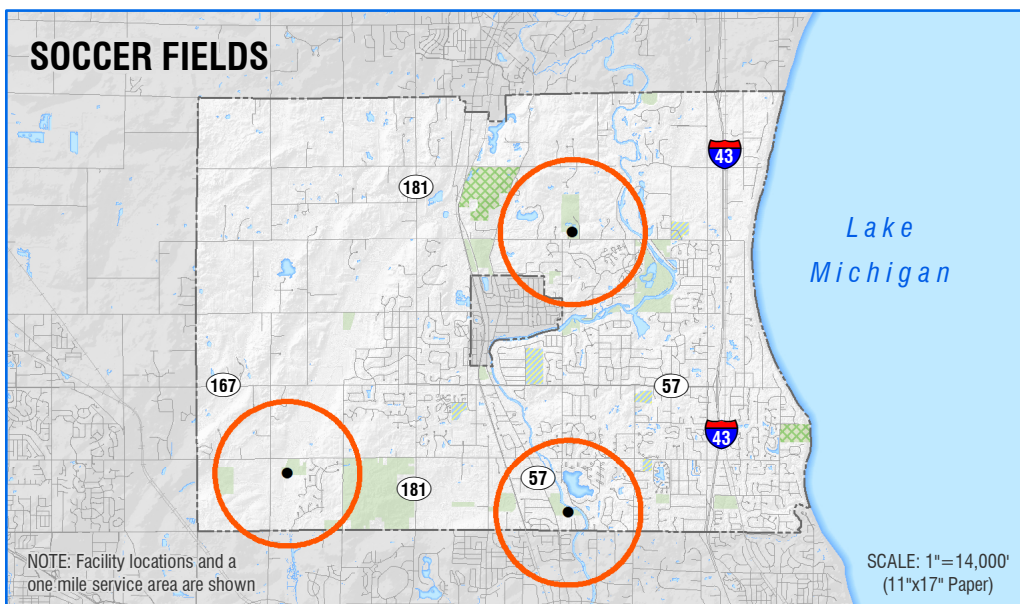
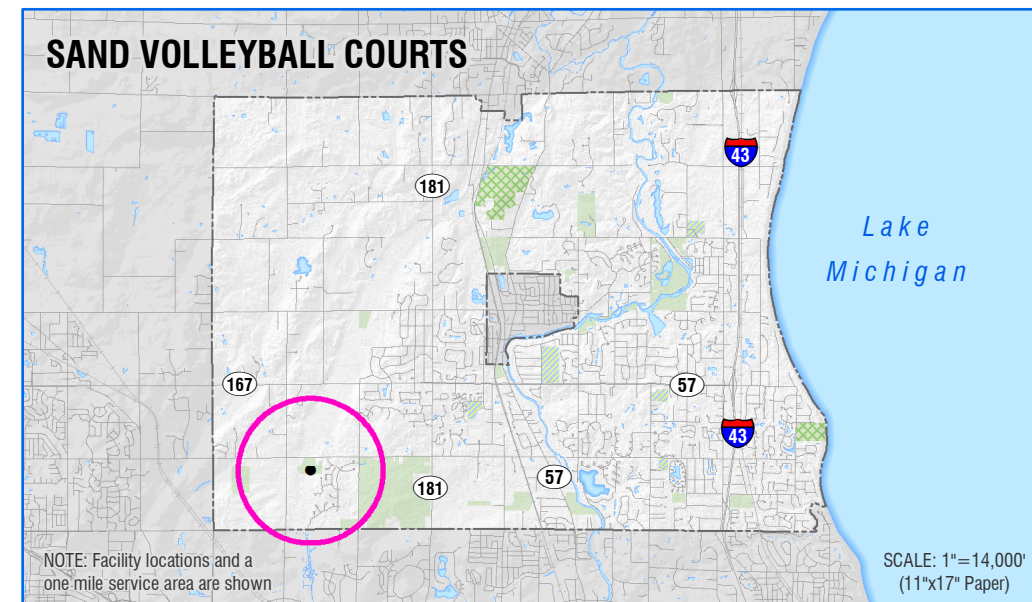
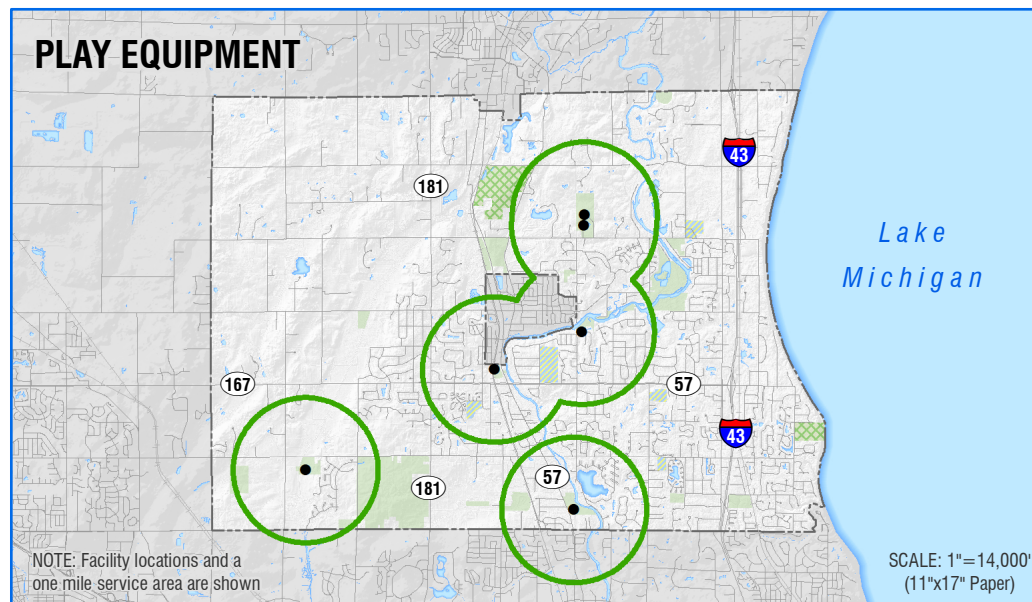
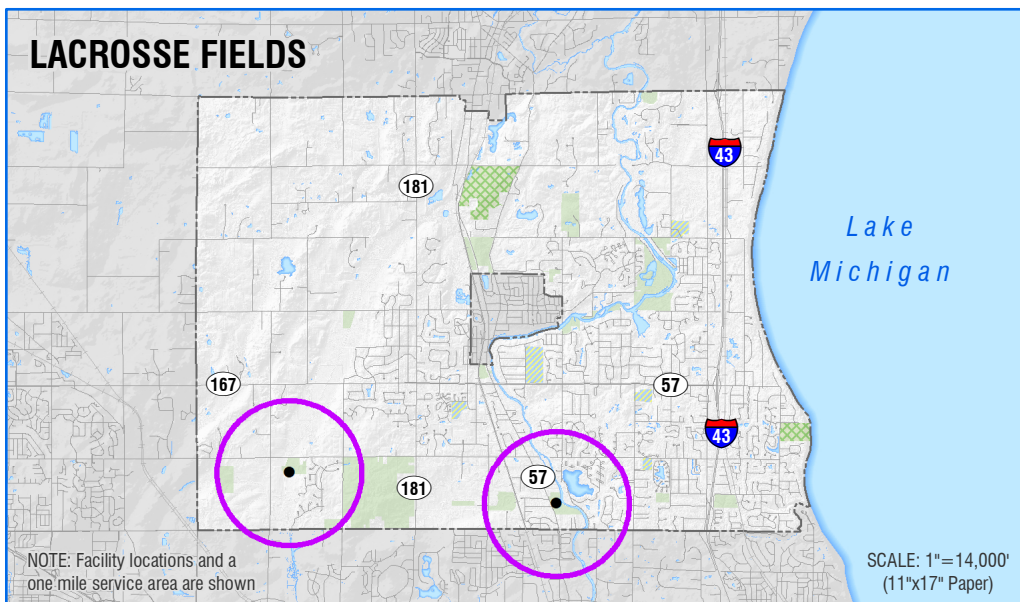
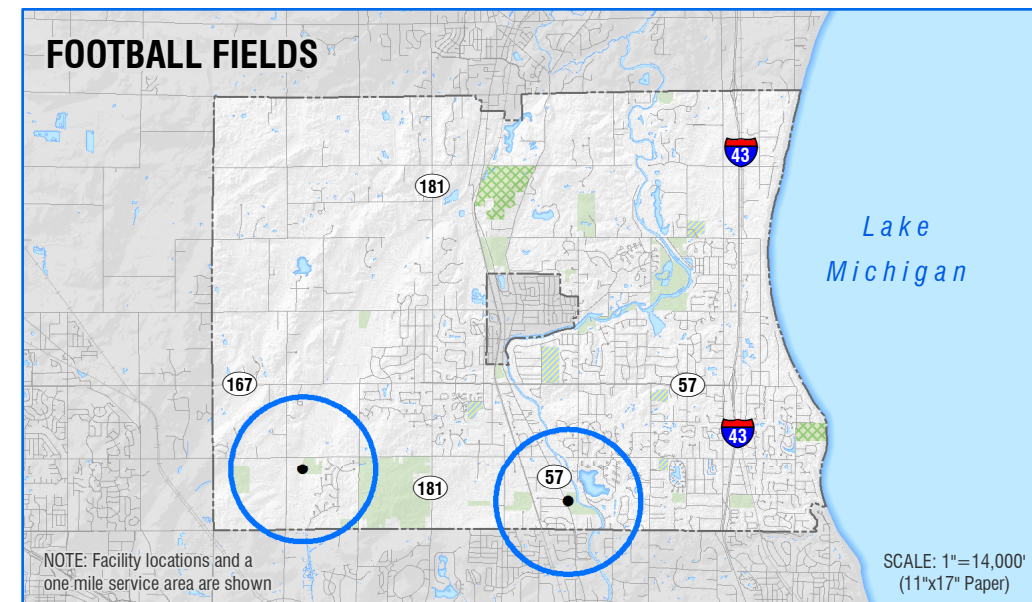
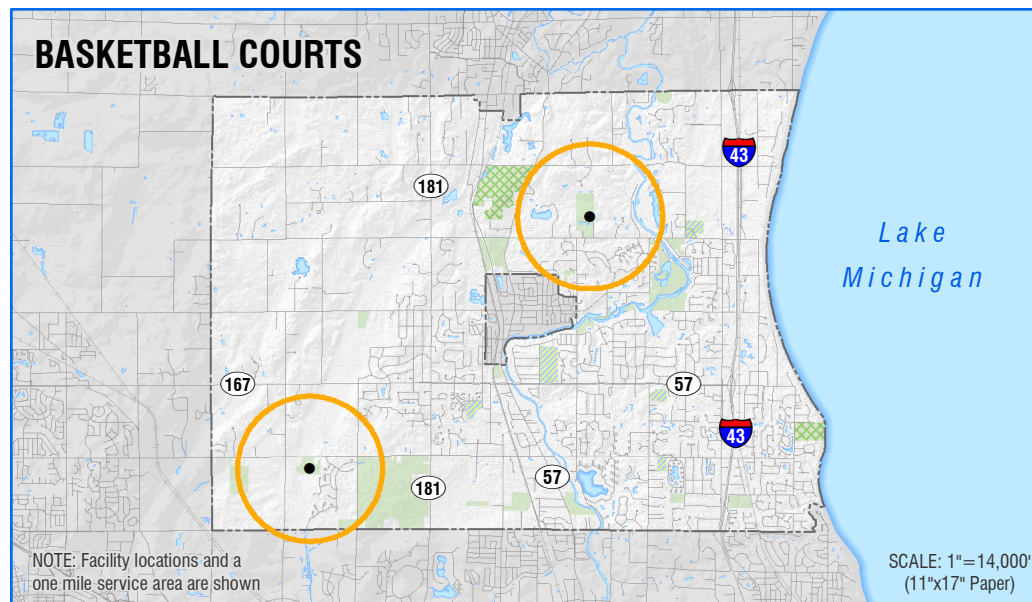
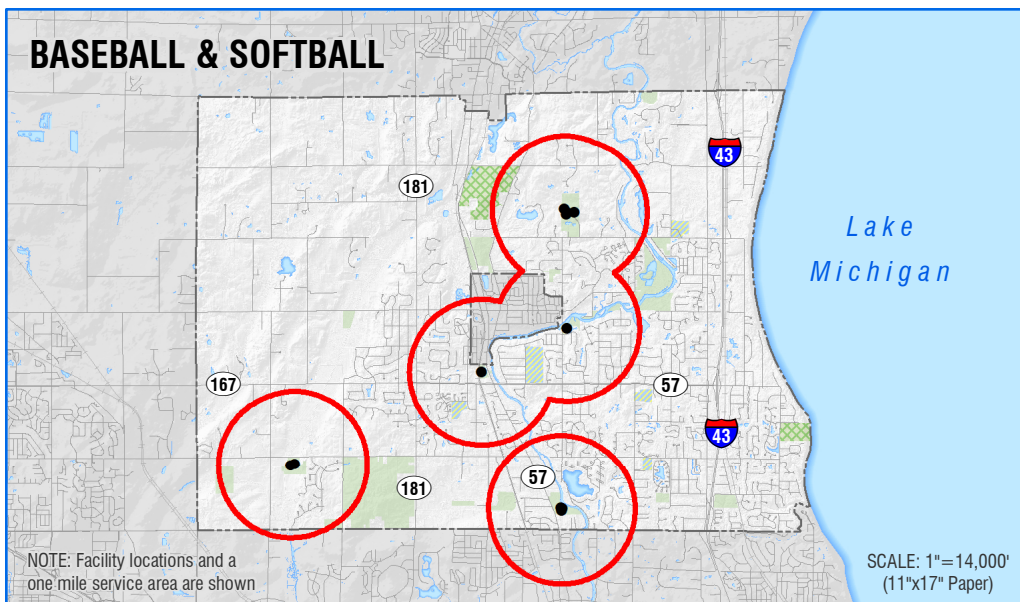
River Access Points:

- Garrison's Glen (Paddle launch)
- Moonlight Landing (Paddle launch)
- Scout's Park (Paddle launch)
- Villa Grove Park (Paddle launch)
- Villa Grove Park (Boat ramp)
- Riverview Park (Paddle launch)
- Thiensville Park (Boat ramp & paddle launch)
- River Barn Park (Paddle launch)

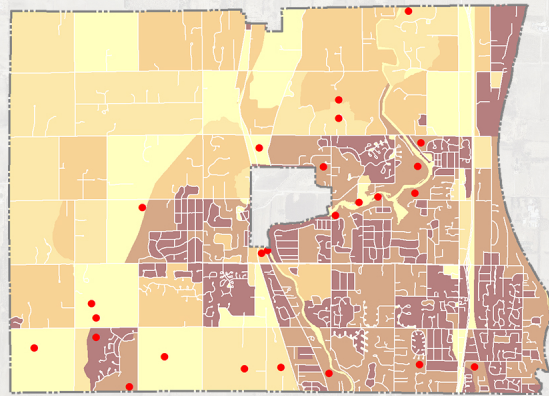
DESTINATIONS

- Mequon Parks
- County Parks
- Schools



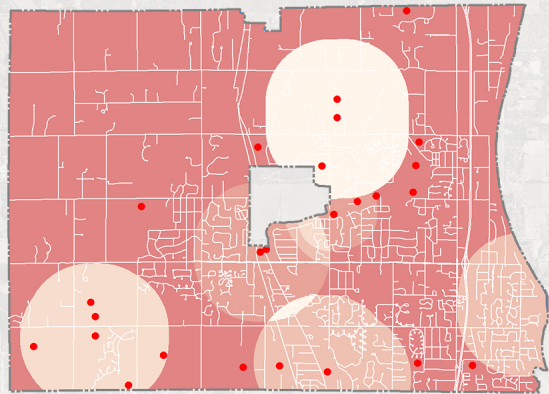


A Population Density



Darker areas represent areas with higher population density.

B Park Facility Density



Darker areas represent areas with fewer available park facilities nearby.

Potentially Underserved Areas

This map is an overlay of maps **A** & **B** and represents areas that are potentially underserved in terms of access to park facilities. Darker areas are areas that are both highly populated and without park facilities nearby.

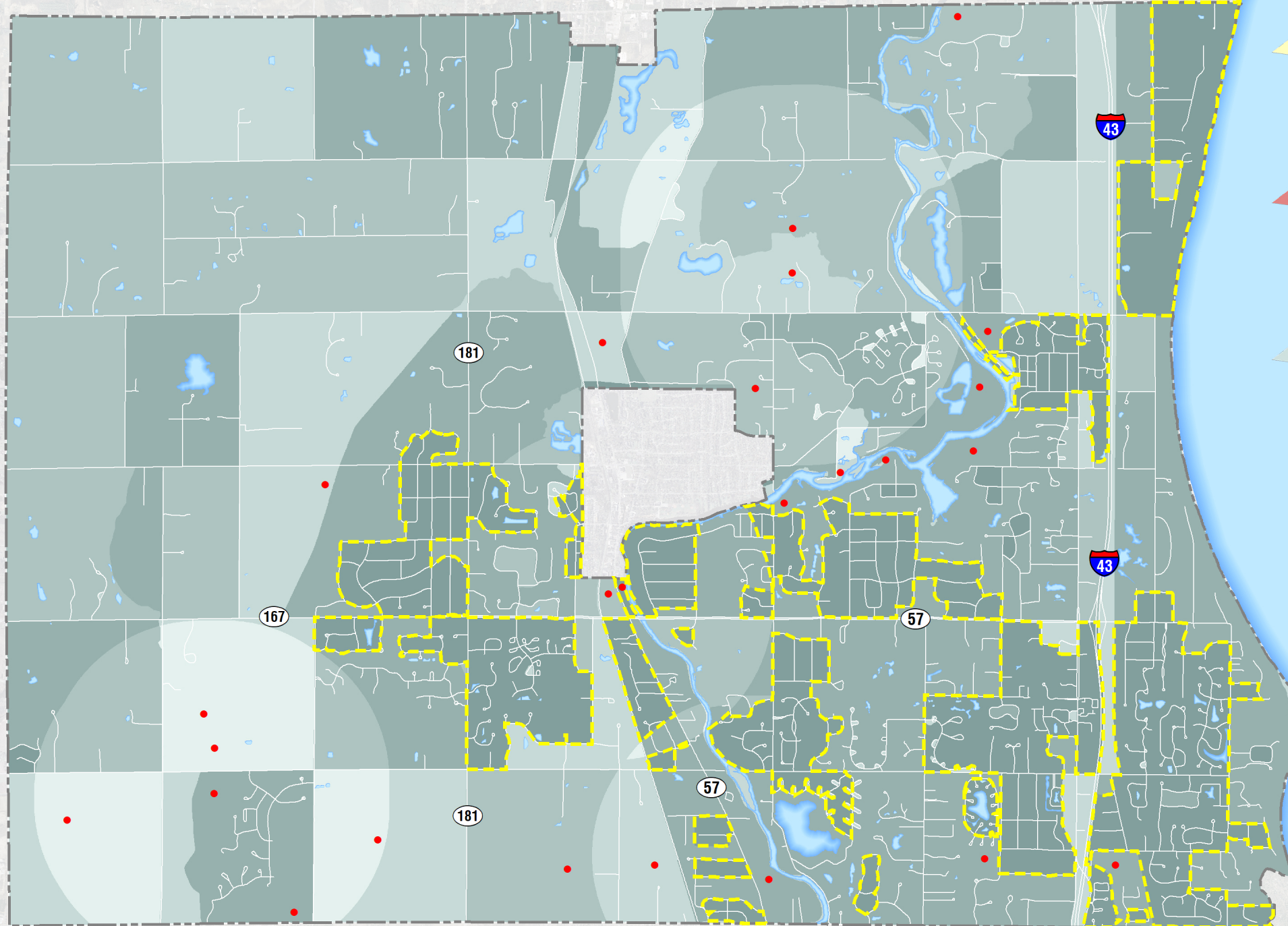
Overlaid Sum (Weighted)



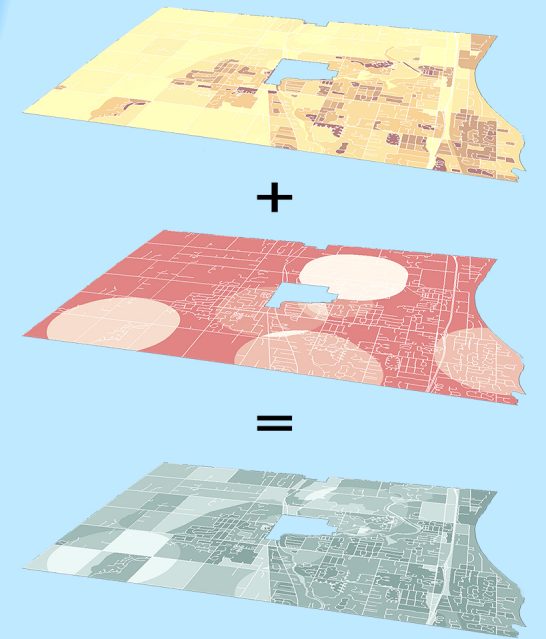
Low High

Most underserved areas

Park Properties



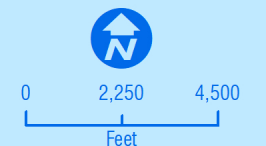
Overlay Analysis



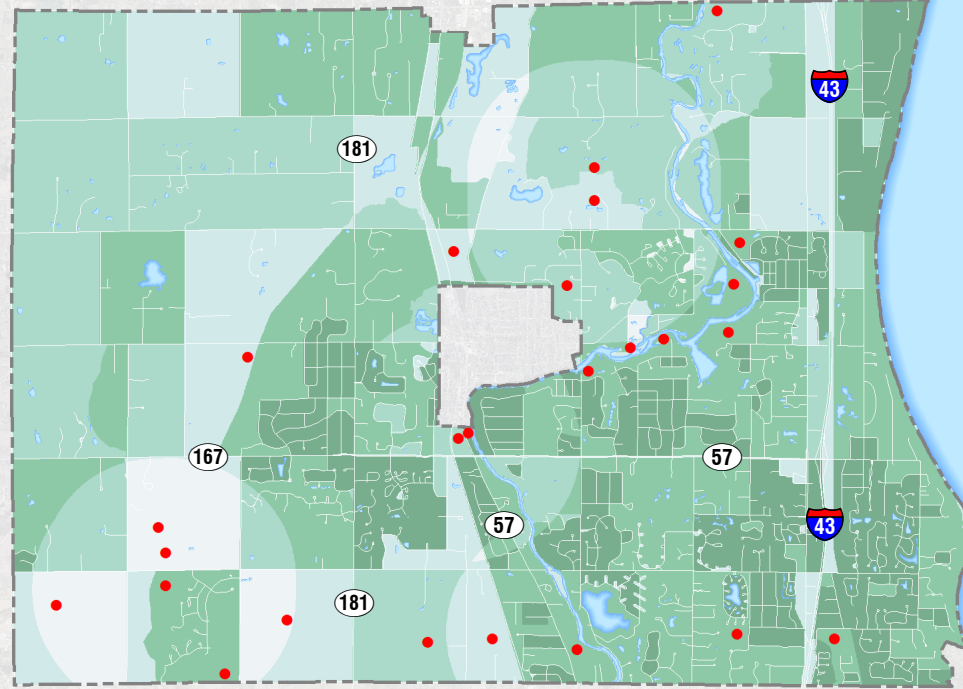
Overlay Analysis is a GIS technique in which each cell of a raster layer is added to the corresponding cell from another raster layer. This creates a third layer which is an overlaid sum or average of the two rasters. In this example, the value of each cell in the newly created raster is higher for cells that are both high in population density and low in facility density.

What is the purpose of this map?

1. To determine if there are areas of Mequon underserved by City parks. The most underserved areas are indicated on the map by the yellow, dashed polygons. The City may want to consider these areas first when planning for the installation of new park facilities.
2. To identify parks in which the facilities may be subject to heavy use. High population combined with few alternative facilities may result in higher than normal use of existing facilities. Parks near these areas therefore may require more maintenance and repair than otherwise expected.



Underserved areas for children under 5



Overlay of population density and access to park facilities by age group

This map uses the same technique as Map 9 in that population density and park facility data layers are overlaid to create a new layer. The resulting layer in Map 9 gave new information about what areas of the City might be in need of new facilities. This group of maps also show the overlay of population density and park facilities, but with a focus on four specific age groups. This gives information not only on where new facilities might be needed but also what type of facilities should be installed.

Darker areas indicate less access to park facilities designed for the specific age group and at the same time a high population density of that specific age group.

Examples of park facilities by age group:

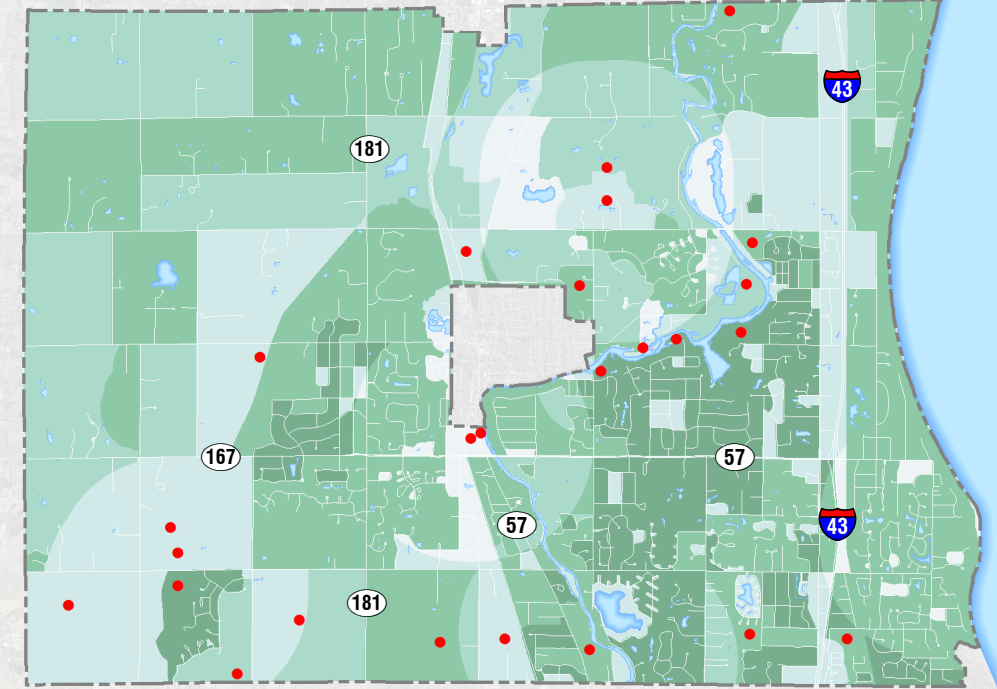
Under 5 - Toddler swings, sandboxes, sandbox diggers, tot slides, spring riders and tilt cups.

5 to 9 - Standard swings, climbing structures, teeter totters, standard slides, merry-go-rounds and monkey bars.

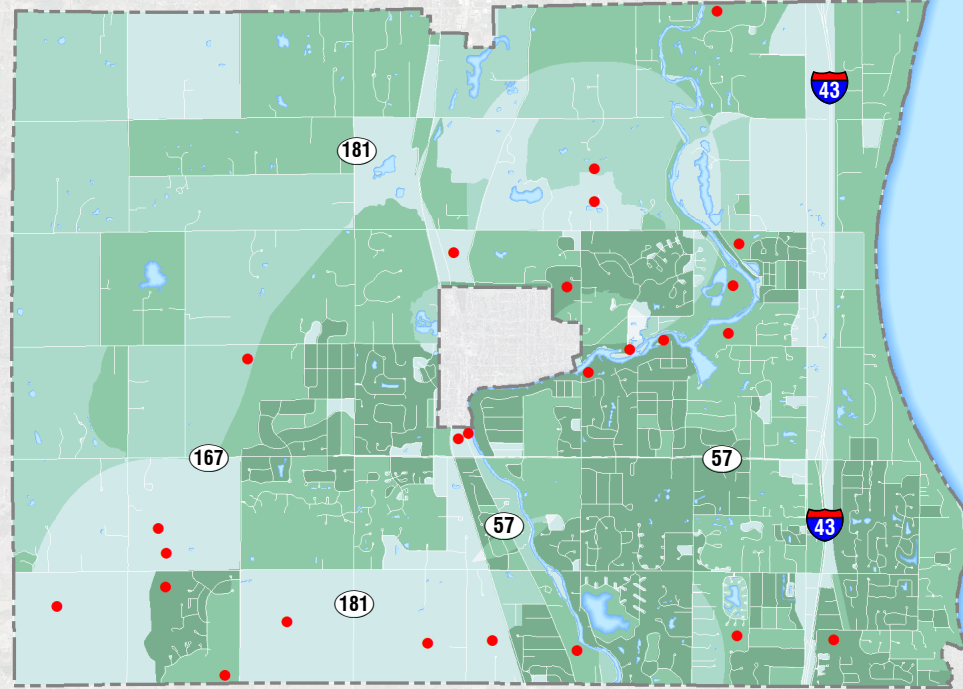
10 to 17 - Baseball/softball fields, basketball courts, sand volleyball courts, skate parks and ice rinks

55 & up - Hiking trails, outdoor fitness stations, boat launches, pickle ball, community gardens and tennis.

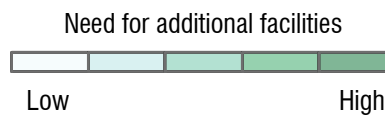
Underserved areas for ages 5 to 9



Underserved areas for ages 10 to 17



LEGEND



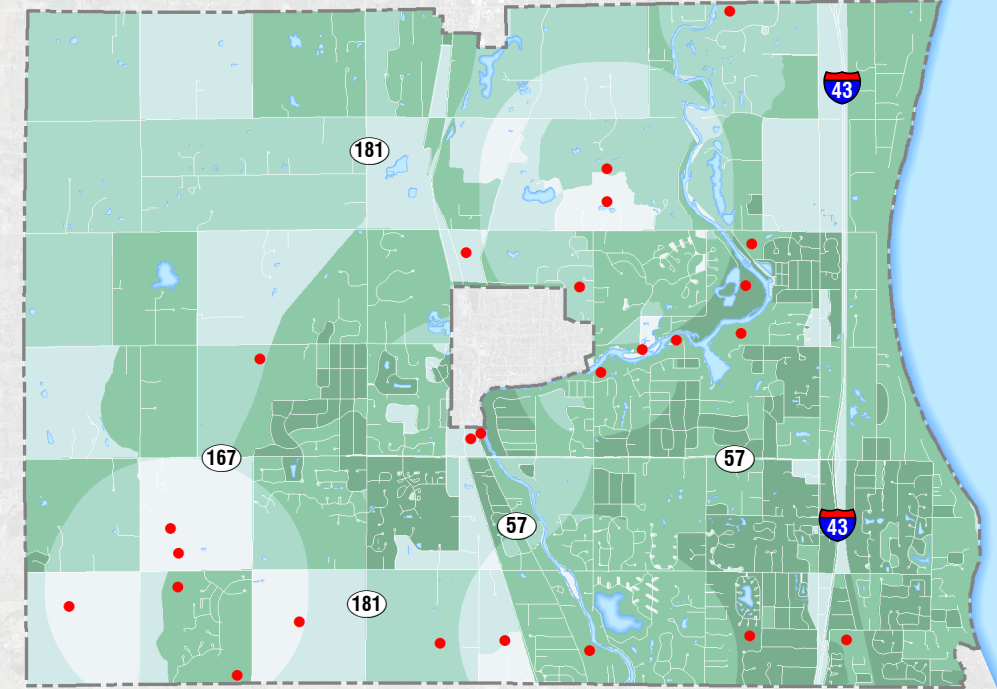
• Park Properties

PROJECT LOCATION



Data sources: U.S Census Bureau, Ozaukee County, WisconsinView, Wisconsin State Cartographers Office

Underserved areas for ages 55 and up

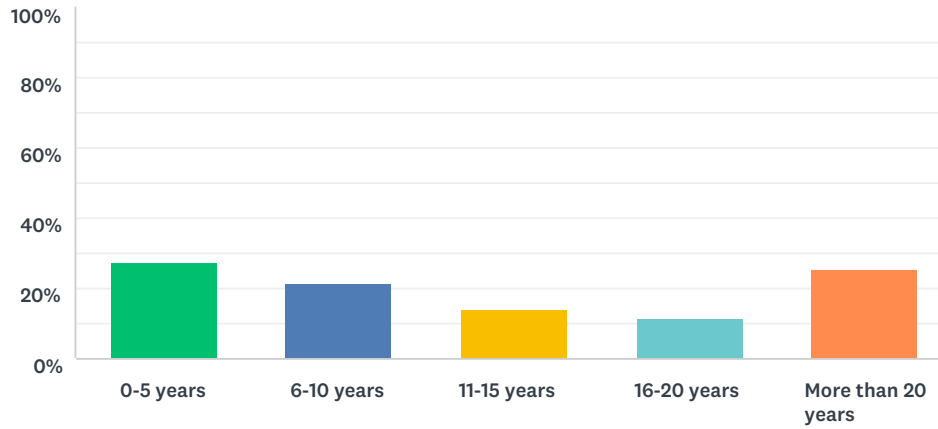


Appendix C:

Parks and Open Space Survey

Q1 How long have you been a resident of Mequon?

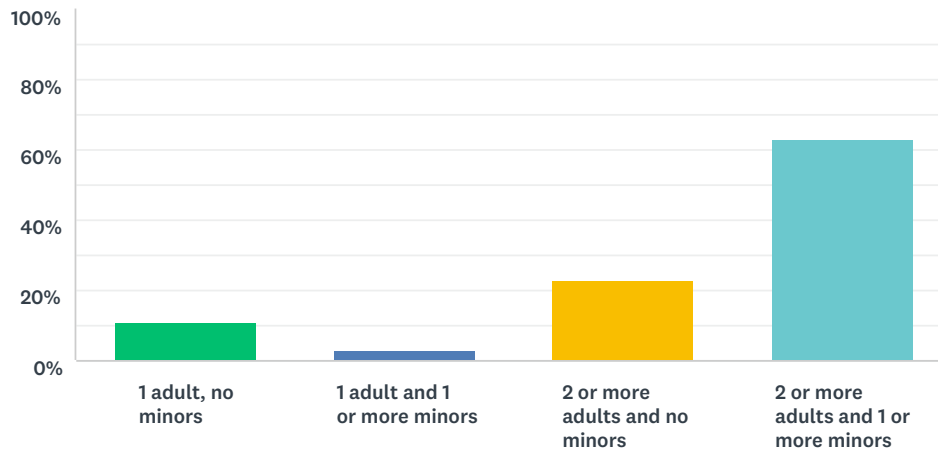
Answered: 253 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
0-5 years	27.67% 70
6-10 years	21.74% 55
11-15 years	13.83% 35
16-20 years	11.46% 29
More than 20 years	25.30% 64
TOTAL	253

Q2 Including yourself, what is the composition of your household?

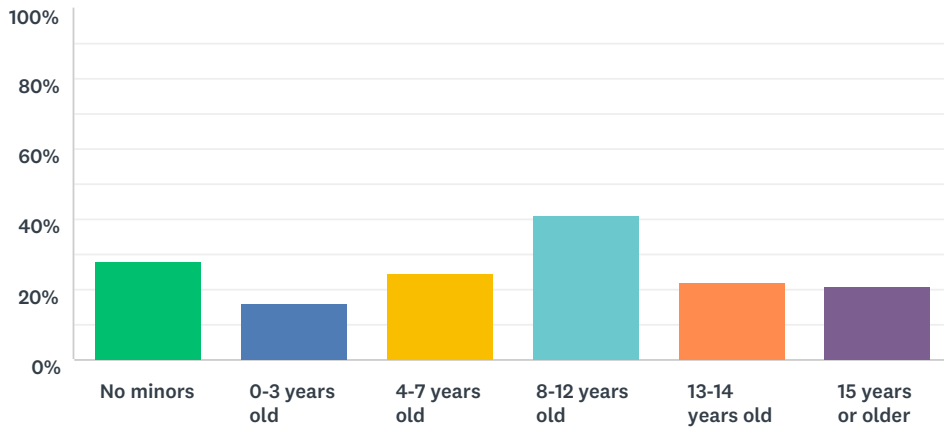
Answered: 254 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1 adult, no minors	11.02%	28
1 adult and 1 or more minors	2.76%	7
2 or more adults and no minors	23.23%	59
2 or more adults and 1 or more minors	62.99%	160
TOTAL		254

Q3 If you have minors in your household, what are their ages (select all that apply):

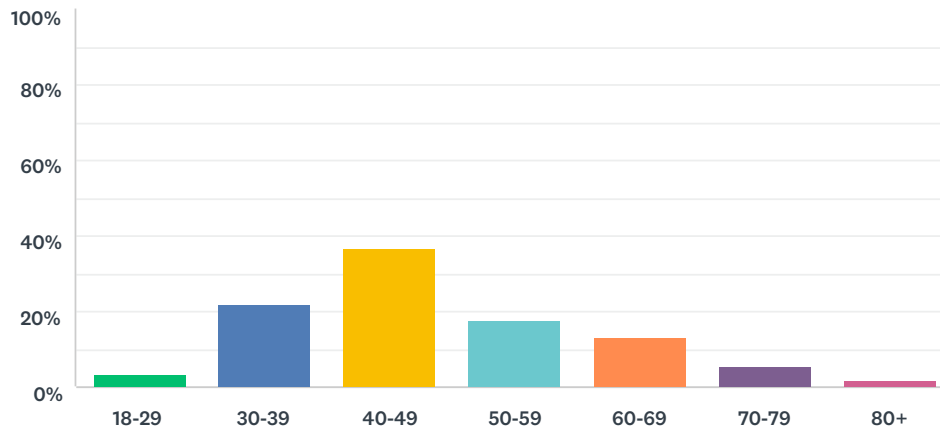
Answered: 233 Skipped: 22



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No minors	27.90%	65
0-3 years old	15.88%	37
4-7 years old	24.46%	57
8-12 years old	41.20%	96
13-14 years old	21.89%	51
15 years or older	21.03%	49
Total Respondents: 233		

Q4 Which of the following categories best corresponds with your age?

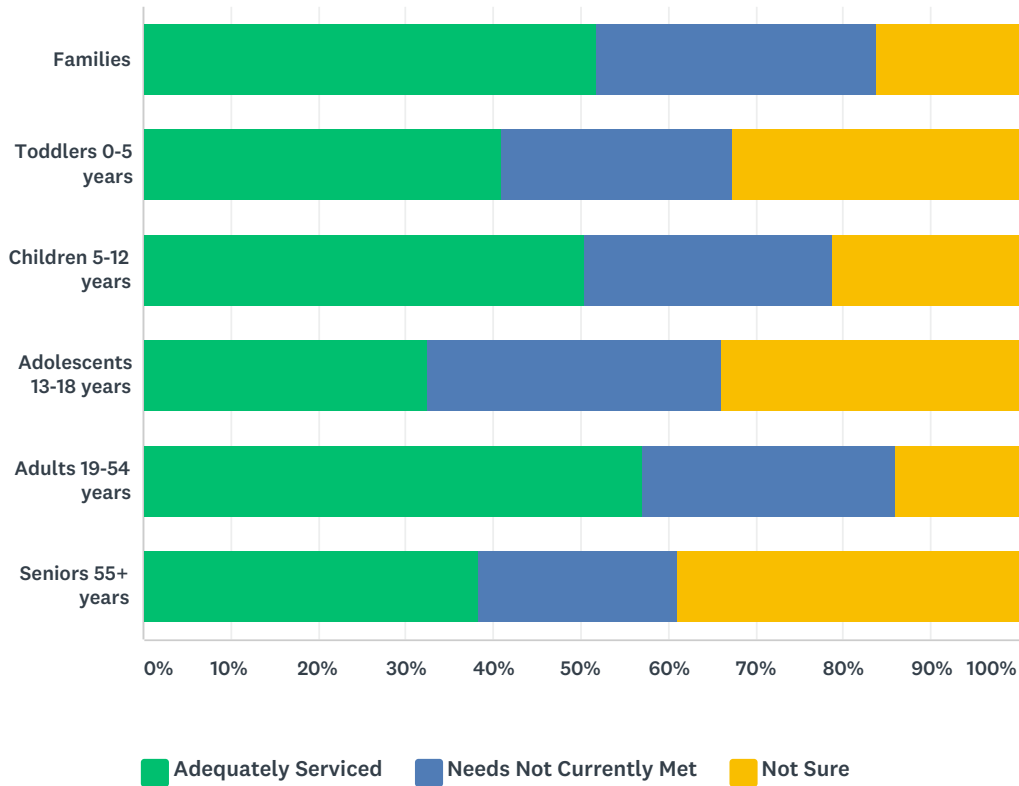
Answered: 254 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
18-29	3.15% 8
30-39	22.05% 56
40-49	36.61% 93
50-59	17.72% 45
60-69	12.99% 33
70-79	5.51% 14
80+	1.97% 5
TOTAL	254

Q5 Considering the various age groups of people in the Mequon area, please indicate whether the existing facilities adequately meet their needs. If needs are not currently met, please specify what is lacking in the blank box below.

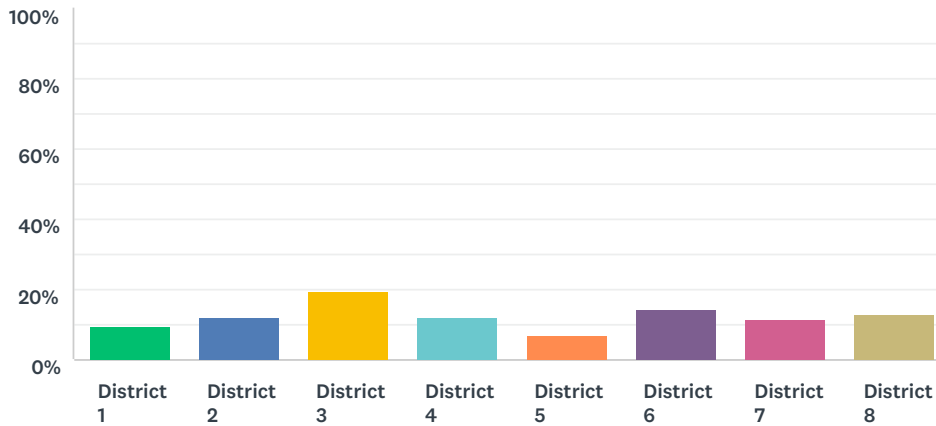
Answered: 221 Skipped: 34



	ADEQUATELY SERVICED	NEEDS NOT CURRENTLY MET	NOT SURE	TOTAL
Families	51.87% 111	31.78% 68	16.36% 35	214
Toddlers 0-5 years	40.91% 81	26.26% 52	32.83% 65	198
Children 5-12 years	50.49% 104	28.16% 58	21.36% 44	206
Adolescents 13-18 years	32.51% 66	33.50% 68	33.99% 69	203
Adults 19-54 years	57.00% 114	29.00% 58	14.00% 28	200
Seniors 55+ years	38.38% 76	22.73% 45	38.89% 77	198

Q6 Using the map above, please identify the Aldermanic District in which you live.

Answered: 213 Skipped: 42

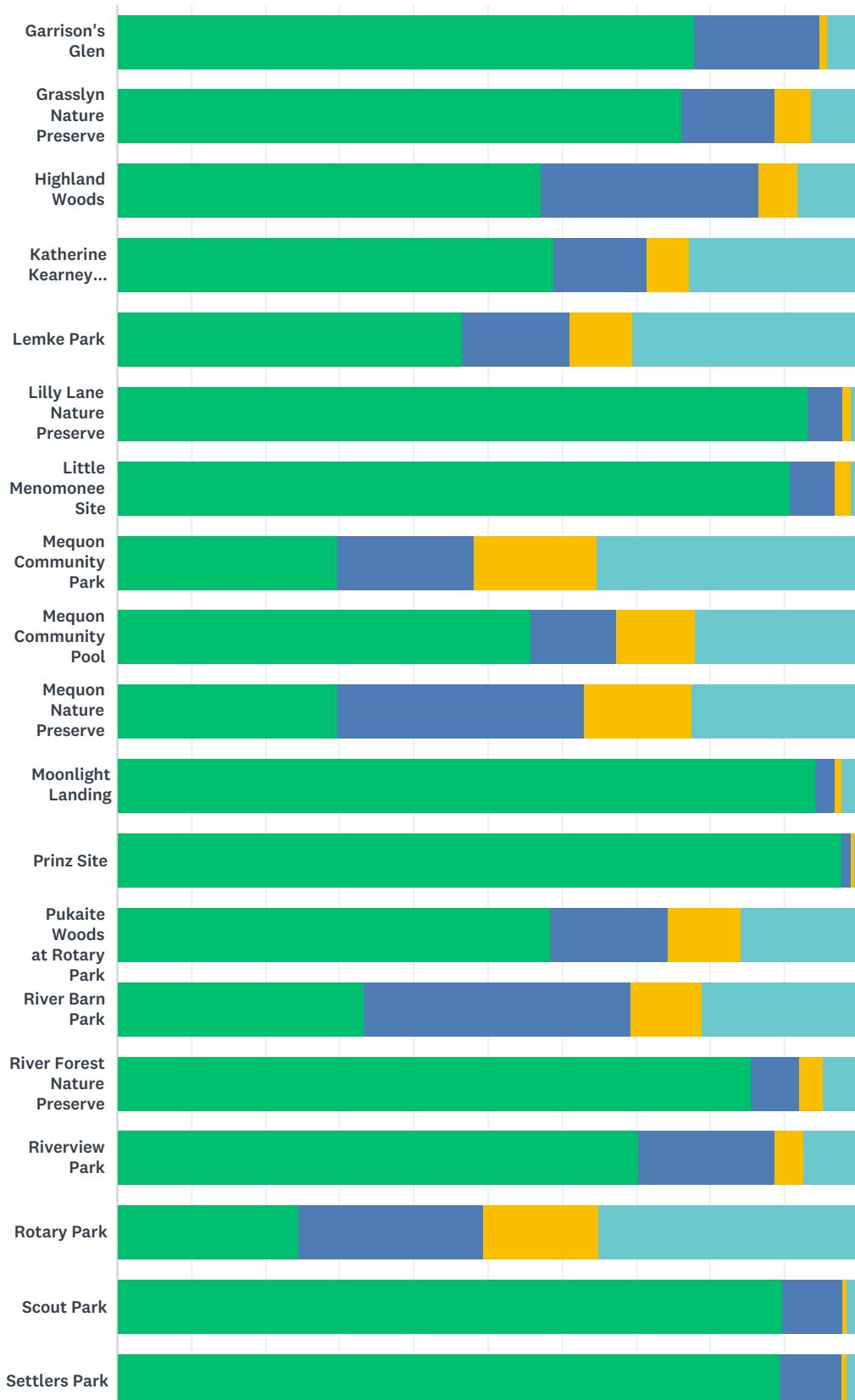


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
District 1	9.39%	20
District 2	12.21%	26
District 3	19.72%	42
District 4	12.21%	26
District 5	7.04%	15
District 6	14.55%	31
District 7	11.74%	25
District 8	13.15%	28
TOTAL		213

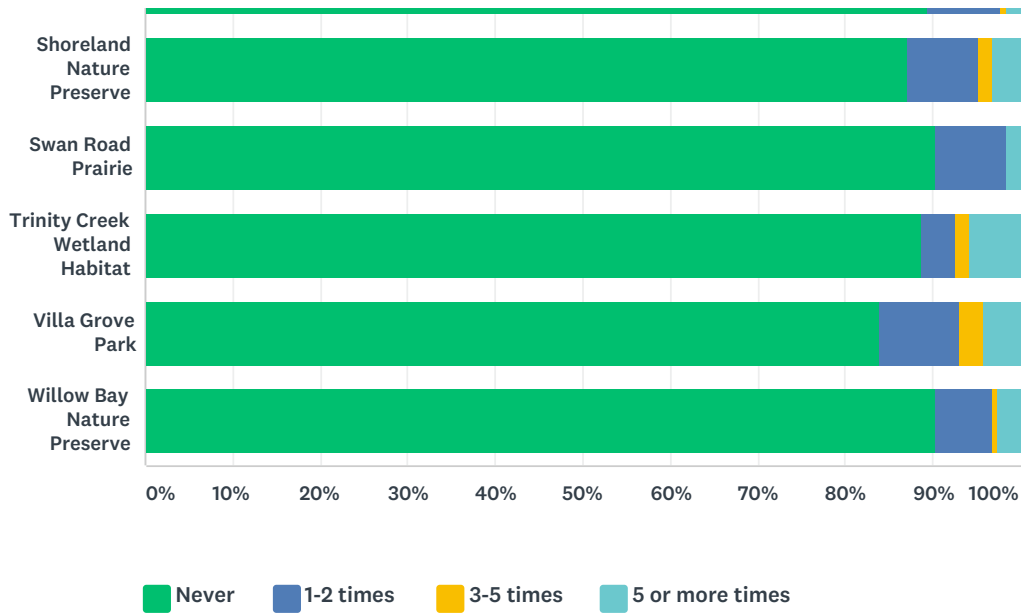
Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

Q7 Over the past year, please indicate how often you attended each of the parks:

Answered: 208 Skipped: 47



Mequon Park & Open Space Survey



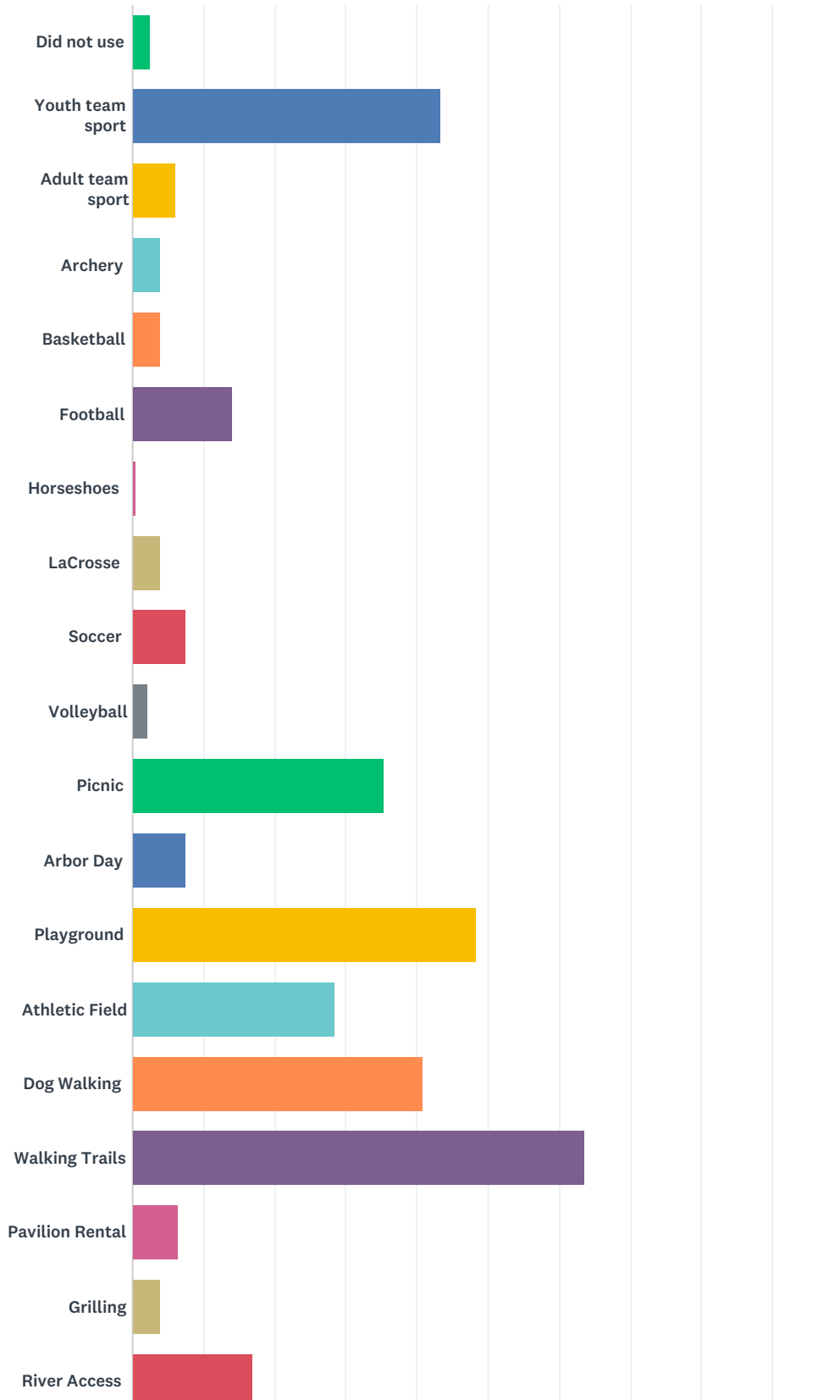
	NEVER	1-2 TIMES	3-5 TIMES	5 OR MORE TIMES	TOTAL
Garrison's Glen	77.89% 148	16.84% 32	1.05% 2	4.21% 8	190
Grasslyn Nature Preserve	76.06% 143	12.77% 24	4.79% 9	6.38% 12	188
Highland Woods	57.22% 111	29.38% 57	5.15% 10	8.25% 16	194
Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park	58.88% 116	12.69% 25	5.58% 11	22.84% 45	197
Lemke Park	46.63% 90	14.51% 28	8.29% 16	30.57% 59	193
Lilly Lane Nature Preserve	93.09% 175	4.79% 9	1.06% 2	1.06% 2	188
Little Menomonee Site	90.86% 169	5.91% 11	2.15% 4	1.08% 2	186
Mequon Community Park	29.74% 58	18.46% 36	16.41% 32	35.38% 69	195
Mequon Community Pool	55.78% 111	11.56% 23	10.55% 21	22.11% 44	199
Mequon Nature Preserve	29.74% 58	33.33% 65	14.36% 28	22.56% 44	195
Moonlight Landing	94.18% 178	2.65% 5	1.06% 2	2.12% 4	189
Prinz Site	97.86% 183	1.07% 2	0.53% 1	0.53% 1	187
Pukaite Woods at Rotary Park	58.42% 111	15.79% 30	10.00% 19	15.79% 30	190
River Barn Park	33.33% 65	35.90% 70	9.74% 19	21.03% 41	195
River Forest Nature Preserve	85.48% 159	6.45% 12	3.23% 6	4.84% 9	186
Riverview Park	70.21% 132	18.62% 35	3.72% 7	7.45% 14	188

Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

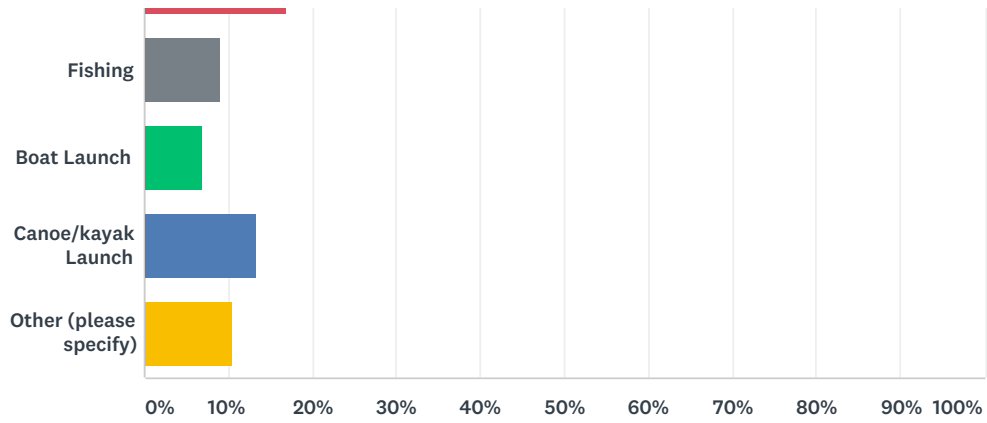
Rotary Park	24.49% 48	25.00% 49	15.31% 30	35.20% 69	196
Scout Park	89.67% 165	8.15% 15	0.54% 1	1.63% 3	184
Settlers Park	89.30% 167	8.56% 16	0.53% 1	1.60% 3	187
Shoreland Nature Preserve	87.23% 164	7.98% 15	1.60% 3	3.19% 6	188
Swan Road Prairie	90.43% 170	7.98% 15	0.00% 0	1.60% 3	188
Trinity Creek Wetland Habitat	88.77% 166	3.74% 7	1.60% 3	5.88% 11	187
Villa Grove Park	83.96% 157	9.09% 17	2.67% 5	4.28% 8	187
Willow Bay Nature Preserve	90.43% 170	6.38% 12	0.53% 1	2.66% 5	188

Q8 Over the past year, please indicate how you used one of the City's parks. Please mark all that apply.

Answered: 201 Skipped: 54



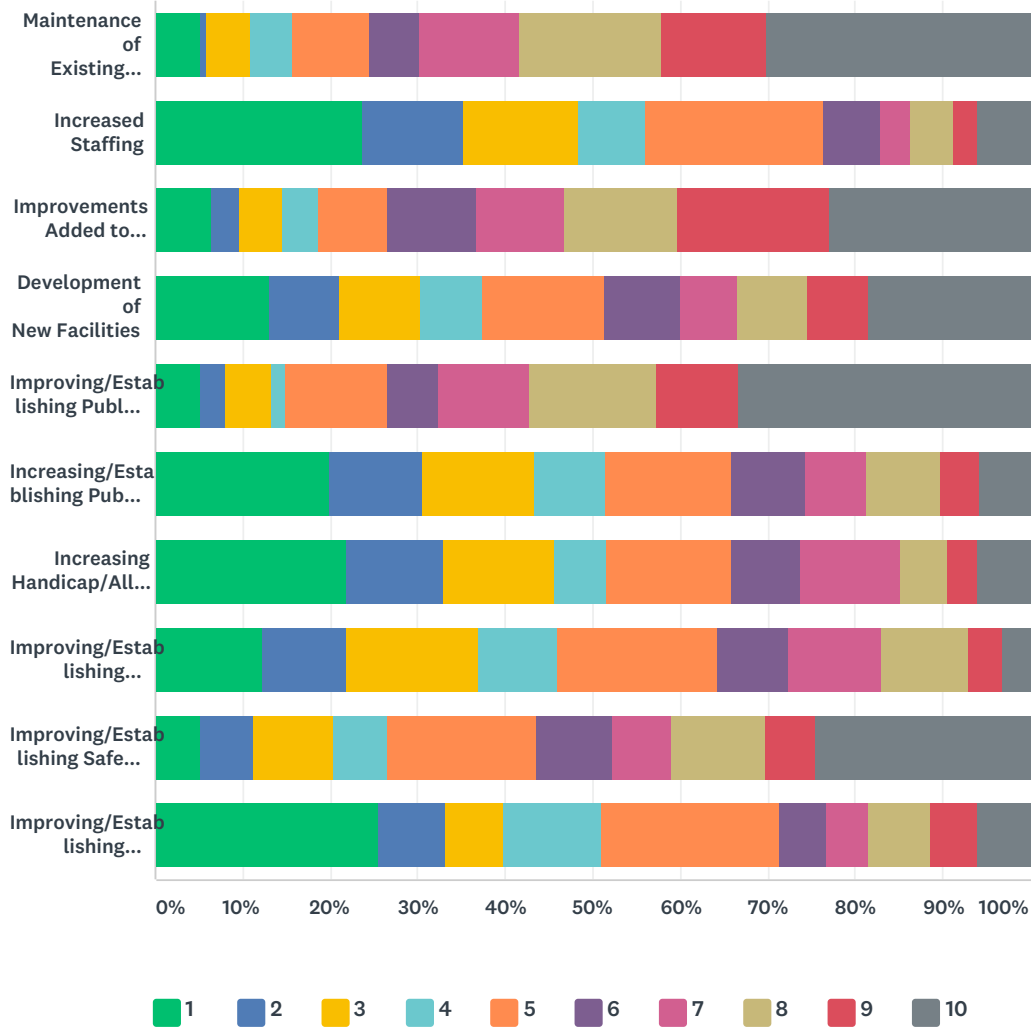
Mequon Park & Open Space Survey



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Did not use	2.49%	5
Youth team sport	43.28%	87
Adult team sport	5.97%	12
Archery	3.98%	8
Basketball	3.98%	8
Football	13.93%	28
Horseshoes	0.50%	1
LaCrosse	3.98%	8
Soccer	7.46%	15
Volleyball	1.99%	4
Picnic	35.32%	71
Arbor Day	7.46%	15
Playground	48.26%	97
Athletic Field	28.36%	57
Dog Walking	40.80%	82
Walking Trails	63.68%	128
Pavilion Rental	6.47%	13
Grilling	3.98%	8
River Access	16.92%	34
Fishing	8.96%	18
Boat Launch	6.97%	14
Canoe/kayak Launch	13.43%	27
Other (please specify)	10.45%	21
Total Respondents: 201		

Q9 Considering the needs for park facilities and resources, please rate the following in order of importance with 1 being the least urgent and 10 being the most urgent.

Answered: 195 Skipped: 60



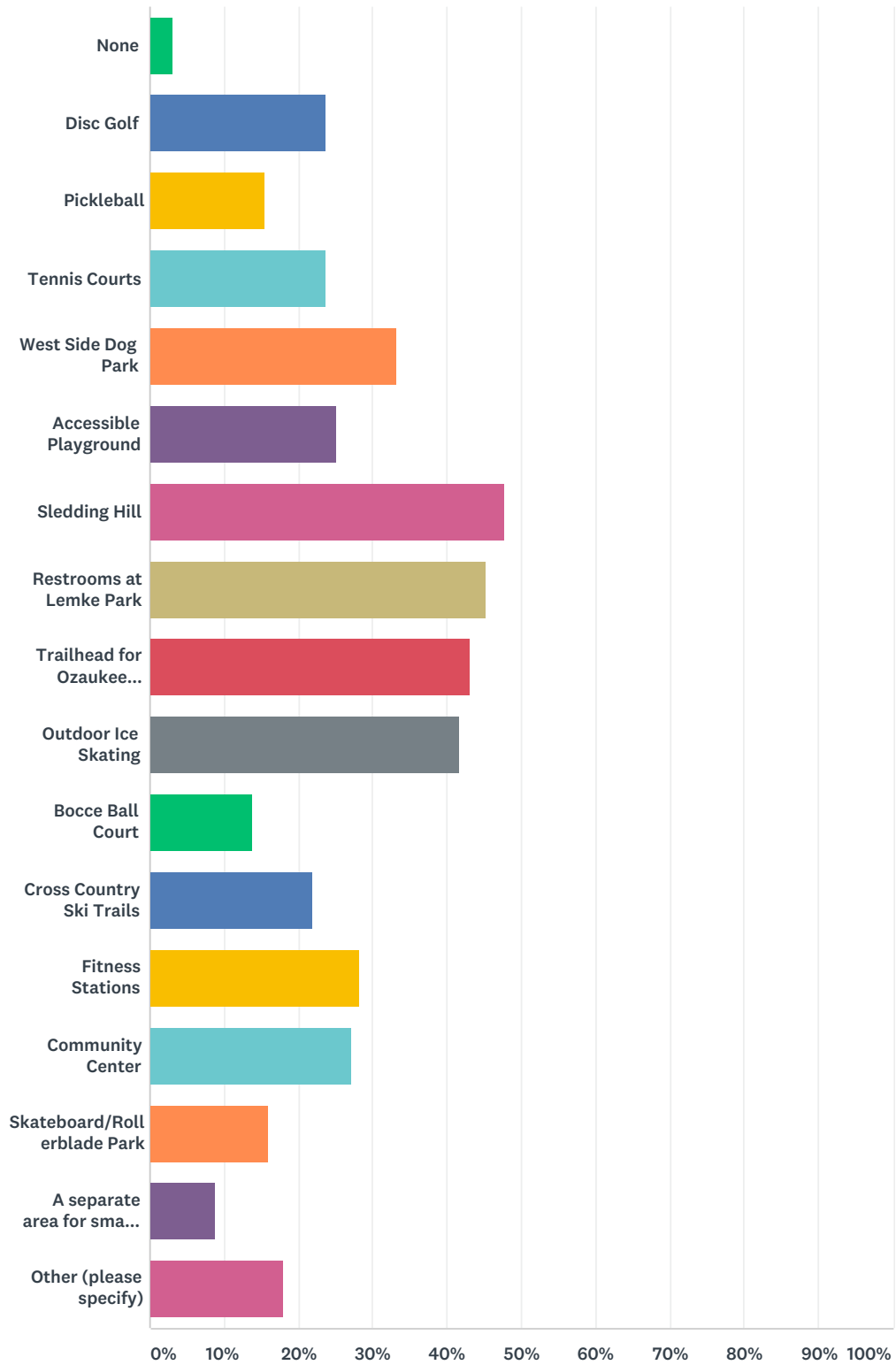
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
Maintenance of Existing Facilities	5.21% 10	0.52% 1	5.21% 10	4.69% 9	8.85% 17	5.73% 11	11.46% 22	16.15% 31	11.98% 23	30.21% 58	192
Increased Staffing	23.63% 43	11.54% 21	13.19% 24	7.69% 14	20.33% 37	6.59% 12	3.30% 6	4.95% 9	2.75% 5	6.04% 11	182
Improvements Added to Existing Facilities	6.38% 12	3.19% 6	4.79% 9	4.26% 8	7.98% 15	10.11% 19	10.11% 19	12.77% 24	17.55% 33	22.87% 43	186
Development of New Facilities	12.97% 24	8.11% 15	9.19% 17	7.03% 13	14.05% 26	8.65% 16	6.49% 12	8.11% 15	7.03% 13	18.38% 34	185
Improving/Establishing Public Restrooms	5.29% 10	2.65% 5	5.29% 10	1.59% 3	11.64% 22	5.82% 11	10.58% 20	14.29% 27	9.52% 18	33.33% 63	186
Increasing/Establishing Public Parking	19.79% 37	10.70% 20	12.83% 24	8.02% 15	14.44% 27	8.56% 16	6.95% 13	8.56% 16	4.28% 8	5.88% 11	187

Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

Increasing Handicap/All-Ability Accessibility	21.98% 40	10.99% 20	12.64% 23	6.04% 11	14.29% 26	7.69% 14	11.54% 21	5.49% 10	3.30% 6	6.04% 11	182
Improving/Establishing Shelters	12.30% 23	9.63% 18	14.97% 28	9.09% 17	18.18% 34	8.02% 15	10.70% 20	10.16% 19	3.74% 7	3.21% 6	187
Improving/Establishing Safe Pedestrian/Bicycle Routes to Facility	5.32% 10	5.85% 11	9.04% 17	6.38% 12	17.02% 32	8.51% 16	6.91% 13	10.64% 20	5.85% 11	24.47% 46	188
Improving/Establishing Wayfinding Signage	25.54% 47	7.61% 14	6.52% 12	11.41% 21	20.11% 37	5.43% 10	4.89% 9	7.07% 13	5.43% 10	5.98% 11	184

Q10 If offered, please indicate which of the following elements you would utilize at a City of Mequon park:

Answered: 195 Skipped: 60

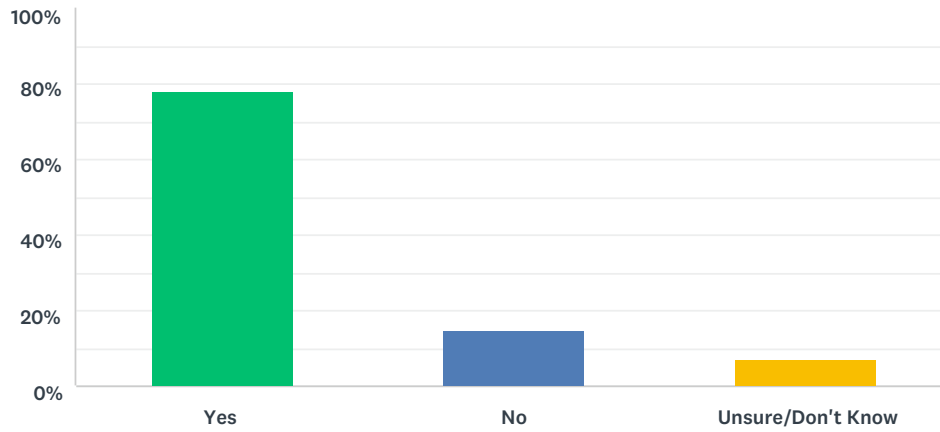


Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

None	3.08%	6
Disc Golf	23.59%	46
Pickleball	15.38%	30
Tennis Courts	23.59%	46
West Side Dog Park	33.33%	65
Accessible Playground	25.13%	49
Sledding Hill	47.69%	93
Restrooms at Lemke Park	45.13%	88
Trailhead for Ozaukee Interurban Trail	43.08%	84
Outdoor Ice Skating	41.54%	81
Bocce Ball Court	13.85%	27
Cross Country Ski Trails	22.05%	43
Fitness Stations	28.21%	55
Community Center	27.18%	53
Skateboard/Rollerblade Park	15.90%	31
A separate area for small dogs at Katherine Kearney Carpenter Park	8.72%	17
Other (please specify)	17.95%	35
Total Respondents: 195		

Q11 Do you feel there is adequate recreational park/open space within close proximity to your home?

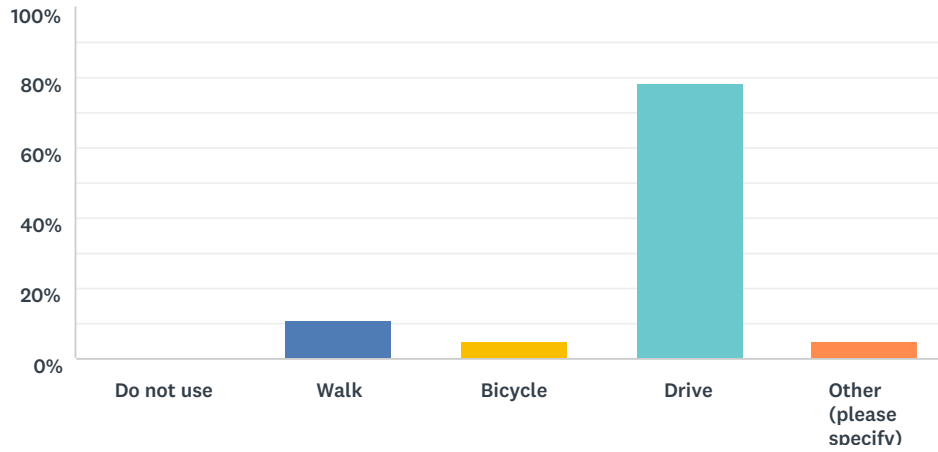
Answered: 197 Skipped: 58



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	78.17%	154
No	14.72%	29
Unsure/Don't Know	7.11%	14
TOTAL		197

Q12 How do you typically get to a park?

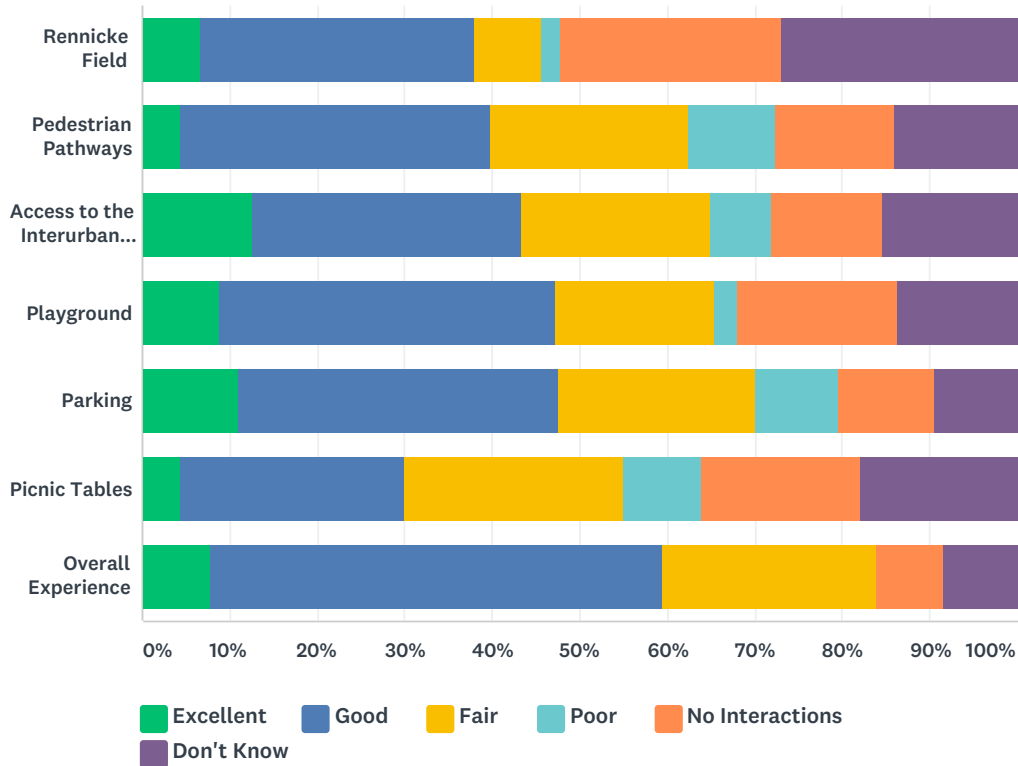
Answered: 201 Skipped: 54



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Do not use	0.50%	1
Walk	10.95%	22
Bicycle	4.98%	10
Drive	78.61%	158
Other (please specify)	4.98%	10
TOTAL		201

Q13 How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at Community Park:

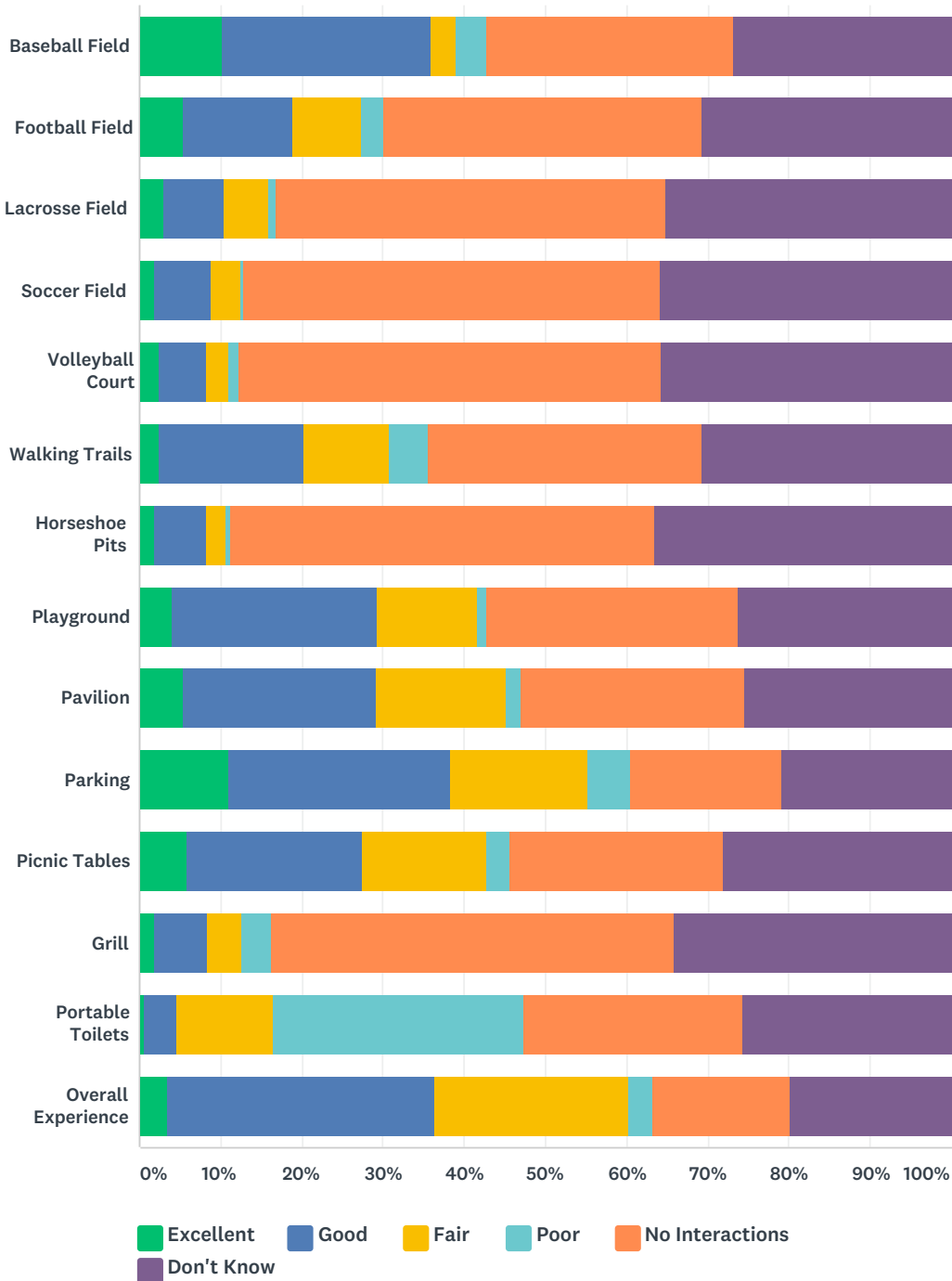
Answered: 186 Skipped: 69



	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO INTERACTIONS	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Rennicke Field	6.59% 12	31.32% 57	7.69% 14	2.20% 4	25.27% 46	26.92% 49	182
Pedestrian Pathways	4.35% 8	35.33% 65	22.83% 42	9.78% 18	13.59% 25	14.13% 26	184
Access to the Interurban Trail	12.64% 23	30.77% 56	21.43% 39	7.14% 13	12.64% 23	15.38% 28	182
Playground	8.79% 16	38.46% 70	18.13% 33	2.75% 5	18.13% 33	13.74% 25	182
Parking	11.05% 20	36.46% 66	22.65% 41	9.39% 17	11.05% 20	9.39% 17	181
Picnic Tables	4.44% 8	25.56% 46	25.00% 45	8.89% 16	18.33% 33	17.78% 32	180
Overall Experience	7.78% 14	51.67% 93	24.44% 44	0.00% 0	7.78% 14	8.33% 15	180

Q14 How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at Lemke Park:

Answered: 178 Skipped: 77



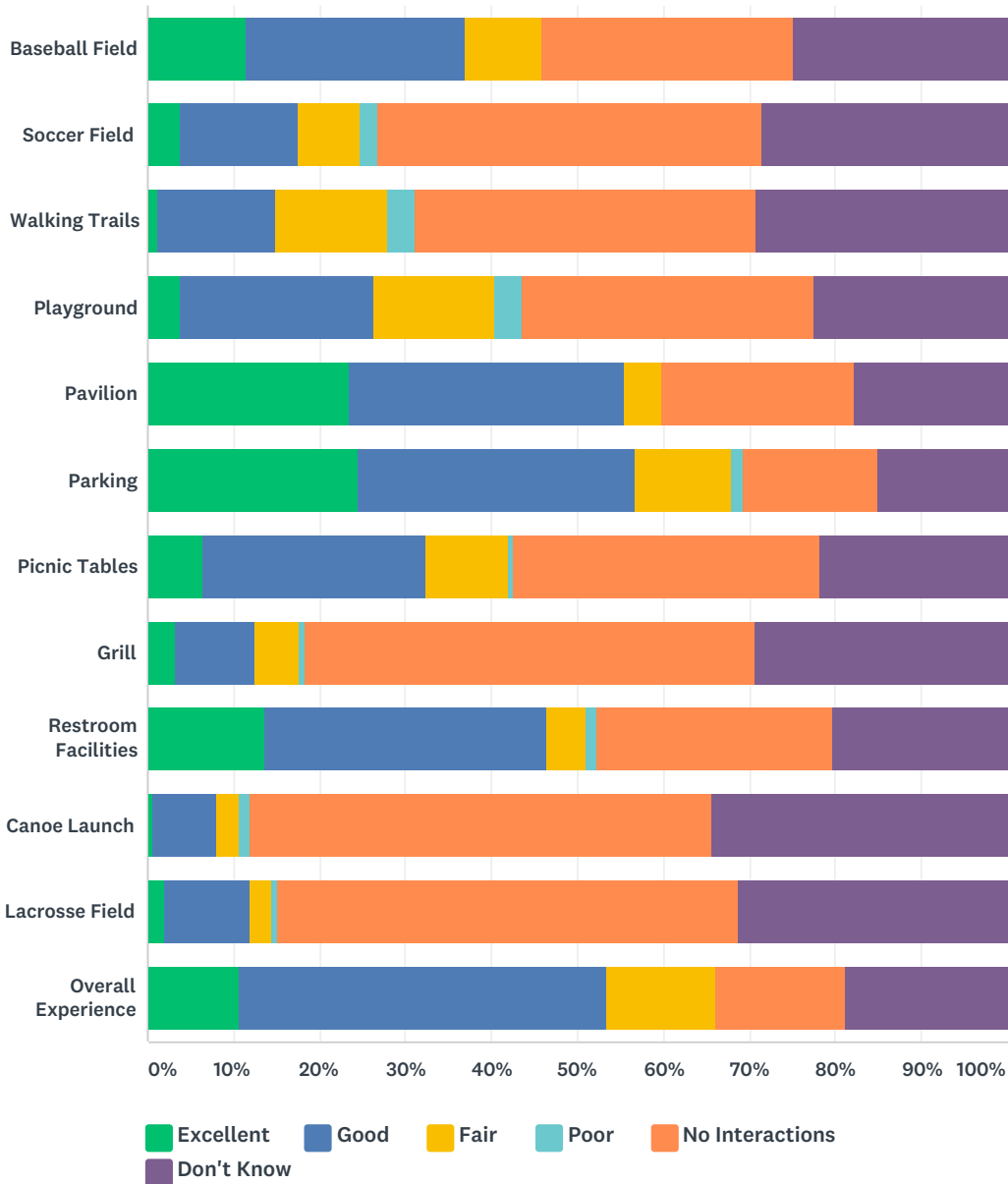
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO INTERACTIONS	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Baseball Field	10.29% 18	25.71% 45	2.86% 5	4.00% 7	30.29% 53	26.86% 47	175
Football Field	5.33% 9	13.61% 23	8.28% 14	2.96% 5	39.05% 66	30.77% 52	169

Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

Lacrosse Field	2.92% 5	7.60% 13	5.26% 9	1.17% 2	47.95% 82	35.09% 60	171
Soccer Field	1.76% 3	7.06% 12	3.53% 6	0.59% 1	51.18% 87	35.88% 61	170
Volleyball Court	2.34% 4	5.85% 10	2.92% 5	1.17% 2	52.05% 89	35.67% 61	171
Walking Trails	2.33% 4	18.02% 31	10.47% 18	4.65% 8	33.72% 58	30.81% 53	172
Horseshoe Pits	1.76% 3	6.47% 11	2.35% 4	0.59% 1	52.35% 89	36.47% 62	170
Playground	4.09% 7	25.15% 43	12.28% 21	1.17% 2	30.99% 53	26.32% 45	171
Pavilion	5.36% 9	23.81% 40	16.07% 27	1.79% 3	27.38% 46	25.60% 43	168
Parking	11.05% 19	27.33% 47	16.86% 29	5.23% 9	18.60% 32	20.93% 36	172
Picnic Tables	5.85% 10	21.64% 37	15.20% 26	2.92% 5	26.32% 45	28.07% 48	171
Grill	1.80% 3	6.59% 11	4.19% 7	3.59% 6	49.70% 83	34.13% 57	167
Portable Toilets	0.58% 1	4.09% 7	11.70% 20	30.99% 53	26.90% 46	25.73% 44	171
Overall Experience	3.51% 6	32.75% 56	23.98% 41	2.92% 5	16.96% 29	19.88% 34	171

Q15 How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at River Barn Park:

Answered: 164 Skipped: 91



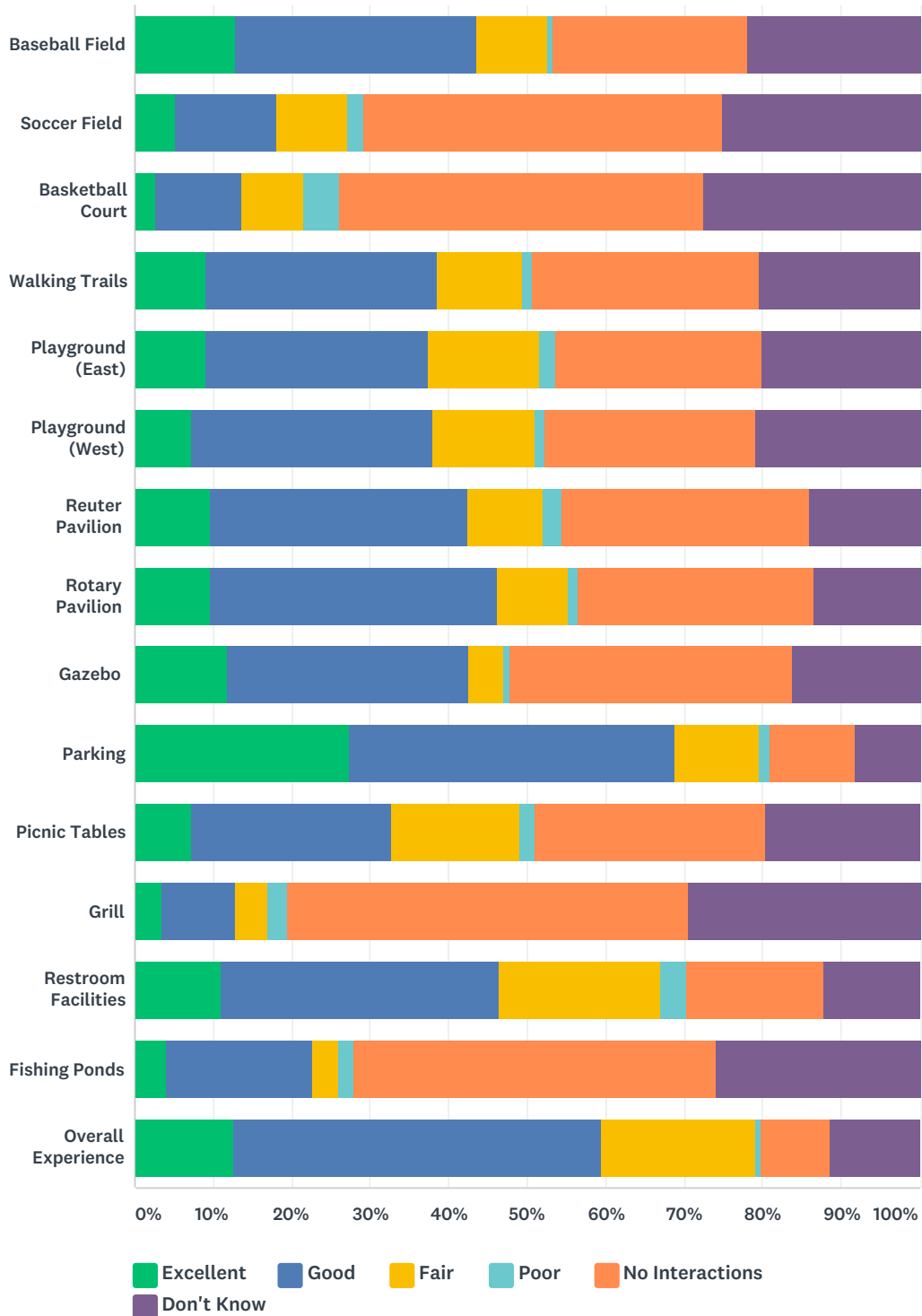
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO INTERACTIONS	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Baseball Field	11.46% 18	25.48% 40	8.92% 14	0.00% 0	29.30% 46	24.84% 39	157
Soccer Field	3.90% 6	13.64% 21	7.14% 11	1.95% 3	44.81% 69	28.57% 44	154
Walking Trails	1.30% 2	13.64% 21	12.99% 20	3.25% 5	39.61% 61	29.22% 45	154
Playground	3.85% 6	22.44% 35	14.10% 22	3.21% 5	33.97% 53	22.44% 35	156
Pavilion	23.57% 37	31.85% 50	4.46% 7	0.00% 0	22.29% 35	17.83% 28	157

Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

Parking	24.53% 39	32.08% 51	11.32% 18	1.26% 2	15.72% 25	15.09% 24	159
Picnic Tables	6.45% 10	25.81% 40	9.68% 15	0.65% 1	35.48% 55	21.94% 34	155
Grill	3.27% 5	9.15% 14	5.23% 8	0.65% 1	52.29% 80	29.41% 45	153
Restroom Facilities	13.73% 21	32.68% 50	4.58% 7	1.31% 2	27.45% 42	20.26% 31	153
Canoe Launch	0.66% 1	7.28% 11	2.65% 4	1.32% 2	53.64% 81	34.44% 52	151
Lacrosse Field	1.96% 3	9.80% 15	2.61% 4	0.65% 1	53.59% 82	31.37% 48	153
Overall Experience	10.69% 17	42.77% 68	12.58% 20	0.00% 0	15.09% 24	18.87% 30	159

Q16 How would you rate your experience with the following elements/infrastructure at Rotary Park:

Answered: 164 Skipped: 91



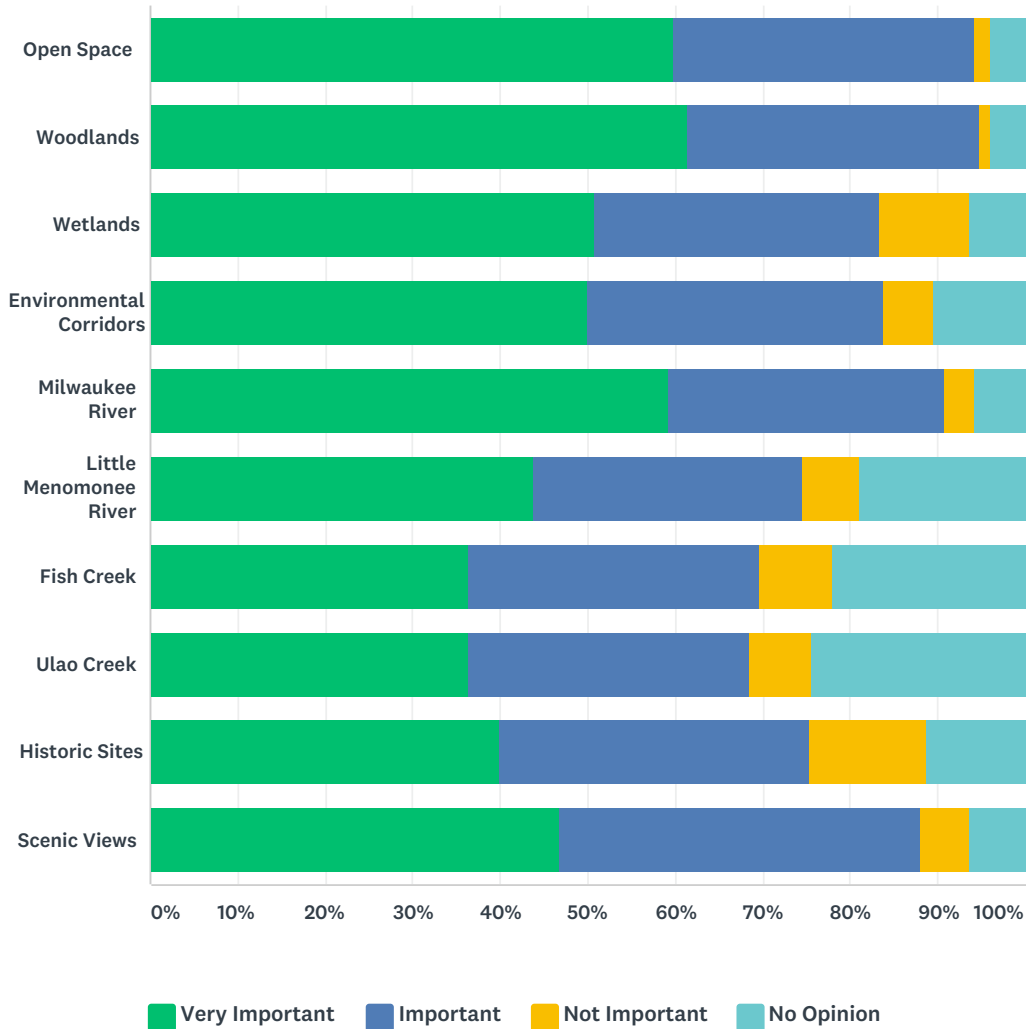
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO INTERACTIONS	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Baseball Field	12.82%	30.77%	8.97%	0.64%	25.00%	21.79%	156
	20	48	14	1	39	34	

Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

Soccer Field	5.16% 8	12.90% 20	9.03% 14	1.94% 3	45.81% 71	25.16% 39	155
Basketball Court	2.61% 4	11.11% 17	7.84% 12	4.58% 7	46.41% 71	27.45% 42	153
Walking Trails	8.97% 14	29.49% 46	10.90% 17	1.28% 2	28.85% 45	20.51% 32	156
Playground (East)	9.03% 14	28.39% 44	14.19% 22	1.94% 3	26.45% 41	20.00% 31	155
Playground (West)	7.19% 11	30.72% 47	13.07% 20	1.31% 2	26.80% 41	20.92% 32	153
Reuter Pavilion	9.62% 15	32.69% 51	9.62% 15	2.56% 4	31.41% 49	14.10% 22	156
Rotary Pavilion	9.62% 15	36.54% 57	8.97% 14	1.28% 2	30.13% 47	13.46% 21	156
Gazebo	11.76% 18	30.72% 47	4.58% 7	0.65% 1	35.95% 55	16.34% 25	153
Parking	27.39% 43	41.40% 65	10.83% 17	1.27% 2	10.83% 17	8.28% 13	157
Picnic Tables	7.19% 11	25.49% 39	16.34% 25	1.96% 3	29.41% 45	19.61% 30	153
Grill	3.36% 5	9.40% 14	4.03% 6	2.68% 4	51.01% 76	29.53% 44	149
Restroom Facilities	10.97% 17	35.48% 55	20.65% 32	3.23% 5	17.42% 27	12.26% 19	155
Fishing Ponds	4.00% 6	18.67% 28	3.33% 5	2.00% 3	46.00% 69	26.00% 39	150
Overall Experience	12.66% 20	46.84% 74	19.62% 31	0.63% 1	8.86% 14	11.39% 18	158

Q17 Please indicate how important the preservation/enhancement of the following features are for the future of the Mequon area.

Answered: 176 Skipped: 79



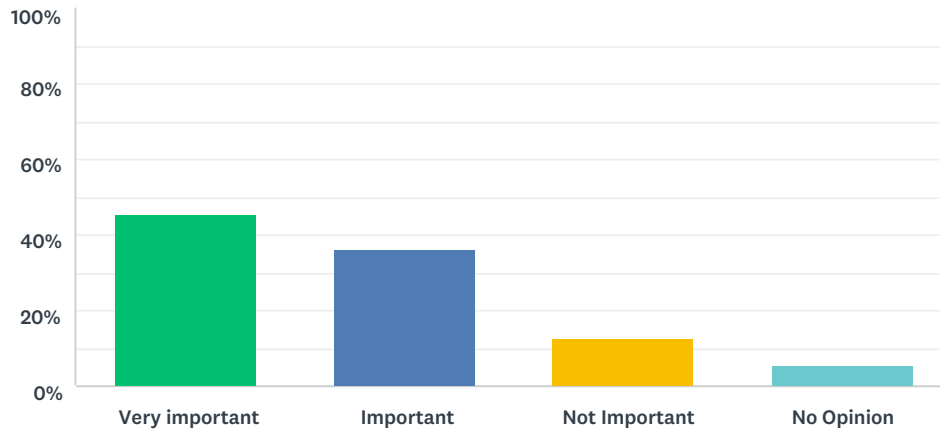
	VERY IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NO OPINION	TOTAL
Open Space	59.77% 104	34.48% 60	1.72% 3	4.02% 7	174
Woodlands	61.40% 105	33.33% 57	1.17% 2	4.09% 7	171
Wetlands	50.89% 86	32.54% 55	10.06% 17	6.51% 11	169
Environmental Corridors	50.00% 86	33.72% 58	5.81% 10	10.47% 18	172
Milwaukee River	59.30% 102	31.40% 54	3.49% 6	5.81% 10	172
Little Menomonee River	43.79% 74	30.77% 52	6.51% 11	18.93% 32	169
Fish Creek	36.31% 61	33.33% 56	8.33% 14	22.02% 37	168

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Ulao Creek	36.31% 61	32.14% 54	7.14% 12	24.40% 41	168
Historic Sites	40.00% 68	35.29% 60	13.53% 23	11.18% 19	170
Scenic Views	46.82% 81	41.04% 71	5.78% 10	6.36% 11	173

Q18 Development of a city-wide bicycle/pedestrian/recreational trail system should be a priority for the City of Mequon.

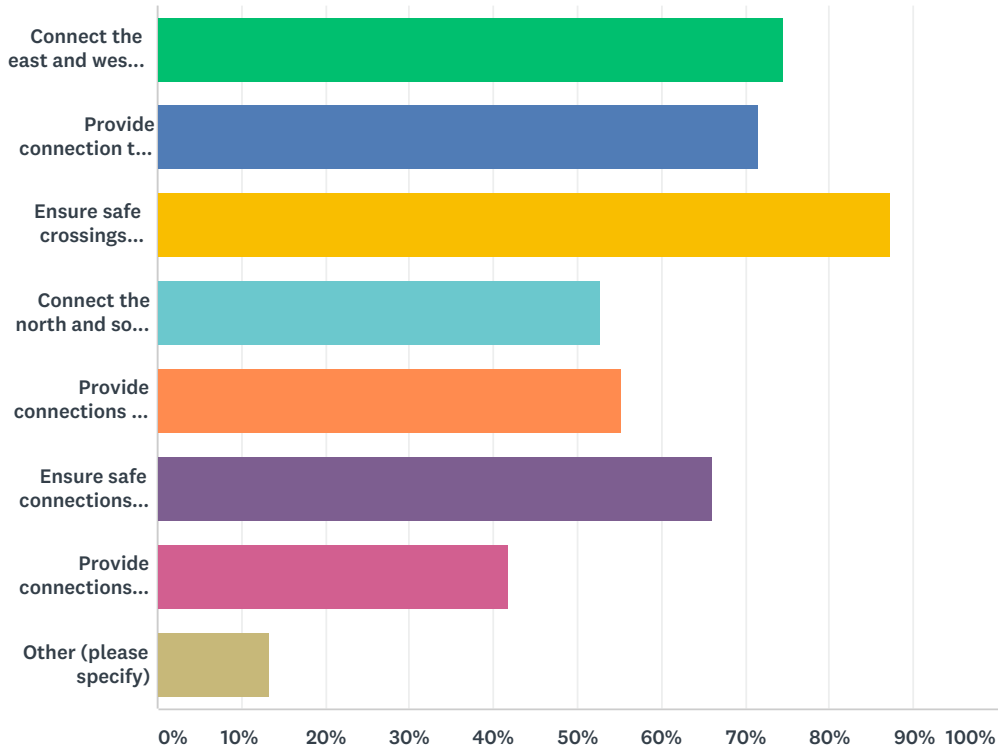
Answered: 180 Skipped: 75



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Very important	45.56%	82
Important	36.11%	65
Not Important	12.78%	23
No Opinion	5.56%	10
TOTAL		180

Q19 A city-wide bicycle/pedestrian/recreational trail system should (check all that apply):

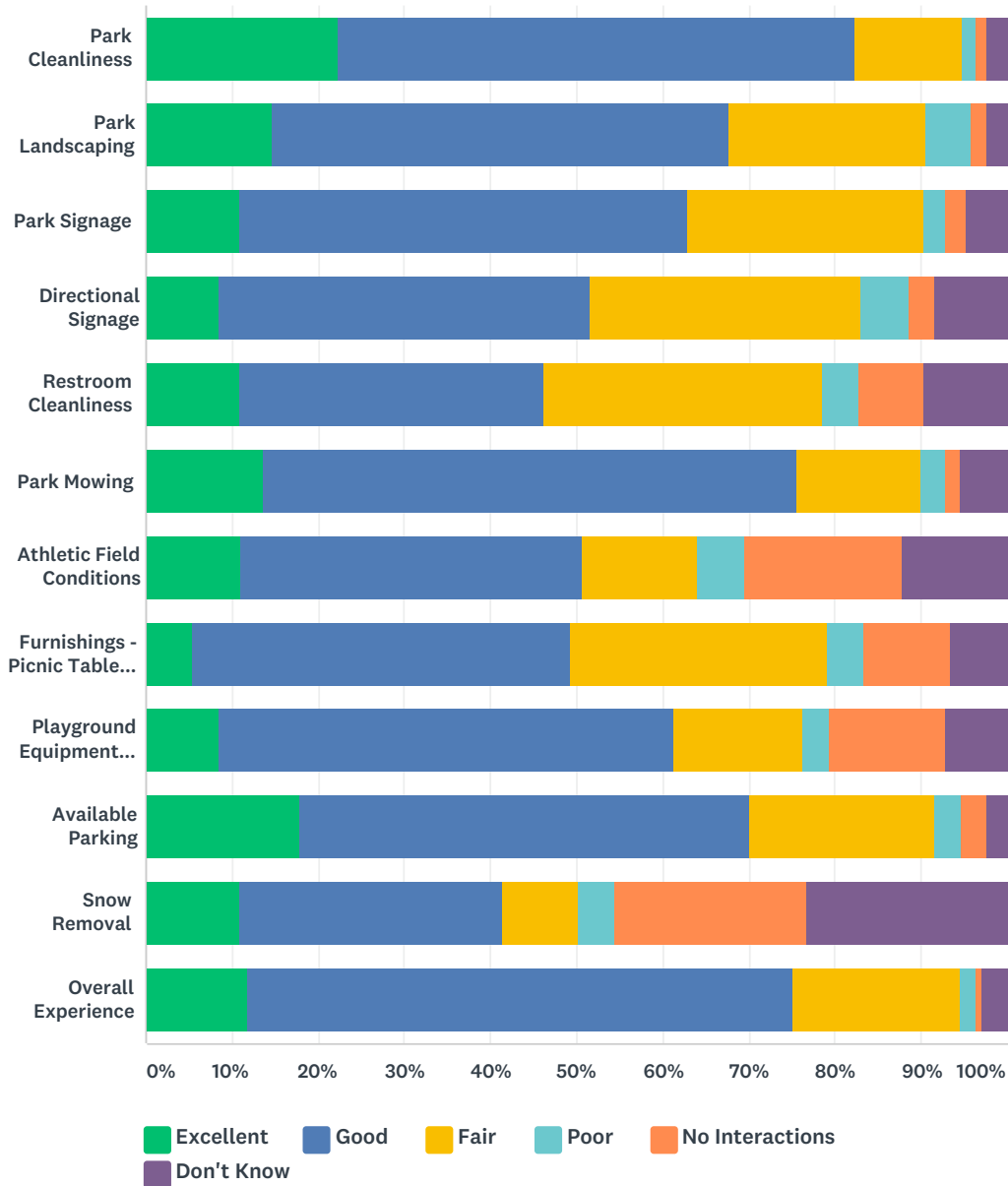
Answered: 165 Skipped: 90



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Connect the east and west sides of the City	74.55%	123
Provide connection to public facilities and sites (civic buildings, schools, parks, etc.)	71.52%	118
Ensure safe crossings across major roadways.	87.27%	144
Connect the north and south sides of the City	52.73%	87
Provide connections to significant shopping areas in the city (Town Center, Port Washington Road, etc.)	55.15%	91
Ensure safe connections across the river.	66.06%	109
Provide connections from Mequon to adjacent communities.	41.82%	69
Other (please specify)	13.33%	22
Total Respondents: 165		

Q20 How would you rate the following characteristics of the City's park system? Please answer for each of the categories listed below.

Answered: 172 Skipped: 83



	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	NO INTERACTIONS	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Park Cleanliness	22.35% 38	60.00% 102	12.35% 21	1.76% 3	1.18% 2	2.35% 4	170
Park Landscaping	14.71% 25	52.94% 90	22.94% 39	5.29% 9	1.76% 3	2.35% 4	170
Park Signage	10.78% 18	52.10% 87	27.54% 46	2.40% 4	2.40% 4	4.79% 8	167
Directional Signage	8.48% 14	43.03% 71	31.52% 52	5.45% 9	3.03% 5	8.48% 14	165
Restroom Cleanliness	10.78% 18	35.33% 59	32.34% 54	4.19% 7	7.78% 13	9.58% 16	167

Mequon Park & Open Space Survey

Park Mowing	13.69% 23	61.90% 104	14.29% 24	2.98% 5	1.79% 3	5.36% 9	168
Athletic Field Conditions	10.98% 18	39.63% 65	13.41% 22	5.49% 9	18.29% 30	12.20% 20	164
Furnishings - Picnic Tables, Grills, etc.	5.39% 9	43.71% 73	29.94% 50	4.19% 7	10.18% 17	6.59% 11	167
Playground Equipment Condition	8.48% 14	52.73% 87	15.15% 25	3.03% 5	13.33% 22	7.27% 12	165
Available Parking	17.96% 30	52.10% 87	21.56% 36	2.99% 5	2.99% 5	2.40% 4	167
Snow Removal	10.78% 18	30.54% 51	8.98% 15	4.19% 7	22.16% 37	23.35% 39	167
Overall Experience	11.83% 20	63.31% 107	19.53% 33	1.78% 3	0.59% 1	2.96% 5	169

Appendix D:

Adoption