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(Reserved for Adoption Resolution)
Port Washington, WI
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
2014-2019

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WITH ASSISTANCE FROM:
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PREPARED BY:
MSA PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, INC., project #: 9301000
ANDREW BREMER, AICP, PROJECT MANAGER
1.1 Plan Purpose

The City of Port Washington realizes the importance and benefits its parks and open space system has on the City’s character and quality of life and is committed to providing for the recreational needs of its current and future residents. This plan intends to guide the continual improvement of the city’s park and open space system and to maintain the city’s eligibility for State and Federal park and recreation grants. This plan envisions a connected system of parks and open spaces throughout the community, related to the city’s natural resources, geography and neighborhoods.

The Plan is also intended to be a support document and component of the City of Port Washington Comprehensive Land Use Plan. This plan along with the City’s other long-range plans and development-related ordinances, will be used to implement the City’s parks and recreation program.

Specifically the plan provides:

- **Information regarding demographic trends and natural resource concerns,**
- **An inventory of existing park and recreational facilities,**
- **An analysis of parkland and recreational needs and demands,**
- **General policy direction regarding park and open space planning and maintenance,**
- **Recommendations for improving existing park facilities,**
- **Recommendations for park and open space acquisition and (re)development projects,**
- **Implementation strategies**

This plan identifies conceptual locations and recommendations for different types of parks, natural areas, and recreational facilities. In nearly every case, more detailed planning, engineering, study, budgeting, and discussions will be necessary before decisions are made to actually acquire land or construct recreational facilities.

1.2 Planning Process

Recreation planning has been an essential component of long-range community planning in Port Washington. The city adopted its first Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) in 1995. In 2009, the city adopted an update to the plan to address changes in growth and demand for parks and recreational facilities since 1995. While this document has served the community well, a new plan is needed to meet the challenges and opportunities of the next five years.

In 2014, the city contracted with MSA Professional Services, Inc. to assist with an update to the 2009 CORP. Preparation and adoption of this plan occurred over a seven month period. Oversight for the project was provided by the City’s Parks & Recreation Director and the Parks & Recreation Board. The Board met four times with the planning consultant to provide policy recommendations and to review draft documents.

Early in the planning process the consultant facilitated an online community survey to gather citizen feedback on desired public park and recreational facilities (refer to Appendix A). Additional public input was provided through an informational booth at the city’s Community Street Festival and through public comment during project meetings.
Chapter 1

Introduction

It's the city intention to update this plan every five years, in-part to remain eligible for park and recreation grants (see side bar), and as best practice to ensure that the plan remains relevant to the community's needs. This plan was developed following the Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (Appendix F) of the 2011-2016 Wisconsin State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) created by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The plan content and format have been tailored to fits the needs of the community.

CORP and GRANT FUNDING

The Wisconsin Legislature created the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program (Stewardship) in 1989. Named for two of Wisconsin's most revered conservation leaders, Warren Knowles (Governor 1965-1971) and Gaylord Nelson (Governor 1959-1963, U.S. Senator 1964-1981), the purpose of the program is to preserve valuable natural areas and wildlife habitat, protect water quality and fisheries, and expand opportunities for outdoor recreation. The conservation and recreation goals of the Stewardship Program are achieved through the acquisition of land and easements, development of recreational facilities, and restoration of wildlife habitat.

The Stewardship grant program is the most widely used recreational grant program in the state. Eligibility for the program requires that a community maintain a local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan (CORP), updated every five years, and that the project for which grant funding is sought is described in the CORP. Many other similar state and federal recreational grant programs have similar requirements or have shown a tendency to favor those grant applications which are supported through previous community planning efforts.

PROJECT MILESTONES

April 2014  
Parks & Recreation Board Meeting #1 (discussed project objectives & survey)

May  
Community Street Festival (project informational booth)

May - June  
On-line Community Survey

July  
Parks & Recreation Board Meeting #2 (survey results & preliminary recommendations)

September  
Parks & Recreation Board Meeting #3 (reviewed draft plan)

October  
Parks & Recreation Board Meeting #4 (plan recommendation)

October  
Plan Commission Meeting (plan review)

November  
Common Council Meeting (plan adoption)
1.2 The Role of City Parks

Proper planning is essential for the city’s park and open space system to continue to meet the recreation needs of the community, as well as to continue to preserve valuable natural areas. Whether the city is experiencing a bear or bull period of economic growth, it is important to remember the many benefits that park and recreational facilities provide the community.

Community Image – Local parks provide opportunities for formal and informal social gatherings. Community festivals, organized recreational events, or chance meetings between city residents at local parks, all provide opportunities for residents to socialize with people they might not otherwise meet. In addition, having excellent park and recreation facilities can be a source of pride for a community. These factors contribute to the image of the city as “A great place to live, work, stay and play”.

Community Health – With the raising national trend in obesity, especially among children, the City’s park and recreational facilities play a vital role in maintaining and improving the health of residents in the community and aiding in the physical development of children. Parks also provide sanctuaries and places for residents to mentally recharge.

Ecological Health – While park and open spaces provide opportunities for improvements to the health of residents, they also contribute to the greater ecological health of the city. Local parks are often tied together with environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, or significant woodlands. These areas provide food and shelter for local wildlife and natural stormwater retention. Individual parks can provide important “rooms” of natural resource activity; however, they become even more functional when they can be linked together by environmental corridors, or “hallways.” Wildlife, plants, and water all depend on the ability to move freely within the environment from room to room.

Economic Prosperity - Leisure time is an important component of people's lifestyles and increasingly people are choosing locations to live based on quality of life amenities such as the amount and type of recreational facilities a community can offer. The ability to retain or attract new residents has direct economic benefits to the city. Studies have also concluded that property values generally increase the closer residential lots are to a park facility. In addition, if a local parks system is designed with regional amenities, or connections to regional destinations, it can serve to bring additional visitors to the city. The additional tourism can be a significant benefit to local businesses.
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The following chapter details community history, demographic data and some of the important natural resources in the Port Washington area and Ozaukee County. The information comes from a variety of resources, including the US Census, the Wisconsin Department of Administration, the 2009 Port Washington CORP, and the City’s Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

2.1 Local & Regional Context

The City of Port Washington (pop. 11,250) is located in Ozaukee County (pop. 86,395), approximately 30 miles north of the City of Milwaukee. The City is located along the shoreline of Lake Michigan and is the county seat.

The area that became Port Washington was originally inhabited by the Sauk tribe of Native Americans, and later explored by the French in the late 17th century. In 1835, General Wooster Harrison became the town’s first permanent settler, in what he originally named “Wisconsin City.” The town of Port Washington was formed in January 1846 and until 1847 included the surrounding areas and what is currently Fredonia, Saukville, and Belgium. The City of Port Washington was incorporated with its present name in 1882. With a natural harbor at the mouth of Sauk Creek, the city became a port on Lake Michigan. In 1870, the city saw major improvements in transportation. Not only was the railroad approved to extend through Ozaukee County, the harbor was substantially improved. The dredging that occurred resulted in the first man-made harbor in North America.

Several businesses were instrumental in the growth of the city. J. M. Bostwick opened the Wisconsin Chair Factory in September 1888. The Gilson Manufacturing Company started making garden tractors and tractor lawn mowers in 1894 and soon became the second-largest business, after the Wisconsin Chair Factory. In 1896, Delos and Herbert Smith brought their commercial fishing business to Port Washington. There, the Smith family would call Port Washington home to their family business. Smith Bros., as it was called, grew to a fleet of fishing tugs, fish wholesale, whitefish caviar, burbot oil, fish retail (markets), restaurants, and a hotel. From 1910 through 1935, Port Washington was the home of Paramount Records and other associated record labels. Today, Port Washington has one of the largest charter fishing fleets on the Great Lakes and is home to shoe manufacturer Allen Edmonds.
The Port Washington power plant operated by Wisconsin Electric Power Company, now known as We Energies was established in the area. In 1943 the company stated that the Port Washington Plant was “the most efficient steam power plant in the world.” The coal-fired plant received shipments of coal primarily by lake boat from its beginnings in 1935 until 2004 when the coal-fired boilers were taken out of service. The plant has since been converted to generate electricity from natural gas. The end of coal shipments also ended the use of Port Washington as a commercial port. The harbor is now used almost exclusively by recreational boaters. The historic art deco designed light house remains as the iconic symbol of the community.

2.2 Transportation Circulation

Interstate 43 passes around Port Washington to the city’s west and north. The primary travel corridors in the city are: State Highway 33 (Grand Avenue), State Highway 32 (Wisconsin Avenue), County Highway C (from the south into the downtown), and County Highway KK (from the north into downtown).

For non-motorized travel, Port Washington is considered a desirable walkable community and plans to sustain sidewalks, narrow streets, street trees, clear vision triangles, and ramped intersections are in place. The city also has a one mile segment of the old Milwaukee inter-urban rail corridor now known as the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, a 30-mile paved path for bicycles and pedestrians that connects to Sheboygan and Milwaukee Counties. The city also requires children under 16 years of age to wear bicycle helmets.
This section describes some of the historic demographic trends for the City of Port Washington as it pertains to population, age composition, housing, and school enrollment.

**POPULATION**
The most recent population estimate for the city is 11,261 (year 2012). From year 1980 to 2010, the population for Port Washington grew by 30.6%, outpacing the percentage growth of both Ozaukee County and the State. According to Wisconsin Department of Administration population projections the city is expected to add an additional 1,090 residents between 2010 and 2040. This represents a 9.7% increase over a 30 year period, or 0.3% annual growth. These projections are similar to the projections for Ozaukee County, but lower than those of the State, and possibly lower than expected given the historic growth rate of the city.

**AGE COMPOSITION**
Age composition is an important consideration in park and recreational planning as needs and desires of individuals will vary based on their interests and physical abilities. The table on the right summaries the age composition of the city population from the 2010 US Census. Approximately 24% of the population is considered youth (<20 years old) and approximately 20% of the population is considered at retirement age (>60 years old). Both of these figures are up from the year 2000 Census in which 28% of the population was under 20 years old and 16% was over 60 years old. The median age of the city has risen from 36.0 in year 2000 to 39.5 in year 2010, still below the County (42.9) but above the State (38.5).

**HOUSING**
As of 2010, there were 4,704 households in the city, 29.2% of which include at least one child under 18 years old. The total number of households was up 633 since year 2000; however, the number of households with at least one child under 18 years old declined from 35.7% of all households in year 2000. The average household size is 2.31 individuals, down from 2.48 in year 2000. These trend are consistent with national trends over the past several decades and can be attributed to smaller

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<td><strong>City of Port Washington</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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family sizes, increases in life expectancy, and increases in single parent households.

The average household size in year 2010 for Ozaukee County was 2.47, down from 2.61 in year 2000, and 2.43 for the State, down from 2.50 in year 2000. The percentage of households with at least one child under 18 years old in year 2010 for Ozaukee County was 31.5%, down from 37.1% in year 2000, and 30.6% for the State, down from 33.9% in year 2000.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Average Household Size</th>
<th>% of Households with individuals under 18</th>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>4,071</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>4,704</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
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In total there are 5,020 housing units in the city in year 2010, 4,704 occupied households plus an additional 316 vacant units. Of the occupied units, 3,084 are owner occupied (65.6%) with the remaining 1,620 (34.4%) renter occupied. The total population in owner-occupied housing units is 7,733 and 3,138 in renter-occupied units. Placement of future park and recreational facilities should consider where multi-family buildings are located or planned as these types of housing units generally lack access to green space and play equipment as compared to single-family lots.

2.4 Physical Character and Environmental Resources

The Lake Michigan shoreline forms the eastern border of the city. Natural bluffs along the shoreline rise 90 feet above the water except in the downtown area where the break in the bluffs allows easy access to the water. The city’s average elevation above sea level is 612 feet. Downtown Port Washington is close to the level of Lake Michigan (approximately 581 feet above sea level) and adjacent to the marina. The remainder of the city resides somewhat higher, spread across seven hills.

Historically the downtown has been the city’s ‘port’ and there exists today a marina with 250 boat slips, a boat launch and transient boat docks. Ownership of the property along the bluff north of the downtown is private except the portion along Upper Lake Park and the water treatment and water filtration plants located at the base of the bluff. To the south of the downtown the shoreline rises to a bluff again and a wide beach area exists at the base. This beach area is within the city limits but in the past has only been accessible by crossing WE Energies property. As part of the project to convert the power generating facility from coal to natural gas, the public gained access to the south beach area. WE Energies also owns the property directly south of the downtown and most of the property along the shoreline that is within the city limits. The area is zoned public-utility. As part of the conversion project, Wisconsin Street was extended from Chestnut Street to Sunset Road allowing for future access to these areas.

The bluffs both north and south of the downtown are severely eroding. Numerous plans regarding the fate of the bluff have been developed. The view most widely accepted is the steep bluff must be reduced in order for plants to be developed and large stone installed at the toe. However, private homeowners have been successful at establishing vegetation on their steep bluff by simply installing barriers along the face, parallel with the ridge. The plan to reduce the slope is extremely expensive and could reduce the park area by as much as 100 feet. Currently, there is no initiative to attempt any plan to reduce surface and ground water erosion of the bluff area. Views from the bluff to Lake Michigan and the
shoreline are magnificent and every effort to sustain the bluff must be made.

The City is fortunate in that it has not only the lake, but three creeks that empty into the lake at the downtown. The creeks carry varying amounts of water during the year and are set in deep wooded ravines. Often it is difficult to see the water when passing by or crossing the creeks. An overview of these corridors offer an opportunity to join them to create a ribbon of green space, or hallway, traversing from along the creek corridor to downtown.

The creek entering town from the northwest is Sauk Creek and is identified as a secondary environmental corridor by A Park and Open Space Plan for Ozaukee County. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has an ongoing fish habitat restoration project in this creek. Upstream, a local development project joining the First Congregational Church and city will improve a small area of the creek along Grand Avenue and Webster Street. An amphitheater type park is being developed by the church.

Valley Creek enters the city from the north and runs through the area of Veteran's Memorial Park and the City water treatment plant. At the northeastern corner of the city, Valley Creek houses a unique range of vegetation communities including wetland areas and a birch woods at the top of the slopes. Birchwood Hills Nature Area is a stunning example of diverse ecosystems that has been preserved by city ownership. A portion of the Ozaukee Interurban Trail, a paved bicycle path follows Valley Creek from Co. Hwy. LL south to Jackson Street.

From the south, Mineral Springs Creek empties into Sauk Creek just before Sauk Creek empties into the harbor. Mineral Springs Creek runs through a wide wetland area and at the southern edge of the city, adjacent to a storm water retention pond. The city has been notified by the WNDR Endangered Resources Bureau, of the largest known population of Forked Aster in the state. The plant is know as a barometer of a clean environment and pristine water. The WDNR has expressed interest in a fish habitat restoration project in this creek, particularly the area where the creek passes through WE Energies property and empties into Sauk Creek.

All three creek corridors provide both travel and access barriers with their water flow and steep banks, as well as opportunities for unique environmental experiences. Refer to Appendix C for maps of the locations of these water features.

The historic natural vegetation patterns of the area are concentrated in the creek corridors that are typically densely wooded ravines typical of the rivers in this part of the state. The residential neighborhoods are typically lined with street trees of varying types. The lands surrounding the city are mostly agricultural lands with some wooded lots and wetland pockets scattered throughout.

Wetlands within the city are mainly within the creek corridors and are forested. A few spots of emergent wetland occur in the southern portion of the city. South of the city limits, Mineral Springs Creek runs through a wide wetland area. About a mile to the west is a band of emergent wetlands that run north to south the full length of the city. These areas are protected by the city's Shoreland-Wetland Ordinance. The flood plains follow the creek corridors and the Lake Michigan shoreline. The city created a storm water detention basin in the southern porrion of the city to alleviate drainage problems to the west.

Wildlife in the city generally is concentrated along the creek corridors and wetlands. Of special note is the fishery in Sauk Creek where the WDNR has been improving the habitat with The Great Lakes Sports Fishermen. The creek is a popular fishing resource in both the spring and fall and attracts many visitors to the city. The area where the Creek spills into Lake Michigan is also a very popular fishing location since it is also the warm water discharge from the WE Energies power plant. Here fishermen catch large salmon and trout returning upstream to spawn. In response to this popular sport, the city teamed with a local developer to improve Fisherman's Park, Meyer Lane, and has added
Chapter 2  
Description of Port Washington

a rest room facility and state of the art fish cleaning station near the parking lot.

The physical resources of the city are many and varied and provide an attractive character to the city and also the potential for varied recreation opportunities. Perhaps the greatest recreation potential for these environmental corridors will be as linear parks and trail corridors linking the city’s recreation, employment, commercial and school sites.

2.5 Existing Land Use

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 7.08 square miles, of which, 5.82 square miles is land and 1.26 square miles is water. In 2010, the population density was 1,933 inhabitants per square mile and 863 housing units per square mile.

Residential development is most dense around the north and west sides of the downtown in the southwest quadrant and near the intersection of CTH LL and WIS 32. These areas should be well serviced by mini parks and neighborhood parks. Land annexation and growth of the community border coincide with the available land to the north, west, and south. Recent annexations include VK Development and several new developments either approved or underway including: New Port Vista, Misty Ridge, Woodridge, Greystone, Hidden Hills, Woods at White Pine, and Ashbury Hills. These annexations and developments present a significant impact to city services and the open space requirements. Together, these sites represent over 1,000 acres of future residential and light commercial development.

Commercial land uses are scattered throughout the area. The downtown business and city services are in a compact area while the remaining commercial areas may be found along State Highway 32 to the north and south and along State Highway 33 to the west.

The industrial areas are concentrated along the railroad corridor and on the south side of the city. The WE Energies power plant conversion has caused an extensive change in traffic flow from Hwy C to downtown. One result of the plant conversion project is the new Wisconsin Street extension. This new street has alleviated the use of Division Street and Chestnut Streets as traffic can enter the southern downtown district from Wisconsin Street.

The cumulative effect of the existing land use patterns and circulation system divides the community into geographic neighborhoods and limits access to recreation facilities. The primary barriers in Port Washington include Lake Michigan, the state and county highways listed mentioned, the creek corridors and industrial development along the rail corridor in the central and southern portion of the city. Refer to the City’s Zoning Map on the next page.

2.6 Future Land Use

The future growth of the city is guided by the city’s 2035 Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The Planned Land Use Map 2035 (Map VIII-8, refer to page 12) sets forth the desired development pattern for the city over the comprehensive planning period. The planned land use map is designed to accommodate projected population, household, and employment growth; the infrastructure and institutions required to serve residential, commercial, and industrial uses in the city, and the city’s agricultural and natural resource base. The map has been incorporated in the Ozaukee County planned land use map.

The planned land use map identifies most of the area surrounding the existing city limits to the west and north for future Medium Density Urban Residential, or one home per 10,000 to 43,560 square feet. Lower density Sub-Urban Residential development is planned along the Lake Michigan shoreline north and south of the city. Commercial development is planned along the major transportation corridors, WIS 32 & WIS 33. A future Business/Industrial Park is planned for the area north of the I-43 and WIS 32 interchange. A large area of Mixed-Use development is planned just west of this area, adjacent to Sauk Creek. The future parks and recreation needs of planned residential areas should be considered as these areas develop, including linkages to existing city neighborhoods, parks, and businesses via bicycle and recreational trails.
Figure 2.2, Port Washington Zoning Map
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Figure 2.3, Planned Land Uses

PLANNED LAND USES IN THE OZAUKEE COUNTY PLANNING AREA: 2035

- Urban:
  - Sub-urban density residential
  - Medium density urban residential
  - High density urban residential
  - General commercial (retail/service/office)
  - Industrial
  - Business/industrial park
  - Mixed use
  - Streets and highways
  - Transportation and utilities
  - Governmental and institutional
  - Park and recreational
  - Traditional neighborhood development (overlay)

- Non-urban:
  - Farmland protection
  - Mixed agricultural/conservation subdivision
  - Rural residential
  - Extractive
  - Primary environmental corridor
  - Secondary environmental corridor
  - Isolated natural resource area
  - Other conservancy lands to be preserved
  - Surface water
  - Map modernization floodplain: 2007 (overlay)
  - Wisconsin wetland inventory: 2005 (overlay)
  - Existing county park
  - Planned county park

Note: Lake Michigan bluffs should be protected in accordance with County shoreland and local ordinance requirements.
The following chapter documents existing park and recreational facilities both within the City of Port Washington and the surrounding region.

### 3.1 City Facilities & Programming

The Parks and Recreation Department manages the city’s 32 park facilities. The system is represented by eight types of parks: mini-parks, neighborhood playgrounds, neighborhood parks, community playfields, community parks, special use parks, nature preserves, and green belts. Refer to Appendix B for a description of the characteristics of each of these park classifications.

Table 3.1 (page 14) lists each city park, park acreage, and park amenities. The location of each park is shown on Map 1, Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities in Appendix C.

#### Mini-Parks (4.0 total acres)
- Guenther Park
- Lake View Park
- West Side Park

#### Neighborhood Playgrounds (10.7 total acres)
- Bley Park
- City Park
- Hidden Hills Park
- Schanen Acres Park
- Whitefish Park
- Windrush Park

#### Neighborhood Parks (17.3 total acres)
- Antoine Park
- Columbia Park
- Hill School Park
- Kolbach Park
- Lion's Park
- Meadows Park
- Stacker Park
- Woods at White Pines

#### Community Playfields (4.1 total acres)
- Municipal Softball Field

#### Community Parks (76.1 total acres)
- Coal Dock Park
- Overlook Park
- Rotary Park
- Upper Lake Park
- Veteran’s Memorial Park

#### Special Use Parks (17.7 total acres)
- Fisherman’s Park
- Community Garden
- North Beach Park
- Pirates’ Hollow Waterpark
- Port Washington Marina
- Sauk Creek Park
- South Beach Park

#### Nature Preserves (29.4 total acres)
- Birchwood Hills
- Gatzke Nature Area
- Oakland Avenue Green
### Table 3.1, City Parks & Amenities Inventory

| Location          | Garden | Sight Seeing | Hard Trails | Nature Trails | Open Space | Community Event Space | Restrooms | Drinking Fountain | Shelters or Gazebos | Grills | Band Shell | Benches | Picnicking/Tables | Sledding | X-Country Skiing/Snowshoeing | Ice Skating | Kayaking | Fishing | Swimming | Bike Pump Track | Skateboarding | Bocce Ball | Pickelball | Horseshoes | Basketball | Tennis | Soccer | Baseball/Softball | Sand Volleyball | Play Equipment | Axes |
|-------------------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|----------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------|
Green Belts
- Mineral Springs Creek
- Sauk Creek
- Valley Creek

Port Washington Marina
The Port Washington Marina is not managed by the City's Parks and Recreation Department but is managed by a separate Marina Department with oversight by the City's Harbor Commission. It is the only marina in Ozaukee County and offers 220 deep water slips and a six lane launch ramp area. Other amenities include fuel sales; restrooms, showers, and laundry facilities; picnic and grill area; fish cleaning station; doggie island for pets; and a mini-store.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities
Most of the city’s residential neighborhoods are equipped with sidewalks on at least one side of the street. Notable exceptions include the residential neighborhood north of Upper Lake Park, south of E. Norport Dr. and east of Hales Drive/Niesen Road. There is a 0.5 mile Harborwalk which connects South Beach Park to North Beach Park through the marina and downtown.

The city is fortunate to be the mid-point of the Ozaukee County Interurban Trail, a 30-mile paved path for bicycles and pedestrians that connects to Sheboygan and Milwaukee Counties (refer to Figure 2.1). The trail bisects the city from the southwest to the northeast, passing through the downtown. Other than this facility there are few off-road bicycle facilities in the city. When the CTH LL and WIS 33 interchange was reconstructed a 0.75 mile long multi-use path was constructed on both sides of CTH LL from Willow Dr. to a point approximately 500 feet south of Aster St. The southern portion of the path stops a half-mile short of the intersection of CTH LL and the Interurban Trail. Another 0.30 mile multi-use path extends from the CTH LL/WIS 33 bridge east along the south side of WIS 33 to Grandview Drive. The other off-road bicycle facility is along the newly constructed S. Wisconsin St. from Coal Dock Park to Sunset Drive. Portions of the marina and Coal Dock Park also include multi-use paths that can accommodate bicycles and pedestrians.

There are along two on-road bicycle paths in the city. Two portions of the Interurban Trail follow on-road bicycle markers, mostly through the downtown area. The other on-road facility is a 0.72 mile recreational lane that loops around Upper Lake Park.

Programming
The city offers a traditional package of recreational and leisure programs to the community. It is appropriately viewed as a component of a much wider array of providers within the central Ozaukee County area. The Parks and Recreation Department produces a brochure in the spring for summer activities and several flyers to advertise the fall and winter classes. A typical rotation of activities that are offered for all ages is: adult volleyball and basketball, youth gymnastics, adult golf, fitness classes, playground, Pirates’ Hollow Community Waterpark, youth golf, adult softball, fast pitch softball, summer gymnastics, summer theater, tennis, youth basketball clinics and leagues, Friday night flicks, the July 4th celebration, flag football, open gym, and holiday park. The brochure is partially funded with advertisements by local businesses.

The Port Washington Adult Community Senior Center (403 W. Foster St.) provides an array of programs and services to area seniors including fitness programs, horseshoe and bocce ball leagues.

Beyond the regularly scheduled programs there are special annual events sponsored by the city, local civic groups and clubs.

A few other regular programs within the city are privately operated. The Soccer Association organizes the youth soccer program, which has about 500 participants. They have teams in the U6 to U19 age groups. The teams are often sponsored by local businesses. Games are played each night of the week and on weekends. This group has raised money to build new facilities on count, school district, and city property. A parent group manages the youth Baseball/Softball program. Between 450-500 children participate in the program. Private sponsorship assists with funding the uniforms and equipment purchases.
While the mini-parks, neighborhood playgrounds, neighborhood parks, and community playfields provide valuable park facilities to support the day to day needs of city residents the gems of the city’s park system are community parks and special purpose parks. These facilities provide unique recreational opportunities for city residents and play an important role in attract tourists and new residents to the city. The following is a more in-depth description of some of the city's most valued park facilities.

**Rotary Park**
Renovated and expanded in 2000, Rotary Park has become one of the most scenic parks of an already breathtaking lakefront. Centered in the park is a beautiful gazebo, which features a panoramic view of the city's iconic lighthouse. The park is a perfect setting for a wedding ceremony. An integral part of Rotary Park is the Commercial Fisherman's Memorial. The memorial services as tribute to those who worked at one time or another on boats and docks or in related works such as the markets, processing plants, offices, etc. Rotary Park is featured as part of the city's 0.5 mile Harborwalk, connecting the South and North Beach to the downtown.

**Upper Lake Park**
Upper Lake Park offers one of the best views of Lake Michigan in the area. Only 83 steps separate the Upper Lake Park Overlook from the North Beach. Upper Lake Park is home to numerous activities throughout the year, including the city's Fish Day Celebration, 5K races, car shows, and other community events. The park is also home to Possibility Playground which was built in 2008 and is 100% ADA accessible. The playground features a replica of the city’s lighthouse and over 30 specialized pieces of equipment and activities built with children of all types of physical abilities in mind.

**Veterans Memorial Park**
The Bandshell may be one of the most iconic features in the city. It is the background for gatherings throughout the year, including Memorial Day and 4th of July services. It was also used for a speech by then-president Ronald Reagan. Featured as part of the Harborwalk, it is within walking distance of the lighthouse, North Beach, and downtown businesses. Summer concerts performed on Sundays by the City Band and Friday Night Flicks are free to the public.

**Coal Dock Park**
Adjacent to the picturesque downtown and marina, the park as created when the WE Energies plant switched from coal to natural gas electricity generation. The park has a 1,500 foot promenade and an 80 foot pedestrian bridge that provides access to Lake Michigan, the South Dock (bird sanctuary) and to South Beach Park. The park features scenic views, festivals, a walking path, benches, green space, and veterans memorial. A park master plan was developed for this park in 2009 (see Figure 3.1). The site plan is incorporated by reference into this CORP.

**Pirates Hollow Waterpark**
The waterpark includes a lap pool, a snake slide, regular slide, diving board, spray equipment, and a zero depth entry. The facility also includes restrooms, shower facilities, concessions, picnic areas, play equipment and a sand volleyball court. Through an agreement with the Village of Grafton residents can purchase a pass to both community pools.
Figure 3.1, Coal Dock Park Preferred Strategy
3.2 **Schools Facilities**

The city coordinates with the Port Washington-Saukville School District to provide a broader range of park facilities and services to area residents. The city and the school district have an agreement that allows the city to use the schools' facilities when they are not being used by the school district. The school district also allows other groups to use their facilities, but the city has first priority after the district. This reciprocal arrangement works very well and the city/district relationship is very strong. While each entity maintains their own facilities, users show respect for the other property.

**Public School Sites**

- **Port Washington High School** - The High School is directly adjacent to the city's park and recreation office and community waterpark. The school district own and maintains the adjacent football field, track, and baseball diamond.

- **Thomas Jefferson Middle School** - This school site is adjacent to the city's Municipal Softball Field. In addition to the six tennis courts and three ball diamonds, the school grounds includes four soccer fields (one lighted) and three sand volleyball courts, as well as an indoor aquatic center.

- **Lincoln Elementary School** - This school site is across N. Holden St. from the middle school. The school grounds includes a ball diamond, general purpose field, two playgrounds, four basketball half courts, and a paved area for black-top games.

- **Dunwiddie Elementary School** - This school site is adjacent to Meadows Park. The school grounds includes a lighted ball diamond, play ground equipment, two basketball courts, and a paved area for black-top games.

3.3 **Church Facilities**

There are a number of churches in Port Washington that have general open space facilities that can serve resident needs. In addition, St. Peter of Alcantara Congregation (near WIS 32 and I-43) has one ball diamond, three soccer fields, and a playground. St. Mary’s Congregation on Johnson Street also has a playground facility but it not readily accessible to non-members.

3.4 **Private Facilities**

The city of Port Washington does not have many private facilities. The Harbor Hills bar and restaurant on the far west side has six (6) sand volley ball courts used for league play and bowling alleys. Other private recreational facilities in the City include the Ozaukee Sports Center (Maritime Dr.), which offers mini-golf, laser tag, inflatables, play field, arcade, batting cage, and pitching tunnel. Across the street from Dunwiddie Elementary School there is a Community Learning Center day care facility with many tot play items.

A private association operates the youth soccer program and another group of volunteers runs the youth baseball association. These groups have agreements with the school district and the city to use their facilities. Both groups work closely with city staff to form a unified approach to their success. The private recreation groups provide an valuable structure and organization to these youth programs.

3.5 **County Facilities**

Ozaukee County owns and manages a couple of park and recreational facilities within the city. Harborview Park is a 0.32 acre mini-park located at the corner of Milwaukee St. and Washington St. The park was created in 2007 as a stormwater management area and education site for regional native vegetation. The site includes an overlook deck which offers vistas of the downtown and port.
The County Justice Center (WIS 32 & CTH LL) includes six soccer fields which were developed and are managed by the Soccer Association.

The other County facility within the city is the Interurban Trail, a 30-mile paved path for bicycles and pedestrians that connects to Sheboygan and Milwaukee Counties (refer to Figure 2.1). Most of the trail within the city is off-road; however, there are two gaps in the trail which require users to travel along city streets. The first is a 0.4 mile stretch along W. Oakland Ave. to S. Keeney St. The other on-road portion is 0.6 miles and travels through the downtown along Wisconsin St. to E. Jackson St. where it converts back to an off-road trail near Lake View Park. The County maintains a trailhead mini-park at the intersection of WIS 32 and W. Oakland Avenue (pictured below). Unlike many recreational trails in the state, use of the trail is free for everyone. The trail is intended for year round uses, such as biking, in-line skating, walking, running and cross-country skiing. Motorized vehicles including snowmobiles and horses are not allowed on the trail.

3.6 Regional Facilities

Port Washington is in the northern portion of the WDNR’s Southeastern District and is well served by regional parks and open spaces. There are variety of other park and recreational facilities within close proximity to the City of Port Washington in public and private ownership. The following list provides the most significant facilities within the Port Washington region that residents most likely would use. It is not an exhaustive list, but provides a variety of recreational activities. For more information, contact the representative websites.

- **YMCA** - The Feith Family Ozaukee YMCA is located just west of the city limits near the intersection of WIS 33 and Northwood Drive.

- **Ozaukee-Washington Land Trust, Sauk Creek Nature Preserve** - The Sauk Creek Nature Preserve is a 27-acre natural area adjacent to the city limits along CTH KK. The creek runs north and south over limestone bedrock ledges, and eventually flows into Lake Michigan near the Port Washington Marina. Floodplain forest runs along Sauk Creek and a series of wetland/spring seeps discharge water into the creek. Higher land on the eastern half of the property is predominately old agricultural fields, abandoned over 20 years ago and now being colonized by a second growth forest. Trails connect the preserve to local neighborhoods and a bridge allows easy access to the creek. The land is a valuable wildlife corridor, and an outstanding resource for community education and recreation.

![Figure 3.2, Sauk Creek Nature Preserve Trails](Image)
Other County Parks Near Port Washington - Ozaukee County operates Virmond, a 239-acre regional park along Lake Michigan in Mequon, which is 10.5 miles to the southwest; Waubedonia, a 285 acre regional park along the Milwaukee River in Fredonia which is seven miles to the northwest; and Tendick Park, 142-acre regional facility just north of Saukville and 3.5 miles away. Three miles to the south of the city, the county has also developed a 79-acre natural area along Lake Michigan called the Lion’s Den Gorge. The 100-foot bluff-top and approximately one mile of shoreline provide a great vantage point for viewing loons, herons, and other waterfowl, as well as spring and fall raptor migration. Figure 3.3 (page 21) provides a map of Ozaukee County parks. Other activities available within county parks are described in Table 3.2 (page 22).

State Owned Facilities - Approximately 6 miles west of the city is the Cedarburg Bog, a 1,600 acre State Natural Area; and 10 miles north of the city along the shore of Lake Michigan is Harrington Beach State Park.

Federal Owned Facilities - The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) owns a number of waterfowl protection areas throughout Ozaukee County, include a site adjacent to Lion’s Den Gorge.

Snowmobile Trails - There are approximately 114 miles of snowmobile trails in Ozaukee County. One trail enters the city from the northwest along CTH LL to a gas station on WIS 33. The trail is managed by the Snow Runners Trail Club.

Ozaukee Ice Center - This facility was formerly owned by Ozaukee County, but the ownership was turned over to the Ozaukee Youth Hockey Association in 2009. Under the agreement, the facility remains available to citizens of the County for public skating.

The regional facilities provide the residents of Port Washington with the opportunity to participate in activities that may require resources of a greater magnitude then may be reasonably expected from the city. Some examples of this wide array of activities are: archery, camping, canoeing, cross county skiing, disc golf, fishing, hiking, skating and swimming. The city is well positioned to provide sites that provide day to day active recreation and small natural areas to escape from the daily routine.
Association in 2009. Under the agreement, the facility remains available to citizens of the County for public skating. These facilities provide the residents of Port Washington with the opportunity to participate in activities that may require resources of a greater magnitude than may be reasonably expected from the city. Some examples of this wide array of activities are: archery, camping, canoeing, cross country skiing, disc golf, fishing, hiking, skating, and swimming. The city is well positioned to provide sites that provide day to day active recreation and small natural areas to escape from the daily routine.

Figure 3.3, Ozaukee County Parks and Trails
### Chapter 3

Park, Open Space, and Recreation Inventory

Table 3.2, Guide to Ozaukee County Parks & Natural Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amenities</th>
<th>Vermilion Park</th>
<th>Meek-Woron Park &amp; Golf Course</th>
<th>Ozaukee Ice Center</th>
<th>Covered Bridge Park</th>
<th>Ehlers Park</th>
<th>Lion's Den Gorge Nature Preserve</th>
<th>Tendick Nature Park</th>
<th>Harborview Park</th>
<th>Hawkhorne Hills Park &amp; Golf Course</th>
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<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This chapter presents an analysis of how well the city’s existing park and recreational facilities satisfy current needs in the community. The adequacy of the city’s existing park and recreation system are evaluated using the following methods:

- **Quantitative Analysis** – a comparison of existing parkland acreage and population projections versus park and recreational facility service standards, including a review of the types and amount of parkland available to City residents.

- **Geographic Analysis** – an analysis of the geographic distribution and accessibility of park facilities in the city.

- **Qualitative Analysis** – a summary of public input regarding city parks and recreational facilities gathered through the on-line community survey.

- **Regional & State Trends** – a summary of the demand or trends in recreational amenities at the county and state level.

4.1 **Quantitative Analysis**

An analysis of existing recreational land area is provided to determine if the recreational needs of the residents are being met. This analysis is limited to an evaluation of the space, or land, devoted to recreational use.

Currently the City is providing approximately 159 acres of parkland, not counting school facilities, county facilities, or private facilities. This translates to .014 acres of parkland per person, or 14.1 acres per 1,000 residents.

Table 4.1 summarizes the current and projected supply and demand for total parkland acreage based on city population. For the purpose of calculating anticipated parkland demand, a level of service of 6 and 12 acres per 1,000 residents was assumed. Using a level of service standard of 12 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents the City currently has surplus of 24.2 acres. Assuming the population projections are correct, and the City does not add additional parkland, the total surplus will shrink to 11.1 acres by year 2040.

Table 4.2 summarizes the current and projected supply and demand for parkland acreage by park types, using the lowest service standards as described in Appendix B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.1, City Park Acreage Existing and Projected Surplus/Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit (in acres)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply (acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand (6 acres/1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand (12 acres/1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus (6 acres/1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus (12 acres/1,000)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The results of Table 4.2 indicate a projected surplus for all park types through year 2040 except for community playfields. The deficit in community playfield acreage is expected as the city currently has only one community playfield, Municipal Softball Field. It is important to note that the school-owned property is not included in this analysis. The school-owned property does indeed play a vital role in filling the community playfield needs of the residents of Port Washington; however, because access and maintenance are not regulated by the city these facilities were not included in the analysis in Table 4.1 and 4.2. Nor were county or private recreational facilities, such as the soccer fields at the County Justice Center or Sauk Creek Nature Preserve.

Although the total acreage of community park and recreation lands is an easy indicator of the presence of parks and recreation space, it is not the only indicator of whether a community is able to meet the park and recreation needs of its residents. The National Recreation and Park Association advocates that the location of parkland, and the types of recreational facilities offered on that land, are just as important as the total acres of parkland. A community with a lot of parkland, but few recreational facilities, is less likely to meet the needs of its residents than a community which has a lesser amount of parkland, but has a larger variety of recreational opportunities. Fortunately for Port Washington residents they have access to a wide range of recreational facilities as summarized in Chapter 3. Section 4.2 provides additional analysis on the location of city parks.

### Table 4.2, City Park Acreage Existing and Projected Surplus/Deficit by Park Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit by Type (in acres)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2040</th>
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<td>11,680</td>
<td>12,390</td>
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<td>Mini-Park (ac)</td>
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<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.08</td>
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<td>Neighborhood Playground (ac)</td>
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<td>4.5</td>
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<td>Neighborhood Park (ac)</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
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<td>Community Playfield (ac)</td>
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<td>-54.3</td>
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<td>Special Purpose Park (ac)</td>
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<td>No Standard Applicable</td>
<td>No Standard Applicable</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 4.2 Geographic Analysis

The location of park and open space facilities in relation to the city’s residents is an important indicator of how well existing facilities meet the needs of the community. The National Recreation and Park Association advocates that all residents should live within a 1/4-1/2 mile of some type of public park or open space. Map 2 in Appendix B indicates areas of the City that are not currently served by a city park; that is, they do not fall within a 1/4-mile service area of any city park. The map also illustrates service areas based on park type, including 0.5-miles for neighborhood parks, 1-mile for community playfields, and 2-miles for community parks. Areas currently zoned for single- and multi-family development are highlighted on the map.

The map indicates the following deficiencies in the location of parkland:

- The multi-family residences along New Port Vista Drive and E. Sauk Road are currently under served with city parkland of all types.
- The multi-family residences north of W. Sunset Road, east of CTH LL, and west of WIS 32 are currently under served with neighborhood playgrounds and community playfields. These residents are within the 0.5-mile radius of Meadows Neighborhood Park; however, this park is currently under utilized and lacks recreational facilities, furthering the park facility deficit in this portion of the city.
- The single-family residences north of W. Sunset Road and west of CTH LL (Greystone Subdivision) are currently under served with neighborhood
playgrounds and community playfields. Most of these residents are within the 0.5-mile radius of Meadows Park; however, this park is currently underutilized and lacks recreational facilities, furthering the park facility deficit in this portion of the city. In addition, CTH LL is a busy roadway and can present an access barrier for residents.

- The single-family residences west of N. Spring Street and north of Algoma Drive (Lake Ridge Subdivision) are currently underserved by neighborhood playgrounds and neighborhood parks. Some of these residences fall within the 0.5-mile service area of the Woods at White Pines and Koalbach Park; however, there are access barriers to each of these parks.

- There are some single- and multi-family residences west of WIS 32 on the north side of the community (Portland Height Subdivision) which are currently underserved by neighborhood playgrounds. However, these residences are within a quarter-mile service radius of Lincoln Elementary School and Thomas Jefferson Middle School. Both of these school grounds provide recreational amenities for use by these residents.

- A significant portion of the city is under served with community playfields. However, as previously discussed, the school grounds provide additional community playfields which aid in serving this deficiency.

- While most residential neighborhoods in the city fall within the 0.5-mile service radius of a neighborhood park, some of the neighborhoods may be underserved with recreation facilities due to the under utilization of those parks. As previously mentioned, Meadows Park, while large in size, lacks recreational facilities that would truly make it a neighborhood park, although there are additional recreational facilities at the adjacent Dunwiddie Elementary School.

- Similarly, the Woods at White Pines, Stacker, Hidden Hills, Bley, and City Park basically consist of playground equipment, benches and some open space. Therefore, most of the residences west of WIS 33 and Spring Street lack access to other community playfield amenities such as basketball courts, tennis courts, ball diamonds, etc.

### 4.3 Qualitative Analysis

As part of the update to this plan, the Parks and Recreation Department administered an on-line community survey to poll resident's opinion regarding city park facilities and recreational programs. The following is a summary of responses to key questions. A complete copy of the survey results are located in Appendix A.

#### General Satisfaction

- 91.2% of respondents indicated they are either satisfied or very satisfied with city park and recreational facilities (parkland and equipment).
- 66.3% of respondents indicated they are either satisfied or very satisfied with park and recreation programs (e.g. recreational classes). 19.8% had no opinion.
- The majority of residences rated the condition and maintenance of parkland and facilities as good or excellent. Higher responses in the fair or poor response chose included the condition of furnishings (shelters, picnic tables, benches, etc.)

#### Safety and Accessibility

- 93.7% of respondents indicated they feel safe when visiting a city park.
- The majority of respondents did not indicate any accessibility concerns within any of the city parks. Those parks that did rate higher in accessibility concerns included North Beach and Coal Dock Park. Comments to the question indicate that some residents feel the pathway around the City’s wastewater treatment facility to North Beach is an accessibility barrier. This is likely due to the width of the path and pathway obstacles such as light poles. Most of the comments regarding accessibility concerns within Coal Dock Park were related to the lack of a safety railing along the perimeter.
General Use - Parks (excluding winter months)

- 23.4% of respondents indicated they visit Upper Lake Park at least 1-2 times per week, the highest response of all the parks. Another 49.4% indicated they visited the park at least 1-2 per month.
- 18.6% of respondents indicated they visit Rotary Park at least 1-2 times per week. Another 41.4% indicated they visited the park at least 1-2 per month.
- 16.9% of respondents indicated they visit Coal Dock Park at least 1-2 times per week. Another 48.1% indicated they visited the park at least 1-2 per month.
- 15.6% of respondents indicated they visit Overlook Park at least 1-2 times per week. Another 32.8% indicated they visited the park at least 1-2 per month.
- 15.1% of respondents indicated they visit Veteran's Memorial Park at least 1-2 times per week. Another 43.8% indicated they visited the park at least 1-2 per month.
- 13.9% of respondents indicated they visit Pirates' Hollow Waterpark at least 1-2 times per week. Another 23.6% indicated they visited the park at least 1-2 per month.
- 12.7% of respondents indicated they visit North Beach Park at least 1-2 times per week. Another 31.0% indicated they visited the park at least 1-2 per month.

General Use - Facilities (excluding winter months)

- When asked to rate the top six most commonly used activities or facilities, 62.1% of respondents indicated they most commonly used nature trails with visiting city parks, the highest rated activity or facility, followed by recreational trails (56.3%), playground equipment (59.8%), Pirates' Hollow Waterpark (44.8%), fishing areas (20.7%), and the Thomas Jefferson Middle School Pool (19.5%).

General Demand

- 87.6% of respondents indicated they felt the city currently has enough parks to meet the needs of their household.
- Respondents were asked to indicate the level of priority for developing new park and recreation facilities as the city continues to grow. The top three responses to the “high priority” category included Nature Areas (45.8%), Speciality Parks (32.5%), and On-Road Bike Facilities (30.9%).
- 68.2% of respondents indicated the city’s current variety of recreational facilities, equipment, and programs met the needs of their household. 10.6% were not sure.
- When asked to rate the top six recreational facilities they would prioritize future investment in maintenance and development of respondents indicated in order: Restrooms (55.3%), Nature Trails (51.8%), Hiking/Running Trails (40.0%), Playground Equipment (34.1%), Site Furnishings (tables, grills, etc., 27.1%), Shelters (24.7%), and Aquatic Facilities (23.5%)

Funding

- 56.3% of respondents would support an increase in park and recreation user fees to cover the cost of maintaining or building park and recreation facilities. 27.6% were not sure.
- 45.5% of respondents would support an increase in property taxes if the additional taxes were used to cover the cost of maintaining or building park and recreational facilities. 25.6% were not sure.
- 62.1% of respondents would support an increased percentage of their existing property taxes allocated for park and recreational facility maintenance and development. 23.0% were not sure.
- 40.2% of respondents would consider a tax-deductible personal gift to the Friends of Port Parks & Rec 501(c)3 Foundation. 35.6% were not sure.
Importance of Park and Recreational Facilities

- Respondents were asked to rate the importance (1=not important, 10 = very important) they place on the city’s parks and recreational facilities/programs regarding several aspects of the community. The results are shown in Figure 4.1.

4.4 Regional & State Trends

Insights from the Ozaukee County Park and Open Space Plan, adopted 2011.

The following park and open space needs as outlined below are based on the Southeast Regional Planning Commission’s high growth rate scenario of 115,300 persons in Ozaukee County by 2035. This number incorporates park and open space demand by additional non-resident users. Demand for quantity of major parks in the County is already met for future growth projections, so no additional park land needs to be dedicated at this time. Additionally, Ozaukee County already has sufficient trails in its recreational corridors to meet existing and future general-use trail demand. There are however, needs within existing parks that are necessary to meet the future demand by park users. To meet these demands, the Ozaukee County 2035 Park and Open Space Plan recommends the following for the County:

- Additional Campsites – there is a need for 165 privately owned campsites to serve the projected 2035 County population.
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- Additional Picnicking Areas – there is a need for 350 additional picnic tables at major parks to serve the projected 2035 County population.
- Additional Swimming Areas – there is a general need for additional publicly and privately owned swimming beaches.
- Additional Emerging Recreation Facilities – there is public interest in developing the following facilities throughout Ozaukee County: dog parks (high interest), skate parks, winter sports facilities (high interest in cross-country ski trails), disc golf, mountain biking, and horseback riding.
- Preservation of high-quality open space – meaning the preservation of primary environmental corridors, natural areas, critical habitat, and prime agricultural land.

The Plan also makes these specific recommendations for Port Washington:

- Ozaukee County Trail Property – add to the County park system and develop picnic facilities and mountain bike trails, and provide restrooms.
- Ozaukee Interurban Trail – develop an off-road connection to Newburg, provide additional signage on the north side of Port Washington, and complete the off-road section of trail on the north side.
- Creation of a non-motorized boat launch area – create a launch near public parking for small boats, such as kayaks and canoes.

Insights from the Wisconsin Statewide Outdoor Comprehensive Recreation Plan (SCROP), 2011-2016.

The goals listed below are recommended by the Wisconsin Statewide Outdoor Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCROP) to help provide Wisconsinites better access/awareness to outdoor recreation opportunities and to help improve public health and wellness:

- Public Access to Land and Water – One part of this goal is awareness; there is access to land and water, but many times people don’t know about it. Maps and signage that are easily readable would help increase public awareness. The other part of this goal can be realized by providing additional sites with access to the water for boating, fishing, and swimming.

Note: Ozaukee County is listed as number 9 in a list of the top 10 counties in Wisconsin for pedestrian park and trail access with 35.7% of all residents being within ½-mile walk of a park or trail.

- Promote Outdoor Recreation as a “Get Fit” Initiative – Educate the public about the health benefits of walking, biking, nature study, etc. and develop programming and recreation facilities with health agencies.
- Create Urban Parks and Community Green Space – Create connected urban parks and community green spaces to improve quality of life and increase opportunities for recreation in urban areas.

According to the SCROP, in Wisconsin there is a projected **stable future demand for low-intensity recreational activities such as walking, gardening, viewing nature centers, sightseeing, bicycling, and picnicking** (listed in order of popularity). Since these activities should experience stable growth in the future, opportunities to engage in these activities should be created and maintained.

Due to changing demographics, social trends, and other movements, the SCROP is projecting **increased demand for (generally) high-intensity recreational activities in the future such as kayaking, visiting dog parks, climbing, paddle boarding, playing outdoor soccer, RV camping, and BMX biking. Activities such as hunting, inline skating, skateboarding, softball and downhill skiing are projected to have a decreased demand in Wisconsin in the future also due to the changing demographics’ preferences.**
This chapter describes the Mission Statement of the City’s Parks and Recreation Department and the Long Range Vision for the city’s park and open space system. The long range vision describes the city’s park and open space system as we wish it to be in 2019, or sooner. The mission statement and long range vision are the foundation of this plan – the goals, objectives, and policies that follow are all intended to help realize the city’s mission and vision. This CORP includes three overarching goals:

Goal 1: Complete Park and Open Space System. To plan and provide a complete system of parks, facilities and open spaces to allow the entire resident population the opportunity to participate in a wide range of both resource and non-resource oriented outdoor recreational activities.

Goal 2: Natural Resource Protection. To preserve environmental corridors for the protection of the vegetation, drainage and wildlife resources they provide and for enhancing the social, economic, recreational, and environmental quality of the city.

Goal 3: Cost Effective Implementation. Rising development costs and budget challenges will directly affect the success of this plan. Therefore the plan must be developed as a cost efficient system that does not unduly burden the tax payers.

Goal 4: Public Involvement in Park Planning, Design, Development, & Use. Parks and recreational facilities are a resource for all residents and visitors of the city to enjoy.

MISSION STATEMENT
The mission of the Parks & Recreation Department is to improve the quality of life for all residents of Port Washington by facilitating leisure and cultural activities, special events, and services that promote mental and physical health, self-development, and community involvement. The Department will also strive to sustain and enhance the natural environment through careful planning and maintenance of the parks and open spaces.

LONG RANGE VISION
The Port Washington park and open space system serves every neighborhood within the city with either a fully developed neighborhood park or school park within a 1/2-mile walk or less. Community parks and special purpose parks provide opportunities for special events activities and unique recreational facilities, including those that support tourism and attract new businesses and residents to the community. Environmental corridors, including woodlands, creeks, ravines, and drainage ways are preserved from non-recreational development. All neighborhoods have safe pedestrian facilities via sidewalks on at least one side of the street. A combination of on-and off-road bicycle trails links the city’s parks to adjacent neighborhoods, the downtown, and the Interurban Trail. The city provides a variety of park facilities and recreational programs to meet the varied needs of existing and future residents.
Objective 1: Develop new parks and recreational facilities where City growth creates a need for additional facilities and where existing residents are underserved by existing City parks.

Policy 1: Most residents should be within a 15-minute walk or 1/4 to 1/2-mile from a public park or open space area and the City strives to maintain a minimum of 12 acres of public park and recreational land per 1,000 residents.

Policy 2: The City requires that residential developments dedicate parkland or provide recreational facilities as part of the approval of new developments. In such special cases that this is not possible, the City will require that residential developments provide fees-in-lieu of parkland dedication and fees-in-lieu of park development sufficient to meet the anticipated cost, on a per household basis, of providing park improvements at a minimum level equivalent to the park standards described in policy 1.

Policy 3: The City encourages “special purpose” parks, plazas, and open spaces within commercial and industrial areas that provide outdoor gathering places and aesthetic enhancements in otherwise developed environments.

Policy 4: The City may use its Official Mapping powers to dedicate future park areas or recreational trails in advance of development in order to prevent the loss of lands to other uses.

Policy 5: The City may explore alternative means of reserving lands required for parks and open space to ensure that lands are obtained at the lowest cost to the public (e.g. state and federal grants, non-profit organizations, conservation easements, purchase of developments rights).

Objective 2: Improve interconnectivity, awareness, and use of City parks and open spaces throughout the community.

Policy 6: New park and recreational facilities should be centrally located within the neighborhoods that they are intended to serve.

Policy 7: The provision of safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle connections between parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities should be emphasized in ongoing City planning and acquisition efforts.

Policy 8: Sidewalks should be provided on at least one side of all residential streets and a complete system of on- and off-road bicycle trails should connect existing and new neighborhoods to existing and future city parks, commercial districts, and the Ozaukee County Interurban Trail.

Objective 3: Provide a diversity of multi-seasonal and multi-use recreation facilities and programs.

Policy 9: The City’s park and recreation system provides a variety of recreational facilities and programs to serve the year round diverse needs of residents of all ages.

Policy 10: The City coordinates municipal recreational programming with that of private recreation providers, the school district, and volunteer sports organizations to provide programming to meet youth and adult recreation needs and to avoid duplication of services or facilities.

Policy 11: The City coordinates park and open space planning and improvements with neighboring communities and Ozaukee County to enhance regional recreational opportunities and to prevent duplication of facilities where such duplication is not necessary.

Policy 12: As new parks are created, expanded, or altered the City will consider the development of new recreational facilities not already found within the same neighborhood or within the community in order to diversify the types of recreational facilities found throughout the entire City.
Objective 4: Coordinate public park and open space lands with school facilities.

Policy 13: Where feasible and otherwise consistent with City park needs, locate neighborhood playground and community playfields adjacent to or in coordination with school properties to prevent duplication of facilities where such duplication is not necessary to meet the recreational needs of the surrounding neighborhood or community.

Objective 5: Provide safe park and recreational facilities with access for all persons regardless of race, creed, age, sex, or economic status.

Policy 14: Facility development must be reviewed with safety in mind, adhering to accepted standards prior to installation.

Policy 15: To the extent possible improvements/maintenance to existing facilities will be designed to meet the requirements of the American's With Disabilities Act (ADA). Any new park facilities should be designed to meet ADA standards unless environmental limitations are present or similar ADA compliant facilities are present within an existing park (i.e. duplicate facilities).

Policy 16: The City discourages land uses adjacent to existing or planned park and recreational areas that will pose a public safety or access hazard for residents using the park or recreational facility unless mitigation efforts can installed to address potential safety and access hazards.

Objective 6: Preserve environmental corridors as permanent open space areas.

Policy 17: The City will preserve areas for park and open space uses where development is difficult due to unstable soils, steep slopes, surface waters, poor drainage conditions, flooding, or other similar conditions.

Policy 18: The City should make every effort to purchase property, or portions thereof, that becomes available along the three creeks in the city, which is deemed a high value site for recreation or natural resource protection, and oppose any proposed sale of city property along the creeks and lake shore.

COMPLYING WITH THE AMERICANS W/ DISABILITIES ACT

The ADA, enacted in 1990, clearly states the right of equal access for persons to local government services, including parks. On September 15, 2010 the Department of Justice published revised final regulations implementing the Americans with Disabilities Act. The 2010 Standards included new provisions for accessible design for recreational facilities such as playgrounds, swimming pools, fishing and golf facilities. Similar to when the original 1991 ADA Standards were adopted for public buildings, a community is required to complete a self-evaluation of their recreational facilities for ADA compliance by March 15, 2012. Those communities with 50 or more full or part-time employees are also required to develop a Transition Plan, which identifies what corrective work will be completed, when it will be completed, and the individual responsible for the corrective work. Any new recreational facilities designed, constructed, or shaped after March 15, 2012 are subject to the 2010 Standards. Any alteration (not simple maintenance, but something that changes the way the site is used) must make the element altered accessible and must create an accessible path of travel through the site or facility to that element.

There are some fundamental differences in how accessibility in the outdoors is accommodated compared to indoors or the built environment. While restrooms, shelters, interpretive centers, and parking lots, for example, need to follow detailed ADA guidelines, other improvements such as trails or swimming beach areas, for example, do not necessarily need to follow indoor or built environment ramp grades or surfacing requirements. A good rule of thumb for the City to follow is that anything constructed must not make the outdoor experience anymore difficult than what occurs naturally. Mother Nature does not have to comply with ADA, but the City does.
Policy 19: The City may consider the development of utilities, roads, stormwater management and telecommunications facilities within parks, or through environmental corridors, provided practicable steps to minimize disturbances to these areas are taken.

Policy 20: The City encourages using environmental corridors and open space areas to link community parks, including allowing the development of compatible recreational uses and facilities (e.g. trails, shelters, etc.) within environmental corridors. The City discourages active recreational uses from locating in environmental corridors if they are determined not to be conducive to preservation of the environmental corridor.

Policy 21: The City practices the use of native landscaping within City park and open space areas and encourages the removal of invasive species from parklands and habitat restoration along the three creeks and lake shore.

Policy 22: The City will design parks and facilities to minimize the environmental impact and control access to the resources so that the very thing being preserved does not deteriorate due to overuse or misuse.

Objective 7: Use park and recreational lands as a means to promote environmental education and community history.

Policy 23: The City encourages public awareness of environmental and cultural resources by installing interpretative signage or historical markers within city parks. The City encourages the use of park facilities for outdoor environmental education.

Policy 24: The City encourages the restoration and maintenance of historic places or structures as unique enhancements to the community’s recreational resources.

Objective 8: Maintain existing park and recreational facilities.

Policy 25: The City will maintain a capital improvements plan to replace worn or damaged recreational equipment and facilities.

Policy 26: The City may choose not to replace worn recreational equipment within a park if similar facilities already exist in abundance within another park within the same neighborhood. Such sites may be returned to a more natural setting.

Objective 9: Coordinate future improvements to park and recreational facilities with residents, property owners, civic groups, city departments, and other agencies.

Policy 27: The City encourages volunteerism and public/private partnerships in maintaining and developing future park and recreational facilities. Citizen involvement in all levels of planning and design of park and open space areas is encouraged.

Policy 28: The City will maintain an endowment fund to provide residents an opportunity to make a tax-deductible charitable gift to assist with the maintenance and development of the City’s park and recreational facilities.

Policy 29: The City will review and update this Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan every five years as a matter of best practice and to maintain eligibility for state and federal park and recreational grant programs.
The quantitative, qualitative, and geographic analysis discussed in Chapter 4 reveals the need for improvements to existing facilities, as well as, the acquisition and development of new sites for future recreational use. It should be noted that some of the recommendations may require considerable cooperation with others, including the citizens of Port Washington, local civic and business associations, neighboring municipalities, Ozaukee County, and State agencies. In nearly every case, more detailed planning, engineering, study, budgeting, and/or discussion will be necessary before decisions are made to actually acquire land or construct recreational facilities.

The recommendations of this plan are divided into four major sections: (1) recommendations for existing park facilities; (2) recommendations for new park facilities; (3) recommendations for recreational trails; and (4) miscellaneous recommendations. Many of the specific recommendations discussed in each section are identified on the Potential Parks and Recreation Facilities Map. Acquisition projects will be implemented through donation, dedication, purchase, or a combination thereof.

The time line for completion of the recommendations are within the next five years, or the life of this plan. Due to budgetary constraints it is unlikely that all of the recommendations within this chapter will be implemented in the next five years. Maintenance and improvement projects will be prioritized on an annual basis by the Parks & Recreation Director in conjunction with the City’s Parks & Recreation Board and the City Council as part of the city’s annual budget. Many of the recommendations regarding locating new park facilities will be coordinated with the annexation or approval of development proposals; therefore, the timing is much more variable.

### 6.1 Existing Park Facilities

While adding new park facilities is important to enhancing the City’s park system, the City maintains a commitment to maintaining existing parks in satisfactory condition and providing sufficient funding for operations. Such maintenance and operations include providing sufficient budget for the following:

- Maintaining and replacing existing facilities and equipment, as needed,
- Maintaining the landscape at existing parks in good condition,
- Providing sufficient resources in support of recreational programs,
- Maintaining a safe and accessible environment at all City parks.

As new lands are added to the park system, the City will need to budget additional funds for maintenance and operations.

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1 This map indicates approximate or preferred locations for new park and recreational facilities. More detailed planning and analysis may reveal other opportunities.
Some of the recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the 2009 CORP. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur.

**Antoine Park**
- provide barrier free access path to play equipment (east side)*
- provide a shelter, with restroom preferred (west side)*
- update play equipment

**Birchwood Hills Natural Area**
- add a system of wood chipped walking trails with multiple access points to the surrounding neighborhood. Include other site amenities such as a bike rack, trail map kiosks, picnic tables, benches and waste receptacles.
- replace park sign with one consistent with new design

**Bley Park**
- provide an accessible path to the play equipment*
- extend the accessible path to the new multi-use path along CTH LL
- replace park sign with one consistent with new design
- update play equipment
- provide shelter

**City Park**
- repaint the lower playground equipment
- provide an accessible path to the northern play equipment
- add a new park sign consistent with those used at other city parks
- monitor state and condition of trees and remove hazardous specimens*
- study the potential to use the site for a sledding hill. The topography of this park may present an opportunity to add a city sledding hill which the city currently does not have in any city park. However, this park also has several mature trees that may pose safety hazards for sledding users. Removing these trees would alter the aesthetic qualities of the park and may not be supported by the surrounding residents. If the condition of several of the trees warrants their removal this may be a moot point.

**Coal Dock Park**
- finish park improvements outlined in the Preferred Strategy Site Plan (see Figure 3.1), including safety railing along waterfront, park entrance sign, shelter facilities, etc.

**Columbia Park**
- provide an accessible path to the play equipment and water fountain
- update play equipment

**Community Garden**
- no recommendations

**Fisherman's Park**
- no recommendations

**Gatzke Nature Area**
- reestablish paths with wood chips*
- add a park sign consistent with those used at other city parks

**Guenther Park**
- replace park sign with one consistent with new design
- add bike racks to coincide with planned mountain bike course

**Hidden Hills Park**
- provide an accessible path from the access road to the water tower to the playground equipment
- add a park sign consistent with those used at other city parks
Hill School Park
- extend accessible path to the basketball court*
- move playground program storage out of the shelter so groups may utilize it during non-park hours*
- close off service road with gate*
- provide electronic message board, discontinue allowing banner signs along the decorative fence
- update play equipment

Kolbach Park
- resurface basketball court*
- provide a barrier free access path to the shelter, play equipment, ball diamond and court area*
- provide an open air shelter*
- upgrade swings*
- update play equipment

Lake View Park
- no recommendations

Lion's Park
- provide barrier free path to play equipment*
- provide a natural or manmade fence along the water tower access drive

Meadows Park
- add a nine hole disc golf course around the perimeter of the park/tree line.

Municipal Softball Field
- improve the parking lot either with pavement or a border and wheel stops to designate formal parking areas
- add a park sign consistent with those used at other city parks
- provide shelter

North Beach Park
- improve parking and access path around wastewater treatment facility (refer to Figure 6.1)

Figure 6.1, North Beach Access Improvements Site Plan
Oakland Avenue Green
- replace park sign with one consistent with new design

Overlook Park
- remove sandbox

Pirates’ Hollow Waterpark
- add second tube slide
- study use of red brick storage facility*
- study the use of the volleyball courts for conversion to pickleball courts

Rotary Park
- no recommendations

Sauk Creek Park
- add a park sign consistent with those used at other city parks
- potential alternative pickleball location

Schanen Acres Park
- provide an accessible path to the play equipment
- update play equipment

South Beach Park
- no recommendations

Stacker Park
- no recommendations

Upper Lake Park
- update play equipment in the Scout Area*
- add wedding ceremony and botanical garden area. The scenery and views from Upper Lake Park make it an ideal location for wedding ceremonies. A formal ceremony location consisting of a gazebo and associated botanical garden area would enhance the park for wedding rentals. One possible location is in the northeastern corner of the park, which would place the ceremony area away from other existing facilities (see image on the right).

Veteran’s Memorial Park
- add a universally accessible area for viewing concerts and picnicking*

West Side Park
- study the potential of selling this park for private development, use the proceeds from the sale to acquire parkland or develop recreational facilities in other areas of the city. This park is currently underutilized as it lacks recreational facilities. The residences in the vicinity of this park have access to other facilities at Hill School Park and Sauk Creek Park. The parcel is also located among other commercial properties and along a busy roadway (W. Grand Ave./WIS 33). This factors combined may indicate a potential to sell this park. A study of the parcel would provide more in-depth analysis regarding the history of the parcel, whether any deed restrictions prevent the sale of the property, any other restrictions to private development of the property, anticipated revenues from the sale of the property and through annual property tax payments from new development. The study could be expanded to include conceptual drawings of new private development, including potential building locations, building massing, parking and open space locations. The conceptual drawings may spur interest in the purchase and redevelopment of the property.

Whitefish Park
- update play equipment, maintain elephant slide
Windrush Park
- add a half basketball court
- add a park shelter, with restroom preferred
- add a park sign consistent with those used at other city parks
- update play equipment

Woods at White Pines Park
- add a park sign consistent with those used at other city parks

6.2 New Park Facilities

The city should develop new park and recreational facilities in areas that are under served by existing facilities, where future city expansion is expected to occur, or where the acquisition of park and open space will advance the goals and policies of this plan or the City’s Comprehensive Plan.

Within Existing Under Served Neighborhoods
Section 4.2 identified several existing neighborhoods that are under served by park and recreational facilities.

- New Port Vista Drive and E. Sauk Road (Site A, Map 3) - This area of the city is currently under served by park and recreational facilities and additional development is anticipated within this area as it is not yet fully development. The needs of this area can be met by expanding the facilities at Windrush Park to take it from a neighborhood playground to more of a true neighborhood park, including those improvements described in the previous section along with additional general open space, tennis courts, or little league diamond. Sidewalk and bike facilities should connect planned residences to the park.

- The multi-family residences north of W. Sunset Road, east of CTH LL, and west of WIS 32 are currently under served with neighborhood playgrounds and community playfields. These residents are within the 0.5-mile radius of Meadows Neighborhood Park; however, this park is currently under utilized and lacks recreational facilities, furthering the park facility deficit in this portion of the city. The improvements described in the previous section for Meadows Park should help address the deficits in this area of the city as will the construction of the youth baseball complex described in the next section (Site B, Map 3).

- The single-family residences north of W. Sunset Road and west of CTH LL (Greystone Subdivision) are currently under served with neighborhood playgrounds and community playfields. Most of these residents are within the 0.5-mile radius of Meadows Park; however, this park is currently under utilized and lacks recreational facilities, furthering the park facility deficit in this portion of the city. In addition, CTH LL is a busy roadway and can present an access barrier for residents. The needs of this area can be met by implementing improvements described in the previous section from Meadows Park; constructing the youth baseball complex described in the next section (Site B, Map 3), and implementing an on road bicycle route between the neighborhood and these two parks.

- The single-family residences west of N. Spring Street and north of Algoma Drive (Lake Ridge Subdivision) are currently under served by neighborhood playgrounds and neighborhood parks. Some of these residences fall within the 0.5-mile service area of the Woods at White Pines and Koalbach Park; however, there are access barriers to each of these parks. The city currently owns a 1.3 acre wood site (see image below) within this
neighborhood and future residential expansion of the community is anticipated according to the city’s comprehensive plan. To address the needs of this neighborhood, this plan recommends the city acquire additional woodlands adjacent to the parcel already owned by the city for the purpose of developing a neighborhood playground and nature preserve (Site C, Map 3). The Port Washington-Saukville School District owns a 55-acre vacant site to the southwest of this neighborhood (see Map 3, Appendix C). It is conceivable that a new school facility will eventually develop in this area which can serve the community playfield needs of the area. While not all of the 300 acre wooded site may be necessary to meet the existing and future needs of this neighborhood, emphasis should be placed on preserving the woodlands for the purpose of creating a nature preserve and walking trails within the future park. A series of sidewalks, on- and off-road bicycle facilities should connect this future park to the Woods at White Pines and any new school facility.

- There are some single- and multi-family residences west of WIS 32 on the north side of the community (Portland Height Subdivision) which are currently underserved by neighborhood playgrounds. However, these residences are within a quarter-mile service radius of Lincoln Elementary School and Thomas Jefferson Middle School. Both of these school grounds provide recreational amenities for use by these residents. No additional parkland development recommended.

- A significant portion of the city is underserved with community playfields. While the school grounds provide additional community playfields which aid in serving this deficiency, their facilities are primarily located in the central and northern portions of the city. Most of the residences west of WIS 33 and Spring Street lack access to community playfield amenities. The Youth Baseball Association currently has plans to construct a community playfield at the corner of WIS 33 and Jackson Road. Figure 6.2 illustrates a concept plan for the site which includes four ball diamonds, concession area, playground, off-street parking, and a walking
Within Planned Neighborhoods
The future growth of the city is guided by the city’s 2035 Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The Planned Land Use Map 2035 (Map VIII-8, refer to page 12) sets forth the desired development pattern for the city over the comprehensive planning period. The planned land use map identifies most of the area surrounding the existing city limits to the west and north for future Medium Density Urban Residential, or one home per 10,000 to 43,560 square feet. Lower density Sub-Urban Residential development is planned along the Lake Michigan shoreline north and south of the city. Commercial development is planned along the major transportation corridors, WIS 32 & WIS 33. Map 3 in Appendix C identifies general locations for future park and recreation areas to serve this planned neighborhoods. The map indicates approximate or preferred locations for new park and recreational facilities. More detailed planning and analysis may reveal other opportunities. Acquisition projects will be implemented through donation, dedication, purchase, or a combination thereof. Timing for the completion of these projects is more difficult to estimated since new park development generally coincides with the construction of adjacent residential development. Most projects have been given a medium to long time frame; however, park development should occur as opportunities are presented, preferably before or at the time new neighborhoods are platted.

Site D
The city owns this 44-acre site between S. Wisconsin Ave. and Lake Michigan. The size of the property offers the potential to develop a new community or special purpose park with a variety of uses, including those that may not already exist in the community. The newly built off-road multi-use path already connects this property from CTH CC/Sunset Road to the downtown. A park in this location would not only serve the needs of the entire community but would also serve the needs of planned residences south of Sunset Road. The city should complete a master plan for this site to determine the best uses of the property and the future location of recreational facilities.

Site E
The city owns this 17.3-acre site adjacent to the rail road and Grant Street. The site is a former city dump site. It’s currently an undeveloped site with open space, woodlands, wetlands and floodplains areas adjacent to Sauk Creek. The site is bisected by both Sauk Creek and the rail road. A portion of the Sauk Creek Nature Preserve abuts the southern end of the property, including an existing trail. This represents an opportunity to expand the nature trails to the city property to create additional hiking and wildlife viewing areas. The city should should complete a master plan for this site to determine a trail network and other possible uses such as a community sledding hill.

The Planned Land Use Map identifies future city growth north of I-43, consisting of Medium Density Urban Residential and Mixed-Use Developments. It is unlikely that these areas will be annexed and developed within the time frame of this plan. Therefore, at this point in time, this plan does not identify future parkland to serve these areas. However, future growth of the city to these areas will require additional parks and recreational facilities to serve the planned residents.
The City of Port Washington intends to become an Active Community Environment (ACEs). An activity-friendly environment is a place that makes it easy to be physically active on a routine basis. Active Community Environments (ACEs) are communities where it is easy for people of all ages and abilities to make the choice to be physically active, through planned exercise or routine daily activity. This means being able to easily walk or bike to nearby destinations such as stores, schools, parks, etc., as well as enjoying recreational opportunities within the community.

While the city is well served by residential sidewalks, and the Interurban Trail, it lacks a complete system of on- and off-road bicycle facilities that link together the entire community. The city last completed a bike and pedestrian plan in 1996. This plan is severely outdated and is no longer relevant to the community. The City’s Comprehensive Plan contains a map of proposed on-road bicycle facilities (see Figure 6.3) for Ozaukee County. This map primarily identifies the major arterial highways (i.e. WIS 33, WIS 32, CTH C, CTH LL, and CTH KK) for future on-road bicycle facilities when these roadways are resurfaced or reconstructed. Such facilities generally serve the needs of regional bike riders, or Type A riders. However, because of traffic volumes and speed bike lanes on these roadways are typically avoided by casual and young riders.

The city should conduct a study to define a preferred network of on- and off-road bicycle facilities that would form a ring through the community. Routes should connect residences to city parks, schools, the Interurban Trail, and commercial districts. Most segments of the route could be established with simple route markers; however, the city should consider additional painted lanes along roads with higher levels of traffic, and where possible, the construction of off-road multi-use paths.

In addition to promoting community health and alternative modes of transportation, the network of bicycle routes could serve to promote the city’s park facilities. Results from the on-line community survey indicated that many residents were not aware or did not use many of the city’s parks. By linking the parks together through a network of bicycle routes the city can increase awareness and use of the existing park facilities.

The city should brand the network of bicycle trails through a unified system of route markers and route maps within parks, and brochures available through the city’s website. Use of the system for physical activity could also be augmented by installing outdoor exercise equipment within each park along the bicycle route.

The “Park Loop” should link up with the Interurban Trail throughout the city and to planned regional bicycle routes. One advisable route is along CTH C, which would provide a regional connection to the Lion’s Den County Park, which offers several recreational amenities including many hiking trails. A designated route to the park would aid in connecting city residents to this existing resource.
Figure 6.3, Bicycle Way System for Ozaukee County
Other Recreational Trails

In 2014, a new single track mountain bike course will be established along Valley Creek from Guenther Park to Hales Trail. This trail will allow for expanded use of this environmental corridor for mountain biking, trail running, hiking, and snowshoeing. These uses will add new recreational amenities currently not available in other parks within the city. The location will also make use of a currently under utilized city property at the corner of Hales Trail and Kaiser Drive. Refer to Figure 6.4 for a map of the proposed trail.

In coordination with Ozaukee County, the city should complete the remaining 0.25-mile off-road segment of the Interurban Trail within the city from W. Oakland Ave. to S. Park St.
This chapter summaries tools and mechanisms that the city can use to fund implementation of the park and open space recommendations discussed in Chapter 6. It also provides a summary of average facility cost estimates.

### 7.1 Tools and Mechanisms to Fund Implementation

Maintenance and operational expenses of the City’s Parks and Recreation Department is generally funded through property taxes and user fees. As the park system grows the need to increase funding to meet the basic maintenance and operational costs also grows. Often there are insufficient funds to undertake major capital improvement projects. There are a wide variety of potential funding sources to assist with up-front capital costs, including acquisition of land and the development of new recreational facilities.

**Grant Programs**

An important source of funding is grant programs offered by state and federal agencies, especially the

### Table 7.1, Park and Recreation Grant Funding Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Programs By Category</th>
<th>Maximum Award</th>
<th>Application Due Date</th>
<th>Granting Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Stewardship Program was established in 1989 to preserve Wisconsin’s most significant land and water resources for future generations and to provide the land base and recreational facilities needed for quality outdoor experiences. These goals are achieved by acquiring land and easements for conservation and recreation purposes, developing and improving recreational facilities, and restoring wildlife habitat. This is an umbrella program that funds the following grants: <strong>Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)</strong></td>
<td>50% local match required</td>
<td>1-May</td>
<td>DNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Green Space (UGS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helps to buy land or easements in urban or urbanizing area to preserve the scenic and ecological values of natural open spaces for nature-based outdoor recreation, including non-commercial gardening.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Rivers (UR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helps to buy land on or adjacent to river flowing through urban or urbanizing areas to preserve or restore the scenic and environmental values of riverways for nature-based outdoor recreation.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acquisition of Development Rights Grants (ADR)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helps to buy development rights (easements) for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values, that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Chapter 7

## Implementation

### Funding Programs By Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Maximum Award</th>
<th>Application Due Date</th>
<th>Granting Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• This fund is used to implement projects that are identified by both the local and the state Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.</td>
<td>50% local match required</td>
<td>1-May</td>
<td>DNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In general, land acquisition, development, and renovation projects for public outdoor recreation purposes are eligible LWCF projects. LWCF does not include the “nature-based outdoor recreation” restriction that the Stewardship Local Assistance Programs do.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational Trails Program Grant</strong></td>
<td>Up to 50% of the total project costs of a recreational trail project. Payments are reimbursement on costs</td>
<td>1-May</td>
<td>DNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Eligible projects include: maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, construction of new trails, and acquisition of easement or property for trails.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 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 reference in a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan required by the federal LAWCON.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Forestry</strong></td>
<td>50% local match required</td>
<td>1-Oct</td>
<td>DNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides technical service and financial assistance to communities for developing urban forestry programs. Priorities include:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Communities needing to develop an urban forestry plan;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Communities needing worker training; and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Communities needing to conduct a street tree inventory.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligible projects include 1) Undertaking street tree inventories; 2) Training for Village tree workers; 3) Developing urban open space programs; 4) Developing urban forestry plans; 5) Developing a tree ordinance; 6) Developing a public awareness program; and, 7) Tree planting and maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lake Protection and Classification Grants</strong></td>
<td>25% local match required</td>
<td>1-May</td>
<td>DNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designed to assist lake users, lake communities and local governments as they undertake projects to protect and restore lakes and their ecosystems. Eligible projects include:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Purchase of property or a conservation easement</td>
<td>$200,000 maximum per project.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Restoration of wetlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Development of local regulations or ordinances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lake classification projects that allow counties to design and implement local land and water management programs that are tailored to specific classes of lakes in response to various development and recreational use pressures (these grants are limited to $50,000).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lake protection projects recommended in a DNR-approved plan including watershed management, lake restoration, diagnostic feasibility studies, or any other projects that will protect or improve lakes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational Boating Facilities Grant</strong></td>
<td>50% local match required</td>
<td>Established quarterly</td>
<td>DNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Also includes purchase of navigation aids, dredging of channels of waterways, and chemically treating Eurasian water milfoil.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Table 7.1 provides a summary of common state and federal park and recreation grant programs. The table is not an exhaustive list of grant programs, rather those that are typically used by municipalities. Other grant programs may exist and information regarding funding details shown in Table 7.1 should be verified with grant providers prior to seeking grant funding.

**Community Fund-raising & Volunteer Groups**

Community groups and civic organizations are sometimes willing to organize fund-raising efforts to assist with these costs, and they may also be able to marshal volunteer labor to assist with small development projects such as trail creation or playground installations. Local business and corporate support should also be sought. Both non-profit and for-profit organizations can be rewarded for their support with acknowledgement on a plaque or sign at the site.

**Friends of Port Parks & Rec” 501(c)3 Foundation**

Since the last CORP was updated the city has created a park endowment fund as an additional means of providing continual financial support for park acquisition and development. An endowment fund works like a permanent savings account. The amount individuals give, which is the principal, is never spent. Only the interest income is spent, thereby providing a continual source of monies. A park endowment fund can provide a means for residents to either bequeath money or provide ongoing donations to the city’s park system, with the certainty that the money donated will only be used for the advancement of recreation in the community. Gifts to an endowment fund are typically tax deductible under federal and state law.

**Tax Increment Financing (TIF)**

As part of a broader plan to redevelop an area, the city can use tax increment financing to assist with parkland acquisition and development. There are some limitations to what revenues from a TIF district can be used to pay for, generally the costs of constructing public buildings can not be funded with TIF.

The city currently has one active TIF District, TID #2, which was created in 2010 and may remain open for 27 years. The TID includes many of the properties within the Downtown and was created for the purpose stimulating redevelopment and new public and private investments. The District includes Rotary Park and the Port Washington Marina. Potential park related projects identified in the TID Project Plan include converting North Harborview Lane (between E. Pier Street and W. Washington St.) and entry signage for Coal Dock Park.

Another potential use of TID #2 revenues is the completion of the off-road portion of the Interurban Trail from W. Oakland Street to S. Park Street. This portion of the trail is within 0.5-miles of the TID boundary. Under state statute 66.1105 a municipality can use tax increment to complete public improvements within a 0.5-mile radius of the TID, so long as the use of the funds supports and benefits the TID. Since the Interurban Trail connects riders in the region to the Downtown, completing this portion of the off-road trail would benefit the TID. In order for tax increment revenues to be used for this project the TID Project Plan will need to be amended and approved by the city and Joint Review Board. The city should consider completing this amendment prior to initiating the completion of the trail, when and if this project moves forward.

**Parkland Dedication and Impact Fees**

Section 18.08.030 of the City's Municipal Code provides regulations regarding parkland dedication requirements. Within the corporate limits of the city a subdivider is required to dedicate sufficient land to provide park, recreation, and general open space to meet the anticipated neighborhood needs of residential and development areas, as such park development is determined necessary or desirable by this plan. In addition to land, the subdivider shall be responsible for the cost of street improvements (sanitary sewer; storm sewer; water main; curb and gutter; sidewalk; rough grading; road base and paving; one each sanitary, storm and water laterals; and street trees at 35’ intervals) abutting the proposed dedication and the pro-rata share for the purchase and installation of park
equipment calculated as of 2001 at $12,500 per acre of park land (or such other amount as may be applicable in the future due to changes in the cost of such park equipment). The amount of required dedication shall be in direct proportion to the need generated by the additional new dwelling unit potential (based upon the specific plat layout) as follows:

1. Based upon minimal area standards per dwelling unit, dedication of 1,000 square feet of land for park, recreation and general open space shall be required for each additional new dwelling unit potential.

2. For each dwelling unit in any multiple family dwelling, apartment or townhouse, the amount of land to be provided shall be determined on the basis of 500 square feet of land for park, recreation and general open space.

In lieu of parkland dedication a subdivider, by mutual agreement with the city, satisfy the requirement for provisions of such park, recreation and general open space by payment of an amount in dollars equal to the value of an improved park. For purposes of determining the amount due hereunder, an improved park shall include: then current land value as determined by the City Assessor, plus the cost of street improvements (sanitary sewer; storm sewer; water main; curb and gutter; sidewalk; rough grading; road base and paving; one each sanitary, storm and water laterals; and street trees at 35' intervals) with unit costs for the development calculated by the City Engineer for a typical park frontage which shall be equal to 8.38' (based on a 25 lot subdivision with frontage equal to 57% of the depth) per 1,000 square feet of required park land dedication, plus the pro-rata share for the purchase and installation of park equipment calculated as of 2001 at $12,500 per acre of park land (or such other amount as may be applicable in the future due to changes in the cost of such park equipment).

Monies received are allocated to and used from the following separate accounts as follows: 50% into the Community Park development account; 35% into the Neighborhood Park development account; and 15% into the Mini Park development account. If a Mini Park is not developed within three (3) years of receipt of such monies, the monies revert to the Neighborhood park development account. If a Neighborhood Park is not developed within five (5) years of receipt of such monies, the monies revert to the Community Park development account. Monies are used exclusively for site acquisition or development of lands and related improvements that will serve the city’s park, recreation and general open space needs resulting from such new residential development. Payments are required at the time the plat is submitted for final approval.

### 7.2 Average Facility Cost Estimates

Table 4.2 describes approximate costs for the installation or construction of various recreational facilities. This costs reflect approximate contractor installed costs uses union labor in the Chicago-land area as of the fall of 2005. Anticipated costs for lighting, grading, and topsoil removal and replacement and surface drainage structures have not generally been included due to site variability. In addition, actual costs will vary based on the total number, size, or area of each recreational facility. In nearly every case, more detailed planning, engineering, and studying will be necessary to develop a more accurate cost estimate that corresponds to the particular needs of the city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball Courts</td>
<td>$20,000 - $40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball/Softball Diamonds</td>
<td>$90,000 - $120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer Fields</td>
<td>$25,000 - $30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Courts</td>
<td>$25,000 - $50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Volleyball Courts</td>
<td>$9,000 - $11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch/Flag Football Field</td>
<td>$40,000 - ---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disc/Frisbee Golf Course</td>
<td>$7,000 - $15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe Pitch</td>
<td>$1,000 - $3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-Line Skating/Hockey Rink</td>
<td>$60,000 - ---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Skating/Hockey Rink</td>
<td>$85,000 - ---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skate Park</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splash Pads</td>
<td>$50,000 - $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Climbing Walls</td>
<td>$18,000 - $35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walks/Paths (per square foot)</td>
<td>$5 - $35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td>$1,000 - $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches/Picnic Tables (each)</td>
<td>$500 - $1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To encourage public involvement in the update of the City’s Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the Parks and Recreation Department conducted an online public opinion survey. The survey was conducted during the months of May and June of 2014. The survey was developed by the MSA with input from the Park and Recreation Board. Availability of the survey was accomplished through the following initiatives:

- Links to the survey on the City and Parks and Recreation Department websites
- An article in the Ozaukee Press
- Three advertisements in the Ozaukee Press
- Posts on the Departments Facebook page
- Email blasts
- An informational booth at the May 25th Community Street Festival

The informational booth was used in lieu of a traditional open house meeting as the Park and Recreation Board concurred that the City could reach a wider audience by having a presence at the well-attended community event, as opposed to holding a separate meeting. During the event, Park and Recreation Board members and the planning consultant handed out business cards with the survey address asking individuals to complete the survey when they returned home. To attract attention to the booth, the Parks and Recreation Department raffled off a free family pass to the Pirates’ Hollow Waterpark. In total, 73 individuals signed up for the raffle. Those individuals, along with other passersby, were invited to take the online survey.

In total, 113 individuals completed the survey representing households with a combined population of 336. This is a relatively low response rate given the size of the community; however, those who did participate in the survey represented diverse age groups from all portions of the community.
QUESTION 1:

Please indicate the number of people in your household, including yourself, who fall within the following age ranges.

![Age Range Distribution Graph]

QUESTION 2:

Indicate the location of your primary residence using the image below.

![Residential Location Map]
QUESTION 3:
How would you rate your overall satisfaction with the park and recreational facilities (e.g. parkland & equipment) in Port Washington?

- Very Dissatisfied: 2.9%
- Dissatisfied: 2.0%
- Satisfied: 39.2%
- Very Satisfied: 52.0%
- No Opinion: 0.0%

QUESTION 4:
How would you rate your overall satisfaction with park and recreational programs (e.g. recreational classes) offered in Port Washington?

- Very Dissatisfied: 1.0%
- Dissatisfied: 12.9%
- Satisfied: 19.8%
- Very Satisfied: 19.8%
- No Opinion: 46.5%
QUESTION 5:

How would you rate the following characteristics of the City’s park system? Please use the comment box to describe any concerns with the following characteristics.

COMMENTS

1. Need pickleball dedicated courts with the tennis surface so no one gets hurt.
2. PickleBall courts are inadequate - not well marked, and courts extremely close to each other allowing loose balls to cross into the opposite courts. It is easy to lose concentration during the game when that occurs. If it rains during the day, the courts must be cleared with a large squeegee prior to use, as well due to its non-level nature. Also, it is in a wooded area and the mosquitoes become quite a nuisance as well. Perhaps another venue would be possible? Could the Hill School courts be marked for PickleBall? They seem larger, more level and in an open, less treed area. Now- yoga classes. I've had to join a health club to be able to get the yoga classes I want due to non-availability of classes during the day. There are so few of them.
3. Many cities are putting up pickleball courts. We currently drive to other cities to play (Cedarburg, Grafton, Oostburg, etc.). The painted lines at the Antoine park are not an acceptable pickleball court. The Moore road area next to the horseshoe and bocce ball courts would seem like a great place. Some cities are also adding lines to the tennis courts. Our sister city, Grand Haven MI across the pond has a 300+ member Pickleball club.
4. We would very much like to see more and improved pickleball courts.
5. Pickleball is a growing sport in so many areas of WI. It would be a great asset for Port Washington to have outdoor pickleball courts with tennis surface.
6. I am concerned that the base of the trees in the parks are damaged by the string trimmers getting too close. Some training of the operators should be done.
7. I would like more tennis courts.
8. Pickleball courts are terrible and need to be upgraded. Need to have a permanent courts for pickleball or have dual use Tennis/Pickleball with an adjustable strap in the middle to adjust net height for the game you intend to play. Oostburg has recently done this and both Tennis and Pickleball player are both happy. Tennis players don't feel they have to give up any of their courts.
9. When is the City going to allow the Parks Department to put in the second pool slide that was in the plans when the pool was designed?
10. Water in pools is a bit cold.
11. Kolbach park could use some updating. Some of the playground equipment especially near the sand is in disrepair. The park benches need repair and an outdoor bubbler could use to be installed, especially with t-ball taking place there. Possibility playground is awesome. I would like to see one of the civic organizations undertake a project in upper lake park to build a building similar to the Zaun building in Lime Kiln park in Grafton to rent out for parties/shower/graduations.
12. Play equipment needs updating in several parks and ALL new upgrades should take into consideration accessibility for ALL users of the parks of ALL ages.
13. Grass cutting in parks should be timed so that it is done when dandelions are just flowering but not in seed. When cutting is first done, as was the case this year, with dandelions in full seed head, all of the seeds are distributed into the air and carried to all neighborhood homes surrounding the parks. Ideally, herbicidal weed treatment in the parks would beautify the current look of our parks.
14. I just don't use the pool or athletic fields. I'm more of a nature nut!
15. I am very disappointed how the Lions Park has been managed, it is treated more like an industrial/utility location rather than a park, all for a few cell phone tower dollars. Many utility vehicles in and out of park drive let alone traffic to water tower. Utility works for tower companies disregard the park and are not well identified as such, cell phone facilities are poorly maintained, not to the standard as promised. Is the city managing it as a park or industrial yard, which is it? It is a very popular location for folks especially out of town. I am very satisfied overall with the parks programs and management, care and maintenance, except for Lions Park.
QUESTION 6:

How safe do you feel when visiting a City park? Please use the comment box to describe any safety concerns, particularly if you mark “Very Unsafe”.

1. The younger teenagers practicing the park are running in and around the children at possibility playground can be a bit disconcerting. It will inevitably lead to more play equipment being broken or destroyed and quite possible them running into and hurting a small child their to play as it is designed to be used.
2. The playgrounds should ALL offer some level of accessibility. The new coal dock park needs a safety rail!! No question!
3. There is no place in Port Washington that I feel unsafe.
4. Except for utility traffic trucks at Lions Park which is conflicting use. There will be an accident someday with a young child on a bike and utility van someday. Poor planning on city’s part, all about getting dollars for lease site for cell phone towers, also the fence around cell site is poor and kids can get in at times, very dangerous. The cell phone companies do not maintain it that well and city only follows after a citizen complains.
5. Overall, safety in Port Washington is very good. For a suburban city, Port Washington is very safe relative to most suburbs of major cities.
6. Coal dock needs continued railings along waters edge.
7. Older kids using possibility playground for parkour is frustrating.
8. I do not feel safe on the bike trail at night.
QUESTION 7:
Do you, or any member of your household, have any accessibility concerns within any of the following parks? Please use the comment box to describe any specific concerns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Space</th>
<th>Respondents who answered &quot;yes&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Beach (N. of Treatment Plant)</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Dock (On Lake Michigan)</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Lake (N. Lake Street)</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Beach (Off S. Wisconsin)</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Whitefish (Whitefish Road)</td>
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COMMENTS
1. We do not take our children to coal dock park because there is no railing near the water.
3. It shouldn’t matter if we do or do not have accessibility issues now. We may in the future, or other family members may have in the future. Accessibility needs to be addressed at every park and any new equipment and/or features should take accessibility into account.
4. There needs to be safe sidewalk access to upper lake park from Hales Trail, a dangerous walk! North Beach is not accessible by emergency vehicles and that worries me. Also no handicapped access; what a shame!
5. Getting to North Beach is difficult and accessibility could be improved.
6. North Beach access stinky and difficult. Any chance of a ramp on uppermost north end of beach?
7. North Beach access stinky and difficult. Any chance of a ramp on uppermost north end of beach?
8. The walk to North Beach by the treatment plant is too far for elderly. Some of these parks I have no idea of their existence.
9. North Beach access stinky and difficult. Any chance of a ramp on uppermost north end of beach?
10. North Beach is too crowded. It gets a bit crowded up there!
11. The walk to North Beach by the treatment plant is too far for elderly. Some of these parks I have no idea of their existence.
12. North Beach: I’m very concerned that the park opened without any safety railing. I can not fathom why that was allowed to happen.
13. People park on the walking path. This needs to be monitored.
QUESTION 8:
Excluding winter months, on average how often do you or members of your household visit or use the following park and recreational facilities?
QUESTION 9:

When visiting City parks which activities or facilities do you or members of your household most commonly use? Please mark up to six answers.

COMMENTS
1. Picnic areas
2. More adequate pickleball courts are needed
3. Only visit parks during festivals
4. Geocaching
5. Sight Seeing
6. Hiking trails
7. When I visit the parks, I usually go after work in the morning, it is relaxing, peaceful, and most of all wonderous. I release the frustrations of work, I have watched the sun rise and the clouds clear. I can meditate, focus on the day to come, work out issues on my mind. It has saved me, because I can go there all year round. (N. Upper Lake) is my usual mantra. Thank You
8. Inter urban Trail
9. Bandshell (City Band Member)
10. Beach walking, hiking trails
11. Beaches
12. 5) Picnic tables 6) Open space
QUESTION 10:
Do you or members of your household commonly (an average of at least once per month) drive somewhere outside of Port Washington to use recreational facilities not available in the City? If yes, please specify where you go and for what activities?

COMMENTS
1. Saukville, Cedarburg, West Bend, Belgium, Grafton, Thiensville different park equipment biking or walking trails
2. Fishing
3. I drive more than 3 times a week elsewhere to play pickleball. Seems like most other cities understand how great the fastest growing sport in America can be for all ages. Some are even making dedicated courts.
4. Jackson, Brown Deer, Saukville, and Cederburg for Pickelball
5. I go to the Grafton Aquatic Center any day that I start work after lunch as they open earlier. I also go there when Pirates Hollow closes for low attendance, which this summer, so far, is quite a lot!
6. Bike trail outside of town
7. I am joining Form and Fitness because y’all don’t offer enough yoga classes through the recreation department.
8. Cedarburg & Saukville to play Pickelball
9. Cedarburg, Oostburg, Jackson and Grafton for Pickel Ball
10. Cedarburg, Oostburg, Sheboygan Falls to play Pickelball
11. We drive to the neighboring cities to play pickleball, Cedarburg, Grafton, Brown Deer, Oostburg
12. 3 places in Cedarburg, Grafton, Mequon, Sheboygan Falls, West Bend- all for Pickelball
13. Additional hiking
14. Grafton aquatic center, inter urban trail, grafton tennis courts
15. Even though pickleball is available - only once a week many of us travel all over the surrounding area to play it on other days in the week including Saturdays. Currently the pickleball courts do not have permanent nets and you can only play on the scheduled night when they are set up. Having permanent nets at a park would enable people to play when ever they could get together. Just like anyone wanting to play tennis. Tennis courts could be set up to play both Tennis/Pickleball, marking the lines in different colors and by replacing the middle strap with an adjustable strap the net can be raised and lower for the particular game you choose to play.
16. Harrington
17. Cedar creek for fishing
18. YMCA, for adult group exercise, and youth swim lessons, day camp, and other youth programming
19. Grafton parks and pool.
20. Various areas for mountain biking.
21. Grafton - dog park, frisbee golf; Fredonia - frisbee golf, canoe/kayak; Cascade - mountain hiking
22. Vilas County, fishing facilities. Brown County, Bay Beach park rides, wildlife, nature trails.
23. Skateland for rollerskating, jumping country for indoor playtime, YMCA for indoor sports and indoor swim and play areas, YMCA day camps for special activities such as horseback riding and archery etc.
24. Regner Park, WB; Lions Den Gorge
25. Golf courses
26. Ozaaukee Ice Rink
27. Jackson Park- splash pad’ Just4Fun - indoor play
29. Lion’s den for hiking; YMCA
30. Only in the Summer months... we have a lake cottage in Northern Wisconsin.
31. Grafton: Centennial Park. Cedarburg: Cedar Creek Park. Ozaukee Trail toward Mequon; MeeKwon Park (Sledding); Lime Kiln Park
32. Golf courses
33. Spash pad in West Bend or at Bayshore Mall. Would LOVE a splash pad at one of the city’s parks!! Also amusement park in Green Bay (Bay Beach).
34. Lion’s Den
35. Interurban Trail to walk or bike; Lions Den to walk or hike; County golf courses
36. Feith Family YMCA for workout,walking,weights
37. Softball in Thiensville
38. Free dog parks
39. We go to different places, for playground equipment and swimming. Particularly because of the temperatures, warmer inland
40. Uhlein Center for indoor soccer & lacrosse. Cedarburg for ice skating indoors. Grafton pool in summer (its much warmer & more space. Pirates Hollow is too small for older kids).
QUESTION 11:

Does the City currently have enough parks to meet the needs of your household? If no, please explain in what ways the park system is not meeting the needs of your household.

COMMENTS

1. Evaluate the number of parks and their location. Maybe some parks could be combined and excess land sold. This money could be used for new equipment or parks that better meet the need of the community.
2. Westport Meadows does not have a park with playground equipment. The original design never worked.
3. Could use a place to play Pickleball.
4. The City has enough parks—would like better pickleball courts.
5. Too many smaller undeveloped parks.
6. Enough parks but not enough choices for their use.
7. Would be nice to have a park closer to our house in Greystone. Bley estates is a little far to walk on a regular basis.
8. I think there are more than enough parks.
9. I would love to see a children’s garden established. Also a water park splash park (with water squirts/sprinklers/fountains and such, not a pool).
10. All the parks we have gone to are fantastic.
11. Port Washington really could use a sledding hill in the winter. Most of the other needs are met relatively well, but to be able to go sledding without going to Cedarburg or beyond would be extremely nice. I’d also like to see more integration of the park space with local businessness. Perhaps parks surrounded by restaurants in a square setup for summer outdoor concerts in the evening.
12. There are not many parks on the southwest part of the city.
13. We live on the southwest part of town. There are no large parks within walking distance for kids (age 10 & up) so we have to transport kids to Possibility or other parks. With all the new housing being built, there is a large need for a community park around the Sunset & LL area. Secondly there aren’t enough places for older kids to play at. The kids end up playing at parks designed for the “under 10 yo” age group.
14. TOO MANY PARKS

QUESTION 12:

As the City continues to grow what type of park facilities should be developed? For each category below, indicate the level of priority for new City facilities.

Note: This graph includes responses of those that had an opinion.
QUESTION 13:

Does the City’s current variety of recreational facilities, equipment, and programs meet the needs of your household? If no, please explain in what ways it is not meeting your needs.

COMMENTS

1. I wish there was a place to fish other than Lake Michigan.
2. Need lighting on the tennis courts.
3. Would love to see actual pickleball courts on the right surface so no one gets hurt. All across the Midwest, courts for pickleball are being built weekly. Take a look at Grand Haven, MI and emulate what they have done. Smaller city on the lake like us and have courts and a pickleball club upwards of 150 people and players come in from other cities just to play bringing in great tourism for the city as well.
4. Instead of developing new things, please find a way to keep Pirates Hollow open so that it can be counted on and expand the hours!
5. As previously stated, the condition of the Pickleball court is substandard. Y’all should have permanent outdoor courts or, at the very least, better marking courts on the basketball court at Hill School or other suitable locale.
6. We need outside Pickleball courts, minimum of three. Not to use existing basketball courts. The outside courts at Antoine are unsafe.
7. Would like more Pickel Ball courts, both inside and outside. Could the site at Hill School Park be striped for Pickel Ball???
8. Should expand the Pickleball program.
9. We would like to have nice pickleball courts so we don’t have to travel out of the city.
10. More pickleball courts with correct surface needed. Also the bathrooms are not always unlocked-Kohlbach park for example.
11. Larger marina and marina designated parking, dog park areas needed. Marina parking always lost due to downtown events. Discourages travelers by water and their money.
12. Permanent Pickleball courts with shelters and benches.
13. See earlier comment regarding lack of mountain biking trails. Also feel there are not enough nature only parks.
14. I would like to see additional park activities aimed at young children and adults. Perhaps nature oriented programs designed to teach skills. I would also like to have areas that dogs are allowed off-leash for playing, running and training.
15. A disc golf park would be nice.
16. Would like to see mini golf or foot golf.
17. We would love more nature trails!
18. Would love to have more Fri Night Flicks! More play groups for ages 4-7.
19. Winter: No sledding locations.
20. Seems very geared toward families with younger children.
21. I am disappointed that the majority of parks are built with small children to play in. This creates problems when the kids grow older. There are very few places for children over the age of 10 to play in. While the skateboard and bike park attract many pre-teens and older kids, there still isn’t any place for other kids to hang out at. I live on the southwest side of town where a majority of new housing is being built. There is a huge need for a large park with multiple uses for this side of town. Plus building sidewalks for the kids to use to travel to the park would be great. I frequently see older kids using the equipment meant for much smaller children and I worry about the misuse of the equipment. However, the kids have to go somewhere, so they pick parks that they are familiar with. Secondly, there are not enough safe places for the kids to walk or bike to the current parks. Next, Pirates Hollow is not large enough to accommodate all the kids who want to go swimming. It is a great pool for small children, but cannot accommodate large numbers of older kids. Along with a large multiple use park (playgrounds, trails, basketball courts, baseball fields, even a dog park) I would encourage you to include a second pool to be built with the new park. The high number of townhouses, condos, single family homes that are being built right now suggests that 10 years from now a majority of the kids in Port will live in this area.”
QUESTION 14:
How would you prioritize future investment in the maintenance and development of the City’s park and recreational facilities? Please mark your top six preferences.

COMMENTS
1. Put 4 votes for Aquatic Facilities and staffing.
2. I am not sure the city should be investing in more parks. The model of the possibility playground I believe is good. If enough people want it, they can donate the money.
3. Fitness stations along a path or trail or just scattered within one of the larger parks - pull up bars, dip bars, push up station, etc.
5. I really like the improvements to south beach and coal dock. Very good job, Upper Lake park with facilities outstanding, keep up doing the good work that you are
6. Camping would be nice too
7. A water play place/splash pad would be nice for a quick stop during the day rather than having to spend time at Pirates Hollow to make it worth the visit.
8. Splash Park!
9. Sledding
10. Mountain bike trails would be a great addition to the area, which seems to have few, if any trails for mountain bikes.
11. Bicycle trails
12. Spraying the dead bushes green by the marina is not an investment! An updated map that is at the marina would be fantastic! And also a top priority! Flush bathrooms at coal dock and south beach would be nice!”
13. On-road bicycle facilities, i.e. bike lanes, bike racks.
14. Sledding hill
15. New facility!!!
QUESTION 15:
Would you support an increase in park and recreation user fees to cover the cost of maintaining or building park and recreational facilities?

COMMENTS
1. Unless it is related to a sport or activity that cannot be done by all. Pickleball is for everyone.
2. Depends on what it is
3. Would depend on what it is going to be used for?
4. I agree that those using it should pay for it beyond what we have now. We already have a great park system in the city.
5. Too broad to provide an intelligent yes or no.
7. We haven’t used any facilities recently that cost money so I don’t know the current fees.
8. Within reason
9. If it directly related to the activity.
10. With the large number of new homes/apartments being built in the LL & Hwy 32 area, it is critical that new parks be developed to accommodate this growth. It is impossible to develop any new areas without tax payer funding. No one likes additional taxes, but the increase of people moving into the area should offset some of the funding. And building/maintaining facilities will never get any cheaper

QUESTION 16:
Would you support an increase in property taxes if the additional taxes were used to cover the cost of maintaining or building park and recreational facilities?

COMMENTS
1. Same comments as above
2. For Pickleball courts, inside/outdoors
3. As long as the facilities cater to all age groups- like Pickleball does- Not more skate parks/bike ramps
4. Too broad to provide an intelligent yes or no.
5. Seek public and private donations - taxes force people to pay for things they may not want. If there is demand for specific facilities, there will be financial support. If you build something I want or will use, I will donate.
6. It would depend on the level of return on investment. If the parks offered a lot of new activities and options, I would be more willing to support additional taxes.
7. Within reason
8. No raise in taxes!!!!

QUESTION 17:
Would you support an increased percentage of your existing property taxes allocated for park and recreational facility maintenance and development?

COMMENTS
1. Same comment as above
2. Not sure the thinking on this. Fees may or may not decrease attendance thereby decreasing revenues. If Property taxes were used, what would be funded less if an increased percentage went to Park and Rec?!!
3. Depends on what it is
4. Too broad to provide an intelligent yes or no.
5. It would depend on what other services/programs would receive a lower allocation.
6. Yes - less to the schools in wasteful spending, more to parks.
QUESTION 18:

Would you consider a tax-deductible personal gift to the “Friends of Port Parks & Rec” 501(c)3 Foundation, which the City recently established to assist with the maintenance and development of the City’s park and recreational facilities?

COMMENTS

1. Same comment as above
2. I would purchase a park bench on the interurban trail.
3. We live on a lakefront. Certain things are expected like having access to the lake and pool. We give to charities of our choosing and at this season of our lives would not be able to add to this list.
4. Funds tight right now but in future
5. Much better than a tax.
6. I am not financially able to help but would be willing to help as a volunteer on a park rehab project
7. Can I direct it to a certain project?
8. Absolutely!
9. Friends of Park orgs are great at raising money, but shouldn’t be considered the only way park and rec facilities get funded. Parks are as valuable as the roads.
10. No - if it is a city park, then taxes are to pay for it.
11.

QUESTION 19:

Rate the importance you place on the City’s parks and recreational facilities/programs with regard to the following (1 = not important, 10 = very important):
QUESTION 20:
Please use this space to provide any other comments relating to park and recreation services or facilities in Port Washington.

COMMENTS

1. I truly think that if we take a page out of the book of Grand Haven, Michigan, Port can become much improved. They put in dedicated pickleball courts that happen to overlook Lake Michigan. Now the club they are forming will be full and the courts are full every day. It is bringing in improved tourism as well. The sport is the fastest growing in America and shows no signs of slowing down whatsoever. Pickleball provides competitive fun, enjoyment, social benefits, and lifelong health. Port could be a one of a kind city with dedicated courts and being near beautiful Lake Michigan. Trust me, people will travel to play this game and enjoy our city.

2. I don’t think the Park and Rec should be park of the Freeport Music Festival. I think it is similar to other events the city has taken aim at for using tax payer funding. The Park and Rec is based off tax payer money and the Freeport Music should not be funded by tax payer money if in fact the city wants to throw shots at other organizations. I’m really disappointed in the City as a whole and the Alderman’s actions in the past year. They are to be big for their own good. Now they are trying to name a street in Coal Dock Park based off no knowledge of how the park became a park. It would be refreshing to have people in the city that are looking out for the best interest of the city and not just a social hour.

3. The basketball courts are in bad shape, its one area I have seen just go down and down over the years. Stacker park is just an odd layout. Columbia would be great place for a pavilion or shade in all that grass area. The bike trail is awesome!!

4. The baby boomers are entering retirement and that creates a growing need for activities for “older active adults”. Pickleball is one of the fastest growing sports in America and I would like to see more opportunities in Port Washington for people to play Pickleball.

5. Please expand the pickleball program and facilities.

6. We already have a lot of wildlife, see many deer everyday, and other wildlife too, think the habitat is already good.

7. If Pickleball courts are advertised- they will bring in a lot of people from surrounding communities. Pickleball Players travel to play.

8. Marina should be under park and rec. current marina head doesn’t deserve yearly pay when down south 6 months of year. Not responsive to marina association or yacht club.

9. Improve maintenance at Bley Estates park (more mowing, sandbox has weeds growing in it) replace equipment at Bley Estates (it is very old) increase water temp at pirate’s hollow (june swimming lessons are freezing right now)

10. We have more parks than we need. Some of them (like that one across the street from the Grand Avenue bar) could be sold. Available resources should be used to keep the ones we have looking top-notch and full of amenities that draws families into them to be active together.

11. I think we should consider selling some of the land we already have that is not being used…or used much. This land could be put back on the tax roles to create a more affordable city to live and work in. I have lived in 5 different cities and have never once considered the parks systems in my decision. I believe our parks are very well maintained and the staff is very good. I would be willing to support maintenance of additional park space and facilities only if the money for any infrastructure was done through donations. If people are not willing to pay for it, then they don’t want it that bad.

12. I wish the programming was better fit into other community engagements. For example this summer, there are many conflicts between some activities and the PWSSD summer school. There should be a collaboration between the two and not a competition.

13. If looking toward future, asking how facilities “currently” meets resident needs doesn’t make sense. I can’t stress general accessibility enough. If you make the area an environment accessible, it meets EVERYONE’S needs.

14. You do a great job! Maintaining such a large park network is no small task.

15. Thank you for asking our opinions.

16. See my previous comments about management of Lions Park. It is treated like an industrial facility than a Park. I have been somewhat skeptical of management of Marina, that is managed to the interests of the Yacht club crowd, rather than than average citizen, more access and keep harbor management from excluding other multiple uses. It is not for the Yacht clubbers or people with the financial means to own a $30-100K boat.

17. The parks were actually one of the reasons I move to port 3 years ago. Love the area and community.

18. For my use, the services are good. For being a fishing port, It feels like fishing as a recreational activity is not as user friendly as in the past, especially since the yellow perch have been depleted and the changing nature of the lake.

19. I have to use a scooter to go longer distances. So accessibility is a concern.

20. More education and hiking. HS ecology tour guides for revenue and hs credit.

21. I have heard Port is very careful with its growth process, and I understand that. As for the parking downtown, I think it is great. That encourages visitors to return because of the no “hassle” parking. As one whom is new to the area, I have enjoyed it. It is very different from a big city but I would caution Port not to be afraid of growth but to embrace the prospects of a city that can bloom into a wonderful place for families and business’s to grow.

22. Would love to see more family orientated programming (Fri night flicks, environmental education, star-gazing, kite festivals etc)

23. Overall, they are nice. But, on a per capita basis, there are almost too many of them. Maybe some existing parks need to be curtailed to support growth into new areas of city which are under served. Many areas have multiple parks within walking distance while others have less. Bicycle access to parks is important. Better bike trails would be very nice. Ozaukee Trail is great, but it doesn’t route me to all places in the city where I might like to get to.

24. Maybe an investment in some type of equipment to clean the beaches similar to what Kenosha uses. Not just a small grading machine. I also think that life rings should also be posted the entire length of south and north beaches not just at the entrances.

25. Proud and happy for what we have.

26. I am hopeful that there will be new parks built in Port. The older parks are aging quickly due to demand and will need replacement equipment soon. However, with the new housing shifting away from downtown Port to the LL/HWY 32 area, multiple parks and facilities are needed, and soon. There is open land in the area that can be purchased for future parks.
Listed within the appendix are descriptions of the various types of parks, recreational facilities, and open spaces applicable to the City of Port Washington. Definitions used in this plan are modifications of definitions found in the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2011-2016. They are used to classify the existing parks and recreation system and to guide plans for its future development.

**B.1 Classifications**

**Mini-Park**
Also sometimes referred to as a “Tot Lot” or “Pocket Park” typically located on a small lot, generally a ¼ acre or less, within a residential neighborhood or commercial business district. Often these sites were originally intended for residential use, but due to various factors (e.g. poor lot design, environmental concerns, etc.), have been converted to a park. Mini-parks generally lack any active recreational facilities and may be limited to gardens, benches, gazebos, fountains, or other small social gathering facilities. Mini-parks typically do not have off-street parking or restroom facilities. Overtime they may develop into neighborhood playgrounds.

- **Desirable size:** 1.5 acres or less
- **Acres / 1,000 population:** 0.25 to 0.5 acres
- **Service Area:** 1/8 to 1/4 mile radius

**Neighborhood Playgrounds**
A neighborhood playground mainly serves the active recreational needs of children from 5 to 15 years of age, and it may offer passive recreation opportunities to adults. Neighborhood playgrounds typically consist of one or more playground apparatus, small green space/general purpose fields, and associated benches. Some neighborhood playgrounds may develop overtime to include additional amenities to become neighborhood parks. Neighborhood playgrounds typically do not have off-street parking, shelters, or restroom facilities.

- **Desirable size:** 1 to 3 acres
- **Acres / 1,000 population:** 0.5 to 1.5 acres
- **Service Area:** 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius

**Neighborhood Parks**
In addition to neighborhood playground facilities, neighborhood parks often include shelter facilities, grills, basketball courts, ball diamonds, lighting, and toilet facilities. In general, neighborhood parks offer a more complete range of recreational facilities, for a wider range of age groups, in a larger setting than neighborhood playgrounds. Off-street parking and permanent restroom facilities are not as commonly found as within community parks.

- **Desirable size:** 3 to 10 acres
- **Acres / 1,000 population:** 1.0 to 2.0 acres
- **Service Area:** 1/2 to 1 mile radius
Community Playfields
The community playfield provides for the active recreational needs of several neighborhoods. It provides more unique facilities than a neighborhood park but less facilities as compared to a community park. Examples include parks designed specifically for court games (tennis, basketball, pickleball, etc.), field games (soccer, football, ultimate frisbee) or ball games (softball, baseball). A community playfield might adjoin a public junior or senior high school. Community playfields usually include off-street parking for vehicles and bicycles, concessions and restroom facilities.

- **Desirable size:** 5 or more acres with 10 to 40 acres being most common
- **Acres / 1,000 population:** 5.0 to 8.0 acres
- **Service Area:** 1 to 2 mile radius

Community Parks
The community park is intended to serve the active and passive recreational needs of a number of neighborhoods or a medium-sized municipality. Community parks can be thought of as a combination of a neighborhood park and community playfield. However, community parks usually also offer areas for passive recreation use such as wood areas and walking trails, scenic lookouts, botanical gardens, multiple shelters, grills, and picnic areas. Unique active use facilities may include band shells and aquatic facilities. Off-street parking areas for vehicles and bicycles, permanent restroom facilities, shower facilities, and lighting are common.

- **Desirable size:** 25 or more acres
- **Acres / 1,000 population:** 5.0 to 8.0 acres
- **Service Area:** 2 to 5 mile radius

Special Use Parks
A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generating enterprise created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. A special use park may also be a sports park combined with enterprise activities and administered as a community recreation resource. Certain recreational facilities such as disc golf courses, golf courses, race tracks, municipal pools and waterparks, fishing areas and marinas might be considered special purpose parks. Less active uses may include community gardens or veteran memorials. Special use parks may be combined with community parks. Supporting facilities (off-street parking, restrooms, etc.) will vary based on the user needs.

- **Desirable size:** Varies - depends on function
- **Acres / 1,000 population:** Varies - depends on function
- **Service Area:** Varies - depends on function

Nature Preserves
Nature preserves may be established to conserve forest lands, marshlands, floodplains, prairies, wildlife habitats, and other areas having cultural, scenic, or natural values. Such areas are usually provided by county, state, or federal governments and have the primary function of wildlife and resource protection. Nature preserves usually include large tracts of land that are undeveloped or have limited development, although some improvements may be provided which are incidental to the enjoyment of the property. Improvements are usually located in one section on the property so that the area remains largely undeveloped. Improvements may include parking areas, interpretive centers, and restrooms. Hunting may be a primary recreational activity in such areas. Other recreational uses might include backpacking, camping, trail use, picnicking, and bird watching.
• **Desirable size:** Varies - depends on function
• **Acres / 1,000 population:** Varies - depends on function
• **Service Area:** Varies - depends on function

**Greenbelts**

The greenbelt has basically the same characteristics and functions as the reservation or preserve; however, a greenbelt may be used to shape urban development. It may be a buffer between an urban area and surrounding rural areas and may connect parks within an urban area.

• **Desirable size:** Varies - depends on function
• **Acres / 1,000 population:** Varies - depends on function
• **Service Area:** Varies - depends on function

**Waysides, Welcome Centers, and Historic Markers**

These are special purpose parks designed to serve motorists. They are important to a tourist industry as a means of providing rest and information. They may include restrooms, picnic areas, shelters, or other facilities needed by motorists. The size and location of special purpose parks depends upon natural features and the functions they are intended to serve. If oriented to motorists, traffic volumes must be considered.

• **Desirable size:** Varies - depends on function
• **Acres / 1,000 population:** Varies - depends on function
• **Service Area:** Varies - depends on function

### B.2 Standards

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recognizes the importance of establishing and using park and recreation standards. The standards listed below are guidelines that are applicable nationwide for planning, acquisition, and development of park, recreation, and open space lands.

**Table B.1, Park Facility Guidelines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY/FACILITY</th>
<th>SPACE NEEDED</th>
<th>SIZE AND DIMENSIONS</th>
<th>RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION</th>
<th>UNITS PER POP.</th>
<th>SERVICE RADIUS</th>
<th>LOCATION NOTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Youth</td>
<td>2400-3036 sq. ft.</td>
<td>46-50’x84’</td>
<td>Long axis north-south</td>
<td>1 per 1,000</td>
<td>¼ - ½ mile</td>
<td>Outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. High School</td>
<td>5040-7280 sq. ft.</td>
<td>50’x84’</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ice Hockey</td>
<td>22,000 sq. ft. including support area</td>
<td>Rink 85’x200’ (minimum 85’x185’) Additional 5000 sq. ft. support area</td>
<td>Long axis north-south if outdoor</td>
<td>Indoor – 1 per 50,000 Outdoor – depends on climate</td>
<td>½ - 1 hour travel time</td>
<td>Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multi-purpose facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Min. of 7,200 sq. ft. single court (best in batteries of 2 or 4)</td>
<td>36’x78’, 12’ clearance on both sides; 21’ clearance on both ends.</td>
<td>Long axis north –south</td>
<td>1 court per 1,500</td>
<td>¼ - ½ mile</td>
<td>Best in batteries of 2-4. Located in neighborhood/community park or adjacent to school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY/ FACILITY</td>
<td>SPACE NEEDED</td>
<td>SIZE AND DIMENSIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>Minimum of 4,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>30’X60’. Minimum 6’ clearance on all sides</td>
<td>Long axis north-south</td>
<td>1 per 3,500</td>
<td>¼ - ½ mile</td>
<td>Same as other court activities (e.g. badminton)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>3.0-3.85 A minimum</td>
<td>Baselines – 90’ Pitching distance 60 ½’ foul lines – min. 320’ Center field – 400’+ Baselines – 60’ Pitching distance – 46’ Foul lines – 200’ Center field – 200’ – 250’</td>
<td>Locate home plate to pitcher throwing across sun and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound run east-north-east.</td>
<td>1 per 3,500</td>
<td>Lighted 1 per 5,000</td>
<td>¼ - ½ mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Official</td>
<td>1.2 A minimum</td>
<td>Baselines – 60’ Pitching distance- 46’ (min. 40’)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Little League</td>
<td>1.2 A minimum</td>
<td>Baselines – 60’ Pitching distance- 46’ (min. 40’)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Softball</td>
<td>1.5 to 2.0 A</td>
<td>Baselines – 60’ Pitching distance- 46’ (min. 40’)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Hockey</td>
<td>Minimum 1.5 A</td>
<td>180’ x 300’ with a minimum of 10’ clearance on all sides.</td>
<td>Fall season – long axis northwest to southwest. For longer periods north-south.</td>
<td>1 per 10,000</td>
<td>15-30 minutes travel time</td>
<td>Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Minimum 1.5 A</td>
<td>160’ x 360’ with a minimum of 6’ clearance on all sides.</td>
<td>Same as field hockey.</td>
<td>1 per 3,500</td>
<td>15-30 minutes travel time</td>
<td>Same as field hockey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer</td>
<td>1.7 – 2.1 A</td>
<td>195’ to 225’x330’ to 360’ with a minimum 10’ clearance all sides.</td>
<td>Same as field hockey.</td>
<td>1 per 1,000</td>
<td>1-2 miles</td>
<td>Number of units depends on popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to schools or neighborhood parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td>Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually ½ to 2 A site.</td>
<td>Teaching - minimum of 25 yards x 45’ even depth of 3-4 ft. Competitive – minimum of 25 m x 16 m. Minimum of 27 square feet of water surface per swimmer. Ratios of 2.1 deck vs. water.</td>
<td>None-although care must be taken in siting of lifeguard stations in relation to afternoon sun.</td>
<td>1 per 10,000</td>
<td>15 to 30 minutes travel time</td>
<td>Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive and recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼ Mile Running Track</td>
<td>4.3 A</td>
<td>Overall width - 276’ Length – 600.02’ Track width for 8 to 4 lanes is 32’.</td>
<td>Long axis in sector from north to south to north-west-south-east with finish line at northerly end.</td>
<td>1 per 10,000</td>
<td>15-30 minutes travel time</td>
<td>Usually part of high school, or in community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Well defined trailhead maximum 10’ width, maximum average grade is 5% not to exceed 15%.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1 system per region</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY/ FACILITY</td>
<td>SPACE NEEDED</td>
<td>SIZE AND DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>RECOMMENDED ORIENTATION</td>
<td>UNITS PER POP.</td>
<td>SERVICE RADIUS</td>
<td>LOCATION NOTES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>50-60 A</td>
<td>Average length vary 600-2,700 yd.</td>
<td>Majority of holes on north-south axis</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>¼ to 1 hour travel time</td>
<td>9 hole course can accommodate 350 people/day. 18 hole course can accommodate 500-550 people/day. Course may be located in community or district park, but should not be over 20 miles from population center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Par 3 (18 hole)</td>
<td>Minimum 50 A</td>
<td>Average length -2,250 yards</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 per 10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 9-hole standard</td>
<td>Minimum 110 A</td>
<td>Average length 6,500 yards</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 per 25,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 18-hole standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf-driving Range</td>
<td>13.5 A for minimum of 25 tees</td>
<td>900’x690’ wide. Add 12’ width for each additional tee.</td>
<td>Long axis south-west-northeast with golfer driving toward northeast.</td>
<td>1 per 25,000</td>
<td>30 minutes travel time.</td>
<td>Part of a golf course complex. As separate unit may be privately owned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disc Golf</td>
<td>0.5-1.5 acres per hole. Minimum of 5 acres for championship course.</td>
<td>Vary hole configurations for multiple skill levels. Average hole is 20-50 ft. wide by 200-240 feet long. No holes shorter than 120 feet. Most holes contain at least two sets of tees.</td>
<td>Majority of holes on north-south axis</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skate Park</td>
<td>7,000-17,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.06 per 1,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX C

PARKS & RECREATION MAPS

Existing Parks & Recreational Facilities
Park Service Areas
Potential Parks & Recreational Facilities
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# Potential Parks and Recreation Facilities

**City of Port Washington, Ozaukee County, WI**

## Potential Parks and Recreation Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num.</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Num.</th>
<th>Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Antoine</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Municipal Softball Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bikeway</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>North Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community Garden</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Oldeated Avenue Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Overlook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Coal Dock</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Private Hollow Waterpark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gatzke Nature Area</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sauk Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fisherman's Cove</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Schuman Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Grosse Nature Area</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>South Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gurnee</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Stacker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hidden Hills</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Upper Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hill School</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Veterans Memorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kolbach</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Waukegan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Lakeside</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>West Allis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lis's</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Windward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Woods at White Pines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Sources:**

- Esri, DeLorme, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors
- Aerial Imagery Provided by Esri
- Base Data Provided by Ozaukee County

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