

MUKWONAGO



Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

2022-2027

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Staff

Fred Schnook, *Village Administrator*
Ron Bittner, *Public Works Director*
Diana Dykstra, *Clerk-Treasurer*

Committee of the Whole

Fred Winchowky, *Village President*
Jim Decker
Darlene Johnson
Eric Brill
Scott Reeves
John Meiners
Ken Johnson

Plan Commission

Fred Winchowky, *Chairman*
John Meiners
Karl Kettner
Jason Wamser
Mark Penzkover
Eric Brill

Prepared by:

This document was prepared by MSA Professional Services, Inc. with assistance from Village staff and the Committee of the Whole.
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLAN PURPOSE

Parks, recreation, trails and open space are important elements in the quality of life for all communities. Not only do parks, open space and trails provide a safe and healthy place to recreate, they also serve to beautify, protect the natural environment and influence the patterns of development in and around the community.

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

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

Specifically the plan provides:

- ◇ Information regarding demographic trends
- ◇ 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 and bicycle and pedestrian facility planning and maintenance,
- ◇ Recommendations for improving existing park facilities and bicycle and pedestrian facilities,
- ◇ Recommendations for new park, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and
- ◇ Implementation strategies.

CORP & 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.

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This plan identifies conceptual locations and recommendations for different types of parks, trails, 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 and bicycle and pedestrian planning are essential components of long-range community planning in Mukwonago. Currently Mukwonago has a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) that was adopted in 2017. In 2022 the Village contracted with MSA Professional Services, Inc. to assist with an update to the 2017 CORP. Preparation and adoption of this plan occurred over a seven month period. Assistance with the development of this plan was provided by Village Staff and the Committee of the Whole.

Early in the planning process Mukwonago facilitated an online community survey to gather citizen feedback on desired public park, trail and recreational facilities (Refer to Appendix A). A public hearing was also held prior to plan adoption.

It is the Village's intention to update this plan every five years, in-part to remain eligible for park and recreation grants (see side bar on previous page), 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 of the 2019-2023 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 fit the needs of Mukwonago.

PROJECT MILESTONES

APRIL 2022

- Committee of the Whole of the Village Board - Survey Development

MAY 2022

- Committee of the Whole of the Village - Park Tours
- Parks and Recreation Survey

JUNE 2022

- Existing Conditions Analysis
- Map Development

JULY - AUGUST 2022

- Draft Plan Development

SEPTEMBER 2022


- Committee of the Whole of the Village Board - Review Draft Plan and Plan Recommendation

OCTOBER 2022

- Public Hearing
- Village Board Plan Adoption

1.3 THE ROLE OF PARKS, RECREATION & TRAILS

The benefits of parks go far beyond simply being spaces where people can recreate. Parks contribute to the physical and mental health of individuals and provide public safety, environmental, economic and social equity benefits to our communities. Recently, parks have



come to the forefront of public health discussions due to COVID-19. The pandemic has put parks in the spotlight as more people seek opportunities to be outdoors to socially distance themselves. It is important to remember the benefits parks provide to the communities they serve, which include:

Belonging

Public parks are a unique amenity because they have the potential to be accessible to anyone in the community, regardless of age, gender, ability, socioeconomic status, race, or ethnicity. Though we often find that disparities exist in the distribution and quality of parks and recreation amenities, many parks and recreation departments across the U.S. are now rethinking how to engage and provide benefits to residents who do not currently have access to parks. If parks can be more inclusive, they have the potential to function as a nucleus of neighborhood activity. They can be places where residents gather for social events, recreational activities, and meetings about local issues, increasing social interaction and creating an overall sense of community.

Community Health

According to the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA), when individuals use green spaces, they have fewer health issues, improved blood pressure and cholesterol levels, and reduced stress—which leads to a lower incidence of depression and a greater ability to face problems. According to a report by the NRPA titled “The Economic Impact of Parks,” “Diabetic individuals taking 30-minute walks in a green space experienced lower blood glucose levels than spending the same amount of time doing physical activity in other settings. Thirty minutes of walking in nature resulted in larger drops in blood glucose than three (3) hours of cycling indoors.”

Ecological Health

While parks, forests, and trails provide opportunities to improve the health of residents, they also contribute to the greater ecological health of the Village. Parks are often tied together with

environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, or significant woodlands which can include trails. 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 everyone’s lifestyle and increasingly people are choosing locations to live based on quality-of-life factors such as recreational amenities. According to the National Recreation and Park Association’s (NRPA’s) Engagement with Parks Report, four out of five adults in the US seek high-quality parks and recreation when choosing a place to live. The ability to retain or attract new residents has direct economic benefits to the Village. For this reason, having a great park, recreation, and trail systems contributes directly to economic development.

According to a study completed by NRPA and George Mason University, 72% of the 70 communities studied use parks and recreation images in their economic development materials. The study notes that parks and recreation contribute to economic development through business attraction, business retention and expansion and talent attraction. If a park system is designed with connections to regional destinations, it can also serve to bring in additional visitors. This additional tourism can be a significant benefit to local businesses. The Village’s plan aligns with regional and state plans to promote outdoor recreation in the greater area.

Connections

Well-connected trail systems can provide an important alternate means of traveling for those who prefer to bike for health or environmental reasons and for those who lack other means of

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transportation due to age, income or disability. Shared-use paths also provide important connections to public transit. According to the National Household Travel Survey conducted by the Federal Highway Administration, 85% of transit trips begin and end with walking and nearly one in six walking trips is made for the purpose of accessing public transit.

Impact of COVID-19

With COVID-19 we have seen increased usage of trails and parks. This increase in usage coupled with new ways parks are being used (e.g. wi-fi hot spots) has resulted in new design challenges and opportunities. It is likely these shifts will impact parks into the future. We also anticipate the way in which parks are funded is going to shift—there will likely be a more diverse set of funding sources.

2

ABOUT: MUKWONAGO



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2.1 LOCAL & REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Village of Mukwonago is located in the south-central portion of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, with a small portion of the Village also extending south into far northeastern Walworth County. Mukwonago is located approximately 90 miles northwest of Chicago, 30 miles southwest of Milwaukee, and 70 miles southeast of Madison, and has good access to all three of these metro areas via one of two major roadways which intersect within the Village limits, I-43 and WI-83.

The Village has a “small town” atmosphere, yet its mix of single- and multi-family residential areas have access to a historic downtown, a central business district, and an extensive variety of retail and commercial businesses. Residents are also provided access to extensive professional, social and civic establishments and organizations.

2.2 TRANSPORTATION & CIRCULATION

Two major roadways intersect within Village limits: I-43 and STH 83. I-43 provides a direct connection from Mukwonago to Milwaukee and I-94 which connects to Madison and Chicago.

Pedestrian travel through the Village is accommodated on sidewalks in many locations. The Village requires sidewalks in all residential neighborhoods. In locations where sidewalks are not required, typically developments with private roads, the Village has required pedestrian paths in place of sidewalks. The Village also has multi-use trails for pedestrians and bicycles throughout the Village. The Village wishes to connect these multi-use trails to one another and existing sidewalks to provide a connected system that allows users easy access to residential neighborhoods, public spaces and other Village attractions.

In addition to sidewalks located along Village streets, the Ice Ace National Scenic Trail, a 1,000 mile footpath that travels through Wisconsin, runs to the west of Mukwonago. There is no current connection to the Village. Refer to Section 3.5 of this plan for additional information on regional parks and recreation facilities.

Snowmobile trails expand the range of seasonal recreational opportunities available in Waukesha and Walworth Counties, providing attractions during winter which promotes year-round tourism. A portion of State-funded snowmobile trail runs roughly from the west side of Mukwonago (CTH LO) to the north side near the railroad tracks.

Mukwonago does not offer public transit or shared ride taxi service for the general public. Waukesha County offers transportation options in Mukwonago for older adults and those with disabilities in the form of shared-fare taxi and Rideline programs. Taxi service within the village is provided by Seniors on the Go.

2.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

This section describes some of the historic demographic trends for the Village of Mukwonago as it pertains to population, age composition, housing, and school enrollment. This includes data from U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), which is reported as a rolling average over a 5-year period, and the 2020 Census.

Population

The most recent Census population count for the Village is 8,262 for year 2020. From year 1980 to 2020, the population of Mukwonago grew by 105.8%, greatly out-pacing the percentage growth of Waukesha County (45.2%) and the State (25.2%).

According to the WDOA population projections, the Village is expected to add an additional 1,388 residents between 2020 and 2040. This represents

a 16.8% increase over a 20 year period, or 0.8% annual growth. These projections are greater than the growth projected for Waukesha County (12.0%) and the State (10.1%). New park lands and facilities will be necessary to continue meeting the demands of new neighborhoods.

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 summarizes the age composition of the Village's population from the 2016-2020 ACS. Approximately 25.9% of the population is considered youth (<20 years old) which is slightly below the 2010 Census count (27.5%). Approximately 22.4% of the population is considered at retirement age (>60 years old), which is higher than the 2010 Census count of 17.1%. This number is projected to grow as Baby Boomers continue to age. Similar trends are being seen across the nation. The median age of the Village has risen from 37.2 in year 2010 to 40.3 in 2020 estimates, which is about the State median (39.6).

Housing

Based on 2016-2020 ACS estimates, there are 3,126 households in the Village, 32.6% of which include at least one child under 18 years old. The total number of households was up 203 since the year 2010; however, the number of households with at least one child under 18 years old declined from 35.6% of all households in year 2010. The average household size is 2.45 individuals, down from 2.54 in the year 2010. This decrease follows national trends (and other communities across the State) which show decreases in average household size attributed to smaller family sizes, increases in life expectancy, and increases in single parent households.

In total there were 3,474 housing units in the Village based on 2020 estimates; 3,290 occupied

Table 2.1 Population History & Projections
Source: US Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration

Population History & Projections			
	Village of Mukwonago	Waukesha County	Wisconsin
1970	2,367	231,335	4,417,821
1980	4,014	280,203	4,705,642
1990	4,457	304,715	4,891,769
2000	5,977	360,767	5,363,715
2010	7,355	389,891	5,686,986
2020	8,262	406,978	5,893,718
Projections			
2025	8,705	434,230	6,203,850
2030	9,230	451,470	6,375,910
2035	9,530	457,690	6,476,270
2040	9,650	455,720	6,491,635
Change			
1980-2020	4,248	126,775	1,188,076
2020-2040	1,388	48,742	597,917
Percent Growth			
1980-2020	105.8%	45.2%	25.2%
2020-2040	16.8%	12.0%	10.1%

Table 2.2 Age By Range
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Age by Range		
Age	Total	Percentage
0-9	1,112	13.7%
10-19	994	12.2%
20-29	797	9.8%
30-39	1,141	14.0%
40-49	1,250	15.4%
50-59	1,021	12.5%
60-69	991	12.2%
70-79	509	6.3%
80+	327	4.0%
Median	40.3	

Table 2.3 Housing Statistics
Source: US Census, 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Households	
2000	2,392
2010	2,923
2016-2020 ACS	3,126
Average Household Size	
2000	2.54
2010	2.50
2016-2020 ACS	2.59
% of Households with individuals under 18	
2000	37.5%
2010	35.6%
2016-2020 ACS	32.6%

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housing units plus an additional 184 vacant units. Of the occupied units, 2,260 (72.3%) are owner-occupied with the remaining 866 (27.7%) renter-occupied. Additional housing information can be found in the Village's 2021 Residential Market Analysis.

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.

School Enrollment

The Village is part of the Mukwonago Area School District. The public and private schools in Mukwonago are listed in Chapter 3. The 2021-2022 enrollment for the entire district was 5,069 public school students and 248 private school students.

2.4 PHYSICAL CHARACTER AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Lakes and Ponds

The Lower Phantom Lake abuts the western ends of the Village. Both Upper and Lower Phantom Lakes are significant entertainment and recreational areas for residents for fishing, skiing, ice skating and other active recreational opportunities. There are several other lakes and ponds near the Village including Eagle Spring Lake, Mukwonago Park Pond, Wood Lake, Potters Lake and Lake Beulah. The Vernon Marsh, associated with the Fox River is located immediately north of the Village. The Fox River wetlands continue through the Village along the riverbanks. Mukwonago River State Natural Area is another large wetland that protects the pristine segment of the Mukwonago River. The wetlands associated with the Mukwonago River bisect the Village in a west to east direction.

Rivers and Streams

The Mukwonago River runs through the Village between Eagle Spring Lake and the Phantom Lakes. The River is identified as an exceptional resource water by the WDNR due to its cleanliness and ability to support many threatened and endangered species of fish and invertebrates and is considered a State Natural Area. The exceptional resource water length of the River is largely west of the Village. A second portion of the Mukwonago River flows from Lower Phantom Lake into the Fox River, in the northeast portion of the Village. This segment of the Mukwonago River is not as pristine as the segment that flows into Lower Phantom lake, but is just as important as the remainder of the Mukwonago River. Fish and mollusk diversity may be greater in the segment below the Phantom Lake dam. The Friends of the Mukwonago River is seeking to have the State reclassify this segment of river to reflect the importance and biological diversity that contribute to the entire system.

Natural Vegetation

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission has defined natural areas as tracts of land or water so minimally modified by human activity, or sufficiently recovered from the effects of such activity, that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the landscape before European settlement. These areas are classified into one of the following three categories: natural areas of statewide or greater significance (NA-1); natural areas of county wide or regional significance (NA-2); or natural areas of local significance (NA-3).

There are two natural areas within the Village:

- ◇ Lower Mukwonago River (NA-2): a stretch of river below the dam at Lower Phantom Lake that contains a large and diverse population of native fish species, including rare species such as the starhead topminnow, longear sunfish, pugnose shiner, least darter and lake chubsucker.



- ◇ Phantom Lake wetlands (NA-2): a deep and shallow marsh and sedge meadow bordering Lower Phantom Lake.

SEWRPC has identified primary environmental corridors as areas that are at least 400 acres in size, two miles in length and 200 feet in width. Secondary environmental corridors generally connect with the primary environmental corridors and are at least 100 acres in size and one mile in length.

The majority of the primary environmental corridors within the study area are located adjacent to the water resources, including most of the Village frontage along Lower Phantom Lake, and the entire corridor of land adjacent to the Mukwonago River. Smaller pockets are dispersed throughout the northern portion of the Village. In total there are 568 acres of primary environmental corridor in the Village. A sizable portion of the Village's primary environmental corridor acreage is located within public park and open space areas, with the remainder of the land under private ownership. Immediately to the north of the Village is a large area of primary environmental corridor within the 4,596-acre Vernon Wildlife Area, managed as a preserve and recreation area by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Here areas of marsh, flowage, river and lowland forest are easily accessible to Mukwonago residents for hunting, hiking, fishing and wildlife viewing.

A small area of secondary environmental corridor exists in the study area, totaling about one acre. This land adjoins a much larger corridor area in the adjacent Town of East Troy to the southeast.

The preservation of these corridors is important and will maintain a high level of environmental quality in the study area, protect its natural beauty, and provide valuable recreation opportunities.

In its Amendment to Planning Report No. 42: Natural Areas and Critical Species Habitat Protection and

Management Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin (2010), SEWRPC lists the lower Mukwonago River and wetlands bordering Lower Phantom Lake as worth of preservation due to their high-quality natural areas and critical species habitat.

Wildlife

There is a wide variety of wildlife in Waukesha and Walworth counties, particularly due to the Mukwonago River, Fox River and Phantom Lake. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maintains a Natural Heritage Inventory which locates and documents rare species and natural communities, including federal threatened and endangered species. A comprehensive list can be found through the WDNR's Natural Heritage Inventory (<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/nhi/>).

The natural resources of the Village are many and varied and provide an attractive character to the Village 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 Village's recreation, employment, commercial and school sites.

2.5 EXISTING LAND USE AND ZONING

According to the United States Census Bureau, the Village has a total area of 8.03 square miles of land. Using 2020 Census data, the population density of Mukwonago is 1,029 inhabitants per square mile.

- ◇ Residential development is most dense surrounding S Rochester St/WIS 83 and north of I-43.
- ◇ Business land uses are located primarily along WIS 83 from Lake Street to I-43. There

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are several additional commercial sites scattered throughout the community.

- ◇ Industrial development has occurred along the railway line which runs north to south in the Village. Development has primarily been south of CTH ES.

The cumulative effect of the existing land use patterns and roadway system divides the community into geographic neighborhoods and can limit access to recreation facilities. The primary barriers in Mukwonago include the Mukwonago River, the railroad, I-43, and WIS-83. Refer to Figure 2.1, the Village's Zoning Map on the next page.

2.6 FUTURE LAND USE PLANS

The future growth of the Village is guided by the Village's 2009 Comprehensive Land Use Plan (updated in 2016). The current plan sets forth the desired development pattern for the Village over the comprehensive planning period. The plan also gives guidance to accommodate projected population, household, and employment growth; the infrastructure and institutions required to serve residential, business, and industrial uses in the Village; and the Village's agricultural and natural resource base. Refer to Figure 2.2.

The 2016 update to the 2009 Comprehensive Land Use Plan identifies five key growth areas for the community which are described below and shown in Figures 2.3-2.7. The plan estimates that these five key growth areas represent at least 90% of the anticipated development or redevelopment over the next 20 years.

North Key Area

The North key Area is generally along WIS-83 north of CTH NN. This area includes land that is currently in the Town of Mukwonago, but will become part of the Village pursuant to a boundary agreement with the Town. Development in this scenario is focused

along and near major transportation corridors (WIS-83 and CTH NN). New recommended land uses for this Key Area include historical residential in the northwest portion of the area and low density multi-family residential surrounding WIS-83 and behind the existing low intensity commercial/business. Low density multi-family residential is also recommended at the intersection of CTHs EE and NN. The recommended land use map shows expansion of Rosewood Park located within the Fairwinds Subdivision.

Northeast Key Area

The Northeast Key Area is generally along CTHs ES and NN and includes land within the Village boundary. Most of the properties within this area are already developed but there are several properties with the possibility of development in the east (low, medium and high density multi-family), center (high density multi-family) and west (low and medium density multi-family) parts of the area. The plan recommends that the residential growth planned for the far east part of the area include dedication of land for active park and open space.

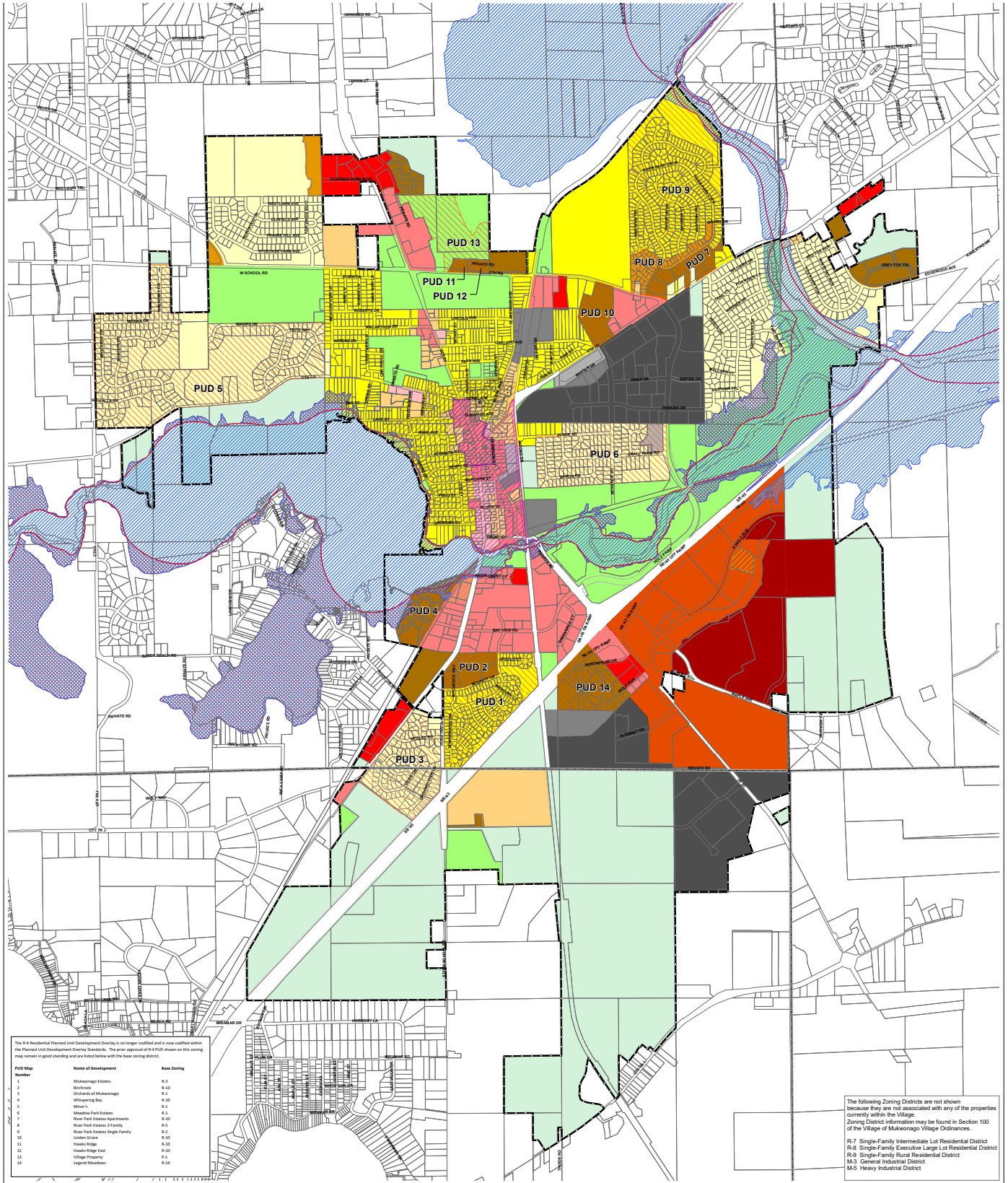
South/Southeast Key Area

The South/Southeast Key Area is generally south of I-43 along WIS-83 extending southward to CTH L and includes lands currently within the growth area of the Village, land that will be within Village borders pursuant to the boundary agreement with the Town of East Troy and land in the Town of Waterford within the Village's extraterritorial planning area that may be annexed to the Village further in the future. The recommended future land use map shows new medium density multi-family residential in the west and high density multi-family residential in the northeast. No specific park and open space dedication is recommended.

Southwest Key Area

The Southwest Key Area is generally along I-43 between the Canadian National Rail Right-of-Way on the east and CTH ES on the west. This

Figure 2.1 2019 Zoning Map



The R-8 Residential Planned Unit Development Overlay is no longer certified and is now certified within the Planned Unit Development Overlay Standards. The prior approval of a PUD shown on this zoning map remains in good standing and are listed below with the base zoning district.

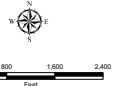
PUD Map Number	Name of Development	Base Zoning
1	Mukwonago Estates	R-2
2	Blochack	R-10
3	Chateau of Mukwonago	R-1
4	Whispering Bay	R-10
5	Bluffs	R-1
6	Madison Park Estates	R-1
7	River Park Estates Apartments	R-10
8	River Park Estates 2 Family	R-1
9	River Park Estates Single Family	R-1
10	Linden Green	R-10
11	Swanwick Ridge	R-10
12	Swanwick Ridge East	R-10
13	Village Property	P-1
14	Lugan's Meadows	R-10

The following Zoning Districts are not shown because they are not associated with any of the properties currently within the Village. Zoning District information may be found in Section 100 of the Village of Mukwonago Village Ordinances.

- R-7 Single-Family Intermediate Lot Residential District
- R-8 Single-Family Executive Large Lot Residential District
- R-9 Single-Family Rural Residential District
- M-3 General Industrial District
- M-5 Heavy Industrial District

Legend

- Floodway District
- Floodfringe District
- Flood Storage District
- PUD - Planned Unit Development Overlay
- BMX - Business Mixed Use Overlay
- VC - Historical District Overlay
- VC - Retail Center Overlay
- VC - Residential Perimeter Overlay
- VC - Multi-Purpose Perimeter Overlay
- A-1 Agricultural District
- R-1 Single-Family Medium Lot Residential District
- R-2 Single-Family Historical Lot Residential District
- R-3 Single-Family Small Lot Residential District
- R-5 Low Density Multi-Family Residential District
- R-10 Medium Density Multi-Family District
- B-1 Neighborhood Business District
- B-2 General Business District
- B-3 Community Business District
- B-4 Commercial Business Design District
- B-5 Planned Business and Light Industrial Dev District
- M-1 Limited Industrial District
- M-2 Light Industrial District
- M-4 Medium/Heavy Industrial District
- P-1 Public and Semipublic District
- Village Boundary
- County Line



Village of Mukwonago, Illinois
 Date: October 1, 2019
 Drawn by: GSK



ZONING MAP, 2019



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area includes land currently within the Village boundary and land that will be pursuant to the boundary agreement with the Town of East Troy. New low density multi-family residential is planned in the north and new medium density multi-family residential is planned in the west. The plan states that since the area planned for residential use is large, the Village may require dedication of land for park and open space use. The property is recommended as open space/recreational land use and the majority of the site is identified as environmentally sensitive.

South Main Street/River South Key Area

The South Main Street/River South Key Area is located generally along Main St (CTH ES) south of the Mukwonago River. All of this area is currently in the Village. No additional parks or residential uses are recommended for this area.

Outside of these key areas there are several other planned residential areas on the future land use map:

- ◇ Low-density multi-family residential planned south of CTH L and east of WIS-83.
- ◇ Low-density multi-family residential planned south of Plank Rd and east of the rail line.
- ◇ Medium-density multi-family residential planned north of Veterans Way and west of the rail line.
- ◇ Medium-density multi-family residential planned south of Bayview Rd surrounding Main St.

In addition to the recommended parkland in key areas, linkages to existing Village neighborhoods, parks, and businesses via bicycle and recreational trails are necessary to expand connections to new and proposed park facilities.



Indianhead Park

Figure 2.2 Future Land Use Plan

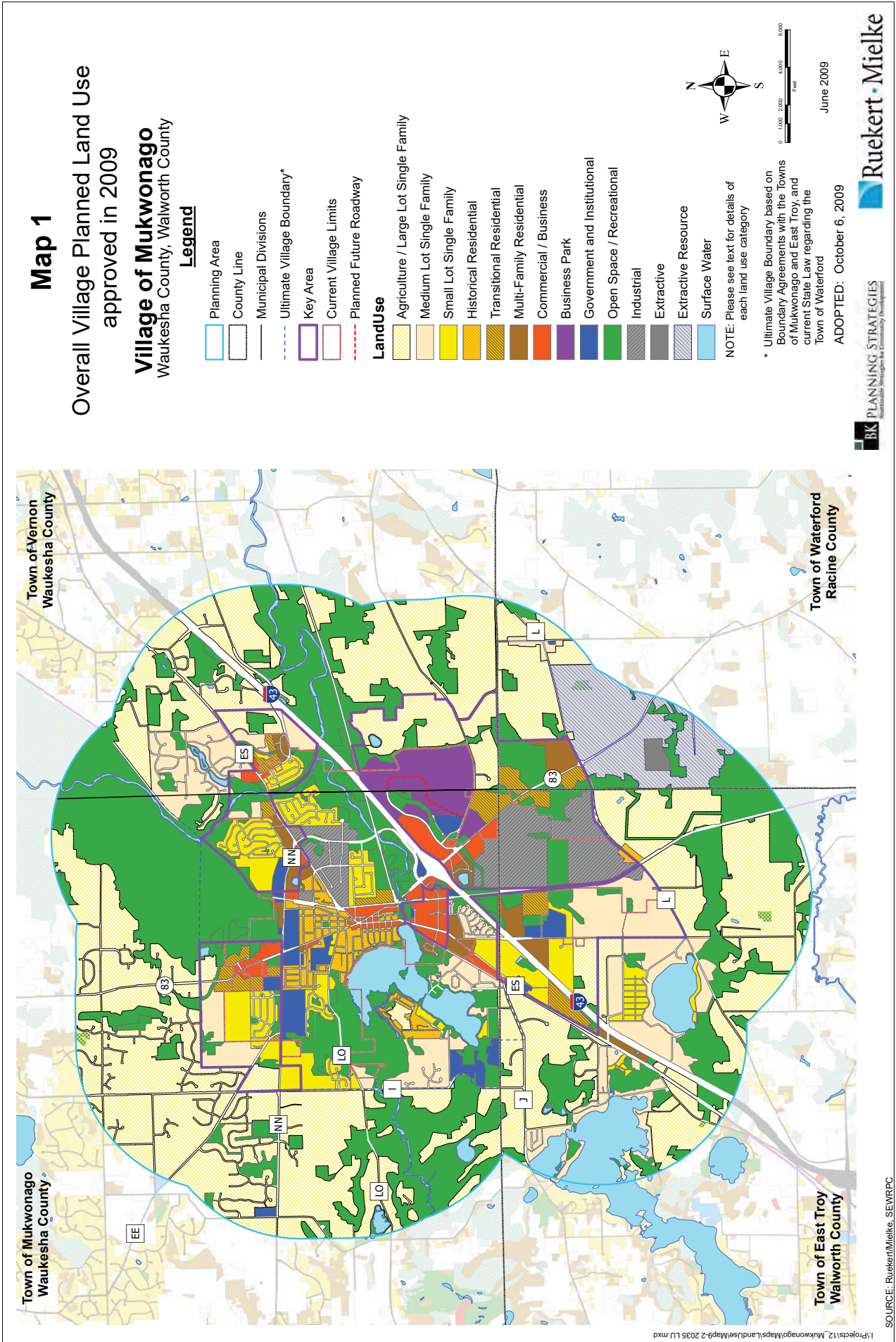


Figure 2.3 North Key Area

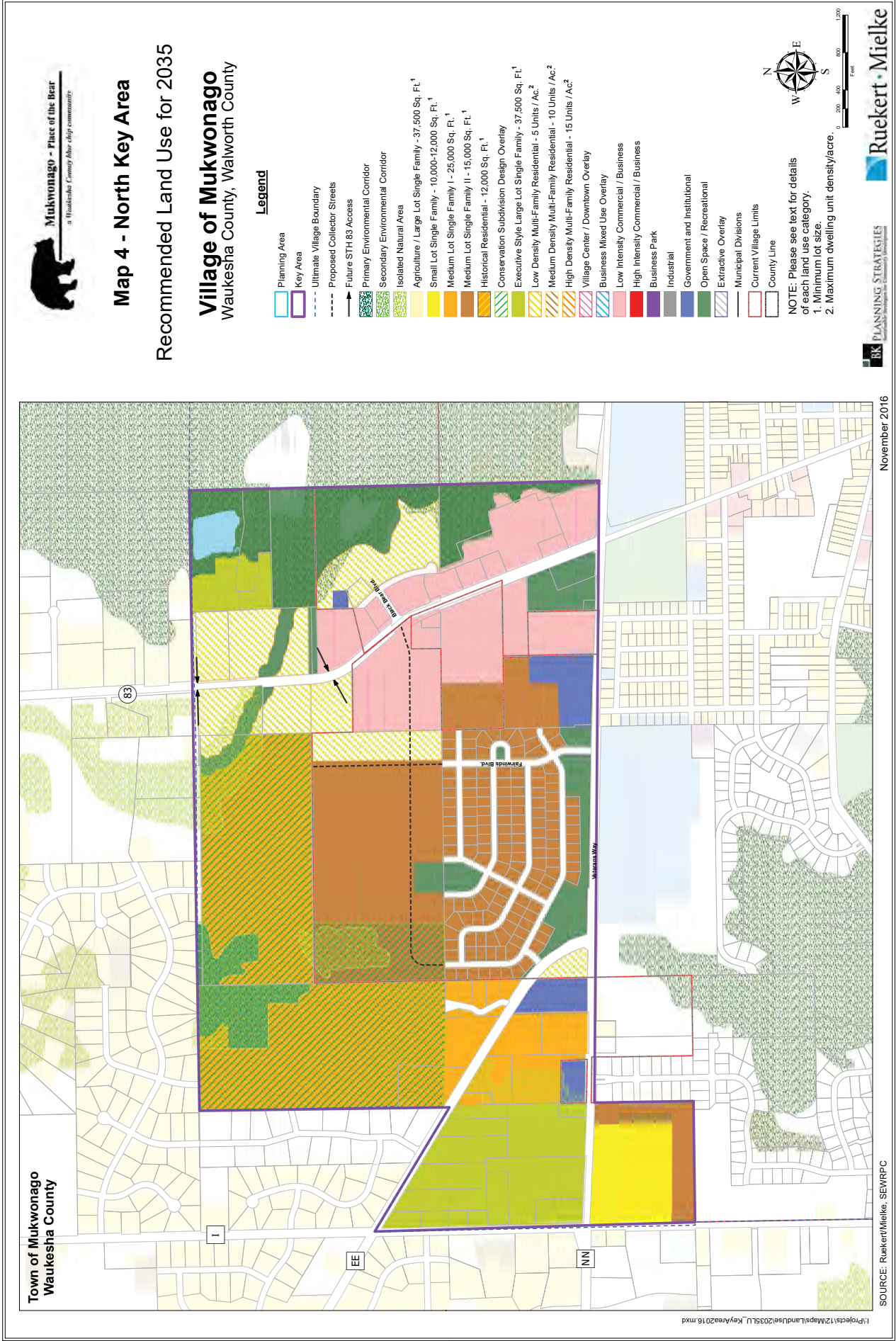
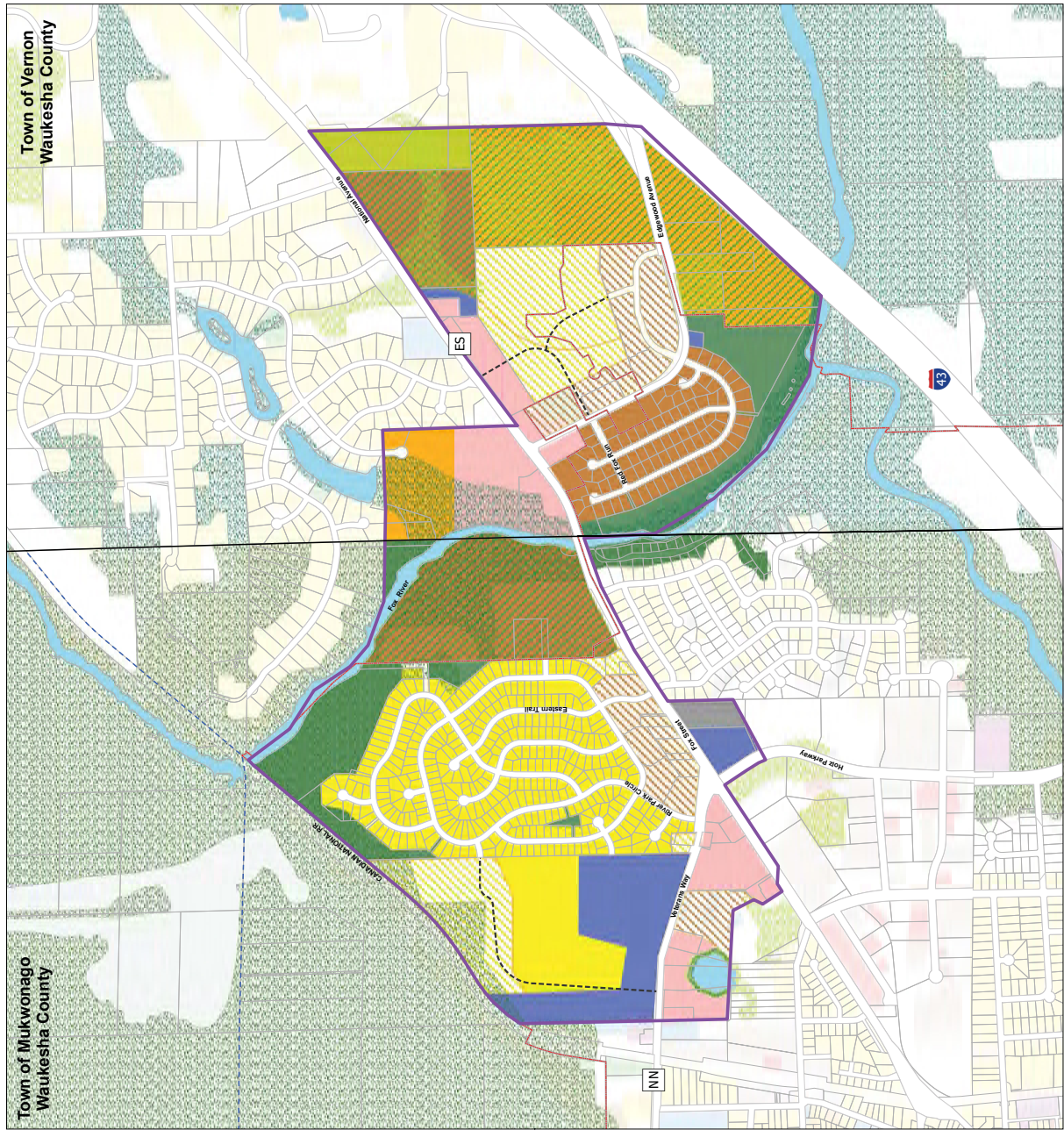


Figure 2.4 Northeast Key Area



Map 5 - Northeast Key Area

Recommended Land Use for 2035

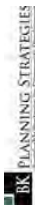
Village of Mukwonago Waukesha County, Walworth County

Legend

- Planning Area
- Key Area
- Ultimate Village Boundary
- Proposed Collector Streets
- Future STH 83 Access
- Primary Environmental Corridor
- Secondary Environmental Corridor
- Isolated Natural Area
- Agriculture / Large Lot Single Family - 37,500 Sq. Ft.¹
- Small Lot Single Family - 10,000-12,000 Sq. Ft.¹
- Medium Lot Single Family I - 25,000 Sq. Ft.¹
- Medium Lot Single Family II - 15,000 Sq. Ft.¹
- Historical Residential - 12,000 Sq. Ft.¹
- Conservation Subdivision Design Overlay
- Executive Style Large Lot Single Family - 37,500 Sq. Ft.¹
- Low Density Multi-Family Residential - 5 Units / Ac.²
- Medium Density Multi-Family Residential - 10 Units / Ac.²
- High Density Multi-Family Residential - 15 Units / Ac.²
- Village Center / Downtown Overlay
- Business Mixed Use Overlay
- Low Intensity Commercial / Business
- High Intensity Commercial / Business
- Business Park
- Industrial
- Government and Institutional
- Open Space / Recreational
- Extractive Overlay
- Municipal Divisions
- Current Village Limits
- County Line



NOTE: Please see text for details of each land use category.
 1. Minimum lot size.
 2. Maximum dwelling unit density/acre.



November 2016

SOURCE: Ruekert/Mielke, SEWRPC

I:\Projects\12\Map5_LandUse\2035LU_KeyArea2016.mxd

Figure 2.5 South/Southeast Key Area

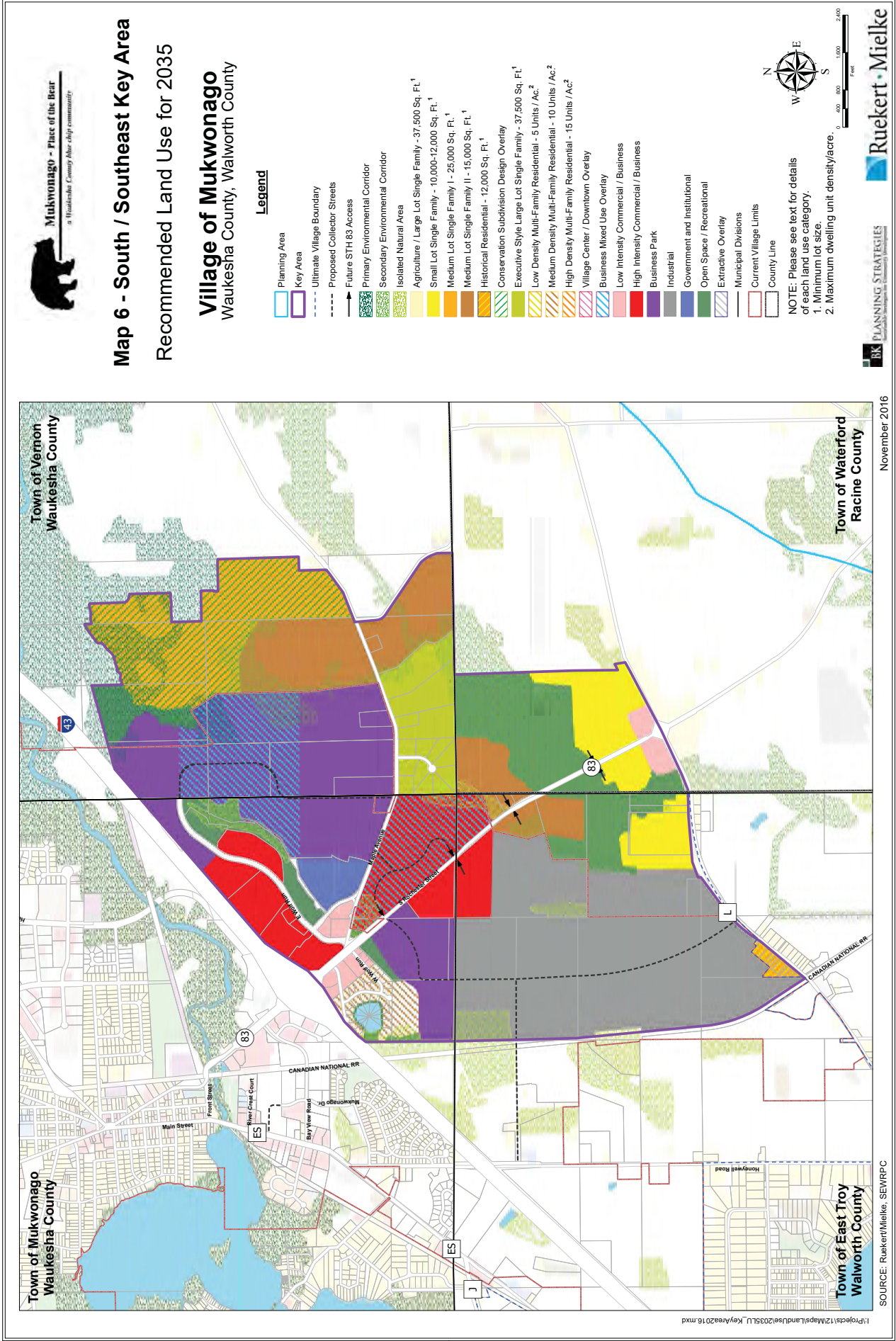


Figure 2.6 Southwest Key Area

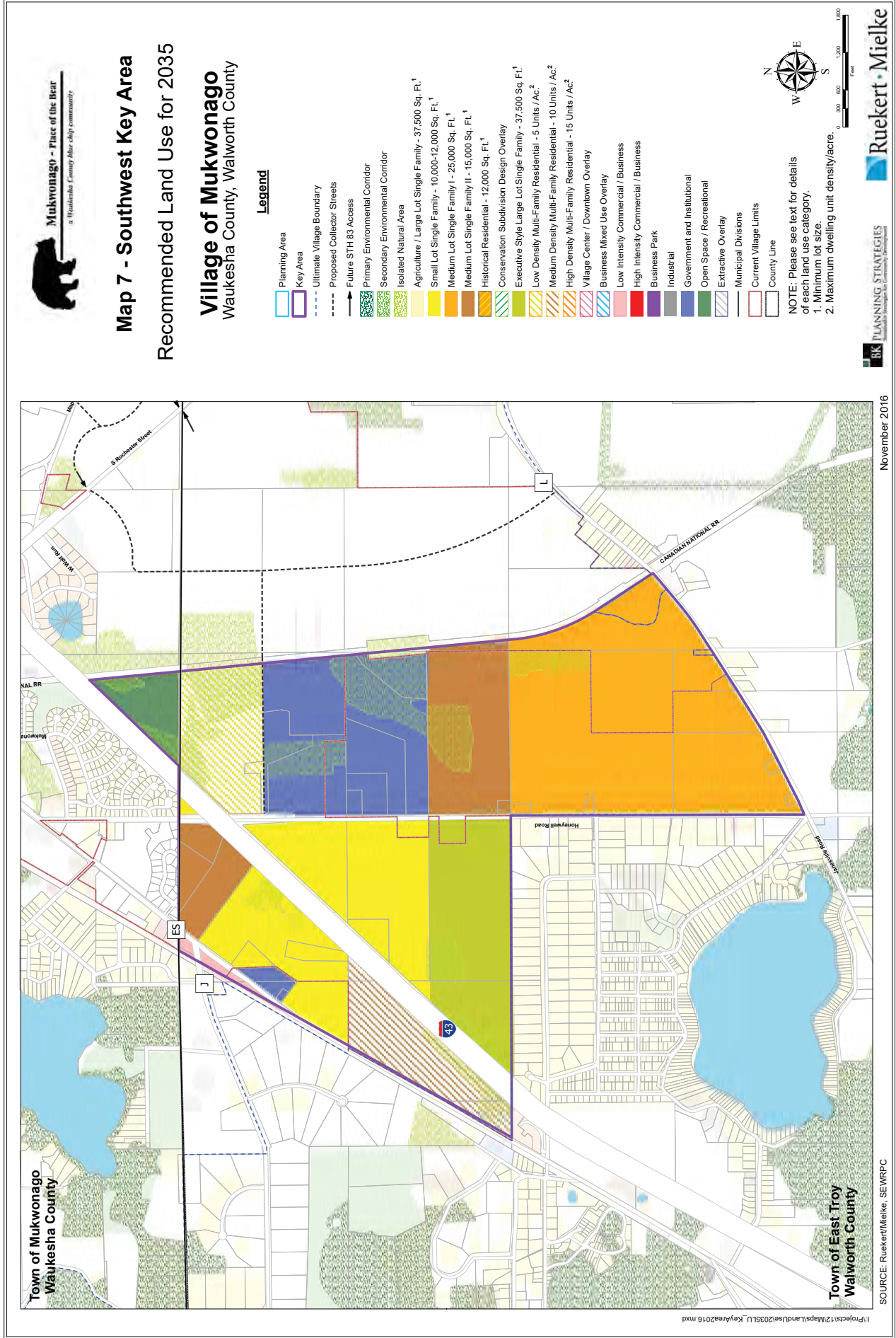
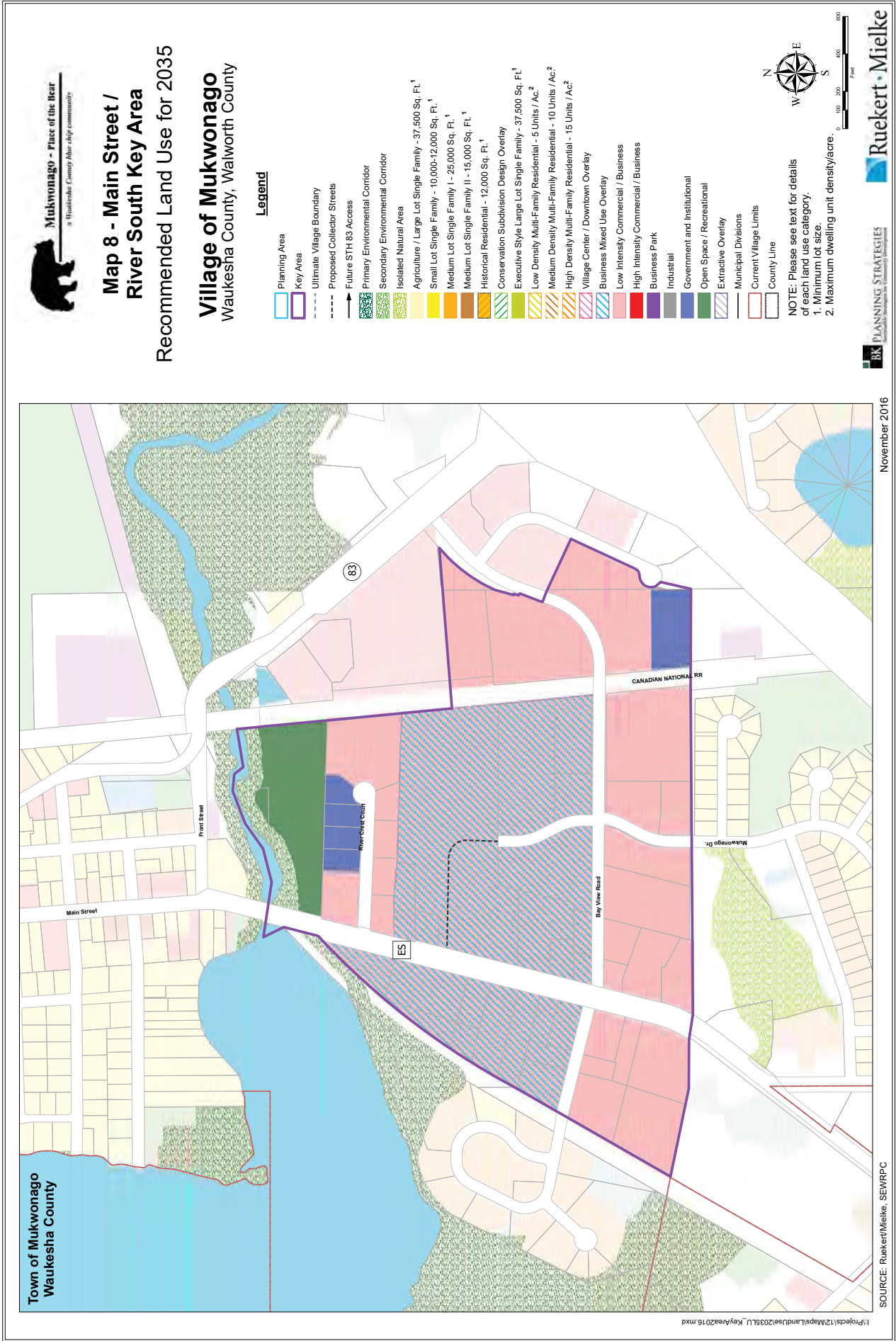


Figure 2.7 Main St./River South Key Area



3

PARK, OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION

PARK, OPEN SPACE & RECREATION

3.1 VILLAGE-OWNED FACILITIES & EXISTING RECREATION PROGRAMS

The Committee of the Whole oversees the Village's nine park facilities totaling 380.1 acres. The system is represented by seven types of parks: mini-parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, nature preserves, special purpose parks, and undeveloped lands.

Table 3.3 (page 31) lists each Village park, acreage, and amenities. The location of each park is shown on the Existing Parks and Trails map in Figure 3.2.

Village-Owned Facilities

Mini Parks

Mini parks, or pocket parks, are small outdoor spaces, usually no more than 1 acre or less. They are typically on small and/or irregular shaped sites, or vacant properties. Mini-parks are generally limited to passive uses such as gardens, benches, gazebos, fountains, or other small social gathering facilities.

Open Space Adjacent to Police Station

Located at 627 S. Rochester Street, south of the Police Station, this 0.6-acre mini park contains numerous large trees, a veterans memorial and benches.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood parks are parks with a desirable size of 3 to 10 acres. These parks generally include playground equipment, athletic fields/courts, and restroom facilities.

Indianhead Park

Indianhead Park is a 7.9-acre neighborhood park located on CTH ES and borders Village Hall to the south. The park contains 1,000 feet of frontage



Rosewood Park



Indianhead Park



Field Park



Miniwaukan Park

Table 3.1 Mukwonago Park Acreage

Mini Parks	0.6
Open space adjacent to police station	0.6
Neighborhood Parks	12.4
Indianhead Park	7.9
Rosewood Park	2.5
Washington Avenue Park	2.0
Community Parks	167.2
Field Park	16.0
Miniwaukan Park (developed)	65.0
Minor Park	86.2
Nature Preserve	31.6
TID #3 Conservancy Area	31.6
Special Purpose Parks	4.8
Phantom Glen Park	4.8
Undeveloped Parks	163.5
Miniwaukan Park (undeveloped)	163.5

along the southern edge of the Mukwonago River and is used for both swimming and shore fishing. A walking path with a footbridge connects the park to the Jefferson Street neighborhood.

Park amenities include swimming, restrooms, shore fishing, playground equipment, bike/walking trail, off-street parking, open-air shelter, amphitheater, bike racks, and picnic tables/benches.

Rosewood Park

This is a 4.5-acre neighborhood park within the Fairwinds subdivision, north of Mukwonago High School. Park amenities include playground equipment, soccer fields, open space, and picnic tables/benches.

Washington Avenue Park

Washington Avenue Park is a 2.0-acre neighborhood park located on Washington Avenue, adjacent to the Village Library. The park serves adjacent residential areas.

Park amenities include playground equipment, baseball/softball diamond with backstop, basketball court, soccer field, and picnic tables/benches.

Community Parks

Community parks are areas of diverse environmental quality and may include areas suited for recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and swimming pools. The intent of community parks is they meet a wide variety of recreational needs and are draw for people from across the community. Typically these parks include all of the improvements found in a neighborhood park. They can also encompass natural areas and be significantly larger in size. Desirable size is at least 10 acres.

Field Park

Located at the southwest corner of STH 83 and CTH NN, this 16.0-acre park is the Village's primary community park, and is the site of numerous seasonal events every year. These events include a three-day exposition and carnival, four weekend Maxwell Street flea market events, and various



Minor Park



Phantom Glen Park



Open Space Adjacent to Police Station



TID #3 Conservancy Area



Washington Avenue Park

PARK, OPEN SPACE & RECREATION

other public celebrations. The park building is continuously reserved on weekends from spring through fall for family picnics, social gatherings, and municipal events; and the baseball field is the site of an organized summer league. In 2022 Plunkett Raysich Architects, LLP completed a Field Park Pavilion Renovation Study to evaluate the feasibility of raising the roof, structural integrity of the structure, ADA conformance, electrical code requirements, and building material life cycle. Findings included a cost estimate of \$664,000 to renovate the existing building.

Park amenities include playground equipment, lighted baseball/softball diamond with backstop, basketball court, tennis/pickleball court, 8 horseshoe pits, off-street parking, open-air shelter with kitchen facilities, pavilion, restroom, grills, bleachers and picnic tables/benches.

Miniwaukan Park

Miniwaukan Park is a 228.5-acre community playfield located on McKenzie Drive, south of Meadow Park Estates Subdivision. The Mukwonago River flows through this park. The developed portion of the site is used heavily for sporting events and the remainder of the site is largely natural, with areas of native upland forest and wetlands.

Park amenities include a canoe launch, playground equipment, 6 baseball/softball diamonds with backstops, volleyball court, 5 soccer fields, football/la crosse field, bike/walking trail, off-street parking, open-air shelter, restroom, concession stand, bleachers, 18-hole disc golf course and picnic tables/benches.

Minor Park

Located on CTH LO, south of Minor's Homestead Subdivision, this 86.2-acre community park contains frontage along Lower Phantom Lake and extensive wetlands that are maintained in their natural state. It is used for both active and passive recreation.

Park facilities include baseball/softball fields that have backstops, picnic tables, park benches, open-air pavilions, playground structure, nature

trails, 9-hole disc golf course, gravel parking areas and portable restrooms.

Special Purpose Park

Special Purpose Parks are areas for specialized or single purpose recreational activities, such as golf courses, boat launches, nature centers, and skate parks. Desirable size depends on function.

Phantom Glen Park

Phantom Glen Park is a 4.8-acre special purpose park located on Andrews Street, west of CTH ES. The park has approximately 880 feet of frontage along Lower Phantom Lake. It is within easy walking distance of established residential areas.

Park amenities include a boat ramp, accessible fishing pier, off-street parking, open-air shelter, restroom, grills and picnic tables/benches.

Undeveloped Park/Nature Conservancy

Undeveloped Parks may be open space that a community intends to develop into a neighborhood or community park. These areas could also be established to conserve forest lands, prairies, floodplains, wildlife habitats, and other areas having cultural, scenic, or natural values. Desirable size depends on function.

TID #3 Conservancy Area

Located south of I-43 and east of STH 83, this 31.6-acre nature conservancy area has been restored with native wetland and prairie vegetation. The area is maintained as a regional detention/conservancy area with maintenance funded by a stormwater utility.

Trails

Figure 3.2 provides an overview of existing trails in the Village. Additional recommendations regarding these facilities are described under Section 6.3 of this plan.

Programming

The Village does not offer any recreation programming, however the Town of Mukwonago offers recreational programming that is open to Village residents. The Town's Park & Recreation

Figure 3.2 Existing Village Parks and Trails

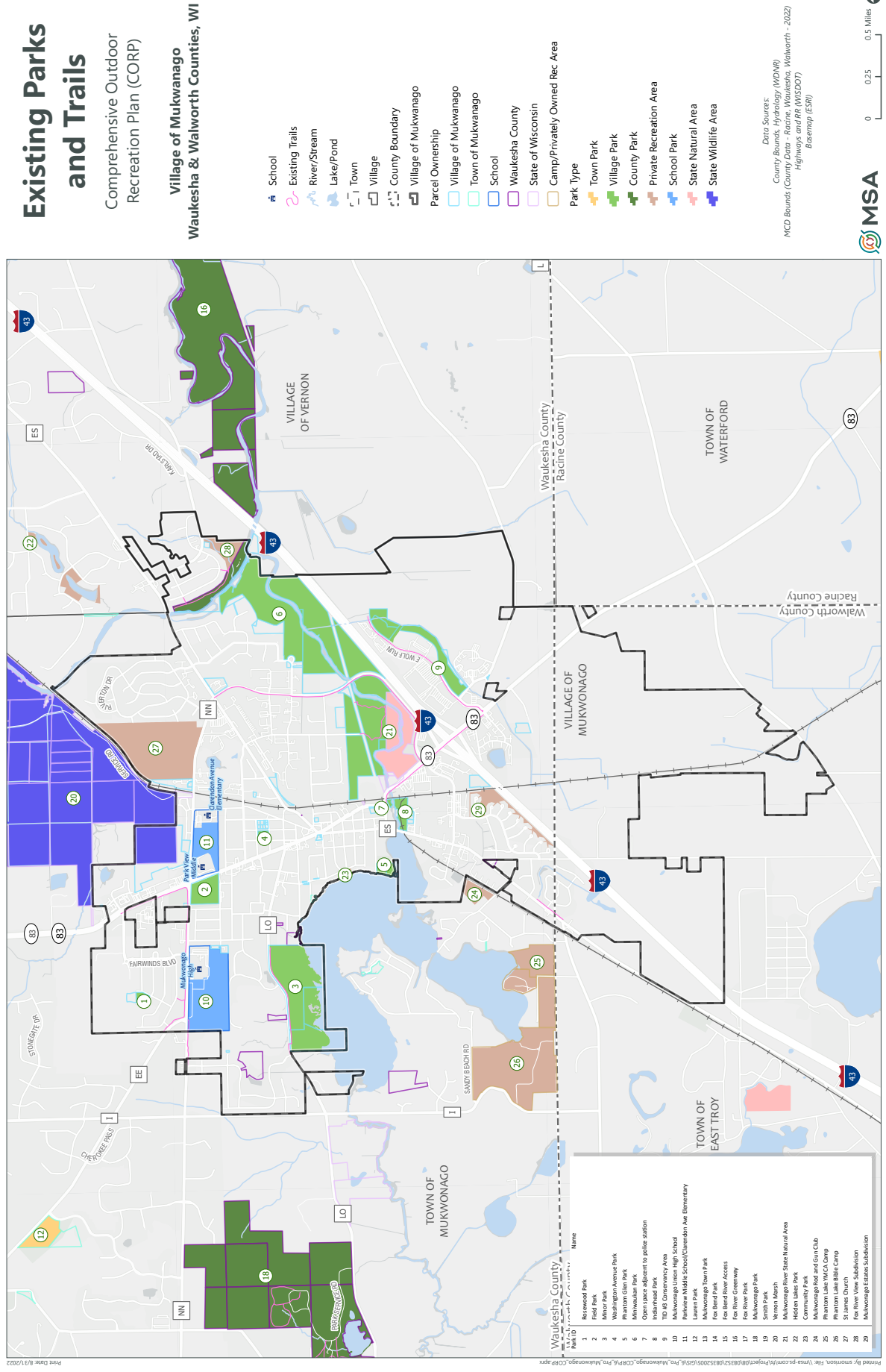
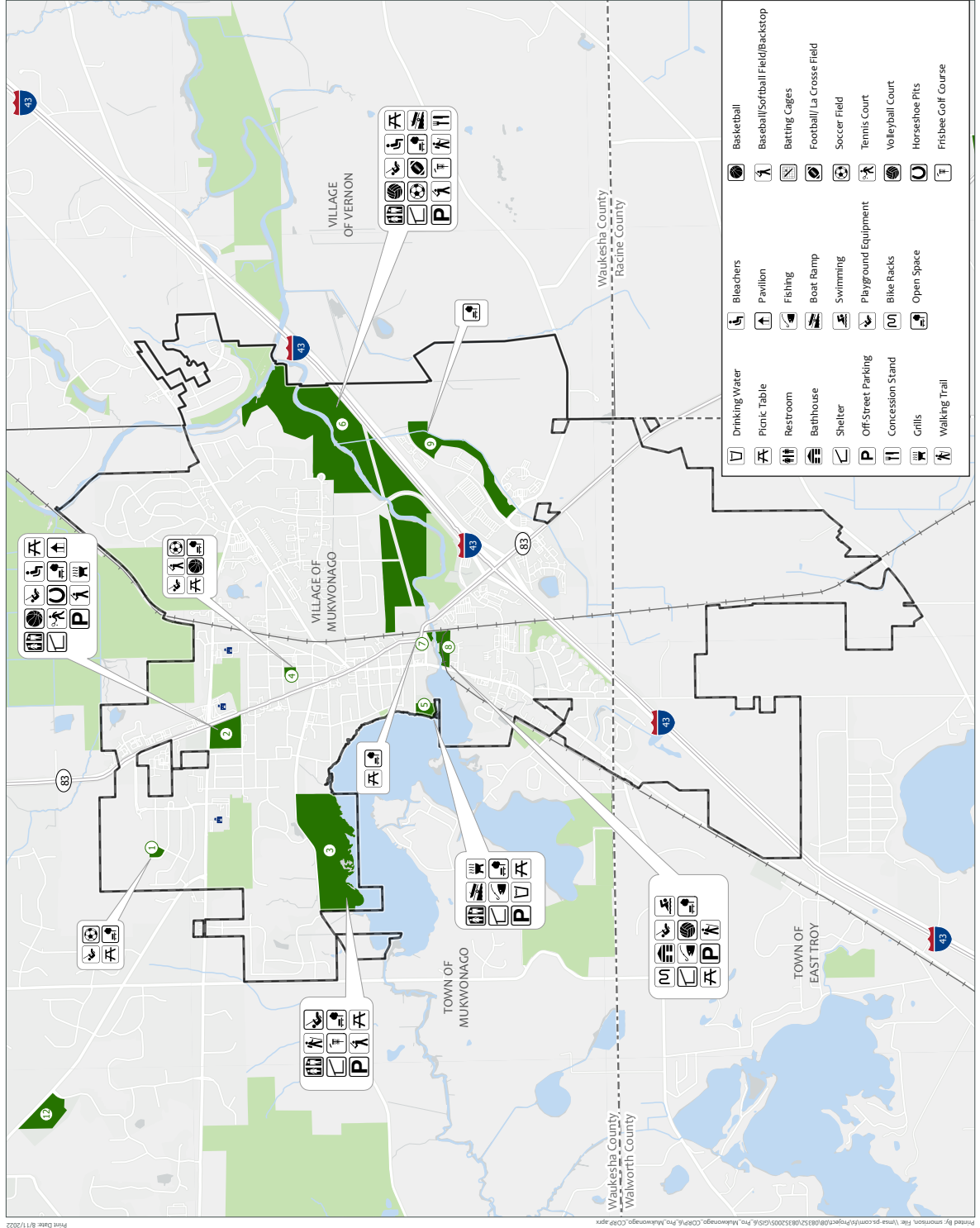


Figure 3.4 Village Park Facility Distribution



Park Facilities

Comprehensive Bicycle, Pedestrian & Outdoor Recreation Plan

Village of Mukwonago
Waukesha & Walworth Counties, WI

- School
- WISDOT Major Highways
- Railroad
- River/Stream
- Lake/Pond
- Village of Mukwonago
- County Boundary
- Town
- Village

Data Sources:
County Boundaries, Hydrology (MDS48)
MCD Boundaries (County Data - Aurora BR, MDCDOT)
Batempp (E580)



PARK, OPEN SPACE & RECREATION

Department offers a wide variety of programming throughout the year for youth, adult and family. Examples of programming for youth include tennis, swim lessons, dance, baseball/softball, soccer, and tumbling. Examples of programming for adults include water exercise, dog training, and softball. For current offerings visit: <http://www.townofmukwonago.us/departments/parks-recreation>

3.2 PRIVATELY-OWNED FACILITIES & RECREATION ORGANIZATIONS

Privately-owned facilities provide valuable recreational facilities for communities. Furthermore, these lands serve as buffers to development, trail corridors and open space for wildlife. Continued cooperation between Mukwonago and these valued neighbors will help to maintain the quality of life now enjoyed by the residents of Mukwonago.

Private Facilities

Mukwonago YMCA

The Mukwonago YMCA was built in 2012 and serves Waukesha, Walworth and Racine counties. Amenities include cardio and strength training equipment, group exercise classes, gymnasium, an indoor track, pools and programming for youth.

The YMCA also operates Phantom Lake YMCA Camp, located at S110W30240 YMCA Camp Road. The Camp was founded in 1896 and is one of the ten oldest in North America. The Camp offers day camps, overnight camps, family camps and retreats. Activities include boating, swimming, arts and crafts, archery, shooting range, zip lining, land sports, dance, music and theater.

Phantom Ranch

Phantom Ranch is a summer camp and Christian retreat center located at W309 S10910 County Road I. The Ranch offers year round camping

opportunities for youth and families. Activities include team building, farm animal class, horse riding, archery, paintball, boating, fishing, swimming, tubing, water skiing and winter sports.

Neighborhood Parks Owned by Private Associations

The Village also has several privately owned parks located in residential subdivisions:

- ◇ Mukwonago Estates
- ◇ Fox River View
- ◇ Mukwonago Shore

Youth Athletic Organizations

- ◇ Mukwonago Braves Tackle Football
- ◇ Mukwonago Boys Basketball Club
- ◇ Mukwonago Girls Basketball Club
- ◇ Mukwonago Wrestling Club
- ◇ Mukwonago Area Soccer Club
- ◇ Mukwonago Lacrosse Club
- ◇ Lady Legends Fastpitch Softball Club
- ◇ Mukwonago Tribe Baseball
- ◇ Mukwonago Legacy Baseball

3.3 SCHOOL FACILITIES

Schools can provide many of the same facilities found in a Village park, such as playground equipment and athletic fields. However, school properties are not completely interchangeable with park facilities because of student use when school is in session. Coordination of community recreation and school needs can lead to greater cost efficiencies.

Clarendon Avenue Elementary School (<1 acre) is located on Clarendon Ave and CTH NN, on the north side of the Village. The school site contains a hard surfaced play area with extensive play structures and swings.

Parkview Middle School (19 acres) is located on WIS-83 and CTH NN, adjacent to Clarendon Avenue Elementary School. The site features a running track, football field, soccer field, two basketball courts, baseball, and softball diamonds.

Mukwonago High School (50 acres) is located on CTH NN, south of the Fairwinds Subdivision. The school site contains a running track, football stadium, eight tennis courts, soccer field, basketball court, baseball and softball diamonds, and numerous practice fields.

Mukwonago Baptist Academy (22.3 acres) is located on Stone School Rd, south of I-43. The school site contains a ball field, open space, and playground equipment.

St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran School (17 acres) is located on CTH NN near the Mukwonago High, Middle and Elementary Schools. The school site contains playground equipment and open space.



3.4 COUNTY FACILITIES

Mukwonago Park

A 355 acre park located on CTH LO, approximately three miles west of the Village of Mukwonago. The park is owned and operated by Waukesha County. Park facilities include large and small breed dog exercise areas; six group camping sites with restrooms; 30 family camping sites with drinking water and restrooms; four reservable shelter areas with electric, drinking water, volleyball and restrooms; archery range; swimming area and beach house; sledding hill; legacy forest; fishing; biking; cross country skiing; snowshoeing; and hiking trails.

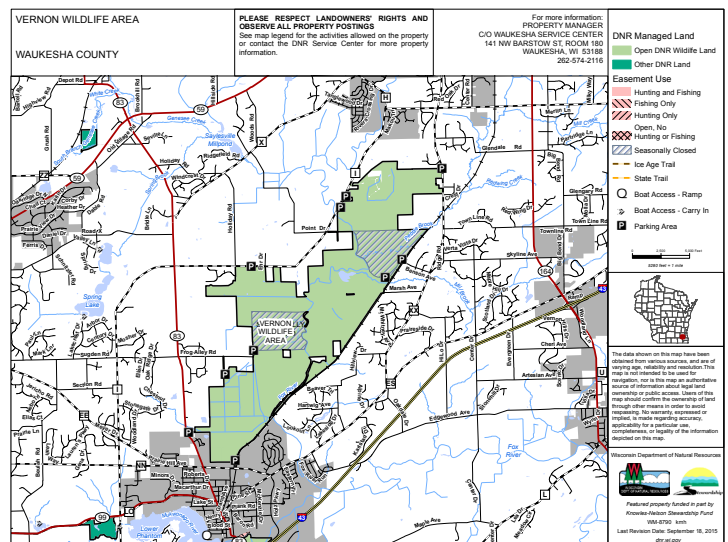
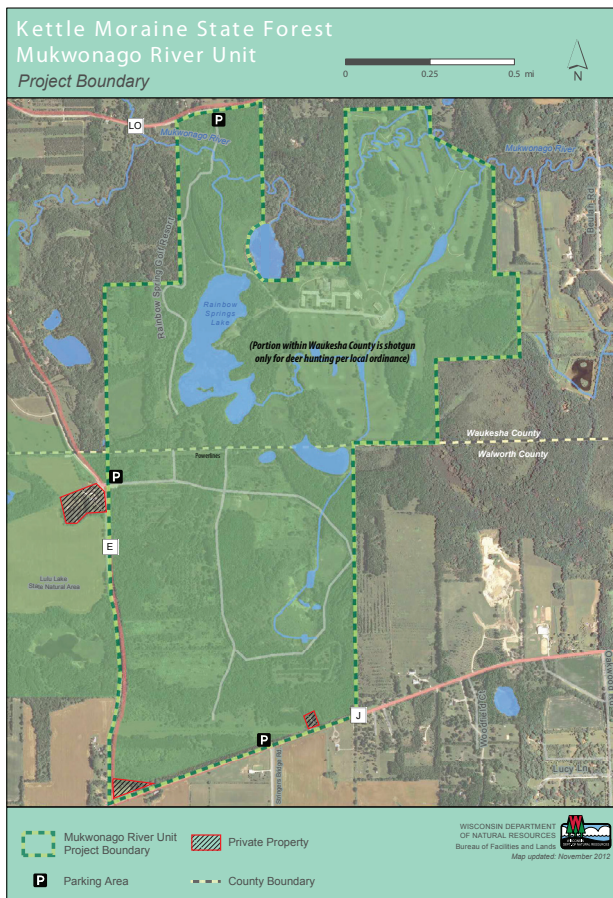
PARK, OPEN SPACE & RECREATION

3.5 REGIONAL PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Mukwonago is in the eastern portion of the WDNR's Southeast Region and is well-served by regional parks and open spaces. There are several other park and recreational facilities within close proximity to the Village of Mukwonago in public ownership. The following list provides the most significant facilities within the Mukwonago 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.

Kettle Moraine State Forest - Mukwonago River Unit

A 970 acre property located in Waukesha and Walworth Counties, approximately five miles west of the Village of Mukwonago. The property is in the Mukwonago River watershed and is an area known for its outstanding resource waters, varied habitats and biological diversity. The park currently offers hiking, fishing, hunting, trapping and cross country skiing. The frontage along the Mukwonago River is classified as an outstanding water resource and a Class II trout stream.



The park is currently under development along with the adjacent Lulu Lake County State Natural Area which will result in all-season access to the properties.

Lulu Lake is to the west of Kettle Moraine State Forest - Mukwonago River Unit. The lake is 95 acres and 40 feet deep. It is a slow, no wake lake. The lake contains a diverse fish, amphibian and reptile fauna. It also contains rare plant species. Lulu Lake is owned by the WDNR and The Nature Conservancy. Deer hunting is allowed on the Nature Conservancy property by permit. Allowable activities on WDNR-owned land include hiking, fishing, cross country skiing, hunting, trapping, research, outdoor education, wild edibles, pets and wildlife viewing.

Vernon Wildlife Area

The Vernon Wildlife Area is a 4,655 acre property located just north of Mukwonago in eastern Waukesha County. The property offers birding, boating, canoeing, cross country skiing, dog trial grounds, hiking, snowmobiling, trapping, wild edibles, wildlife viewing, fishing and hunting. This is a popular area for pheasant, small game, turkey, and deer hunting.

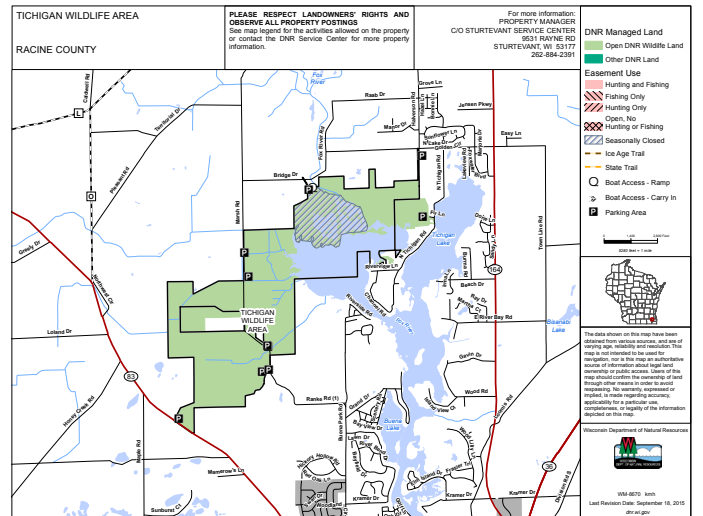
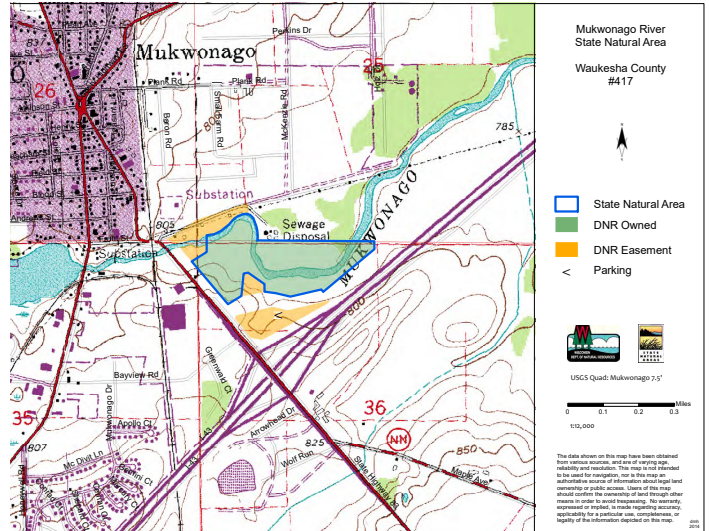


Mukwonago River State Natural Area

The Mukwonago River State Natural Area is approximately 44 acres located directly south of Miniwaukan Park. The WDNR's objectives for this site include managing the site as a reserve for stream and springs, as an aquatic reserve and wetland protection area, and as an ecological reference area. The site is passively managed and is currently undergoing master planning. Activities that are allowed on the property include hiking, fishing, cross country skiing, hunting, trapping, scientific research, outdoor education, wild edibles, pets and wildlife viewing.

Tichigan Wildlife Area

The Tichigan Wildlife Area is 1,280 acres and approximately 10 miles southeast of Mukwonago. The following recreational opportunities are available at the Wildlife Area: birding; cross country skiing; canoeing; fishing (Tichigan Creek is a class III trout stream); hiking; hunting, especially deer, waterfowl, turkey, pheasant and small game; snowmobiling; trapping; wild edibles; and wildlife viewing.



Ice Age National Scenic Trail

The Ice Age National Scenic Trail is a 1,000 mile footpath that runs through Wisconsin and is located approximately 10 miles west of Mukwonago. The trail highlights the State's Ice Age landscapes. The ability to connect to this trail would be a great amenity to the community.

4

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS & DEMANDS

This chapter presents an analysis of how well the Village's existing park and recreational facilities satisfy current needs in the community. The adequacy of the Village's existing park and recreation systems are evaluated using the following methods:

- ◇ **Quantitative Analysis** - a comparison of existing parkland acreage and population projections versus park and recreational facility service guidelines, including a review of the types and amount of parkland available to Village residents.
- ◇ **Geographic Analysis** - an analysis of the geographic distribution and accessibility of park facilities in the Village.
- ◇ **Qualitative Analysis** - a summary of public input regarding Village parks and recreational facilities gathered through the community survey.
- ◇ **Regional & State Trends** - a summary of the demand 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 residents are being met. This analysis is limited to an evaluation of park land, and does not include off-road trails not located in parks.

A loose target traditionally provided by National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) is 10.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. For the purpose of calculating anticipated parkland demand in Mukwonago, a service level of 10.5 acres per 1,000 residents was assumed.

Currently the Village is providing approximately 380 acres of developed and undeveloped parkland, not counting school facilities, county facilities or private facilities. Table 4.1 summarizes the current and projected supply and demand for total parkland acreage based on Village

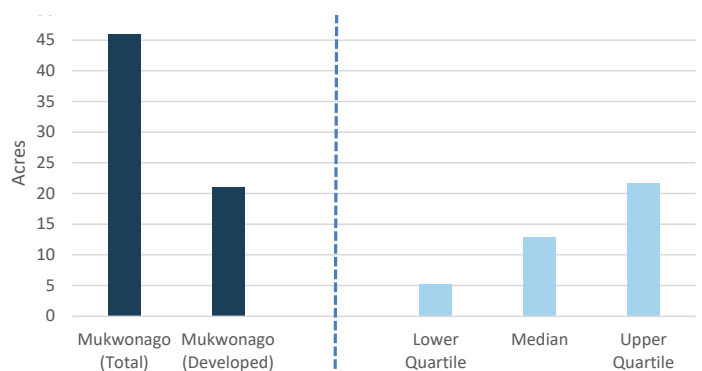
Table 4.1 Total Developed & Undeveloped Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit

Year	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population	8,262	8,705	9,230	9,530	9,650
Total Supply (acres)	380.1	380.1	380.1	380.1	380.1
Demand (10.5 acres/1,000)	86.8	91.4	96.9	100.1	101.3
Surplus (10.5 acres/1,000)	293.3	288.7	283.2	280.0	278.8

Table 4.2 Total Developed Park Acreage Surplus/Deficit

Year	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population	8,262	8,705	9,230	9,530	9,650
Total Supply (acres)	185.0	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5
Demand (10.5 acres/1,000)	86.8	91.4	96.9	100.1	101.3
Surplus (10.5 acres/1,000)	98.2	91.1	85.6	82.4	81.2

Figure 4.3 Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents Compared to Peer Communities Across the United States (jurisdiction pop. <20,000)



NRPA Agency Performance Review 2022

population and a service level of 10.5 acres per 1,000 residents.

Since approximately 52% of the parkland in Mukwonago is undeveloped or considered nature preserve, Table 4.2 summarizes current and projected supply and demand for only developed parkland. This table indicates that the Village is currently providing 21 acres per 1,000 residents and has a surplus of 98.2 acres of parkland. If no new parkland is added, by 2040 the Village will be providing 19 acres per 1,000 residents and have a surplus of 81.2 acres of developed parkland.

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS & DEMANDS

Figure 4.3 shows the existing acreage per 1,000 residents for Mukwonago compared with the average parkland service per 1,000 acres for jurisdictions of similar size (<20,000 residents) across the United States. The graph shows Mukwonago is an upper outlier in parkland availability when considering either total acreage or developed acreage.

Note: Mukwonago shows a projected surplus in total park acreage. While the Village is providing a net surplus of developed parkland, it is important to continue to plat new residential neighborhoods with dedicated public parks. Proximity to parks is a factor for quality of life, which is important for retaining existing and attracting new residents. Smaller parks fill the deficit for neighborhoods parks and provide structured recreational opportunities for surrounding residents.

- C. An area north of Westlawn Avenue to the Village limits.
- D. An area south and west of Mukwonago Union High School.
- E. A section of west Mukwonago between Eagle Lake Avenue and Lower Phantom Lake, in the area around Phantom Lake Condominiums.
- F. The area between CTH NN and Okland Avenue surrounding the LindenGrove Communities and an undeveloped, future residential area.
- G. Mukwonago Estates and The Orchards subdivisions.
- H. An undeveloped, future residential area southeast of I-43 across from Mukwonago Estates.

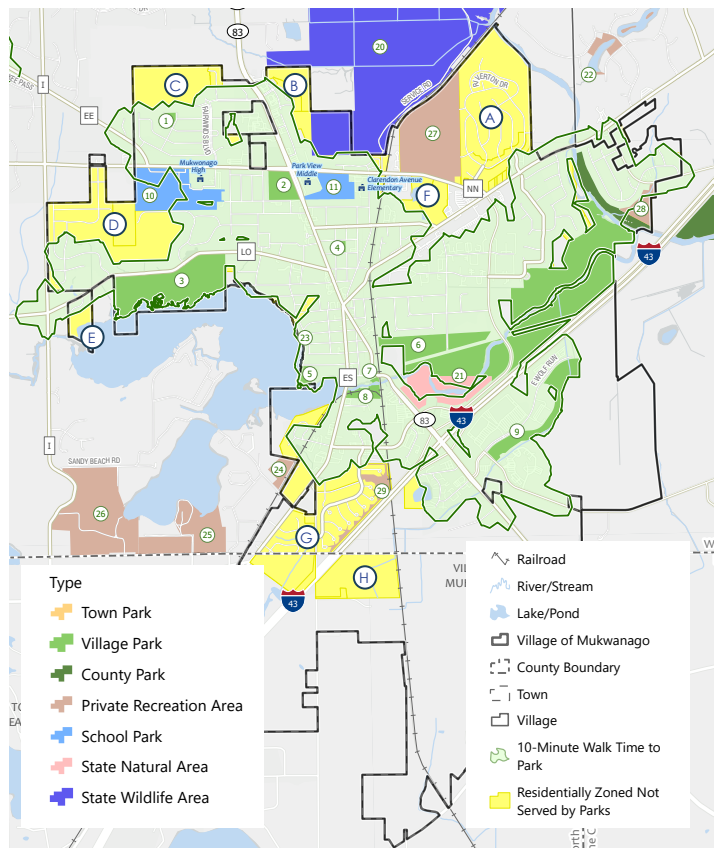
Please view the "Park Service Areas" map found in Appendix B for a full view of these specific locations.


4.2 GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

The location of parks in relation to Mukwonago's residents is an important indicator of how well existing facilities are dispersed throughout the community. The National Recreation and Park Association, in partnership with the Trust for Public Land and the Urban Land Institute, promotes the 10-Minute Walk Campaign (<https://10minutewalk.org>) which advocates that "there's a great park within a 10-minute walk of every person, in every neighborhood, in every city across America." Using the 10-Minute Walk as a guiding principal, the Park Service Areas map to the right (Appendix B) indicates areas of the village that are within a 10-minute walk of a park (approximately 0.5 miles).

The map shows several large deficiencies in the location of village parkland in Mukwonago for residential areas:

- A. An area of northeast Mukwonago, south of the rail line and north of CTH ES and CTH NN is underserved by all park types.
- B. An area in north central Mukwonago that is south and west of Vernon Marsh, and east of Highway 83.





Note: No deficiencies were noted for parks in the area east of Fox River. This area should be regularly reviewed for potential recommendations, taking into account recent and future residential construction.

4.3 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

As part of the update to this plan, the Village administered an online survey to gather residents' opinion regarding Village Park facilities.

The survey was well-promoted: various civic groups emailed their membership; the School District emailed parents; the Village posted on their website and departmental social media accounts; flyers at Village Hall and the Library; press release; plus other various direct emails from Village staff.

In total 795 individuals started the survey and 576 individuals responded to questions through the end of the survey. Approximately 54% of those who took the survey live in the village of Mukwonago proper. The following is a summary of responses to key questions. Refer to Appendix A for the complete results.

Bike/Pedestrian

- ◇ When asked where residents would prioritize the location of new bike facilities, routes or trail, common responses included to/from parks, connecting existing trails, along waterways, WIS 83, near the high school, CTH NN, Holz Parkway, loop around the Village, CTH ES and CTH LO.
- ◇ Nearly 87% of respondents walk for exercise at least one day per week.
- ◇ 63% of respondents would like to see off-road walking/biking trails added, improved or expanded within the Village.
- ◇ 68% of respondents believe the Village should allocate additional funding on sidewalk facilities/investment enhancements.

Parks/Open Space

- ◇ The favorite park for respondents to visit is Field Park (the second most favored park was Miniwaukan Park).
- ◇ 20.8% of respondents expressed concern over safety or accessibility in Village parks. Respondents primarily had concerns with Field and Miniwaukan Parks. Concerns with Field Park included aging playground equipment, entering and exiting the park, fencing around the park, garbage and graffiti. Concerns with Miniwaukan Park included people and cars in the park after it closes. Additional concerns included excessive litter and goose droppings at Indianhead Park.
- ◇ 70% of respondents commonly drive somewhere outside of Mukwonago to use specific recreational facilities. Common responses of where included Lapham Peak, Kettle Moraine and Ice Age Trail for hiking and biking; Ottawa Lake for fishing and swimming; Malone Park in New Berlin for new playground equipment; Hartland for the splash pad; and various locations for golf/driving range.
- ◇ When asked which activities or facilities respondents or members of their household most commonly participate in, the top response was walking (78% of respondents). The second most common response was playground equipment (60%).
- ◇ When asked which amenities should be added, improved or expanded in the Village, the top responses from residents included: lake & shoreline restoration, indoor athletic complex, and snowmobile trails. The top responses from all respondents were: outdoor pool, splash pad, beaches/lake access, indoor athletic complex, and canoe/kayak facilities.

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS & DEMANDS

Recreation Programming

- ◇ 45% of respondents participated in Town of Mukwonago-sponsored recreation programs in the past year. Some respondents also noted that they do not participate in the Town's programs because the non-resident fees are too expensive.
- ◇ When asked what new type of recreation program or service the Village should consider offering, respondents said an outdoor pool; recreational programming for youth, adults, and seniors; a splash pad; a public golf course; completed disc golf course; and an ice rink.

- ◇ CTH NN
- ◇ Intersection of WIS 83 and Holz Parkway
- ◇ Around Field Park

Railroad tracks, rivers and creeks can also pose a barrier to bicycles and pedestrians. Separate bicycle and pedestrian crossing facilities are often not provided, and auto intersections can be difficult or dangerous on bike or on foot. The railroad tracks in Mukwonago pose a north-south barrier. The Mukwonago River provides an opportunity for trail facilities along the corridor, but also serves as an east-west barrier.

4.4 BIKING AND WALKING SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

Connecting parks and recreational facilities to each other and the population is an important component of bicycle and pedestrian planning, and also park and open space planning.

Barriers for bicycles and pedestrians include both a lack of facilities and unsafe facilities. Where sidewalks do not exist, it is difficult for pedestrians to access necessary services. Streets with heavy vehicle traffic, particularly those that are narrow, pose a danger to on-street cycling. Lack of safe pedestrian or bicycle crossings of busy streets also poses significant danger.

As mentioned previously, according to survey results the most common destinations that need to be improved for bicycle or pedestrian safety include:

- ◇ WIS 83/Rochester Street
- ◇ CTH ES/Main Street
- ◇ Around High School and Middle School
- ◇ Intersection of CTH NN and CTH ES/Holz Parkway
- ◇ Intersection of WIS 83 and CTH ES
- ◇ Downtown area

4.5 REGIONAL & STATE INSIGHTS

Wisconsin Statewide Outdoor Comprehensive Recreation Plan (SCORP), 2019-2023

The goals listed below are recommended by the Wisconsin SCORP to help provide Wisconsinites better access/awareness to outdoor recreation opportunities and to help improve public health and wellness.

Boost Participation – One part of this goal is marketing and 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. Developing recreational activities and parks near population centers is also a key objective to achieving this goal.

Provide High-Quality Experiences – Provide opportunities and settings across the full range of public and private recreation lands that collectively meet the state's recreational needs.



ACTIVITIES WITH THE MOST FREQUENT PARTICIPATION IN WISCONSIN

- Bird/Wildlife Watching at Home
- Hiking/Walking/Running on Trails
- Picnicking/Tailgating/Cookout
- Visit a Beach/Walk on the Beach
- Swimming in Lakes/Ponds/Rivers

GREATEST RECREATIONAL NEEDS IN LOWER LAKE MICHIGAN REGION

(Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, & Waukesha Counties)

- Bicycling
- Bird/Wildlife Watching
- Camping (primitive)
- Canoeing/Kayaking
- Cross-Country Skiing
- Fishing
- Foraging
- Hiking/Walking/Trail Running/Backpacking
- Motor Boating
- Nature Photography
- Picnicking
- Showshoeing
- Swimming in Lakes & Rivers

stretch from Eagle Springs Lake to the confluence with the Fox River. Greenway acquisition would require State of Wisconsin and Village of Mukwonago cooperation along with various conservation oriented groups. The proposed eight-mile trail would run from Mukwonago Park on the west to joining the Muskego Lakes Trail in the Village of Mukwonago, south of I-43.

The Plan also discusses accessibility considerations for recreation. According to the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NRSE), the top 15 recreation uses that were determined to have average to above average participation rates among mobility-disabled individuals included:

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

Waukesha County Parks & Open Space Plan (POSP), 2018-2022

Waukesha County updated their Parks & Open Space Plan in 2018. The goals are:

1. Create an Integrated System of Park, Recreation, and Open Space Areas
2. Encourage Local Municipalities to Provide and Facilitate Active Recreation Opportunities
3. Provide Opportunities for Natural Resource-based Outdoor
4. RecreationProtect Natural Resources

The top constraints to participation among mobility-disabled individuals included:

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

The plan includes a recommendation for a Mukwonago River Greenway and Trail. The greenway (approximately 19.2 acres) would

NRSE noted that these are the same barriers that non-disabled citizens typically experience.

5

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & POLICIES



This purpose of this plan is to guide development of subsequent parks, recreation, open space and bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Mukwonago. Goals and objectives are presented here as desired outcomes; objectives are added under a goal only when there is the need to describe multiple desired outcomes not adequately captured in the goal statement. Policies are the methods proposed to achieve the goals and objectives.

5.1 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & POLICIES

Goal 1 - Ensure provision and protection of sufficient parks, recreation facilities and open space areas to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare needs of current and future residents and visitors.

Objective 1- To provide quality recreation and adequate open space lands and facilities for each neighborhood of the community.

Objective 2- To provide coordination of public park and open space lands with other uses of land, in order that each may enhance the other and make possible the realization of the highest quality of life for people who live in the Mukwonago area.

Objective 3- To provide a diversity of recreational opportunities so that residents of all ages and abilities have an equal opportunity to enjoy the park and open space system.

Policies

1. Create a Parks & Recreation Director position to oversee park development, maintenance, and recreational programming.

2. Maintain a level of service of at least 10.5 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents.
3. The type of park and open space facilities should be scaled to the needs of the area and population served, both present and future.
4. Whenever possible, all park sites and experiences will be made accessible to all potential users, in conformance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
5. Parks should be designed to include a range of age appropriate playground equipment. For example, play equipment for children ages 6-23 months, 2-5 years, 5-12 years old and teenagers. Equipment should be properly signed to denote the intended age range of the equipment.
6. Whenever possible, parks and public areas will be linked to neighborhoods and each other by a connected network of bicycle and pedestrian facilities.
7. All parks should have multiple access points from surrounding neighborhoods.
8. Neighborhood parks should be sited and designed to enhance neighborhood cohesion and provide a common neighborhood gathering place.
9. Seek to ensure that all residents are within a 10-minute walk from some type of public park and open space facility.
10. Make every effort to repair, replace, or remove park facilities that become broken or otherwise become a safety hazard. Upon learning of any defective park facility the Village may post notice of a park closure or park facility closure until corrective measures can be taken.
11. Active parklands in undeveloped areas should be acquired through land developer dedications where feasible.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & POLICIES

Goal 2 - Provide park and recreation space areas that preserve natural features and amenities.

Objective 1- To preserve natural features and amenities and conserve natural resources for the benefit of the community and society as a whole.

Policies

1. Preservation of environmental corridors, isolated natural areas, wetlands, and undeveloped floodplains in their natural state should receive special attention to ensure their maintenance as wildlife and fish habitats, as natural drainage areas, as areas for passive recreation and outdoor recreation, and as reservoirs, for sediment removal, where appropriate.
2. The Village should investigate all regulatory and acquisition tools available to preserve conservancy lands or other open space.
3. Conservancy lands, which can be adequately and appropriately protected without public expenditure, should be preserved. Public funds should be used to acquire conservancy lands that cannot be protected through other means, or where public access is a high priority.
4. Preserve the natural features and conserve natural resources associated with the Mukwonago River, Fox River and surrounding lakes for the benefit of the community.

COMPLYING WITH THE AMERICANS WITH 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 Village 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 Village does.

The New England ADA Center is a good resource to use and offers checklists to evaluate accessibility at existing park facilities. The fillable checklist forms can be found here: <http://www.adachecklist.org/checklist.html#rec>



Goal 3 - Adequately fund parks and open space areas.

Objective 1- Maintain a park and open space system that is sustainable with respect to annual maintenance and operation costs and servicing capabilities of the community.

Objective 2- Invest funds for the development of facilities that will maximize existing park and recreation areas to increase park use.

Objective 3- Continue funding to allow for future parkland acquisition and new facility development.

Policies

1. Maintain a capital improvement plan to replace worn or damaged recreational equipment and facilities. Use this plan to establish future capital improvement plans and inform annual budgets.
2. Take into consideration long-range maintenance and operations costs at the time new parklands are acquired through land dedications or other means.
3. Pursue grant funding from state, federal, recreation associations, or corporations which can aid in the purchase and/or development of desired park system improvements.
4. Require new developments to provide land or fees-in-lieu-of land dedication sufficient to meet the parkland needs generated by such development, based on Mukwonago's adopted parkland acreage policy (see Goal #1, Policy #2).

Goal 4 - Utilize input and resources from the public, organizations and other agencies in the planning, development and operation of the park system.

Objective 1- Coordinate park activities/facilities with civic, private, Village, County and State agencies and organizations to complement offerings without unnecessary duplication.

Policies

1. Park development should be planned to avoid creating nuisance situations between neighbors and park users.
2. Particular attention should be given to coordination of land acquisition, land use control and planning programs of all federal, state, county and local agencies concerned with parks and conservation.
3. School lands and facilities will be used for park and recreational purposes where appropriate and feasible.
4. Update the Village Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan every five years and solicit input from Village residents.
5. Coordinate subdivision review with all departments responsible for providing or maintaining adequate park facilities.

6

RECOMMENDATIONS

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 Mukwonago, local civic and business associations, neighboring municipalities, Waukesha and Walworth Counties, 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 five major sections: (1) existing park facilities; (2) new park facilities; (3) trail improvements; (4) privately owned parks; and (5) miscellaneous recommendations. Many of the specific recommendations discussed in each section are identified on the Proposed Parks and Trails map. Acquisition projects will be implemented through donation, dedication, purchase, or a combination thereof.

The timeline for completion of the recommendations is noted within the action table in the next chapter. 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 Village staff team in Mukwonago in conjunction with the Committee of the Whole as part of the Village's annual budget. Many of the recommendations regarding locating new park facilities will be coordinated with the annexation, attachment through cooperative boundary agreement or approval of development proposals; therefore, the timing is much more variable.

6.1 EXISTING PARK FACILITIES

The following is a bulleted list of recommendations for improvements to existing parks. Some of the recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the previous Mukwonago CORP. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur.

Mini Parks

Open Space Adjacent to Police Station

- a. *Name park
- b. Move veterans memorial to other side of dam from Indianhead Park
- c. Make memorial larger and more prominent
- d. Add low-voltage solar lighting
- e. Add additional picnic table

Neighborhood Parks

Indianhead Park

- a. Improve ADA accessibility of rail crossings
- b. Connect walking paths to play structures, bath house, beach, shelter, seating, and shoreline fishing areas
- c. *Paint exterior of bathroom
- d. *Work with East Troy Electric Railroad to add trolley stop
- e. *Add new pavilion
- f. *Add lighting to performance stage area
- g. *Fix/Add benches
- h. *Add electronic sign at entrance
- i. *Stabilize beach area
- j. Hire weekend lifeguard
- k. Concession stand
- l. Add splash pad (if not at Miniwaukan Park)

Rosewood Park

- a. Add park sign
- b. *Implement facilities proposed in master plan
- c. *Add basketball court
- d. *Improve ADA accessibility
- e. *Incorporate multiple uses into greenspace (soccer, baseball, free use/open space)
- f. Improve condition of the soccer field
- g. Add wayfinding signage

RECOMMENDATIONS

Washington Avenue Park

- a. Add accessible paths to benches and portable toilet around baseball diamond
- b. Add park sign
- c. *Add permanent restroom with additional capacity
- d. *Add water fountain, tables, benches, grills, & picnic tables
- e. *Add bicycle parking
- f. *Resurface/improve basketball court
- g. *Add small shelter
- h. Fix edging around playground
- i. Repair/replace donation sign

Community Parks

Field Park

- a. Replace old swings
- b. Repair/paint benches and replace picnic tables
- c. *Complete walkway on east side of park
- d. *Connect walkways to playground & shelter
- e. *Replace sand with EWF
- f. *Move fence along WI-83 to improve visibility of entrance
- g. *Add wayfinding signage at intersection of CTH NN/WI-83
- h. *Add lighting
- i. *Remove basketball area
- j. Update internal roads and widen entrance on CTH NN
- k. *+Build new Field Park Main Pavilion
- l. Expand and repave pickleball court (add 2 additional)

** Field Park is where most large community events take place and the favorite/most frequently used park by many residents. Attendance has far outstripped the capacity and capabilities of the current main pavillion. The limited space reduces the number of event options and rentals, and high maintenance costs are becoming a burden on the CIP. Instead of renovating the existing pavillion, upgrading to a new, larger facility is recommended as the most forward-planning action.*

Minor Park

- a. Add park sign
- b. Add ADA accessible paths to ball diamonds, bleachers, and shelter/dugout areas

- c. *Connect internal trails to shared use path along NN
- d. *Add permanent restroom facilities
- e. *Expand to become an 18-hole disc golf course
- f. Repair/replace bridges on shared use path
- g. Add lighting to parking lot
- h. Rake and level gravel parking lot
- i. Better-define the borders of parking areas
- j. Repair the outfield fencing on baseball diamond

Miniwaukan Park

- a. Add hard paths for bleachers and seating areas
- b. Add water fountains or refill areas near play fields for players and spectators
- c. Add trees and/or shade structures near fields
- d. Relocate recycling receptacles next to trash receptacles to improve recycling program
- e. Add bicycle parking
- f. *Paint & maintain educational signage
- g. *Add more benches, picnic tables, grills
- h. *Add additional river access areas
- i. *Reduce 18-hole disc golf course & replace with 9-hole family golf
- j. *Add signage for each field, disc golf course, & children's pathway
- k. *Conduct wetland delineation to determine areas suitable for improvements
- l. Add skateboard park
- m. Add winter ice rink
- n. Add splash pad (if not at Indianhead)
- o. Add 4-plex permanent restrooms
- p. Pave parking lot & path to permanent restrooms

Special Use Parks or Nature Preserve

TID #3 Conservancy

- a. *Add walking trails
- b. *Add activity stations or exercise stations along trail - work with YMCA and ProHealth to implement
- c. Add wayfinding signage to park
- d. Add small parking area, or share with YMCA
- e. Add entrance sign

- f. Name the park

Phantom Glen Park

- a. Update spelling of 'Glen' on park sign.
- b. Make park sign more visible
- c. Add sidewalks along Andrews street to park, and connect to internal paths
- d. *Add boat cleaning station
- e. Add dedicated canoe/kayak launch

6.2 NEW PARK FACILITIES

The Village should develop new park and recreational facilities in areas that are underserved by existing facilities, where future residential 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 Mukwonago Comprehensive Plan.

The Potential Parks and Trails Map in Appendix B identifies the general location for potential new or expanded park facilities, based in-part on the Mukwonago Comprehensive Plan Update (see Future Land Use Map in Section 2.6). These are generalized locations used for planning purposes only.

Site A is River Park Estates, an existing subdivision that is underserved by parks. Following the current dedication requirement, at approximately 185 acres, River Park Estates would require 39 acres of parkland. The current undeveloped open space to the north owned by the homeowners association is approximately 37 acres. The existing 2 acre deficiency should be considered when future parks are developed. There are approximately 30 acres directly west of River Park Estates designated as Small Lot Single Family (10,000 - 12,000 Sq. Ft.). Assuming 12,000 Sq. Ft. lots and using the Village's requirement of one acre of parkland dedicated per 15 dwelling units, approximately 7.3 acres of parkland should be dedicated for this new residential area. This area is located adjacent to Vernon Marsh which offers birding, boating, canoeing, cross country skiing, dog trial grounds,

hiking, snowmobiling, trapping, wild edibles, wildlife viewing, fishing and hunting. This park could also be coordinated with the nearby St. James park area, to develop a more expansive feeling open space while retaining private ownership of the St. James property. The River Park Estates neighborhood is also approximately 1.0 - 1.5 miles from Clarendon Avenue Elementary School and Park View Middle School which together offer a hard surfaced play area with extensive play structures and swings, a running track, football field, soccer field, two basketball courts, baseball and softball diamonds. However, school park hours are limited due to school hours and facilities and maintenance are the responsibility of the Mukwonago Area School District, not the Village directly. The distance of residences within the River Park Estates to the school parks heightens the need for additional park space within the neighborhood for general play facilities. A neighborhood park that serves the River Park Estates subdivision should include facilities such as athletic facilities, play equipment, shelter facilities, grills, lighting, and toilet facilities. A walking path could also be developed from the neighborhood through the environmental corridor located to the north along the Fox River.

Site B (approximately 25 acres) is privately owned land, but is recommended as park land in the Comprehensive Plan update (2016). This potential park site is currently southeast of the Mukwonago Estates Subdivision, which has privately-owned parkland, but no current park facilities. The subdivision is currently underserved by Village Parks as shown on the Park Service Areas map in Appendix C. The new park should be a neighborhood park with areas of nature preserve as indicated in the future land use in the 2016 Comprehensive Plan update. The park should offer playground equipment, shelter facilities, grills, sport court(s) (e.g. basketball, tennis, volleyball), lighting, and toilet facilities. If the privately-owned parkland is ever developed, the Village should ensure that the Village's park facilities do not duplicate what is offered within the subdivision.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Site C is in an area that is underserved by village parks.. The Comprehensive Plan update also designates additional residential (Small Lot Single Family (10,000 - 12,000 Sq. Ft.) and Medium Lot Single Family II (15,000 Sq. Ft). The new park should be a neighborhood park. Like Site B, the new park should offer playground equipment, shelter facilities, grills, sport court(s) (e.g. basketball, tennis, volleyball), lighting, and toilet facilities.

Site D (5.7 acres) is an expansion of Rosewood Park as recommended in the Comprehensive Plan update (2016). This additional parkland will serve the area designated for residential to the north, northwest and west of Fairwinds Subdivision. Currently, approximately 100 of these acres are within Village limits. Rosewood Park is currently 2.5 acres. Using the Village's requirement of one acre of parkland dedicated per 15 dwelling units and the designation of this area as Medium Lot Single Family II (15,000 Sq. Ft. lot size) in the future land use map, this 100 acre residential area will include approximately 290 dwelling units. This calculation indicates that an additional ~19 acres of parkland dedication may be required. It is recommended that the Village only increase Rosewood Park's size by 7.5 acres and require fee in lieu of land dedication for the remainder of Rosewood Park to make improvements that would benefit the neighborhoods. Site D is a potential location for larger facilities not included in the initial development of Rosewood Park, such as multi-purpose greenspace (soccer field, football field, la crosse field, etc.), basketball court or a splash pad, and extension of a walking path. Facilities at this park should not duplicate those found at Field Park (e.g. baseball/softball facilities, tennis/pickleball court).

Site E is in an area that is underserved by all Village parks. The current (and planned) land use for this area is commercial to the north and residential to the south. If new neighborhood park dedication is not viable, this area could be served by park facilities at nearby Clarendon Avenue Elementary School.

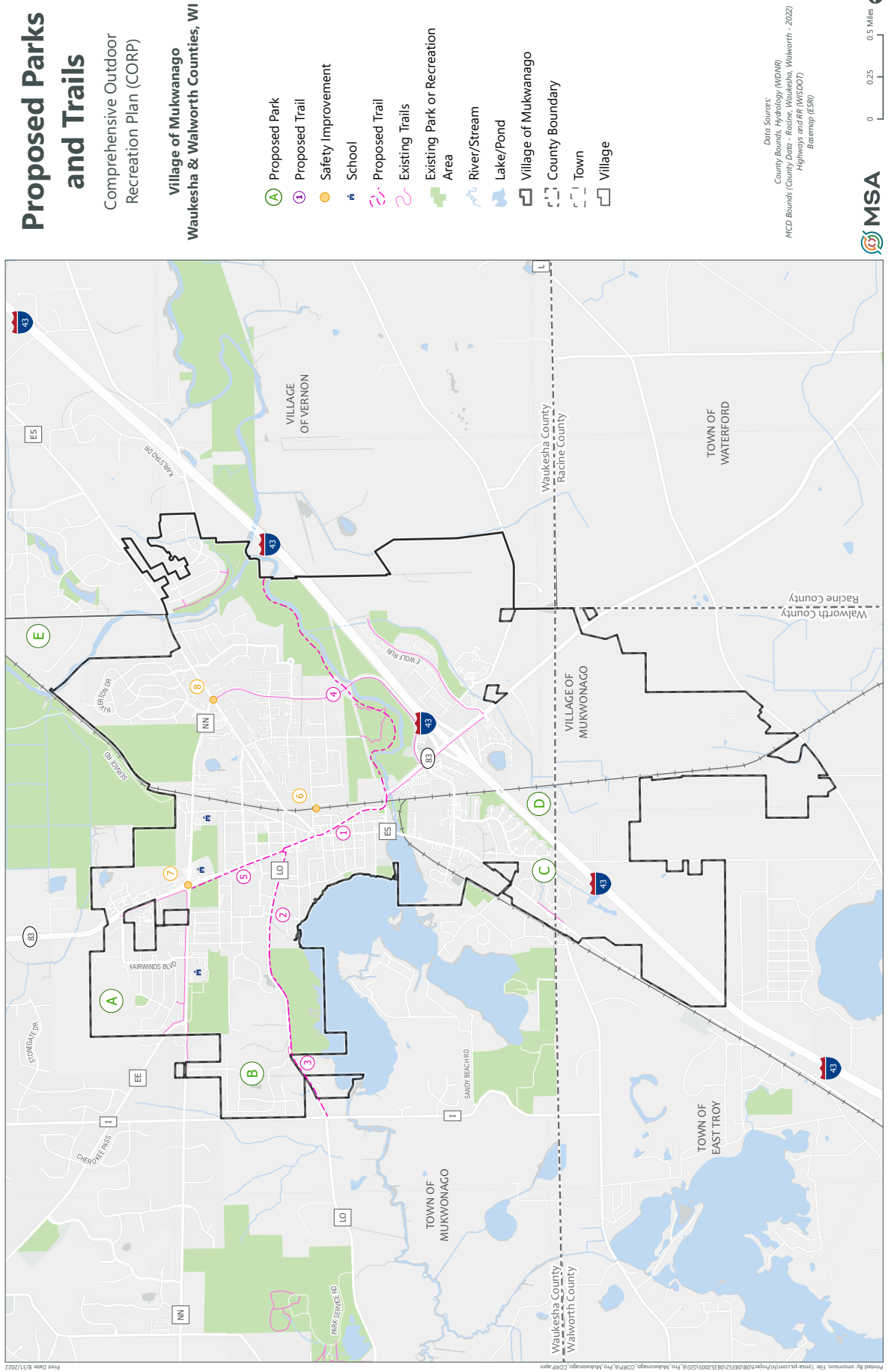
As new park lands are dedicated to the Village, individual park master plans should be developed in order to guide the installation of park facilities. All individual park master plans of the Village should be adopted as appendices to this plan in order to maintain eligibility for state and federal park and recreational grants.

6.3 TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS

A map of the proposed routes and intersection improvements can be found on the next page. Specific new shared-use trail recommendations and intersection improvements include:

1. Improved crossing at WIS 83 and CTH ES
2. Trail between Minor Park and WIS 83 on Eagle Lake Ave
3. Trail between CTH I and Brockway Drive on CTH LO
4. Trail from Miniwaukan Park to Indianhead Park along the Mukwonago River
5. Bike trail/lane from Field Park to Mukwonago River State Natural Area
6. Plank Road pedestrian crossing at railroad
7. Improved crossing at WIS 83 and CTH NN
8. Improved crossing at CTH ES and Holz Parkway

Figure 6.1 Proposed Parks and Trails



RECOMMENDATIONS

Other trail improvements include:

- ◇ Implement a wayfinding signage program for Village trail system.

6.4 PRIVATELY OWNED PARKS

The Village is often offered a transfer of ownership from privately owned parks. Given the Village's limited maintenance funds, the Village should carefully consider any transfers of ownership of parkland. However, if the park needs capital improvements to mitigate safety hazards, the Village should consider taking ownership of the park and its facilities.

If there are many privately-owned parks that are not being properly maintained and/or being offered in a transfer of ownership to the Village, the Village should consider foregoing its current land dedication requirement (1 acre per 15 dwelling units) in favor of the fee-in-lieu of land dedication in more instances. If the Village does this, it should be sure that any fee-in-lieu of funds are used to improve nearby existing parks that will benefit the new neighborhood to comply with state statutes.

6.5 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the recommendations identified within this section are remnants from the 2004 CORP. These recommendations have been highlighted (*) where they occur. Other community-specific recommendations include the following:

1. *Create a Village Parks Facebook page. This page could provide residents with upcoming events, temporary closings or new developments.
2. Implement cohesive signage program for park entrances and make sure all parks have entrance signs.
3. Add a kiosk to all parks that show park system map with amenities.

4. Update all sidewalks and pedestrian crossings to be ADA compliant.
5. Add existing trails and marked street facilities to Google Maps to increase visits and usage.
6. Ensure all parks have temporary or permanent shade structures (or tree canopy) and potable water access.
7. Add ADA accessible paths and seating space for all spectator areas.
8. Add accessible picnic areas at all parks (similar to Phantom Glen).
9. Add internal wayfinding in large parks.
10. Survey wooden benches and picnic tables, and repair/replace as needed.
11. Introduce food truck events.
12. Create a position for Parks & Recreation Director. Having an employee dedicated to parks development and maintenance and recreational programming will improve customer service and service delivery by reducing the burden on other departments and staff.

7

IMPLEMENTATION



IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter summarizes tools and mechanisms that the Village can use to fund implementation of the park and open space recommendations discussed in Chapter 6, plan adoption and plan amendments.

7.1 TOOLS AND MECHANISMS TO FUND IMPLEMENTATION

Maintenance and operational expenses for Mukwonago's parks are 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.

Public Grant Programs

An important source of funding is grant programs offered by state and federal agencies, especially the 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 jurisdictions to supplement acquisition and development of park and recreation areas. The National Recreation and Park Association also maintains a list of grant opportunities available nationwide. This list can be found at: <https://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Grant-Fundraising-Resources/>. Information regarding funding details shown in Table 7.1 should be verified prior to seeking grant funding.

Community Fundraising & Volunteer Groups

Community groups and civic organizations are sometimes willing to organize fundraising efforts

to assist with costs, programming, and upkeep. "Friends of (name of park)" organizations can support specific parks on an ongoing basis. They may also be able to organize volunteer labor to assist with small development projects such as trail creation, maintenance, 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 acknowledgment on a plaque or sign at the site.

501(c)3 Foundation

The village can set up an endowment fund as an additional means of providing continual financial support for park acquisition and development. An endowment fund is a self-sustaining account in which assets are invested. The annual disbursement amount of the fund is a set percent of assets, generally smaller than the accrued interest amount, which allows the value of the fund and assets to grow over time. A park endowment fund can provide a means for residents to provide ongoing donations to the Village'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 tax deductible under federal and state law.

Room Tax

State statutes allow municipalities to charge a room tax of up to 8%. A room tax is a special sales tax charged when people rent lodging. At least 70% of the amount collected needs to be spent on tourism promotion and development. Use of the remaining funds is up to the discretion of the municipality. This is something other communities in Wisconsin are doing, and the Village could consider.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF)

As part of a broader plan to redevelop an area, the Village can use tax increment financing to assist with parkland or trail acquisition and


Table 7.1 Park and Recreation Grant Funding Programs

Funding Programs By Category	Maximum Award	Application Due Date	Granting Agency
Urban Forestry			
Provides technical service and financial assistance to communities for developing urban forestry programs. Priorities include: 1) Communities needing to develop an urban forestry plan; 2) Communities needing worker training; and 3) Communities needing to conduct a street tree inventory. 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	50% local match required. Grants range from \$1,000 to \$25,000.	1-Oct	DNR
Lake Protection and Classification Grants			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of property or a conservation easement. Restoration of wetlands. Development of local regulations or ordinances. 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). 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. 	25% local match required. \$200,000 maximum per project.	1-May	DNR
Recreational Boating Facilities Grant			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities. Also includes purchase of navigation aids, dredging of channels of waterways, and chemically treating Eurasian water milfoil. 	50% local match required	Established quarterly	DNR
Sport Fish Restoration Funding			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport Fish Restoration - Fishing Pier (SFR-FP) grants may be used to construct fishing piers that are primarily designed to provide public access for shore fishing. Sport Fish Restoration - Boat Access (SFR-BA) grants may be used to construct motorboat access projects. Eligible components include boat ramp construction and renovation, along with related amenities such as parking lots, accessible paths, lighting, and restroom facilities. 	25%-50% local match required	1-Oct 1-Feb	DNR

IMPLEMENTATION

Table 7.1 Park and Recreation Grant Funding Programs (continued)

Funding Programs By Category	Maximum Award	Application Due Date	Granting Agency
Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program			
<p>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.</p> <p>These goals are achieved by acquiring land and easements for conservation and recreation purposes, developing and improving recreational facilities, and restoring wildlife habitat.</p> <p>This is an umbrella program that funds the following grants:</p> <p>Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to buy land or easements and develop or renovate local park and recreation area facilities for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes (e.g., trails, fishing access, and park support facilities). <p>Urban Green Space (UGS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Urban Rivers (UR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Acquisition of Development Rights Grants (ADR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to buy development rights (easements) for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values, that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. 	50% local match required	1-May	DNR
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This fund is used to implement projects that are identified by both the local and the state Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. 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. 	50% local match required	1-May	DNR
Recreational Trails Program Grant			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	Up to 50% of the total project costs of a recreational trail project. Payments are reimbursements on costs incurred after project approval.	1-May	DNR



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 cannot be funded with TIF.

The Village currently has three active TIF Districts, TID #3 (The Gateway District), TID #4, and TID #5. TIDs are generally created for the purpose of stimulating redevelopment and new public and private investments. Tax increment could be used for land acquisition and site development, but could not be used for construction of park shelters.

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. Therefore it may be possible for the Village to use TIF increment to pay for trail improvement projects near current TIDs or if it were to create any TIDs in the future.

Parkland Dedication and Impact Fees

The Village's Municipal Code includes regulations regarding parkland dedication requirements. Within the corporate limits of the Village, subdividers are 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.

Parkland Dedication

Section Sec. 45-14(b)1 - parkland dedication, requires 1 acre per 15 dwelling units. Using the average persons per household value of 2.59 (2020) from 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) data, this translates to approximately 25.7 acres per 1,000 residents. As noted in Chapter 4, the village is currently providing 22.3 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 residents. At this time, the Village should continue to acquire parkland at the rate of 1 acre per 15 dwelling units.

Fees in Lieu

If parkland dedication is not possible, at the sole discretion of the Village Board a subdivider may satisfy the requirement for provisions of such park, recreation and general open space by payment of a fee in lieu of land. These fees are collected and used for purchase, development, improvement and maintenance of parks, playgrounds, open spaces and other recreational sites and facilities that will serve the new development. Payments are required before the plat is submitted for final approval. The current parkland site fee is \$942 per dwelling unit.

Mukwonago's fees in lieu of land dedication should be reviewed every few years based on the average assessed value per acre of undeveloped property within the Village, as determined by the Village assessor. This methodology will keep fees up-to-date based on market conditions and Village parkland needs.

Impact Fees

In addition, at the time building permits are issued for new construction of single-unit or multi-family residential units, a one-time fee is assessed and paid as a special charge (impact fee) for parkland development. This fee does not apply to commercial/industrial properties. Currently the schedule for park impact fees is as follows:

- ◇ \$1,231 per 3+ bedroom (per unit) apartment or condo, or single-family or townhome (per unit) regardless of number of bedrooms
- ◇ \$923 per 2 bedroom (per unit) apartment or condo
- ◇ \$616 per 1 bedroom (per unit) apartment or condo

Comparable communities

Table 7.2 compares Mukwonago's land dedication, fees in lieu and park impact fees to comparable neighboring communities. When looking at Fees in Lieu in nearby communities, Mukwonago's fees are more than the City of

IMPLEMENTATION

Table 7.2 Summary of Land Dedication/Fees in Nearby Communities


	Village of Mukwonago	Village of Pewaukee	City of Elkhorn	City of Delavan
Park Impact Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$600 per 1-bedroom dwelling unit • \$900 per 2-bedroom dwelling unit • \$1,200 per 3+ bedroom and single-family unit 	\$1,034 per dwelling unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$874 per single-family unit • \$681 per multi-family unit 	A Municipal Building Code Fee Schedule shall be adopted and amended by resolution from time to time, by the Common Council.
Land Dedication Requirements	0.07 acres per dwelling unit (1 acre per 15 dwelling units)	Sufficient area to meet the proportionate park, rec and open space needs generated by the development. Determined by Village Assessor.	0.24 acres per dwelling unit	0.03 acres per dwelling unit
Fees in Lieu of Land Dedication	\$942 per dwelling unit	Unknown	\$535 per dwelling unit	A Municipal Building Code Fee Schedule shall be adopted and amended by resolution from time to time, by the Common Council.
Capital Park Department Budgets (2019, 2020, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019: unavailable • 2020 actual: \$530,000 • 2021 actual: \$1,350,000 • 2022: \$1,437,844 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 actual: \$7,951 • 2020 actual: \$66,977 • 2021: \$45,575 • 2022: \$49,506 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019: unavailable • 2020: unavailable • 2021: unavailable • 2022: unavailable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019: \$1,082,552 • 2020: \$100,000 • 2021: \$774,500 • 2022: \$530,000
Operational Park Department Budgets (2019, 2020, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 actual: \$158,047 • 2020 actual: \$176,624 • 2021 actual: \$157,362 • 2022: \$187,471 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 actual: \$319,867 • 2020 actual: \$189,011 • 2021 actual: \$192,689 • 2022: \$191,585 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019: unavailable • 2020 actual: \$228,700 • 2021: \$290,862 • 2022: \$341,640 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019: \$606,148 • 2020: \$640,272 • 2021: \$659,372 • 2022: \$682,672
FTE & PTE Parks & Recreation Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: 2 • PTE: 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: 3 • PTE: ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: 3 • PTE: ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FTE: 4 • PTE: ?
Total Number of Parks	9	9 (joint park system with City)	9	20
Total Park Acreage	380	unknown	124	200
2022 WI DOA Population Estimate	8,384	8,215	10,317	8,527

Elkhorn and less than the City of Delavan.

The land dedication requirement for residential development in Mukwonago is one acre per 15 dwelling units. The Village of Pewaukee's land dedication requirement is determined by the Village Assessor and the Cities of Elkhorn and Delavan calculate requirements based on acres per dwelling unit. If calculated on a per dwelling unit basis, Mukwonago requires 0.07 acres per dwelling unit. This is higher than the City of Delavan (0.03 acres) but lower than the City of Elkhorn (0.24 acres).

7.2 SYSTEM STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

Realizing the desire of residents for improved and expanded programming and operation of the park and recreation system, as well as recommendations of this plan, staffing will remain a key consideration in continued maintenance and operations. The Village currently has two full-time staff. According to NRPA's 2022 Agency Review, communities of similar size (population of <20,000) offer a median of 11.8 FTEs; with a lower quartile of 5.4 and an upper quartile of 23.8. Mukwonago falls below these metrics.



Mukwonago's parks, open space, and trails are a critical component of the quality of life offered in the village, which attracts and retains businesses and residents. As the parks and recreation system expands and the population of the Village continues to increase, it should be a top priority of the village to continue to provide park and recreation offerings that meet the needs of residents and help to attract people to Mukwonago. In order to continue to provide consistent levels of service under increased park planning, acquisition, and existing park development needs, more full time staff will be required. In addition, the hiring of a Parks and Recreation Director will greatly expand the capacity of the village to grow the park system and focus solely on parks and trails maintenance and implementation of recommendations from this plan.

7.3 PLAN ADOPTION & AMENDMENTS

This plan is adopted as a complement to the Village Comprehensive Plan. As such, procedures for adoption of this plan, and future amendments, shall follow similar Committee/Village Board approvals highlighted below:

Committee of the Whole Recommendation

The Village's Committee of the Whole shall meet to review the plan and pass a motion to recommend approval of the plan or plan amendment.

Public Hearing

Prior to adopting this plan, or plan amendment, the Village could hold a public hearing to discuss the proposed plan or plan amendment; however this is not required since the plan is not being adopted as a component of the Village Comprehensive Plan. The meeting notice should provide a method for submitting written comments, and those comments should be read or summarized at the public hearing. The public hearing may be held by either the Committee of the Whole or Village Board.

Plan Adoption

This plan and any future amendments become official Village policy when the Village Board passes, by a majority vote of all elected members, an adoption ordinance. The Village Board may choose to revise the plan after it has been recommended by the Committee of the Whole, and after the public hearing (optional).

Plan Amendment vs. Plan Update

Amendments can be made at any time, but the Village should not amend the plan more than once per year. A common recommended approach is to establish a consistent annual schedule for consideration of minor plan amendments. This plan should be updated every five years in order to maintain eligibility for Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Stewardship Funding. Unlike an amendment, a plan update should revisit the entirety of the plan content and include more robust opportunities for public participation.

7.4 PRIORITY IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee of the Whole has prioritized the recommendations for each existing park in Mukwonago. Table 7.3 lists these improvements along with estimated costs to be used for budgeting purposes.

Table 7.3 Recommended for Park Improvements 2023-2027

Recommendations for Park Improvements				
	Cost (in 2022 \$)	Priority		
		High (2023-2025)	Medium (2025-2027)	Low (2027+)
Field Park				
Replace old swings	\$12,000	x		
Repair/paint benches and picnic tables	\$150 ea.	x		
Complete walkway on east side of park	\$30,000			x
Connect walkways to playground & shelter	\$15,000	x		
Replace sand with EWF	\$24,000	x		
Move fence along WI-83 to improve visibility of entrance	\$8,000 - \$10,000		x	
Add wayfinding signage at intersection of CTH NN/WI-83	\$5,000 - \$10,000			
Add lighting	\$80,000	x		
Remove basketball area	\$15,000 - \$30,000	x		
Update internal roads and widen entrance on CTH NN	\$65,000 - \$90,000	x		
Field Park Main Pavilion	\$1.2m - \$1.5m	x		
Expand and repave pickleball court (add 2 additional)	\$120,000 - \$160,000	x		
Indianhead Park				
Improve ADA accessibility of rail crossings	\$40,000 - \$60,000	x		
Connect walking paths to play structures, bath/shower house, beach, shelter, seating, and shoreline fishing areas	\$30,000		x	
Paint exterior of bathroom	\$5,000 - \$12,000			
Work with East Troy Electric Railroad to add trolley stop	\$0 - \$10,000			x
Add new pavilion	\$50,000 - \$60,000		x	
Add lighting to performance stage area	\$65,000	x		
Fix/Add benches	\$1,000 ea.	x		
Add electronic sign at entrance	\$20,000 - \$40,000	x		
Stabilize beach area	\$8,000 - \$40,000		x	
Hire weekend lifeguard	Staff Cost		x	
Concession stand	\$150,000 - \$400,000	x		
Miniwaukan Park				
Add hard paths for bleachers and seating areas	\$60,000 - \$90,000		x	

Add water fountains or refill areas near play fields for players and spectators	\$8,000 ea.	x		
Add trees and/or shade structures near fields	\$600 ea.	x		
Relocate recycling receptacles next to trash receptacles to improve recycling program	No Cost	x		
Add bicycle parking	\$350 ea.			x
Paint & maintain educational signage	\$5,000			
Add more benches, picnic tables, grills	\$1,200 ea.	x		
Add additional river access areas	\$20,000 - \$45,000 ea.			x
Reduce 18-hole disc golf course & replace with 9-hole family golf	\$2,500		x	
Add signage for each field, disc golf course, & children's pathway	\$500 ea.	x		
Conduct wetland delineation to determine areas suitable for improvements	\$6,000 - \$10,000		x	
Add skateboard park	\$100,000 - \$500,000			
Add winter ice rink	\$30,000 - \$90,000	x		
Add splash pad	\$250,000 - \$300,000			x
Add 4-plex permanent restrooms	\$200,000	x		
Pave parking lot & path to permanent restrooms	\$125,000 - \$160,000	x		
Minor Park				
Add park sign	\$5,000	x		
Add ADA accessible paths to ball diamonds, bleachers, and shelter/dugout areas	\$70,000		x	
Connect internal trails to shared use path along NN	\$24 LF			x
Add permanent restroom facilities	\$100,000 - \$300,000	x		
Expand to become an 18-hole disc golf course	\$10,000 - \$20,000	x		
Repair/replace bridges on shared use path	\$80,000 - \$100,000	x		
Add lighting to parking lot	\$45,000 - \$60,000		x	
Rake and level gravel parking lot	\$10,000 - \$15,000			
Better-define the borders of parking areas	\$10,000			x
Repair the outfield fencing on baseball diamond	\$15,000 - \$20,000			
Open Space next to PD				
Name park	No Cost	x		
Move veterans memorial to other side of dam from Indianhead Park	\$5,000 - \$20,000	x		

Make memorial larger and more prominent	\$15,000 - \$40,000	x	
Add low-voltage solar lighting	\$5,000 ea.	x	
Add additional picnic table	\$1,200 ea.	x	
Phantom Glen Park			
Update spelling of 'Glen' on park sign.	\$500	x	
Make park sign more visible	\$500 - \$3,000	x	
Add sidewalks along Andrews street to park, and connect to internal paths	\$15,000 - \$20,000		x
Add boat cleaning station	\$8,000 - \$45,000		x
Add dedicated canoe/kayak launch	\$60,000	x	
Rosewood Park			
Add park sign	\$5,000		
Implement facilities proposed in master plan	planned		
Add basketball court	\$80,000		x
Improve ADA accessibility	\$15,000 - \$20,000	x	
Incorporate multiple uses into greenspace (soccer, baseball, free use/open space)	\$0 - \$40,000	x	
Improve condition of the soccer field	\$50,000 +	x	
Add wayfinding signage	\$500 ea.		
TID #3 Conservancy			
Add walking trails	\$25 LF	x	
Partner with YMCA and ProHealth to add activity stations along trails	\$2,500 - \$6,000 ea.		
Add wayfinding signage to park	\$500 ea.		
Add small parking area, or share with YMCA	\$0 - \$60,000		
Add entrance sign	\$5,000		
Name the park	No Cost	x	
Washington Avenue Park			
Add accessible paths to benches and portable toilet around baseball diamond	\$20,000		
Add park sign	\$5,000	x	
Add permanent restroom with additional capacity	\$150,000 - \$300,000		

Add water fountain, tables, benches, grills, & picnic tables	\$10,000 - \$20,000			
Add bicycle parking	\$350 ea.	x		
Resurface/improve basketball court	\$12,000	x		
Add small shelter	\$16,000 - \$40,000	x		
Fix edging around playground	\$5,000	x		
Repair/replace donation sign	\$2,500 - \$6,000	x		

