

*The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District with Sixteenth Street Community Health Center*

## **KINNICKINNIC RIVER CORRIDOR NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN**



December 2009

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This neighborhood plan is the culmination of the efforts of many individuals and groups who devoted their time and energy to the future of the Kinnickinnic River and its surrounding neighborhood. We wish to extend our sincere appreciation to everyone who made this plan possible through their input, enthusiasm, and commitment.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>IV</b>		
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>		
1.1 Project Overview.....	2		
1.2 Project Process.....	5		
1.3 Relationship to Other Plans.....	8		
<b>2.0 NEIGHBORHOOD FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>13</b>		
2.1 Context.....	14		
A. <i>Historical/ Cultural Context</i> .....	16		
B. <i>The KK Watershed</i> .....	16		
C. <i>Flood Management</i> .....	16		
2.2 Opportunities Analysis.....	20		
A. <i>River Corridor</i> .....	20		
B. <i>Housing and Development Pattern</i> .....	22		
C. <i>Commercial Development</i> .....	25		
D. <i>Transportation and Circulation</i> .....	26		
E. <i>Parks and Open Spaces</i> .....	27		
<b>3.0 NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING AND DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>33</b>		
3.1 A New Kinnickinnic River.....	36		
A. <i>Recommended Alignment and Potential Property Acquisition</i> .....	36		
B. <i>New Greenway Amenities</i> .....	37		
C. <i>Habitat Creation Opportunities</i> .....	46		
D. <i>Public Access and Safety</i> .....	47		
3.2 Neighborhood Development.....	49		
A. <i>Identifying Redevelopment Opportunities</i> .....	49		
B. <i>Enhancing Existing Residential Neighborhoods</i> .....	54		
C. <i>Enhancing Business Districts and Corridors</i> .....	59		
3.3 Transportation and Circulation.....	61		
A. <i>Bridges</i> .....	61		
B. <i>Traffic Calming</i> .....	62		
C. <i>Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation</i> .....	64		
3.4 Parks and Open Spaces.....	66		
A. <i>Modrzejewski Playground Improvements</i> .....	66		
B. <i>Pulaski Park Improvements</i> .....	68		
C. <i>Kinnickinnic Recreation Area and Parkway</i> .....	71		
D. <i>Other Parks and Open Spaces</i> .....	72		
3.5 Community Involvement, Education, and Stewardship.....	73		
A. <i>Community Involvement</i> .....	73		
B. <i>Educational and Stewardship Opportunities</i> .....	73		
<b>4.0 IMPLEMENTATION.....</b>	<b>75</b>		
4.1 Neighborhood Plan Implementation Framework.....	74		
4.2 Partnership Opportunities.....	79		
A. <i>Potential Partnerships</i> .....	81		
4.3 Funding Sources.....	82		
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>91</b>		
A.1 Public/Stakeholder Input.....	92		
A. <i>Summary of Stakeholder Interviews</i> .....	92		
B. <i>Summary of Comments from March 4th, 2009 Public Open House (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)</i> .....	92		
C. <i>Comments Received at June 3rd, 2009 Public Open House</i> .....	95		
D. <i>Urban Anthropology Survey of Lincoln Village Residents</i> .....	97		
A.2 Neighborhood Plan Goals and Objectives.....	98		
A.3 Relationship to the Near South Side Area Plan.....	102		
A.4 References and Resources.....	103		

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kinnickinnic (KK) River is sometimes called the Lost River of Milwaukee. Winding through southside neighborhoods, the river could be mistaken for a concrete-lined drainage ditch. But it wasn't always this way. The KK was once a tree-lined stream with natural springs, fishing holes, and abundant wildlife before being channelized in the early 1960's.

The KK's problems today go beyond just an identity crisis. The river no longer has the capacity to convey the floodwaters from large storms safely through its narrow corridor. With houses on both banks for a 0.7-mile stretch between S. 16th Street and S. 6th Street, the river occasionally overtops its banks and spills into basements and streets. Public safety is jeopardized not only by the fast-moving floodwaters and steep concrete slopes, but by the health issues associated with sewage backups in homes and mold and mildew as a result of frequent flooding.

The need for a neighborhood plan for the residential corridor surrounding the KK was identified when it became apparent that rehabilitating the river to increase flood capacity and meet public safety objectives would require a wider footprint. The concrete lined-channel is no longer performing as designed and is nearing the end of its effective life. The nearby residents are being negatively impacted by the frequent flooding and backups, and the river is doing nothing to promote or enhance the neighborhood.

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) has studied many different alternatives to manage flooding in the neighborhood, and has concluded that the most viable alternative that meets their flood management and public safety objectives is widening the existing channel between S. 27th Street and Interstate 94/43. A wider river channel means that the dense residential corridor between S. 16th and S. 6th Streets would be significantly impacted, and homes on both sides of the river would need to be acquired and removed.

For this project to move forward, MMSD, with the help of the Sixteenth Street Community Health Center and other partners, recognized that the community needed to have input as to how the new river would look and what impacts it would have on the fabric of the surrounding neighborhood. This neighborhood plan is the culmination of a 10-month-long process of community and stakeholder input, analysis, collaboration and idea gathering

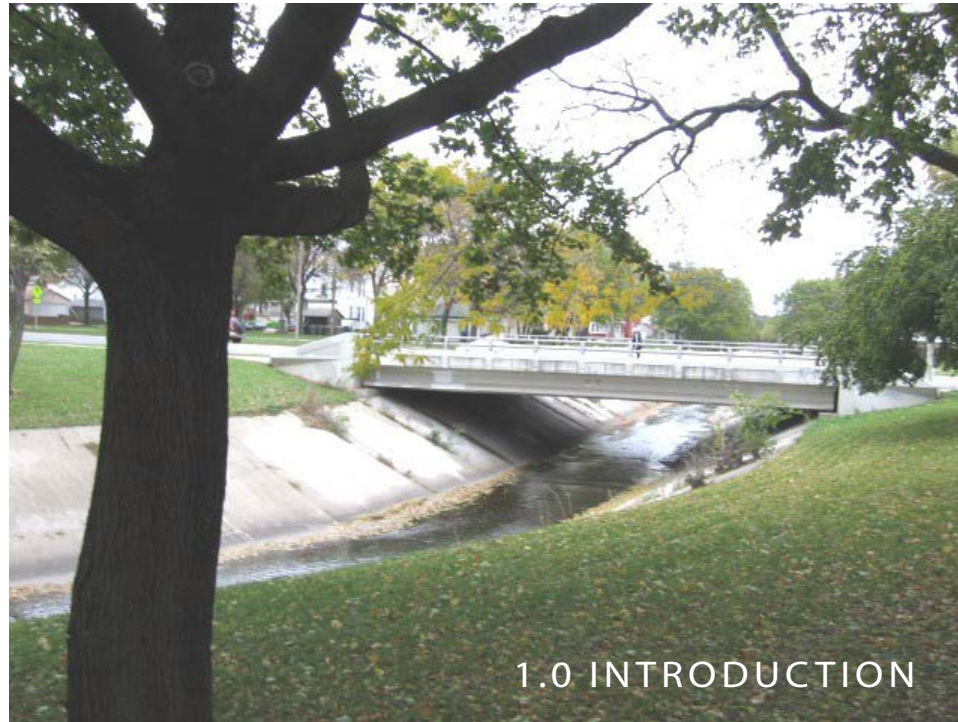
on ways to integrate the new KK River corridor into the community in a positive, meaningful way. This plan also provides recommendations for enhancing the existing neighborhood beyond the banks of the river: rehabilitating the existing housing stock, identifying opportunities for redevelopment, improving business corridors and supporting the local economy, greening the neighborhood through sustainable initiatives, and creating better parks and open spaces for residents to enjoy.

The new KK River corridor is envisioned as a greenway, with improved pedestrian and bicycle connections, community gathering places, water quality and stormwater management features, instream and riparian habitat for fish, birds, insects and other wildlife, and new economic opportunities for local businesses and entrepreneurs.

An important component of this neighborhood plan also relates to community involvement, stewardship, and education. It identifies ways to create experiences, places, and programs that will teach the next generation of Milwaukeeans the importance of urban natural areas and the use of sustainable practices. It suggests ways to involve the community in implementation, because without the support of neighbors and business owners, the recommendations in this plan cannot come to fruition.

This neighborhood plan is intended to be used as a guide by policy makers, governmental agencies, volunteers, residents, business owners, and developers. Implementing these guidelines will ensure the preservation of the neighborhood character and provide a framework for improvements as the river undergoes a major transformation. Formal adoption of this plan by the City of Milwaukee will provide a clear roadmap as to how public investments should be made as well as give some certainty to private sector investors about the future conditions of this neighborhood and help attract outside funds. This plan represents only the beginning of a planning and design process that will unfold over the next several years. As the detailed design of the corridor proceeds, the public will have additional opportunities to provide continued input.

The catalytic project of rehabilitating the KK will create many new opportunities, but it's the way in which those opportunities are met that will make the difference for the future of the neighborhood.





## 1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW



Figure 1-1. Kinnickinnic River Neighborhood Plan Study Area



The Kinnickinnic River as it exists today (photo courtesy of MMSD)

The Kinnickinnic (KK) River has been in decline for several decades. As a river, it no longer serves the functions of a healthy ecosystem. As a drainage way, it no longer has the capacity to safely convey floodwaters through its narrow corridor. As an urban waterway, its crumbling concrete lining detracts from the surrounding neighborhood rather than enhances it. The river is seen by the neighborhood as impaired and unattractive. Those who remember the days before it was channelized and lined with concrete recall hunting for crawfish and splashing in the spring-fed waterfalls and lagoons. Today, the graffiti-ridden, trash-lined concrete channel conjures up little more than a forgotten drainage way, and the neighborhood has turned away. The floodwaters, which rise up quickly and spill into the streets, threaten the safety and property of those who live beside it. The current KK River just doesn't work.

However, there are still those who believe that the KK River can be again what it once was, a jewel of the community and of the greater south side. They envision a park-like neighborhood amenity with bike trails, gardens, and open spaces. They envision fish and other wildlife returning to the river and its corridor, and children playing and learning from this urban oasis.

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD) is in the process of evaluating engineering approaches for rehabilitating the river for improved flood management and public safety. The Sixteenth Street Community Health Center (SSCHC), a health provider on the south side that recognizes the critical link between the health of the river and the health of the community, is another group that has led the effort to revitalize the river and the adjacent neighborhood. A series of focus groups, engineering studies, action plans, and educational outreach programs involving many different stakeholders have culminated in the need for a comprehensive neighborhood plan for the corridor surrounding the KK River.

This neighborhood plan is a result of a unique partnership between these two entities, MMSD and SSCHC, along with Groundwork Milwaukee and other organizations to develop a community-supported plan that would set a vision for a revitalized and reconnected KK River.

The neighborhood plan area includes a 2.5-mile stretch of the KK River Corridor, running from S. 27th Street on the west (upstream) end to Interstate Highway 94/43 on the east (downstream) end, and the neighborhood between Lincoln Avenue on the north and Oklahoma Avenue on the south. The neighborhood land use is characterized

primarily by high density residential areas, bounded on the north by the Lincoln Avenue commercial corridor, and on the west by the Forest Home Cemetery. The area contains several Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS) as well as several private schools. Pulaski Park and the adjacent Kinnickinnic Recreation Area make up a large portion of the public park space (owned by Milwaukee County), and Robert Modrzejewski Playground (formerly known as Cleveland Park) is owned and operated as a MPS playground. The neighborhood also has pockets of active industrial land use and underutilized commercial and industrial properties.

The dense residential area between S. 6th and S. 16th Streets in particular will be significantly impacted by MMSD's flood management project, and as many as 83 properties may need to be acquired and demolished as a result of widening the channel to increase flood capacity. The scope of this neighborhood plan includes evaluation of the river channel engineering alternatives for their ability to support improved public open space and recreational access, innovative stormwater practices, ecological restoration, water quality improvements, neighborhood housing improvements, and commercial/economic development opportunities. The resulting neighborhood plan includes a recommended alternative that balances and advances these important community objectives. Upon completion of the neighborhood plan, the final recommendations will be given to MMSD to incorporate into the flood management project as it transitions from the planning phase into the design phase. The process of property acquisitions and relocation of residents may take several years. Over that period, the design of the river and adjacent lands will be refined and finalized, and construction for flood management improvements will begin once all necessary properties have been acquired.

This neighborhood plan as well as other elements of the KK River rehabilitation and flood management project has been overseen by a Technical Review Committee (TRC) which includes representatives from government agencies, educational organizations, and nonprofit organizations with expertise in water-related environmental issues (see the Acknowledgements section for a list of the members of the TRC). In addition, at the beginning of the neighborhood planning process in Spring 2008, the TRC was expanded to include community stakeholders.

The following is a list of design issues that were identified by the TRC as critical topics to be addressed by the neighborhood plan, and were presented to the planning team at the beginning of the project (in no particular order of importance):

- Channel Rehabilitation
- Flood Management
- River Edge Public Safety and Public Access
- Aquatic and Terrestrial Ecosystem Restoration and Water Quality Improvement
- Housing
- Commercial and Economic Development
- Infrastructure and Public Land
- Community Involvement, Education, and Stewardship

The goals and objectives developed for this neighborhood plan based on the above list of issues are provided in Appendix A.2.



*Businesses on S. 13th Street*

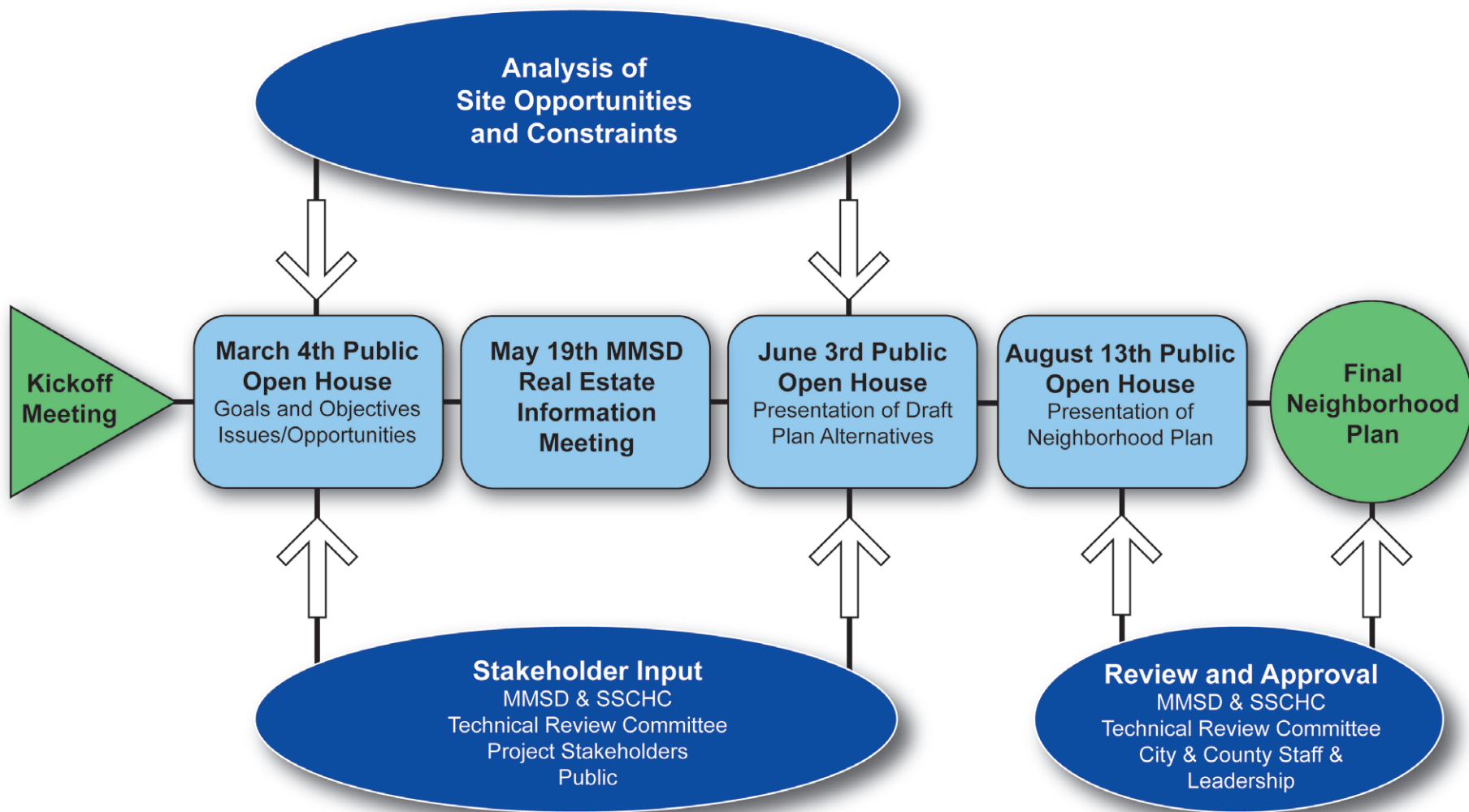


Figure 1-2. Neighborhood Plan Process Diagram



## 1.2 PROJECT PROCESS

The Kinnickinnic River Corridor Neighborhood Plan emerged from an interactive and collaborative process stretching over ten months, but the efforts that led to the project go back several years. The neighborhood plan process involved three general phases: (1) analysis of site opportunities and constraints, (2) creation of draft conceptual alternatives, and (3) review and refinement of the draft plan into the final neighborhood plan and document. At each point during the process, comments were gathered through public workshops, meetings with the TRC, and additional conversations with stakeholders and agencies. This input enabled the planning team to craft a plan that addressed the needs of the community while integrating the technical requirements of MMSD's ongoing flood management study. Figure 1-2 illustrates the overall planning process.

### Phase I: Analysis of Site Opportunities and Constraints

The first phase of the public involvement process included an education and awareness campaign which was facilitated by SSCHC staff. An informational bilingual public outreach piece developed by the planning team was distributed to residents and business owners in the neighborhood and door-to-door canvassing was conducted in January and February 2009 to spread the word about the upcoming process and the issues surrounding the neighborhood plan and flood management project.

SSCHC also conducted one-on-one stakeholder interviews throughout the first several months of 2009 in English and Spanish with community leaders, business owners, religious leaders, block watch captains, County Supervisors, City Alderpersons, leaders of non-profit organizations, City and County staff, and others. A summary of the stakeholder interviews is included in the Appendix.

The first public open house was held on March 4th, 2009 at the Kosciuszko Community Center as an opportunity for residents and stakeholders to provide information about the neighborhood. There were five input stations covering the following topics:

- Reinvesting In Our River – issues related to river rehabilitation and flood management

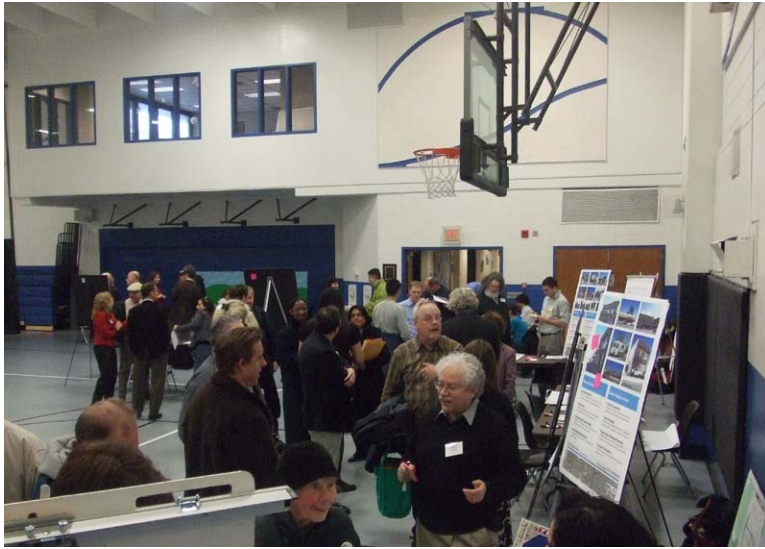
- Where We Play – parks and open spaces
- Where We Live – housing and residential
- Where We Do Business – commercial districts, economic development
- Taking A Stake In Our Community – crime, perception, community involvement and stewardship

Participants were asked questions regarding what they liked about the neighborhood and how things could be improved. Boards with images of the existing conditions were presented in bilingual (English/Spanish) formats along with lists of key discussion issues related to each topic. All input stations were staffed by one member of the JJR Team as well as a bilingual facilitator from SSCHC. Comments and feedback received at the public open houses are included in the Appendix. This feedback was compiled by the planning team into a list of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) for the five categories listed above. Site Analysis diagrams were created based on the SWOT information and a review of existing conditions (see Section 2.2).

The planning team then developed goals and objectives for the neighborhood plan based on the list of critical design issues identified by the TRC, public and stakeholder input, and direction from MMSD, SSCHC, and the TRC. For each topic a goal is identified along with supporting objectives. A complete listing of the goals and objectives for each design issue is located in Section A.2 of the appendix.

### Phase 2: Draft Plan Alternatives

The planning team held an internal charrette to develop neighborhood design alternatives based on the site opportunities and constraints identified in the first phase. The group evaluated different river alignments and cross-sections and their respective impacts to neighborhood housing, the street grid and circulation, and other infrastructure. The group also identified potential opportunities for redevelopment, important commercial connections and corridors, and improvements to parks and other public infrastructure. Working with Hey & Associates, MMSD's consultant for the flood management study, the JJR Team began to identify the magnitude of the displacement of residences which may be required for river rehabilitation and flood management implementation.



Residents participating in March 4th public meeting  
(photo courtesy of SSCHC)



Children's activity table at March 4th public meeting. Activities at all public meetings were designed by Groundwork Milwaukee to teach children about watersheds and river ecosystems  
(photo courtesy of SSCHC)

The draft plan alternatives were presented to the TRC on April 6th, 2009 and to City staff on April 21st, 2009.

A meeting was held on May 19th, 2009 at the Kosciuszko Community Center to provide information specifically to home-owners, business-owners, and tenants between S. 6th and S. 16th Streets. This meeting, run by MMSD staff, focused primarily on real estate and acquisition issues, and served to inform individuals of the process, mechanics, and potential time frame for acquisitions, should the project go forward. The presentation and questions were translated to Spanish in real-time via headsets, and all materials were provided in both English and Spanish.

A second full public meeting was held on June 3rd, also at the Kosciuszko Community Center, to present the draft plan alternatives and concepts. The first part of the meeting included a presentation by the JJR Team which was translated in real-time for Spanish speakers and which included a summary of what was heard at the first public meeting as well as an introduction to the draft alternatives. The second part of the meeting was an input session similar to the first meeting. The four input stations were staffed by JJR Team members and bilingual facilitators, and allowed participants to provide feedback on the alternative concepts for the following topics:

- A New Kinnickinnic River
- Parks and Public Spaces
- Redevelopment Opportunities
- Transportation and Circulation

In addition, two information stations were staffed by MMSD to answer questions about flood management and real estate issues (for those who were not able to attend the May 19th real estate meeting). All presentation materials were provided in English and Spanish.

The input stations utilized character images from other places, renderings, and sketches to convey concepts and to elicit feedback. Input from this meeting is included in the Appendix.

Information presented at the second meeting as well as the public feedback received and some additional plan refinements were presented to the TRC on June 24th, 2009.

### Phase 3: Final Neighborhood Plan Document

Feedback from the Phase 2 meetings was discussed at a second internal planning team charrette, and the draft plan alternatives and concepts were further refined and developed. Draft text and graphics associated with the final neighborhood plan recommendations were reviewed and discussed at a final meeting with the TRC on July 23rd, 2009. The input was used to refine the draft plan and create a preliminary report document, which was reviewed by MMSD, SSCHC and the TRC. Although the report represents the “final” plan created by this planning process, the recommendations will continue to be refined and assessed throughout the implementation process, especially as it relates to the river corridor and MMSD’s flood management project. The companion illustrative summary document was also prepared in both English and Spanish for a wider target audience.

A final public open house was held on August 13th, 2009 to present the neighborhood plan recommendations to the community.

### Community Outreach

SSCHC and Groundwork Milwaukee led efforts throughout the planning process to inform the local community and other project stakeholders about opportunities to attend and participate in the neighborhood plan’s public meetings. These efforts included the distribution of thousands of direct mail invitations, door-to-door literature drops to residences in close proximity to the river corridor, notices within newsletters of community-based organizations and postings at businesses along key commercial corridors. Substantial numbers of local residents attended these meetings, in part due to these important outreach efforts. Local elected officials were also kept apprised of the ongoing development of the neighborhood plan through briefings that were conducted throughout the planning process.

Concurrent with the neighborhood planning process, Urban Anthropology, a nonprofit organization in Lincoln Village, conducted door-to-door surveys of Lincoln Village residents. The survey included two questions regarding rehabilitation of the KK River and the potential property acquisitions. The questions and results of the survey are included in the Appendix and are further discussed in Section 2.2.



*Residents talking with MMSD staff at June 3rd public meeting (photo courtesy of SSCHC)*



*Participants at A New Kinnickinnic River station at June 3rd public meeting (photo courtesy of SSCHC)*



## 1.3 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS



*Flooding at the S. 9th Pl bridge in 2008 (photo courtesy of MMSD)*



*Looking west from the (former) S. 11th St bridge in 1961 (photo courtesy of MMSD)*

The KK River has been the subject of recent studies, projects, focus groups, and planning efforts. This section describes the most relevant studies and projects which address this neighborhood in whole or in part, or the KK River and its tributaries.

### **MMSD/Hey & Associates KK River Channel Rehabilitation and Flood Management Strategy**

The project which is most intimately intertwined with this neighborhood plan is MMSD's river rehabilitation and flood management strategy, being prepared by their consultant Hey & Associates, Inc. Hey & Associates is currently under contract with MMSD to study channel modification alternatives between S. 6th and S. 27th Streets. The primary focus of the engineering evaluation by Hey has been flood conveyance and public safety. Hey has evaluated cross-sections which would minimize the risk of flooding of nearby properties and to contain the one percent probability flood (also known as the 100-year flood) within the channel section.

The current one percent possibility floodplain as defined by SEWRPC (See Section 2.1) inundates streets and approximately 280 properties in the neighborhood both north and south of the channel. A brief discussion of the full-range of engineering alternatives considered by MMSD and Hey is provided in Section 2.2.

The interaction between the Hey study and the JJR neighborhood plan was an iterative process; Hey provided information regarding the flood modeling to the JJR Team, while the JJR Team primarily focused on issues such as maintaining the street grid, minimizing housing acquisitions, and other community needs and objectives based on input from the public meetings. Through this process, and through comments from TRC and City staff, a recommended river alignment was identified.

Upon completion of the neighborhood plan, MMSD and Hey will perform additional evaluation of the recommended alternative for flood conveyance capacity, relationship to existing infrastructure such as utilities and bridges and other engineering considerations outside of the scope of this neighborhood plan.

Hey is also under contract with MMSD to develop a preliminary plat for properties needed for the recommended alignment.

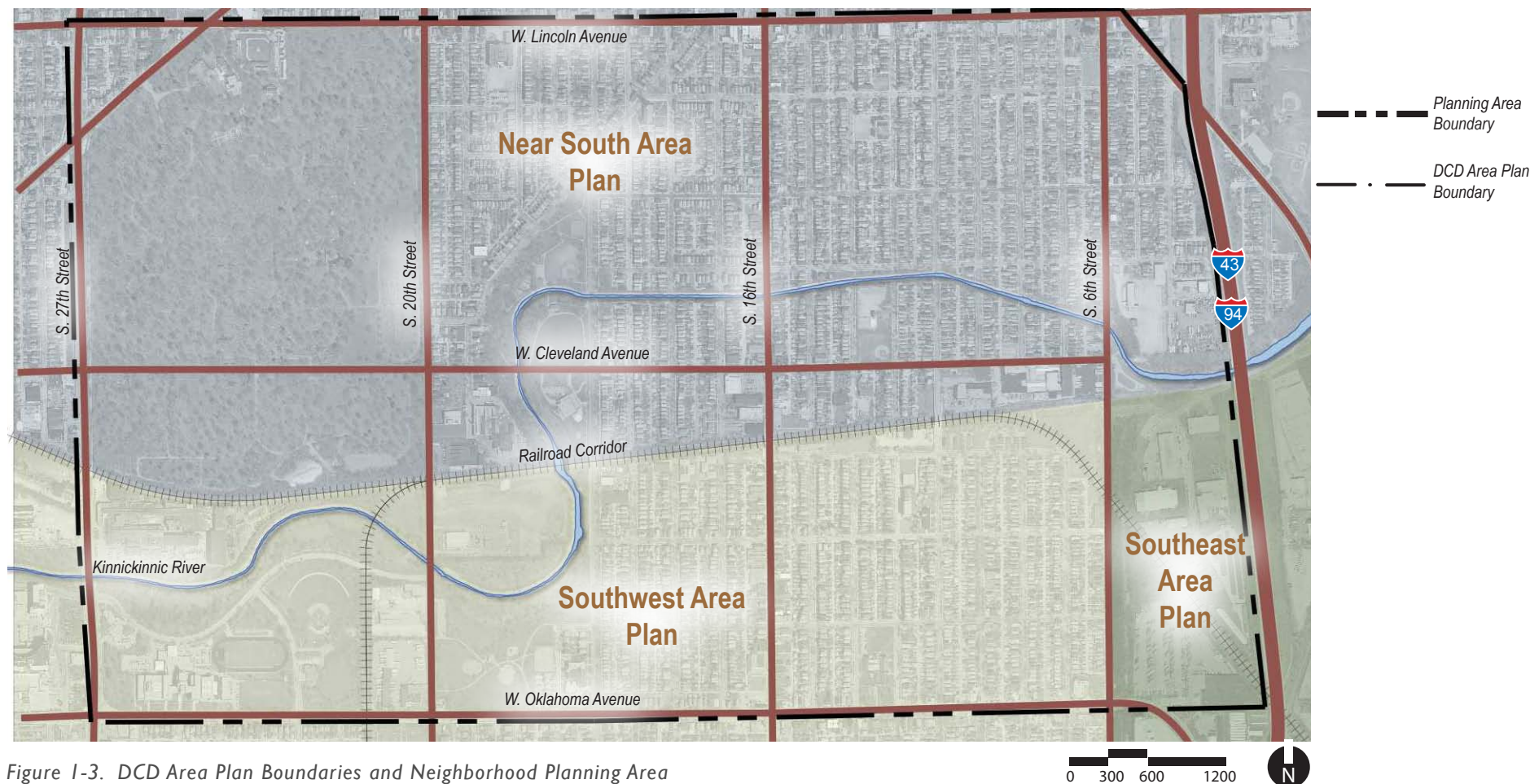


Figure 1-3. DCD Area Plan Boundaries and Neighborhood Planning Area

This neighborhood planning process has also served as the public involvement process for the MMSD flood management project. At the June 3rd and August 13th public meetings, all of the flood management alternatives which had been evaluated to date (including ones that were deemed to not be viable) were described for the public at the Flood Management station staffed by MMSD. In addition, information was presented to the public regarding MMSD's property acquisition process at the May 19th, June 3rd, and August 13th public meetings.

### City Area Plans

The City of Milwaukee Department of City Development (DCD) is currently in the process of conducting a city-wide Comprehensive Plan which includes a Citywide Policy Plan and multiple Area Plans. There are three DCD Area Plans that overlap this neighborhood planning area: the Near South Side Area Plan, the Southeast Area Plan, and the Southwest Area Plan. The boundaries of these Area Plans in relation to the project area are shown in Figure 1-3.



The Area Plan with the most overlap with the neighborhood planning area is the Near South Side Area Plan (NSSAP). A detailed analysis outlining the relationship between this neighborhood plan and the NSSAP is located in Section A.4 of the appendix.

The NSSAP, adopted by the Milwaukee Common Council on May 27, 2009, covers an area roughly bounded by the Menomonee Valley on the north, the Kinnickinnic River on the east, and 43rd Street to the west. The southern edge of the study area is the Union Pacific rail line, running east/west just south of Cleveland. As a result, approximately the northern half of the Kinnickinnic River Corridor (KKRC) Neighborhood Plan study area was included in the Near South Side Plan, referred to as the “Lincoln Village District” in the plan.

It is the intent of this neighborhood plan to acknowledge the recommendations of the NSSAP as a basis for principles, recommendations, and action steps that constitute the KKRC plan. The neighborhood plan can be seen as the next step in the planning process, taking a more focused look at the neighborhood with a goal of maximizing benefits for the neighborhood as a result of the proposed flood control measures considered for the river corridor itself. A summary of NSSAP recommendations that bear particular relationship to the issues encountered in the KKRC planning process are provided in the Appendix of this plan. This summary also discusses how the KKRC plan addresses the NSSAP recommendations or policies.

### **MMSD 6th Street to Highway 94/43 River Rehabilitation Project and 6th Street Bridge Replacement**

MMSD and their consultant, Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc (SEH), are currently in the process of final design for the lowest reach of the project area, from S. 6th St to the Interstate bridge, as part of MMSD’s first phase of river rehabilitation. The replacement of the 6th Street bridge is also currently under final design.

MMSD moved quickly to implement a project that would result in immediate flood risk reduction. The steep slopes in this area are primarily wooded and in some places severely eroded, so the project is recommending slope stabilization measures as well as channel bed rehabilitation and removal of concrete.

The City of Milwaukee was able to secure Federal funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (commonly referred to as stimulus funds) for the 6th Street bridge project, and the funds come with stipulations regarding the timing for implementation. Therefore, this piece of the project was accelerated in order to qualify for stimulus money. However, the two project teams have interacted and coordinated throughout the process to ensure that the community input is considered for this first phase of river rehabilitation.

### **PCB Dredging Project**

In 2007, the KK River was listed as one of the top ten most endangered rivers in the country by American Rivers, an environmental group in Washington, D.C. (April 17, 2007). The reasons quoted were the accumulation of toxic sediment at the mouth of the river and the negative impacts to Lake Michigan.

In June 2009, little more than half-way through this neighborhood planning process, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) commenced a dredging project to remove approximately 170,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment at the mouth of the KK River. The dredging efforts were focused between West Becher Street and South Kinnickinnic Avenue, downstream of the neighborhood planning project area. According to the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (July 7, 2009), the project was expected to cost \$22 million, with \$14.3 million coming from the Federal 2002 Great Lakes Legacy Act and the remaining \$7.3 million from State matching funds. Upon completion of the dredging project, the navigation channel will be restored to a depth of 20 feet.

### **Kinnickinnic River Corridor Action Plan and other SSCHC Initiatives**

Recognizing the critical link between environmental health and community health, the SSCHC has helped forge a unique coalition of community partners working to restore the KK River, and in doing so reinvigorate and revitalize the surrounding community. In 2004, SSCHC, along with partners such as UW-Milwaukee’s Great Lakes Water Institute and the National Park Service, developed a river restoration action plan called the Kinnickinnic River Corridor Action Plan.



The Action Plan identifies four priority issues critical to the long-term rehabilitation of the KK River corridor:

1. Quality of life objectives need to be addressed in order to achieve sustainable environmental improvements.
2. A diverse stakeholder group needs to be educated and engaged through a broad variety of activities.
3. A vision for change needs to be developed that illustrates the potential for improvement along the river corridor.
4. The ecological and environmental integrity of the river needs to be revitalized in a community-supported and sustainable manner.

Over the past several years, SSCHC has also organized and participated in river clean-ups that have removed more than 200 tons of debris from the river, and worked closely with government agencies on a variety of river improvement and public access initiatives.

The common thread throughout all of these projects is the recognition that the future of the river corridor and its urban inhabitants are dynamically interconnected, and that sound planning and design for one cannot take place without sound planning and design for the other. Ecologically, economically and culturally, the future of the KK River and its surrounding neighborhoods are wholly dependent on one another.

### **Water Quality Initiative and the Southeastern Wisconsin Watersheds Trust**

In 2002, MMSD, the WDNR, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) partnered to form the Water Quality Initiative, a combined planning effort to assess water resources in the Milwaukee area using a watershed approach. Rather than focusing solely on point discharges or segments of a stream or river, the WQI effort took a broader approach and looked at all of the factors contributing to the health of the watershed. This planning effort informed MMSD in prioritizing efforts and setting forth their 2020 Facilities Plan and SEWRPC in their update to the Regional Water Quality Management Plan. The KK River watershed was one of six major watersheds included in the study.



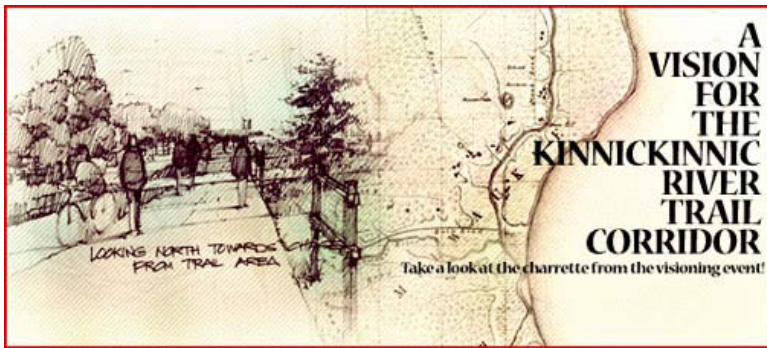
*Result of a KK River cleanup in 2006 (photo courtesy of SSCHC)*



*Railroad bridge over KK River*



*Confluence of KK River mainstem and Wilson Park Creek at St. Luke's Hospital near W. Kinnickinnic River Parkway*



*An image from the Kinnickinnic River Trail Corridor visioning charrette (image courtesy of Groundwork Milwaukee)*

The Southeastern Wisconsin Watersheds Trust (SWWT) is a collaborative effort to achieve healthy and sustainable water resources throughout the Greater Milwaukee Watersheds, and is an outgrowth of the Water Quality Initiative. SWWT is developing a Watershed Restoration Plan for the Kinnickinnic River Watershed that will include specific recommendations to achieve measurable improvements in water quality and water resources throughout the Watershed.

### **Wilson Park Creek Flood Management and Rehabilitation**

MMSD is beginning a planning project to look at Wilson Park Creek, the primary tributary to the KK River. Currently, the project is looking to reduce flood risk from the one-percent flood event (also known as the 100-year flood event) for 120 residential and commercial structures that have been identified in the updated floodplain determined by SEWRPC in 2008. Prior to this update, there were no structures that were recognized as being at flood risk for the one-percent flood event along the Wilson Park Creek.

To date, the project team has developed two different flood management alternatives that consist of flood management concepts at several locations along Wilson Park Creek. These alternatives are anticipated to be finalized and evaluated with the Technical Review Committee and presented to the public in the Fall of 2009, with a report summarizing the findings scheduled for the end of 2009.

### **Kinnickinnic River Trail**

The City of Milwaukee, along with SSCHC, Groundwork Milwaukee, and the National Parks Service Rivers and Trails Program is currently in the process of planning the Kinnickinnic River Trail, which will connect the Third Ward to the Bay View and Lincoln Village neighborhoods. The multi-use trail will follow the KK River and is proposed to have trailheads near the intersection of S. 6th Street and Rosedale Avenue, the intersection of S. First Street and Lincoln Avenue, and the intersection of Kinnickinnic Avenue and Maple Street. The trail is currently proposed to meet up with the Oak Leaf Trail on S. 6th Street near the MMSD facility, but this neighborhood plan recommends that it also connect to the future KK greenway bike corridor as part of the flood management and river rehabilitation project.